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1H 2024 Financial Results Presentation

Authorised for lodgement by the Board of Yancoal Australia

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Yancoal Australia

1H 2024 Financial Results

19 August 2024



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Financial Results Highlights

7.0 TRIFR rate remains below weighted industry average.

**\$3.14 billion Revenue,
\$990 million Operating EBITDA (32% margin).**

**27.9Mt ROM production (100%),
21.6Mt Saleable production (100%),
17.0Mt Saleable production (attrib.).**

**\$420 million Profit after Tax,
\$0.32 earnings per share.**

**A\$176/tonne Average Realised Price,
from A\$156/tonne thermal and A\$319/tonne met.**

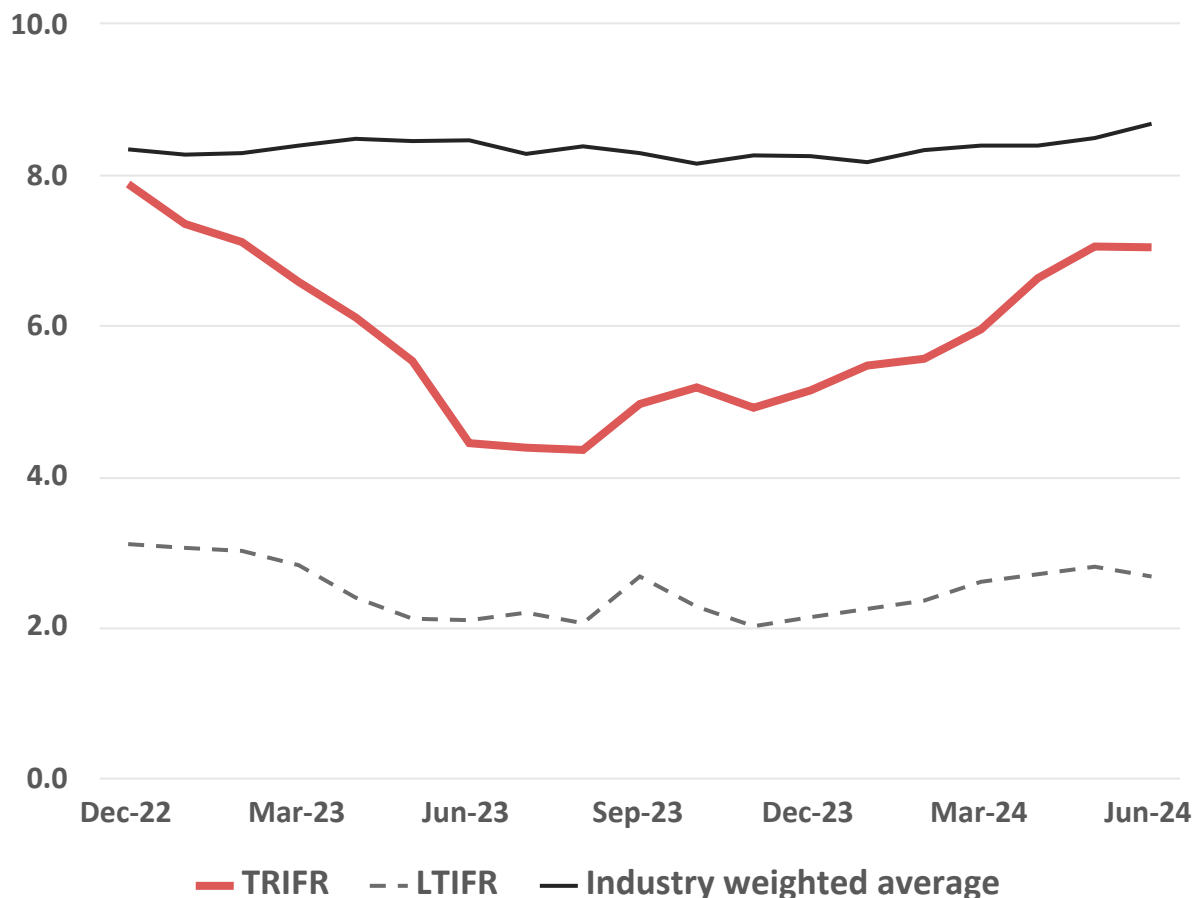
**\$851 million net cash from operating activities,
\$429 million of dividends paid during the period.**

**\$101/t Cash operating costs, and
\$15/t Royalty, for a
\$60/t Implied cash operating margin.**

**\$1.55 billion of cash (30 Jun 2024),
No interest-bearing loans.**

Safety Performance

Yancoal 12mth rolling TRIFR and LTIFR



- The 12-month rolling Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate was 7.0 at the end of 2Q 2024, an increase from the 5.1 rate at the end of 4Q 2023.
- Whilst still below the comparable industry weighted average of 8.7, we are committed to driving down our TRIFR through re-invigoration of the programs that delivered the improvement in 2023.
- The relatively stable Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate indicates incidents occurring over the past six months were not overly injurious.

