SAKARI RESOURCES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Directors
Mr Henry Yusuf
Mr Andreas Kastono
Mr Ferdy Yustianto Husada
Mr Michael Wong
Mr Raymond Anthony Gerungan

Company Secretaries	Seow Han Chiang Winston Leong Chuo Ming
Registered & Head Office	101 Thomson Road #10-05 United Square Singapore 307591
Website	www.sakariresources.com
Share Registrar	Boardroom Corporate & Advisory Services Pte Ltd 1 Harbourfront Avenue Keppel Bay Tower #14-07 Singapore 098632
Independent Auditors	RSM SG Assurance LLP 8 Wilkie Road #04-08 Wilkie Edge Singapore 228095 Audit Partner: Tan Beng Teck

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STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

The directors are pleased to present the financial statements of Sakari Resources Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the reporting year ended 31 December 2025.

1. Opinion of the directors

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and balance sheets and statement of changes in equity of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and changes in equity of the Company for the reporting year covered by the financial statements; and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The board of directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue.

2. Directors

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Andreas Kastono
Ferdy Yustianto Husada
Henry Yusuf
Michael Wong
Raymond Anthony Gerungan

3. Directors' interests in shares and debentures

The directors of the Company holding office at the end of the reporting year had no interests in shares in or debentures of the Company or other related body corporate as recorded in the register of directors' interests in shares in or debentures kept by the Company under section 164 of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act") except as follows:

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

Name of directors and companies in which interests are held	Direct interest: At beginning of the reporting year	Direct interest: At end of the reporting year	Deemed interest: At beginning of the reporting year	Deemed interest: At end of the reporting year
Ultimate holding corporation – PT Astrindo Nusantara Infrastruktur Tbk	Number of shares of no par value			
Henry Yusuf	30,000,000	30,000,000	63,000	63,000
Michael Wong	34,039,700	1,500,000	-	-

By virtue of section 7 of the Act the above directors with shareholdings are deemed to have an interest in the Company and in all the related corporates of the Company.

4. Arrangements to enable directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares and debentures

Neither at the end of the reporting year nor at any time during the reporting year did there subsist arrangements to which the Company is a party, being arrangements whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

5. Options

During the reporting year, no option to take up unissued shares of the Company or other body corporate in the Group was granted.

During the reporting year, there were no shares issued by virtue of the exercise of an option to take up unissued shares.

At the end of the reporting year, there were no unissued shares under option.

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

6. Independent auditor

RSM SG Assurance LLP has expressed willingness to accept re–appointment.

On behalf of the directors

Henry Yusuf
Director

Michael Wong
Director

29 June 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Sakari Resources Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sakari Resources Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the balance sheets of the Group and the Company as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group, and statement of changes in equity of the Company for the reporting year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the balance sheets and statement of changes in equity of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group and the changes in equity of the Company for the reporting year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the statement by directors but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Other Information (cont'd)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the financial reporting standards, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are 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 SSAs 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 these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

(a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, 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.

(b) 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.

(c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

(d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 statements 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.

(e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

(f) 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 statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company and by those subsidiary corporations incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Tan Beng Teck.

RSM SG Assurance LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

29 June 2026

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 $'000	2024 $'000
Revenue	4	197,918	523,291
Cost of sales		(183,238)	(434,795)
Gross profit		14,680	88,496
Other income and gains	5	42,223	69,330
Administrative expenses	6	(5,062)	(4,670)
Other losses	5	(5,303)	(15,233)
Finance costs	8	(930)	(819)
Profit before tax		45,608	137,104
Income tax expense	9	(10,386)	(29,238)
Profit, net of tax		35,222	107,866
Other comprehensive (loss) / income			
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Cash flow hedges – fair value gains		63	592
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(147)	(78)
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income, net of tax		(84)	514
Total comprehensive income		35,138	108,380

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEETS

As At 31 December 2025

		Group		Company	
	Note	2025 US$'000	2024 US$'000	2025 US$'000	2024 US$'000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Tax recoverable	9	16,000	24,265	4,084	–
Deferred income tax assets	9	220	232	–	–
Property, plant and equipment	10	220,570	208,177	108	273
Intangible assets	12	87	43	–	–
Investments in subsidiaries	13	–	–	55,630	55,630
Other receivables, non–current	14	569,719	494,665	–	–
Total non–current assets		806,596	727,382	59,822	55,903
Current assets					
Tax recoverable	9	–	448	–	1,389
Derivative financial assets	15	789	791	–	–
Inventories	16	8,622	6,148	–	–
Trade and other receivables	17	112,841	102,567	274,672	259,004
Other non-financial assets	18	2,898	820	82	18
Cash and cash equivalents	19	18,088	49,728	577	456
Total current assets		143,238	160,502	275,331	260,867
Total assets		949,834	887,884	335,153	316,770
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Share capital	20	328,481	328,481	328,481	328,481
Retained earnings / (accumulated losses)		420,370	376,745	877	(24,285)
Other reserves	21	(19,809)	(11,322)	–	8,403
Total equity		729,042	693,904	329,358	312,599

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEETS

As At 31 December 2025

		Group		Company	
	Note	2025 US$'000	2024 US$'000	2025 US$'000	2024 US$'000
Non–current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	24	71,299	–	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities	9	14,273	12,242	4,588	2,445
Lease liabilities, non-current	22	53	290	–	97
Provisions, non-current	23	17,014	15,343	–	–
Total non–current liabilities		102,639	27,875	4,588	2,542
Current liabilities					
Income tax payable		3,584	21,116	–	–
Trade and other payables	24	106,653	110,575	895	1,154
Derivative financial liabilities	15	–	83	–	–
Borrowings	25	–	26,758	–	–
Lease liabilities, current	22	355	662	119	161
Provisions, current	23	7,561	6,911	193	314
Total current liabilities		118,153	166,105	1,207	1,629
Total liabilities		220,792	193,980	5,795	4,171
Total equity and liabilities		949,834	887,884	335,153	316,770

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2025

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company				
	Total equity	Share capital	Treasury shares	Other reserves	Retained earnings
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Current year:					
Balance at 1 January 2025	693,904	328,767	(286)	(11,322)	376,745
Changes in equity:					
Total comprehensive income	35,138	–	–	(84)	35,222
Transfer of reserve	–	–	–	(8,403)	8,403
Balance at 31 December 2025	729,042	328,767	(286)	(19,809)	420,370
Previous year:					
Balance at 1 January 2024	585,524	328,767	(286)	(11,836)	268,879
Changes in equity:					
Total comprehensive income	108,380	–	–	514	107,866
Balance at 31 December 2024	693,904	328,767	(286)	(11,322)	376,745

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2025

	Attributable to equity holders of the Company				
	Total equity	Share capital	Treasury shares	Other reserves	Retained earnings
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Company					
Current year:					
Balance at 1 January 2025	312,599	328,767	(286)	8,403	(24,285)
Changes in equity:					
Total comprehensive income for the year	16,759	–	–	–	16,759
Transfer of reserve	–	–	–	(8,403)	8,403
Balance at 31 December 2025	329,358	328,767	(286)	8,403	877
Previous year:					
Balance at 1 January 2024	222,894	328,767	(286)	8,403	(113,990)
Changes in equity:					
Total comprehensive income for the year	89,705	–	–	–	89,705
Balance at 31 December 2024	312,599	328,767	(286)	8,403	(24,285)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 US$'000	2024 US$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	45,608	137,104
Interest expense	930	819
Interest income	(36,240)	(41,902)
Depreciation of plant and equipment	9,607	17,326
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	645	643
Amortisation of deferred stripping	14,888	53,217
Impairment on receivables – (reversal) / loss	(6)	(6)
Impairment on goodwill – (reversal) / loss	(44)	131
Impairment on property, plant and equipment – (reversal) / loss	(4,082)	12,247
Property, plant and equipment written off	175	275
(Reversal) / loss of fair value on initial recognition of loans to ultimate holding corporation	–	(27,306)
Fair value gains on derivative financial instruments	1,851	116
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(147)	(78)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains	(1,685)	(1,710)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	31,500	150,876
Trade and other receivables	22,358	27,386
Inventories	(2,474)	8,697
Other non–financial assets	(2,078)	1,341
Trade and other payables	67,377	(19,697)
Provisions	2,321	(326)
Net cash flows from operations	119,004	168,277
Income taxes paid	(25,441)	(36,202)
Income taxes refunded	8,265	1,948
Net cash flows from operating activities	101,828	134,023

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 US$'000	2024 US$'000
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(33,527)	(75,278)
Interest income received	36,240	41,902
Loans to ultimate parent corporation	(3,156)	(17,020)
Loans to intermediate parent corporation	(69,540)	(73,165)
Net movement in other receivables from ultimate holding corporation	(12,047)	(19,953)
Net movement in other receivables from intermediate holding corporation	(22,937)	(19,742)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(104,967)	(163,256)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of lease liabilities	(699)	(653)
Proceeds from borrowings	6,697	106,146
Repayment of borrowings	(33,634)	(122,381)
Interest expense paid	(865)	(702)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(28,501)	(17,590)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(31,640)	(46,823)
Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flows, beginning balance	49,728	96,551
Cash and cash equivalents, statement of cash flows, ending balance (Note 19)	18,088	49,728

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

1. General information

Sakari Resources Limited (Registration No: 199504024R) (the "Company") is incorporated in Singapore as a public company limited by shares. The financial statements cover the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group"). All financial information are presented in United States Dollar ("US$'000") and rounded to the nearest thousand except when otherwise indicated.

