

RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MARKET

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

AURELIA METALS LIMITED ABN 37 108 476 384

Results	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000	Increase/(Decrease) %
Revenue	343,469	309,891	11
EBITDA (i)	121,862	72,056	69
Net profit/(loss) before income tax	71,826	(1,595)	4,603
Net profit/(loss) after income tax	48,852	(5,734)	952

Dividends

The Directors have not declared a dividend for the year ending 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: Nil).

Net tangible assets per share	30 June 2025 Cents	30 June 2024 Cents
Net tangible assets per share (ii)	21.1	18.5

Earnings per share	30 June 2025 Cents	30 June 2024 Cents
Basic profit/(loss) per share	2.89	(0.34)
Diluted profit/(loss) per share	2.89	(0.34)

- i. EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) is a non-IFRS measure used to assess the results of the ongoing business activities of the Consolidated Entity. The presentation of non-IFRS financial information provides stakeholders the ability to compare against prior periods in a consistent manner and is unaudited.
- ii. The net tangible assets per share excludes biodiversity credits and includes leases.

The above Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements and notes.

This financial report has been subject to audit by the Company's external auditors.

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AURELIA METALS LIMITED | ABN 37 108 476 384
Directors

The Company's Directors in office during the year ended and until the date of this report are set out below.

The Directors were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated. Other than the Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer and Mr Franklyn ("Lyn") Brazil (Nominee Director), all Directors are deemed to be independent.

Non-Executive Directors	Position	Term
Peter Botten	Independent Non-Executive Chair	Full Year
Susie Corlett	Independent Non-Executive Director	Full Year
Bruce Cox	Independent Non-Executive Director	Full Year
Bob Vassie	Independent Non-Executive Director	Full Year
Lyn Brazil ⁽ⁱ⁾	Non-Executive Director	Full Year
Bradley Newcombe	Alternate Director for Lyn Brazil	Full Year
Executive Directors		
Bryan Quinn	Managing Director and CEO	Full Year

(i) Mr Lyn Brazil is appointed as a nominee of Brazil Farming Pty Ltd

Company Secretary	Position	Term
Rochelle Carey	Company Secretary	Full Year

Registered office and principal place of business	Share registry
Aurelia Metals Limited Level 10, 10 Felix Street, Brisbane QLD 4000 GPO Box 7, Brisbane QLD 4001 Telephone: (07) 3180 5000 Email: office@aureliametals.com.au www.aureliametals.com	Automic Group Level 5, 126 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Investor services: 1300 288 664 General enquiries: (02) 8072 1400 Email: hello@automic.com.au www.automicgroup.com.au
Auditors	Stock Exchange listing
Ernst & Young 111 Eagle Street Brisbane QLD 4000	Aurelia Metals Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX Code: AMI)

The following report is submitted in respect of Aurelia Metals Limited ('Aurelia' or 'the Company') and its subsidiaries, together the consolidated group ('Group'), for the year ended 30 June 2025, together with the state of affairs of the Group as at that date.

The Board of Directors submit their report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Directors and Officers



Peter Botten AC CBE

Independent Non-Executive Chair

Appointed as a Director of the Company on 13 September 2021 and as Independent Non-Executive Chair on 4 November 2021

Mr Botten is a geologist by training, having over 45 years' experience working in the resources sector. He was the Managing Director of Oil Search Limited from 28 October 1994 until 25 February 2020, overseeing its development into a major Australian Securities Exchange-listed company. Mr Botten has extensive worldwide experience in the oil and gas industry, holding various senior technical, managerial and board positions in a number of listed and government-owned bodies. He has extensive experience in developing and financing major resource projects. He has a Bachelor of Science in Geology from the Royal School of Mines at Imperial College London.

During the past three years, Mr Botten has served as a Director of:

- AGL Energy Limited (ASX: AGL), appointed October 2016, resigned September 2022,
- Karoon Energy Limited (ASX: KAR), appointed October 2020, and
- Conrad Asia Energy Ltd (ASX: CRD), appointed 1 November 2021.

Mr Botten is also a Director of Vast Renewables Limited, appointed 12 January 2024.



Lyn Brazil AM

Non-Executive Director

Appointed as a Director of the Company on 17 July 2023

Mr Brazil is a southern Queensland mixed farmer, investor and philanthropist, who was awarded a Member of the Order of Australia (AM) in the Queen's Birthday 2022 Honours list. Mr Brazil received the title for his service to medical research and agriculture.

Mr Brazil progressed from a small poultry farm on the Queensland – New South Wales border to owning four cropping properties at Brookstead and two cattle operations at Goondiwindi. Mr Brazil also boasts multiple successful investments in listed companies and created the Brazil Family Foundation which contributes to many medical and scientific research organisations.

Mr Brazil is a nominee Director of Brazil Farming Pty Ltd.



Susie Corlett

Independent Non-Executive Director

Appointed as a Director of the Company on 3 October 2018

Ms Corlett is a geologist with over 30 years' experience in exploration, mining operations, mining finance and investment. Ms Corlett serves as a non-executive director of ASX listed Iluka Resources Limited (ASX: ILU) and Silex Systems Limited (ASX: SLX) and also is a Trustee of the AusIMM Education Endowment Fund. During her executive career, Ms Corlett was an Investment Director for global mining private equity fund, Pacific Road Capital Ltd and worked in mining credit risk management and project finance for Standard Bank Limited, Deutsche Bank and Macquarie Bank.

Ms Corlett holds a Bachelor of Science (Hons. Geology) from the University of Melbourne, is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, a Fellow of the AusIMM and a member of Chief Executive Women. Ms Corlett was recognised in the 2024 edition of the 100 Global Inspirational Women in Mining.

During the past three years, Ms Corlett has served as a Director of:

- Iluka Resources Limited (ASX: ILU), appointed June 2020,
- Mineral Resources Limited (ASX: MRL), appointed January 2021, resigned April 2025, and
- Silex Systems Limited (ASX: SLX), appointed November 2024.



Bruce Cox

Independent Non-Executive Director

Appointed as a Director of the Company on 1 September 2022

Mr Cox has more than 40 years of global experience in the resources industry across the commodities of steel, platinum, iron ore, copper, aluminum and diamonds. He has held senior financial and executive leadership positions, including Managing Director of Rio Tinto Diamonds where he had operational responsibility for the Argyle, Diavik, and Murowa mines, as well as the Bunder Development project in India. As CEO of Pacific Aluminium and later Managing Director, Rio Tinto Aluminium Pacific Operations, Mr Cox was responsible for various smelter, alumina refinery and bauxite operations across Australia and New Zealand. He also worked for BHP in both the Minerals and Iron Ore divisions, including as Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Escondida in Chile and CFO Hartley Platinum based out of Zimbabwe. Mr Cox is currently a director of Aluminium Bahrain (listed on the London and Bahrain stock exchanges) and PT United Tractors Tbk (listed on the Indonesia stock exchange) and on the Mining Advisory Board of Ajlan & Bros Holding group Abilitii.

Mr Cox is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and also holds a Bachelor of Commerce and Master of Business Administration from the University of Wollongong.



Bob Vassie

Independent Non-Executive Director

Appointed as a Director of the Company on 21 January 2021

Mr Vassie is a mining engineer with over 35 years' experience in management and operational roles within the global resources industry. Most recently, he was Managing Director and CEO of St Barbara Limited (ASX: SBM) from 2014 to 2020. Prior to that, Mr Vassie was Managing Director and CEO of Inova Resources Limited (ASX: IVA). He has also held various senior management and operational roles, with almost 20 years at Rio Tinto Limited (ASX: RIO). Mr Vassie is currently the non-executive chair of Ramelius Resources Limited (ASX: RMS) and a non-executive director of Federation Mining Pty Ltd.

During the past three years, Mr Vassie has served as a Director of:

- Ramelius Resources Limited (ASX: RMS), appointed January 2021.



Bradley Newcombe

Alternate director for Mr Brazil

Appointed as Alternate Director of the Company on 17 July 2023

Mr Newcombe is a key investment advisor for Mr Brazil. Mr Newcombe has over 25 years' experience as an accounting and financial markets professional across treasury, fixed income and equities. Mr Newcombe has acted as an advisor to Brazil Farming since 2015.

Mr Newcombe holds a Bachelor of Business (Accountancy) and a Master of Commerce from the Queensland University of Technology and has completed the Institute of Chartered Accountants Professional Year program.



Bryan Quinn

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Appointed as a Director of the Company on 6 June 2023

Mr Quinn joined Aurelia as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer in June 2023.

In the 12 months prior to his appointment at Aurelia, Mr Quinn led the Growth, Strategy, Exploration, Sales and Marketing businesses at Oz Minerals.

Prior to this, Mr Quinn spent more than 27 years with BHP, where he held a series of senior executive, general management and business transformation roles. This included President Joint Ventures Americas and Africa where he was chairperson of Cerrejon Coal, Antamina Copper and Samarco Iron Ore. Mr Quinn also served as Managing Director of Manganese Australia JV, Global Chief Technical Functions, and Executive Committee Leadership Teams across a range of commodities and businesses internationally.

Mr Quinn holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Mining Hons) and a Master of Applied Finance and Investment with more than 30 years' experience.

Mr Quinn also is appointed on the NSW Minerals Industry and UNSW Education Trust Advisory Committee.



Rochelle Carey

Company Secretary

Appointed as Company Secretary on 28 December 2022

Ms Carey is a corporate lawyer with over 20 years' experience in the legal sector, with a focus on energy and resources. Prior to joining Aurelia, Ms Carey was in-house counsel at Stanmore Resources Limited, Energex Limited and Glencore. Prior to moving in-house, she was a Senior Associate at Allens Linklaters (formerly Allens Arthur Robinson).

Ms Carey holds a Bachelor of Business (International Business) / Bachelor of Laws (Hons) (QUT) and a Master of Laws (LSE) and is also a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Directors Interests

The interests of the Directors in the shares and other equity securities of the Company as at 30 June 2025 were:

Directors	Ordinary Shares	Performance Rights
Peter Botten	1,074,000	-
Lyn Brazil	349,357,179	-
Susie Corlett	33,731	-
Bruce Cox	813,000	-
Bob Vassie	550,605	-
Bradley Newcombe	8,535,000	-
Bryan Quinn	5,874,168	13,474,752
Total	366,237,683	13,474,752

Meetings of Directors

The number of Board of Director meetings and Board Committee meetings held during the year and each Director's attendance at those meetings is set out below:

Director	Board Meetings		Committee Meetings of the Board					
			Audit		Remuneration and Nomination		Sustainability and Risk	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
Peter Botten	8	8	5	4	4	3	-	-
Lyn Brazil ¹	8	8	-	-	-	-	4	4
Susie Corlett	8	8	5	5	4	4	4	4
Bruce Cox	8	8	5	5	-	-	-	-
Bob Vassie	8	8	-	-	4	4	4	4
Bryan Quinn	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-

Held – Indicates the number of Board meetings held during the period of a Director's tenure or in the case of Committee meetings, whilst the Director was a member of the Committee.

Attended – Indicates the number of meetings attended by a Director. While non-member Directors are entitled to attend Committee meetings (subject to any conflicts), these attendances are not reflected in the above table.

¹ Mr Bradley Newcombe is Mr Lyn Brazil's alternate - Mr Newcombe did not attend any meetings as Mr Brazil's alternate.

The members of the Board's Committees at 30 June 2025 are:

Audit Committee:	Sustainability and Risk Committee:	Remuneration and Nomination Committee:
Bruce Cox (Chair)	Susie Corlett (Chair)	Bob Vassie (Chair)
Susie Corlett	Bob Vassie	Susie Corlett
Peter Botten	Lyn Brazil	Peter Botten

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors and Officers

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the Directors of the Company, the Company Secretary, all executive officers of the Company, and of any related body corporate against a liability incurred to the extent permitted by the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth). The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

The Company provides a Deed of Indemnity, Insurance and Access with Directors and Officers. In summary, the Deed provides for access to corporate records for each Director for a period after ceasing to hold office in the Company; the provision of Directors and Officers Liability Insurance; and an indemnity for legal costs incurred by Directors in carrying out the business affairs of the Company.

Except for the above the Company has not otherwise, except to the amount permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred, during or since the financial year.

Indemnification of Auditors

To the extent permitted by law, the Company has agreed to indemnify its auditor, Ernst & Young, 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 the auditor during or since the financial year.

Dividends

The Board of Directors did not declare a dividend for the year ended 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: Nil).

Corporate Structure

Aurelia Metals Limited is a company limited by shares that is incorporated and domiciled in Australia. The Aurelia Group (the 'Group') comprises of the following wholly owned subsidiaries:

Entity name	Incorporation date	Place of Incorporation	Tax Residency	Ownership Interest	Body Corporate, Partnership or Trust
Big Island Mining Pty Ltd	3 February 2005	Australia	Australia	100%	Body Corporate
Dargues Gold Mine Pty Ltd	12 January 2006	Australia	Australia	100%	Body Corporate
Defiance Resources Pty Ltd	15 May 2006	Australia	Australia	100%	Body Corporate
Hera Resources Pty Ltd	20 August 2009	Australia	Australia	100%	Body Corporate
Nymagee Resources Pty Ltd	7 November 2011	Australia	Australia	100%	Body Corporate
Peak Gold Asia Pacific Pty Ltd	26 February 2003	Australia	Australia	100%	Body Corporate
Peak Gold Mines Pty Ltd	31 October 1977	Australia	Australia	100%	Body Corporate

Performance Rights

As at the date of this report, there are 59,004,587 Performance Rights on issue. The Performance Rights are unlisted and have terms as set out below:

Grant	Grant Date	Expiry or Test Date	Exercise Price	Balance at start of year	Granted during the year	Vested during the year	Expired during the year	Balance at report date
Class FY23	08-12-22	30-06-25	Nil	7,269,322	-	-	(1,001,246)	6,268,076
Class FY24	14-11-23	30-06-26	Nil	24,870,641	12,129	-	(4,201,190)	20,681,580
Class FY24	13-06-24	30-06-26	Nil	11,315,222	255,558	-	(603,687)	10,967,093
Class FY25	28-11-24	30-06-27	Nil	-	22,709,287	-	(1,621,449)	21,087,838
Total				43,455,185	22,976,974	-	(7,427,572)	59,004,587

The performance rights have various share price and operational performance measures. Refer to the Remuneration Report for further details. No performance right holder has any right under the performance right to participate in any other share issue of the Company or any other entity.

Future Developments

Refer to the Operations and Financial Review for information on future prospects of the Company.

Environmental Regulation and Performance

The Directors are not aware of any environmental incidents during the year that would have a materially adverse impact on the Company.

There were several environmental incidents and minor non-compliances to development consent conditions during the year, all of which were reported to the relevant authorities as required. Some of these incidents are still under investigation.

No regulatory action or fines have been received by the Company in response to these incidents and in relation to the minor non-compliances to development consent conditions, no such action is anticipated.

Currency and Rounding of Amounts

All references to dollars are a reference to Australian dollars (A\$) unless otherwise stated. (A\$) may be used for clarity.

Aurelia Metals Limited is a company of the kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 and in accordance with that instrument, amounts in the Financial/Directors' Reports are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, except when indicated otherwise. Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout this document may not add up precisely to the totals provided.

Auditor Independence and Non-Audit Services

During the year the Company's auditor, Ernst & Young Australia provided non-audit services. The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth). The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provided means that auditor independence was not compromised.

The amounts received by Ernst & Young Australia for non-audit services are contained in Note 24 of the financial statements.

The Company has obtained an independence declaration from its auditor, Ernst & Young Australia, which forms part of this report. A copy of that declaration is included on page 51.

About Aurelia Metals Limited

Aurelia Metals Limited (Aurelia or, the Company) is an Australian mining and exploration company with a highly strategic landholding in New South Wales (NSW). We operate three underground base metals mines at our two mining operations, Peak and Federation. In addition, we are progressing the Great Cobar Project, a consented high-grade copper development located at Peak.

Peak comprises two underground base metal mines – Peak South and New Cobar – and an 800ktpa base metals and gold processing plant. Peak is in the northern Cobar Basin, south of the town of Cobar.

The Federation Mine is one of the highest-grade base metal developments in Australia. It was officially opened by The Hon. Courtney Houssos, MLC, Minister for Natural Resources in September 2024, with first stope ore mined as planned later that month. The first ore from Federation was processed at Peak in December 2024.

The Great Cobar Project involves the development of a high-grade copper and gold deposit accessible via the New Cobar Mine. The Great Cobar Project was approved in April 2025, with development officially commencing on 1 July 2025. It's compelling copper and gold grades will complement Federation's high-grade zinc and lead ore and is planned to be funded from cash flows generated from our current operations.

The Dargues Mine has permanently ceased mining operations and is transitioning to rehabilitation and closure. The site is in the Southern Tablelands region of NSW, approximately 60km south-east of Canberra. Our Hera site – also located in the Cobar Basin – has ceased mining and the surface facilities have been placed into care and maintenance.

In the Cobar Basin, we hold one of the most geologically prospective ground positions in Australia and have the expertise and capability to discover and convert this endowment to unlock exceptional value for our shareholders. Our growth ambition, as outlined in our Purpose, is to be a developer and operator of choice for base metals that power the future.

Operating and Financial Performance

During FY25, our focus has been on improving operational performance, developing the Federation Project, optimising the value of our infrastructure and mining assets in the Cobar Basin, and leveraging our talented and dedicated workforce. The Dargues Mine ceased operations in August 2024.

Health, Safety and Sustainability

- Group 12-month Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) of 5.93 per million hours worked as at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: 12.87).
- Group 12-month Recordable Environmental Incident Frequency Rate (REIFR) of 0 as at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: 0.80).
- Whilst we saw a significant reduction of 54% in the TRIFR in FY25, it is acknowledged this is a lagging indicator. We continue to focus on critical control verifications and safety interactions across all sites with a focus on repeatable, safety performance. What is encouraging is the continued focus on reporting injuries and hazards.
- Launched a refreshed Employee Value Proposition (EVP) to support attraction, retention and engagement across four pillars: Reward & Recognition, Development & Progression, Lifestyle Balance, and Purpose & Community.
- Advanced psychosocial risk management, with targeted mental health training, peer support programs, and controls to address violence, bullying and harassment risks.
- Refined remuneration frameworks to improve market alignment, internal equity, and gender pay gap monitoring, supported by updated processes, manager training, and people analytics dashboards.
- Focused on Health Safety Environment and Community leading indicators, while renewing our Fatal Hazard Standards.

Operating and Financial Performance (continued)

- Adherence to our Sustainability Strategy continued in FY25 with a focus on health and safety, water and energy efficiency and supporting community resilience projects.

Production and Cost Performance

- Group production during the period achieved around the mid-point of guidance for all metals. Gold production from Peak was higher this year but the overall Group production was lower due to the closure of Dargues in Q1 FY25:
 - Ore processed was 27% lower at 681kt (FY24: 929 kt ore processed)
 - Group gold production of 45.4koz (FY24: 65.3koz)
 - Group zinc production of 17kt (FY24: 17kt)
 - Group lead production of 16kt (FY24: 19kt)
 - Group copper production of 3kt (FY24: 2kt)
- Group all-in sustaining cost was comparable to the prior year at \$2,037/oz (FY24: \$2,035/oz).

Financial Outcomes

- Cash at bank of \$110.1 million as at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: \$116.5 million).
- Financing facility with Trafigura Pte Ltd ("Trafigura") comprising:
 - US\$23.6 million Loan Note Advance (undrawn as at 30 June 2025).
 - A\$65 million Environmental Performance Bond Facility (\$62.4 million utilised as at 30 June 2025).
- EBITDA of \$121.9 million (FY24: \$72.1 million).

Growth

Federation

- Growth capital spend of \$66 million during the year to largely complete the establishment of surface infrastructure and 3,502 metres of underground mine development.
- First stope ore was mined in September 2024 (refer to ASX announcement dated 17 September 2024 'First Stope Ore Fired at Federation'). A total of 106kt of ore was mined during the period.
- First ore was processed through the Peak plant in December 2024 and processing campaigns continued throughout H2 FY25. Federation ore through the Peak plant achieved excellent outcomes in terms of throughput and recovery, validating the recommendations from the Cobar Optimisation Study to process all ore at Peak.

Great Cobar

- The Great Cobar Feasibility Study was completed and the Great Cobar Project was approved by the Aurelia Board in April 2025 (refer to ASX announcement dated 16 April 2025 'Great Cobar Project Approval').
- The project highlighted a compelling investment opportunity based on an initial mining inventory of 3.6Mt of ore, with significant exploration upside opportunity beyond the Feasibility Study area. The project had an NPV(8%) of \$51 million at conservative long term prices, or \$164 million at spot prices at the time of the announcement, with a total capital investment of \$91.8 million.
- The project commenced in July 2025 with first ore planned to be mined in FY28.