We aim to return to 1H 2023 performance

TRIFR = Total Recordable Injury Frequency rate, and LTIFR = Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate. Attributable TRIFR includes Moolarben, Mount Thorley Warkworth, Stratford Duralie, Yarrabee, Ashton and Corporate; it excludes Joint venture operated Middlemount and Hunter Valley Operations. Prior periods may be revised for reclassification of past events. The industry weighted average combines proportional components from the relevant New South Wales and Queensland industry averages



- In April 2024, the Group published its first Sustainability Report that integrates “Environment, Social & Governance” information with revised sustainability disclosure.
- Yancoal has commenced the development of systems and processes in preparation for increased disclosure requirements under Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards and jurisdictional requirements for the HKEX and ASX.
- The 2023 Sustainability Report is available on the [Company’s website](#).

Founded on shared values, focused on our future

Operational Performance

Operating factors	1H 2024	1H 2023	Change	Observations
ROM coal production, (Mt)	27.9	26.0	7%	Production uplift reaffirms effectiveness of the recovery program.
Saleable coal production, (Mt)	21.6	18.6	16%	
Attributable coal production, (Mt) *	17.0	14.4	18%	
Thermal coal sales, (Mt)	14.9	12.0	24%	Increase in thermal sales as product mix continually optimised to best meet market conditions.
Metallurgical coal sales, (Mt)	2.0	2.4	(17)%	
Attributable sales, (Mt) **	16.9	14.4	17%	
Thermal coal avg sales price, (A\$/t)	156	256	(39)%	Realised coal prices remain sound, after indices settled into a range following supply-side recovery.
Metallurgical coal avg sales price, (A\$/t)	319	389	(18)%	
Average realised sales price, (A\$/t) ^	176	278	(37)%	
Cash operating costs, (A\$/t) #	101	109	(7)%	Full year cash costs should reduce on increased second half production.

