APPENDIX 4E

MGX RESOURCES LIMITED
30 JUNE 2026 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This Full Year Report is provided to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) under ASX Listing Rule 4.3A

21 August 2026

Current Reporting Period:	Year ended 30 June 2026
Previous Corresponding Period:	Year ended 30 June 2025

RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MARKET

Consolidated Entity	Movement	A$ million
Revenue from ordinary activities	37% decrease to	$220.8
Profit/(Loss) before tax	58% increase to	($29.8)
Net profit after tax attributable to members of the Company	63% increase to	($30.2)

DIVIDENDS

A dividend for the year ended 30 June 2026 has not been declared.

NET TANGIBLE ASSET BACKING

Consolidated Entity	Unit	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
Net tangible assets	*A$ mill*	$422.8	$453.2
Fully paid ordinary shares on issue at Balance Date	*#*	1,180,428,735	1,179,551,935
Net tangible asset backing per issued ordinary share as at balance date	*c/share*	35.8 cents	38.4 cents

DETAILS OF ENTITIES OVER WHICH CONTROL WAS GAINED OR LOST DURING THE PERIOD

On 5 February 2026 MGX Resources Limited acquired 100% of the shares in MGX (Tanami) Pty Ltd (**MGXT**) (formerly Northern Star (Tanami) Pty Ltd) which owns a 50% interest in the unincorporated Central Tanami Project Joint Venture.

MGXT contributed A$0.3 million to the loss of the Group for the financial year (see note 34 in the attached financial statements of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2026).

STATUS OF AUDIT

This full-year report is based on accounts that have been audited.

COMMENTARY

This report should be read in conjunction with the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 together with any public announcements made by MGX Resources Limited during and after the year ended 30 June 2026 in accordance with the continuous disclosure obligations under the Corporations Act 2001 and ASX Listing Rules.

MGX Resources Limited

ABN 87 008 670 817

MGX RESOURCES LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE 2026

Financial Report

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Directors' Report

Your Directors submit their report for the year ended 30 June 2026 for MGX Resources Limited (formerly Mount Gibson Iron Limited) (**Company** or **MGX**) and the consolidated group incorporating the entities that it controlled during the financial year (**Group**).

DIRECTORS

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

Names, Qualifications, Experience and Special Responsibilities

Brett Smith Chem. Eng. (Hons), MBA, MRes.
Chairman, Non-Executive Director

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

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

Former listed directorships in the last 3 years - Mr Smith was previously a Director of major shareholder APAC Resources Limited, one of MGX's substantial shareholders (appointed 18 May 2016, resigned 23 November 2023) and a director of Prodigy Gold NL (appointed 9 May 2016, resigned 1 June 2026).

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

Mr Bird was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director on 23 February 2012. Mr Bird is the Lead Independent Director and Chairman of the Audit and Financial Risk Committee. Mr Bird is a Chartered Accountant, Fellow of CPA Australia and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Mr Bird has over 35 years of international corporate experience, including holding the positions of Finance Director with Xpansiv Limited, General Manager Finance at Stockland Limited, Chief Financial Officer of GrainCorp Limited, and Chief Financial Officer of Wizard Mortgage Corporation.

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

Former listed directorships in the last 3 years - None.

Alan Jones CA
Independent Non-Executive Director

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

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

Former listed directorships in the last 3 years - None.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lee Seng Hui LLB (Hons) (*resigned 12 November 2025*)
Mr Lee was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 29 January 2010, Non-Executive Deputy Chairman on 14 December 2012, and Chairman on 18 February 2014. He resigned as Chairman on 17 April 2025 but continued as Alternate Director for Mr Brett Smith until 12 November 2025. Mr Lee is a Non-Executive Director of major shareholder APAC Resources Limited. Mr Lee graduated with Honours from the University of Sydney Law School.

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

Former listed directorships in the last 3 years - None.

Ding Rucai *(resigned 5 September 2025)*
Non-Executive Director

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

Other current listed directorships – None.

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

COMPANY SECRETARY

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

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

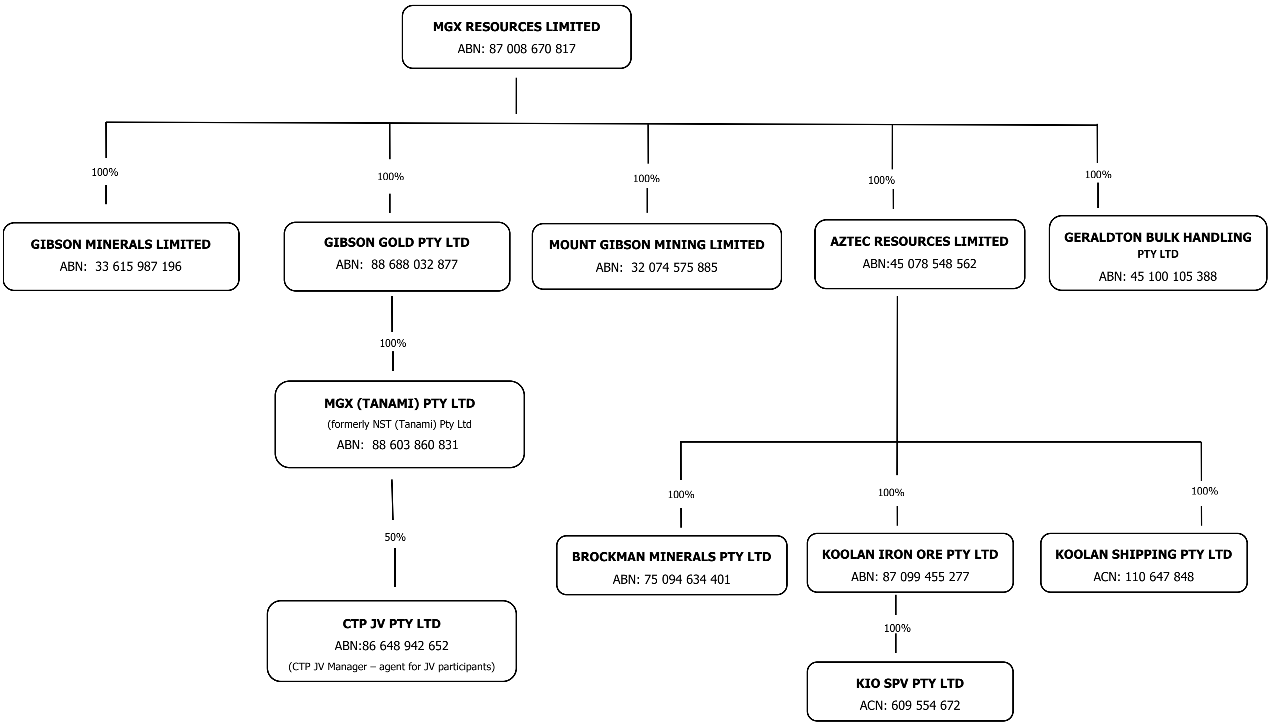
CORPORATE INFORMATION

Name Change

During the year, the Company changed its name from Mount Gibson Iron Limited to MGX Resources Limited, effective 4 December 2025. The name change was approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 12 November 2025 and registered with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (**ASIC**) on 4 December 2025. The Company's Australian Securities Exchange (**ASX**) ticker code remains unchanged as "MGX". The name change reflects the Company's transition into other mineral resources.

Corporate Structure

MGX is a company limited by shares that is incorporated and domiciled in Australia. It is the ultimate parent entity and has prepared a consolidated financial report incorporating the entities that it controlled during the financial year. The structure of the Group as at 30 June 2026 was as follows:



Nature of Operations and Principal Activities

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

- mining, processing and direct shipment of hematite iron ore, and rehabilitation at the Koolan Island mine site in the Kimberley region of Western Australia;
- exploration and associated activities to progress the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture site in the Northern Territory toward development;
- management of its treasury reserves; and
- the pursuit of mineral resources acquisitions and investments.

Employees

As at 30 June 2026 the Group employed 172 employees directly (2025: 373 employees) and 8 full-time equivalent employees indirectly through its 50% interest in CTP JV Pty Ltd.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Introduction

The Board presents the 2025/26 Operating and Financial Review which has been prepared to provide shareholders with a clear and concise overview of MGX's operations, financial position and business strategies. This review also provides a summary of the impact of key events which occurred in 2025/26 and the material business risks so that shareholders can make an informed assessment of the results and prospects of the Group.

The review complements MGX's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 and has been prepared in accordance with Regulatory Guide 247 published by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (**ASIC**).

Overview of the 2025/26 Financial Year

The Group recorded a profit before tax and impairments of $29,104,000 for the year ended 30 June 2026 compared with a profit of $20,158,000 in the prior corresponding period. After non-cash impairment expenses totalling $58,878,000, the Group recorded a net loss after tax of $30,171,000 for the period, compared with a net loss after tax of $82,192,000 in the prior corresponding year.

The result for the period reflected the lower grade and volume of iron ore sales from Koolan Island following a major rockfall in the Main Pit footwall in October 2025. This necessitated the suspension of mining and substantial workforce reductions as part of a revised operating plan focused on monetising saleable low-grade stockpiles and bringing forward site rehabilitation activities.

MGX initially estimated the net cost to the business of the rockfall would be in the order of $30-40 million, however, the low-grade sales initiative was significantly more successful than originally anticipated and largely funded site rehabilitation and ramp-down activities. Group ore sold for the financial year totalled 2.68 million wet metric tonnes (**Mwmt**), comprising 0.87 Mwmt of high-grade ore (averaging 63.7% Fe) mined prior to the rockfall and 1.81 Mwmt of low-grade material (averaging 44.7% Fe) recovered from stockpiles, which was more than double the volume of low-grade sales initially anticipated. This compared with total ore sales of 2.62 Mwmt in the prior year, comprising only high-grade ore.

Ore sales revenue totalled $204,048,000 Free on Board (**FOB**) for the reporting period, compared with $330,525,000 FOB in the prior year, with the lower average grade of sales from Koolan Island the main contributing factor to lower revenue. The benchmark Platts Index price for delivery (**CFR**) of 62% Fe iron ore fines to northern China averaged US$105 per dry metric tonne (**dmt**), compared with US$101/dmt the prior year. Higher benchmark prices were offset by a stronger Australian dollar, which averaged A$1.00/US$0.679 in the year compared with US$0.648 the prior year. All low-grade cargoes were sold under fixed price agreements that realised an average price of US$33/dmt FOB.

Total cash reserves, comprising cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, financial assets held for trading and other financial assets (which includes the investment in Fenix Resources Limited) were $412,131,000 as at 30 June 2026, compared with $484,595,000 as at 30 June 2025. The reduction largely reflected the Group's $50,000,000 acquisition (plus completion adjustments and transaction costs) of a 50% interest in the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture (**CTPJV**) in the Northern Territory.

Operating Results for the Financial Year

The summarised operating results for the Group for the year ended 30 June 2026 are tabulated below:

	Year ended:	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Total revenue	*$'000*	**220,755**	**350,421**	**684,480**	**452,614**	**142,673**
Net profit/(loss) before impairment and tax	*$'000*	**29,104**	**20,158**	**211,554**	**105,858**	**(63,608)**
Impairment expense	*$'000*	**(58,878)**	**(90,400)**	**(159,100)**	**(75,405)**	**(184,633)**
Net profit/(loss) before tax	*$'000*	**(29,774)**	**(70,242)**	**52,454**	**30,453**	**(248,241)**
Taxation benefit/(expense)	*$'000*	(397)	(11,950)	(46,024)	(25,274)	74,125
Net profit/(loss) after tax	*$'000*	**(30,171)**	**(82,192)**	**6,430**	**5,179**	**(174,116)**
Earnings/(loss) per share	*cents/share*	(2.59)	(6.92)	0.53	0.43	(14.55)
Cash/investment reserves*	*$'000*	**412,131**	**484,595**	**463,032**	**162,415**	**125,573**

* Cash/investment reserves include cash and cash equivalents, term deposits and subordinated notes, financial assets held for trading and other financial assets.

Koolan Island

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

Mining

Mining operations were suspended following a major rockfall in the Main Pit in October 2025, almost one year ahead of the previously expected depletion of remaining high-grade ore. Importantly, advance warning was provided by the site's radar monitoring systems and geotechnical personnel resulting in no injuries being incurred. Following subsequent geotechnical assessment, MGX determined that the potential for future instability posed too great a safety risk to immediately resume mining activities within the Main Pit. The suspension of mining necessitated substantial workforce reductions as part of a revised operating plan focused on monetising saleable low-grade stockpiles and accelerating site rehabilitation activities.

Both of these initiatives were successfully implemented over the remainder of the financial year. Rehabilitation earthworks, including final landform profiling, spreading, ripping and reseeding of topsoil in accordance with the Company's mine rehabilitation obligations, were significantly advanced and nearing completion at the end of the financial year.

As indicated, the low-grade sales program generated a greater volume of sales than initially anticipated, generating substantial revenue which largely offset rehabilitation and site ramp-down activities. Site manning levels were progressively reduced in step with activity levels and will comprise a small care and maintenance team following completion of current rehabilitation activities.

Processing

Processing was in line with ore availability, totalling 2.66 Mwmt for the year, similar to the volume of material processed the prior year, although the majority comprised low-grade material reclaimed from stockpiles.

Sales

Ore sales totalled 2.68 Mwmt for the year, compared with 2.62 Mwmt the prior year, comprising 0.87 Mwmt of high-grade ore grading 63.7% Fe mined prior to the rockfall and 1.81 Mwmt of low-grade material with an average grade of 44.7% Fe.

Production and shipping statistics for Koolan Island for the 2025/26 financial year are tabulated below:

Koolan Island Production Summary	Unit	Sept Quarter 2025	Dec Quarter 2025	Mar Quarter 2026	Jun Quarter 2026	Year 2025/26	Year 2024/25	% Incr/ (Decr)
Mining								
Waste mined (incl. rehandle)	*kwmt*	2,106	275	-	-	**2,381**	**7,148**	*(67)*
Ore mined	*kwmt*	539	141	-	-	**680**	**2,335**	*(71)*
Total material movement	*kwmt*	**2,645**	**416**	**-**	**-**	**3,061**	**9,482**	*(68)*
Stripping ratio (excl. rehandle)	*Waste:Ore*	3.9	1.9	-	-	**3.5**	**3.0**	*17*
Processing (crushing)								
High-grade fines	*kwmt*	553	358	-	-	**911**	**2,635**	*(65)*
Low-grade ore	*kwmt*	-	344	437	969	**1,750**	**-**	-
Total ore crushed	*kwmt*	**553**	**702**	**437**	**969**	**2,661**	**2,635**	*1*
Iron ore sales								
High-grade fines	*kwmt*	550	319	-	-	**869**	**2,615**	*(67)*
Low-grade ore	*kwmt*	-	479	390	944	**1,813**	**-**	-
Total ore shipped	*kwmt*	**550**	**798**	**390**	**944**	**2,683**	**2,615**	*3*
Average grade ore sold – high-grade	*% Fe*	64.3	62.6	-	-	**63.7**	64.5	*(1)*
Average grade ore sold – low-grade	*% Fe*	-	49.6	44.2	42.3	**44.7**	-	-
Average Platts 62% Fe CFR price^	*US$/dmt*	**102**	**106**	**106**	**107**	**105**	**101**	*4*
Average Platts 65% Fe CFR price	*US$/dmt*	**117**	**119**	**121**	**122**	**120**	**114**	*5*
Koolan FOB fines price (pre-adjustment)	*US$/dmt*	**88**	**85**	**-**	**-**	**86**	**87**	*(1)*
Provisional pricing adjustments*	*US$/dmt*	4	-	-	-	**3**	(4)	*175*
Koolan FOB fines price (after adjustment)	*US$/dmt*	**92**	**85**	**-**	**-**	**89**	**83**	*7*
Koolan low-grade FOB price	*US$/dmt*	**-**	**42**	**31**	**30**	**33**	**-**	-

- Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding.
- Currency is shown in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated.
- kwmt = thousand wet metric tonnes. Moisture content typically averages ~3% for Koolan Island iron ore products.
- US$/dmt = USD per dry metric tonne.
- CFR = cost and shipping freight included; FOB = free on board (i.e. shipping freight deducted).