Profit and Financial Performance

The Group reports a statutory net profit after tax of \$48.9 million for the year ended 30 June 2025, compared to a statutory net loss after tax of \$5.7 million at 30 June 2024. Included in the statutory net loss are some significant items which were not incurred in the ordinary course of business activities. Such items are disclosed in the underlying net profit/(loss). The underlying net profit or loss is presented to improve the comparability of the financial results between periods.

The result for the year ended 30 June 2025 in comparison to the prior year is summarised below:

Net profit/(loss)	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	Change %
Sales revenue	343,469	309,891	11
Cost of sales	(257,761)	(276,324)	7
Gross profit/(loss)	85,708	33,567	155
Impairment expense	-	(158)	100
Other income and expenses, net	(1,665)	(24,210)	93
Net profit/(loss) before income tax and net finance expenses	84,043	9,199	814
Net finance expenses	(12,217)	(10,794)	(13)
Net profit/(loss) before income tax	71,826	(1,595)	4,603
Income tax expense	(22,974)	(4,139)	(455)
Net profit/(loss) after income tax	48,852	(5,734)	952
Underlying net profit/(loss):	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	Change %
Net profit/(loss) before income tax	71,826	(1,595)	4,603
Add back:			
Impairment expense	-	158	(100)
Rehabilitation expense/(reversal)	(11)	2,169	(101)
Remeasurement of financial liabilities	(912)	6,777	113
Underlying net profit before income tax (i)	70,903	7,509	844
Tax effect on underlying profit for the period	(23,244)	(6,870)	(238)
Underlying net profit after tax (i)	47,659	639	7,358

(i) Underlying net profit/(loss) reflects the statutory net profit/(loss) adjusted to reflect the Directors' assessment of the result for the ongoing business activities of the Consolidated Entity. The presentation of non-IFRS financial information provides stakeholders the ability to compare against prior periods in a consistent manner.

The items adjusted for are determined not to be in the ordinary course of business. These numbers are not required to be audited.

Profit and Financial Performance (continued)

Total sales revenue for the year was \$33.6 million higher than the prior year, primarily driven by an increase in prices. The average realised gold price was higher at A\$4,061/oz (FY24: A\$3,171/oz) which more than offset the impact of lower production resulting from the Dargues closure in Q1 FY25.

Other income and expenses (net) is significantly lower than the previous period largely due to a reduction in Corporate administration expense, the sale of excess biodiversity credits, favourable movements in foreign exchange and the fair value revaluation of the Trafigura warrants.

Group Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA)

Underlying Group EBITDA	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	Change %
Profit/(loss) before income tax and net finance expenses	84,043	9,199	814
Depreciation and amortisation	37,819	62,699	(40)
Impairment expense	-	158	(100)
EBITDA (i)	121,862	72,056	69
Remeasurement of financial liabilities	(912)	6,777	113
Rehabilitation expense/(reversal)	(11)	2,169	(101)
Underlying EBITDA (ii)	120,939	81,002	49

(i) EBITDA (Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) is a non-IFRS measure.

(ii) Underlying EBITDA (non-IFRS measure) reflects statutory EBITDA as adjusted to present the Directors' assessment of the result for the ongoing business activities of the Consolidated Entity. The presentation of non-IFRS financial information provides stakeholders the ability to compare against prior periods in a consistent manner.

These measures have been presented to assist in the assessment of the relative performance of the Group from period to period. The calculations are based on non-IFRS information and are unaudited.

Cash flow performance

A summary of the Company's cash flow for the year ended 30 June 2025, in comparison to the prior year, is summarised below:

Group cash flows	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000	Change %
Cash flows from operating activities	129,668	100,626	29
Cash flows from investing activities	(136,353)	(32,532)	(319)
Cash flows from financing activities	(637)	9,146	(107)
Net movement in cash	(7,322)	77,240	(109)
Net foreign exchange difference	908	314	189
Cash at the beginning of the year	116,500	38,946	199
Cash at the end of the period	110,086	116,500	(6)

The net cash inflows from operating activities for the year was \$129.7 million (FY24: \$100.6 million), driven by improved operating performance at Peak and higher gold prices.

The net cash outflow from investing activities for the year ended was \$136.4 million (FY24: \$32.5 million). The key investing activities include:

- Capital Expenditure for the purchase of plant and equipment and mine development expenditure totalled \$103.9 million, primarily relating to the development of Federation (FY24: \$63.0 million).
- Exploration and evaluation of \$12.1 million (FY24: \$11.7 million).
- Cash outflow of \$17.5 million for cash-backing performance bonds above the Trafigura facility limit. Upon completion of a planned refinance in FY26 this cash would be returned (FY24: \$56.8 million inflow due to the return of cash backing performance bond facility with the establishment of the Trafigura facility).

The net cash outflow from financing activities for the year ended include:

- Finance lease principal repayments of \$1.9 million (FY24: \$3.2 million).
- Repayment of equipment loans of \$5.4 million (FY24: \$5.5 million).
- New equipment loans of \$6.7 million (FY24: \$2.3 million)

Group operational summary

The key operating results for the Group are summarised below:

Operational Summary		2025	2024	Change %
Production volume				
Gold	oz	45,449	65,315	(30)
Silver	oz	245,674	316,020	(22)
Copper – contained metal	t	2,698	2,159	25
Lead – contained metal	t	15,747	18,671	(16)
Zinc – contained metal	t	16,808	16,847	-
Sales volume				
Gold doré and gold in concentrate	oz	43,345	58,504	(26)
Silver doré and silver in concentrate	oz	183,468	223,746	(18)
Payable copper in concentrate	t	2,589	1,922	35
Payable lead in concentrate	t	14,959	17,359	(14)
Payable zinc in concentrate	t	14,015	14,152	(1)
Average prices achievedⁱ				
Gold	A\$/oz	4,061	3,171	28
Silver	A\$/oz	59	38	55
Copper	A\$/t	14,332	13,505	6
Lead	A\$/t	3,014	3,349	(10)
Zinc	A\$/t	4,107	3,980	3
AISC (All-in sustaining cost) (ii)	A\$/oz	2,037	2,035	-

(i) After realised hedge gains/losses and adjustments on finalisation of concentrate shipments

(ii) All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC) is a non-IFRS measure and is not audited. Group AISC includes Site Costs (mining processing, administration, changes in inventory), royalty, transport and smelter expenses, by-product credits (silver, copper, lead and zinc sales), sustaining capital, corporate costs, divided by gold sold during the year

Peak Mine operational summary

The Peak Mine is located in the northern Cobar Basin, south of Cobar in central-west NSW, and comprises the Peak South and New Cobar mines, and the Peak processing plant. Production from the Peak Mine commenced in 1992.

Peak continues to focus on lifting development and mining rates, and lowering costs, both on a spend basis and a unit rate basis.

Mine development increased with 3,568m completed during the year, which provides greater optionality and contingency for production.

Processing volumes were higher than the previous year (FY24) with the first ore processed from Federation, with a focus on maximising metal recoveries.

Peak's total gold produced during the year was 41,912 oz (FY24: 29,764 oz), largely driven by a higher gold grade. A higher proportion of copper ore processed resulted in increased copper production. Lead and zinc grades were lower, but improved recoveries of zinc meant zinc production was in line with the prior year, while lead was lower. Production from Peak includes pre-commercial production from the processing of ore from Federation.

All-in sustaining cost increased slightly to \$1,753/oz (FY24 \$1,598/oz), with higher royalties and sustaining capital, and lower lead by-product revenue, offset partly by higher gold ounces sold.

The key performance metrics for the Peak Mine are tabulated below:

Peak Mine		2025	2024	Change %
Ore processed	t	630,906	571,610	10
Gold grade	g/t	2.20	1.72	28
Silver grade	g/t	13.75	18.9	(27)
Copper grade	%	0.81	0.74	9
Lead grade	%	2.40	3.78	(37)
Zinc grade	%	2.85	4.13	(31)
Gold recovery	%	93.1	93.9	(1)
Production volume				
Gold production	oz	41,912	29,764	41
Silver production	oz	245,674	316,020	(22)
Copper production	t	2,698	2,159	25
Lead production	t	15,747	18,671	(16)
Zinc production	t	16,808	16,847	-
AISC (All-in sustaining cost) (i)	A\$/oz	1,753	1,598	10

(i) All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC) is a non-IFRS measure and is not audited. AISC includes Site Costs (mining processing, administration, changes in inventory), royalty, transport and smelter expenses, by-product credits (silver, copper, lead and zinc sales), sustaining capital, corporate costs, divided by gold sold during the year.

Dargues Mine operational summary

The Dargues Mine was a gold mining and milling operation located in the Southern Tablelands region of NSW, approximately 60km south-east of Canberra and a short drive from the town of Braidwood.

Dargues ceased mining and milling operations in Q1 FY25. Closure activities are well underway including sale / removal of site infrastructure and general rehabilitation activities.

Dargues Mine		2025	2024	Change %
Ore processed	t	50,102	357,481	(86)
Gold grade	g/t	2.3	3.3	(30)
Gold recovery	%	95.1	95.1	-
Production Volume				
Gold production	oz	3,537	35,551	(90)
AISC (All in sustaining cost) (i)	A\$/oz	2,176	1,976	10

(i) All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC) is a non-IFRS measure and is not audited. AISC includes Site Costs (mining processing, administration, changes in inventory), royalty, transport and smelter expenses, by-product credits (silver, copper, lead and zinc sales), sustaining capital, corporate costs, divided by gold sold during the year.

Hera Site

The Hera site is located approximately 100km south-east of Cobar in central-west New South Wales. The mine was closed in March 2023 and the surface facilities have been on care and maintenance since April 2023.

Growth Projects

Aurelia has established growth objectives and strategies to generate value and long-term returns at each of our mine sites. Our strategies leverage the benefits of existing infrastructure and a prospective tenement holding. The Company's current growth projects include the development of the Federation Mine, the Great Cobar Project and Cobar Basin Optimisation which comprises three projects to improve processing operations and to support the expansion of the processing capacity at the Peak processing plant.

Federation Mine Development

The Federation deposit hosts high-grade zinc, lead, and gold mineralisation and is located approximately 10km south of our Hera site. The Project involves development of the underground mine and associated surface infrastructure.

The majority of the surface infrastructure is now in place, with the remaining scope primarily related to upgrades to intersections between Federation and the Peak processing plant for ore haulage. Underground development continued during the year with 3,502 metres completed. First stope ore was mined in September 2024, with a total of 106kt mined for the year. First ore was processed through the Peak processing plant in December 2024 and ongoing campaigns have occurred throughout H2 FY25. The processing campaigns during FY25 have achieved excellent outcomes in terms of throughput and recoveries.

Significant focus during FY25 has been on continuing to extend ore body knowledge, through comprehensive infill drilling programs. Exploration activities have also identified an offset mineralised area approximately 140 metres from the planned mining area at Federation.

Growth Projects (continued)

Following the commencement of development activities in August 2023, 5,400m of lateral development has been completed, along with over 27,500m of underground infill drilling. Q4 FY25 saw notable increases, with 1,134m developed and 9,051m drilled.

Infrastructure delivery tracked closely with the ramp-up schedule. Surface works for ore haulage routes were largely completed. The Hera water management dam became operational in Q2 FY25, power upgrades and the commissioning of a primary ventilation fan supported deeper development, and the mobile maintenance workshop neared completion by the end of Q4 FY25. Road intersection upgrades are scheduled for FY26 to facilitate higher haulage volumes to Peak in line with MOD2 provisions.

The Federation Project team also demobilised in Q4 FY25, signalling the shift to full operational control.

In FY26, the focus at our Federation Mine will be on increasing stoping tonnes, advancing decline development to establish deeper drilling platforms and transition to commercial production.

Great Cobar

The Great Cobar copper deposit is located approximately one and a half kilometres north of the New Cobar Mine, and approximately seven kilometres north of the Peak processing plant.

The Great Cobar Feasibility Study (FS) was released to the market on 16 April 2025, highlighting an attractive investment opportunity, with significant brownfield exploration upside potential.

The Great Cobar Project comprises:

- establishment of a new mining area within the New Cobar mine which would deliver ore to the Peak processing plant
- excavation of twin underground access declines and a return air raise to access the deposit from the existing New Cobar Mine workings
- longhole stoping mining methods with waste rock backfill in the copper dominant portion of the deposit
- an initial Life of Mine inventory of 3.6Mt with production of 77kt of Copper, 84k ounces of Gold and 505k ounces of Silver over an 8 year mine life
- the Project NPV(8%) of \$51 million was based on long term conservative commodity prices and increased to \$164 million at spot prices around the time of the announcement
- the Great Cobar deposit remains open both up-plunge and down-plunge and along strike to the north. Further testing of the mineralised extents of the deposit will be facilitated by underground drill platforms that will be accessed from the planned mine workings.

Copper hosted by the Great Cobar Project represents the future for Peak. The transition of mining operations to Great Cobar has been strategically sequenced, ramping up Great Cobar ore production as Peak South ore ramps down. This approach is designed to ensure the Peak processing plant remains fully utilised and supports Aurelia's broader shift toward a copper-dominant production profile.

Great Cobar is scheduled to enter production during a period of forecast high copper prices, supported by strong long-term demand for this critical metal. Significantly, the Project is planned to be funded from operating cash flows and Aurelia's strong balance sheet, underscoring its low-risk, high-value nature.

Choosing to owner-operate the development reflects Aurelia's commitment to maximise shareholder value, leveraging a capable, experienced workforce and a fit-for-purpose mining fleet to execute the Project with discipline and efficiency.

Growth Projects (continued)

Cobar Basin Optimisation

Cobar Basin Optimisation is a strategic investment designed to unlock latent value across our processing infrastructure to expand ore throughput and improve metal recovery at the Peak processing plant.

Cobar Basin Optimisation comprises three projects in the Peak processing plant:

- **Tailings and Process Water Management Upgrade Project**
 - Board approved in Q3 FY25 and is scheduled for completion in Q3 FY26 with an estimated capital expenditure of \$9.6M. The Project addresses long-term tailings storage requirements and improves process water management, enabling increased metal recoveries while ensuring environmental and operation compliance.
- **The Tertiary Ball Mill Project**
 - The Board approved a capital expenditure budget of \$8.6 million in Q1 FY26, including \$1.0M (13%) of contingency and is scheduled for completion in Q4 FY26. The Project will relocate the primary ball mill at Dargues to function as a tertiary mill at the Peak processing plant. New cyclone classification infrastructure and support systems will also be installed. The Project increases copper recovery at current throughput rates and facilitates higher recovery at expanded rates.
- **Crushing and Materials Handling Project**
 - The Board approved a capital expenditure budget of \$7.8 million in Q1 FY26, including \$0.9M (13%) contingency and is scheduled for completion in Q2 FY27. The Project will commission a mobile (jaw) crusher and install a new bin, feeder and conveyor belt connecting into the existing crushed ore stacking and feeding system ahead of the Peak processing plant. The work will enable the feeding of ore through the Peak processing plant at an expanded 1.1-1.2Mtpa. Permitting will be required for the expanded rate, for which an application has been lodged with the Cobar Shire Council.

The first two Projects will improve the recovery of payable metals processed at our Peak processing plant and are justifiable on current Peak mine feeds. Collectively, the Projects will support the effective throughput capacity expansion of the Peak processing plant to 1.1–1.2Mtpa, enabling the processing of all Federation Mine ore with the Peak mined ores.

Exploration and Evaluation

Aurelia's exploration and evaluation activities continue to unlock exceptional value. Targeted exploration and resource definition drilling has delivered strong results within Aurelia's highly prospective tenement holding. The Company is committed to investing in future growth and exploration activities with a focus on near-mine and regional exploration targets throughout the Company's tenement holdings in the Cobar Basin.

Cobar District (Peak Mine)

Peak South Mine – Perseverance/Chronos/Peak/Kairos

Exploration activities in the South mine focused on in-mine extensional drilling of known areas. Drilling results were announced on 22 January 2025 (refer to ASX announcement dated 22 January 2025 'Cobar District Exploration Update').

Exploration and Evaluation (continued)

The Hercules underground drill program targeted near mine extensions of the Hercules orebody in Perseverance. The program intersected several significant intersections and provided valuable information on the continuity of the Hercules ore body and showed continuation of copper-rich ore.

The Kairos underground drill program targeted down-dip extensions of the Kairos lens which is a current stoping area. Drilling intersected several high-grade areas of copper-rich ore and confirmed down-dip potential of the Kairos lens.

Exploration drilling will target Perseverance Zone A extensions, southern extensions of S400, Perseverance hanging wall potential at Deep Whip, an untested, shallow area between Perseverance and Peak, lower Kairos and extensions to the newly defined Kairos East Copper lens in FY26.

New Cobar Mine – Great Cobar/New Cobar/Chesney/Proteus/New Occidental

Exploration activities in the North mine focused on in-mine extensional drilling of known mining areas.

The Jubilee North and Lower New Cobar underground drill programs targeted respectively, northern extensions of the Jubilee ore body and depth extensions of the New Cobar ore body, to assess continuity of mineralisation from existing resources. The programs were completed during the current year and significant intersections were announced on 22 January 2025 (refer to ASX announcement dated 22 January 2025 'Cobar District Exploration Update').

Further underground drill programs were completed in the gap between New Cobar and Chesney ore bodies, and Gladstone, to test a gap area between the main two parallel Gladstone ore bodies. Assay results are anticipated to be announced early in FY26.

Surface exploration drilling was conducted at Gladstone, to support underground drilling, and at Young Australian, within the Proteus Corridor south of Burrabungie and Mt Pleasant. The Gladstone program drill tested upward extensions to existing copper-rich mineralisation above 200m depth. The Young Australian drill program tested along strike and down-dip extensions to existing copper- and gold-rich mineralisation to 400m depth. Assay results are anticipated to be announced early in FY26.

Further exploration drilling is planned for Lower Chesney, Lower Jubilee and Wood Duck, located south of Young Australian, in FY26.

Queen Bee

The Queen Bee area is located 10km south of the Peak Mine and is an historical deposit composed of a copper lens and a lead-zinc lens. Mining operations in this area were discontinued in 1910.

The Company gained land access to this area in FY23 and extended land access in late H1 FY24 with drilling initiated in FY24 (refer to ASX announcements dated 17 July 2024 'Cobar District Exploration Update'). Further drilling was conducted in the H2 FY25 and assay results are anticipated be announced early in FY26. Infill soil sampling, auger sampling and diamond drilling programs were conducted across the wider Queen Bee area to test the extent of the mineralised envelope.

Nymagee District (Federation Mine)

The region encompassing the Hera-Federation Mine is the vicinity of the historical mining town of Nymagee.

Exploration and Evaluation (continued)

Federation

The Federation deposit was discovered in 2019 and its prospectivity is described in the Growth Projects section above. During FY25, Aurelia undertook surface extensional drilling to support the current mine design and extend mineralisation at Federation West following discovery in FY24 (refer to ASX announcement dated 14 June 2024 'Nymagee District Exploration Update'). The FY25 drill program focused on along strike east and west, up-dip and down-dip extensions to Federation West with significant intersections announced 17 April 2025 and 18 June 2025 (refer to ASX announcements dated 17 April 2025 'Federation Exploration' and dated 18 June 2025 'Nymagee District Exploration Update'). The results of the FY25 program will be reviewed early in FY26 and drilling re-initiated following the review.

Nymagee

Aurelia continued exploration drilling at the historical Nymagee Mine during the year, to extend existing resources in the Nymagee Main area, and assess the resource potential of the Nymagee North area, located 450m north of Nymagee Main on EL4458. Drilling was finalised at Nymagee Main in H2 FY25, with positive assay results released 18 June 2025 (refer to ASX announcement dated 18 June 2025 'Nymagee District Exploration Update'). Drilling transitioned to Nymagee North and continued to the end of FY25. Drilling will continue into H1 FY26 and assay results are anticipated to be announced by the end of H1 FY26.

Other near-mine and regional exploration

The Company's exploration tenements remain highly prospective and are held over multiple jurisdictions.

Aurelia has initiated discovery-related exploration activities across both the Cobar District and Nymagee District during FY25 following intensive land access negotiations.

Cobar District regional exploration activities include diamond drilling at Tharsis on EL5933 and soil sampling and diamond drilling at Mt Nurri on EL6127.

Nymagee District regional exploration activities include soil sampling and auger drilling at Federation Northeast and Four Corners on EL6162, and aircore drilling at Lyell on EL7524 and EL7529.

Regional exploration activities will continue throughout FY26 across both districts assessing discovery potential at Fortitude, Carnasserie, Mt Nurri, Copper Burr and Victoria Tank in the Cobar District, and Stone's Tank, Normavale, Four Corners, Lyell, Lancelot, Midhope and Tartraven in the Nymagee District.

For further detail, including drill results, refer to the Aurelia website (www.aureliametals.com).

Corporate

Balance Sheet

The Group total assets of \$546.0 million at 30 June 2025 represents an increase of \$73.5 million in comparison to the total assets at 30 June 2024 of \$472.5 million.