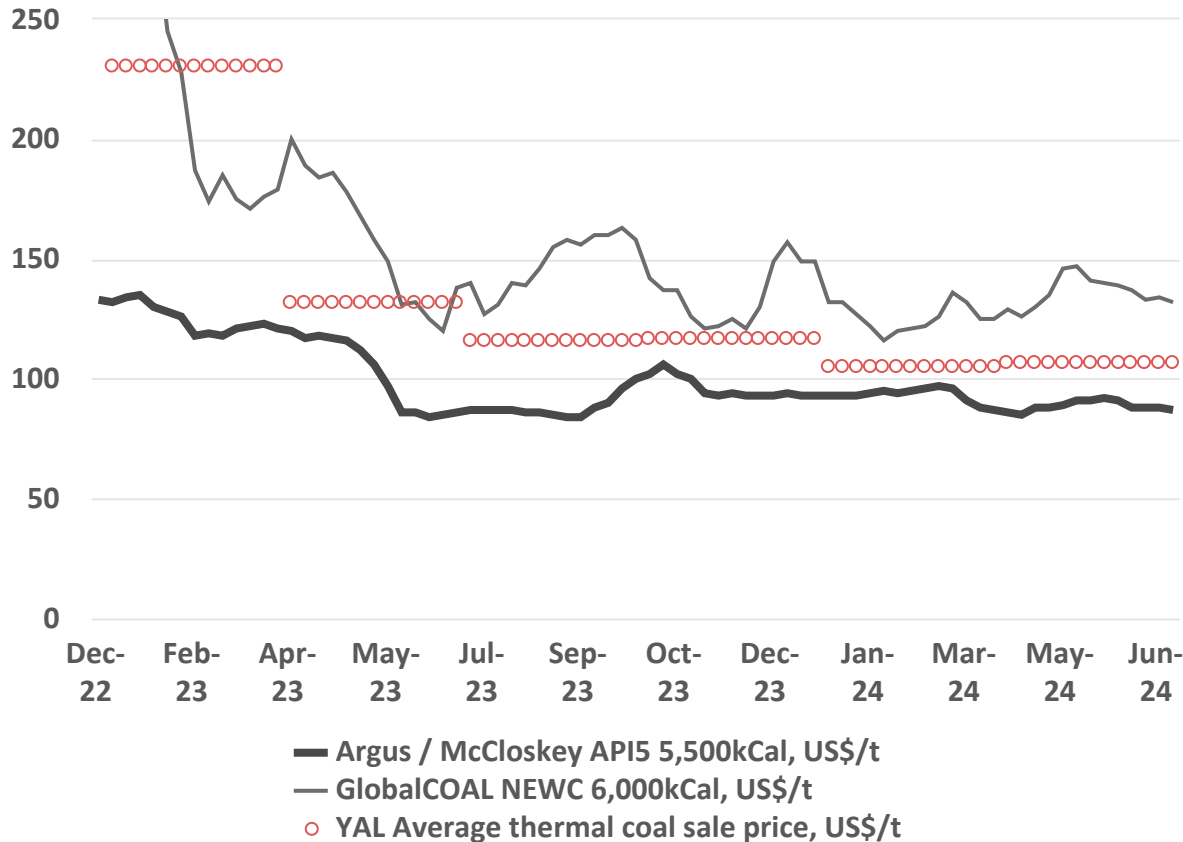
Production profile skewed to 2H in 2024

* Attributable coal production includes Moolarben (95%), Mount Thorley Warkworth (83.6% from 1-Feb-2024, 82.9% prior); Hunter Valley Operations (51%); Stratford Duralie (100%), Yarrabee (100%), Ashton (100%) and excludes joint venture operated Middlemount.

** Sales volumes of attributable coal production, excluding purchased coal volumes.

^ Restated from 2Q Production Report for provisional pricing elements post the 2Q period. # Calculated per attributable saleable product tonne

Thermal coal indices & Yancoal's average thermal coal sale price*

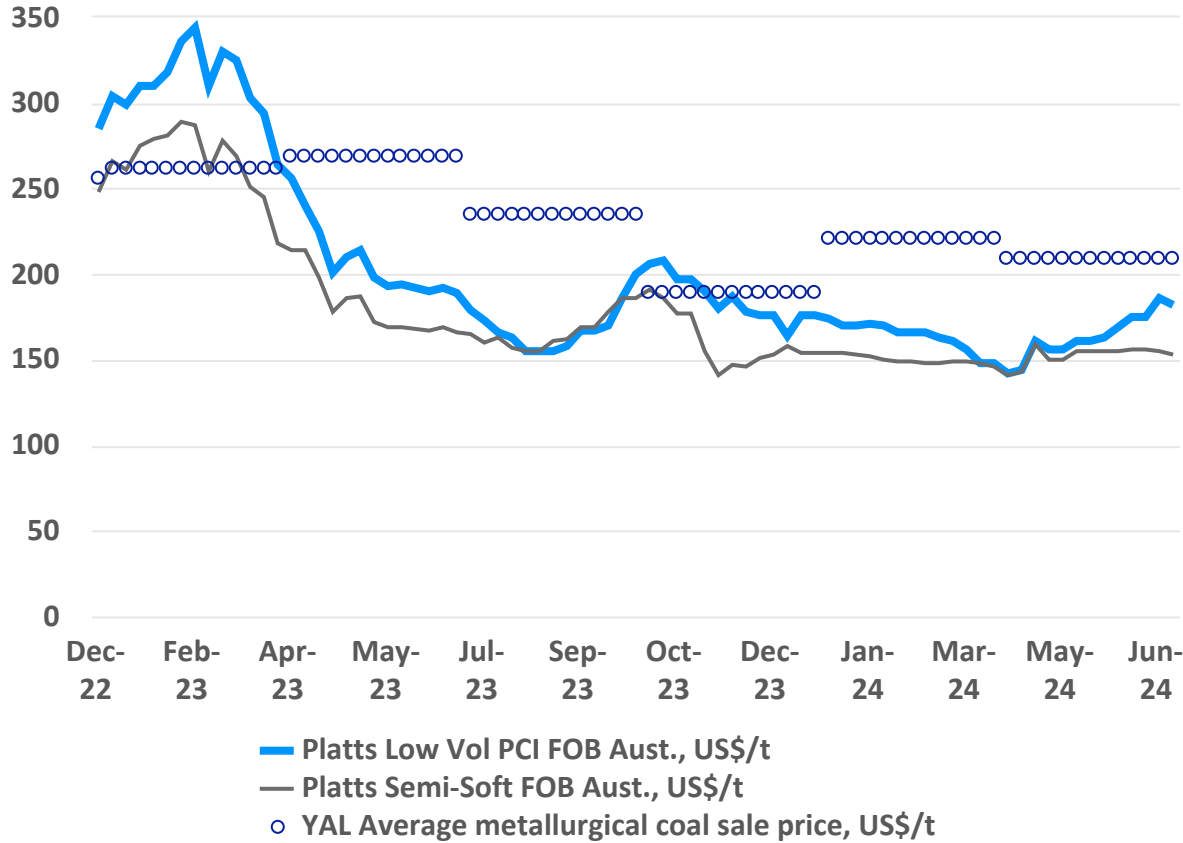


- Thermal coal markets appeared balanced during the period, with relatively high end-user stockpiles in Japan and South Korea countering good demand levels.
- China sourced additional imports before rainfall increased bolstering hydro power generation.
- Indian demand continued to rise on residential and industrial power requirements, as it waits for the seasonal uplift in hydro generation.
- Compared to last year Australian exports increased 12% in the first six months of the year.