Notes:

^ From 1 January 2026, Platts reduced the specification grade of the benchmark price index from 62% Fe to 61% Fe. Average 62% Fe prices after that date have been calculated by reference to the new 61% Fe index and the published 1% Fe differential index.
* Koolan iron ore prices are shown on a FOB basis after shipping freight and specification penalties. Provisional pricing adjustments reflect realised (in-period) adjustments and, for half-year and annual reporting periods, estimates (if material) of unrealised adjustments for those shipment cargoes with future pricing periods, based on post-balance date observed prices and delivered cargo specifications.

Realised Pricing

Realised sales prices reflected the significant change in product quality after the rockfall. MGX realised an average sales price of US$89/dmt FOB for the 0.87 Mwmt of high-grade ore sold and US$33/dmt FOB for low-grade material sold under fixed price contracts from November 2025 onwards. Shipping freight rates remained relatively flat at US$12-13/wmt for the year.

Cashflow and operating results

The Koolan Island mine generated a profit before interest, impairment and tax of $7,152,000 in the financial year, compared with $29,270,000 in the prior corresponding year. After impairment expenses totalling $58,262,000 (2025: $90,400,000), Koolan Island generated a loss before interest and tax of $51,110,000 (2025: $61,130,000 loss).

Operating cashflow generated from Koolan Island for the year totalled $1,008,000 compared with $26,475,000 in the previous year. Inflows included sales revenues totalling $204,048,000 with the outflow items being cash operating and capital costs ($156,583,000), royalties ($19,838,000) and rehabilitation ($26,619,000).

Koolan Island's unit cash operating and capital costs before royalties and rehabilitation were $58/wmt sold FOB for the 2025/26 financial year (2024/25: $114/wmt).

Divestment of the Koolan Island Ore Operation

On 11 June 2026, MGX announced a binding conditional agreement to divest the Koolan Island operation to infrastructure and logistics group Crestlink Koolan Pty Ltd (**Crestlink**). Crestlink is supported by an affiliated investment fund of major US infrastructure investor Cerberus Capital Management LP and is seeking to develop and operate Koolan Island as a combined mining, multi-user logistics, aviation and marine support facility using the existing aerodrome, port, accommodation and site infrastructure.

Consideration to be paid by Crestlink comprises up-front and deferred cash payments totalling at least $20.2 million over five years and a future revenue share component of up to a further $5 million (CPI indexed). Crestlink will also assume rehabilitation obligations remaining at the time of settlement. These are anticipated to be in the region of $30 million and primarily relate to the eventual obligation to remove all site infrastructure.

Crestlink has been advancing plans to establish a major logistics hub in the Kimberley for several years and also holds existing tenure and infrastructure interests on neighbouring Cockatoo Island (via Crestlink Cockatoo Pty Ltd). Crestlink also has an existing relationship with Koolan Island's Traditional Owners, as represented by Dambimangari Aboriginal Corporation (**DAC**).

The main terms of the transaction are summarised as follows:

Crestlink will acquire 100% of the shares in Aztec Resources Limited, being the MGX subsidiary entity which holds the Koolan Island mine and associated tenure, on a cash and debt-free basis. MGX retains the benefit of revenue relating to ore shipped prior to completion and to other specified items, including any potential proceeds from the Company's insurance claim relating to the October 2025 rockfall.

Crestlink will pay MGX (subject to adjustments as provided in the Agreement):

- Tranche 1 - $5.2 million on completion;
- Tranche 2 - $5 million the earlier of two years from completion or Crestlink or DAC receiving certain non-mining tenure;
- Tranche 3 - $10 million on the fifth anniversary of the Tranche 2 payment less the Revenue Share (defined below) already paid; and
- Revenue Share - 1.5% of the gross revenue generated from Koolan Island activities commencing one year after the Tranche 2 payment and continuing until the Revenue Share payments accruing after the Tranche 3 payment reach $5 million (subject to CPI indexation).

The performance of Crestlink, including the above payment obligations, is secured by a corporate guarantee from Crestlink Cockatoo Pty Ltd, an entity within the Crestlink Group. In addition, Crestlink will provide an irrevocable $2 million bank guarantee to further secure the Revenue Share and Tranche 3 payment.

The Agreement is binding subject to satisfaction (or waiver) of various conditions precedent, including:

- Receipt by Crestlink of Foreign Investment Review Board (**FIRB**) approval;
- If required, a waiver or clearance determination (as applicable) made by the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (**ACCC**); and
- Completion by MGX of specified rehabilitation activities in accordance with the Koolan Island Mine Closure Plan by 31 October 2026, unless extended in accordance with the independent verification provisions of the Agreement.

Completion is targeted to occur in late 2026. However, if the FIRB and/or ACCC conditions are not satisfied by Crestlink on or before 8 December 2026, and all other conditions have been satisfied, Crestlink has the right to extend the settlement date to 31 March 2027.

In the period prior to completion, MGX will continue to operate its business at Koolan Island as planned, including agreed rehabilitation work and the transition to care and maintenance pending handover to Crestlink. MGX will remain responsible for its employee redundancies and redeployments as part of its wind-down activities.

Significantly, the Traditional Owners of Koolan Island as represented by DAC, have been integrally involved in, and supportive of, the transaction and the expected post-mining opportunities. These are anticipated to provide substantial long-term benefits for DAC members and will complement their existing relationship with Crestlink at Cockatoo Island.

MGX has enjoyed a strong, positive and respectful relationship with the Dambimangari people since Koolan Island operations commenced in 2006 and has collaborated closely with DAC personnel during its discussions with Crestlink.

For MGX, in addition to the considerable cash consideration it will receive, the transfer of the substantial long-term rehabilitation obligations will effect a clean exit from Koolan Island and the iron ore sector and allow the Company to wholly focus on its strategic transition to the gold and base metals sectors, most notably with the targeted development of the Central Tanami gold project.

Central Tanami Project

On 5 February 2026, the Company completed the acquisition from Northern Star Resources Limited (**Northern Star**) of 100% of the shares in MGX (Tanami) Pty Ltd (**MGXT**) (formerly Northern Star (Tanami) Pty Ltd)which owns a 50% interest in the advanced Central Tanami Project Joint Venture (CTPJV) and adjacent wholly-owned exploration tenements for cash consideration of $50,000,000. The total acquisition cost of $59,055,000, comprised the $50,000,000 cash payment at completion, a post-completion working capital and net debt adjustment of $4,873,000, and $4,182,000 of directly attributable transaction costs, including stamp duty.

MGX considers the acquisition represents compelling value to shareholders as an opportunity to enter the gold industry on attractive terms via a high-quality asset with potential for near term development, and which will benefit from the Company's remote-site operating strengths, development expertise and financial capacity.

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

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

Significantly, in November 2025 the CTPJV reported an updated JORC 2012 Mineral Resource of 31 million tonnes (**Mt**) grading 2.8 grams per tonne gold (**g/t Au**) for approximately 2.8 million ounces (**Moz**) of contained gold[1], including 11 Mt at 3.3g/t Au for 1.2 Moz in the high grade Groundrush deposit. MGX's $50 million acquisition cost equates to approximately $36/oz of contained gold resource.

Since completion of the transaction, MGX has worked actively with Tanami Gold to identify the optimal path to achieving a development decision in the most realistic timeframe possible. Work since completion has focused on resource definition drilling at the Jims gold deposit, preparation for commencement of an exploration decline into the Groundrush gold deposit, recruitment of personnel, advancement of permitting and approvals activities, and acceleration of infrastructure upgrades, notably in the camp, to facilitate increased on-site manning and activity levels with upcoming proposed project development workstreams.

In April 2026, the CTPJV selected Macmahon Underground Pty Ltd (Macmahon), a subsidiary of ASX-listed Macmahon Holdings Limited, as the preferred mining contractor for construction of the Groundrush exploration decline. The decline is an important component of the CTPJV's near-term development activities which will facilitate resource infill drilling of the deposit from underground headings and enable early advancement of the underground workings. Macmahon's scope of work includes portal and vent establishment and approximately 3,500 metres of exploration decline development, with the work valued at approximately $38 million. Discussions regarding contractual arrangements were being finalised at the end of the reporting period with activities scheduled to commence in the September 2026 quarter and extend for approximately 14 months. Underground drilling activities will commence towards the end of the construction period with the objective of converting over 400,000 ounces of currently Inferred Resources to the Indicated category for mine planning and design purposes. The exploration decline will be advanced to approximately 350 metres below surface and enable drilling of the deposit to a vertical depth of approximately 600 metres.

Late in the reporting period, the CTPJV commenced the next stage of resource definition drilling at the Jims deposit which has current Mineral Resources of 2.6 Mt grading 2.7 g/t Au for 220,000 oz of contained gold. The Groundrush and Jims deposits together form the initial focus of development planning. This program of resource definition drilling is designed to infill the current Jims Mineral Resource Estimate, target potential extensions and provide core samples for metallurgical testwork. The program follows encouraging results at Jims reported by Tanami Gold on 16 January 2026, prior to MGX completing its entry to the CTPJV.

Repairs and upgrades also commenced to existing accommodation camp infrastructure to support increasing on-site manning and activity levels, as well as to improve site power, water and communications systems. A location for a potential new sealed airstrip less susceptible to weather interruptions and able to accommodate larger aircraft is also being evaluated. Any new airstrip will require regulatory and Traditional Owner approvals. Meanwhile, work is underway to improve the operability of the existing 1.4 km long gravel airstrip.

Engineering studies for processing plant options continued to advance while representative drill core samples were gathered for metallurgical testwork on the Groundrush and Jims gold deposits, which will assist in the engineering design assessment.

The CTPJV continued to engage actively with relevant government and regional stakeholders. Positive introductory meetings were held with relevant NT Government ministers and regulators in late 2025. Subsequent to the end of the reporting period in early July 2026, an on-site Liaison Committee Meeting was held with the Traditional Owners, as represented by the Central Land Council, to discuss the project outlook. The CTPJV was greatly encouraged by the positive nature of the meeting and looks forward to the CTPJV further building its positive relationships with Traditional Owners as the project advances.

Activities for the CTPJV in the first half of the coming financial year will focus on commencement of Groundrush site works and construction of the underground exploration decline, continuation of the resource definitional drilling activities, repairs and improvements to the site accommodation camp and utilities infrastructure, and advancement of key permitting workstreams.

[1] Refer to the ASX release titled "Central Tanami Gold Project Mineral Resource Update" dated 11 November 2025. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Financial Position

The Group's cash and cash equivalents, term deposits, financial assets held for trading and other financial assets (which includes the investment in Fenix Resources Limited) totalled $412,131,000 as at 30 June 2026, compared with $484,595,000 as at 30 June 2025. The reduction largely reflected the Group's $50,000,000 acquisition (plus completion adjustments and transaction costs) of its 50% interest in the CTPJV.

MGX does not have bank borrowings.

As at balance date, the Group's current assets totalled $406,083,000 and its current liabilities totalled $58,496,000. Accordingly, as at the date of this report, the Group has sufficient funds in addition to access to further equity and debt funding to maintain its existing operations and to advance its growth objectives.

Insurance Matters

As a result of the Main Pit rockfall incident on 16 October 2025, following which mining operations in Main Pit were suspended, discussions and information exchanges with the Company's insurance providers regarding a potential claim were commenced and continued throughout the reporting period. It remains uncertain as to the likelihood or potential quantum of any claim. This matter is excluded from the Crestlink transaction and MGX retains management of the claim and rights to any potential proceeds.

Share Buy-Back

On 13 November 2025, the Company announced to the Australian Securities Exchange that it had extended its on-market share buy-back program for the period 1 December 2025 to 30 November 2026.

There were no share buy-back transactions during the year ended 30 June 2026. As at 30 June 2026, the number of shares bought back by the Company remained 38,803,598 shares, representing 3% of the Company's total shares on issue, at an average price of $0.313 per share (before costs).

Derivatives

During the year, the Group held foreign exchange collar option contracts covering the conversion of US dollars into Australian dollars with an average cap price of $1.00/US$0.6534 and an average floor price of $1.00/US$0.6004. Realised gains and losses on these contracts are reflected in revenue.

The Group also entered into commodity forward sales contracts and commodity collar option contracts totalling 448,000 tonnes of iron ore, with maturity dates over the period October 2025 to December 2025. The average price for 62% Fe fines (CFR) at each maturity date was between A$158 and A$162 per tonne for the forward sales contracts and US$100 per tonne for the collar option contracts. Realised gains and losses on these contracts are reflected in revenue.

Impairment

Following the rockfall incident at Koolan Island in October 2025, an impairment expense of $60,321,000 was previously reported in the Company's financial report for the half-year ended 31 December 2025. During the six-month period ending 30 June 2026, $1,443,000 impairment was written back relating to the reassessment of the carrying amount of a right-of-use asset sold during the period. As at 30 June 2026, the total impairment expense recognised in the financial statements was $58,878,000. Accordingly, the carrying values of all the Koolan Island non-current assets have been impaired, which includes certain Corporate plant and equipment. The total impairment expense for the 2025/26 financial year of $58,878,000 has been allocated to deferred stripping costs ($19,118,000), other mine properties ($30,868,000), property, plant and equipment ($6,961,000) and right-of-use assets ($1,931,000).

Derecognition of Deferred Tax Asset

In accordance with applicable accounting standards, the current year deferred tax asset balance of $8,837,000 relating to carried forward tax losses and temporary timing differences has been fully derecognised and included within the Group's tax expense for the year ended 30 June 2026. This accounting treatment does not impact the income tax position in which the Company retains the right to utilise available carried forward tax losses and temporary timing differences.

Exploration and Business Development

MGX continues to examine other investment opportunities within the Australian resources sector.

Equity positions totalling $40,559,000 are held in a number of resources companies where future financing and strategic opportunities may potentially arise. This portfolio includes a 4.9% interest in Queensland-based copper producer AIC Mines Limited valued at $28,210,000 at period end and a 4.4% interest in Queensland silver and base metals developer Maronan Metals Limited valued at $6,080,000 at period end.

These equity holdings are in addition to the Company's holding in Mid-West iron ore producer Fenix Resources Limited (9.4% of Fenix's currently issued shares and 12.5 million options exercisable at 30 cents each at any time up to 21 July 2028) which had a market value of $19,039,000 at period end.

The Company also continues to assess regional exploration opportunities for base metals deposits particularly in Western Australia and Queensland. During the period, the Company expensed $377,000 in deferred exploration costs in relation to exploration work undertaken in the Mid-West region, due to the uncertainty of any outcome resulting from these activities.

Likely Developments and Expected Results

MGX's overall objective is to maintain and grow long-term profitability through the discovery or acquisition, development and operation of mineral resource projects.

The Board's corporate objective is to appropriately deploy the Company's cash reserves in the pursuit of value-accretive investments. The Board has determined the following key business objectives for the 2026/27 financial year:

- **Koolan Island** – safely complete the low-grade sales programme and rehabilitation works on site before settlement of the Crestlink divestment transaction.
- **Central Tanami Project** –accelerate activities required for a potential final investment decision within 12-18 months.
- **Cost reductions** – continue to drive for sustainable productivity and cost improvements across the business.
- **Treasury management** – responsibly manage the Group's cash and financial reserves.
- **Growth** – continue to search for resource acquisition and growth opportunities.

DIVIDENDS

There were no dividends paid during the year ended 30 June 2026 (2025: $nil).