The main events and movements during the year ended include:

Assets	- Cash at bank of \$110.1 million (FY24: \$116.5 million) - Continued investment in exploration and evaluation totalling \$12.1 million (FY24: \$11.8 million) (refer to Note 11 of the Financial Statements). - Mine properties assets totalling \$252.0 million (30 June 2024: \$183.9 million). - Investment in property, plant and equipment of \$16.6 million (FY24: \$8.1 million) includes acquired mobile plant and equipment for the Federation mine and Peak mine.
Liabilities	- The Company has no drawn debt as at 30 June 2025. - Derivatives and other financial liabilities totalling \$22.0 million (FY24: \$15.6 million). These include warrants issued to Trafigura (refer below) and commodity swaps derivatives (refer to note 16 of the Financial Statements). - Increase in total rehabilitation provisions of \$1.0 million is mostly attributable to a reassessment of key inputs including the rehabilitation cost estimate, discount rates and inflation rates at 30 June 2025. - As part of the financing facility, Trafigura were issued 120 million warrants in August 2023 with an exercise price of \$0.25 and a term of 4 years. This is classified as a current financial liability.
Equity	No dividends were paid or declared during the year ended.

Financing

The Group has in place a financing agreement with Trafigura comprising of the following facilities:

- US\$23.6 million Loan Note Advance (“Loan Note”) facility for the Group, which remains undrawn, and
- A\$65 million Environmental Bond Facility (“Bond Facility”) to provide rehabilitation bonding. As at 30 June 2025, \$62.4 million has been utilised.

Accompanying the Facilities is a concentrate offtake agreement with Trafigura that commenced on 1 January 2024 for a total of 700,000 dry metric tonnes of any combination of zinc, lead and copper concentrate produced from the Peak processing plant. As part of the facilities, there is an undertaking to maintain a ratio of future value of concentrate deliveries under the offtake agreement to the balance of amounts outstanding on the facilities.

Dividends

The Board of Directors did not declare a dividend for the year ended 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: Nil).

Corporate costs

Corporate costs include head office, group professional services and compliance costs, as well as other operating and business development costs. The corporate costs for the year were \$9.8 million (FY24: \$13.9 million).

Corporate (continued)

Hedging

The Company acknowledges that a prudent hedging strategy is an important element of financial risk management and overarching enterprise risk management. Refer to Note 22 for current hedges.

Safety, Risk and Sustainability

At Aurelia, we believe that enduring success is built on a foundation of trust, sustainability and driving meaningful impact in communities and locations we operate is essential. Sustainability is aligned with our Purpose and Values to deliver shared value to our business and stakeholders across all aspects of our operations from exploration through to closure.

Our Sustainability Strategy guides our efforts to improve our approach and performance across priority areas. The Strategy has been approved by our Board and informs annual business planning, particularly for health and safety, environment, and community projects that, to be successful, require coordinated efforts across the Group. The Sustainability Strategy is underpinned by four priorities: the health and safety of our people, energy intensity, water consumption intensity, and community.

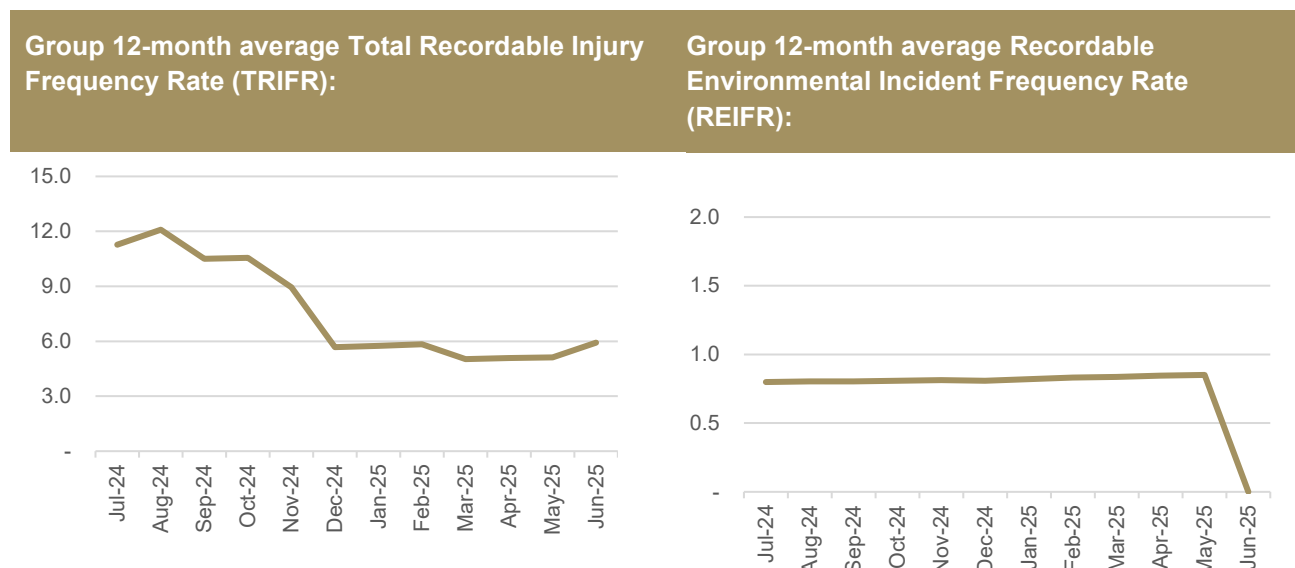
Our core activities continue to be directed towards ensuring suitable controls are in place and to ensure no fatalities and no major environmental or community incidents (incidents having a detrimental impact on the environment that would impact Aurelia's reputation and licence to operate).

The foundational governance structures and programs which support our approach to safety, risk and sustainability include:

- **Rules to Live By** – A defined set of rules with which all people working at Aurelia sites are required to comply. The rules are based on industry research where breaches of such rules may result in fatalities. Mandatory training on the Rules to Live By is completed for all personnel.
- **Green Rules to Live By** – A defined set of rules that apply to work and activities that have a greater risk of causing environmental harm or impacting Aurelia's reputation.
- **Fatal Hazard Standards** – A set of Group standards that have been developed which define the requirements for appropriately engineered work environments, fit for purpose equipment, and a trained workforce. These standards also address catastrophic environmental hazards.
- **Critical Control Verification** – A periodic and planned program of critical control verifications, including improvement action identification, tracking and closeout.
- **Group Risk Register** – A register of Group risks which are assessed for likelihood and consequence in line with Aurelia's Enterprise Risk Management Framework which is aligned with the International Standard for managing risk ISO31000:2018.
- **High Potential Risk Incidents (HPRI's)** – A Senior Management Taskforce for Significant Incidents assesses HPRI investigations and verifies action close-out to prevent recurrence.
- **Safety Leadership Programs** – A multifaceted pre-emptive program focusing on visible leadership and the proactive verification of safety and environmental compliance to defined standards. The program includes a defined activity matrix focused on safety interactions with personnel in the field.
- **Competency Framework** – A competency matrix developed to map employee training and development plans and to identify and address any gaps in expected competencies.
- **Close out of Actions** – A Group-wide approach for the tracking and reporting of actions, and the close out of actions to an appropriate standard.

Corporate (continued)

The above control frameworks are also supported by external audits and verification processes to ensure that Aurelia is attuned to evolving risks and opportunities.



Since the implementation of the Green Rules to Live By, the frequency of reportable environmental incidents has improved. Aurelia's environmental compliance performance is measured by the Recordable Environmental Incident Frequency Rate (REIFR) per million hours worked. We recorded no recordable incidents in FY25 which reinforced our approach to environmental management and governance.

The Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) has significantly decreased during the year. The result is promising but we acknowledge that TRIFR is a lagging indicator. We continue to focus on critical control verifications and safety interactions to ensure everyone goes home safely at the end of each shift.

Material Business Risks

Aurelia prepares its business plan using estimates of production and financial performance based on a range of assumptions and forecasts. There is uncertainty in these assumptions and forecasts, and risk that variation from them could result in actual performance being different to expected outcomes. The uncertainties arise from a range of factors, including the nature of the mining industry, and general economic factors including climate change risks and minimising and managing greenhouse gas emissions, and other climate change impacts. The material business risks faced by the Group that may have an impact on the operating and financial prospects of the Group at the period end are outlined below.

Fluctuations in the commodity price and Foreign Exchange rates

The Group's revenues are exposed to fluctuations in the US\$ price of gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper. Volatility in metal prices creates revenue uncertainty and requires careful management of business performance to ensure that operating cash margins are maintained despite metal price volatility. Gold doré sales are denominated in Australian dollars, whilst concentrate sales are denominated in US dollars. The Company has a foreign exchange price risk when the US dollar price of a commodity is translated back to Australian dollars.

Material Business Risks (continued)

During the financial year, unhedged sales of gold and gold in concentrate were 22,822 ounces (FY24: 39,104 ounces). The effect on the income statement with an US\$50/oz increase/decrease in gold price would have resulted in an increase/decrease in profit/loss and equity of \$1.8 million (FY24: \$3.0 million).

During the financial year the Company made unhedged sales of concentrate containing payable lead of 7,122 tonnes (FY24: 14,339 tonnes), payable zinc 6,873 tonnes (FY24: 9,945 tonnes) and payable copper of 2,589 tonnes (FY24: 1,072 tonnes). An increase/decrease of US\$50/t in the price of lead, zinc and copper would have resulted in an increase/decrease in profit/loss and equity by \$1.3 million (FY24: \$1.9 million).

A movement in the AUD/USD foreign exchange rate by 1% would result in an increase/decrease in revenue of \$0.9 million.

Declining metal prices can also impact operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of an exploration target and/or evaluation project. Even if a project is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment could cause substantial delays and/or may interrupt operations, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position.

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

Group Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are estimates, and no assurance can be given that the estimated reserves and resources are accurate or that the indicated level of metal or other mineral will be produced. Such estimates are based on interpretations of geological data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques. Actual mineralisation or geological conditions may be different from those predicted. No assurance can be given that any part of the Company's mineral resources constitutes or will be converted into reserves.

Market price fluctuations, as well as increased production and capital costs, may render some of the Company's ore reserves unprofitable to develop for periods of time or may render some low margin ore reserves uneconomic. Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves may have to be re-estimated based on new data, production performance, cost experience and metal price outlook. Any of these factors may require the Company to modify its ore reserves, which could have either a positive or negative impact on the Company's financial results.

Replacement of depleted reserves

The Company must continually replace reserves depleted by production to maintain production levels over the long-term. Reserves can be replaced by expanding known ore bodies, locating new deposits, acquiring new assets or achieving higher levels of conversion from resource to reserve with improvements in production costs and/or operational performance and metal price outlook.

Exploration is highly speculative in nature and as such, the Company's exploration projects involve many risks and can often be unsuccessful. Once a prospect with mineralisation is discovered, it may take several years from the initial discovery phase until production is possible.

As a result, there is no assurance that current or future exploration programs will be successful. There is a risk that depletion of reserves will not be offset by discoveries or acquisitions, or that divestment of assets will lead to a lower reserve base. The Company's mineral base may decline if reserves are mined without adequate replacement and the Company may not be able to sustain production beyond the current mine life, based on current production rates.

Material Business Risks (continued)

Production and cost estimates

The Company routinely prepares internal estimates of future production, operating costs and capital costs for its operating assets and development projects. The Company has developed business plans which forecast metal recoveries, ore volumes and operating costs for each business unit. While these assumptions are considered reasonable, there can be no guarantee that forecast rates will be achieved.

The Company's actual production and costs may vary from estimates for a variety of reasons, including:

- actual ore mined varying from estimates of grade, tonnage, dilution and metallurgical and other characteristics
- short-term operating factors relating to the ore reserves, such as the need for sequential development of ore bodies and the processing of new or different ore grades
- revisions to mine plans
- risks and hazards associated with mining
- natural phenomena, such as inclement weather conditions, water availability, floods, and
- unexpected labour shortages or strikes.

Costs of production may also be affected by a variety of factors, including ore grade, geotechnical conditions, metallurgical performance, labour costs, consumable costs, energy costs, commodity costs, general inflationary pressures and currency exchange rates. Failure to achieve production or cost estimates could have an adverse impact on the Company's operating margins, future cash flow, profitability and financial solvency.

Mining risks and insurance risks

The mining industry is subject to significant risks and hazards, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected geological conditions, unavailability of materials and equipment, rock failures, cave-ins, and weather conditions (including flooding and bushfires) – most of which are beyond the Company's control.

These risks and hazards could result in significant costs or delays that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance, liquidity and operational results.

The Company maintains insurance to cover some of these risks and hazards. Insurance is maintained in amounts that are believed to be reasonable depending on the circumstances surrounding each identified insurable risk and are benchmarked against peer insurance programs. However, property, liability and other insurance may not provide sufficient coverage for losses related to these or other risks or hazards.

Climate change

We understand that climate change, through anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, is a significant global challenge. The effects of climate change are expected to lead to more severe and frequent meteorological extremes, including prolonged drought and flooding rain. We will actively look for methods to reduce our water consumption intensity, maximise the use of site water resources, build our sites' resilience to water extremes, and reduce our reliance on external raw water. We will also seek opportunities to improve energy intensity, thereby reducing our greenhouse gas emissions per tonne of ore processed.

Material Business Risks (continued)

Sexual harassment and sexual assault

This risk can have a serious impact on individual safety, wellbeing and culture. In FY25, we completed a deep dive review into sexual harassment and assault risks, engaging Mental Health Movement to support with risk assessment and suggested controls. Actions included enhanced training, clearer reporting pathways, and preparation for the rollout of our revised 'Care to Speak Up' Procedure in FY26. These initiatives are aligned with legislative requirements under the Respect@Work reforms and reflect our commitment to safe, inclusive workplaces.

Workplace bullying and harassment

To reduce the risk of bullying and harassment, FY25 efforts focused on updating procedures, embedding early intervention pathways, and improving manager capability. Psychosocial risks were assessed and embedded in site risk registers, while all leaders received tailored training to identify and manage harmful behaviours. These efforts support a culture of psychological safety and improved reporting confidence across the workforce.

Attraction and retention of talent

With labour market competition persisting, attracting and retaining skilled personnel remains a key risk to operational continuity. In FY25, we launched a refreshed Employee Value Proposition (EVP) built around four pillars—Reward & Recognition, Development & Progression, Lifestyle Balance, and Purpose & Community. We also progressed diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives, enhanced non-monetary benefits, introduced people analytics dashboards, and formalised talent pathways through graduate, apprentice and student programs. In FY26, focus will shift to EVP implementation, continued leadership development, and refinement of our remuneration framework and recruitment strategy to ensure we are attracting and retaining the right people with the right mindset.

Environment and Sustainability

Sustainability is embedded within our business, and a Sustainability Strategy has been developed to guide our efforts and to improve our approach and performance across key areas. The Sustainability Strategy is underpinned by the following priorities:

- Health and safety of our people
- Energy Intensity
- Water Consumption Intensity
- Community

To achieve our sustainability objectives, we recognise the need to continually improve, understand, benchmark, and address emerging issues that are important for ourselves and our stakeholders.

Environmental, health and safety regulations, permits

The Company's mining and processing operations and exploration activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. This includes the regulation and management of water, waste disposal, worker health and safety, mine development, mine rehabilitation and closure, air quality and biodiversity.

Environment and Sustainability (continued)

Real or perceived events associated with the Company's activities (or those of other mining companies) that detrimentally impact the environment, human health and safety, or the surrounding communities may result in penalties, including delays in obtaining or failure to obtain government permits and approvals. This may adversely affect the Company's operations, including its ability to continue operations. The Company has implemented a range of health, safety, environment and community related initiatives at its operations to manage and support the health and safety of its employees, contractors and members of the community affected by its operations. Despite this, there is no guarantee that such measures will eliminate the occurrence of accidents or other incidents which may result in personal injuries, damage to property, and in certain instances such occurrences could give rise to regulator fines and or civil liability.

Water

Water can be a scarce commodity in regional NSW. Access to sufficient water to support current and future activities is critical. The impact of drought and flood conditions serves to increase this risk. The Company has established reliable sources of water which are an alternative to high security water sources. In addition, in some other parts of NSW high rainfall related risks (including flooding), could lead to water storages on site overflowing and discharging into the environment. High rainfall events may also disrupt access to site and operations on site. Each of Aurelia's mining operations prioritise the use of recycled water for its processing activities to preserve water reserves and to limit the use of external water sources. The Peak Mine obtains high security water from the Burrendong Dam to supplement other water sources, including water from the historic Great Cobar underground workings. Our sites are generally not licensed to discharge water to the environment. The Dargues Mine has experienced significant rainfall over the last few years. As a result, water is stored within the tailings storage facility which is utilised for activities onsite. This had led to the requirement to modify our development consent to allow activities to reduced stored water onsite. Proposals include irrigation to onsite pastures and transfer of water to the disused Dargues Mine underground voids. We are yet to receive approval for these proposed activities. While we await these approvals, we continue to manage water stored onsite via evaporation and use of water for dust suppression (when required).

Community Relations

The Company has operations near established communities. Active community engagement and a proactive outlook and approach to local community stakeholder concerns and expectations is a key priority.

The mining industry in general is subject to potential community relations related risks which may result in a disruption to production and exploration activities and delay the approval timelines for key development activities. The Company recognises that by building respectful relationships with the communities in which it operates, it creates a shared value that is mutually beneficial. Community relations initiatives such as community forums, community consultative committees, community development programs, donations, and sponsorships are coordinated to ensure active community engagement.

The Company's operating philosophy is to ensure that the Company's activities are carried out legally, ethically, and with integrity and respect so we are valued as being part of the community. Being a significant employer and consumer within the communities in which we operate, the Company acknowledges the immeasurable responsibility bestowed on it. The Company's active community engagement program provides a platform for the Company to understand stakeholder needs and to work towards proactively addressing concerns and mitigating any risk.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

Apart from the items as noted elsewhere in this report, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company during the financial year.

Significant Events After the Balance Date

There have been no matters or events that have occurred after 30 June 2025 that have significantly affected or may significantly impact either the Group's operations or the results of those operations of the Group's state of affairs.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR OF THE REMUNERATION AND NOMINATION COMMITTEE



Dear Shareholders

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the FY25 Remuneration Report for Aurelia.

The Board and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee closely evaluate and benchmark our compensation strategies to ensure they align with our short-term and long-term goals and shareholders' interests, whilst acknowledging the need to attract, retain and reward team members.

FY25 has been a year of transition for the Company, helping set up our future. We successfully closed the Dargues Mine, brought Federation into production, delivered strong cash from the Peak Mine and approved growth projects to move the Company forward, whilst also improving our safety performance. This was done at the same time as delivering a \$48.9 million net profit after tax, along with EBITDA of \$121.9 million – a significant improvement on FY24.

Key performance indicators set for staff in FY25 focused on delivering improvements across safety and sustainability, metal production and costs, as well as our growth pathway. It is pleasing to report significant improvement in our safety performance at the same time as meeting market guidance across all metals. With respect to growth, the Federation Mine delivered first ore as planned and achieved better than budget cost performance and now, along with approvals in place to truck increased ore tonnages to Peak, is expected to be reported as a commercial operation from 1 July 2025. Our Great Cobar Project was approved by the Board and work is underway to develop this exciting copper opportunity from our existing underground operations.

While this improved performance is encouraging, the Company did not reach all of the targets set by the Board, especially for cost reduction at the Peak Mine, and this is reflected in remuneration outcomes. The FY23 long term incentives (which performance period ended on 30 June 2025) are yet to be tested as we are waiting on the finalisation of the group Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. However, as per the previous year and largely as a result of the need to finance our growth, there is likely to be a nil vesting.

Performance and Remuneration Alignment

At Aurelia, we have a robust remuneration framework that links outcomes with accountability and business performance. It is built on strong governance and transparent reporting. To ensure our approach is in line with current trends, market expectations and peer insights, each year we undertake a review of our remuneration strategy and framework. Our goal is to ensure that our remuneration practices remain fair, competitive and aligned with the interests of shareholders whilst motivating our workforce and leaders to steer the Company towards growth and profitability.

Total Fixed Remuneration (base salary + superannuation): Remuneration benchmarking is conducted on an annual basis and remuneration adjustments are aligned with the benchmarking to ensure we retain high calibre people in a competitive market.

Short-Term Incentives (STI): Performance was good for the safety, sustainability and growth measures. While full year guidance was achieved for all metals and costs, the target levels set for some of the corporate components of the STI were not achieved resulting in a score of 85 against a target of 100 and a stretch level of 150. For Key Management Personnel (KMP), this corporate score is 80% of their STI opportunity. For the remaining 20% component, representing personal performance, KMP scores ranged from 1.06 to 1.16 where on target performance is 1.0.

Long-Term Incentives (LTI): The LTI is the component of executive remuneration most closely linked to the shareholder experience as it rewards for delivery of returns across a three year period. The current LTI framework includes two measures. The first is Relative Total Shareholder Return verse selected peers, and the second is reserves per share, which represents the quantity of ore reserves per share held in the Company. There were improvements in the Company's performance over the last year, with a significant increase in share price since the capital raising associated with financing the Federation Project. The long term incentives that had a performance period ending 30 June 2025 are yet to be tested, which will be done once the 2025 Group Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are finalised. However, the share price set for the start of the

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR OF THE REMUNERATION AND NOMINATION COMMITTEE (CONTINUED)



performance period was prior to the capital raising and additional shares were issued during the performance period as part of the capital raising. Given these factors, based on information available to date, there is likely to be a nil vesting.