The board of directors approved and authorised these financial statements for issue on the date of the statement by director. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

The principal activity of the Company is that of investment holding. The Group is principally engaged in the exploration for and mining and marketing of coal. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are described in Note 13 to the financial statements below.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is located at 101 Thomson Road, #10–05 United Square, Singapore 307591.

Statement of compliance with financial reporting standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs") and the related Interpretations to FRSs ("INT FRSs") as issued by the Accounting Standards Committee under Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ASC"). They comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967.

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention except where a financial reporting standard requires an alternative treatment (such as fair values) as disclosed where appropriate in these financial statements. The accounting policies in the financial reporting standards may not be applied when the effect of applying them is not material. The disclosures required by financial reporting standards may not be provided if the information resulting from that disclosure is not material.

1. General information (continued)

Basis of presentation and principle of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements made up to the end of the reporting year of the Company and all of its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements are the financial statements of the Group (the parent and its subsidiaries) presented as those of a single economic entity and are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. All significant intragroup balances and transactions are eliminated on consolidation. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date the reporting entity obtains control of the investee and cease when the reporting entity loses control of the investee.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control are accounted for within equity as transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. The carrying amounts of the Group's and non–controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. When the Group loses control of a subsidiary it derecognises the assets and liabilities and related equity components of the former subsidiary. Any gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date when control is lost and is subsequently accounted as equity investments financial assets in accordance with the financial reporting standard on financial instruments.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information

2A. Material accounting policy information

Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency is the United States Dollar as it reflects the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. At each end of the reporting year, recorded monetary balances and balances measured at fair value that are denominated in non–functional currencies are reported at the rates ruling at the end of the reporting year and fair value measurement dates respectively. All realised and unrealised exchange adjustment gains and losses are dealt with in profit or loss. The presentation is in the functional currency.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Fair value measurement

The 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. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, market observable data to the extent possible is used. If the fair value of an asset or a liability is not directly observable, an estimate is made using valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs (e.g. by use of the market comparable approach that reflects recent transaction prices for similar items, discounted cash flow analysis, or option pricing models refined to reflect the issuer's specific circumstances). Inputs used are consistent with the characteristics of the asset / liability that market participants would take into account. The entity's intention to hold an asset or to settle or otherwise fulfil a liability is not taken into account as relevant when measuring fair value.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety: Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short–term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value. The fair values of non–current financial instruments may not be disclosed separately unless there are material differences at the end of the reporting year and in the event the fair values are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. The recurring measurements are made at each reporting year end date.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Revenue and income recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are subject to constraints, such as right of return exists, and modifications), net of any related taxes and excluding any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. An asset (goods or services) is transferred when or as the customer obtains control of that asset. As a practical expedient the effects of any significant financing component is not adjusted if the payment for the good or service will be within one year.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good to the customer. Control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods (in this respect, incoterms are considered). Revenue from sales of coal is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of value added tax, rebates, discounts and after eliminating sales within the Group.

Revenue from service orders and term projects is recognised when the entity satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time generally when the significant acts have been completed and when transfer of control occurs.

For services that are not material transactions revenue is recognised as the services are provided. Revenue from logistics services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed–price contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

Dividend income from equity instruments is recognised only when the entity’s right to receive payment of the dividend is established; it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity; and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Employee benefits

Contributions to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recorded as an expense as they fall due. The entity's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it is obligated to contribute to an independently administered fund (such as the Central Provident Fund in Singapore, a government managed defined contribution retirement benefit plan). For employee leave entitlement, the expected cost of short–term employee benefits in the form of compensated absences is recognised in the case of accumulating compensated absences, when the employees render service that increases their entitlement to future compensated absences; and in the case of non–accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur. A liability for bonuses is recognised where the entity is contractually obliged or where there is constructive obligation based on past practice.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds and are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Interest expense is calculated using the effective interest method.

Income tax

Tax expense (tax income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the reporting year in respect of current tax and deferred tax. Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the reporting year; calculated using rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statements of financial position date; and inclusive of any adjustment to income tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous reporting years. Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method; based on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and their respective income tax bases; and determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting year end date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Income tax (continued)

A deferred tax liability or asset is recognised for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates, and joint arrangements except where the reporting entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the taxable temporary difference and it is probable that the taxable temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future or for deductible temporary differences, they will not reverse in the foreseeable future and they cannot be utilised against taxable profits.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost on initial recognition and after initial recognition at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. For mining properties, land rights and certain mining equipment, the economic benefits from the asset are consumed in a pattern which is linked to the production level. Such assets are depreciated on a units–of–production basis.

Depreciation for all other assets is provided on a straight–line method to allocate the gross carrying amounts of the assets less their residual values over their estimated useful lives of each part of an item of these assets (or, for certain leased assets, the shorter lease term).

The useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	– 20 years
Plant and equipment	– 3 – 15 years
Right-of-use assets	– 3 years
Capital work in progress	– Not depreciated

An asset is depreciated when it is available for use until it is derecognised even if during that period the item is idle. The residual values of assets, useful lives of assets and recognised impairment losses are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, whenever events or circumstances indicate that a revision is warranted.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Mining properties

Development expenditure incurred by the Group is accumulated separately for each area of interest in which economically recoverable resources have been identified. Such expenditure comprises costs directly attributable to the construction of a mine and the related infrastructure and exclude physical assets, which are recorded in property, plant and equipment.

Once a development decision has been taken, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets relating to the area of interest is transferred to “mines under development” within mining properties and aggregated with the subsequent development expenditure.

A “mine under development” is reclassified to “mines in production” within mining properties at the end of the commissioning phase, when the mine is capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Mining properties comprise:

- Capitalised exploration and evaluation assets for properties now in production
- Development expenditure (including pre–production stripping)
- Acquisition costs and mineral rights acquired
- Production stripping (as described below in “deferred stripping costs”)

No amortisation is recognised in respect of development properties until they are reclassified as “mines in production”.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Mining properties (continued)

When further development expenditure is incurred in respect of a mining property after the commencement of production, such expenditure is carried forward as part of the "mines in production" asset when it is probable that additional future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group. Otherwise, such expenditure is classified as cost of production.

"Mines in production" are amortised using the units–of–production method, with separate calculations being made for each area of interest. The units–of–production basis results in an amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of proved and probable reserves.

Identifiable mining properties acquired in a business combination are recognised as assets at their fair value. Development expenses incurred subsequent to the acquisition of the mining properties are accounted for in accordance with the policies outlined above.

These assets are tested for impairment in accordance with the policy in property, plant and equipment.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Deferred stripping costs (continued)

Overburden and other mine waste materials are often removed during the initial development of a mine site in order to access the mineral deposit. This activity is referred to as development stripping. The directly attributable costs are capitalised under mining properties. Capitalisation of development stripping costs ceases at the time that saleable material begins to be extracted from the mine and these costs are depreciated over the life of the mine based on the ‘waste to coal’ ratio.

Production stripping commences from the point saleable materials are being extracted from the mine. Stripping costs incurred during the production phase might benefit current period production and improve access to ore bodies in future periods. Where benefits are realised in the form of inventory produced in the current period, these costs are accounted for as part of the cost of producing inventory. Where a benefit of improved access exists, the costs are recognised as part of mine properties when the following criteria are met:

(a) it is probable that the future economic benefit (improved access to the ore body) associated with the stripping activity will flow to the entity;
(b) the Group can identify the component of the coal seam for which access has been improved; and
(c) the costs relating to the stripping activity associated with that component can be measured reliably.

In identifying the components of the coal seam, mining operations personnel will analyse the Group’s mine plans. Generally a component will be subset of the total coal body and a mine may have several components, for example, certain quantities of coal within separate mining pits.

The stripping activity asset is initially measured at cost, which is the accumulation of costs directly incurred to perform the stripping activity that improves access to the identified component of coal, plus an allocation of directly attributable overhead costs. This is accounted for as an addition to an existing asset, which the Group has determined to be “Mining properties”.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Deferred stripping costs (continued)

When the costs of stripping to improve access to a coal seam are not clearly distinguishable from the costs of producing current inventories, i.e., there is a mixture of waste and ore being removed, the stripping costs are allocated based on a relevant measure of production. This production measure is calculated for the identified component of the coal body. The Group uses the expected volume of waste extracted compared with the actual volume for a given volume of ore production.

The stripping activity asset is subsequently amortised using the units of production method over the life of the identified component of the ore body for which access has been improved. Economically recoverable reserves, which comprise proven and probable reserves, are used to determine the expected useful life of the identified component of the coal seam. The stripping activity asset is then carried at cost less depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation activity involves the search for mineral resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of the commercial viability of an identified resource. Costs incurred before the Group has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognised in the income statement. Exploration and evaluation expenditure are capitalised in respect of each area of interest for which the rights to tenure are current and where:

(i) The exploration and evaluation expenditures are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area of interest; or alternatively, by its sale; or

(ii) Exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence (or otherwise) of economically recoverable reserves, and active and significant operations in, or in relation to, the areas of interest are continuing.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

Exploration and evaluation expenditure comprises costs that are directly attributable to: acquisition of rights to explore, researching and analysing existing exploration data, gathering exploration data through topographical, geochemical and geophysical studies, exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling, and activities involved in evaluating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting mineral resources.