The Company has not declared a dividend for the year ended 30 June 2026.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER BALANCE DATE

In relation to the Koolan Island rockfall incident in October 2025, a confidential settlement has been reached with one of the Company's panel of insurers. Ongoing discussions and exchange of information is continuing with the balance of the insurance panel with a view to further progressing the claim.

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

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

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

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

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

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

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

SHARE OPTIONS, PERFORMANCE RIGHTS AND RESTRICTED SHARES

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

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

On 17 July 2025, the Company issued 5,128,500 restricted shares (which included 1,265,300 shares reallotted) as part of its Executive Loan Share Plan. There were 14,979,100 restricted shares on issue at balance date and, following restricted shares forfeited after balance date, there are 12,916,000 restricted shares on issue under the Loan Share Plan as at the date of this report. There were no restricted shares vested in accordance with their issue conditions during the year.

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

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

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

	Ordinary Shares	Options over Shares	Performance Rights over Shares
B Smith	170,000	-	-
S Bird	51,899	-	-
A Jones	-	-	-
P Dougas	826,604	-	-
E Delfabbro	62,998	-	-
SH Lee(i)	-	-	-
R Ding(ii)	-	-	-

(i) Mr Lee resigned as Alternate Director to B Smith on 12 November 2025.

(ii) Mr Ding resigned on 5 September 2025

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

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

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

(i) Mr Lee resigned as Alternate Director to B Smith on 12 November 2025.

(ii) Mr Ding resigned on 5 September 2025.

* attended as invitee to Committee

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND PERFORMANCE

The Group holds various environmental approvals issued under state, territory and Australian Government laws that regulate its exploration, mining and rehabilitation activities in Australia. These approvals include conditions relating to limits on authorised disturbance, emissions to the environment and waste disposal, mine closure and rehabilitation of areas disturbed by mining and exploration activities, consumption of water for industrial and domestic purposes, and the storage of hazardous substances.

The Group has also developed and implements an Environmental Management System (EMS) across it various operating and development sites. The EMS incorporates conditioned environmental management plans endorsed, where required, by regulatory agencies including the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (DMPE), the Department of Water & Environmental Regulation (DWER), the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) and the Department of Health (DoH). In addition, management plans associated with the conservation of significant specific species have been approved by the Federal Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).

The Group monitors, assesses and reports on compliance with approval conditions and overall environmental performance via annual reports to regulatory agencies in addition to annual sustainability reporting. No notices of non-compliance, letters of warning nor other materially adverse findings were tabled by regulatory authorities in relation to the Group's operations during the reporting period. The Group continues to report under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007. Diesel consumption for power generation and the operation of vehicles and machinery is the Group's largest contributor to its greenhouse gas emissions.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

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

ROUNDING

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

CURRENCY

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

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Directors received the attached Independence Declaration from the auditor of the Company on page 22 which forms part of this Report.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services (where provided) is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001*. There were $52,000 of non-audit advisory services provided by EY during the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

Introduction

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

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

The 2025 Remuneration report was approved by 98.5% of shareholders voting at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 12 November 2025. For 2026, the Board has adopted a similar approach to the 2025 Remuneration Report relating to disclosure of Short Term Incentive (STI) and Long Term Incentive (LTI) metrics and vesting as detailed below.

Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee (NRGC)

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

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

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

Remuneration Policy

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

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

Remuneration Structure

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

Non-Executive Director Remuneration

Objective

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

Structure

The Company's Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate remuneration of Non-Executive Directors shall be determined from time to time by a general meeting of shareholders. An amount not exceeding the amount determined is then divided between the Non-Executive Directors as agreed. The latest determination was at the Annual General Meeting held on 16 November 2011 when Shareholders approved an aggregate remuneration of $1,250,000 per year. Total Non-Executive Director fees of $573,499 were paid/payable in the 2025/26 financial year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Senior Executives' Remuneration

Objective

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

- reward senior executives for Company and individual performance contributing towards key Company objectives;
- align the interests of senior executives with those of shareholders;
- link reward with the strategic goals and performance of the Company;
- be appropriately structured given the Company's strategy to transition from iron ore production to gold and base metals exploration and development; and
- ensure total remuneration is competitive by market standards.

Use of Remuneration Consultants

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

Fixed Remuneration

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

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

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

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

Variable Remuneration

Short-term Incentives (STI)

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

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

The focus for the 2025/26 financial year was on the Company's operational, safety and environmental performance and on achieving the annual budget outcomes related to safety, sales, costs and cashflow generation, and on advancing the Company's acquisition initiatives. The executive STI targets have been selected with the objective of achieving the Company's operational performance and financial outcomes at group and individual levels.

The Board assessed the Company's and senior executives' performances based on the actual results achieved to the end of May 2026 and forecasts for the month of June 2026. The Board also exercised its discretion taking into account the individual efforts of senior executives over the period.

For the 2025/26 financial year, a total STI cash incentive of $231,000 was awarded to Key Management Personnel, representing STI cash incentives available to Mr Kerr (25% of entitlement), Ms Dobson (25% of entitlement) and Mr Stokes (25% of entitlement). The amount of the STI is provided for in the Company's financials for the year and will be paid in September 2026.

For the coming 2026/27 financial year, the Board will follow the general STI key performance indicators used in the recent reporting period and refine these for the targeted milestones of the Company's 50% interest in the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture.

The outcomes of the target reviews for the 2025/26 financial year are summarised in the following table:

Area	**Description/KPI**	***Weighting***	***Actual Achievements***
Environment, Social and Governance (ESG)	No critical incidents, disciplined regulatory compliance, workforce diversity targets, rehabilitation targets, emissions reductions and other innovations.	10%	• Targets substantially achieved. • No major environmental incidents, in particular following the October 2025 Main Pit rockfall. • Crisis and risk management activities worked effectively in responding to the October 2025 rockfall. • Workforce gender diversity increased to 27.4% currently. • Indigenous employees currently represent 12.2% of Koolan employees. • Preparation for environmental sustainability reporting (in accordance with AASB S2) but the October 2025 Main Pit rockfall resulted in the deferral of this reporting requirement. • Traditional Owner relationship enhanced through consultation regarding rehabilitation works and engagement on the Crestlink transaction.
Sales Volumes	Reference to internal Budget targets and Company guidance of: 3.3-3.5 Mwmt.	10%	• Not achieved. • Shipped 2.7 Mwmt for the financial year.
Costs	Reference to internal Budget targets and Company guidance of: <$ $75 - $85/wmt FOB (before capital projects and royalties), and budgeted mining, logistics and administration costs of $23.50–25.75 per tonne mined.	25%	• Not achieved. • Costs reflected good cost control in the circumstances but were not achieved for the full financial year due to the under-Budget shipping volumes, as impacted by the October 2025 rockfall. • Overhead costs reduced and the West Perth office move completed for minimal cost, with substantial reductions in office rental costs.
Profit and cashflow	Reference to Budgeted pre-tax earnings and cashflow.	10%	• Not achieved. • Adversely impacted by the impacts of the October 2025 Main Pit rockfall.
Central Tanami Gold Project (CTPJV)	Successful completion of the 50% CTPJV acquisition and transition of support activities to MGX, with progression to commencement of the Groundrush exploration decline and a mine development decision.	10%	• Partially achieved. • Acquisition agreement signed 15 July 2025 and completed on 5 February 2026. • Commencement of the Groundrush exploration decline targeted for the September 2026 quarter.
Business and earnings growth	Acquisition reviews, equity investments and exploration activities.	10%	• Partially achieved. • Equity portfolio value of $61.9 million at 31 May 2026, an unrealised gain of $8.7m. • Realised gains in FY26 (to 31 May 2026) of $5.8 million. • Crestlink transaction signed and announced on 11 June 2026.
Personal & Leadership Performance	Personal leadership, communications and management and technical performance. Board discretion item referencing STI targets and overall contribution, business influence and performance	25%	• Continued demonstrable improvements in safety leadership, communication and trends. The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (per one million manhours worked, rolling 12-month basis) remained at zero and the Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate was 4.9, comparing favourably to peer benchmarks. • Specific individual STI targets are defined for each of the executive team based on leadership behaviours, workplace health and safety leadership and achievements, environmental performance, revenue and offtake matters, commercial activities, budgeting and forecasting competency, financial/treasury management and reporting, human resources and culture activities, business growth, IT systems, investor/stakeholder relations, Traditional Owner engagement, risk management, legal compliance and governance matters.

Long-term Incentives (LTI)

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

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

Where an executive resigns prior to the vesting of the LSP shares, it remains at the discretion of the Board as to whether any of the LSP shares remain on issue. If the Board does not exercise its discretion, the LSP shares are forfeited and sold or reallocated into future LSP or Dividend Reinvestment Plan share issues.

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

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

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

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

On 17 July 2025, the Company issued 5,128,500 shares under the LSP (which included 1,265,300 shares reallotted). In accordance with the terms of the LSP, the shares were issued at a share price of $0.3242 per share and pursuant to the vesting conditions, these shares do not vest unless a share price target of a 10% premium to the issue price is met between 17 July 2026 and 17 July 2030 and the participants remain continuously employed by the Group until at least 17 July 2027.

A summary of the historical status of LSP share awards remaining on issue as at 30 June 2026 is provided in the table below:

Financial Year	Award Shares	Vesting Metrics	Term	Status	Forfeited
2025/26	5,128,500	10% Share Price Increase above $0.3242 and minimum 24 months continuous employment	17 July 2025 – 17 July 2030	Unvested	-
2024/25	3,471,800	10% Share Price Increase above $0.42 and minimum 24 months continuous employment	3 July 2024 – 3 July 2029	Unvested	-
2023/24	1,952,900	10% Share Price Increase above $0.546 and minimum 24 months continuous employment	14 December 2023 – 13 December 2028	Unvested	-
2022/23	3,851,300	10% Share Price Increase above $0.436 and minimum 24 months continuous employment	1 September 2022 – 31 August 2027	Vested	970,900
2021/22	2,063,100	10% Share Price Increase above $0.931 and minimum 24 months continuous employment	1 July 2021 – 30 June 2026	Unvested*	517,600

Note: "10% Share Price Increase" means a 10% share price increase from date of grant - based on a 5-day VWAP – any time after the first 12 months of the Term. *Subsequently forfeited in July 2026.

The Company elected not to issue any new shares to the Executive under the LSP in connection with the coming 2026/27 financial year and is proposing to review its existing LSP scheme to better align the structure with the objective of advancing the CTPJV gold project to development.

Employment Contracts

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

Peter Kerr

The key terms of his contract include:

- Commenced as Chief Financial Officer on 19 September 2012 and subsequently appointed as Chief Executive Officer on 1 October 2018 with no set term;
- Annual Salary Package increase by minimum of CPI from 1 July every year (waived for the 2026/27 financial year);
- STI Bonus of up to one half of Annual Salary Package;
- LTI Bonus of up to one third of Annual Salary Package; and
- If the Company wishes to terminate the contract other than if Mr Kerr is guilty of any grave misconduct, serious or persistent breach of the terms of the contract or wilful neglect in the discharge of his duties, the Company is obliged to pay out 12 months Annual Salary Package plus any other accrued entitlements and bonuses. If Mr Kerr wishes to terminate the contract, he must provide six months' notice.

David Stokes

The key terms of his contract include:

- Commenced on 2 April 2012 with no set term;
- Annual Salary Package increase by minimum of CPI from 1 July every year (waived for the 2026/27 financial year);
- STI Bonus of up to one half of Annual Salary Package;
- LTI Bonus of up to one third of Annual Salary Package; and
- If the Company wishes to terminate the contract other than if Mr Stokes is guilty of any grave misconduct, serious or persistent breach of the terms of the contract or wilful neglect in the discharge of his duties, the Company is obliged to pay out 12 months Annual Salary Package plus any other accrued entitlements and bonuses. If Mr Stokes wishes to terminate the contract, he must provide six months' notice.

Gillian Dobson

The key terms of her contract include:

- Commenced as Group Commercial Manager on 23 April 2013 and subsequently appointed as Chief Financial Officer on 1 October 2018 with no set term;
- Annual Salary Package increase by minimum of CPI from 1 July every year (waived for the 2026/27 financial year);
- STI Bonus of up to one half of Annual Salary Package;
- LTI Bonus of up to one third of Annual Salary Package; and
- If the Company wishes to terminate the contract other than if Ms Dobson is guilty of any grave misconduct, serious or persistent breach of the terms of the contract or wilful neglect in the discharge of her duties, the Company is obliged to pay out six months Annual Salary Package plus any other accrued entitlements and bonuses. If Ms Dobson wishes to terminate the contract, she must provide three months' notice.

Details of directors and key management personnel disclosed in this report

[i] Directors

B Smith	Chairman
S Bird	Lead Non-Executive Director
A Jones	Non-Executive Director
P Dougas	Non-Executive Director
E Delfabbro	Non-Executive Director
SH Lee	Alternate Director to Mr Smith (*resigned 12 November 2025*)
R Ding	Non-Executive Director (*resigned 5 September 2025*)

[ii] Key Management Personnel

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

All directors and key management personnel have held the above positions for the period from 1 July 2025 to the date of this report unless otherwise stated.

Remuneration of Key Management Personnel for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Short Term				Post Employment	Long Term	Share Based Payment		
30 June 2026	**Salary & Fees $**	**Non Monetary[a] $**	**Cash Incentives[b] $**	**Accrued Annual Leave[c] $**	**Super-annuation $**	**Long Service Leave[d] $**	**Loan Share Plan[e] $**	**Total $**	**% Perform-ance Related[f]**
Directors									
B Smith	98,413	-	-	-	11,810	-	-	**110,223**	-
A Jones	102,935	-	-	-	12,352	-	-	**115,287**	-
S Bird	108,095	-	-	-	12,971	-	-	**121,066**	-
P Dougas	117,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	**117,375[g]**	-
E Delfabbro	97,811	-	-	-	11,737	-	-	**109,548**	-
SH Lee[i]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
R Ding[ii]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Sub-total	**524,629**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48,870**	**-**	**-**	**573,499**	
Other KMP									
P Kerr	824,885	5,425	106,900	5,871	30,000	20,506	320,572	**1,314,159**	33
D Stokes	412,125	5,425	57,700	-	49,455	11,175	165,417	**701,297**	32
G Dobson	501,237	5,425	66,400	3,649	30,000	12,586	194,779	**814,076**	32
Sub-total	**1,738,247**	**16,275**	**231,000**	**9,520**	**109,455**	**44,267**	**680,768**	**2,829,532**	
Totals	**2,262,876**	**16,275**	**231,000**	**9,520**	**158,325**	**44,267**	**680,768**	**3,403,031**	

(i) Mr Lee resigned as the Alternate Director to Mr Smith on 12 November 2025.
(ii) Mr Ding resigned on 5 September 2025.

(a) Non-Monetary items include the value (where applicable) of benefits such as group life insurance cover that are available to all employees of MGX and car parking, and are inclusive of Fringe Benefits Tax where applicable.
(b) Cash incentives represent the cash value of the executives' short-term incentive awards for the 2025/26 year. Refer to "Short-term Incentives" section above.
(c) Annual leave has been separately categorised and is measured on an accrual basis and reflects the movement in the accrual over the twelve-month period. Any reduction in accrued leave reflects more leave taken or cashed out than that which accrued in the period.
(d) Represents the accrual for long service leave over the twelve-month period.
(e) The fair values of the awards under the Loan Share Plan (restricted shares) were calculated as at the grant date and represent the accounting expense incurred by the Company for the stated financial period, reflecting the terms of the particular restricted shares. The amount included as remuneration is not related to or indicative of the benefit (if any) that individual executives may in fact receive (refer the Long-term Incentives (LTI) section of this report).
(f) Performance related remuneration reflects the proportion of the total remuneration relating to cash incentives (STI) and share-based payments (LTI).
(g) Mr Dougas' fees include superannuation at the applicable statutory rate.