Remuneration Changes in FY25

Following another year of transformation, retention of key personnel was of paramount importance for FY25.

- **Total Fixed Remuneration (base salary + superannuation):** A moderate increase for Executive KMP was applied in FY25, with the Managing Director and CEO and Chief Development and Technical Officer receiving a 3.75% increase and the CFO receiving a 7.78% increase, in line with the Company's policy of targeting the median of similar roles in a competitive market. The 0.5% increase in legislated Superannuation Guarantee (SG) effective from 1 July 2024 was on top of the annual salary review increases.
- **Short-Term Incentives:** The target STI opportunity (expressed as a percentage of total fixed remuneration) for the Executive KMP, excluding the Managing Director & CEO, increased from 40% to 50%. The target STI opportunity for the Managing Director & CEO decreased from 100% to 70%. The STI threshold reward increased to 50% from 30%. Threshold is the minimum score that must be achieved for an STI award to be issued. Below Threshold no incentive is paid. The increase of the Threshold reward to 50% reflected a more complex requirement for achieving STI awards.
- **Long-Term Incentives:** After a review early in FY25, a modification was made to the ore reserves per share component of the LTI plan. The threshold award level was reduced to 85% of baseline from 100%. The target and stretch levels remain at 100% and 115% of baseline respectively. This change avoids a vesting cliff at 100% of baseline ore reserves per share and given the Company's position since the capital raising, which significantly increased the number of shares on issue, provides some incentive to grow reserves by allowing a 15% award if 85% of baseline is achieved with a sliding scale to 50% award if 100% of baseline is achieved.

Advancing Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI)

We recognise that a diverse and inclusive workforce is essential to our long-term success. In FY25, our Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer continued to Chair the DEI Committee, demonstrating leadership-level commitment.

While female representation decreased slightly to 22.22% after five years of successive increases (FY24: 23.28%), we remain focused on improving gender balance and inclusion across all employment levels. A gender pay gap analysis was again conducted both before and after the annual salary review process, with results presented to the Board of Directors and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. We maintained structured remuneration bands to mitigate bias, partnered with Work180 to enhance inclusive recruitment and undertook an accessibility audit across our sites. Respect@Work and positive duty training continues to be delivered across the business, and a new inclusive Vacation Student Program was launched to support the development of our future talent pipeline.

Looking ahead towards FY26

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee will continue to monitor and review remuneration for the executive team and all employees consistent with the annual review cycle, but we do not anticipate any substantial changes to KMP remuneration in FY26. Recently the Board of Directors also reviewed Non-

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR OF THE REMUNERATION AND NOMINATION COMMITTEE (CONTINUED)



Executive Director (NED) fees for the first time since FY22 and resolved not to recommend any increase, reflecting our ongoing commitment to cost discipline and alignment with shareholder expectations.

We continue to strengthen the transparency and clarity of this Report to support investor understanding. We also remain confident our remuneration framework is fit for purpose, performance-aligned and supportive of long-term value creation.

Our executive team remains dedicated to continuously improving performance and positioning Aurelia for sustainable growth, whilst fostering a diverse, equitable and inclusive workplace.

Thank you for your continued support.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bob Vassie".

Bob Vassie
Chair – Remuneration and Nomination Committee

This Remuneration Report forms part of the Directors Report for the year ended 30 June 2025. This report outlines the details of the remuneration arrangements for the Key Management Personnel (KMP) of the Company and is audited. It also outlines the overall remuneration strategy, framework and practices adopted by the Company in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and its Regulations.

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Key Management Personnel (KMP)

For the purposes of this report, KMP are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and the Group, directly or indirectly, including any Director of the Company (whether executive or otherwise). References to Executive KMP refers to the Executives of the Company, and references to Non-Executive Director KMP refers to Non-Executive Directors.

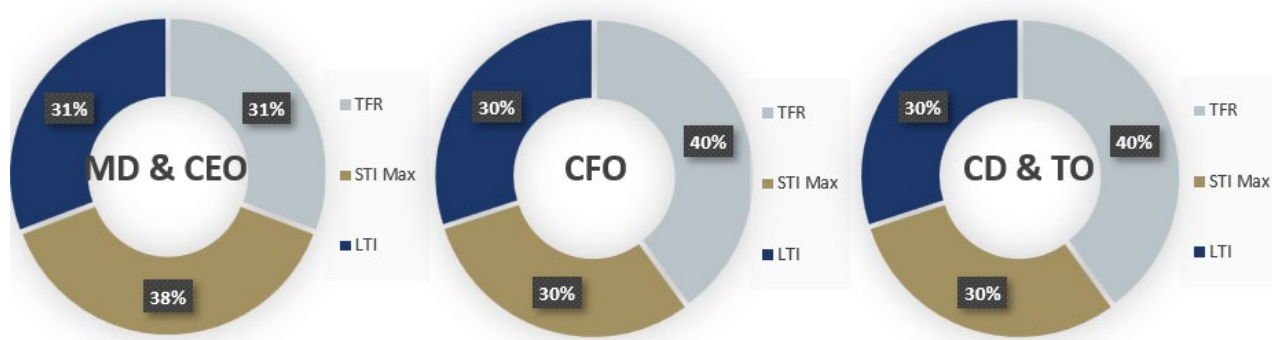
Non-Executive Director KMP	Position	Term
Peter Botten	Independent Non-Executive Chair	Full Year
Susie Corlett	Independent Non-Executive Director	Full Year
Bruce Cox	Independent Non-Executive Director	Full Year
Bob Vassie	Independent Non-Executive Director	Full Year
Lyn Brazil ⁽¹⁾	Non-Executive Director	Full Year
Bradley Newcombe	Alternate Director for Lyn Brazil	Full Year
Executive Director KMP		
Bryan Quinn	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (MD & CEO)	Full Year
Other Executive KMP		
Martin Cummings	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Full Year
Andrew Graham	Chief Development and Technical Officer (CD & TO)	Full Year

¹ Mr Lyn Brazil is appointed as a nominee of Brazil Farming Pty Ltd.

Key Stakeholder Questions

How is Executive KMP remuneration structured?

Total remuneration at maximum (Total Fixed Remuneration, Short-Term incentives at maximum and LTI opportunity) would see the mix of remuneration for Executive KMP for FY25 as follows:



How much were the Executive KMP paid in FY25?

The non-statutory table below presents the remuneration paid to, earned, or vested for, our Executive KMP in FY25. This information provides shareholders with a view of the remuneration actually paid to executives for performance in FY25. This differs from the remuneration report on page 46 of this report, as those details include the value of performance rights that have been awarded, but which may or may not vest.

	Total Fixed Remuneration ¹ \$	FY25 STIP Payment ² \$	Equity Awards Vested during year ³ \$	Other ⁴ \$	Total Remuneration Received/Earned \$
Bryan Quinn	860,000	536,984	166,667	60,500	1,624,151
Martin Cummings	500,000	228,000	-	9,360	737,360
Andrew Graham	521,086	233,447	-	8,262	762,795
Total	1,881,086	998,431	166,667	78,122	3,124,306

1. Total Fixed Remuneration includes actual base salary received in cash and superannuation contributions for the period.
2. Refers to the FY25 short term incentive (STI) awards earned by the Executive KMP in FY25 and will be paid in FY26. FY24 STI awards received by the Executive KMP in FY25 are not included as these were earned in FY24.
3. Refers to the face value of Mr Bryan Quinn's sign-on shares attributed to FY25.
4. Refers to any other benefits and allowances provided including commute allowances for Mr Bryan Quinn (business travel and accommodation), and carparking expenses for Mr Martin Cummings and Mr Andrew Graham. Movements in annual leave and long service leave balances have not been shown.

What were the Executive KMP Remuneration changes in FY25?

The remuneration changes in FY25 were as follows:

- **Total Fixed Remuneration (base salary + superannuation):** Executive KMP received modest adjustments to base salary in FY25, reflecting our commitment to cost discipline while retaining high-performing leaders critical to the Company's next phase of growth. The CFO received a 7.78% increase, and the Managing Director and CEO and Chief Development and Technical Officer received a 3.75%

increase, both aligned with market benchmarks and their ongoing strong performance. Executive KMP (along with all other employees) also received a 0.5% increase to their total fixed remuneration to reflect the legislated superannuation guarantee increase. These changes were carefully considered and are consistent with our intent to retain talent, ensure remuneration remains competitive, and manage costs responsibly.

- Short-Term Incentives:** The target STI opportunity (expressed as a percentage of total fixed remuneration) for the Executive KMP, excluding the Managing Director & CEO, increased from 40% to 50%. The target STI opportunity for the Managing Director & CEO decreased from 100% to 70%. The STI threshold reward increased to 50% from 30%. Threshold is the minimum score that must be achieved for an STI award to be issued. Below Threshold no incentive is paid. The increase of the Threshold reward to 50% reflected a more complex requirement for achieving STI awards.
- Long-Term Incentives:** Two changes were made to the LTI framework in FY25. Firstly, the Company and comparator TSR performance measure was changed to the 30-day VWAP up to, and including, the last business day immediately preceding the performance period, and in determining the closing TSR performance at the end of the three-year period (changed from the closing price as at 30 June at the start and end of the performance period in FY24). In addition, the threshold vesting for the Ore Reserves Per Share Measure was changed to 85% (from 100%), meaning below 85% of baseline ore reserves per share there would be 0% vesting and between 85% and 100% of baseline ore reserves per share there would be pro rata vesting of 15% - 50%. There were no other changes to the LTI framework from FY24.

Are there any intended changes to Remuneration in FY26?

Consistent with the Company's regular practices, a review of remuneration during the year resulted in the following changes for FY26:

- All employees, including Executive KMP, will receive a 0.5% increase to their total fixed remuneration in FY26 to reflect the final legislated increase to the Superannuation Guarantee.
- The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) will receive a 3.5% base salary increase, the Managing Director and CEO and Chief Development and Technical Officer will receive a 2% base salary increase.
- The target Short-Term Incentive (STI), expressed as a percentage of total fixed remuneration, will remain unchanged for FY26. For KMP (excluding the Managing Director and CEO), the target STI will continue to be 50%, while for the Managing Director and CEO, it will remain at 70%.
- There are no changes proposed to the Long-Term Incentive entitlement or framework for the KMP.

Executive KMP Remuneration

Executive KMP Remuneration Framework

The following table outlines the remuneration framework for the Executive KMP for FY25.

Remuneration Benchmarking	
Market Positioning	Median (P50) for TFR and between Median (P50) and 75 th percentile for Total Remuneration (TFR + STI at Target + LTI).
Total Fixed Remuneration (TFR)	
Payment Method	Cash based salary and superannuation.
Market Positioning	Targeted at the median (P50) range compared to the industry benchmark and internal relativities. Exceptions may exist depending on the supply and demand of particular roles or skills for individuals who are recognised as high performers within the Company and thereby will be highly sought after by competitor companies.
Short-Term Incentive (STI)	
Payment Method	Cash or Company shares (or a combination of both) at the discretion of the Board and subject to a service condition. The service condition is met if the Executive KMP's employment is continuous during the performance period and if the Executive KMP was employed at the STI payment date.
Opportunity	Managing Director and CEO: 0-125% of TFR (70% at Target) Other Executive KMP: 0-75% of TFR (50% at Target)
Performance Period	1 July – 30 June (1 year)
Performance Measures	STI outcomes for KMP are based on the Company Score (80% weighting) and an assessment of individual performance (20% weighting). The performance criteria and weighting of individual components are reviewed and determined annually by the Board.
Performance Gates	Safety: Zero fatalities within the Group (results in forfeit of the Safety KPI). Individual Behaviour: no formal Level 2 written warning or more severe discipline action, or material breach of the Company Values (results in forfeit of STI award against the individual KPIs).
Rights on Termination	If an Executive KMP resigns or is terminated for cause before the date of payment of the STI (usually the September following the performance period), no STI is awarded for that year, unless otherwise determined by the Board.
Board Discretion	The Board has discretion, considering recommendations from the Remuneration & Nomination Committee, to adjust overall STI payments or an individual's final STI payment.
Malus Policy	The Board has discretion, considering recommendations from the Remuneration & Nomination Committee, to cancel part or all of an STI award under the Short-Term Incentive Plan (STIP) prior to any payment being made so the Executive KMP would not receive an 'inappropriate benefit'.

Long-Term Incentive (LTI)	
Payment Method	Performance Rights (each vested right provides a 1:1 entitlement to a Company share).
Opportunity	Managing Director & CEO: 100% of TFR
	Other Executive KMP: 75% of TFR The actual number of performance rights issued to Executive KMP was determined by dividing their respective LTIP opportunity by the 30 day volume weighted average price of an Aurelia ordinary share up to and including 30 June 2024 (\$0.1879).
Performance Period	Performance is measured over three financial years from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2027.
Performance Measures	60% of Rights are subject to a Relative TSR hurdle
	40% of Rights are subject to a Growth of Reserves (Ore Reserves per Share) hurdle
Rights on Termination	Subject to the discretion of the Board, if a participant: - is determined to be a Good Leaver, a pro-rata number of unvested Performance Rights will remain on foot and vest subject to the satisfaction of the applicable performance conditions, - ceases employment for any other reason, any unvested Performance Rights will lapse on cessation of employment. A Good Leaver is defined as termination in the event of death, permanent disability, redundancy, retirement or as the Board otherwise determines.
	If the Board considers that a transaction has occurred or is likely to occur which involves a change in control (or other circumstances such as they recommend acceptance of a takeover bid), the Board may in its absolute discretion determine that any or all unvested performance rights vest.
Board Discretion	The Board has discretion (subject to any applicable laws), considering recommendations from the Remuneration and Nomination Committee, to vary or waive the LTI vesting conditions.
Malus Policy	The Board has discretion to cancel or require Executive KMP to forfeit any unvested LTI award made under the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) if it determines that, had the LTI vesting been made, the Executive KMP would have received an 'inappropriate benefit'.

Short-Term Incentive

The Short-Term Incentive (STI) Plan is designed to align Executive KMP remuneration with the Company's short-term performance objectives and broader strategic goals. The plan supports a pay-for-performance culture by linking a portion of remuneration to measurable outcomes that drive value for shareholders.

STI outcomes are determined following the end of the financial year, subject to a formal review process. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee assesses both Company-wide and individual performance against pre-determined objectives and makes recommendations to the Board for approval. Payment of any STI award is contingent on this assessment and Board approval.

Performance under the STI Plan is measured using a combination of threshold, target, and stretch performance levels. This structure enables a graduated reward framework that reflects varying levels of achievement, consistent with the Company's philosophy of rewarding strong performance while maintaining alignment with shareholder expectations.

The Board determined that the following measures would be applicable to the Business Performance categories for Executive KMP.

KPI	Metric (at Target)	FY25 Outcome	Target Weighting	Threshold (50%)	Target (1.0)	Stretch (1.50)	Weighted Business Outcome
Sustainably Delivering Value							
Deep Dive Risk Reviews	10 Deep Dive Risk Reviews Completed	10 Completed	20%				24%
Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)	TRIFR < 8	5.93					
Social & Community Improvement Programs	Deliver agreed programs	Delivered					
Water and Energy Consumption	Reduction in line with business targets	Completed					
Group Payable Production							
Gold (oz)	45,105oz	43,345oz	40%				32%
Zinc, Lead & Copper (t)	33,174t	31,941t					
Cobar Region Controllable Costs							
Peak	\$260/t	\$377t	20%				9%
Federation	\$982/t	\$339t					
Focussed Growth							
Great Cobar	Great Cobar FID approved in Q3	Completed	20%				20%
Optimisation Project	Optimisation Project Study completed & execution planning commenced in Q2	Completed					
Overall Business STI Outcome			100% (0-150%)		85%		

Upon the completion of the assessment related to the above business KPIs, the Board has determined and approved the award of a FY25 STI for the Company's Executive KMP, as outlined below. The below FY25 STI awards are payable in FY26.

Executive KMP	Business Outcome % (80% weight)	+	Individual Outcome % (20% weight)	=	Weighted STI Outcome (% of Target)	x	Target STI Award	=	Total STI Awarded	Max STI	Percentage of Maximum STI	
											Awarded	Forfeit
MD & CEO												
Bryan Quinn	85%		106%		89%		70%		\$536,984	\$1,075,000	50%	50%
Other KMP												
Martin Cummings	85%		116%		91%		50%		\$228,000	\$375,000	61%	39%
Andrew Graham	85%		108%		90%		50%		\$233,447	\$390,815	60%	40%

FY25 Long-Term Incentive

The Long-Term Incentive (LTI) Plan is a key component of the Company's remuneration framework, designed to drive sustained performance and align executive interests with long-term value creation for shareholders. The primary objectives of the LTI are to:

- Incentivise Executive KMP to deliver long-term Company growth and performance;
- Align Executive KMP rewards with shareholder outcomes; and
- Support the retention of Executive KMP and other eligible employees critical to the Company's success.

Performance rights granted under the LTI are subject to specific performance hurdles, which are established to encourage superior shareholder returns. The performance measures for the FY25 grant (Class FY25) are outlined below, incorporating threshold, target, and stretch levels to reflect varying degrees of achievement.

LTIP scorecard	Below	Threshold	Target	Stretch	Performance Hurdles Alignment to LTIP Objectives
Vesting % guide	Nil	50%	Pro rata from 50% to 100%	100%	
Relative TSR	<50th percentile	50th percentile	Between 50th - 75th percentile	75th percentile and above	
	Relative TSR measures the change in the share price and dividends paid over the performance period in comparison to a comparator group of companies. The measurement of performance is determined using a 30-day VWAP calculation up to and including the last business day of the financial period immediately preceding the performance period and in determining the closing share price up to and including the last day of the performance period. The comparator group of companies is comprised of ASX listed organisations which the Board considers by the nature of their business to be influenced by commodity prices and other external factors similar to those that impact the Company. The FY25 Relative TSR Comparator Group is outlined below this table.				The Relative TSR measure aligns the reward of the Executive KMP with returns to shareholders. If total shareholder return for the Company over the measurement period exceeds its comparator peer group, then shareholders will benefit and the LTIP measure allows Executive KMP to be rewarded.

LTIP scorecard	Below	Threshold	Target	Stretch	Performance Hurdles Alignment to LTIP Objectives
Vesting % guide	Nil	Pro-rata from 15% to 50%	Pro rata from 50% to 100%	100%	
Growth of Reserves – Ore Reserves per share	<85% of Baseline	>85% but below 100% of Baseline	>100% to 115% of Baseline	≥ 115% of Baseline	
	Growth of Reserves measures the Company's growth in Ore Reserves per share over the performance period. This will be done by comparing the baseline measure of the Ore Reserves (kilograms of ore as specified in the Group Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement) as at 1 July 2024 on a per share basis to the Ore Reserves (kilograms of ore as specified in the Group Mineral Resource compared to Ore Reserve Statement) as at 30 June 2027 on a per share basis, based on the number of shares on issue at each respective date. The baseline Ore Reserves per share as at 1 July 2024 was 2.78kg/share. An outcome less than 85% of the baseline provides an outcome of nil vesting at the end of the performance period.				The Growth measure aligns the reward of the executive KMP with targeted long-term growth for the Company. It rewards Executive KMP to replace and grow reserves over time to ensure the Company's long-term success, taking into consideration the impact of any issue of additional equities.

The FY25 Relative TSR Comparator Group is outlined below:

Aurelia Metals Limited (ASX: AMI)	Develop Global Limited (ASX: DVP)
29 Metals Limited (ASX: 29M)	Hillgrove Resources Limited (ASX: HGO)
AIC Mines Limited (ASX: A1M)	MAC Copper Limited (ASX: MAC)
Aeris Resources Limited (ASX: AIS)	Metals X Limited (ASX: MLX)
Alkane Resources Ltd (ASX: ALK)	Pantoro Gold Limited (ASX: PNR)
Catalyst Metals Limited (ASX: CYL)	Peel Mining Limited (ASX: PEX)

Long-Term Incentive Vesting Outcomes in FY25 for KMP

The table below summarises the LTI awards to KMP.

Performance rights tranches	Performance period end date	Performance measures applicable to award	Total number on issue to KMP
Class FY23 ¹	30-Jun-25	rTSR (60%), Growth (40%)	2,473,945
Class FY24 ¹	30-Jun-26	rTSR (60%), Growth (40%)	16,372,349
Class FY25	30-Jun-27	rTSR (60%), Growth (40%)	8,652,552

¹FY23 and FY24 include all of Mr Andrew Graham's performance rights, even though he was not KMP in FY23 and KMP for only part of FY24.

The performance period for the Class FY23 Performance Rights ended on 30 June 2025.