General and administration costs are allocated to, and included in, the cost of an exploration and evaluation asset only to the extent that those costs can be related directly to operational activities in the area of interest to which the exploration and evaluation asset relates. In all other cases, these costs are expensed as incurred.

Exploration and evaluation assets are transferred to mining properties, a component of property, plant and equipment, when the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resources are demonstrable and sanctioned by the Board.

Capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is written off where the above conditions are no longer satisfied.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. To the extent that capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is not expected to be recovered, it is charged to the income statement.

Cash flows associated with exploration and evaluation expenditure are classified as investing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Provision for rehabilitation and dismantling

Mine rehabilitation costs will be incurred by the Group either while operating, or at the end of the operating life of the Group's mine properties. The nature of these restoration activities includes: dismantling and removing structures; rehabilitating mines; dismantling operating facilities; closing plant and waste sites; and restoring, reclaiming and revegetating affected areas.

Right-of-use assets

The right–of–use assets are accounted and presented as if they were owned such as property plant and equipment.

Leases of lessee

A lease conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Where a lease arrangement is identified, a liability to the lessor is recognised as a lease obligation calculated at the present value of minimum unavoidable lease payments. A corresponding right–of–use asset is recorded. Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs and reduction of the lease liability so as to reflect the interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recorded as a finance cost. Leases with a term of 12 months or less and leases for low value are not recorded as a liability and lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight–line basis over the lease term. For short–term leases of 12 months or less and leases of low–value assets (such as personal computers and small office equipment) where an accounting policy choice exists under the lease standard, for such leases, a right–of–use asset is recognised.

Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity including unincorporated and special purpose entity that is controlled by the reporting entity and the reporting entity is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The existence and effect of substantive potential voting rights that the reporting entity has the practical ability to exercise (that is, substantive rights) are considered when assessing whether the reporting entity controls another entity.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)

In the reporting entity's separate financial statements, an investment in a subsidiary is accounted for at cost less any allowance for impairment in value. Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss for a subsidiary is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying value and the net book value of the investment in a subsidiary are not necessarily indicative of the amount that would be realised in a current market exchange.

Non-controlling interest

Non–controlling interests reflect the portion of the profit or loss and net assets of a subsidiary attributable to equity interests that are not owned, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, by the group. Losses applicable to the non–controlling interest in a subsidiary are allocated to the non–controlling interest even if these losses cause the non–controlling interest to have a debit balance. Remeasurements of non–controlling interests are based on a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary.

Goodwill

Goodwill is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognised. Goodwill is recognised as of the acquisition date measured as the excess of (a) over (b); (a) being the aggregate of: (i) the consideration transferred which generally requires acquisition–date fair value; (ii) the amount of any non–controlling interest in the acquiree measured in accordance with the financial reporting standard on business combinations (measured either at fair value or as the non–controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets); and (iii) in a business combination achieved in stages, the acquisition–date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree; and (b) being the net of the acquisition–date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed measured in accordance with the financial reporting standard on business combinations.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Goodwill (continued)

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, an annual impairment test is performed at about the same time every year on goodwill. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

For the purpose of impairment testing and since the acquisition date of the business combination, goodwill is allocated to each cash–generating unit, or groups of cash–generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree were assigned to those units or groups of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and is not larger than a segment.

Carrying amounts of non–financial assets

The amounts of the non–current non–financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash–generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

When the fair value less costs of disposal method is used, any available recent market transactions are taken into consideration. When the value in use method is adopted, in assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre–tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash–generating units). At each end of the reporting year non–financial assets other than goodwill with impairment loss recognised in prior periods are assessed for possible reversal of the impairment. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been measured, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments:

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All other financial instruments (including regular–way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting or settlement date accounting. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the entity neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. A financial liability is removed from the balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. At initial recognition the financial asset or financial liability is measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities and subsequent measurement:

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

The financial reporting standard on financial instruments requires the certain classification of financial assets and financial liabilities. At the end of the reporting year, the reporting entity had the following classes:

- Financial asset classified as measured at amortised cost: A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), that is (a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Typically trade and other receivables, bank and cash balances are in this class.

- Financial liabilities are categorised as at FVTPL in either of the following circumstances: (1) the liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis; or (2) the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. All other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Reclassification of any financial liability is not permitted.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash and cash equivalents less cash subject to restriction and bank overdrafts payable on demand that form an integral part of cash management.

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non–cash nature, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Derivative financial instruments (continued)

A derivative financial instrument is a financial instrument with all three of the following characteristics (a) its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices, credit ratings or other variable, provided in the case of a non–financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract; (b) it requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors; and (c) it is settled at a future date. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re–measured to their fair value at each reporting date with the gain or loss recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Certain derivatives held for risk management as well as certain non–derivative financial instruments might be designated as hedging instruments in qualifying hedging relationships. Hedge accounting is used only when the following conditions at the inception of the hedge are satisfied: (a) The hedging instrument and the hedged item are clearly identified. (b) Formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship is in place. Such hedge documentation includes the hedge strategy, the method used to assess the hedge's effectiveness. (c) The hedge relationship is expected to be highly effective throughout the life of the hedge based on the principle of an economic relationship.

Hedge effectiveness is the extent to which changes in the fair value or the cash flows of the hedging instrument offset changes in the fair value or the cash flows of the hedged item (for example, when the hedged item is a risk component, the relevant change in fair value or cash flows of an item is the one that is attributable to the hedged risk). The above documentation is subsequently updated at each end of the reporting year in order to assess whether the hedge is still expected to be highly effective over the remaining life of the hedge. If the hedging instrument is sold, terminated, expires, exercised without replacement or rollover, or if the hedge becomes ineffective and is no longer a designated hedge, the amounts previously recognised in equity remain in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. The applicable derivatives and other hedging instruments used are described below in the notes to the financial statements. Hedge accounting is used for (1) Fair value hedge; (2) Cash flow hedge; and (3) Hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2A. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Cash flow hedge – Newcastle Coal (NEWC) swaps

The Group has entered into NEWC swaps that qualify as cash flow hedges against highly probably forecasted NEWC index-linked sales transactions with third party customers. The fair value changes on the effective portion of the NEWC swaps designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in the other comprehensive income, accumulated in the hedging reserve and reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged highly probably forecasted NEWC index-linked sales transactions is recognised in profit or loss. The fair value changes on the ineffective portion of NEWC swaps are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2B. Judgements and sources of estimation uncertainties

Disclosures on material information about the assumptions management made about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting year are discussed below or in the corresponding Notes to these financial statements. These estimates and assumptions are periodically monitored to ensure they incorporate all relevant information available at the date when financial statements are prepared. However, this does not prevent actual figures differing from estimates.

Estimation for the provision for rehabilitation and dismantling

Provisions for rehabilitation and dismantling of property, plant and equipment and mining pits are estimated taking into consideration facts and circumstances of the Group's mining properties available at the balance sheet date. These estimates are based on the expenditure required to transfer or settle the obligation for rehabilitation and dismantling, taking into consideration the time value of money. Cost estimates can vary in response to many factors including changes to the relevant legal requirements, the Group's environmental policies, the emergence of new restoration techniques, the timing of the expenditures and the effects of inflation. Experience gained at other mine or production sites is also a significant consideration. Cost estimates are updated throughout the life of the operation.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2B. Judgements and sources of estimation uncertainties (continued)

Estimation for the provision for rehabilitation and dismantling (continued)

The expected timing of expenditure included in cost estimates can also change, for example in response to changes in ore reserves, production rates, operating license or economic conditions. Cash flows are discounted if this has a material effect. The selection of appropriate sources on which to base calculation of the risk–free discount rate used for this purpose also requires judgement.

Changes in these estimates and assumptions may impact the carrying value of the provision for rehabilitation and dismantling of property, plant and equipment and mining pits. The provision recognised is reviewed at each reporting date and updated based on the facts and circumstances available at that time. The provision is disclosed in the Note 23.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amounts of the assets are determined based on value–in–use calculations which require the use of estimates.

The determination of value–in–use requires management to make estimates and assumptions about expected production and sales volumes, commodity prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), reserves, operating costs, closure and rehabilitation costs, future capital expenditure and discount rate. These estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty; hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of the assets. In such circumstances, the carrying value of the assets may be further impaired or the impairment charge reduced with the impact recorded in profit or loss.

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at the end of the reporting year is disclosed in the Note 10.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2B. Judgements and sources of estimation uncertainties (continued)

Determination of coal reserves

Judgement is required in determining the Group's coal reserves taking into account various assumptions regarding mining costs and the sale price of the particular resource concerned. The Group's economically recoverable coal reserves are sensitive to the cost and revenue assumptions used due to the geological structure of the deposits, which means that, all other factors remaining the same, higher cost assumptions or lower price assumptions will result in lower estimated reserves, and lower cost assumptions or higher price assumptions will result in higher estimated reserves. The Group bases all assumptions on geological reports and uses only measured reserves.