Options

There were no options granted to Directors or Executives during the year ended 30 June 2026 and there were no options outstanding as at 30 June 2026. Other than those shares issued under the LSP and accounted for as in-substance options, there were no shares issued on the exercise of options during the year ended 30 June 2026 (2025: nil).

Shares

On 17 July 2025, a total of 5,128,500 restricted shares were granted under the LSP (which included 1,265,300 shares reallotted). The award has been accounted for as an in-substance option award with the fair value assessed at grant date as $0.1163 per LSP share. Refer section above titled "Long-term Incentives" for details of the shares issued under the LSP.

	Grant Date	LSP Shares Granted (#)	LSP Shares Forfeited (#)	Fair Value at Grant Date[1] ($/LSP share)	Value of LSP Shares Granted ($)	Exercise Price ($)	Vesting Date & Condit-ions	Expiry Date	LSP Shares Vested in Year (#)	Value of LSP Shares Vested in Year[3] ($)
P Kerr	17-Jul-25	2,372,800	-	0.1163	275,957	0.3242	Note 2	17-Jul-30	-	-
D Stokes	17-Jul-25	1,281,200	-	0.1163	149,004	0.3242	Note 2	17-Jul-30	-	-
G Dobson	17-Jul-25	1,474,500	-	0.1163	171,484	0.3242	Note 2	17-Jul-30	-	-
Total		**5,128,500**	**-**		**596,445**				**-**	**-**

1. Determined at the time of grant per AASB 2, refer note 27(d) in the financial statements.
2. In order for the LSP shares to vest, participants must remain continuously employed by the Group to 17 July 2027 and the Company's share price, as measured by a rolling 5-day volume weighted average price of the Company's shares traded on the ASX, must on 17 July 2026 or at any time prior to expiry, be above a 10% premium to the issue price of the LSP shares.
3. Determined at the time of exercise at the intrinsic value of the LSP share.

During the year ended 30 June 2026, there were no alterations to the terms and conditions of LSP shares after their grant date.

Performance Rights

There were no Performance Rights granted as part of remuneration, or vested and exercised, during the year ended 30 June 2026. At 30 June 2026, there were no Performance Rights on issue.

Share and right holdings of Key Management Personnel as at 30 June 2026

	Balance 1 July 2025 Ord	Granted as Remuneration Ord	Forfeited Ord	Purchases Ord	Balance 30 June 2026 Ord
Directors					
B Smith	-	-	-	170,000	170,000
A Jones	-	-	-	-	-
S Bird	51,899	-	-	-	51,899
P Dougas	796,602	-	-	30,002	826,604
E Delfabbro	62,998	-	-	-	62,998
SH Lee[(i)]	-	-	-	-	-
R Ding[(ii)]	-	-	-	-	-
Other KMP[(iii)]					
P Kerr	6,818,303	2,372,800	(1,009,700)	-	8,181,403
D Stokes	3,556,735	1,281,200	(599,100)	-	4,238,835
G Dobson	3,371,500	1,474,500	(605,800)	-	4,240,200
Total	**14,658,037**	**5,128,500**	**(2,214,600)**	**200,002**	**17,771,939**

(i) Mr Lee resigned as an alternate director for Mr Smith on 12 November 2025.
(ii) Mr Ding resigned on 5 September 2025.
(iii) The closing balance at 30 June 2026 for Other KMP includes 14,979,100 LSP shares (in-substance options) held by Mr Kerr (7,056,900 LSP shares), Mr Stokes (3,682,000 LSP shares) and Ms. Dobson (4,240,200 LSP shares). 3,851,300 of the LSP shares had vested as at balance date.

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

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

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

(a) Non-Monetary items include the value (where applicable) of benefits such as group life insurance cover that are available to all employees of MGX and car parking, and are inclusive of Fringe Benefits Tax where applicable.
(b) Cash incentives represent the cash value of the executives' short-term incentive awards for the 2024/25 year. Refer to "Short-term Incentives" section above.
(c) Annual leave has been separately categorised and is measured on an accrual basis and reflects the movement in the accrual over the twelve-month period. Any reduction in accrued leave reflects more leave taken or cashed out than that which accrued in the period.
(d) Represents the accrual for long service leave over the twelve-month period.
(e) The fair values of the awards under the Loan Share Plan (restricted shares) were calculated as at the grant date and represent the accounting expense incurred by the Company for the stated financial period, reflecting the terms of the particular restricted shares. The amount included as remuneration is not related to or indicative of the benefit (if any) that individual executives may in fact receive (refer the Long-term Incentives (LTI) section of this report).
(f) Performance related remuneration reflects the proportion of the total remuneration relating to cash incentives (STI) and share based payments (LTI).
(g) Mr Dougas's fees include superannuation at the applicable statutory rate.

Other Transactions and Balances with Key Management Personnel

There were no other transactions and balances with key management personnel during the years ended 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025.

Company Performance

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

		30 June 2026	30 June 2025	30 June 2024	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Net profit/(loss) after tax	***$'000***	(30,171)	(82,192)	6,430	5,179	(174,116)
Earnings/(loss) per share	***$/share***	(0.0259)	(0.0692)	0.0053	0.0043	(0.1455)
Closing share price	***$***	0.35	0.27	0.41	0.44	0.54

End of remuneration report.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

BRETT SMITH
Chairman

Date: 20 August 2026

Competent Person Statements

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

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

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

Ernst & Young
9 The Esplanade
Perth WA 6000 Australia
GPO Box M939 Perth WA 6843

Tel: +61 8 9429 2222
Fax: +61 8 9429 2436
ey.com/au

Shape the future
with confidence

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

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of MGX Resources Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2026, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

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

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

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

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

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

J K Newton

J K Newton
Partner
20 August 2026

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Revenue	3[a]	204,048	330,525
Interest revenue	3[b]	16,707	19,896
TOTAL REVENUE		**220,755**	**350,421**
Cost of sales	4[a]	(199,215)	(330,298)
GROSS PROFIT		**21,540**	**20,123**
Other income	3[c]	4,771	31,150
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	19	(6,961)	(15,439)
Impairment of right-of-use assets	19	(1,931)	-
Impairment of mine properties	19	(49,986)	(74,961)
Rehabilitation revised estimate	22[ii]	(1,761)	-
Net foreign exchange gain	4[c]	195	1,373
Net marked-to-market gain/(loss)	4[d]	23,084	(7,527)
Exploration expenses		(377)	(2,856)
Administration and other expenses		(16,557)	(18,604)
LOSS BEFORE TAX AND FINANCE COSTS		**(27,983)**	**(66,741)**
Finance costs	4[b]	(1,791)	(3,501)
LOSS BEFORE TAX		**(29,774)**	**(70,242)**
Tax expense	5	(397)	(11,950)
LOSS AFTER TAX ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY		**(30,171)**	**(82,192)**
(Loss) per share (cents per share)			
• Basic (loss) per share	28	(2.59)	(6.92)
• diluted (loss) per share	28	(2.59)	(6.92)

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
LOSS FOR THE PERIOD AFTER TAX		**(30,171)**	**(82,192)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges	24[b]	(1,330)	1,330
Deferred income tax	24[b]	399	(399)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		**(931)**	**931**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**(31,102)**	**(81,261)**

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	49,645	49,056
Term deposits	7	282,507	372,790
Financial assets held for trading	8	60,940	39,977
Trade and other receivables	10	5,010	4,384
Derivative financial assets	12	-	1,329
Inventories	11	4,984	32,386
Prepayments		2,997	5,411
Total Current Assets		**406,083**	**505,333**
Non-Current Assets			
Financial assets held for trading	8	-	2,037
Other financial assets	9	19,039	20,735
Property, plant and equipment	15	1,949	9,065
Right-of-use assets	16	254	6,981
Deferred exploration and evaluation costs	17	64,379	419
Mine properties	18	-	38,096
Deferred tax assets	5	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		**85,621**	**77,333**
TOTAL ASSETS		**491,704**	**582,666**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	20	15,929	55,034
Employee benefits		6,546	8,124
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	21	322	5,065
Provisions	22	35,699	469
Total Current Liabilities		**58,496**	**68,692**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee benefits		146	1,012
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	21	253	226
Provisions	22	10,051	59,560
Deferred tax liabilities	5	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**10,450**	**60,798**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**68,946**	**129,490**
NET ASSETS		**422,758**	**453,176**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	23	620,830	620,827
Accumulated losses	25	(1,125,031)	(1,094,860)
Reserves	24	926,959	927,209
TOTAL EQUITY		**422,758**	**453,176**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers		200,908	333,428
Proceeds from insurance		-	28,115
Payments to suppliers and employees		(220,949)	(261,639)
Interest paid		(563)	(1,093)
Income tax paid		-	(359)
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	6[b]	**(20,604)**	**98,452**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		19,296	20,461
Dividend received		725	3
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		5,227	1,468
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(3,730)	(10,566)
Proceeds from term deposits		87,350	14,000
Purchase of convertible notes		-	(2,000)
Purchase of shares		-	(3,125)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets held for trading		15,025	813
Payment for financial assets held for trading		(8,854)	(26,397)
Payment for investment in MGX (Tanami) Pty Ltd		(59,055)	-
Cash acquired with MGX (Tanami) Pty Ltd		4,048	-
Payment for deferred exploration and evaluation expenditure		(4,385)	(794)
Payment for mine development		(26,455)	(53,700)
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**29,192**	**(59,837)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for share buy-back		-	(12,156)
Refund/(payment) for share buy-back transaction costs		3	(119)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(8,415)	(13,261)
Payment of borrowing costs		(130)	(125)
NET CASH FLOWS (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(8,542)**	**(25,661)**
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		46	12,954
Net foreign exchange difference		543	(156)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		49,056	36,258
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	6[a]	**49,645**	**49,056**

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Attributable to Equity Holders of the Parent						Total Equity
	Issued Capital	Accumulated Losses	Share Based Payments Reserve	Net Unrealised Gains / (Losses) Reserve	Dividend Distribution Reserve	Equity Reserves	
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
At 1 July 2024	**633,102**	**(1,012,668)**	**22,912**	**-**	**906,019**	**(3,192)**	**546,173**
Loss for the period	-	(82,192)	-	-	-	-	**(82,192)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	931	-	-	**931**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(82,192)**	**-**	**931**	**-**	**-**	**(81,261)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners							
Share buy-back	(12,156)	-	-	-	-	-	**(12,156)**
Share buy-back transaction costs	(119)	-	-	-	-	-	**(119)**
Share-based payments	-	-	539	-	-	-	**539**
At 30 June 2025	**620,827**	**(1,094,860)**	**23,451**	**931**	**906,019**	**(3,192)**	**453,176**
At 1 July 2025	**620,827**	**(1,094,860)**	**23,451**	**931**	**906,019**	**(3,192)**	**453,176**
Loss for the period	-	(30,171)	-	-	-	-	**(30,171)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(931)	-	-	**(931)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(30,171)**	**-**	**(931)**	**-**	**-**	**(31,102)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners							
Share buy-back	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Share buy-back transaction costs	3	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
Share-based payments	-	-	681	-	-	-	**681**
At 30 June 2026	**620,830**	**(1,125,031)**	**24,132**	**-**	**906,019**	**(3,192)**	**422,758**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report

For the year ended 30 June 2026

1. Introduction

(a) Corporate information

The consolidated financial statements of the Group, comprising the Company and the entities that it controlled during the year ended 30 June 2026, were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 20 August 2026.

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

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

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

(b) Basis of preparation

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

The Group has adopted all Accounting Standards and Interpretations mandatory to annual periods beginning on or before 1 July 2025. Adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have a material effect on the financial position or performance of the Group at the date of initial application. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025, except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations as of 1 July 2025, where applicable.

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

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

(c) Basis of consolidation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

2. Other Material Accounting Policies

(a) Foreign currency

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All such exchange differences are taken to the statement of profit or loss in the consolidated financial report.

(b) Other taxes

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Other accounting policies

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

(d) Key accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

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

Determination of mineral resources and ore reserves

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

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

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

Joint Arrangements

Joint arrangements are arrangements over which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractual agreed sharing of control of the arrangement which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Joint arrangements are classified as either a joint operation or a joint venture, based on the rights and obligations arising from the contractual obligations between the parties to the arrangement. To the extent the joint arrangement provides the Group with rights to the individual assets and obligations arising from the joint arrangement, the arrangement is classified as a joint operation and as such, the Group recognises its:

a. Assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
b. Liabilities, including its share of liabilities incurred jointly;
c. Revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
d. Share of revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
e. Expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
3. Revenue and Other Income			
[a] Revenue			
Revenue from contracts with customers – sale of iron ore		198,966	346,912
Other revenue:			
Quotation period price adjustments – relating to prior year shipments		3,271	(4,948)
Quotation period price adjustments – relating to current year shipments		(32)	(10,314)
Realised gain/(loss) on foreign exchange and commodity hedging contracts		1,843	(1,125)
		204,048	330,525
[b] Interest revenue			
Interest revenue – calculated using the effective interest method		12,324	17,878
Interest revenue – other		4,383	2,018
		16,707	19,896
[c] Other income			
Net realised gain on sale of financial assets		-	38
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		3,782	1,292
Insurance proceeds		-	28,115
Dividend income		725	3
Other income		264	1,702
		4,771	31,150

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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

Iron ore sales

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

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

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

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

Freight/shipping services

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

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

Interest Revenue

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

Key estimates and judgments

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

		Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
4.	**Expenses**			
[a]	**Cost of sales**			
	Mining and site administration costs		104,421	205,752
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment – mining and site administration		3,090	8,105
	Depreciation of right-of-use assets – mining and site administration		4,564	10,614
	Capitalised deferred stripping costs	18	(9,270)	(24,170)
	Amortisation of capitalised deferred stripping costs	18	3,471	14,301
	Amortisation of mine properties	18	5,262	14,400
	Crushing costs		33,847	37,306
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment – crushing		1,544	2,251
	Depreciation of right-of-use assets – crushing		520	1,217
	Port costs		3,108	4,742
	Royalties		19,838	32,290
	Consumables stock write-down	11[i]	13,901	5,016
	Net ore inventory movement		24,143	40,246
	Net movement in net realisable value of ore inventories	11[ii]	(9,224)	(21,772)
	Cost of sales – Free on Board (FOB) basis		199,215	330,298
[b]	**Finance costs**			
	Finance charges on banking facilities		237	567
	Finance charges on lease liabilities		351	713
			588	1,280
	Non-cash interest accretion on rehabilitation provision	22[ii]	1,203	2,221
			1,791	3,501
[c]	**Net foreign exchange (gain)/loss**			
	Net realised (gain)/loss on foreign exchange transactions		348	(1,519)
	Net unrealised (gain)/loss on foreign exchange balances		(543)	146
			(195)	(1,373)
[d]	**Net marked-to-market (gain)/loss**			
	Unrealised marked-to-market loss on foreign exchange derivatives		-	198
	Realised/unrealised marked-to-market (gain)/loss on financial assets held for trading		(23,084)	7,329
			(23,084)	7,527
[e]	**Administration and other expenses include:**			
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		232	343
	Depreciation of right-of-use assets		338	493
	Share-based payments expense	27(a)	681	539
	Insurance premiums		2,504	1,978
	Business development expenses		500	898
[f]	**Cost of sales and Administration and other expenses above include:**			
	Salaries and wages expense and other employee benefits		64,667	77,044
	Lease expense – short-term		3,464	3,023
	Lease expense – low value assets		123	197
	Lease expense – variable		103	67

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Employee benefits expense

Wages, salaries, sick leave and other employee benefits

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

Redundancy

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

Annual leave and long service leave

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

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

Share-Based Payment Plans

The policy relating to share-based payments is set out in note 27.

Superannuation

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

Borrowing costs

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

Depreciation and amortisation

Refer to notes 15 and 18 for details on depreciation and amortisation.