2022 (FY23) Performance Rights	Number	%
Granted	11,792,740	100
Lapsed	(5,524,664)	47
Unvested performance rights to be tested	6,268,076	53

The Class FY23 Performance Rights had two measurement criteria:

- a. Relative TSR hurdle – 60% weighting
- b. Growth of Reserves hurdle – 40% weighting

The Class FY23 Performance Rights are yet to be tested. Based on information available at the date of this report, the vesting conditions are unlikely to be met. The final performance outcome for the Class FY23 Performance Rights will be included in the FY26 Remuneration Report.

Performance Rights Granted in FY25

The total number of performance rights granted to the Executive KMP in FY25 are detailed below:

Executive KMP	FY25 LTI ¹
Bryan Quinn ²	4,576,903
Martin Cummings	1,995,742
Andrew Graham	2,079,907
Total	8,652,552

¹ Due to be tested after the performance period ends (30 June 2027) subject to satisfaction of performance conditions.

² The issue of Mr Bryan Quinn's performance rights was approved by shareholders under ASX Listing Rule 10.14 at the 2024 AGM on 26 November 2024.

Executive KMP Service Agreements

Executive KMP are employed under executive employment agreements with the Company.

Name and position	Date of Service Agreement	Term of Service Agreement	Notice period by Executive	Notice period by Aurelia	Termination payments
Current Executive KMP					
Bryan Quinn Managing Director and CEO	31-May-23	Open	6 months ¹	6 months	Up to a max of 6 months fixed remuneration (TFR)
Martin Cummings Chief Financial Officer	02-Nov-22	Open	3 months	3 months + 1 month per year of service up to a maximum of 6 months	Up to a max of 6 months fixed remuneration (TFR)
Andrew Graham Chief Development & Technical Officer	01-Sep-23 ²	Open	6 months	6 months	Up to a max of 6 months fixed remuneration (TFR)

¹ If there is a Fundamental Change, the Managing Director & CEO may terminate the employment by giving one months' notice in which case Aurelia shall pay twelve months of total fixed remuneration. A 'Fundamental Change' includes ceasing to hold the position of Managing Director and CEO or report to the Board or where the scope of the responsibilities or authority is materially diminished (other than on a temporary basis).

² Mr Andrew Graham's appointment as Chief Development & Technical Officer was under the terms of his existing employment agreement (as amended).

Non-Executive Director arrangements

Overview

The Company's approach to Non-Executive Director (NED) remuneration is designed to attract and retain individuals with the necessary expertise, experience, and capability to effectively govern a publicly listed company. Remuneration is set at a market competitive level, taking into account the size and complexity of the business, as well as the time commitment and responsibilities associated with the role.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is responsible for reviewing and making recommendations to the Board on NED remuneration. This includes benchmarking against comparable companies and obtaining independent external advice where appropriate, to ensure fee levels remain fair and aligned with market expectations. In FY25, independent benchmarking was undertaken for NED remuneration, and it was determined that no changes to NED remuneration should be made. NED base fees have remained unchanged since November 2020. In addition to base fees, supplementary fees are paid to NEDs who undertake additional responsibilities through participation in Board Committees.

Fees and other benefits

The aggregate fee pool available for Non-Executive Director remuneration is \$1,000,000 per annum (approved at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 19 November 2020). The Board fees and the fees related to Board committee responsibilities, are summarised below:

Fees/Benefits	Description	FY25 (\$)¹	Included in Shareholder approval cap
Board Fees	Board		
	<i>Chair</i> – Peter Botten <i>Members</i> – all Non-Executive Directors	200,000 100,000	Yes
Committee Fees	Audit Committee		
	<i>Chair</i> – Bruce Cox <i>Members</i> – Susie Corlett, Peter Botten	15,000 10,000²	Yes
	Remuneration and Nomination Committee		
	<i>Chair</i> – Bob Vassie <i>Members</i> – Susie Corlett, Peter Botten	15,000 10,000²	
	Sustainability and Risk Committee		
	<i>Chair</i> – Susie Corlett <i>Members</i> – Lyn Brazil, Bob Vassie	15,000 10,000	
Other fees/benefits	All business travel and travel related expenses are covered by Aurelia.		No

¹ Fees are inclusive of superannuation contributions paid at a rate of 11.5% from 1 July 2024 (12% from 1 July 2025), being the current superannuation guarantee contribution rate, subject to a cap at the Maximum Contributions Base.

² Mr Peter Botten is not receiving any additional fees for being a member of the Audit Committee and Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Remuneration Governance

Responsibility for Setting Remuneration

The Board has delegated responsibility to the Remuneration and Nomination Committee to oversee and make recommendations on matters relating to remuneration. This includes:

- setting remuneration arrangements and contractual terms for the Managing Director and CEO and other Executive KMP;
- determining the structure and conditions of short-term and long-term incentive plans, including performance targets and vesting criteria, particularly for the Managing Director and CEO and other Executive KMP;
- reviewing remuneration for Non-Executive Directors; and
- approving the annual salary increase budget across the Group.

The Committee's responsibilities are outlined in the Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter, available on the Company's website at www.aureliametals.com.

The Use of Remuneration Consultants

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee considers whether to engage external remuneration consultants and, if so, the scope of their work. Appointments are made in accordance with:

- the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), particularly requirements relating to remuneration consultants and related remuneration recommendations; and
- established governance procedures including direct reporting to the Board to ensure that any remuneration recommendation is free from undue influence.

In FY25, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee engaged Juno Partners, an independent consulting firm, to provide advice and market analysis on remuneration matters (FY24: Juno Partners).

No remuneration recommendations, as defined under section 9B of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), were provided during FY25 (FY24: Nil).

Malus Policy

The Company's Malus Policy ensures that Executive KMP do not receive performance-based 'at-risk' remuneration if the Board determines it would constitute an inappropriate benefit. This includes any unpaid STI awards, unvested LTI grants, or other at-risk components of remuneration.

The Board may, in its absolute discretion, exercised in good faith, elect to apply the policy so that an Executive does not receive an "inappropriate benefit" where the Executive:

- a. is terminated for cause, including misconduct, fraud, or dishonesty;
- b. has intentionally or recklessly contributed to a material misstatement in any public disclosure made to the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX); or
- c. has engaged in behaviour that damages the Company's reputation, financial standing, regulatory relationships, or otherwise brings the Group into disrepute.

In such instances, the Board reserves the right to adjust or cancel some or all the Executive's performance-based 'at-risk' remuneration.

Shareholdings of KMP

All equity dealings by KMP, other than those resulting from remuneration-related awards (such as performance rights or the Employee Share Scheme), are conducted on arm's-length terms, consistent with market practice.

The Company does not mandate shareholding requirements for Non-Executive Directors.

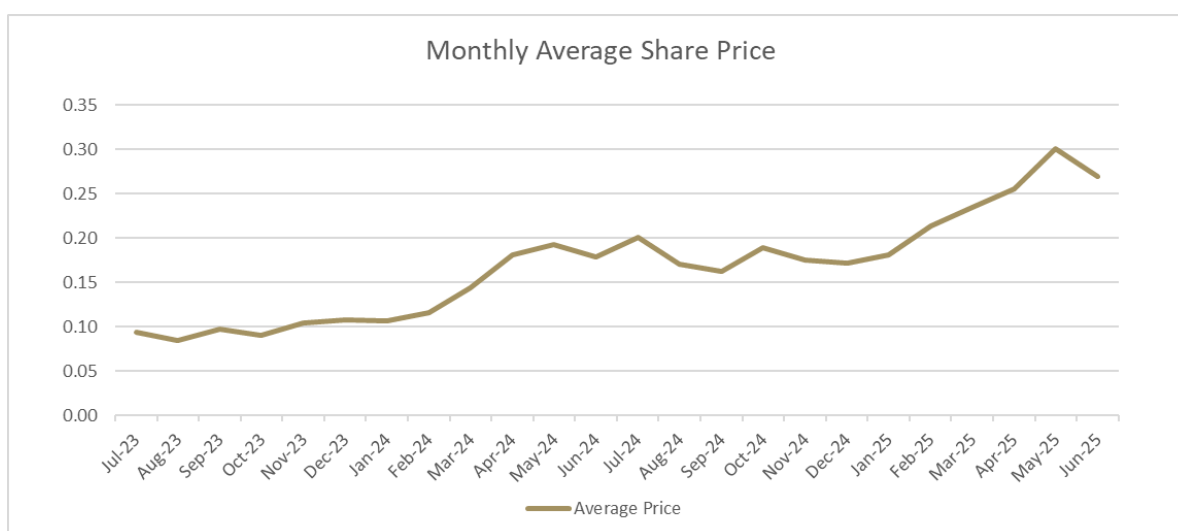
Details of the shareholdings of Directors and other Executive KMP during FY25 are presented in the following table, and include direct, indirect, and beneficial interests.

FY25	Balance at start of year	Additions in current year	Other changes during year	Balance at end of year
Directors				
Peter Botten	1,074,000	-	-	1,074,000
Lyn Brazil	319,357,179	30,000,000	-	349,357,179
Susie Corlett	33,731	-	-	33,731
Bruce Cox	813,000	-	-	813,000
Bob Vassie	550,605	-	-	550,605
Bradley Newcombe	8,535,000	-	-	8,535,000
Bryan Quinn	5,624,168	250,000	-	5,874,168
Other Executive KMP				
Martin Cummings	495,831	4,402	-	500,233
Andrew Graham	713,997	4,402	(698,812)	19,587
Total	337,197,511	30,258,804	(698,812)	366,757,503

Overview of Business Performance

The table below summarises key indicators of the performance of the Company over the past five financial years.

Year ended 30 June	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2023 \$'000	2024 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Sales Revenue	416,477	438,815	369,202	309,891	343,469
EBITDA	154,069	166,472	55,803	72,056	121,862
Profit/(loss) after income tax	42,917	(81,688)	(52,221)	(5,734)	48,852
Cash from operating activities	136,643	154,093	45,864	100,626	129,668
Closing Share Price (cents)	41	26	9	19	19



Executive KMP and Non-Executive Directors' Statutory Disclosures

Executive KMP Remuneration Received

The following table details the remuneration received and entitlements by the Executive KMP of the Company during FY25.

	Short-Term			Post-Employment		Share-Based Payment		
	Base Salary (\$)	STIP (\$) ²	Other Benefits (\$) ³	Annual Leave Accrued (\$)	Superannuation (\$)	Amortised Value (\$)	Total (\$)	At Risk %
Bryan Quinn								
FY25	830,000	536,984	60,500	25,589	30,000	635,603	2,118,676	47
FY24	805,471	496,500	61,074	39,008	27,500	346,014	1,775,567	41
Martin Cummings								
FY25	470,000	228,000	9,360	25,624	30,000	257,520	1,020,505	48
FY24	433,814	107,128	9,141	8,074	27,500	217,435	803,092	40
Andrew Graham								
FY25	491,086	233,447	8,262	28,454	30,000	255,778	1,047,027	47
FY24 ¹	397,653	99,672	6,792	25,162	22,917	192,699	744,895	39
Total Current Executive KMP								
FY25	1,791,086	998,431	78,122	79,667	90,000	1,148,901	4,186,207	51
FY24	1,636,938	703,300	77,007	72,244	77,917	756,148	3,323,554	41

	Short-Term			Post-Employment		Share-Based Payment		
	Base Salary (\$)	STIP (\$) ²	Other (\$) ³	Annual Accrued (\$)	Superannuation (\$)	Amortised Value (\$)	Total (\$)	At Risk %
Former Executive KMP								
Peter Trout								
FY25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FY24 ⁴	79,858	-	849	435,022	27,500	(184,127)	359,102	0
Total Executive KMP								
FY25	1,791,086	998,431	78,122	79,667	90,000	1,148,901	4,186,207	51
FY24	1,716,796	703,300	77,856	507,266	105,417	572,021	3,682,656	32

¹ For Mr Andrew Graham the FY24 salary relates only to the period during FY24 for which he was KMP.

² FY25 STIP accrual to be paid in September 2025.

³ Refers to any other benefits and allowances provided including travel allowances, and carparking.

⁴ Mr Peter Trout ceased employment with the Company on 7 August 2023.

Details of Share-Based Compensation to the Executive KMP

Details of rights over ordinary shares in the Company that were granted as compensation to the Executive KMP and details of rights that vested and lapsed during the reporting period are as follows:

Class	Performance period end date	Number of rights granted ¹	Grant date	Fair value at grant \$/right	Fair value at vesting \$/right	Number of rights lapsed	Balance at report date
Bryan Quinn²							
FY25	30-06-27	4,576,903	26-11-24	0.1534	n/a	-	4,576,903
FY24	30-06-26	8,897,849	14-11-23	0.079	n/a	-	8,897,849
		13,474,752					13,474,752
Martin Cummings							
FY25	30-06-27	1,995,742	28-11-24	0.1534	n/a	-	1,995,742
FY24	30-06-26	3,723,871	13-06-24	0.15	n/a	-	3,723,871
FY23	30-06-25	1,088,634	8-12-22	0.081	n/a	-	1,088,634
		6,808,247					6,808,247
Andrew Graham³							
FY25	30-06-27	2,079,907	28-11-24	0.1534	n/a	-	2,079,907
FY24	30-06-26	3,750,629	13-06-24	0.15	n/a	-	3,750,629
FY23	30-06-25	1,385,311	8-12-22	0.081	n/a	-	1,385,311
		7,215,847					7,215,847

¹ All classes of Performance Rights that vest into fully paid ordinary shares, vest at a nil exercise price.

² The issue of Mr Bryan Quinn's performance rights were approved by shareholders under ASX Listing Rule 10.14.

³ The Performance Rights specified relate to all the rights held by Mr Andrew Graham, including prior to him becoming KMP in FY24.

A summary of movements of performance rights within the various plans are tabulated below:

Class	Grant date	Performance period end date	Exercise price	Balance at start of year	Granted during the year	Vested during the year	Expired during the year	Balance at report date
FY23	8-12-22	30-06-25	Nil	7,269,322	-	-	(1,001,246)	6,268,076
FY24	14-11-23	30-06-26	Nil	24,870,641	12,129 ¹	-	(4,201,190)	20,681,580
FY24	13-06-24	30-06-26	Nil	11,315,222	255,558 ¹	-	(603,687)	10,967,093
FY25	28-11-24	30-06-27	Nil	-	22,709,287	-	(1,621,449)	21,087,838
Total				43,455,185	22,976,974	-	(7,427,572)	59,004,587
Total KMP performance rights				18,846,294	8,652,552	-	-	27,498,846
Total Non-KMP performance rights				24,608,891	14,324,422	-	(7,427,572)	31,505,741
Total				43,455,185	22,976,974	-	(7,427,572)	59,004,587

¹ During FY25 true-ups were issued to a number of employees for Class FY24.

Non-Executive Director Remuneration Received

The following table details the remuneration received and entitlements by the Non-Executive Directors of the Company during FY25.

	Short-term		Post-employment	
	Directors Fees (\$)	Committee Fees (\$)	Superannuation (\$)	Total (\$)
Non-Executive Directors				
Peter Botten				
FY25	179,372	-	20,628	200,000
FY24	180,180	-	19,820	200,000
Susie Corlett				
FY25	89,686	31,390	13,924	135,000
FY24	90,090	25,604	12,726	128,420
Bruce Cox				
FY25	89,686	13,453	11,861	115,000
FY24	90,090	13,514	11,396	115,000
Bob Vassie¹				
FY25	100,000	25,000	-	125,000
FY24	100,000	22,083	-	122,083
Lyn Brazil				
FY25	89,686	8,969	11,345	110,000
FY24	85,973	3,081	9,796	98,850
Bradley Newcombe				
FY25	-	-	-	-
FY24	-	-	-	-

	Short-term		Post-employment	
	Directors Fees (\$)	Committee Fees (\$)	Superannuation (\$)	Total (\$)
Total Non-Executive Directors				
FY25	548,430	78,812	57,758	685,000
FY24	546,333	64,282	53,738	664,353

[†] Mr Bob Vassie has provided a superannuation guarantee employer shortfall certificate allowing the superannuation entitlement to be taken as cash.

Other Matters

Loans given to KMP

No loans have been provided by the Company to KMP.

Other transactions between the Company and KMP or their related parties

No other transactions have been entered into between the Company and KMP and/or their related parties.

The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.



Peter Botten AC CBE

Non-Executive Chair



Bryan Quinn

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Brisbane

26 August 2025



**Shape the future
with confidence**

Ernst & Young
111 Eagle Street
Brisbane QLD 4000 Australia
GPO Box 7878 Brisbane QLD 4001

Tel: +61 7 3011 3333
Fax: +61 7 3011 3100
ey.com/au

Auditor's Independence Declaration to the Directors of Aurelia Metals Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Aurelia Metals Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2025, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit;
- b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit; and
- c) no non-audit services provided that contravene any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Ernst & Young' in a cursive script.

Ernst & Young

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'K McKenzie' in a cursive script.

Kellie McKenzie
Partner
25 August 2025

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME



For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Sales revenue	3	343,469	309,891
Cost of sales	4	(257,761)	(276,324)
Gross profit		85,708	33,567
Corporate administration expenses	4	(9,815)	(13,855)
Rehabilitation reversal of expense / (expense)	13	11	(2,169)
Share based payment expense	21	(2,293)	(911)
Impairment loss	4,11	-	(158)
Other expenses	4	(995)	(7,923)
Other income	3	11,427	648
Profit before income tax and net finance expenses		84,043	9,199
Finance income	3	4,707	4,328
Finance costs	4	(16,924)	(15,122)
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense		71,826	(1,595)
Income tax expense	5	(22,974)	(4,139)
Profit/(loss) after income tax expense		48,852	(5,734)
Other comprehensive income Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Cash flow hedges, net of tax		(5,294)	(3,760)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		43,558	(9,494)
Earnings per share for profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the parent			
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	20	2.89	(0.34)
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	20	2.89	(0.34)

The above Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	110,086	116,500
Trade and other receivables	7	14,147	10,900
Inventories	8	25,667	33,058
Prepayments		4,000	4,232
Income tax receivable		-	633
Total current assets		153,900	165,323
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	89,000	89,121
Mine properties	10	251,997	183,919
Exploration and evaluation assets	11	31,767	20,370
Right of use assets	14	864	1,725
Restricted cash	6	17,984	467
Financial assets		-	608
Prepayments		666	2,222
Deferred tax asset	5	1,355	8,762
Total non-current assets		393,633	307,194
Total assets		547,533	472,517

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE (CONTINUED)

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	57,485	47,681
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	15	3,636	4,131
Provisions	13	15,892	12,449
Lease liabilities	14	192	1,886
Other financial liabilities	16	-	2,596
Income tax payable		12,665	-
Derivative financial instruments	16	21,982	12,971
Total current liabilities		111,852	81,714
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	13	68,227	72,036
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	15	4,059	1,813
Lease liabilities	14	695	105
Total non-current liabilities		72,981	73,954
Total liabilities		184,833	155,668
Net assets		362,700	316,849
Equity			
Issued share capital		372,625	372,625
Share based payments reserve	18	3,708	2,099
Hedge reserve	18	(9,054)	(3,760)
Retained earnings	19	(4,579)	(54,115)
Total equity		362,700	316,849

The above Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Issued share capital \$'000	Share- based payment reserve \$'000	Hedge reserve \$'000	Retained earnings/ accumulated (losses) \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 July 2023		357,018	13,919	-	(61,112)	309,825
Total loss for the period		-	-	-	(5,734)	(5,734)
Other comprehensive income	18	-	-	(3,760)	-	(3,760)
Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	(3,760)	(5,734)	(9,494)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners						
Shares issued, net of costs		15,607	-	-	-	15,607
Share-based payments	18	-	911	-	-	911
Transfer share reserve		-	(11,817)	-	11,817	-
Transfer expired warrants		-	(914)	-	914	-
Balance at 30 June 2024		372,625	2,099	(3,760)	(54,115)	316,849
Balance at 1 July 2024		372,625	2,099	(3,760)	(54,115)	316,849
Total profit for the period		-	-	-	48,852	48,852
Other comprehensive income	18	-	-	(5,294)	-	(5,294)
Total Comprehensive Income		-	-	(5,294)	48,852	43,558
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners						
Share-based payments		-	2,293	-	-	2,293
Transfer share reserve (i)	18	-	(684)	-	684	-
Balance at 30 June 2025		372,625	3,708	(9,054)	(4,579)	362,700

The above Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

(i) During the year, share based payments were moved to retained earnings

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		376,047	314,515
Payments to suppliers and employees		(229,363)	(227,797)
Proceeds/(payments) for hedge settlements and foreign exchange		(16,142)	(3,299)
Interest received		4,707	4,328
Interest paid		(5,581)	(4,935)
Income tax refund		-	17,814
Net cash flows from operating activities		129,668	100,626
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment		(16,647)	(8,143)
Payments for mine capital expenditure		(87,226)	(62,998)
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(12,118)	(11,762)
Payments / Proceeds for facility cash cover and security bonds		(17,517)	56,366
Payments for royalties		(2,845)	(5,995)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(136,353)	(32,532)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	16,456
Payments for transaction costs related to issuance of securities		-	(849)
Payment of the principal element of leases		(1,939)	(3,199)
Repayment of borrowings and equipment loans		(5,447)	(5,522)
Proceeds from equipment loans and borrowings		6,749	2,260
Net cash flows from financing activities		(637)	9,146
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(7,322)	77,240
Net foreign exchange difference		908	314
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		116,500	38,946
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	6	110,086	116,500

The above Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. COMPANY INFORMATION

Aurelia Metals Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated, and domiciled in Australia, whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX).