Thermal indices responding to short-term drivers and sentiment

* Average sale price is the average price in AUD for each period converted to USD at the average AUD:USD exchange for the period

Metallurgical coal indices & Yancoal's average met. coal sale price*

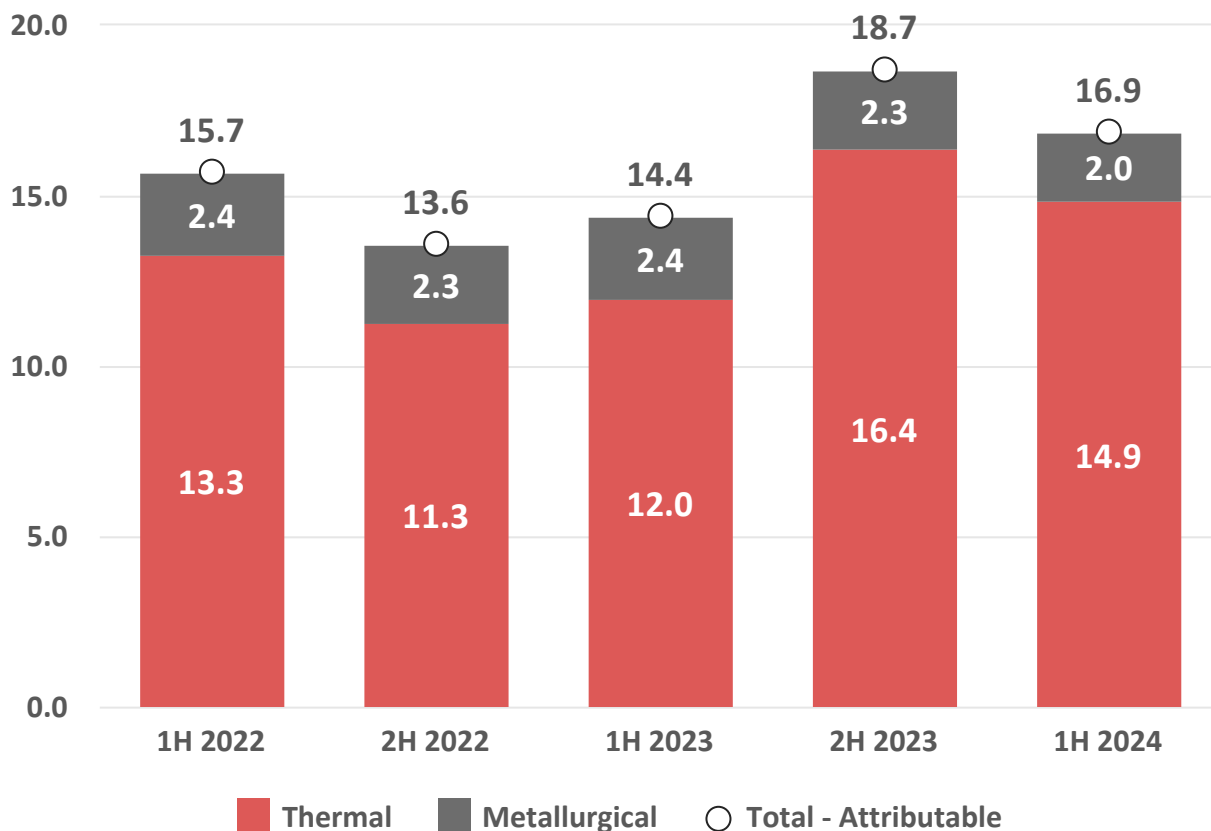


- In the metallurgical coal markets, reduced supply was countered by the reduced demand typically observed during the northern hemisphere summer.
- India had been a positive driver, but demand was lower during the second quarter; it may pick-up after the election cycle and monsoon season both conclude.
- Japanese imports of metallurgical coal weakened as automotive industry activity softened and demand from China was also lower despite good sentiment and stimulus factors.

Yancoal's metallurgical sales were 12% by volume, but 22% of coal revenue

* Average sale price is the average price in AUD for each period converted to USD at the average AUD:USD exchange for the period

Attributable sales volume*
(million tonnes)