Impairment

Impairment expenses are recognised to the extent that the carrying amounts of assets exceed their recoverable amounts. Refer to note 19 for further details on impairment.

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
5. Taxation		
Major components of tax expense for the years ended 30 June 2026 and 2025 are:		
Statement of Profit or Loss		
Current tax		
Current income tax charge/income	(1)	(2)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	361
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences:		
Income tax expense recognised from current unrecognised tax losses and deductible temporary differences	8,837	32,229
Deferred tax relating to movement in temporary differences	(8,439)	(20,638)
Tax expense reported in Statement of Profit or Loss	**397**	**11,950**
Statement of Changes in Equity		
Deferred income tax		
Remeasurement of financial assets designated at fair value through OCI	(399)	399
Deferred income tax expense reported in equity	(399)	399
Reconciliation of tax expense		
A reconciliation of tax expense applicable to accounting loss before tax at the statutory income tax rate to tax expense at the Group's effective tax rate for the years ended 30 June 2026 and 2025 is as follows:		
Accounting loss before tax	(29,774)	(70,242)
• At the statutory income tax rate of 30% (2025: 30%)	(8,932)	(21,072)
• Expenditure not allowed for income tax purposes	546	796
• Unrecognised deferred tax assets	8,837	32,229
• Adjustments in respect of deferred tax	(52)	-
• Other	(2)	(3)
Tax expense reported in Statement of Profit or Loss	**397**	**11,950**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

5. Taxation (Continued)

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2026 $'000	2025 $'000	2026 $'000	2025 $'000	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
CONSOLIDATED						
Accrued liabilities	(2,163)	(5,506)	-	-	(2,163)	(5,506)
Capital raising costs	(168)	(229)	-	-	(168)	(229)
Deferred income	-	(3,975)	1,067	-	1,067	(3,975)
Donations	(51)	-	-	-	(51)	-
Derivatives	-	(103)	163	-	163	(103)
Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	399	-	399
Inventory	-	(1,727)	363	-	363	(1,727)
Prepaid expenditure	-	-	73	122	73	122
Fixed assets, mine properties and exploration expenditure	(12,474)	(9,419)	-	-	(12,474)	(9,419)
Provisions	(18,517)	(20,832)	-	-	(18,517)	(20,832)
Borrowing cost	(204)	(387)	-	-	(204)	(387)
Tax losses – capital	-	(785)	-	-	-	(785)
Tax losses – revenue	(55,355)	(35,987)	-	-	(55,355)	(35,987)
Tax (assets)/liabilities	(88,932)	(78,950)	1,666	521	(87,266)	(78,429)
Derecognition of deferred tax assets	88,932	78,950	(1,666)	(521)	87,266	78,429
Net tax (assets)/liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**

Movement in temporary differences during the financial year ended 30 June 2026	Balance 1 July 2025 $'000	Recognised in Income $'000	Recognised in Equity $'000	Balance 30 June 2026 $'000
Accrued liabilities	(5,506)	3,343	-	(2,163)
Capital raising costs	(229)	61	-	(168)
Deferred income	(3,975)	5,042	-	1,067
Donations	-	(51)	-	(51)
Derivatives	(103)	266	-	163
Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI	399	-	(399)	-
Inventory	(1,727)	2,090	-	363
Prepaid expenditure	122	(49)	-	73
Fixed assets, mine properties and exploration expenditure	(9,419)	(3,055)	-	(12,474)
Provisions	(20,832)	2,315	-	(18,517)
Borrowing cost	(387)	183	-	(204)
Tax losses – capital	(785)	785	-	-
Tax losses - revenue	(35,987)	(19,368)	-	(55,355)
Derecognition of deferred tax assets	78,429	8,837	-	87,266
	-	**399**	**(399)**	**-**

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Deferred tax assets that have not been recognised in respect of:		
Temporary differences	31,911	41,657
Tax losses – capital	-	785
Tax losses – revenue	55,355	35,987
	87,266	**78,429**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

5. Taxation (Continued)

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

As at 30 June 2026, the Group has carried forward gross tax losses of $184,515,000 (30 June 2025: $122,573,000) with a tax-effected value (at 30%) of $55,355,000 (30 June 2025: $36,772,000).

5. Taxation (Continued)

Recognition and measurement

Income Tax

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable differences:

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

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

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

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

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

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Tax consolidation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Key estimate: recoverability of potential deferred tax assets

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

Management has derecognised tax losses to the extent that they may not be utilised and determined that the deferred tax asset held at 30 June 2026 is unlikely to be utilised within the next two years.

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

[a] Reconciliation of cash

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 30 June:		
Cash at bank and on hand	49,645	44,056
Short-term deposits	-	5,000
	49,645	**49,056**

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

Recognition and measurement

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

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

[b] Reconciliation of the net loss after tax to the net cash flows from operations

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Net loss after tax	(30,171)	(82,192)
Adjustments to reconcile loss after tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,888	10,699
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	5,422	12,324
Amortisation of capitalised deferred stripping costs	3,471	14,301
Amortisation of other mine properties	5,262	14,400
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	6,961	15,439
Impairment of right-of-use assets	1,931	-
Impairment of mine properties	49,986	74,961
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(3,782)	(1,292)
Interest revenue	(16,707)	(19,896)
Exploration expenses written off	377	2,856
Share based payments	681	539
Borrowing costs	130	125
Interest accretion on rehabilitation provision	1,203	2,221
Net ore inventory movement	24,143	40,246
Write down to net realisable value on consumables inventories	13,901	5,016
(Reversal of)/write down to net realisable value of ore inventories	(9,224)	(21,772)
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange balances	(543)	146
Unrealised marked-to-market loss on foreign exchange derivatives	-	198
Unrealised marked-to-market (gain)/loss on financial assets held for trading	(17,679)	7,329
Realised (gain) on sale of financial assets held for trading	(5,405)	(38)
Dividend received	(725)	(3)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	(3,410)	4,231
Decrease/(increase) in inventory	(1,418)	470
Decrease in prepayments	2,540	71
Decrease in deferred tax assets	-	11,377
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(30,590)	6,137
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	(2,443)	619
Increase in restructure provision	5,056	-
(Decrease) in decommissioning provision	(24,858)	(274)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	399	214
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**(20,604)**	**98,452**

[c] Non-cash financing activities

There were $526,000 of non-cash financing activities relating to leases of right-of-use assets during the year ended 30 June 2026 (2025: $6,700,000).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
7. Term Deposits			
Current			
Term deposits – financial assets at amortised cost	[i]	282,507	372,790
		282,507	**372,790**

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

Recognition and measurement

See note 36 for the accounting policy for financial assets classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

		2026 $'000	2025 $'000
8. Financial Assets Held for Trading			
Current			
Tradeable corporate bonds at fair value through profit or loss	[i]	20,381	19,417
Quoted share investments at fair value through profit or loss	[i]	37,660	20,560
Unlisted share investments at fair value through profit or loss		545	-
Convertible notes at fair value through profit or loss	[ii]	2,354	-
		60,940	**39,977**
Non-Current			
Convertible notes at fair value through profit or loss	[ii]	-	2,037
		-	**2,037**

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

[ii] Convertible notes at $1.00 per note are fully redeemable at maturity date on 16 May 2027. Interest is accrued at 15% per annum, receivable six monthly in arrears.

Recognition and measurement

See note 36 for the accounting policy for financial assets classified as financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
9. Other Financial Assets		
Non-Current		
Listed investment shares - at fair value through profit or loss	18,488	20,300
Investment options – at fair value through profit or loss	551	435
	19,039	**20,735**

Other financial assets comprise shares in Fenix Resources Limited (**Fenix**) which are traded in an active market, and options over unissued shares in Fenix.

Recognition and measurement

See note 36 for the accounting policy for financial assets classified as other financial assets.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
10. Trade and Other Receivables			
Current			
Trade debtors – at amortised cost	[a][i]	164	154
Expected credit loss		-	-
		164	154
Trade debtors – at fair value through profit or loss	[a][i]	698	110
Sundry debtors	[a][ii]	3,185	2,300
Other receivables		963	1,820
		5,010	**4,384**

[a] Terms and conditions

Terms and conditions relating to the above financial instruments:

[i] Generally, on presentation of ship loading documents and the provisional invoice the customer settles 95% of the provisional sales invoice value within 10 days. The remaining 5% is settled within 30 days of presentation of the final invoice. Certain low grade sales are settled 100% on presentation of shipping documents and the final invoice. Iron ore sales are invoiced and received in US dollars (US$). The balance of other trade debtors is invoiced and received in Australian dollars (A$).

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

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
11. Inventories			
Consumables – at cost		20,951	23,140
Write down to net realisable value (**NRV**)	[i]	(18,629)	(8,335)
Consumables at lower of cost and NRV		2,322	14,805
Ore – at cost		2,662	26,805
Write down to NRV	[ii]	-	(9,224)
Ore at lower of cost and NRV		2,662	17,581
Total inventories at lower of cost and NRV		**4,984**	**32,386**

[i] At 30 June 2026, the Group assessed the carrying value of consumables inventory at Koolan Island mine site in consideration of the ongoing rehabilitation activities and the Group's ability to sell the consumables through the existing channels. As a result, the Group recognised a write-down of $13,901,000 (2025: $5,016,000) in relation to consumable inventory during the financial period. Additionally, the Group recognised $3,607,000 in relation to the reversal of previously recorded write-down of consumable inventory, resulting in a net movement of $10,294,000 in the write-down balance of consumable inventory for the financial year.

[ii] At 30 June 2026, the Group assessed the carrying value of ore inventories stockpiled at Koolan Island mine site. Assumptions used in the assessment include prevailing iron ore prices and exchange rates, ore specifications, estimated costs to make the ore inventories available for sale, and associated sales and shipping freight costs. Based on these assumptions, there was no write down of ore inventories (2025: $nil) during the financial period. The Group recognised $9,224,000 in relation to the reversal of a previously recorded impairment on stockpiles, following the sale of ore during the financial period.

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

Key estimate

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000

12. Derivative Financial Assets

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current			
Foreign currency option contracts	36[b][i]	-	1,329
		-	**1,329**

13. Interests in Subsidiaries

Name	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of Equity Interest Held by the Group 2026 %	2025 %
Mount Gibson Mining Limited*	Australia	100	100
Geraldton Bulk Handling Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Gibson Minerals Limited*	Australia	100	100
Gibson Gold Pty Ltd*	Australia	100	100
Aztec Resources Limited*	Australia	100	100
• Koolan Shipping Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
• Brockman Minerals Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
• Koolan Iron Ore Pty Ltd*	Australia	100	100
• KIO SPV Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
MGX (Tanami) Pty Ltd*^	Australia	100	-
• CTP JV Pty Ltd	Australia	50	-

***Entities subject to Class Order relief**

Pursuant to ASIC Instrument 2016/785, relief has been granted to Mount Gibson Mining Limited, Aztec Resources Limited and Koolan Iron Ore Pty Ltd from the *Corporations Act 2001* requirements for the preparation, audit and lodgement of financial reports. As a condition of the Class Order, MGX Resources Limited, Mount Gibson Mining Limited, Aztec Resources Limited and Koolan Iron Ore Pty Ltd (**Closed Group**) entered into a Deed of Cross Guarantee on 1 May 2008. The class order relief was granted to Gibson Minerals Limited, Gibson Gold Pty Ltd and MGX (Tanami) Pty Ltd on 28 September 2023, 25 September 2025 and 27 March 2026 respectively. The effect of this deed is that MGX Resources Limited has guaranteed to pay any deficiency in the event of winding up of these controlled entities or if they do not meet their obligations under the terms of overdrafts, loans, leases or other liabilities subject to the guarantee. The controlled entities have also given a similar guarantee in the event that MGX Resources Limited is wound up or if it does not meet its obligations under the terms of overdrafts, loans, leases or other liabilities subject to the guarantee.

^ MGX (Tanami) Pty Ltd was acquired on 5 February 2026. MGX (Tanami) Pty Ltd has a 50% interest and participating share in the CTPJV, which is operated and managed by CTP JV Pty Ltd.

The Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Financial Position of the Closed Group are set out below:

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss of the Closed Group

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Revenue	204,048	330,525
Interest revenue	16,707	19,896
TOTAL REVENUE	**220,755**	**350,421**
Cost of sales	(199,215)	(330,298)
GROSS PROFIT	**21,540**	**20,123**
Other income	4,771	31,150
Write back of non-current other receivables	-	112
Impairment expenses	(58,878)	(90,400)
Rehabilitation revised estimate	(1,761)	-
Administration, other expenses and marked-to-market gain/(loss)	6,345	(27,726)
LOSS BEFORE TAX AND FINANCE COSTS	**(27,983)**	**(66,789)**
Finance costs	(1,791)	(3,501)
LOSS BEFORE TAX	**(29,774)**	**(70,290)**
Tax expense	(397)	(11,950)
LOSS AFTER TAX ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY	**(30,171)**	**(82,192)**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Sheet of the Closed Group

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current assets		406,083	505,333
Non-current assets		85,621	77,333
Total assets		**491,704**	**582,666**
Current liabilities		58,496	68,692
Non-current liabilities		10,450	60,798
Total liabilities		**68,946**	**129,490**
Net assets		**422,758**	**453,176**
Issued capital		620,830	620,827
Reserves		926,959	927,209
Accumulated losses		(1,125,031)	(1,094,860)
Total equity		**422,758**	**453,176**
Accumulated losses			
Balance at the beginning of the year		(1,094,860)	(1,012,668)
Net loss attributable to members of the closed group		(30,171)	(82,192)
Balance at the end of the year		(1,125,031)	(1,094,860)

The Koolan Island assets have not been classified as "held for sale" in relation to the divestment agreed with Crestlink Koolan Pty Ltd (**Crestlink**) to acquire on a cash-free debt-free basis 100% of the shares in Aztec Resources Limited, being the ultimate MGX subsidiary that holds the Koolan Island tenure and assets, as the transaction remains subject to several substantive conditions precedent outside the control of MGX. In addition, the Koolan Island assets in their current condition are not immediately available for sale due to the rehabilitation works remaining to be completed as a condition precedent of the Crestlink sale agreement.

14. Asset Acquisition

On 5 February 2026, the Group, through its wholly owned subsidiary Gibson Gold Pty Ltd, completed the acquisition of 100% of the issued share capital of MGX (Tanami) Pty Ltd (**MGXT**) (formerly Northern Star (Tanami) Pty Ltd) from Northern Star Resources Limited (**NST**), pursuant to a sale and purchase agreement executed in July 2025 and completed following satisfaction of all conditions precedent.

MGXT's principal asset is a 50% interest in the unincorporated Central Tanami Project Joint Venture (**CTPJV**) in the Northern Territory. The remaining 50% joint venture interest is held by Tanami (NT) Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Tanami Gold NL. The CTPJV comprises an exploration and development portfolio including the Groundrush, Jims and Ripcord gold deposits.

Total consideration for the acquisition was $59,055,000, comprising cash consideration paid at completion of $50,000,000, a post-completion working capital and net debt adjustment of $4,873,000, and directly attributable transaction costs capitalised to the cost of acquisition of $4,182,000.