Aurelia has the following wholly-owned subsidiaries incorporated in Australia:

Entity name	Incorporation date	Place of Incorporation	Ownership Interest
Big Island Mining Pty Ltd	3 February 2005	Australia	100%
Dargues Gold Mine Pty Ltd	12 January 2006	Australia	100%
Defiance Resources Pty Ltd	15 May 2006	Australia	100%
Hera Resources Pty Ltd	20 August 2009	Australia	100%
Nymagee Resources Pty Ltd	7 November 2011	Australia	100%
Peak Gold Asia Pacific Pty Ltd	26 February 2003	Australia	100%
Peak Gold Mines Pty Ltd	31 October 1977	Australia	100%

The current nature of the operations and principal activities of the consolidated group are gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc production and mineral exploration.

The financial report of Aurelia Metals Limited and its subsidiaries for the year ended 30 June 2025 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 25 August 2025.

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

1.1. 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* (Cth), Australian Accounting Standards, and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

The financial report also complies with the International Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The financial report has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investments and derivative instruments which are measured at fair value.

The financial report has been presented in Australian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand (\$'000), except when otherwise indicated under the option available to the Company under ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191. The Company is an entity to which this legislative instrument applies.

1.2. Going concern

The financial report has been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. To ensure the Group can meet its working capital and sustaining and expansionary capital expenditure requirements in the ordinary course of business, the Group routinely monitors its available cash and liquidity.

The Group has a financing package from Trafigura Pte Ltd, comprising a US\$23.6 million (~A\$36 million) Loan Note and a A\$65 million performance bond facility, which expires in August 2027. The Group had cash of \$110.1 million on hand at 30 June 2025, and with the undrawn Loan Note takes available liquidity to approximately \$146 million. To the extent necessary, the Group considers financing and other capital management strategies, such as commodity price hedging, to ensure appropriate funding for its operations and growth ambitions.

1.3. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Aurelia and its subsidiaries.

The financial statements of subsidiaries 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. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, income and expenses and profit and losses resulting from intra-group transactions, have been eliminated in full.

1.4. Foreign currency and translation

1.4.1. Functional and presentation currency

Both the functional and presentation currency of Aurelia and its controlled entities is Australian Dollars (\$) or A\$). The Group does not have any foreign operations.

1.4.2. Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded in the foreign currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of transaction. The subsequent payment or receipt of funds related to a transaction is translated at the rate applicable on the date of payment or receipt. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All exchange differences in the consolidated financial statements are taken to the Statement of profit or loss as gains or losses on exchange.

1.4.3. Other accounting policies

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

2. OPERATING SEGMENTS AND PERFORMANCE

2.1. Identification and description of segments

The consolidated entity applies AASB 8 Operating Segments which requires a management approach under which segment information is presented on the same basis as that used for internal reporting purposes.

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn income and incur expenses (including income and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's Chief Operating Decision Makers (CODM), to determine how resources are to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. Management will also consider other factors in determining operating segments such as the existence of a line manager and the level of segment information presented to the Board of Directors.

The Consolidated Entity has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Managing Director and CEO, and the Board of Directors (the Chief Operating Decision Makers) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

The Consolidated Entity operates entirely in the industry of exploration, development, and mining of minerals in Australia. The reportable segments are split between the operating mine sites (Peak, Hera/Federation and Dargues mines), and corporate and administrative activities. Financial information about each of these segments is reported to the Managing Director and CEO and Board of Directors monthly.

Corporate and administrative activities are not allocated to operating segments and form part of the reconciliation to net profit after tax and includes share-based expenses and other administrative expenditures incurred to support the business during the period.

Segment performance is evaluated based on earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA).

2.2. Accounting policies adopted

Unless otherwise stated, all amounts reported to the CODM with respect to operating segments are determined in accordance with accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted in the annual financial statements of the consolidated entity.

2.3. Segment revenue

The revenue from external parties reported to the CODM is measured in a manner consistent with that of the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

Revenues from external customers are derived from the sale of metal in concentrate and gold and silver doré. The revenue from gold and silver doré sales largest customer accounts for 36% of the total sales revenue (FY24: 19%). The concentrate revenue arises from sales to various customers with the largest customer accounting for 61% of total sales revenue (FY24: 32%).

2.4. Segment assets and liabilities

Where an asset is used across multiple segments the asset is allocated to the segment that receives most of the economic value from the asset. In most instances, segment assets are clearly identifiable based on their nature and physical location.

Liabilities are allocated to segments where there is a direct nexus between the liability and the operations of the segment. Borrowings and tax liabilities are generally considered to relate to the whole consolidated entity and are not allocated. Segment liabilities include trade and other payables and other certain direct borrowings.

2.5. Segment information

Unallocated items

The following items are not allocated to operating segments, as they are not considered part of the core operations of any segment:

- interest and other income;
- share based payment expense;
- acquisition and integration costs and stamp duty expense;
- fair value adjustments/remeasurements at balance date related to financial assets and liabilities; and

- foreign exchange, commodity derivative transactions, investment revaluations, fair value adjustments, debt restructuring and gain/loss on the sale of financial assets.

The segment information for the reportable segments is as follows:

Segment reporting 30 June 2025	Note	Peak Mine \$'000	Hera (i) \$'000	Dargues Mine \$'000	Corporate & Elimination \$'000	Total \$'000
Revenue	3	290,136	31,319	22,014	-	343,469
Site EBITDA		121,810	(2,119)	3,518	-	123,209
Reconciliation of profit before tax expense:						
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4					(37,501)
Corporate costs	4					(9,815)
Interest income and expense, net	3,4					(12,217)
Share based reversal / (expense)	21					(2,293)
Impairment loss	4					-
Exploration and evaluation expenses						(16)
Other income and expenses, net						10,448
Rehabilitation reversal	13					11
Income tax expense	5					(22,974)
Net profit after income tax						48,852

Segment assets and liabilities	Peak Mine \$'000	Hera (i) \$'000	Dargues Mine \$'000	Corporate & Elimination \$'000	Total \$'000
Total assets	195,398	229,840	10,219	112,076	547,533
Total liabilities	(84,512)	(35,101)	(15,834)	(49,386)	(184,833)

- i. Hera was transitioned into care and maintenance in April 2023, the segment reporting for Hera also includes any costs that have been incurred for the Federation Project. Any amounts stated for Hera includes Federation balances, including pre-commercial production revenue and associated costs for the Federation Mine.

Segment reporting 30 June 2024	Note	Peak Mine \$'000	Hera (i) \$'000	Dargues Mine \$'000	Corporate & Elimination \$'000	Total \$'000
Revenue	3	207,341	195	102,355	-	309,891
Site EBITDA		55,224	(3,437)	43,952	-	95,739
Reconciliation of profit before tax expense:						
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4					(62,171)
Corporate costs	4					(13,855)
Interest income and expense, net	3,4					(10,794)
Share based expense	21					(911)
Impairment loss	4					(158)
Exploration and evaluation expenses	4					(17)
Other income and expenses, net						(7,259)
Rehabilitation expense	13					(2,169)
Income tax expense	5					(4,139)
Net loss after income tax						(5,734)

Segment assets and liabilities	Peak Mine \$'000	Hera (i) \$'000	Dargues Mine \$'000	Corporate & Elimination \$'000	Total \$'000
Total assets	187,417	148,337	29,635	107,128	472,517
Total liabilities	(73,798)	(26,323)	(27,585)	(27,962)	(155,668)

- i. Hera was transitioned into care and maintenance in April 2023, the segment reporting for Hera also includes any costs that have been incurred for the Federation Project. The total assets and total liabilities balances also include Federation balances.

3. SALES REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

Profit before income tax includes the following revenues and other income whose disclosure is relevant in explaining the performance of the Group.

Sales revenue by commodity	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Gold		187,382	184,056
Copper		46,195	29,293
Lead		47,537	46,155
Zinc		52,303	42,071
Silver		10,052	8,316
Total sales revenue by commodity		343,469	309,891

Sales revenue by geographical location	Note	2025 %	2024 %
Australia		40	25
China		45	70
Malaysia		-	5
South Korea		15	-
Total sales revenue by geographical location		100	100

Other income		11,427	648
Finance income		4,707	4,328
Total other and finance income		16,134	4,976

Other income	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Sundry Income		7,833	268
Gain on disposal of fixed assets		1,122	-
Unrealised foreign exchange gain		1,237	-
Realised foreign exchange gain		-	239
Fair value adjustment of Trafigura warrants	16	912	-
Fair value adjustment on other financial assets		323	-
Gain on termination of lease		-	141
Total other income		11,427	648

SALES REVENUE RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Gold and silver doré sales

Revenue from gold and silver doré sales is recognised when control has been transferred to the counterparty (which is at the point where the doré leaves the gold room at the mine site, or when the gold metal credits are transferred to the customer's account) and once the quantity of the gold and silver and the selling prices are known or have been reasonably determined.

Gold, lead, zinc, copper and silver in concentrate sales

Recognition of revenue from metal in concentrate sales contracts with customers is dependent upon the individual contract with each customer, for each mine site. Depending on the contract, the Incoterms may be Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF), Carriage and Insurance Paid (CIP), or Free On Board (FOB).

The Group generates concentrate sales revenue primarily from the obligation to transfer concentrate to the customer. As the Group sells some of the concentrate on CIF and CIP Incoterms, the freight/shipping services provided (as principal) under these contracts with customers to facilitate the sale of concentrate represent a secondary performance obligation.

Revenue is allocated between the performance obligations and is recognised as each performance obligation is met, which for the primary obligation occurs when the concentrate is delivered to a vessel or location, and for the secondary obligation, if applicable, is when the concentrate is delivered to the location specified by the customer. Revenue arising from the secondary obligation, if assessed as immaterial to the Group, is aggregated with the primary performance obligation for disclosure purposes.

Quotation period

As is industry practice, the terms of metal in concentrate sales contracts with third parties contain provisional pricing arrangements whereby the selling price for metal in concentrate is determined based on the market price prevailing at a future date (quotation period). Revenue for the primary performance obligation is measured based on the fair value of the consideration specified in a contract with the customer at the time of settling the performance obligation and is determined by reference to forward market prices. Provisional pricing adjustments, which occur between the fair value at the time of settling the primary performance obligation and the final price, have been assessed and are recorded within revenue from concentrate sales.

Freight services performance obligation

The freight service on export concentrate shipments represents a separate performance obligation as defined under AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. This means a portion of the revenue earned under these contracts proportionate to the cost of freight services has been deferred and will be recognised at the time the obligation is fulfilled, that is, when the concentrate reaches its final destination. For the year ended 30 June 2025, there was no deferred revenue (FY24: nil).

Pre-commercial production – Federation Mine

Where saleable material is extracted prior to the commissioning/commercial production of a site, sales proceeds are recognised as revenue, with corresponding costs of sales also recognised in the income statement. This policy was applied to pre-commercial production from Federation. For the year ended 30 June 2025, \$31.3 million of revenue has been recognised for Federation mined product (FY24: nil).

4. COST OF SALES AND OTHER EXPENSES

Cost of sales	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Site production costs		183,171	188,694
Transport and refining		15,124	19,004
Royalty		10,690	9,528
Inventory movement		11,275	(3,073)
Depreciation and amortisation		37,501	62,171
Total cost of sales		257,761	276,324

Corporate administration expenses	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Corporate administration expenses		9,497	13,327
Corporate depreciation		318	528
Total corporate administration expenses		9,815	13,855

Other expenses	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		-	745
Loss on sale of investments		10	-
Unrealised foreign exchange loss		-	175
Realised foreign exchange loss		641	-
Project development costs		-	30
Exploration and evaluation expenditure written off		16	17
Fair value adjustment of Trafigura warrants	16	-	5,556
Fair value adjustment on other financial assets		-	146
Withholding Tax		80	179
Remeasurement of financial liabilities		248	1,075
Total other expenses		995	7,923

Fair value adjustment/remeasurement of financial liabilities

Finance costs	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Interest expense		13,865	11,727
Interest on lease liabilities	14	57	190
Unwinding of discount on rehabilitation liabilities	13	3,002	3,205
Total finance costs		16,924	15,122

Impairment loss	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Impairment loss recognised in exploration	11	-	158
Total impairment loss		-	158

5. INCOME TAX

The Group is a tax consolidated group at balance date.

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 are:

5.1. Income tax expense

Current income tax	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current tax on profits/(losses) for the period	14,291	3,184
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	2,724
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax true up	1,158	-
Deferred tax movements for the period	7,525	(1,769)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	22,974	4,139

5.2. Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Accounting profit before income tax	71,826	(1,595)
Prima facie income tax expense @ 30%	21,548	(479)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income		
Prior year under provisions		2,724
Deferred tax true up	1,158	-
Permanent differences	268	1,894
Income tax expense	22,974	4,139

5.3. Deferred tax balances

The net deferred tax asset of \$1.36 million (FY24: asset \$8.8 million), relates to the following:

Recognised deferred tax balances	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Provisions	26,266	21,668
Mine properties	(3,388)	2,679
Inventories	(1,960)	(2,111)
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	(31,339)	(20,966)
Other	8,916	8,908
Property, plant and equipment	2,860	(1,416)
Net deferred tax asset	1,355	8,762

Movement in net deferred tax asset	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening deferred tax asset	8,762	8,558
Recognised in profit or loss	(8,683)	1,769
Recognised in equity	2,269	1,612
Prior year under provisions	(993)	(3,177)
Closing deferred tax asset	1,355	8,762

5.4. Recognition and measurement

Current income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities based on the current period's taxable income. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised 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 credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or 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 arrangements, when 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting 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 tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in 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 reporting date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in the income statement. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash at bank		110,086	116,500
Total cash and cash equivalents		110,086	116,500

Recognition and measurement

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits classified as financial assets held at amortised cost.

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

Restricted cash

Restricted cash is shown as a non-current asset as it is not available for day-to-day operations and is therefore excluded from cash and cash equivalents. The Group has \$18.0 million (FY24: \$0.4 million) held as restricted cash for bank guarantees and credit card security. The significant increase is a result of incremental performance bond requirements which exceeded the Trafigura facility limit.

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Trade receivables		11,603	9,051
GST receivable		2,402	1,740
Other receivables		142	109
Total Trade and other receivables		14,147	10,900

Recognition and measurement

All of the above are non-interest bearing and generally receivable on 30-to-90-day terms. At balance date, no material amount of trade receivables was past due or impaired.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables (subject to provisional pricing), comprising base metal and gold concentrates, are initially recorded at the fair value of contracted sale proceeds expected to be received only when there has been a passing of control to the customer. 90% of the provisional invoice for concentrate sales (based on the provisional price) is received in cash when the goods are loaded onto the ship.

The collectability of debtors is reviewed in line with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. The Group has adopted AASB 9's simplified approach and calculates ECL's based on lifetime expected credit losses, and takes into consideration any historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. The Group's financial assets at amortised cost include trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing) and other receivables.

Trade receivables (subject to provisional pricing) are exposed to future commodity price movements over the quotational period (QP) and are measured at fair value up until the date of settlement. Fair value is the price

that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. These trade receivables are initially measured at the amount which the Group expects to be entitled, being the estimate of the price expected to be received at the end of the QP. The QP is typically for between one and four months post-shipment, and final payment is due within 90 days from the end of the QP.

The Group has \$10.3 million (FY24: \$8.2 million) in receivables in the Statement of Financial Position that are valued at fair value and represent provisional and advance sales invoices. These are disclosed in note 22.10 under the Fair value hierarchy.

Other receivables

Other receivables have arisen due to security deposits and employee receivables, and interest accrued on term deposits.

8. INVENTORIES

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Finished concentrate		5,522	15,529
Metal in circuit		3,074	2,463
Ore stockpiles		5,430	3,709
Materials and supplies		11,641	11,357
Total Current Inventory		25,667	33,058

Recognition and measurement

Materials and supplies are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimate selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. An allowance for obsolescence is determined with reference to the stores inventory items identified. A regular review is undertaken to determine the extent of any provision for obsolescence.

Ore stockpiles, gold in circuit, doré and concentrate are physically measured (or estimated) and valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost represents the weighted average cost and includes direct costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable production overhead expenditure, including depreciation and amortisation, incurred in converting materials into finished goods.

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

As at 30 June 2025, pre-commercial production of Federation mined ore and concentrate on hand totalling \$3.6 million was valued at NRV (FY24 NRV nil).

Key judgements – net realisable value

The computation of net realisable value for ore stockpiles, gold in circuit, doré and concentrate involves significant judgements and estimates in relation to timing and cost of processing, commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, recoveries and the timing of sale of the doré and concentrate produced. A change in any of these assumptions will alter the estimated net realisable value and may therefore impact the carrying value of inventories. Separately identifiable costs of conversion of each metal are specifically allocated.

Stockpiles are measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpile, the number of contained gold ounces is based on assay data, and the estimated recovery percentage is based on the expected processing method.

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Plant and equipment at cost		279,895	285,656
Property at cost		7,566	7,419
Accumulated depreciation		(186,720)	(192,213)
Accumulated impairment		(11,741)	(11,741)
Total		89,000	89,121
Movement in property, plant and equipment			
Carrying value at the beginning of the period		89,121	118,287
Additions/expenditure during the year		16,647	8,143
Depreciation for the year		(16,823)	(37,353)
Transfer from/(to) mine properties	10	370	196
Assets disposed or derecognised		(315)	(152)
Closing balance		89,000	89,121

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation, amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, and, for qualifying assets (where relevant), borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset.

Derecognition

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Any gain or loss from derecognising the asset is included in the statement of profit or loss in the period the item is derecognised.

When an asset is surplus to requirements the carrying amount of the asset is reviewed and is written down to its recoverable amount or derecognised.

Depreciation and amortisation

Items of plant and equipment and mine development are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

The Group uses the units of production basis when depreciating mine specific assets which results in a depreciation charge proportional to the depletion of the anticipated remaining life of mine production. Each item's economic life has due regard to both its physical life limitations and to present assessments of economically recoverable reserves of the mine property at which it is located.

For the remainder of assets, the straight-line method is used. The rates for the straight-line method vary between 10% and 33% per annum.

Property, plant and equipment are also subject to impairment indicators. Refer to note 10 for further information.

Key judgements – useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods

The process of estimating the remaining useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods involve significant judgement. These estimates are reviewed annually for all major items of plant and equipment. Any changes are accounted for prospectively from the date of reassessment to the end of the revised useful life. The Company uses the unit-of-production basis where depreciating/amortising specific assets which results in a depreciation/amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of the anticipated remaining life of mine production.

Each item's economic life has due regard to both its physical life limitations and to present assessments of economically recoverable reserves of the mine property at which it is located. The Group estimates its ore reserves and mineral resources based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological and technical data on the size, depth, shape and grade of the ore body and suitable production techniques and recovery rates. Such an analysis requires complex geological judgements to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements and production costs, along with geological assumptions and judgements made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body.

These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions.

10. MINE PROPERTIES

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Mine properties at cost		748,185	756,989
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		(496,188)	(573,070)
Total		251,997	183,919
Movement in mine properties			
Carrying value at the beginning of the year		183,919	143,074
Development expenditure during the year		87,226	62,998
Transfer from exploration and evaluation	11	721	901
Depreciation for the year		(19,355)	(22,361)
Assets disposed or derecognised		(144)	(497)
Transfer from/(to) property, plant and equipment	9	(370)	(196)
Closing balance		251,997	183,919

Recognition and measurement

The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of the rehabilitation obligation, and, for qualifying assets (where relevant), borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset.

Mine properties also consist of the fair value attributable to mineral reserves and the portion of mineral resources considered to be probable of economic extraction at the time of an acquisition.

When a mine construction project moves into the production phase, the capitalisation of certain mine construction costs ceases, and costs are either regarded as part of the cost of inventory or expensed, except for costs which qualify for capitalisation relating to mining asset additions, improvements or new developments, underground mine development or mineable reserve development.

Depreciation and amortisation

Accumulated mine development costs are depreciated/amortised on a unit-of-production basis over the economically recoverable reserves and the portion of mineral resources considered to be probable of economic extraction, except in the case of assets whose useful life is shorter than the life of the mine, in which case the straight-line method is applied.

The unit of account for run of mine (ROM) costs is Gold Metal Equivalent units mined (measured in ounces), whereas the unit of account for post-ROM costs is Gold Metal Equivalent units processed (measured in ounces).