Additional geological data is gathered during the course of mining operations and this, in conjunction with the various assumptions used, could result in a change in estimated coal reserves from period to period. Changes in estimated coal reserves could affect the Group's financial results in a numbers of ways, including the value of mining properties from business acquisition, the depreciation and amortisation charged to profit or loss where such charges are determined by the unit–of–production basis as well as the carrying value of certain mine assets due to change in estimates of mine life and future discounted cash flows.

Management expects that any reasonable change in the key assumptions would not cause a significant change to the estimated coal reserves.

Deferred stripping costs

Certain mining costs, principally those that relate to the stripping of waste and which relate to future economically recoverable coal to be mined, are capitalised and included in mining properties, which is classified in the balance sheet under property, plant and equipment. These costs are deferred and subsequently taken to the cost of production through the amortisation of mining properties. The waste to ore ratio and the remaining life of the mine are regularly assessed by the Board and senior management to ensure the carrying value and rate of deferral is appropriate taking into consideration the available facts and circumstances from time to time.

Significant judgement is required to distinguish between stripping costs related to the extraction of inventory and that which relates to the creation of a stripping activity asset.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2B. Judgements and sources of estimation uncertainties (continued)

Deferred stripping costs (continued)

The carrying value of the deferred stripping cost as at 31 December 2025 amounting to US$13,421,000 (2024:US$18,240,000) is included within mining properties which disclosed in the Note 10.

Capitalisation and impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalised on the balance sheet, in respect of areas of interest for which the rights of tenure are current and where such costs are expected to be recouped or exploration and/or evaluation activities in the area have not yet reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves. The carrying value of assets within each area of interest are reviewed regularly taking into consideration the available facts and circumstances, and to the extent to which the capitalised value exceeds its recoverable value, the excess is provided for or written off in the year in which this is determined.

Management suspended the development and exploration of the areas of interest in previous reporting years and accordingly, the exploration and evaluation assets of US$12,463,000 in respect of these areas of interest were fully impaired in prior years.

Expected credit loss allowance ("ECL") on loans to ultimate holding corporation and intermediate holding corporation

In determining the ECL on the loans to ultimate holding corporation and intermediate holding corporation, the Group considers the financial position of the holding corporations, past experience, expected sources of cash that will be received by the holding corporations in order to repay these loans to the Group, and forecasted cash flow projections. The forecasted cash flow projections include key assumptions about the coal prices, reserves, operating costs, closure and rehabilitation costs, future capital expenditure.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2B. Judgements and sources of estimation uncertainties (continued)

Expected credit loss allowance ("ECL") on loans to ultimate holding corporation and intermediate holding corporation (continued)

Management has determined that the ability of the holding corporations to repay these loans are dependent on the following:

- the Group intends to and has the ability to mine all of its existing measured coal reserves before the expiration of its approved mining permit licenses; and
- the Group agrees to extend the non–current loans to ultimate holding corporation and intermediate holding corporation beyond their respective maturity dates until at least 2032 (Note 14)

In the above assumptions, the Group agrees to extend the non–current loans to ultimate holding corporation and intermediate holding corporation beyond their respective maturity dates to 2032. Therefore, there is no loss allowance has been recognised on the loans to ultimate holding corporation and intermediate holding corporation as at 31 December 2025.

Uncertain tax positions

The Group is subject to income taxes in Singapore and Indonesia. The Group operates in these jurisdictions where legislative applications can give rise to uncertain tax positions. Management believe that the current tax positions taken by the Group are appropriate and supportable by expert advice where relevant. In determining the income tax liabilities, management is required to estimate the taxable income and the deductibility of certain expenses ("uncertain tax positions") at each jurisdiction. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the year in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilised tax losses, capital allowances and temporary differences, are recognised only where it is considered more likely than not that they will be recovered, which is dependent on the generation of sufficient future taxable profits. Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These depend on estimates of future production, sales volumes or sales of service, commodity prices, reserves, operating costs, restoration and reclamation costs, capital expenditure, dividends and other capital management transactions.

2. Material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (continued)

2B. Judgements and sources of estimation uncertainties (continued)

Uncertain tax positions (continued)

The details of uncertain tax position are disclosed in the Note 9.

3. Related party relationships and transactions

The financial reporting standard on related party disclosures requires the reporting entity to disclose: (a) related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, including (b) relationships between parents and subsidiaries irrespective of whether there have been transactions between those related parties. A party is related to a party if the party controls, or is controlled by, or can significantly influence or is significantly influenced by the other party.

3A. Members of a group

Name	Relationship	Place of incorporation
Nusantara Mining Limited	Immediate parent corporation	Hong Kong
PT Sintesa Bara Gemilang	Intermediate parent corporation	Indonesia
PT Astrindo Nusantara Infrastruktur Tbk	Ultimate parent corporation	Indonesia

Related companies in these financial statements include the members of the above group of companies. Associates also include those that are associates of members of the above group.

3B. Related party transactions and balances

There are transactions and arrangements between the Group and its related parties and the effects of these on the basis determined between the parties are reflected in these financial statements. The related party balances are unsecured, without fixed repayment terms and interest or charge unless stated otherwise.

Intra–group transactions and balances that have been eliminated in these consolidated financial statements are not disclosed as related party transactions and balances below.

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, other material related party transactions include:

3. Related party relationships and transactions (continued)

3B. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Professional fee paid on behalf of intermediate holding corporation	-	333

3C. Key management compensation

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Salaries and other short–term employee benefits	833	862
Included in the above amount is the following item:		
Remuneration of directors	787	818
Directors' fee	46	44

The above amounts are included under employee benefits expense.

Key management personnel include the directors and those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly.

3D. Balance with related corporations

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Ultimate parent corporation		
At beginning of the year	191,334	127,055
Loan advances to	15,203	64,279
At end of the year	206,537	191,334

3. Related party relationships and transactions (continued)

3D. Balance with related corporations (continued)

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Presented in the financial statements as:		
Other receivables, non-current (Note 14)	174,537	171,381
Other receivables (Note 17)	32,000	19,953
	206,537	191,334

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Intermediate parent corporation		
At beginning of the year	322,742	229,835
Loan advances to	92,477	92,907
At end of the year	415,219	322,742
Presented in the financial statements as:		
Other receivables, non-current (Note 14)	363,274	293,734
Other receivables (Note 17)	51,945	29,008
	415,219	322,742

	Company	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Other receivables from related corporations		
At beginning of the year	331	202
Amounts paid out and settlement of liabilities	–	129
At end of the year (Note 17)	331	331

3. Related party relationships and transactions (continued)

3D. Balance with related corporations (continued)

	Company	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Subsidiaries		
At beginning of the year	324,941	307,075
Amounts paid out and settlement of liabilities	15,660	17,866
At end of the year	340,601	324,941
Presented in the financial statements as:	340,602	324,942
Other receivables, non-current (Note 17)	(1)	(1)
Other payable (Note 24)	340,601	324,941

	Company	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Other receivables from related corporations		
At beginning of the year	2	1
Amounts paid out and settlement of liabilities	–	1
At end of the year (Note 17)	2	2

3. Related party relationships and transactions (continued)

4. Revenue

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Sale of coal	195,323	521,144
Logistics service revenue	2,595	2,147
	197,918	523,291
Revenue classified by timing of recognition:		
Point in time	195,323	521,144
Over time	2,595	2,147
	197,918	523,291

5. Other income and gains / (other losses)

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Interest income	36,240	41,902
Fair value gains on derivative financial instruments, net	1,851	116
Reversal of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables (Note 17)	6	6
Foreign exchange losses, net	(1,339)	(2,729)
Reversal of fair value on initial recognition of loans to ultimate holding corporation	–	27,306
Reversal of impairment loss / (impairment loss) on goodwill (Note 12)	44	(131)
Reversal of impairment loss / (impairment loss) on property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	4,082	(12,247)
Pre-operating costs recharged	(3,345)	–
Others	(619)	(126)
Net	36,920	54,097
Presented in profit or loss as:		
Other income and gains	42,223	69,330
Other losses	(5,303)	(15,233)
	36,920	54,097

6. Administrative expense

The material and selected components include the following:

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Office administration expenses	467	1,308
Insurance	887	888
Corporate, consulting and technical services fees	1,473	437

7. Employee benefits expense

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Salaries, bonuses and other employee benefits	6,750	6,825
Contributions to defined contribution plans	372	386
Other benefits	335	439
	7,457	7,650

8. Finance costs

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Interest expense		
− Bank loans	551	528
− Lease liabilities	65	117
Bank charges	314	174
	930	819

9. Income tax

9A. Components of tax expense recognised in profit or loss

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Current tax		
Current tax expense	7,274	22,558
Under provision in respect of prior years	1,082	5,557
Subtotal	8,356	28,115

9. Income tax (continued)

9A. Components of tax expense recognised in profit or loss (continued)

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax expense	2,030	1,123
Subtotal	2,030	1,123
Total income tax expense	10,386	29,238

The reconciliation of income taxes below is determined by applying the Singapore corporate tax rate. The income tax expense in profit or loss varied from the amount determined by applying the Singapore statutory income tax rate of 17% (2024: 17%) to profit or loss before tax for the reporting year as a result of the following differences:

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Profit before income tax	45,608	137,104
Income tax expense at 17%	7,753	23,308
Effect of tax rates in different countries	301	2,948
Non–deductible items	1,280	1,636
Lower tax rate under incentive scheme	(27)	(26)
Under provision to current tax in respect of prior years	1,082	5,557
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax loss	(3)	(4,185)
Total income tax expense	10,386	29,238

9. Income tax (continued)

9B. Deferred tax assets in statements of financial position

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Deferred tax assets	220	232	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities	(14,273)	(12,242)	(4,588)	(2,445)
Net deferred income tax assets	(14,053)	(12,010)	(4,588)	(2,445)

9C. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax losses carried forward to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefits through future taxable profits is probable. The Group has concluded that the deferred tax assets will be recoverable based on the approved business plans and budgets for the subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are expected to generate taxable income in future years. The tax losses will expire between 2023 to 2028.