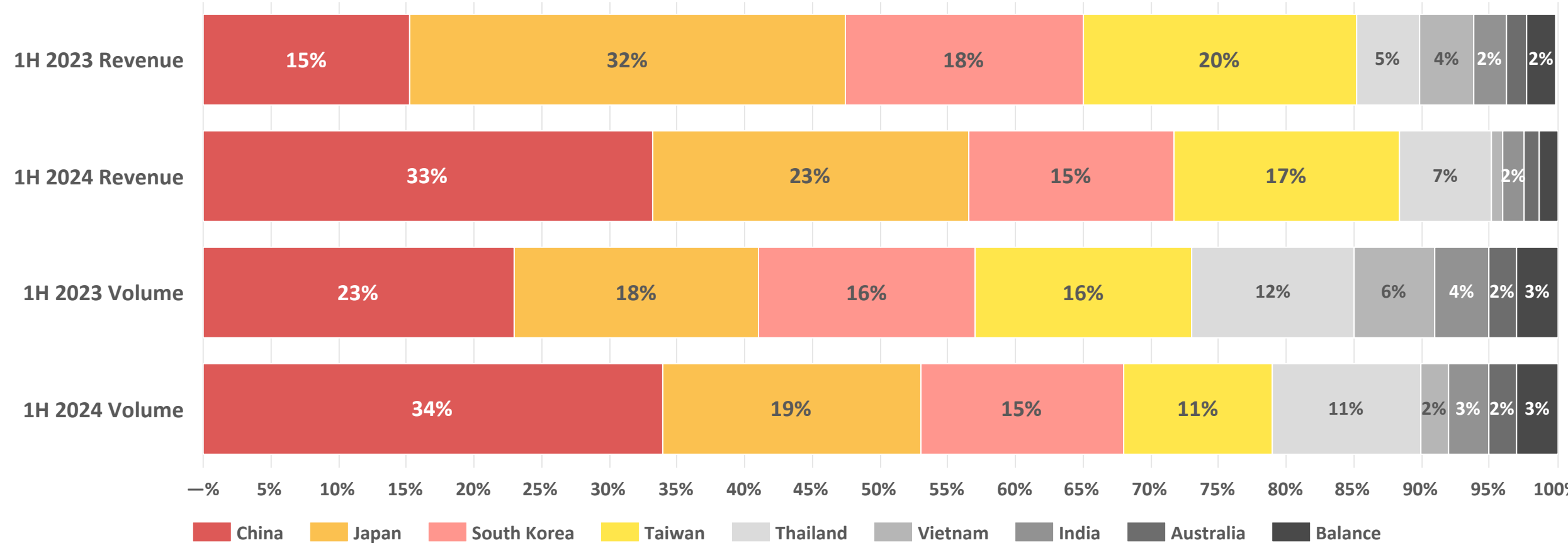


- Responded to market conditions in 1H 2024 and prioritised thermal coal production.
- Regional supply adjusted to further sanctions on Russian exports but were not overly affected.
- China is the primary destination for our higher ash thermal coal product.
- Contrasting product volume splits and revenue contribution splits by market are a result of different coal products being exported to different destinations.

Stable product mix reflects mine quality

* Excludes purchased coal tonnage. Excludes Middlemount (equity-accounted).