Rights are depleted on the unit-of-production (UOP) basis over the economically recoverable reserves of the relevant area. The unit-of-production rate calculation for the depreciation/amortisation of mine development costs considers expenditures incurred to date, together with planned future mine development expenditure.

The estimated fair value attributable to the mineral reserves and the portion of mineral resources considered to be probable of economic extraction at the time of the acquisition is amortised on a UOP basis whereby the denominator is the proven and probable reserves and the portion of resources expected to be extracted economically. The estimated fair value of the mineral resources that are not considered to be probable of economic extraction at the time of the acquisition is not subject to amortisation, until the resource becomes probable of economic extraction in the future and is recognised in exploration and evaluation assets.

Assessment of impairment

At each balance date, the Group conducts an assessment for any indicators of impairment on each asset or Cash Generating Unit (CGU).

Assuming indicators of impairment are identified, the carrying value of the asset or CGU is compared with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the CGU's fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) and value in use (VIU). The FVLCD for each CGU was determined based on the net present value of the future estimated cash flows (expressed in real terms) expected to be generated from the continued use of the CGUs (based on the most recent life of mine plans), including any expansion projects, and its eventual disposal, using assumptions a market participant may take into account. These cash flows are discounted using a real post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the CGU.

If the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

The determination of FVLCD for each CGU are fair value measurements, as they are derived from valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data. The Group considers the inputs and the valuation approach to be consistent with the approach taken by market participants.

At 30 June 2025, an impairment assessment was conducted, and it was noted that no indicators of impairment existed for the Group's CGU's (30 June 24: no indicators of impairment).

Key judgements - depreciation and impairment assessment of mine properties

Units of production method of depreciation and amortisation

The Company uses the unit-of-production basis where depreciating/amortising specific assets which results in a depreciation/amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of the anticipated remaining life of mine production.

Each item's economic life, which is assessed annually, has due regard to both its physical life limitations and to present assessments of economically recoverable reserves of the mine property at which it is located. The Group estimates its ore reserves and mineral resources based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological and technical data on the size, depth, shape and grade of the ore body and suitable production techniques and recovery rates. Such an analysis requires complex geological judgements to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements and production costs, along with geological assumptions and judgements made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions.

Impairment

The Company assesses each CGU, at each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment or reversal. Where an indicator of impairment or reversal exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is deemed as being the higher of the fair value costs of disposal and VIU.

These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions which could change over time and are impacted by various economic factors such as discount rates, exchange rates, commodity prices, gold multiple values, future operating development and sustaining capital requirements and operating performance. A change in one or more of these assumptions used to determine the value in use or fair value less costs of disposal could result in a material adjustment in a CGU's recoverable amount.

11. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSET

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Exploration and evaluation assets		31,767	20,370
Movement in exploration and evaluation assets			
Carrying value at the beginning of the year		20,370	9,667
Expenditure during the year ended		12,118	11,762
Transfer to mine properties	10	(721)	(901)
Impairment / expenditure written off during the year	4	-	(158)
Closing balance		31,767	20,370

Recognition and measurement

Expenditure on acquisition, exploration and evaluation relating to an area of interest is carried forward where rights to tenure of the area of interest are current and:

- it is expected that expenditure will be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest or alternatively by its sale; and/or
- exploration and evaluation activities are continuing in an area of interest but at balance date have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economically recoverable reserves.

Such expenditure consists of an accumulation of acquisition costs, direct exploration and evaluation costs incurred, together with an appropriate portion of directly related overhead expenditure.

In the current year \$3.3 million of the total expenditure related to the Federation Project (FY24: \$4.0 million).

Impairment

A regular review is undertaken on each area of interest to determine the appropriateness of continuing to carry forward costs in relation to an area of interest. The carrying value of capitalised exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying value may exceed its recoverable amount.

During the year, there was nil impairment expense (FY24: \$0.2 million).

Key judgements - impairment

The consolidated entity performs impairment testing on specific exploration assets when required in AASB 6 para 20. Significant judgement is applied during the review and assessment of the carried forward costs and the extent to which the costs are expected to be recouped through the successful future development of the area of interest. If information becomes available suggesting the recovery of capitalised costs is unlikely, the amount capitalised is recognised in the profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Trade payables and accruals		42,477	34,252
Other payables		7,565	8,412
Contract liabilities		7,443	5,017
Closing balance		57,485	47,681

Contract Liabilities	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening Balance		5,017	-
Movement		2,426	5,017
Closing balance		7,443	5,017

Recognition and measurement

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid.

Trade payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and generally payable on 7 to 30-day terms. The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

No assets of the Group have been pledged as security for the trade and other payables.

13. PROVISIONS

Provisions – current	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Employee		7,793	9,378
Mine rehabilitation		7,516	2,462
Other		583	609
Total current provisions		15,892	12,449
Provisions – non-current	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Employee		938	736
Mine rehabilitation		67,289	71,300
Total non-current provisions		68,227	72,036
Total provisions		84,119	84,485

At June 2025	Employee \$'000	Mine Rehabilitation \$'000	Deferred consideration \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening balance	10,114	73,762	-	609	84,485
Re-measurement of provision	4,275	(1,948)	-	1,081	3,408
Rehabilitation expense/(reversal)	-	(11)	-	-	(11)
Unwinding of discount	-	3,002	-	-	3,002
Amounts paid/utilised during the year	(5,658)	-	-	(1,107)	(6,765)
Closing balance	8,731	74,805	-	583	84,119

At June 2024	Employee \$'000	Mine Rehabilitation \$'000	Deferred consideration \$'000	Other \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening balance	6,909	78,242	-	737	85,888
Re-measurement of provision	4,656	(9,595)	-	1,340	(3,599)
Redundancy provision	1,700	-	-	-	1,700
Rehabilitation expense/(reversal)	-	2,169	-	-	2,169
Unwinding of discount	-	3,205	-	-	3,205
Amounts paid/utilised during the year	(3,151)	(259)	-	(1,468)	(4,878)
Closing balance	10,114	73,762	-	609	84,485

Employee benefits

The provision for employee benefits represents annual leave and long service leave entitlements for current employees.

Mine rehabilitation

The nature of mine rehabilitation and site restoration costs includes the dismantling and removal of mining plant, equipment and building structures, waste removal and restoration, reclamation, and re-vegetation of affected areas of the site in accordance with the requirements of the mining permits.

At 30 June 2025, Letters of Credit totalling \$62.4 million have been lodged (30 June 2024: \$64.0 million) as well as restricted cash of \$18.0 million which relate to Performance Bonds for rehabilitation.

The Company periodically engages environmental consultants to benchmark the rates used in estimating the mine rehabilitation provision. The change in the mine rehabilitation provision is due to the application of updated estimates, amounts recognised for future rehabilitation to our operating mine sites and land holdings, as well as amounts paid or utilised for rehabilitation activities undertaken during the reporting period.

Recognition and measurement

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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.

Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

Employee benefits

Annual leave liabilities are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Long service leave liabilities are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows, discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, 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 part of finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Mine rehabilitation

The rehabilitation provision represents the present value of the estimated future rehabilitation costs relating to mine sites. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate reflecting the current market assessment. The unwinding of the discounting of the provision is included in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

When the liability is initially recorded, the present value of the estimated cost is capitalised as part of the carrying value of mine properties, which is amortised on a units of production basis. Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognised as additions or changes to the corresponding asset and rehabilitation liability when incurred. In instances where there is no asset, the changes are expensed in the profit or loss.

Key judgements – mine rehabilitation

Significant estimates and assumptions are required in determining the provision for mine rehabilitation as there are many transactions and other factors that will affect the ultimate liability payable to rehabilitate the mine sites. Changes in technology, regulations, price increases, changes in timing of cash flows which are based on life of mine plan and changes in discount rates affect recognised value of the liability. These factors will impact the mine rehabilitation provision in the period in which they change or become known.

14. LEASES

The Company has lease contracts for mining, property, plant, machinery, and other equipment used in its operations. The leases generally have lease terms between 2 and 5 years.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

Right of use assets	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Carrying value at the beginning of the year		1,725	4,943
Additions		779	23
Re-measurement/modifications		-	(226)
Terminations		-	(30)
Depreciation expense		(1,640)	(2,985)
Carrying value at the end of the year		864	1,725

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

Lease liabilities	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current		192	1,886
Non-current		695	105
Closing balance		887	1,991

Movement in lease liabilities	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Carrying value at the beginning of the year		1,991	5,010
Additions		779	23
Terminations		-	(34)
Interest expense		57	190
Payments		(1,940)	(3,198)
Carrying value at the end of the year		887	1,991

The additions for the year include new leases amounting to \$0.78 million made in June 2025 (FY24: \$0.02 million).

Recognised in profit or loss	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Depreciation expense for right-of-use assets		1,640	2,985
Interest expense on lease liabilities	4	57	190
Gain or loss on lease termination	4	-	(141)
Gain or loss on recognition of sublease		-	96
Closing balance		1,697	3,130

Recognition and measurement

Rights of use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., 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. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. The depreciation for the mine site is disclosed under cost of sales whereas depreciation for the Corporate site is included in corporate administration expenses. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

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 variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. The lease interest expense is disclosed as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and is included as part of interest paid under cash flows from operating activities in the Cash Flow Statement.

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.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e. those 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 office equipment that are considered of low value (i.e. below \$5,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

15. INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	Effective interest rate %	Maturity	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Other loans	3-7%	30 Jun 29	3,636	4,131
Total current interest-bearing liabilities			3,636	4,131

Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings	Effective interest rate %	Maturity	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Other loans	3-7%	30 Jun 29	4,059	1,813
Total non-current interest-bearing liabilities			4,059	1,813
Total interest-bearing liabilities			7,695	5,944

Trafigura Pte Ltd

The Group has in place a financing agreement with Trafigura which comprises the following facilities:

- US\$23.6 million Loan Note Advance ("Loan Note") facility for the Group, which remains undrawn; and
- A\$65 million Environmental Bond Facility ("Bond Facility") to provide rehabilitation bonding. As at 30 June 2025 \$62.4 million has been utilised.

The facilities have a term of four years from the date of financial close which was August 2023. The Loan Note has an interest rate of SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate) + 6.0% and the Bond Facility has an interest rate of 6.0%. The Facilities have no financial covenants and have early repayment flexibility. No debt has been recognised at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: nil)

Part of the funding package is an offtake agreement which commenced 1 January 2024. This allows for the sale to Trafigura of 100% of the available concentrate for the Peak processing plant of any combination of zinc, lead and copper concentrate until the earlier of 700,000 Dry Metric Tonnes (DMT) or 31 December 2035. Contract liabilities in connection with the offtake agreement have been recognised in Trade and other payables, refer to Note 12. Financing costs in connection with the offtake agreement have been recognised as finance costs in the Income Statement, refer to Note 4.

Other loans

The Group has entered into loan agreements to fund the acquisition of mobile plant and equipment. The loans are repayable by June 2029 with applicable interest rates ranging from 3% to 7%. The financed equipment is security for the loans.

Recognition and measurement

At initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are classified as financial liabilities measured at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Establishment fees related to the facilities are capitalised as a prepayment and amortised over the term of the facility to which it relates.

16. DERIVATIVES AND OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current			
Third party royalty liability		-	2,596
Trafigura warrants		7,524	8,436
Commodity hedge liability		14,458	4,535
Total current derivatives and other financial liabilities		21,982	15,567
Non-current			
Total non-current derivatives and other financial liabilities		-	-
Total derivatives and other financial liabilities		21,982	15,567

Movement in carrying value of derivatives and other financial liabilities:

Third party royalty liability	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Carrying value at the beginning of the year		2,596	7,516
Payments during the year		(2,845)	(5,995)
Remeasurement		249	1,075
Closing balance		-	2,596

Trafigura warrants	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Carrying value at the beginning of the year		8,436	-
Additions		-	2,880
FV adjustment through profit & loss		(912)	5,556
Closing balance		7,524	8,436

Commodity hedge liability	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Carrying value at the beginning of the year		4,535	-
Additions/movements		9,923	4,535
Closing balance		14,458	4,535

Derivatives and other financial liabilities

Third Party Royalty Liability - Triple Flag (TFM)

On 21 December 2018, a funding agreement with TFM was executed, where TFM agreed to fund the Dargues Gold Project in consideration for the grant of a royalty. Following the acquisition of Dargues Gold Mine on 17 December 2020, as a going concern, Aurelia assumed the obligations related to the royalty due to the continuing obligation provisions of the royalty deed. The royalty was calculated on the gross revenue generated from the sale of gold concentrate from the Dargues Gold Mine and is payable in United States Dollars (USD).

With the closure of Dargues in Q1 FY25, this is no longer an obligation unless mining was to restart on any of the mining leases or exploration licences covered by the agreement.

Trafigura Warrants

Under the terms of the financing facility agreement with Trafigura, 120 million warrants were issued. Given the substance of this transaction meets the criteria of a derivative financial instrument, it is initially recognised as a derivative financial liability. An equivalent asset is also recognised as a Prepaid transaction cost and will be amortised over the life of the facilities. At each reporting date, the derivative financial liability is remeasured via Fair Value adjustment which is accounted for through the Profit or Loss.

Commodity Hedge Liability

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments (commodity forward price hedges and quotation period hedges) and had open forward price hedges in place at 30 June 2025. These hedges are designated as cash flow hedges and a qualitative assessment of effectiveness is performed at each reporting date.

Recognition and measurement

Third Party Royalty Liability - Triple Flag (TFM)

At initial recognition, the third-party royalty liabilities were classified as financial liabilities measured at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent measurement was at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the liability using the effective interest method. This royalty liability was finalised upon final sale of Dargues production in FY25.

Trafigura Warrants

AASB 9 stipulates initial recognition is at fair value with the re-measurement at each reporting date at fair value through profit and loss. Fair value is measured using a Black-Scholes valuation model. Key inputs into the Black-Scholes valuation are as follows:

Inputs warrants	2025	2024
Grant Date	21 August 2023	21 August 2023
Expiry Date	21 August 2027	21 August 2027
Share Price	\$0.19	\$0.19
Exercise Price	\$0.25	\$0.25
Risk Free Rate	3.212%	4.097%
Volatility	70%	61%
Dividend Yield	0%	0%
Value per warrant	\$0.0627	\$0.0703

17. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

Movements in ordinary shares on issue

30 June 2025	Note	Date	Number	\$'000
Opening balance 1 July 2024			1,691,564,582	372,625
Employee Share Scheme	(i)	17 Mar 25	1,008,058	-
Closing balance 30 June 2025			1,692,572,640	372,625

30 June 2024	Note	Date	Number	\$'000
Opening balance 1 July 2023			1,501,942,995	357,018
Retail component of Equity raising	(ii)	05 Jul 23	182,842,337	16,456
Share issue costs	(iii)	05 Jul 23	-	(849)
Share issued on vesting of performance rights	(iv)	29 Aug 23	457,875	-
Shares issued to Managing Director and CEO	(v)	16 Nov 23	4,524,197	-
Employee Share Scheme	(vi)	13 Jun 24	1,797,178	-
Closing balance 30 June 2024			1,691,564,582	372,625

- i. On 17 March 2025, a total of 1,008,058 shares were issued under the Employee Share Scheme for no consideration.
- ii. On 5 July 2023, the Company completed the retail placement and entitlement offer component of the A\$40 million equity raising announced on 31 May 2023. The shares were issued at \$0.09 per share.
- iii. The share issue costs relating to the retail component of equity raise.
- iv. On 29 August 2023, the Company issued 457,875 shares on the vesting of Employee Performance Rights.
- v. On 16 November 2023, 4,524,197 shares were issued to the Managing Director and CEO, as approved by shareholders at the 2023 AGM under ASX Listing Rule 10.14.
- vi. On 13 June 2024, a total of 1,797,178 shares were issued under the Employee Share Scheme for no consideration.

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown directly in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

Ordinary shares which have no par value have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of a winding up of the Parent, to participate in the proceeds from 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 proxy, at a meeting of the Company.

17.1. Dividends made and proposed

Dividends paid	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Dividend paid		-	-
Total		-	-

The Directors did not recommend the payment of a dividend for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2025.

The franking account balance at the end of the financial year is \$13.5 million (FY24: \$13.7 million).

The Company currently does not have a share buy-back plan or a dividend reinvestment plan.

18. RESERVES

Share-based payment reserve	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Share-based payment reserve		3,708	2,099
Total		3,708	2,099

Movement in share-based payment reserve	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening balance		2,099	13,919
Share-based payment expenses		2,293	911
Transfer share reserve (i)		(684)	(11,817)
Transfer warrants (i)		-	(914)
Closing balance		3,708	2,099

(i) During the year, expired warrants and share based payments were moved to retained earnings.

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) items net of tax

Cash flow hedge reserve	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening balance		3,760	-
Commodity forwards/cash flow hedges through OCI		5,294	3,760
Closing balance		9,054	3,760

Recognition and measurement

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered, and they are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period.

The group designates derivatives as either:

- hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedges); or
- hedges of a particular risk associated with the cash flows of recognised assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).

Hedge accounting

At inception of the hedge relationship, the group documents the economic relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the group documents whether the hedging instruments is effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the

hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, which is when the hedging relationships meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from the economic relationship, and
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the group uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

The group documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking its hedge transactions (refer to note 22.1 and 22.6 for further detail).

Hedge effectiveness

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative and other qualifying hedging instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge. The gain or loss in relation to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item. The gain recognised in FY25 relating to ineffective hedges is \$0.6 million (FY24: \$0.4 million gain).

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognised item. If the group expects that some or all of the loss accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve will not be recovered in the future, that amount is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

Reserves

The Company provides benefits to employees in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares ("equity-settled transactions"), as issued under the Company's employee Performance Rights Plan. The plan forms part of the Company's remuneration framework, as detailed and explained in the Remuneration Report to these Financial Statements.

19. RETAINED EARNINGS

Movements in retained earnings were as follows	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening balance		(54,115)	(61,112)
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year		48,852	(5,734)
Transfer (Warrants)		-	914
Transfer (Share reserve)		684	11,817
Closing balance		(4,579)	(54,115)

20. EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Earnings per share	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Profit / (Loss) attributable to owners of Aurelia Metals Limited used to calculate basic and diluted earnings		48,852	(5,734)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share		1,691,855	1,686,038
Weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share		1,693,021	1,687,197
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)		2.89	(0.34)
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share) ¹		2.89	(0.34)

¹ Warrants have been determined to be anti-dilutive

Basic earnings per share

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

Diluted earnings per share

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

21. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Share based payment reserve	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Expense from employee performance rights plan		1,897	493
Expense from employee share plan		229	307
Managing Director & CEO's sign-on shares		167	111
Closing balance		2,293	911

21.1. Employee performance rights plan

The Company has an employee Performance Rights Plan. The objective of the plan is to assist in the recruitment, reward, retention, and motivation of employees of Aurelia. The plan is open to eligible executives and employees.

The plan is provided by way of allocation of Performance Rights which carry an entitlement to a share subject

to satisfaction of performance criteria and/or vesting conditions (as applicable). To the extent performance criteria and/or vesting conditions are satisfied, the Performance Rights are taken to have vested and been exercised for no consideration. The number of ordinary shares issued is equal to the number of vested Performance Rights issued.

Performance Rights are generally granted each year. The performance hurdles are determined at the discretion of the Board. The performance period for each issue of Performance Rights is typically three years.

21.2. Employee share plan

The Company has an Employee Share Plan, which provides eligible employees with an opportunity to acquire ordinary shares in the Company, with a grant value of \$1,000. In FY25, the plan provided each eligible employee with 4,402 fully paid ordinary shares (FY24: 5,854 shares).

21.3. Summary of movements of performance rights on issue

The following table illustrates the number of, and movements in Performance Rights during the year. All Performance Rights have a zero weighted average exercise price.

The Company, at its discretion, may grant Performance Rights to eligible employees, including key management personnel. Vesting of the performance rights is dependent on the Company's Total Shareholder Return (TSR) as compared to a group of principal competitors, and Growth of Reserves Target. Employees must remain in service for a period of three years from the date of grant. The fair value of performance rights granted is estimated at the date of grant using a Monte-Carlo simulation model, taking into account the terms and conditions on which the performance rights were granted. The model simulates the TSR and compares it against the group of principal competitors. The model takes into account historical and expected dividends, and the share price volatility of the Company relative to that of its competitors so as to predict the share price.

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	2,293	911
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions	2,293	911

Performance rights on issue	Note	2025 Number	2025 WAEP	2024 Number	2024 WAEP
Opening balance issued		41,958,419	-	15,249,588	-
Granted during the year		22,976,974	-	36,434,419	-
Lapsed during the year		(2,359,023)	-	(9,725,588)	-
Closing balance issued		62,576,370	-	41,958,419	-

The inputs for the performance rights valuation are as follows:

Inputs	
Grant Date	28 November 2024
Performance Condition	Relative TSR / Growth of Reserves Target
Volatility	75%
Expected Life of Shares	36 months
Fair Value	\$0.139 - \$0.175
Model Used	Monte Carlo

Performance Rights	Note	2025	2024	
Class FY23		6,560,535	7,100,040	Unvested
Class FY24		33,445,209	34,858,379	Unvested
Class FY25		22,570,626	-	Unvested
Closing Balance		62,576,370	41,958,419	

The LTI outcomes for Performance Rights under Class FY23 (performance period ended 30 June 2025) are yet to be tested.