Movement in deferred income tax assets and liabilities is as follows:

Deferred tax assets

Group	Tax losses	Interest payable	Provisions	Total
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
2025				
Beginning of reporting year	76	1,029	560	1,665
Tax credited to the income statement	(76)	538	90	552
End of reporting year	–	1,567	650	2,217
2024				
Beginning of reporting year	144	362	597	1,103
Tax credited to the income statement	(68)	667	(37)	562
End of reporting year	76	1,029	560	1,665

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9. Income tax (continued)

9C. Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

Company	Interest payable	Provisions	Total
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
2025			
Beginning of reporting year	1,029	4	1,033
Tax credited to the income statement	538	1	539
End of reporting year	1,567	5	1,572
2024			
Beginning of reporting year	361	5	366
Tax credited to the income statement	668	(1)	667
End of reporting year	1,029	4	1,033

9. Income tax (continued)

9C. Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities

Group	Mining properties	Depreciation and amortisation	Derivative asset	Interest receivables	Total
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
2025					
Beginning of the year	9,042	1,035	121	3,477	13,675
Debited to equity	–	–	13	–	13
Tax credited to the income statement	(297)	195	–	2,684	2,582
End of reporting year	8,745	1,230	134	6,161	16,270
2024					
Beginning of the year	9,683	1,144	–	1,042	11,869
Debited to equity	–	–	121	–	121
Tax credited to the income statement	(641)	(109)	–	2,435	1,685
End of reporting year	9,042	1,035	121	3,477	13,675

Company	Interest receivables	Total
	US$'000	US$'000
2025		
Beginning of the year	3,478	3,478
Tax credited to the income statement	2,682	2,682
End of the year	6,160	6,160
2024		
Beginning of reporting year	1,042	1,042
Tax credited to the income statement	2,436	2,436
End of reporting year	3,478	3,478

9. Income tax (continued)

9D. Tax recoverable

Tax recoverable represent advance tax payments made by the Group for certain fiscal years. Tax recoverable are presented as current assets if they are expected to be realised within 12 months after balance sheet date.

10. Property, plant and equipment

Group	Capital work in progress	Mining properties	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Land rights	Right-of-use assets	Total
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Cost							
At 1 January 2024	10,045	1,166,301	4,302	119,595	152,280	2,956	1,455,479
Additions	14,301	32,243	–	345	28,389	–	75,278
Transfers (to)/from other classes	(7,357)	34	–	102	7,221	–	–
Disposal/write-off	(6)	(599)	–	–	–	–	(605)
At 31 December 2024	16,983	1,197,979	4,302	120,042	187,890	2,956	1,530,152
Additions	19,838	10,279	–	262	3,148	99	33,626
Transfers (to)/from other classes	(7,190)	–	–	154	7,036	–	–
Disposal/write–off	(174)	–	–	–	–	(19)	(193)
At 31 December 2025	29,457	1,208,258	4,302	120,458	198,074	3,036	1,563,585

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Group	Capital work in progress	Mining properties	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Land rights	Right-of-use assets	Total
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss							
At 1 January 2024	–	1,043,825	4,210	105,231	84,231	1,375	1,238,872
Depreciation for the year	–	9,189	17	1,899	6,221	643	17,969
Deferred stripping amortisation	–	53,217	–	–	–	–	53,217
Disposal	–	(330)	–	–	–	–	(330)
Impairment loss for the year	–	11,772	–	–	475	–	12,247
At 31 December 2024	–	1,117,673	4,227	107,130	90,927	2,018	1,321,975
Depreciation for the year	–	2,892	17	1,134	5,564	645	10,252
Deferred stripping amortisation	–	14,888	–	–	–	–	14,888
Write-off	–	–	–	–	–	(18)	(18)
Reversal of impairment loss	–	(3,924)	–	–	(158)	–	(4,082)
At 31 December 2025	–	1,131,529	4,244	108,264	96,333	2,645	1,343,015
Carrying value							
At 1 January 2024	10,045	122,476	92	14,364	68,049	1,581	216,607
At 31 December 2024	16,983	80,306	75	12,912	96,963	938	208,177
At 31 December 2025	29,457	76,729	58	12,194	101,741	391	220,570

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Capital work in progress	Mining properties	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Land rights	Right-of-use assets	Total
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Group							
Movement in impairment allowance							
2025:							
At beginning of the year	–	225,652	549	15,175	2,759	–	244,135
Reversal during the year (Note 5)	–	(3,924)	-	-	(158)	–	(4,082)
At end of the year	–	221,728	549	15,175	2,601	–	240,053
2024:							
At beginning of the year	–	213,880	549	15,175	2,284	–	231,888
Addition during the year (Note 5)	–	11,772	–	–	475	–	12,247
At end of the year	–	225,652	549	15,175	2,759	–	244,135

Impairment and reversal of impairment of Mining Properties

In the previous year, the Group recognised an impairment loss of US$11,772,000 on the mining properties of certain Indonesia subsidiaries following the revocation of their mining permits ("IUPs"). In assessing the recoverable amount of the assets, management considered the uncertainty surrounding the reinstatement of the IUPs and the status of the ongoing legal proceedings. Accordingly, management determined that an impairment of the carrying amount was required.

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

As at 31 December 2025, management reassessed the recoverable amount of the mining properties in light of developments in the ongoing legal proceedings, including the availability of further legal remedies and updated legal assessments supporting the Group's position. Based on the revised assessment, management concluded that the recoverable amount of the mining properties had increased compared to FY2024. As a result, the Group recognised a reversal of impairment loss of US$3,924,000 during the year.

The recoverable amount of the mining properties remains dependent on the outcome of the ongoing legal proceedings relating to the reinstatement of the IUPs. Management will continue to monitor developments and assess the carrying amounts of the assets at each reporting date.

	Capital work in progress	Plant and equipment	Right-of-use assets	Total
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Company				
Cost				
At 1 January 2024	–	2,412	470	2,882
Additions	18	12	–	30
At 31 December 2024	18	2,424	470	2,912
Disposal/write–off	(18)	–	–	(18)
At 31 December 2025	–	2,424	470	2,894
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss				
At 1 January 2024	–	2,412	68	2,480
Depreciation for the year	–	12	147	159
At 31 December 2024	–	2,424	215	2,639
Depreciation for the year	–	-	147	147
At 31 December 2025	–	2,424	362	2,786

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Capital work in progress	Plant and equipment	Right-of-use assets	Total
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Company				
Carrying value				
At 1 January 2024	–	–	402	402
At 31 December 2024	18	–	255	273
At 31 December 2025	–	–	108	108

Included within additions for mining properties of the Group are deferred stripping costs amounting to US$10,070,000 (2024: US$32,217,000).

The Group leases mining equipment and motor vehicles for its mining activities and leases office space and office equipment for back office operations.

Right–of–use assets classified within property, plant and equipment:

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Carrying amounts	391	938	108	255
Depreciation expense	645	643	147	147

10. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Right-of-use assets classified within property, plant and equipment (continued):

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Interest expense		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	65	117
Lease expense not capitalised in lease liabilities		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	252	322

Total cash outflow for all the leases during the year was US$699,000 (2024 US$653,000).

Addition of right-of-use assets of the Group during the year was US$99,000 (2024:US$ Nil).

11. Exploration and evaluation

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
At beginning and end of the reporting year	–	–
Cost	12,463	12,463
Accumulated impairment	(12,463)	(12,463)
Net book amount	–	–

Management suspended the development and exploration of the areas of interest. Accordingly, the exploration and evaluation assets of US$12,463,000 in respect of these areas of interest were fully impaired.

12. Intangible assets

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
At beginning of the year	43	174
Less: Impairment write back/(allowance)	44	(131)
At the end of the year	87	43
Movements in allowance for impairment are as follows:		
At beginning of the year	131	–
(Reversal) / Addition during the year (Note 5)	(44)	131
At end of the year	87	131

Goodwill relates to the Group's Penajam mine cash–generating–unit and is tested annually for impairment.

13. Investments in subsidiaries

	Company	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Unquoted equity shares, at cost	68,373	68,373
Less: Allowance for impairment	(12,743)	(12,743)
Net carrying amount	55,630	55,630
Movements in allowance for impairment:		
At beginning and end of the year	12,743	12,743

13. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

The allowance for impairment relates to Tiger Energy Trading Pte Ltd in which the subsidiary's financial position was considered sufficient evidence to trigger the impairment test. Management assessed that the carrying amount was not recoverable. Accordingly, it has been fully impaired.