The Group assessed the transaction against the requirements of AASB 3 *Business Combinations* and concluded that, at the acquisition date, MGXT did not meet the definition of a business. MGXT had no employees, was not conducting revenue-generating operations, and its processing plant and site infrastructure were non-operating. Its assets were concentrated substantially in mineral exploration tenements, principally its 50% interest in the CTPJV. Accordingly, the transaction has been accounted for as an acquisition of a group of assets and the assumption of liabilities (an asset acquisition) rather than a business combination. No goodwill has been recognised, and the total cost of acquisition has been allocated to the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the basis of their relative fair values at the acquisition date.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

14. Asset Acquisition (Continued)

The acquisition cost was allocated to the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as follows:

	$'000
Assets	
Current assets	
Cash at bank	4,048
Trade and other receivables	80
Prepayments	14
	4,142
Non-current assets	
Plant and equipment	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	59,982
	59,982
Total assets	**64,124**
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	
Trade and other payables	750
Non-current liabilities	
Provision for rehabilitation	4,319
Total liabilities	**5,069**
Net assets acquired	**59,055**

Recognition and measurement

Classification

On acquisition of an entity, operation or group of assets, the Group assesses whether the transaction represents the acquisition of a business, to be accounted for as a business combination under AASB 3 *Business Combinations*, or the acquisition of an asset or group of assets that does not meet the definition of a business, to be accounted for as an asset acquisition. A business is broadly defined as an integrated set of activities and assets that is capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose of providing goods or services to customers, generating investment income, or generating other income from ordinary activities and requires both inputs and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. In making this assessment, the Group considers the optional "concentration test" in AASB 3, under which an acquisition is not a business if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

Where an asset does not meet the definition of a business, the Group recognised the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date it obtains control. The total cost of acquisition, comprising the fair values of consideration transferred plus directly attributable transaction costs, is allocated to the individual assets and liabilities acquired on the basis of their relative fair values at the acquisition date. No goodwill or discount on acquisition is recognised. Transaction costs directly attributable to bringing an acquired asset to the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management are capitalised as part of the cost of acquisition. Other costs including general due diligence advisory and pre-acquisition costs, are expensed as incurred. The cost allocated to each asset and liability becomes its deemed cost for subsequent measurement, including depreciation, amortisation and impairment testing.

Key judgement, estimates and assumptions

Classification of the acquisition

The principal judgement made by the Group in accounting for the acquisition of MGX (Tanami) Pty Ltd was whether the transaction met the definition of a business under AASB 3 *Business Combinations*, and should be accounted for as a business combination, or whether it should instead be accounted for as an asset acquisition. This judgement is significant because it determines whether goodwill is recognised, whether transactions costs are capitalised or expensed, and the basis on which the assets and liabilities are measured.

Fair value measurement

The significant estimate involved in allocating the cost of acquisition was the fair value attributed to the Group's 50% interest in the CTPJV exploration and evaluation tenements. This fair value was determined as a Level 3 measurement under AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, using significant unobservable inputs, with reference to two separate approaches:

1. **Third party market transaction** – MGX and NST are independent, unrelated parties who negotiated the transaction at arms' length. In agreeing the purchase price, MGX undertook due diligence over the exploration tenements, focusing on the known gold deposits offering near-term production potential.
2. **Market comparative valuation –** in assessing the cost of acquisition, the Group utilised available market data such as $/ounce of contained gold and industry standard conversion factor applied to convert reported mineral resources to ounces of contained gold.

These estimates involve significant judgement and are inherently uncertain.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

15. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Plant and Equipment		Buildings		Capital Works in Progress		Total	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Gross carrying amount at cost	243,029	242,560	101,587	102,171	1,899	501	346,515	345,232
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(242,979)	(234,205)	(101,587)	(101,854)	-	(108)	(344,566)	(336,167)
Net carrying amount	**50**	**8,355**	**-**	**317**	**1,899**	**393**	**1,949**	**9,065**
Reconciliation								
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	8,355	16,188	317	349	393	9,342	9,065	25,879
Additions	839	8,748	-	252	1,899	501	2,738	9,501
Transfers	393	8,470	-	305	(393)	(8,775)	-	-
Transfer from right-of-use assets (note 16)	1,995	-	-	-	-	-	1,995	-
Disposals	-	(177)	-	-	-	-	-	(177)
Depreciation expense	(4,702)	(10,477)	(164)	(222)	-	-	(4,866)	(10,699)
Depreciation capitalised	(22)	-	-	-	-	-	(22)	-
Impairment expense (note 19)	(6,808)	(14,397)	(153)	(367)	-	(675)	(6,961)	(15,439)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**50**	**8,355**	**-**	**317**	**1,899**	**393**	**1,949**	**9,065**
Assets pledged as security	47	8,355	-	317	-	393	47	9,065

Refer note 21 for details of security arrangements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

15. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

Recognition and measurement

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

Depreciation and amortisation

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

Impairment

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

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

Individual assets in the cash-generating units are not written down below their recoverable amount. Refer note 19 for further details on impairment.

Derecognition

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

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

Key judgement, estimates and assumptions

Units of production method of depreciation and amortisation

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

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

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

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

The Group's cash flows are most sensitive to movements in iron ore prices, the discount rate and key operating costs. Variations to the expected future cash flows, and the timing thereof, could result in material changes to any impairment assessment or losses recognised, if any, which could in turn impact future financial results. Refer note 19 for further details on impairment.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

16. Right-of-use Assets

	Leased Property		Leased Plant and Equipment		Total	
	2026 $'000	2025 $'000	2026 $'000	2025 $'000	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Gross carrying amount at cost	526	-	1,050	34,549	1,576	34,549
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(272)	-	(1,050)	(27,568)	(1,322)	(27,568)
Net carrying amount	**254**	**-**	**-**	**6,981**	**254**	**6,981**
Reconciliation						
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	-	493	6,981	11,872	6,981	12,365
Additions	1,528	-	4,330	6,940	5,858	6,940
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (note 15)	-	-	(1,995)	-	(1,995)	-
Disposals	(724)	-	(2,513)	-	(3,237)	-
Depreciation	(338)	(493)	(5,084)	(11,831)	(5,422)	(12,324)
Impairment expense (note 19)	(212)	-	(1,719)	-	(1,931)	-
Carrying amount at the end of the year	254	-	-	6,981	254	6,981

Recognition and measurement

The group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (ie. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the lease asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment. Where a review for impairment is conducted, the recoverable amount is assessed by reference to the 'fair value less cost of disposal'. Refer note 19 for further details on impairment.

17. Deferred Exploration and Evaluation Costs

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Deferred exploration and evaluation – at cost		64,379	419
		64,379	**419**
Reconciliation			
Carrying amount at beginning of the year		419	2,480
Additions		4,355	795
Acquisition of MGX (Tanami) Pty Ltd	14	59,982	-
Exploration expenditure written off		(377)	(2,856)
Carrying amount at the end of the year		64,379	419

During the year, the Group acquired MGX (Tanami) Pty Ltd (refer note 14) which holds a 50% interest in the CTPJV tenements.

Recognition and measurement

Acquisition costs

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

Exploration and evaluation costs

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
18. Mine Properties		
Mine properties – at cost	1,873,284	1,852,660
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(1,873,284)	(1,814,564)
	-	**38,096**

		Koolan Island	
	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Reconciliation			
Deferred stripping costs			
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period		13,319	41,652
Capitalised deferred stripping costs		9,270	24,170
Amortisation expensed		(3,471)	(14,301)
Impairment expense	19	(19,118)	(38,202)
Carrying amount at the end of the period		**-**	**13,319**
Other mine properties			
Carrying amount at the beginning of the period		24,777	40,019
Additions		11,353	32,576
Mine rehabilitation – revised estimate adjustment	22	-	3,341
Amortisation expensed		(5,262)	(14,400)
Impairment expense	19	(30,868)	(36,759)
Carrying amount at the end of the period		**-**	**24,777**
Total mine properties		**-**	**38,096**

The security pledged for financing facilities includes mining mortgages over the mining tenements and contractual rights to mine hematite deposits owned by the Group (refer note 21).

Recognition and measurement

Deferred stripping

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

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

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

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

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

18. Mine Properties (Continued)

Other mine properties

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

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

A regular review is undertaken of each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to that area of interest. Impairment expenses are recognised to the extent that the carrying amount of the mine properties asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Refer to note 19 for further details on impairment.

Key judgement and estimate

Determining the beginning of production

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

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

Stripping activity assets

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

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

Stripping ratio

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

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

Impairment of capitalised mine development expenditure

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

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

To the extent that capitalised mine development expenditure is determined not to be recoverable in the future, this will reduce profits and net assets in the period in which this determination is made. Capitalised mine development expenditure is assessed for recoverability along with property, plant and equipment as described below. Refer note 19 for further details on impairment.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

19. Impairment of Non-Current Assets

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

An internal trigger event occurred in October 2025 with a rockfall from the Main Pit footwall at Koolan Island, resulting in closure of the pit and suspension of mining until such time as geotechnical assessment was undertaken which determined that the potential for future instability posed too great a risk to resume mining.

The Group performed an impairment assessment on the Koolan Island CGU in the context of the revised plan to sell low-grade cargoes from existing ore stockpiles.

The Group assessed the recoverable amount of the Koolan Island CGU as at 31 December 2025 using the Fair Value Less Costs of Disposal (**FVLCD**) approach. The FVLCD is assessed as the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the operation less disposal costs (level 3 in the fair value hierarchy), utilising the following key assumptions:

- Cashflow forecasts based on historical performance and forecast revenues and operating costs over the life of mine;
- Discount rate of 13.0% (nominal, after tax);
- Iron ore price for the low-grade fines sold on a fixed price basis at an average price of US$41.50 per dmt FOB for the remaining mine life; and
- No inflation for costs given the short term of the forecast period.

Based on this assessment, a $60,321,000 impairment expense was recognised in the six month period ended 31 December 2025.

During the six months ended 30 June 2026, the Group sold a fixed asset within the Koolan Island CGU that had previously been impaired. In connection with the sale, the recoverable amount of the asset was reassessed and an impairment reversal of $1,443,000 was recognised. In accordance with AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*, the reversal was restricted to the carrying amount (net of depreciation) that would have applied had no impairment expense been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

No further impairment expense has been recognised in the six months ended 30 June 2026 in respect of the other non-current assets of the Group within the Koolan Island CGU, which remain fully impaired with carrying values of nil. No indicators arose during the period to suggest the recoverable amount of these other assets had increased and, accordingly, no further reversal was recognised in relation to the non-current assets.

As a result, the total impairment expense recognised for the year ended 30 June 2026 was $58,878,000, being the $60,321,000 impairment expense recognised in the six months ended 31 December 2025 net of the $1,443,000 reversal recognised in the six months ended 30 June 2026. The impairment amount has been allocated to the non-current assets of Koolan Island ($58,262,000) and Corporate ($616,000) as follows:

		Koolan Island	
		2026	**2025**
	Notes	**$'000**	**$'000**
Deferred stripping costs	18	19,118	38,202
Other mine properties	18	30,868	36,759
Total mine properties		49,986	74,961
Property, plant and equipment	15	6,961	15,439
Right-of-use assets	16	1,931	-
Total impairment loss of non-current assets		**58,878**	**90,400**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Recoverable amount of assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

Key judgement and estimates

Impairment of capitalised mine development expenditure

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

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

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

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
20. Trade and Other Payables			
Current			
Trade creditors – at amortised cost	[i]	2,012	16,668
Accruals and other payables – at amortised cost	[i]	13,917	34,733
Other payables – at fair value through profit or loss	[ii]	-	3,633
		15,929	**55,034**

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

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

Recognition and measurement

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

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
21. Interest-Bearing Loans and Borrowings			
Current			
Lease liabilities	[i],[a]	322	5,065
		322	**5,065**
Non-Current			
Lease liabilities	[i],[a]	253	226
		253	**226**
[i] Lease liabilities			
Minimum lease payments for right-of-use assets:			
• Not later than one year		351	5,197
• Later than one year but not later than five years		267	229
Total minimum lease payments		618	5,426
Future finance charges		(43)	(135)
		575	**5,291**
The following off-balance sheet financing facilities had been negotiated and were available at the reporting date:			
Performance bonding facility	[b]		
Used at reporting date		12,401	6,586
Unused at reporting date		7,599	13,414
		20,000	20,000

Terms and conditions relating to the above financing facilities:

[a] Lease Facility

The Group has lease liabilities for right-of-use assets which are repayable monthly with final instalments due in December 2028. Interest is applied at a weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 7.89% pa.

[b] Performance Bonding facility

In December 2023, the term of the Performance Bonding facility was extended to 30 September 2026. As at balance date, bonds and guarantees totalling $12,401,000 were drawn under the Performance Bonding facility.

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Leases

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

Lease liabilities

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

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

Other loans and borrowings

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

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

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

22. Provisions

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current			
Restructure provision	[i]	5,057	-
Decommissioning rehabilitation provision	[ii]	30,642	469
		35,699	**469**
Non-current			
Decommissioning rehabilitation provision	[ii]	10,051	59,560
		10,051	**59,560**

[i] **Restructure Provision**

This provision relates primarily to redundancy and termination benefits arising from the wind-down of the Koolan operations.

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Reconciliation			
Balance at the beginning of the year		-	-
Movement during the period	[i]	5,057	-
Balance at the end of the year		**5,057**	**-**

[ii] **Decommissioning Rehabilitation Provision**

This provision represents the present value of decommissioning and rehabilitation costs for the Tallering Peak, Koolan Island and Central Tanami sites. The cost estimates forming the basis of the provisions (except the Tallering Peak site) were prepared as at the end of the financial year by independent consultants specialising in mine closure planning and mine rehabilitation cost estimates. The timing of decommissioning and rehabilitation expenditure is dependent on the life of the mines and on the timing of the rehabilitation requirements, which may vary in the future. Based on current estimates, the bulk of expenditure on decommissioning rehabilitation is expected to be incurred at Koolan Island within 1 year and within 3-6 years at Central Tanami from balance date.

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

	Koolan Island		MGX Tanami	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Inflation rate	2.60%	2.60%	2.60%	-
Discount rate	4.73%	3.35%	4.40%	-

22. Provisions (Continued)

The following table summarises the decommissioning rehabilitation provision by mine site:

	Tallering Peak		Koolan Island		MGX Tanami		Total	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Provision for Decommissioning								
Current	469	469	30,173	-	-	-	30,642	469
Non-Current	-	-	5,478	59,560	4,573	-	10,051	59,560
	469	**469**	**35,651**	**59,560**	**4,573**	**-**	**40,693**	**60,029**
Reconciliation								
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	469	469	59,560	54,272	-	-	60,029	54,741
Acquisition of MGX (Tanami) Pty Ltd	-	-	-	-	4,319		4,319	-
Amounts utilised during the period	-	-	(26,619)	(274)	-	-	(26,619)	(274)
Interest accretion on rehabilitation provision - expensed	-	-	1,139	2,221	64	-	1,203	2,221
Revised estimate adjustment expensed	-	-	1,571	3,341	190	-	1,761	3,341
Carrying amount at the end of the year	**469**	**469**	**35,651**	**59,560**	**4,573**	**-**	**40,693**	**60,029**

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

	Discount Rate	
	1,000 basis points increase	1,000 basis points decrease
Rehabilitation revised estimate expense	240	(248)
Decommissioning rehabilitation provision	(240)	248

Recognition and measurement

Rehabilitation costs

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

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

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

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

Restructuring provision

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

Other Provisions

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

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

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

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

Key estimate: mine rehabilitation provision

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
23. Issued Capital		
[a] Ordinary shares		
Issued and fully paid	**620,830**	**620,827**

	Notes	2026 Number of Shares	2026 $'000	2025 Number of Shares	2025 $'000
[b] Movement in ordinary shares on issue					
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		1,165,449,635	620,827	1,204,253,233	633,102
Share buy-back	[i]	-	-	(38,803,598)	(12,156)
Share buy-back transaction costs		-	3	-	(119)
		1,165,449,635	620,830	1,165,449,635	620,827
Restricted shares – reserved for Loan Share Plan:					
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		12,837,000	-	10,630,500	-
Shares issued under LSP	[f]	3,863,200	-	3,471,800	-
Shares forfeited under LSP	[f]	(2,986,400)	-	(1,265,300)	-
Shares reallotted from treasury shares	[f]	1,265,300	-	-	-
		14,979,100	-	12,837,000	-
Treasury shares:					
Balance at the beginning of the financial year		1,265,300	-	-	-
Shares forfeited under LSP, not reallotted		-	-	1,265,300	-
Shares reallotted under LSP	[f]	(1,265,300)	-	-	-
		-	-	1,265,300	-
Total shares on issue		1,180,428,735	620,830	1,179,551,935	620,827

[i] Share Buy-back

On 21 August 2024, the Company announced to the Australian Securities Exchange an on-market share buy-back of up to 5% of its ordinary shares as part of its capital management strategy. Subsequently, on 19 February 2025, the Company announced an increase in the buyback program of up to 10% of its issued shares.