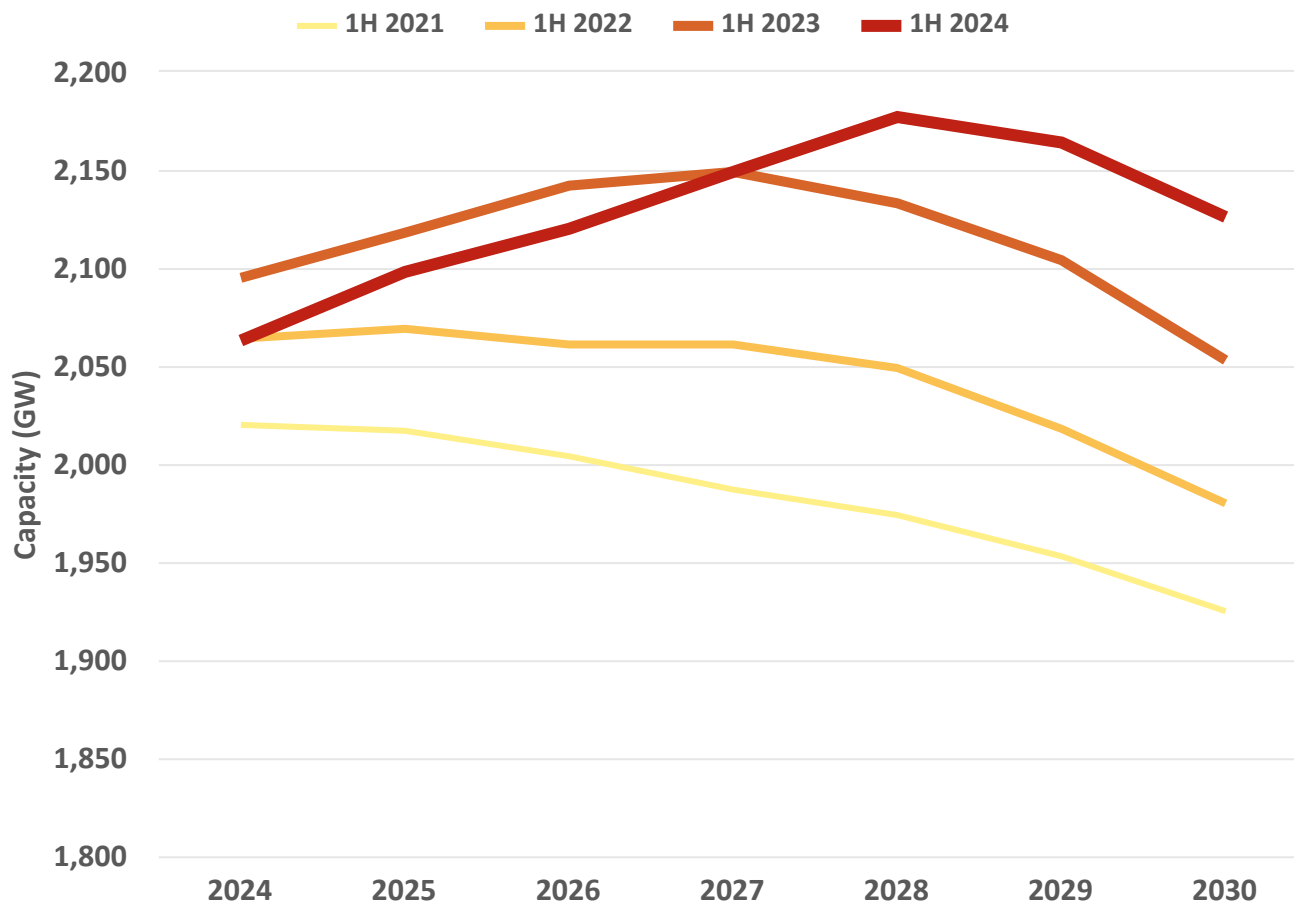
Sales Volume and Revenue Split



Yancoal product suited to customers in China and North East Asia

Sales Revenue split and Sales volume split have some tracking differences but are broadly comparable. Volume by final destination is an internal assessment determined by Yancoal (on a 100% basis, excludes HVO, includes Middlemount and Cameby Downs), while revenue split is from the financial accounts.

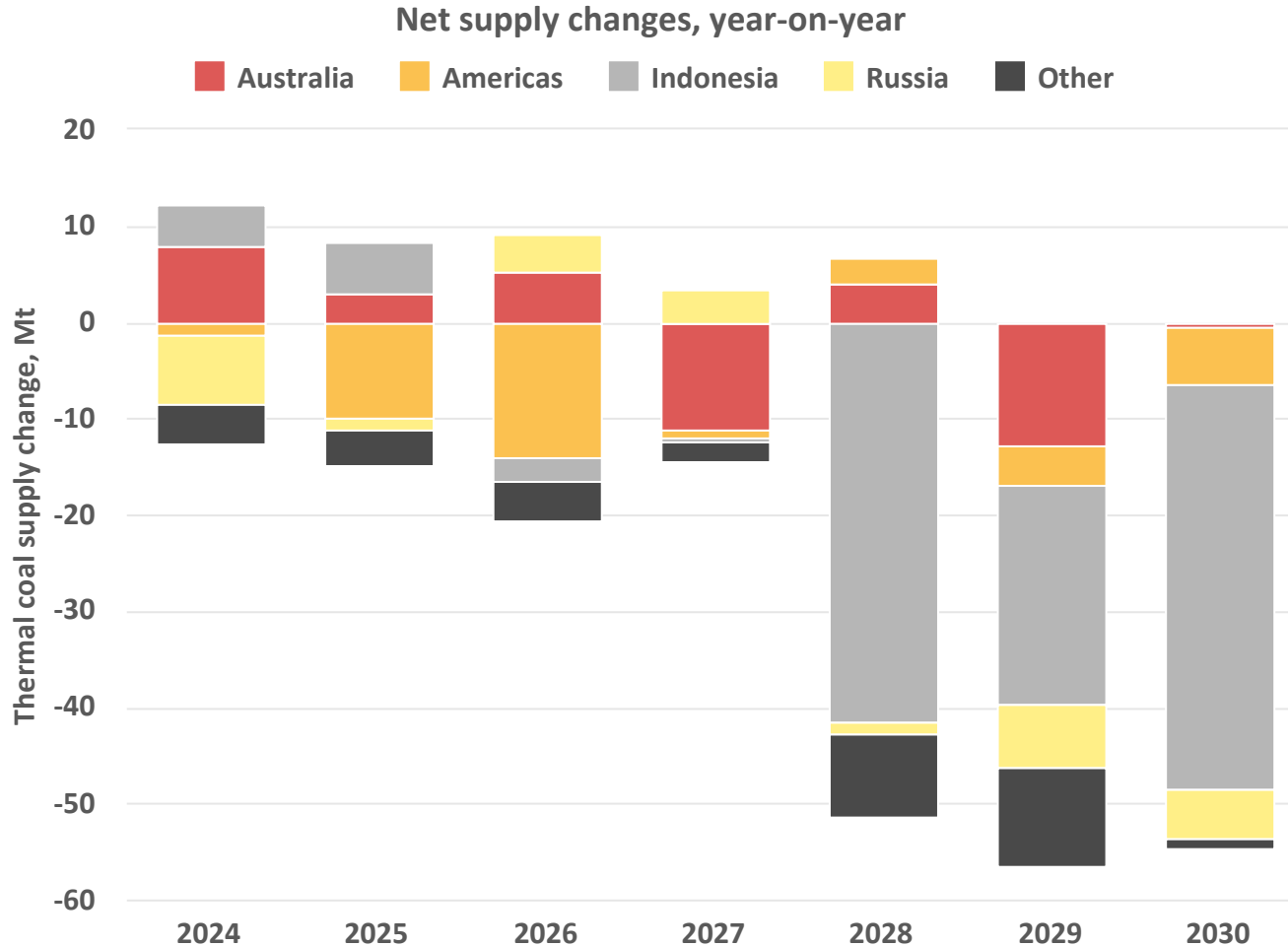
WoodMackenzie historical coal generation capacity forecasts