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries, country of incorporation and principal activities	Effective equity held 2025 %	Effective equity held 2024 %	Cost 2025 US$'000	Cost 2024 US$'000
PT Bahari Cakrawala Sebuku[#b]. Indonesia Investment holding company	100	100	34,310	34,310
PT Bahari Perdana Persada[#b]. Indonesia Investment holding company	100	100	20,000	20,000
PT Bahari Putra Perdana [#b]. Indonesia Investment holding company	100	100	1,022	1,022
Tiger Energy Trading Pte Ltd[#a]. Singapore Trading and marketing of coal	100	100	12,743	12,743
PT Straits Consultancy Services [#b] Indonesia Investment holding company	100	100	298	298
Straits Marine Infrastructure Pte Ltd [#c] Singapore Investment holding company	100	100	*	*
			68,373	68,373

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13. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows (continued):

Name of subsidiaries, place of operations and principal activities	Effective equity held 2025 %	Effective equity held 2024 %
Held through subsidiaries		
PT Bumiborneo Pertiwi Nusantara[#b] Indonesia Investment holding company	100	100
PT Borneo Citrapertiwi Nusantara[#b] Indonesia Investment holding company	100	100
PT Separi Energy[#b] Indonesia Investment holding company	100	100
PT Jembayan Muarabara[#b] Indonesia Coal mining	100	100
PT Kemilau Rindang Abadi[#b] Indonesia Coal mining	100	100
PT Arzara Baraindo Energitama[#b] Indonesia Coal mining	100	100
PT Karbon Mahakam[#b] Indonesia Coal mining	100	100
PT Metalindo Bumi Raya[#b] Indonesia Coal mining	100	100

13. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows (continued):

Name of subsidiaries, place of operations and principal activities	Effective equity held 2025 %	2024 %
Held through subsidiaries (continued)		
PT Mutiara Kapuas[#b] Indonesia Coal mining	100	100
PT Sentika Mitra Persada[#b] Indonesia Coal mining	100	100
PT Rekya Wahana Digdjaya [#b]. Indonesia Investment Holding	100	100
PT Bumi Borneo Metalindo[#b] Indonesia Investment Holding	100	100
PT Tri Tunggal Lestari Bersama[#b]. Indonesia Dormant	100	100

* Denotes less than US$1,000

[#a]. Audited by RSM SG Assurance LLP.
[#b]. Audited by RSM International network firms of which RSM SG Assurance LLP in Singapore is a member.
[#c]. The entity is dormant and exempted from audit by the Act.

14. Other receivables, non–current

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Security deposits[a]	31,908	29,550
Loans to ultimate parent corporation (Note 3D) [b]	174,537	171,381
Loans to intermediate parent corporation (Note 3D) [c]	363,274	293,734
	569,719	494,665

(a) Long term security bonds and deposits are placed with various agencies, which will be settled on completion of certain governmental or legal requirements.

(b) On 20 February 2023, the Group entered into a US$200,000,000 loan facility agreement with the ultimate holding corporation. The non-current loans to the ultimate holding corporation are unsecured and were initially extended at fixed interest rates of 4.0% per annum for United States Dollar ("USD") denominated loans and 6.5% per annum for Indonesia Rupiah ("IDR") denominated loans, with contractual repayment due in February 2028. The loans may be extended at the option of the Group, and the Group expects the loans to remain outstanding until at least 2032.

Upon initial recognition in 2023, the contractual interest rates were below prevailing market borrowing rates of 7.6% to 12.1%. Accordingly, the loan was recognised at fair value, determined by discounting the contractual cash flows using market borrowing rates, resulting in the recognition of a fair value loss on initial recognition.

During 2024, the loan agreement was amended such that the interest rates were revised to reflect prevailing market rates at 180 days SOFR + 1.80% per annum in USD and 180 days JIBOR + 1.80% per annum in IDR. Following the modification, management reassessed the carrying amount of the loans and recognised a reversal of the previously recognised fair value adjustment amounting to US$27,306,000 in profit or loss (Note 5).

14. Other receivables, non–current (continued)

During the reporting year, additional loans amounting to US$3,156,000 (2024: US$44,326,000) were advanced to the ultimate holding corporation under the facility agreement.

(c) On 7 March 2023, the Group entered into loan facility agreements totalling US$700,000,000 with the intermediate holding corporation. The non–current loans to intermediate holding corporation are unsecured, bears interest at the 180 days Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus 1.8% per annum, and are repayable in March 2026. The loans may be extended at the option of the Group and the Group expects that the loans will be extended until at least 2032.

15. Derivative financial instruments

	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Assets – derivatives with positive fair values		
Forward currency exchange contracts (Level 2)	-	77
Cash flow hedges – Commodities swap contracts (Level 2)	789	714
Liabilities – derivatives with negative fair values		
Forward currency exchange contracts (Level 2)	–	(83)
Net balance	789	708

All the derivatives contracts have maturity periods of less than 12 months.

The Company enters into contracts to purchase and sell coal as part of its normal trading operations. These purchase contracts are entered into based on forecast sales requirements and are therefore not considered firm commitments. For purposes of estimating the fair values of the derivative contracts, wherever possible, the company utilises quoted market price and, if not available, estimates from third-party brokers. The brokers' estimates are corroborated with multiple sources and/or other observable market data utilising assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the assets or liabilities, including assumptions about risk and market liquidity.

15. Derivative financial instruments (continued)

	Notional Amount		Maturity date	Fair value	
	2025	2024		2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000		US$'000	US$'000
Assets – derivatives with positive fair values:					
Cash flow hedges - Commodities swap contracts (Level 2)	9,732	4,607	Until June 2026	789	714

16. Inventories

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Run of mine stockpiles	2,470	2,028
Finished product coal	4,780	2,798
Consumables	1,372	1,322
	8,622	6,148

There are no inventories pledged as security for liabilities.

17. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Trade receivables:				
Non–related parties	5,393	13,050	–	–
Less: Loss allowance	(1,021)	(1,027)	–	–
Subtotal	4,372	12,023	–	–
Other receivables:				
Immediate parent corporation (Note 3D)	1	1	1	1
Intermediate parent corporation (Note 3D)	51,945	29,008	331	331
Ultimate parent corporation (Note 3D)	32,000	19,953	1	1
Subsidiaries (Note 3D)	–	–	340,602	324,942
Related companies (Note 3D)	2	2	2	2
Non–related parties	24,521	40,380	64	56
Less: Loss allowance	–	–	(66,329)	(66,329)
Others	–	1,200	–	–
Subtotal	108,469	90,544	274,672	259,004
Total trade and other receivables	112,841	102,567	274,672	259,004

17. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Movements in allowance for impairment are as follows:

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Trade receivable		
At beginning of the year	1,027	1,033
Reversal during the year (Note 5)	(6)	(6)
At end of the year	1,021	1,027

	Company	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Other receivable		
At beginning of the year	66,329	137,970
Reversal during the year	–	(71,641)
At end of the year	66,329	66,329

The allowance for impairment relates to receivables from subsidiary, Tiger Energy Trading Pte Ltd in which the subsidiary's financial position was considered sufficient evidence to trigger the impairment test. Management assessed that the carrying amount was not recoverable. Accordingly, it has been fully impaired.

Trade receivables

The expected credit losses ("ECL") on the above trade receivables is measured using the simplified approach which uses a lifetime ECL allowance approach for all trade receivables recognised from initial recognition of the asset. These assets are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due for measuring the ECL. The allowance matrix is based on the historical observed default rates (over a period ranging from 9 to 24 months) over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward–looking estimates including the impact of the increase in interest rates. At every reporting date the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward–looking estimates are analysed.

17. Trade and other receivables (continued)

The loss allowance for trade receivables was determined as follows:

	Gross amount		ECL rate		Loss allowance	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000	%	%	US$'000	US$'000
Current	4,251	11,892	–	–	–	–
1 to 30 days past due	–	13	–	–	–	–
31 to 60 days past due	–	113	–	–	–	–
61 to 90 days past due	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 90 days past due	1,142	1,032	89	99	(1,021)	(1,027)
	5,393	13,050			(1,021)	(1,027)

Trade receivables due from related parties are regarded as of low credit risk if they have the ability to settle the amount. As at the end of the reporting year, no allowance has been made.

There is no concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables, as there are a large number of customers.

Other receivables

Other receivables at amortised cost shown above are subject to the ECL model under the financial reporting standard on financial instruments. The other receivables at amortised cost and which can be graded as low risk individually are considered to have low credit risk. At the end of the first reporting period a loss allowance is recognised at an amount equal to 12 month ECL because there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

At each subsequent reporting date, an evaluation is made whether there is a significant change in credit risk by comparing the debtor's credit risk at initial recognition (based on the original, unmodified cash flows) with the credit risk at the reporting date (based on the modified cash flows). Adjustment to the loss allowance is made for any increase or decrease in credit risk.

17. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Other receivables due from subsidiaries were unsecured, interest–bearing at the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus 1.1% per annum and was repayable on demand. On 1 July 2024, the Company and its subsidiaries entered into an agreement to revise the interest rate benchmark on the other receivables due from subsidiaries. The other receivables due from subsidiaries bear interest at the 180 days Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus 1.8% per annum, which is determined to be economically equivalent to the previous interest rate.

Other receivables due from intermediate holding corporation and immediate holding corporation are unsecured, interest–free and repayable on demand.