There were no share buy-back transactions during the year ended 30 June 2026. As at 30 June 2026, the number of shares bought back by the Company remained 38,803,598 shares, representing 3% of the Company's total shares on issue, at an average price of $0.313 per share.

Without the share buy-back transactions, the basic and diluted loss per share would have been $0.0251 for the year ended 30 June 2026.

[c] Terms and conditions of contributed equity

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

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

[d] Share options

As at 30 June 2026, there were no options on issue (2025: nil).

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

[e] Performance rights

During the year ended 30 June 2026, no Performance Rights were issued.

No Performance Rights vested during the year (2025: nil).

As at 30 June 2026, there were no Performance Rights on issue (2025: nil) – see note 27(c).

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

During the year ended 30 June 2026, 5,128,500 (which included 1,265,300 shares reallotted) shares were issued and 2,986,400 shares were forfeited under the LSP.

No shares vested under the LSP during the year (2025: 2,880,400).

[g] Capital management

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

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

No changes were made in the objectives, policy or processes for managing capital during the year ended 30 June 2026.

24. Reserves

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Share based payments reserve	[a]	24,132	23,451
Net unrealised gains reserve	[b]	-	931
Dividend distribution reserve	[c]	906,019	906,019
Equity reserves	[d]	(3,192)	(3,192)
		926,959	**927,209**

[a] Share based payments reserve

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

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Balance at the beginning of the year		23,451	22,912
Share based payments	27[d]	681	539
Balance at the end of the year		24,132	23,451

[b] Net unrealised gains reserve

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

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	931	-
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges	(1,330)	1,330
Deferred income tax on cash flow hedges	399	(399)
Balance at the end of the year	-	931

[c] Dividend distribution reserve

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

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	906,019	906,019
Dividends paid during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	906,019	906,019

[d] Equity reserves

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

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	(3,192)	(3,192)
Movement during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	(3,192)	(3,192)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
25. Accumulated Losses			
Balance at the beginning of the year		(1,094,860)	(1,012,668)
Loss attributable to members of the Company		(30,171)	(82,192)
Balance at the end of the year		**(1,125,031)**	**(1,094,860)**
26. Expenditure Commitments			
[a] Exploration expenditure commitments	[i]		
Minimum obligations not provided for in the financial report and are payable:			
• Not later than one year		952	926
• Later than one year but not later than five years		1,869	1,756
• Later than five years		1,093	1,226
		3,914	**3,908**
[b] Property, plant and equipment commitments	[ii]		
Commitments contracted for at balance date but not recognised as liabilities			
• Not later than one year		3,613	179
• Later than one year but not later than five years		-	-
		3,613	**179**
[c] Contractual commitments	[iii]		
Commitments for the payment of other mining and transport contracts:			
• Not later than one year		5,623	14,796
• Later than one year but not later than five years		-	1,252
		5,623	**16,048**
[d] Short-term lease commitments	[iv]		
Commitments for the payment of short-term leases:			
• Not later than one year		52	204
		52	**204**

[i] In order to maintain current rights to explore and mine the tenements at its various mines and projects, the Group is required to perform minimum exploration work to meet the expenditure requirements specified by the Western Australia Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration, and the Northern Territory Department of Mining and Energy.

[ii] The disclosed amount represents the Group's 50% share of the CTPJV's contractual commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment.

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

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

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
27. Share-Based Payment Plans			
(a) Recognised share-based payment expense			
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	4[e]	681	539

The share-based payment plans are described below. There have been no cancellations of any of the plans during 2026 or 2025.

(b) Employee Option Scheme

The Company has an Employee Option Scheme where the Company may, at the discretion of the Board, grant options over the ordinary shares of the Company. The options, issued for nil consideration, are granted in accordance with performance guidelines established by the Directors of the Company. All Directors, officers and employees are eligible for this scheme. No options were issued during the year ended 30 June 2026. As at balance date, no options over unissued shares were on issue.

(c) Performance Rights Plan

The Company has a Performance Rights Plan. Rights are granted at no cost to recipients and convert (vest) into ordinary shares on completion by the recipient of minimum periods of continuous service and the satisfaction of specified performance hurdles, including those related to the Company's Total Shareholder Return measured against a comparator group of companies over specified periods. There were no Performance Rights issued during the year and there were no Performance Rights on issue as at 30 June 2026.

(d) Loan Share Plan

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

On 17 July 2025, the Company issued 5,128,500 shares (which included 1,265,300 shares reallotted) under the LSP. In accordance with the terms of the LSP, the shares were issued at a share price of $0.3242 per share and pursuant to the vesting conditions, these shares do not vest unless a share price target of a 10% premium to the issue price is met between 17 July 2026 and 17 July 2030 and the participants remain continuously employed by the Group until at least 17 July 2027. The award was accounted for as an in-substance option award and the fair value at grant date assessed at $0.1163 per loan-funded share. In calculating this fair value, a Monte Carlo simulation model was utilised over several thousand simulations to predict the share price at each vesting test date and whether the 10% hurdle would be satisfied, with the resultant values discounted back to the grant date. The underlying share price and the exercise price were assumed at $0.3205 and the period to exercise was assumed as 3.5 years (being halfway between the first possible vesting date and the expiry of the LSP shares), the risk-free rate was 3.53% based on Australian Government bond yields with three year lives, the estimated volatility was 45% based on historical share price analysis, and the dividend yield was assumed as nil.

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

	2026 Number of LSP Shares	2026 WAEP[1]	2025 Number of LSP Shares	2025 WAEP[1]
Balance at beginning of the year	12,837,000	0.54	10,630,500	0.63
- granted during the year	5,128,500	0.32	3,471,800	0.42
- forfeited during the year	(2,986,400)	0.58	(1,265,300)	0.96
Balance at end of the year	14,979,100	0.46	12,837,000	0.54

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

27. Share-Based Payment Plans (Continued)

Recognition and measurement

Share-based payment transactions

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

Options

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

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

Performance rights

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

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

Loan share plan

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

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

Equity-Settled Transactions Generally

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

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

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

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

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

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

28. Earnings Per Share

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

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

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

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Loss used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share:			
Loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company		(30,171)	(82,192)
		Number of Shares	**Number of Shares**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share		1,165,449,635	1,187,815,220
Effect of dilution			
- Restricted shares (in-substance options)	(i)	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share		1,165,449,635	1,187,815,220
(Loss) per Share (cents per share):			
Basic (loss) per share		(2.59)	(6.92)
Diluted (loss) per share		(2.59)	(6.92)

(i) 14,979,100 restricted shares that could potentially dilute basic loss per share in the future were not included in the calculation of diluted loss per share because they were antidilutive during the reporting period.

Conversions, calls, subscriptions or issues after 30 June 2026

There have been no issues of shares or exercises, conversions or realisations of options, performance rights or restricted LSP shares under any of the Company's share-based payment plans since 30 June 2026.

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

29. Dividends Paid and Proposed

Declared and paid during the year:

[a] Dividends on ordinary shares:

During the year ended 30 June 2026, no dividends were declared or paid in respect of the 2024/25 financial year.

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

The Company has not declared a dividend for the year ended 30 June 2026.

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
[c] Franked dividends:		
The amount of franking credits available for the subsequent financial year are:		
Franking account balance as at the end of the financial year at 30%	3,337	3,026
Franking credits that will arise from the payment of income tax payable as at the end of the financial year	-	-
The amount of franking credits available for future reporting periods:	**3,337**	**3,026**
Impact on the franking account of dividends proposed or declared before the financial report was authorised for issue but not recognised as a distribution to equity holders during the period	-	-
	3,337	**3,026**

Tax rates

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

30. Contingent Liabilities

1. The Group has a Performance Bonding facility drawn to a total of $12,401,000 as at balance date (2025: $6,586,000). The performance bonds secure the Group's obligations relating primarily to environmental matters and infrastructure assets.
2. Certain claims arising with customers, employees, consultants, and contractors have been made by or against certain controlled entities in the ordinary course of business, some of which involve litigation or arbitration. The Directors do not consider the outcome of any of these claims will have a material adverse impact on the financial position of the consolidated entity.

31. Key Management Personnel

[a] Compensation of Key Management Personnel

	2026 $	2025 $
Short-term	2,519,671	2,791,264
Post employment	158,325	163,164
Long-term	44,267	47,351
Share-based payment	680,768	538,987
	3,403,031	**3,540,766**

[b] Other Transactions and Balances with Key Management Personnel

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

32. Related Party Transactions

Ultimate parent

MGX Resources Limited is the ultimate Australian parent company.

Director-related entity transactions

Sales

During all or part of the year, Mr Lee was a director of APAC Resources Limited (**APAC**) which has a 38.38% beneficial shareholding in MGX Resources Limited.

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

During the financial year, the Group sold 1,018,000 wmt (2025: 634,681 wmt) of iron ore to APAC.

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

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Assets and Liabilities		
Current Assets		
Receivables – APAC	698	110
Total Assets	**698**	**110**
Current Liabilities		
Payables – APAC	-	-
Total Liabilities	**-**	**-**
Sales Revenue		
Sales revenue – APAC	61,084	84,382
Total Sales Revenue	**61,084**	**84,382**

33. Auditor's Remuneration

	2026 $	2025 $
Amounts received or due and receivable by EY for:		
▪ Fees for auditing the statutory financial report of the parent covering the group and auditing the statutory financial reports of any controlled entities	318,308	393,160
▪ Fees for auditing the financial reports of the 50% interest in CTPJV	19,760	-
▪ Other services in relation to the entity and any other entity in the consolidated entity*	57,691	3,789
	395,759	**396,949**

* There were $52,000 of non-audit advisory services provided by EY during the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

34. Segment Information

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

The Group had two reportable segments during the year ended 30 June 2026. The Koolan Island segment includes the mining, processing and shipping of iron ore direct from the Koolan Island iron ore operation. The MGX Tanami segment includes exploration and evaluation of its 100% owned and the Central Tanami Project Joint Venture (**CTPJV**) tenements and the upgrading of CTPJV infrastructure assets.

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

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

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

There have been no inter-segment revenues.

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

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

During the year ended 30 June 2026, revenue received from the sale of iron ore comprised purchases by the following (unnamed) buyers who each on a proportionate basis equated to greater than 10% of total sales for the period:

Customer	2026 $'000
# 1	140,610
# 2	61,085
Other	2,353
	204,048

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

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

Revenue from external customers by geographical location is based on the port of delivery. Iron ore shipments were predominantly to China during the year ended 30 June 2026.

All segment assets are located within Australia.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

34. Segment Information (Continued)

	Koolan Island		MGX Tanami		Unallocated*		Consolidated	
	2026 $'000	2025 $'000	2026 $'000	2025 $'000	2026 $'000	2025 $'000	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Segment revenue								
Revenue from sale of iron ore, net of shipping freight and realised gains/(losses) on derivatives	204,048	330,525	-	-	-	-	204,048	330,525
Interest revenue	-	-	-	-	16,707	19,896	16,707	19,896
Segment revenue, net of shipping freight	**204,048**	**330,525**	**-**	**-**	**16,707**	**19,896**	**220,755**	**350,421**
Segment result								
Earnings/(loss) before impairment, interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation	30,281	63,402	(337)	-	24,649	(4,775)	54,593	58,627
Reversal of write down/(write down) of inventories to net realisable value (i)	(4,677)	16,756	-	-	-	-	(4,677)	16,756
Impairment expenses (ii)	(58,262)	(90,400)	-	-	(616)	-	(58,878)	(90,400)
Earnings/(loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation	(32,658)	(10,242)	(337)	-	24,033	(4,775)	(8,962)	(15,017)
Depreciation and amortisation	(18,452)	(50,888)	-	-	(569)	(836)	(19,021)	(51,724)
Segment result	**(51,110)**	**(61,130)**	**(337)**	**-**	**23,464**	**(5,611)**	**(27,983)**	**(66,741)**
Finance costs							(1,791)	(3,501)
Profit/(loss) before tax							**(29,774)**	**(70,242)**
(i) Write down/(reversal of write down) of inventories to net realisable value:								
Write down of consumables inventories	13,901	5,016	-	-	-	-	13,901	5,016
Write down/(reversal of write down) of ore inventories	(9,224)	(21,772)	-	-	-	-	(9,224)	(21,772)
	4,677	(16,756)	-	-	-	-	4,677	(16,756)
(ii) Impairment expenses (note 19):								
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	6,558	15,439	-	-	403	-	6,961	15,439
Impairment of right-of-use assets	1,718	-	-	-	213	-	1,931	-
Impairment of mine properties	49,986	74,961	-	-	-	-	49,986	74,961
	58,262	90,400	-	-	616	-	58,878	90,400

* 'Unallocated' includes interest revenue of $16,707,000 (2025: $19,896,000), net realised gain on sale of financial assets $5,405,000 (2025: $38,000), net realised loss on foreign exchange transactions of $348,000 (2025: $1,519,000 gain), unrealised marked-to-market gain on financial assets held for trading of $17,679,000 (2025: $7,329,000 loss) and corporate expenses such as head office salaries and wages and office rental.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

34. Segment Information (Continued)

	Koolan Island		MGX Tanami		Unallocated*		Consolidated	
	2026 $'000	2025 $'000	2026 $'000	2025 $'000	2026 $'000	2025 $'000	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Segment assets								
Current financial assets	13,241	40,948	5,694	-	379,167	426,588	398,102	467,536
Non-current financial assets	-	-	-	-	19,039	22,772	19,039	22,772
Other current assets	6,577	36,145	195	-	1,209	1,652	7,981	37,797
Property, plant and equipment	-	8,530	1,902	-	47	535	1,949	9,065
Right-of-use assets	-	6,981	-	-	254	-	254	6,981
Deferred exploration and evaluation costs	-	-	63,070	-	1,309	419	64,379	419
Mine properties	-	38,096	-	-	-	-	-	38,096
Total assets	**19,818**	**130,700**	**71,051**	**-**	**401,025**	**451,966**	**491,704**	**582,666**
Segment liabilities								
Financial liabilities	12,716	57,455	1,897	-	1,891	2,870	16,504	60,325
Other liabilities	44,465	66,393	4,895	-	3,082	2,772	52,442	69,165
Total liabilities	**57,181**	**123,848**	**6,792**	**-**	**4,973**	**5,642**	**68,946**	**129,490**
Net assets	**(37,363)**	**6,852**	**64,069**	**-**	**396,052**	**446,324**	**422,758**	**453,176**

* 'Unallocated' current financial assets include cash and cash equivalents of $34,958,000 (2025: $11,132,000), term deposits of $282,507,000 (2025: $372,640,000), financial assets held for trading of $60,940,000 (2025: $39,977,000), trade debtors and other receivables of $762,000 (2025: $1,510,000) and derivatives of $nil (2025: $1,329,000).

'Unallocated' financial liabilities include trade and other payables of $1,460,000 (2025: $2,870,000) and interest-bearing loans and borrowings of $431,000 (2025: $nil).

35. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

In relation to the Koolan Island rockfall incident in October 2025, a confidential settlement has been reached with one of the Company's panel of insurers. Ongoing exchange of information is continuing with the balance of the insurance panel with a view to further progressing the claim

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

36. Financial Instruments

[a] Financial risk management objectives

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

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

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

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

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

[b] Foreign currency risk

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

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

During the year, the Group held foreign exchange collar option contracts covering the conversion of US dollars into Australian dollars with an average cap price of $1.00/US$0.6534 and an average floor price of $1.00/US$0.6004. Realised gains and losses on these contracts are reflected in revenue. The Group had no collar option contracts in place at 30 June 2026.