21.4. Fair value determination

During the year, the Company issued a total of 22,976,974 performance rights (FY24: 36,434,419 rights) under its Employee Performance Rights Plan. The decrease from the previous financial year was due to the Company's share price used to calculate the number of rights employees were entitled to receive.

Each grant under the employee Performance Rights plan will have a fair value calculated under the accounting standards, which is calculated as at the date of grant. An independent expert provider is engaged to calculate the estimated fair value of each grant using the Monte Carlo simulation method, which is applied in conjunction with assumed probabilities for the achievement of specific performance hurdles as defined for each grant.

21.5. Recognition and measurement

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

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external independent valuation using the Monte Carlo simulation.

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:

- the extent to which the vesting period has expired; and
- the number of awards that will ultimately vest.

This opinion is formed based on the best available information at balance date. No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition.

In limited circumstances where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified (such as a change of control event, or as part of an agreed termination benefit), a minimum expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. The expense recognised reflects 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, 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 the outstanding Performance Rights is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share unless when the effect is anti-dilutive.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

The Company's financial instruments consist of: deposits with banks, trade and other receivables, listed equity investments, derivatives, loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, royalty liabilities, and lease liabilities.

The Board has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies, and whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's managerial team.

The Company's risk management policies and practices are designed to minimise and reduce risk as far as possible and to ensure cash flows are sufficient to:

- withstand significant changes in cash flow at risk scenarios and still meet all financial commitments as and when they fall due; and
- maintain the capacity to fund project development, exploration, and acquisition strategies.

The Group holds the following financial instruments:

Financial Instruments	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Financial assets			
Cash at bank	6	110,086	116,500
Trade and other receivables	7	14,147	10,900
Restricted cash	6	17,984	467
Listed equity investments		-	608
Balance at year end		142,217	128,475
Financial liabilities			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	15	7,695	5,944
Trade and other payables	12	46,731	38,426
Other financial liabilities	16	-	2,596
Lease liabilities	14	887	1,991
Derivative financial instruments	22	21,982	12,971
Balance at year end		77,295	61,928

Financial assets and liabilities

The Group enters derivative financial instruments (commodity contracts) with financial institutions with investment-grade credit ratings. It measures financial instruments, such as derivatives and provisionally priced trade receivables, at fair value at each reporting date.

The Group's principal financial assets, other than derivatives and provisionally priced trade receivables, comprise other receivables, cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations, as well as investments. The Group's principal financial liabilities other than derivatives comprise interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, lease liabilities and Trafigura warrants.

Accounting policies in respect of these financial assets and liabilities are documented within the relevant notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

The Group is exposed to certain risks relating to its ongoing business operations. The primary risks managed using derivative instruments are foreign currency risk and commodity price risk.

22.1. Cash flow hedges – commodity price risk

The Group sells gold doré and gold and base metal concentrate to customers. Due to volatility in commodity markets, hedging has been used to manage price risks.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments. The Group tests hedge effectiveness periodically, at each reporting date.

Hedge ineffectiveness can arise from:

- differences in the timing of the cash flows of the hedged items and the hedging instrument; and
- changes to the forecasted amount of cash flows of hedged items and hedging instrument.

The Group had the following forward contract commitments at 30 June 2025, and the previous comparative:

	30 June 2025	Total	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months
Gold	Average contract price (AUD/oz)	4,432	-	4,305	4,241	4,492	4,630
	Ounces	19,200	-	4,950	4,200	4,000	6,050
Lead	Average contract price (AUD/tonne)	3,177	-	3,177	3,177	3,177	3,177
	Tonnes	4,000	-	700	750	1,200	1,350
Zinc	Average contract price (AUD/tonne)	4,349	-	4,349	4,349	4,349	4,349
	Tonnes	5,000	-	500	600	1,500	2,400
Copper	Average contract price (AUD/tonne)	14,421	-	14,421	14,421	14,421	14,421
	Tonnes	620	-	270	180	120	50

	30 June 2024	Total	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months
Gold	Average contract price (AUD/oz)	3,316	-	3,094	3,497	3,522	3,547
	Ounces	13,523	-	6,523	2,333	2,333	2,334
Lead	Average contract price (AUD/tonne)	3,250	-	3,289	3,230	3,230	3,230
	Tonnes	4,561	-	1,538	1,008	1,008	1,007
Zinc	Average contract price (AUD/tonne)	4,161	-	3,945	4,271	4,271	4,271
	Tonnes	5,182	-	1,739	1,148	1,148	1,147

22.2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the group might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities.

At 30 June 2025, the Company had not drawn down on the Trafigura loan note facility (FY24: \$0 million) and had utilised \$62.4 million of the performance bond facility (FY24: \$64 million). Cash on hand was \$110.1 million

(FY24: \$116.5 million). In FY26 the company plans to refinance the Trafigura performance bond facility to avoid the requirement to progressively cash back the bond facility in quarterly increments to August 2027. If the Company is unable to refinance the performance bond facility it will need to allocate cash to back the outstanding performance bonds.

22.3. Maturity of financial liabilities

The tables below show the Group's financial liabilities by the relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

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

2025	<1 Yr \$'000	1-2 Yrs \$'000	2-3 Yrs \$'000	3-4 Yrs \$'000	>4 Yrs \$'000	Contracted cash flow of liability \$'000	Carrying value of liability \$'000
Equipment loans	3,371	1,770	1,629	1,629	277	8,676	7,695
Lease liabilities	192	159	188	219	228	986	887
Trade and other payables	46,731	-	-	-	-	46,731	46,731
Cash flow hedges	14,458					14,458	14,458
Trafigura warrants	7,524	-	-	-	-	7,524	7,524
Total	72,276	1,929	1,817	1,848	505	78,375	77,295

2024	<1 Yr \$'000	1-2 Yrs \$'000	2-3 Yrs \$'000	3-4 Yrs \$'000	>4 Yrs \$'000	Contracted cash flow of liability \$'000	Carrying value of liability \$'000
Equipment loans	4,398	1,716	140	-	-	6,254	5,910
Lease liabilities	1,939	93	7	5	3	2,046	1,990
Trade and other payables	38,426	-	-	-	-	38,426	38,426
Third party royalty liability	2,596	-	-	-	-	2,596	2,596
Cash flow hedges	4,535					4,535	4,535
Trafigura warrants	8,436	-	-	-	-	8,436	8,436
Total	60,330	1,809	147	5	3	62,294	61,893

There are no contracted cash flow liabilities relating to leases payable in period greater 5 years.

22.4. Credit risk exposures

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investment securities. Although the Group has a concentrated customer base, they have continuously met their contractual obligations. On this basis, at balance date, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Group also limits its counterparty credit risk on investments by using banks with investment grade credit ratings.

The total trade and other receivables outstanding as at 30 June 2025 was \$14.1 million (FY24: \$10.9 million).

No receivables are considered past due or impaired. Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2025 was \$110.1 million (FY24: \$116.5 million).

22.5. Foreign currency risks

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities, including revenue and expenses denominated in a foreign currency.

The Group considers the effects of foreign currency risk on its financial position and financial performance and assesses its option to hedge based on current economic conditions and available market data.

The Group manages its foreign currency risk by converting foreign currency receipts to AUD upon receipt and only maintaining a minimal USD balance for foreign currency denominated commitments.

The tables below demonstrate the sensitivity of possible changes in USD and AUD exchange rates with all other variables held constant. The impact of the gross profit before tax is due to changes in the monetary assets and liabilities:

Effect on profit before tax	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Increase/(decrease) in AUD:USD foreign exchange rate		
+5%	(4,922)	(4,861)
-5%	5,441	5,372

The cash balance at year end includes US\$23.8 million (FY24: US\$4.6 million) held in US\$ bank accounts.

Effect on bank balances	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Increase/(decrease) in AUD:USD foreign exchange rate		
+5%	(1,733)	(332)
-5%	1,916	367

22.6. Commodity price risks

The Group is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Price risk relates to the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of commodity sales will fluctuate because of changes in market prices largely due to supply and demand factors for commodities. The Group is exposed to commodity price risk related to the sale of gold, lead, zinc, and copper on physical prices determined by the market at the time of sale.

Commodity price risk may be managed, from time to time and as required and deemed appropriate by the Board, with the use of hedging strategies through the purchase of commodity hedge contracts. These contracts can establish a minimum commodity price denominated in either US dollars or Australian dollars over part of the group's future metal production. With trade receivables measured at fair value, the risk is that the final QP price achieved would be lower than the carrying value of the receivables which was based at the forward QP price at the reporting date.

The Group's management has developed and enacted a hedging policy focused on the management of commodity risk.

At 30 June 2025 the Group had the following open commodity hedges in place:

- Gold – 19,200 ounces at an average price of \$4,432.45 / ounce (FY24 13,523 @\$3,315.79)
- Lead – 4,000 tonnes at an average price of \$3,176.86 / tonne (FY24 4,561 @\$3,249.78)
- Zinc – 5,000 tonnes at an average price of \$4,348.95 / tonne (FY24 5,182 @\$4,161.44)
- Copper – 620 tonnes at an average price of \$14,420.51 / tonne (FY24 - nil)

During the financial year, gold and gold in concentrate unhedged sales were 25,730 ounces (FY24: 39,104 ounces). The effect on the income statement with an A\$50/oz increase/decrease in gold price would have resulted in an increase/decrease in profit/loss and equity of \$2.0 million (FY24: \$3.0 million).

During the financial year, the Company made unhedged sales of concentrate containing payable lead of 10,789 tonnes (FY24: 14,339 tonnes), payable zinc 6,886 tonnes (FY24: 9,945 tonnes) and payable copper of 2,970 tonnes (FY24: 1,072 tonnes). An increase/decrease of US\$50/t in the price of lead, zinc and copper would have resulted in an increase/decrease profit/loss and equity by \$1.6 million (FY24: \$1.9 million).

22.7. Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and liabilities recognised at reporting date where a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates primarily relates to the Group's cash and the Term Loan that have floating interest rates.

At 30 June 2025 and at 30 June 2024, other than equipment loans which have fixed interest components, there was no debt borrowings, therefore no exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

The Group continually analyses its exposure to interest rate risk. Consideration is given to alternative financing options, potential renewal of existing positions, alternative investments, and the mix of fixed and variable interest rates.

22.8. Equity price risk

During the financial year the Group's listed equity investment in Sky Metals Limited was sold. There is no market price risk arising from uncertainties about future value of the investment security.

22.9. Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, to maintain a strong capital base to support the Company's growth objectives and to maximise shareholder value. The Trafigura facility does not contain any financial covenants.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by the aggregate of equity and net debt. The Group's net debt is calculated as trade and other payables, interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding lease liabilities) less cash and short-term deposits.

The Company continuously monitors the capital risks of the business by assessing the financial risks and adjusting the capital structure in response to changes in those risks. The Company is continually evaluating its sources and uses of capital.

Capital risk management	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	15	7,695	5,944
Trade and other payables	12	57,485	47,681
Less: cash at bank	6	(110,086)	(116,500)
Net debt		(44,906)	(62,875)
Equity		362,700	316,849
Capital and net debt		317,794	253,974
Gearing ratio		(14%)	(25%)

22.10. Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial assets and liabilities. The following financial instruments are carried at fair value in the statement of financial position and measured at fair value through profit or loss or Other Comprehensive Income.

2025	Quoted prices in active markets Level 1 \$'000	Significant observable inputs Level 2 \$'000	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3 \$'000
Assets			
Trade receivables at fair value	10,317	-	-
Listed equity investments	-	-	-
Liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments – Trafigura warrants	-	-	7,524
Derivative financial instruments – Cash-flow hedges	-	14,458	-

2024	Quoted prices in active markets Level 1 \$'000	Significant observable inputs Level 2 \$'000	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3 \$'000
Assets			
Trade receivables at fair value	8,256	-	-
Listed equity investments	608	-	-
Liabilities			
Derivative financial instruments – Trafigura warrants	-	-	8,436
Derivative financial instruments – Cash-flow hedges	-	4,535	-

The techniques and inputs used to value the financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

- Listed equity investments: Fair value based on quoted market price at 30 June 2025.
- Derivative financial instruments assets (gold and base metal forward contracts): are marked-to-market value based on spot prices at balance date and future delivery prices and volumes, as provided by trade counterparty.
- Warrant derivative financial liability (Trafigura warrants): Fair value through the income statement using Black Scholes valuation methodology.
- Trade receivables at fair value: refer to note 7.

23. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT AFTER TAX TO NET CASH FLOWS

Reconciliation of profit after tax to net cash flows used in operating activities	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Net profit after tax	48,852	(5,734)
Adjustments for:		
Impairment loss on mine properties/exploration	-	158
Depreciation and amortisation	37,819	62,699
Rehabilitation expense/(reversal of expense)	(11)	2,169
Fair value adjustment/remeasurement of financial assets and liabilities	(912)	6,777
Income tax expense net of tax payments	22,974	22,069
Exploration and evaluation assets written off	16	17
Share based payments	2,293	911
(Gain)/Loss on revaluation of commodity derivatives and foreign exchange differences	(1,458)	(671)
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	(1,122)	745
Interest expense (unwinding of discount)	3,002	3,205

Reconciliation of profit after tax to net cash flows used in operating activities	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	15,247	19,202
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities	(2,596)	(454)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	(367)	(1,402)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other receivables	(3,247)	(3,223)
Increase/(Decrease) in inventories	7,391	(3,828)
Increase/(Decrease) in prepayments	1,787	(2,014)
Net cash flows from operating activities	129,668	100,626

24. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The auditor of Aurelia Metals Limited is Ernst & Young (Australia).

Auditors' remuneration	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Fees for auditing the statutory financial report of the parent covering the Group	493	393
Fees for other services	42	-
Tax compliance services performed for the consolidated entity	62	47
Total fees to Ernst & Young (Australia)	597	440

There were no other services provided by Ernst & Young other than as disclosed above.

25. PARENT COMPANY INFORMATION

The financial information for the parent entity, Aurelia Metals Limited has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements except for investment in subsidiaries.

Parent company information	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current assets	92,226	93,263
Non-current assets	206,917	198,487
Total assets	299,143	291,750
Current liabilities	45,223	71,662
Non-current liabilities	88,179	8,603

Parent company information	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Total liabilities	133,402	80,265
Net assets	165,741	211,485
Issued capital	372,625	372,625
Reserves	(5,346)	(1,661)
Accumulated losses	(201,538)	(159,479)
Total shareholders' equity	165,741	211,485
Profit/(loss) for the year	42,742	(30,782)
Cash flow hedges movement, net of tax	(5,294)	(3,760)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	37,448	(34,542)

25.1. Parent Commitments

Commitments contracted for at reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are as follows:

Parent Commitments	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Payable not later than 12 months	3,361	3,900

26. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

26.1. Capital Commitments

The commitments to be undertaken are as follows:

Capital Commitments	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Payable not later than 12 months	52,399	40,077

26.2. Exploration and mining

The commitments to be undertaken are as follows:

Exploration and Mining Commitments	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Payable not later than 12 months	7,817	6,810

26.3. Guarantees

\$62.4 million of the Trafigura performance bond facility has been utilised.

26.4. Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2025, and none at 30 June 2024.

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

27.1. Transactions with other related parties

During the period, there were no transactions with related parties:

Related Party Transactions	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Hollach Services Pty Ltd	-	73
Total payments to related parties	-	73

Directors' fees were paid to Hollach Services Pty Ltd, a company of which Paul Harris is a Director, up until his resignation on 31 January 2024.

27.2. Transactions with key management personnel

Compensation of key management personnel	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Short-term employee benefits	2,946	3,006
Post-employment benefits	90	105
Share based transactions	1,149	572
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	4,185	3,683

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel. Detailed information about the remuneration received by each KMP is disclosed in the Remuneration Report.

27.3. Key management personnel interests in the Employee Performance Rights Plan

Performance Rights held by KMP under the Employee Performance Rights Plan have the following expiry dates:

Performance Rights tranches	Expiry Date	2025 Number outstanding	2024 Number outstanding
Class FY23	30-Jun-25	2,473,945	1,972,875 ¹
Class FY24	30-Jun-26	16,372,349	15,970,918 ¹
Class FY25	30-Jun-27	8,652,552	
Total KMP Performance Rights		27,498,846	17,943,793

¹ For 2024, these figures were apportioned for only the period Mr Andrew Graham was KMP. For 2025, all of Mr Graham's performance rights have been included, even though he was not KMP in FY23 and KMP for only part of FY24.

27.4. Other related party transactions

There were no other related party transactions during the year (FY24: nil).

28. NEW ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND INTERPRETATIONS

Accounting standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Certain new Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for reporting periods commencing 1 July 2024 and have not been early adopted by the Company for the reporting period ending 30 June 2025. The potential effect of the new/revised Standards / Interpretations on the Group's consolidated financial statements has not yet been determined.

29. DEED OF CROSS GUARANTEE

Pursuant to ASIC Corporations (Wholly owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785, Aurelia and its wholly owned subsidiaries entered into a deed of cross guarantee in 2018 and are relieved from the requirement to prepare and lodge an audited financial report.

The effect of the Guarantee is that Aurelia has guaranteed to pay any deficiency in the event of winding up of any controlled entity which is a party to the Guarantee or if they do not meet their obligations under the terms of any debt subject to the Guarantee. The controlled entities which are parties to the Guarantee have given a similar guarantee in the event that Aurelia is wound up or if it does not meet its obligations under the terms of any debt subject to the Guarantee.

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss & Other Comprehensive Income for the closed group is not different to the Group's Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Profit or Loss & Other Comprehensive Income.

30. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Since 30 June 2025 and until the date of signing of this report no significant events have occurred.

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

As at 30 June 2025

Entity name	Entity type	Country of Incorporation	Country of tax residence	Body corporate % of share capital held
Aurelia Metals Limited	Body Corporate	Australia	Australia	100%
Big Island Mining Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	Australia	100%
Dargues Gold Mine Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	Australia	100%
Defiance Resources Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	Australia	100%
Hera Resources Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	Australia	100%
Nymagee Resources Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	Australia	100%
Peak Gold Asia Pacific Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	Australia	100%
Peak Gold Mines Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	Australia	100%

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Aurelia Metals Limited, we state that:

1. In the opinion of the Directors:

- a. The financial statements and notes of the consolidated entity are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), including:
 - i. giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
 - b. the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in the notes;
 - c. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
 - d. the consolidated entity disclosure statement required by section 295(3A) of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) is true and correct.
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* (Cth) for the financial year ending 30 June 2025.

On behalf of the Board,



Peter Botten AC CBE

Chair



Bryan Quinn

Managing Director and CEO

26 August 2025

Independent auditor's report to the members of Aurelia Metals Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Aurelia Metals Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cashflows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

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

- a. Giving a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2025 and of its consolidated financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b. Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

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

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of Aurelia Metals Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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.

Revenue Recognition – Metal in concentrate Sales

Why significant	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
As disclosed in Note 3 to the financial report, the Group recognised revenue of \$343.5 million for the year ended 30 June 2025, which included \$232.2 million of revenue from metal in concentrate sales. The recognition of revenue from metal in concentrate sales is a significant area of focus due to the judgment involved in determining the point at which control of the concentrate transfers to the customer. This involves assessing the terms of the sales contracts, including delivery terms, pricing mechanisms, and any variable consideration. Metal in concentrate sales revenue recognition was identified as a key audit matter due to the significant amounts involved, both in aggregate and on an individual basis, as well as the timing of when revenue is recognised for each sale in accordance with relevant performance obligations.	Our audit procedures included the following: ▪ We evaluated the appropriateness of the revenue recognition policy for concentrate sales in accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards ▪ We reviewed the sales contracts to understand the terms and conditions, focusing on the point at which control transfers to the customer. ▪ For all concentrate sales transactions recorded during the period, we assessed documentation supporting the occurrence and measurement of revenue. ▪ We performed cut-off testing to evaluate if concentrate sales were recorded in the correct accounting period at the correct values. ▪ We assessed the reasonableness of any variable consideration included in the transaction price, such as adjustments for quality or price adjustments based on market indices. ▪ We assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures included in the Notes to the financial statements.

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

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's 2025 Annual Report other than the financial report and our auditor's report thereon. We obtained the directors' report that is to be included in the Annual Report, prior to the date of this auditor's report, and we expect to obtain the remaining sections of the annual report after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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



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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

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



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- 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 33 to 50 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Aurelia Metals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.



**Shape the future
with confidence**

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Ernst & Young'.

Ernst & Young

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Kellie McKenzie'.

Kellie McKenzie
Partner
Brisbane
26 August 2025