Other receivables are normally with no fixed terms and therefore there is no maturity.

18. Other non-financial assets

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Prepayments	2,898	820	82	18

19. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Not restricted in use	18,088	49,728	577	456

The interest earning balances are not material.

19. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

19A. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

		Cash flow		Non–cash changes			
2025	At beginning of the year	Proceeds from borrowings	Principal and interest payments	Addition during the year	Interest expense	Foreign exchange movement	At end of the year
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Lease liabilities	952	–	(699)	99	65	(9)	408
Bank borrowings	26,758	6,697	(33,634)	–	–	179	–
Total liabilities from financing activities	27,710	6,697	(34,333)	99	65	170	408
2024							
Lease liabilities	1,547	–	(653)	–	117	(59)	952
Bank borrowings	44,533	106,146	(122,381)	–	–	(1,540)	26,758
Total liabilities from financing activities	46,080	106,146	(123,034)	–	117	(1,599)	27,710

20. Share capital

	Group and Company	
	Number of shares issued	Share capital
		US$'000
Ordinary shares of no par value:		
Balance as at beginning and end of the year	1,137,052,220	328,481

20. Share capital (continued)

Group and Company	Number of shares issued		Amount	
	Issued share capital	Treasury shares	Share capital	Treasury shares
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Balance as at beginning and end of the year	1,137,052,220	(7,908,101)	328,767	(286)

The ordinary shares of no par value are fully paid, carry one vote each and have no right to fixed income. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Capital management:

The objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for owners and benefits for other stakeholders, and to provide an adequate return to owners by pricing the sales commensurately with the level of risk. Management sets the amount of capital to meet its requirements and the risk taken. There were no changes in the approach to capital management during the reporting year. Management manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it where necessary or possible in the light of changes in conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, management may adjust the amount of dividends paid to owners, return capital to owners, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt. Adjusted capital comprises all components of equity (that is, share capital and reserves) less other amounts recognised in the statement of equity relating to cash flow hedges, and some forms of subordinated debt, if any.

The Group's borrowings are secured by specific assets. The debt-to-adjusted capital ratio may not provide a meaningful indicator of the risk of borrowings.

21. Other reserves

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Share based compensation reserve (Note 21A)	–	8,403	–	8,403
Capital reserve (Note 21B)	(13,526)	(13,526)	–	–
General reserve (Note 21C)	329	329	–	–
Merger reserve (Note 21D)	(7,752)	(7,752)	–	–
Hedging reserve (Note 21E)	655	592	–	–
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Note 21F)	485	632	–	–
	(19,809)	(11,322)	–	8,403

Other reserves are non-distributable.

21A. Share based compensation reserve

	Group and Company	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
At beginning of the year	8,403	8,403
Transfer to retained earnings	(8,403)	–
At end of the year	–	8,403

Share–based compensation reserve relates to share–based payment benefits that were provided to employees via the Executive Share Acquisition Plan and Employee Share Option Plan. Both plans were terminated in 2014.

21. Other reserves (continued)

21B. Capital reserve

In January 2005, the Group acquired the remaining 20% equity interest of PT Bahari Cakrawala Sebuku ("PT BCS") for a consideration of US$15,821,000. The acquisition consideration was satisfied by the allotment and issuance of 6,145,537 shares of S$1 each at a premium of S$3.18 per share. This reserve of US$13,526,000 represents the difference between the value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the 20% non–controlling interest in PT BCS prior to 2006 and the amount that these non–controlling interests were recognised in the financial statements.

21C. General reserve

	Group and Company	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
At beginning of the year	329	329

The revised Indonesian Limited Company Law No. 40/2007 dated 16 August 2007 requires Indonesian companies to set up a general reserve amounting to 20% of the company's issued and paid up share capital. This reserve has been created in respect of the Group's Indonesian subsidiaries.

21D. Merger reserve

Merger reserve arising from the accounting for a restructuring exercise in prior years representing the excess of cash consideration paid over the subsidiaries' capital acquired using the pooling of interest method.

21. Other reserves (continued)

21E. Hedging reserve

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
At the beginning of the year	592	–
Cash flow hedge gain	75	714
Deferred tax thereon	(12)	(122)
At the end of the year	655	592

The hedging reserve accumulates after tax gains and losses on cash flow hedges.

21F. Remeasurement of defined benefits plan

The reserve represents cumulative actuarial gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of the Group's defined benefit plans. During FY2025, the reserve decreased by US$63,000 due to the remeasurement of defined benefit obligations based on updated actuarial assumptions. These remeasurements are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2025

22. Lease liabilities

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Non–current	53	290	-	97
Current	355	662	119	161
	408	952	119	258

Total cash outflow for leases are shown in the statement of cash flows. There were no future cash outflows to which the lessee is potentially exposed that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities above. As at end of the reporting year, there were no commitments on leases which had not yet commenced.

23. Provisions

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Non–current				
Employee benefits (Note 23A)	2,010	1,849	–	–
Rehabilitation and dismantling (Note 23B)	15,004	13,494	–	–
	17,014	15,343	–	–
Current:				
Employee benefits (Note 23A)	1,025	1,405	193	314
Rehabilitation and dismantling (Note 23B)	6,536	5,506	–	–
	7,561	6,911	193	314
Total	24,575	22,254	193	314

23A. Employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits represents the amounts provided for in respect of defined benefit plans required by certain jurisdictions the Group operates in. The Group is required to pay these benefits on termination of employment, whether the termination was voluntary or not. The current portion represents obligations expected to be settled within 12 months from the balance sheet date, while the non-current portion represents obligations that are not expected to be settled within 12 months.

23B. Rehabilitation and dismantling

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
At the beginning of the year	19,000	18,956
Unwinding of discount and effect of change in discount rates	2,540	44
At the end of the year	21,540	19,000

Provision for rehabilitation and dismantling represents the expected cost to dismantle and remove or restore and rehabilitate properties and mining pits which the Group utilises. This provision represents the best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. The provision comprises both current and non-current portions, determined based on the expected timing of settlement of the obligation. The current portion relates to expenditures expected to be incurred within 12 months from the balance sheet date, while the non-current portion relates to obligations expected to be settled beyond 12 months.

24. Trade and other payables, current

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Trade payables	69,263	76,301	–	–
Other payables				
– Subsidiary (Note 3D)	–	–	1	1
– Non–related parties	2,630	3,968	644	876
Accrued expenses	18,532	30,073	5	44
Contract liabilities	87,282	–	–	–
Dividend payable	245	233	245	233
Other payables - subtotal	108,689	34,274	895	1,154
Total trade and other payables	177,952	110,575	895	1,154
Presented as:				
Current liabilities	106,653	110,575	895	1,154
Non-current liabilities	71,299	–	–	–
	177,952	110,575	895	1,154

Contract liabilities

The Group received advance consideration under a coal offtake agreement and a strategic mining services agreement, which is recognised as a contract liability as the related goods and services have not yet been delivered.

During the financial year, the Group received a deposit of Rp782.5 billion (equivalent to US$46.8 million) under a coal offtake agreement. The deposit will be settled through future coal deliveries in accordance with the agreed shipment schedule or refunded in accordance with the terms of the agreement. As at 31 December 2025, the outstanding deposit amounted to Rp214.4 billion (equivalent to US$12.8 million).

24. Trade and other payables, current (continued)

The Group also received a deposit of Rp1.7 trillion (equivalent to US$101.4 million) under a strategic mining services agreement in advance of the commencement of mining and coal hauling services. As at 31 December 2025, the services had not commenced and the outstanding deposit amounted to Rp1.2 trillion (equivalent to US$74.5 million).

The contract liabilities will be recognised as revenue when the related coal deliveries and mining and coal hauling services are performed.

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
At the beginning of the year	–	–
Additions	87,282	–
At the end of the year	87,282	–

Management expects that the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations as at 31 December 2025 may be recognised as revenue in the next reporting periods as follows:

	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Expected to be recognised within 1 year	15,983	–
Expected to be recognised after 1 year	71,299	–
At the end of the year	87,282	–

25. Borrowings

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Bank borrowings	–	26,758

The bank borrowings bear interest at a weighted average fixed rate of 1.18% per annum and had been fully repaid in May 2025. The bank borrowings were secured against cash held in Devisa Hasil Ekspor ("DHE") bank accounts of the Group. The amount has been fully repaid during the year.

26. Capital commitments

Capital expenditures contracted for at the balance sheet date but not recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Property, plant and equipment	152	524

27. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information

27A. Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table categorises the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the reporting year:

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortised cost	668,740	617,410	275,249	259,460
Financial assets at FVTPL	789	791	–	–
	669,529	618,201	275,249	259,460
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	178,360	138,285	1,014	1,412
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	–	83	-	–
	178,360	138,368	1,014	1,412

Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

27B. Financial risk management

The main purpose for holding or issuing financial instruments is to raise and manage the finances for the entity's operating, investing and financing activities. There are exposures to the financial risks on the financial instruments such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk comprising interest rate, currency risk and price risk exposures. Management has certain procedures for the management of financial risks. These are not documented in formal written documents. However, the following guidelines are followed: All financial risk management activities are carried out and monitored by senior management staff. All financial risk management activities are carried out following acceptable market practices including such activities to minimise interest rate, currency, credit and market risks for most kinds of transactions; and to maximise the use of "natural hedge" favouring as much as possible the natural off–setting of sales.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2025

27. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information (continued)

27B. Financial risk management (continued)

There have been no changes to the exposures to risk; the objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk

With regard to derivatives, the policies include the following:

(i) The management documents carefully all derivatives including the relationship between then and the hedged items at inception and throughout their life.