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

36. Financial Instruments (Continued)

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

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

[i] Foreign exchange contracts – cash flow hedges

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

	2026				2025			
	Average Contract Rate A$/US$	**Contract Amount US$ $'000**	**Contract Amount A$ $'000**	**Fair Value A$ $'000**	**Average Contract Rate A$/US$**	**Contract Amount US$ $'000**	**Contract Amount A$ $'000**	**Fair Value A$ $'000**
Collar Option Contracts								
Within one year:		-	-	-		6,000	9,926	183
- *call strike price*	-				*0.6500*			
- *put strike price*	-				*0.6045*			
Within one year:		-	-	-		6,000	10,601	414
- *call strike price*	-				*0.6300*			
- *put strike price*	-				*0.5660*			
Within one year:		-	-	-		9,000	16,372	732
- *call strike price*	-				*0.6300*			
- *put strike price*	-				*0.5497*			
Total		**-**	**-**	**-**		**21,000**	**36,899**	**1,329**

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

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current assets	12	-	1,329
Total collar option contracts		**-**	**1,329**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

36. Financial Instruments (Continued)

[ii] Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table details the effect on profit and other comprehensive income after tax of a 10% change in the A$ against the US$ from the spot rates at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025.

Sensitivity to a 10% change in A$ against US$ at balance date	Net Profit 2026 $'000	Net Profit 2025 $'000	Other Comprehensive Income 2026 $'000	Other Comprehensive Income 2025 $'000
10% appreciation in the A$ spot rate with all other variables held constant	(1,068)	(1,092)	-	2,754
10% depreciation in the A$ spot rate with all other variables held constant	1,305	1,335	-	(242)

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

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

		2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Financial Assets			
Cash	(included within note 6**Error! Reference source not found.**)	16,097	20,767
Trade and other receivables	(included within note 10)	698	110
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(included within note 20)	(10)	(3,714)
Net exposure		**16,785**	**17,163**

The net exposure in US dollars at balance date is U$11,529,000 (2025: U$11,242,000).

[c] Interest rate risk

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

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

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

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

36. Financial Instruments (Continued)

	Floating interest rate		Fixed interest rate maturing in: 1 year or less		Fixed interest rate maturing in: Over 1 to 5 years		Non-interest bearing		Total carrying amount per balance sheet		Weighted Average Interest	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
CONSOLIDATED	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	%	%
i) ***Financial assets***												
Cash	49,640	49,043	-	-	-	-	5	13	**49,645**	**49,056**	5.76	3.40
Term deposits	-	-	282,507	372,790	-	-	-	-	**282,507**	**372,790**	4.98	5.15
Financial assets held for trading - current	-	-	20,381	19,417	-	-	38,205	20,560	**58,586**	**39,977**	4.18	3.85
Financial assets held for trading – convertible notes	-	-	2,354	-	-	2,037	-	-	**2,354**	**2,037**	15.00	15.00
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,039	20,735	**19,039**	**20,735**	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,010*	4,384*	**5,010**	**4,384**	-	-
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,329	**-**	**1,329**	-	-
Total financial assets	**49,640**	**49,043**	**305,242**	**392,207**	**-**	**2,037**	**62,259**	**47,021**	**417,141**	**490,308**		
ii) ***Financial liabilities***												
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,929	55,034	**15,929**	**55,034**	-	-
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	-	-	322	5,065	253	226	-	-	**575**	**5,291**	7.89	5.71
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**322**	**5,065**	**253**	**226**	**15,929**	**55,034**	**16,504**	**60,325**		

* Includes trade receivables at fair value amounting to $698,000 (2025: $110,000) that expose the Group to interest rate risk.

36. Financial Instruments (Continued)

[i] Interest rate sensitivity

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

Sensitivity of 25 basis points change in interest rates	Net Profit		Other Comprehensive Income	
	2026 $'000	2025 $'000	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
• 25 basis points increase in interest rate with all other variables held constant	616	767	-	-
• 25 basis points decrease in interest rate with all other variables held constant	(616)	(767)	-	-

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

[d] Credit risk

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

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

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

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

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

[e] Commodity price risk

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

During the period, the Group also entered into commodity forward sales contracts and commodity collar option contracts totalling 448,000 tonnes of iron ore, with maturity dates over the period October 2025 to December 2025. The average price for 62% Fe fines (CFR) at each maturity date was between A$158 and A$162 per tonne for the forward sales contracts and US$100 per tonne for the collar option contracts. Realised gains and losses on these contracts are reflected in revenue.

36. Financial Instruments (Continued)

[f] Equity risk

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

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

		2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Financial assets held for trading	(included within note 8)	37,660	20,560
Other financial assets	(included within note 9)	19,039	20,735
		56,699	**41,295**

Given that the changes in fair values of the equity investments held are strongly positively correlated with changes of the ASX market index, the Group has determined that an increase/(decrease) of 10% on the ASX market index could have an impact of approximately $5,670,000 (2025: $4,130,000) increase/(decrease) on the income and equity attributable to the Group.

During the year, the Group entered into provisionally priced ore sales contracts for the high-grade cargoes, for which price finalisation is referenced to relevant market indices at specified future dates and fixed price ore sales contracts for the low-grade cargoes. At balance date, there were no open sales contracts that are subject to provisional pricing adjustments (2025: $101,478,000). The Group's exposure at balance date to the impact of movements in the iron ore price upon provisionally invoiced sales volumes and iron ore collar derivatives is set out below:

Sensitivity at Balance Date	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Ore Sales Revenue:		
- 10% increase in iron ore prices	-	9,086
- 10% decrease in iron ore prices	-	(9,086)

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

[g] Liquidity risk

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

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

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

At 30 June 2026, the Group had unutilised performance bonding facilities totalling $7,599,000 (2025: $13,414,000). Refer note 21.

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

	30 June 2026					30 June 2025				
	Less than 6 months $'000	6 to 12 months $'000	1 to 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total $'000	Less than 6 months $'000	6 to 12 months $'000	1 to 5 years $'000	Over 5 years $'000	Total $'000
Financial Liabilities										
Trade and other payables	15,929	-	-	-	15,929	55,034	-	-	-	55,034
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	248	103	267	-	618	4,325	872	229	-	5,426
	16,177	**103**	**267**	**-**	**16,547**	**59,359**	**872**	**229**	**-**	**60,460**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

36. Financial Instruments (Continued)

[h] Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The carrying amounts and fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities for the Group as at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025 are shown below.

	Notes	2026 Carrying Amount $'000	2026 Fair Value $'000	2025 Carrying Amount $'000	2025 Fair Value $'000
Financial assets					
Cash	6	49,645	49,645	49,056	49,056
Term deposits	7	282,507	282,507	372,790	372,790
Financial assets held for trading – current	8	58,586	58,586	39,977	39,977
Financial assets held for trading – convertible notes	8	2,354	2,354	2,037	2,037
Other financial assets – non-current	9	19,039	19,039	20,735	20,735
Derivatives	12	-	-	1,329	1,329
Trade and other receivables	10	5,010	5,010	4,384	4,384
		417,141	417,141	490,308	490,308
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	20	15,929	15,929	55,034	55,034
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	21	575	575	5,291	5,291
		16,504	16,504	60,325	60,325
Net financial assets		**400,637**	**400,637**	**429,983**	**429,983**

Recognition and measurement

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through OCI

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

Derivative financial instruments and hedging

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. Parent Entity Information

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
[a] Information relating to MGX Resources Limited:		
Current assets	7,091	7,310
Total assets	7,091	920,285
Current liabilities	375	577
Total liabilities	375	654,223
Issued capital	620,830	620,827
Issued capital – restricted shares under Loan Share Plan	7,594	7,660
Accumulated losses	(981,579)	(721,615)
Dividend distribution reserve	335,739	335,739
Share based payments reserve	24,132	23,451
Total Shareholder's Equity	6,716	266,062
Net loss after tax of the parent entity	(259,964)	(268,616)
Total comprehensive loss of the parent entity	(259,964)	(268,616)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

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

There are cross guarantees given by MGX Resources Limited in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as described in note 13 and note 21.

The parent entity has further provided bank guarantees in respect of obligations to various authorities. Refer to note 21.

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

The parent entity had contingent liabilities as at reporting date as set out in note 30. For information about guarantees given by the parent entity, refer [b] above.

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

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

[e] Tax Consolidation

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Report (continued)

38. New and Amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations

A. New and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted from 1 July 2025

Since 1 July 2025, the Group has adopted all Accounting Standards and Interpretations mandatory to annual periods beginning on or before 1 July 2025. Adoption of these standards and interpretations did not have a material effect on the financial position or performance of the Group.

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

Other Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations relevant to the Group that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective for the Group's reporting period, and have not been adopted by the Group for the period ended 30 June 2026, are outlined in the table below:

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 2014-10	Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	The amendments to AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* clarify that a full gain or loss is recognised when a transfer to an associate or joint venture involves a business as defined in AASB 3 *Business Combinations*. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that does not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. These amendments are applied prospectively. Earlier application is permitted.	1 January 2028	1 July 2028

AASB 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	AASB 18 will replace AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and **retrospective application** will be required.
		The key presentation and disclosure requirements established by AASB 18 are:
		New structure for the statement of profit or loss
		▪ Income and expenses must be classified into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations.
		▪ Presentation of mandatory subtotals: 'operating profit or loss', 'profit or loss before financing and income taxes', and 'profit or loss'.
		▪ For the purposes of classifying income and expenses into one of the three new categories, entities will need to assess their main business activity, which will require judgement. There may be more than one main business activity.
		Disclosure of management-defined performance measures (MPMs)
		An MPM is a subtotal of income and expenses that an entity uses in public communications outside the financial statements to convey management's view of an aspect of the entity's overall financial performance to users.
		▪ Disclosures of MPMs must be made in a single note.
		▪ Include information such as:
		  ▪ How the measure is calculated
		  ▪ How it provides useful information
		  ▪ Reconciliation to the most comparable subtotal specified by AASB 18 or another standard
		▪ ASIC is considering whether amendments will be made to its guidance in RG230 *Disclosing non-IFRS financial information*.
		Earlier application is permitted.
			1 January 2027	1 July 2027

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard	Application date for Group
AASB 2024-2 and AASB 2025-2	Amendments to AASs – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	The AASB 2024-2 amendments to AASB 7 and AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*: ▪ Clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. ▪ Introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date if certain conditions are met. ▪ For the purpose of classifying a financial asset, clarify how to assess contractual cash flow characteristics that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features. ▪ Clarify how non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments are assessed for the purpose of applying the SPPI test when determining the measurement basis of financial assets. ▪ Require additional disclosures in AASB 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without using hindsight. An entity is required to disclose information about financial assets that change their measurement category due to the amendments. AASB 2025-2 follows the issuance of AASB 2024-2, extending some of the new disclosure requirements to Tier 2 entities. Specifically, it amends AASB 1060 to: ▪ Require a Tier 2 entity to disclose information about financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs. ▪ Renumber the supplier finance arrangement disclosures and relocate them from the "Basic Financial Instruments" section of the Standard to the "Statement of Cash Flows" section. Earlier application is permitted.	1 January 2026	1 July 2026

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

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement

As at 30 June 2026

Name of entity	Type of entity	% of share capital	Country of incorporation	Country of tax residence
Mount Gibson Mining Limited	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
Geraldton Bulk Handling Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
Gibson Minerals Limited	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
Gibson Gold Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
MGX (Tanami) Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
CTP JV Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	50	Australia	Australia
Aztec Resources Limited	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
Koolan Iron Ore Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
Koolan Shipping Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
Brockman Minerals Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia
KIO SPV Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100	Australia	Australia

Directors' Declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of MGX Resources Limited, I state that:

1. In the opinion of the Directors:

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

   A. giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the year ended on that date;

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

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

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

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

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

2. This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

BRETT SMITH
Chairman

Date: 20 August 2026

Ernst & Young
9 The Esplanade
Perth WA 6000 Australia
GPO Box M939 Perth WA 6843

Tel: +61 8 9429 2222
Fax: +61 8 9429 2436
ey.com/au

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

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of MGX Resources Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

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

a. Giving a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2026 and of its consolidated financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

Key audit matters

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

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

1. Provision for rehabilitation

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
As a consequence of its operations the Group incurs obligations to rehabilitate and restore its mine and exploration sites. Rehabilitation activities are governed by local legislative requirements. As at 30 June 2026 the Group's consolidated balance sheet includes provisions of $40.69 million in respect of these obligations (refer to note 22 of the financial statements). We considered this to be a key audit matter because estimating the costs associated with these future activities requires judgement and estimation for factors such as timing of when rehabilitation will take place, the extent of the rehabilitation and restoration activities and economic assumptions such as inflation rates and discount rates which are used to determine the provision amount.	We evaluated the assumptions and methodologies used by the Group in arriving at their rehabilitation provision estimates. In doing so we: ▪ Involved our climate change and sustainability services specialists to assess the competence, qualifications and objectivity of the Group's external experts whose work formed the basis of the Group's cost estimates ▪ Tested the reasonableness of the timing of the rehabilitation cashflows and the resultant inflation and discount rate assumptions used in the Group's provision estimates, having regard to available economic data on future inflation and discount rates ▪ Tested the amount of rehabilitation provision utilised during the year ▪ Evaluated the adequacy of the Group's disclosures relating to rehabilitation obligations in the financial report and considered the treatment applied to changes in the rehabilitation and restoration provision.

2. Acquisition of MGX (Tanami) Pty Ltd

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
On 5 February 2026, the Group completed the acquisition of 100% of the share capital of MGX (Tanami) Pty Ltd (formerly Northern Star Tanami Pty Ltd) for total consideration of $59.05 million including associated transaction costs of $4.18 million. The Group assessed the acquisition in accordance with the requirements of AASB 3 *Business Combinations* (AASB 3) and concluded that the acquisition was an asset acquisition. Accordingly, the Group recognised exploration and evaluation assets of $59.98 million, rehabilitation provision of $4.31 million and other assets and liabilities as disclosed in note 14 of the financial statements. We considered this to be a key audit matter because of the judgement and assessment involved in determining whether the transaction constituted an asset acquisition and the fair value assessment of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date.	We evaluated the assumptions and methodologies used by the Group in arriving at their asset acquisition assessment. In doing so we: ▪ Obtained and read the share purchase agreement to understand the nature of the transaction, the effective acquisition date and the assets and underlying liabilities acquired, and the amount of purchase consideration paid ▪ Obtained management's assessment of the accounting treatment and the fair values allocated to assets and liabilities acquired ▪ Assessed whether the transaction met the criteria of asset acquisition in accordance with AASB 3 ▪ Assessed the reasonableness of fair value allocated to exploration and evaluation assets which included comparing the allocated fair values to indicative values based on transaction multiples obtained from our valuation specialists ▪ Involved our climate change and sustainability services specialists to assess the competence, qualifications and objectivity of the Group's external experts whose work formed the basis of the rehabilitation cost estimates underpinning the acquired rehabilitation liability at both the acquisition date and balance date ▪ Involved EY tax specialists to assess the tax impact of the acquisition and relevant tax base of assets and liabilities acquired ▪ Evaluated the adequacy of the Group's disclosures relating to the acquisition in the financial statements.

Shape the future
with confidence

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's 2026 annual report other than the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. We obtained the directors' report that is to be included in the annual report, prior to the date of this auditor's report, and we expect to obtain the remaining sections of the annual report after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

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

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

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

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

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

Shape the future
with confidence

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

Report on the audit of the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 13 to 20 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of MGX Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

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

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young

J K Newton

J K Newton
Partner
Perth
20 August 2026