- Analyst forecasts for global coal-fired power capacity generation continue to be revised in response to strong electricity demand.
- Delayed asset retirement in combination with new builds is lifting and extending coal fired power generation.
- Peak coal quantity is revised up whilst peak timing is delayed.

Peak coal demand projection pushed out repeatedly in recent years

Thermal Coal Market Supply Elements

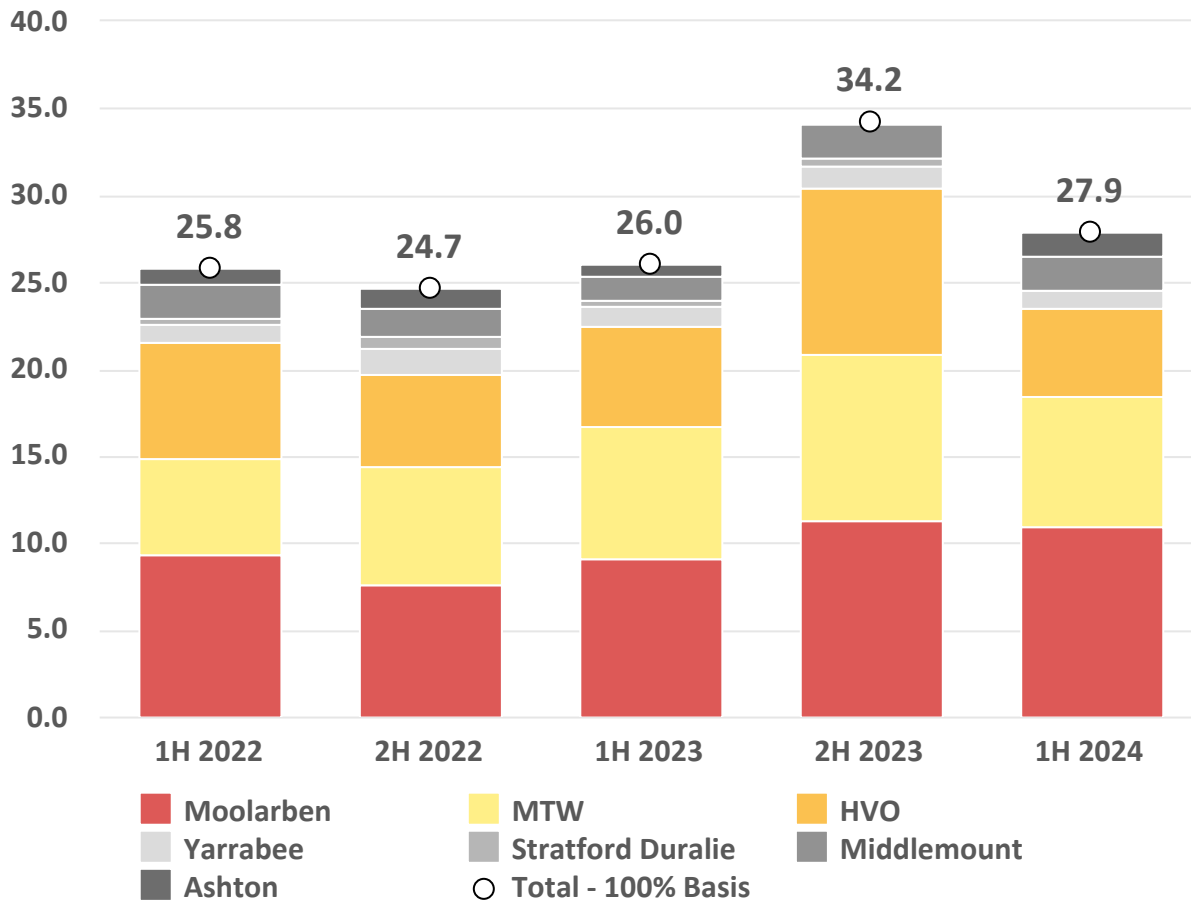


- Generation capacity peak potentially aligns with forecast supply decline in late 2020's.
- Years of regulatory permitting and finance restrictions contribute to acceleration of reserve exhaustion in the coming years.
- Outlook for Indonesian supply decline reflects reserve depletion and customer requirements for higher energy thermal coal in the future.
- Australia's relative market share forecast to rise, as a result of product quality and certainty of supply.