(ii) Ineffectiveness is recognised in profit or loss as soon as it arises.

(iii) Effectiveness is assessed at the inception of the hedge and at each end of the reporting year ensuring that the criteria in the financial reporting standard on financial instruments are met.

(iv) Only financial institutions with acceptable credit ratings are used as counterparties for derivatives.

27C. Fair value of financial instruments

The analyses of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements. These include the significant financial instruments stated at amortised cost and at fair value in the balance sheet. The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short–term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

27D. Credit risk on financial assets

Financial assets subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counterparties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner arise principally from cash balances with banks, receivables and other financial assets.

27. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information (continued)

27D. Credit risk on financial assets (continued)

The general approach in the financial reporting standard on financial instruments is applied to measure expected credit losses ("ECL") allowance on financial assets measured at amortised cost. On initial recognition, a loss allowance is recorded equal to the 12 month ECL unless the assets are considered credit impaired. The ECL allowance for debt assets is recognised at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. However, for trade receivables that do not contain a material financing component or when the reporting entity applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a material financing component, the simplified approach in calculating ECL is applied.

Under the simplified approach, the loss allowance is recognised at an amount equal to lifetime ECL at each reporting date using historical loss rates for the respective risk categories and incorporating forward–looking estimates. Lifetime ECL may be estimated individually or collectively.

For the credit risk on the financial assets an ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of the debtors and any loss is recognised in profit or loss. Reviews and assessments of credit exposures in excess of designated limits are made. Renewals and reviews of credits limits are subject to the same review process.

Note 19 discloses the cash balances. There was no identified impairment loss.

27E. Liquidity risk – financial liabilities maturity analysis

Liquidity risk refers to the difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. It is expected that all the liabilities will be settled at their contractual maturity.

The following table analyses financial liabilities at end of reporting year by remaining contractual maturity (contractual and undiscounted cash flows):

27. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information (continued)

27E. Liquidity risk – financial liabilities maturity analysis (continued)

Group	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
2025				
Lease liabilities	(355)	(53)	–	(408)
Trade and other payables	(106,653)	(71,299)	–	(177,952)
	(107,008)	(71,352)	–	(178,360)
2024				
Lease liabilities	(662)	(290)	–	(952)
Other financial liabilities	(26,758)	–	–	(26,758)
Derivative financial liabilities	(83)	–	–	(83)
Trade and other payables	(110,575)	–	–	(110,575)
	(138,078)	(290)	–	(138,368)

	Less than 1 year	
	2025	2024
Company	US$'000	US$'000
Trade and other payables	895	1,154

The above amounts disclosed in the maturity analysis are the contractual and undiscounted cash flows and such undiscounted cash flows differ from the amounts included in the statements of financial position. When the counterparty has a choice of when an amount is paid, the liability is included on the basis of the earliest date on which it can be required to pay.

The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is approximately 30 to 120 days (2023: 30 to 120 days). The other payables are with short–term durations. The classification of the financial assets is shown in the statements of financial position as they may be available to meet liquidity needs and no further analysis is deemed necessary.

27. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information (continued)

27F. Interest rate risk

The following table analyses the breakdown of the material financial instruments by type of interest rate:

	Group	
	2025	2024
	US$'000	US$'000
Financial liabilities:		
Floating rates	-	26,758
Financial liabilities:		
Floating rates	537,811	465,115
Sensitivity analysis:		
A hypothetical variation in interest rates by 100 basis points with all other variables held constant would have an increase in pre–tax profit for the year by the following amounts:		
Financial liabilities with floating interest rates	–	268
Financial assets with floating interest rates	5,378	4,651

Interest rate risk arises on interest–bearing financial instruments.

The floating rate debt assets are with interest rates that are re–set regular intervals. The interest rates are disclosed in the respective notes.

The analysis has been performed for floating interest rates over a year for financial instruments. The impact of a change in interest rates on floating interest rate financial instruments has been assessed in terms of changing of their cash flows and therefore in terms of the impact on profit or loss. The hypothetical changes in basis points are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

27. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information (continued)

27G. Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency that is a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured. Currency risk does not arise from financial instruments that are non–monetary items or from financial instruments denominated in the functional currency as defined in the financial reporting standard on financial instruments.

Analysis of amounts denominated in non–functional currency:

Group	Indonesia Rupiah
	US$'000
2025	
Financial assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	14,141
Trade and other receivables	202,069
Total financial assets	216,210
Financial liabilities:	
Trade and other payables	(170,776)
Lease liabilities	(289)
Total financial liabilities	(171,065)
Total financial assets / (liabilities) at end of the year	45,145

27. Financial instruments: information on financial risks and other explanatory information (continued)

27G. Foreign currency risk (continued)

Group	Indonesia Rupiah
	US$'000
2024	
Financial assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	3,060
Trade and other receivables	149,497
Total financial assets	152,557
Financial liabilities:	
Trade and other payables	(92,580)
Lease liabilities	(694)
Total financial liabilities	(93,274)
Total financial assets / (liabilities) at end of the year	59,283

If the IDR change against the USD by 5% (2024: 2%) respectively with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the Group's profit after tax for the reporting year would be US$1,874,000 lower/higher (2024: US$984,000 higher/ lower) as a result of currency translation gains/losses on the IDR–denominated financial instruments.

The net impact of the currency risk from SGD-denominated financial instruments at the Group and Company is considered not material.

28. Significant laws and regulations that may have an impact on the Group

The Group operates predominantly in Indonesia and is subject to laws and regulations applicable to its mining-related activities. Management is of the view that the Group is in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations and continues to monitor regulatory developments that may affect the Group's operations and financial position.

29. Changes and adoption of financial reporting standards

For the current reporting year the ASC issued certain new or revised financial reporting standards. None had material impact on the Group.

30. New or amended standards in issue but not yet effective

The ASC issued certain new or revised financial reporting standards for the future reporting years. The transfer to the applicable new or revised standards from the effective dates is not expected to result in material modification of the measurement methods or the presentation in the financial statements for the following reporting year from the known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that application of the new or revised standards may have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application. Those applicable to the reporting entity for future reporting years are listed below.

FRS No.	Title	Effective date for periods beginning on or after
FRS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (amendment) Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
FRS 109 and 107	Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments	1 January 2026
FRS 118	Presentation and disclosures in financial statements	1 January 2027
FRS 119	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
FRS 110 and FRS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between and Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined

FRS 118 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements replaces FRS 1. The new version includes (a) revised presentation of specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss; (b) new disclosures on management–defined performance measures in the notes to the financial statements; and (c) improved disclosures of aggregation and disaggregation of balances.

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SAKARI RESOURCES LIMITED

(Company Registration Number: 199504024R)
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of **SAKARI RESOURCES LIMITED** ("**the Company**") will be held at Courtyard by Marriot Singapore Novena, 99 Irrawaddy Road, Level 22, The Courtyard Room, Singapore 329568 on Friday, 28 August 2026 at 3:00 p.m. for the following purposes:

AS ORDINARY BUSINESS

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions as Ordinary Resolutions, with or without any modifications:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Statement and the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 together with the Auditors' Report thereon.

(Resolution 1)

2. To re-elect the following Directors retiring pursuant to Regulation 94 of the Company's Constitution:

   2.1 Mr Henry Yusuf **(Resolution 2)**

   2.2 Mr Wong Michael **(Resolution 3)**

3. To approve the payment of directors' fees of up to S$200,000.00 payable by the Company for the financial year ending 31 December 2026 (2025: S$200,000.00).

(Resolution 4)

4. To re-appoint Messrs RSM SG Assurance LLP as the Auditors of the Company to hold office until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting and to authorise the Directors of the Company to fix their remuneration.

(Resolution 5)

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

5. To transact any other ordinary business that may be properly transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

By Order of the Board

Seow Han Chiang Winston
Company Secretary

Date: 13 August 2026

Notes:

1. A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting (the "Meeting") is entitled to appoint one (1) or two (2) proxies to attend and vote in his/her stead. A proxy need not be a Member of the Company.

2. The instrument appointing a proxy must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company at 101 Thomson Road, #10-05, United Square, Singapore 307591 not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Meeting.

3. Printed copies of the Notice of AGM, the Proxy Form (as defined herein) and the Request Form (to request for printed copy of the Annual Report) have been despatched to Shareholders on the date hereof and can be accessed at the Company's website at https://www.sakariresources.com/investor-relations/news-media/

4. The Annual Report has been published and is available for download or online viewing by the Members at the Company's website at https://www.sakariresources.com/investor-relations/news-media/. Printed copies of the Annual Report will not be sent to the Members unless requested by the Members via the submission of the Request Form. Members who wish to receive a printed copy of the Annual Report are required to complete the Request Form and return it to the Company by Thursday, 20 August 2026 at 3:00 p.m. by post to the Registered Office of the Company at 101 Thomson Road, #10-05, United Square, Singapore 307591; or if by email enclosing a clear scanned completed and signed Request Form, be received by company.secretary@sakariresources.com

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