Constraint on new mine development and supply depletion becoming apparent

ROM Coal Production

ROM Production by Asset (100% basis)*, million tonnes



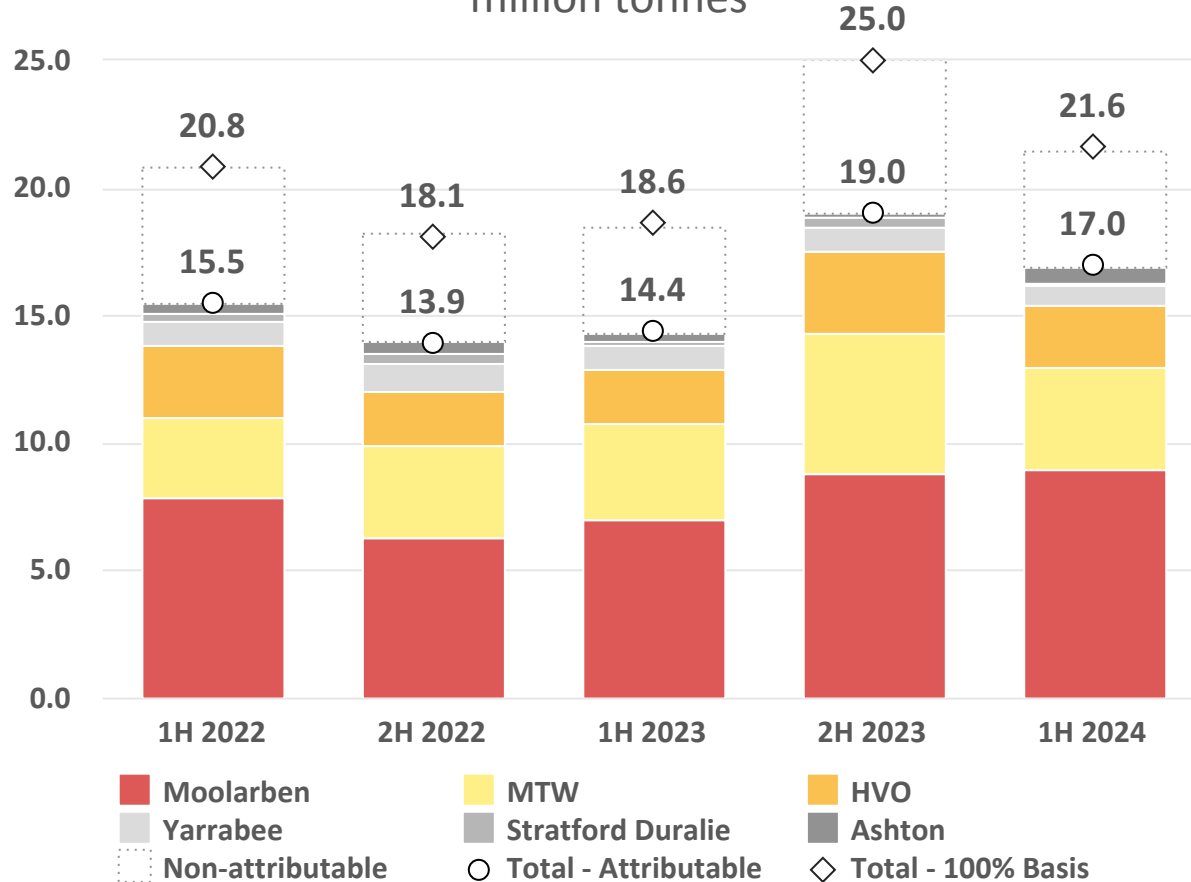
- Total ROM mined (100% basis) was 27.9Mt, an increase of 7% from 1H 2023.
- After investing in additional water storage capacity, the mines are now better placed to face both dry and wet conditions in the future. However, the mines still curtail activity during rainfall events to ensure site safety and avoid asset damage.
- Moolarben and MTW offset some of the impact by adjusting the mining schedules. HVO faced additional challenges with blasting and equipment availability affecting its recovery.

Three large open-cut mines drive our mining volumes

* Ashton volumes include the other Watagan volumes for the periods prior to 17 December 2020.

Saleable Coal Production

Attributable Saleable Production by Asset*,
million tonnes

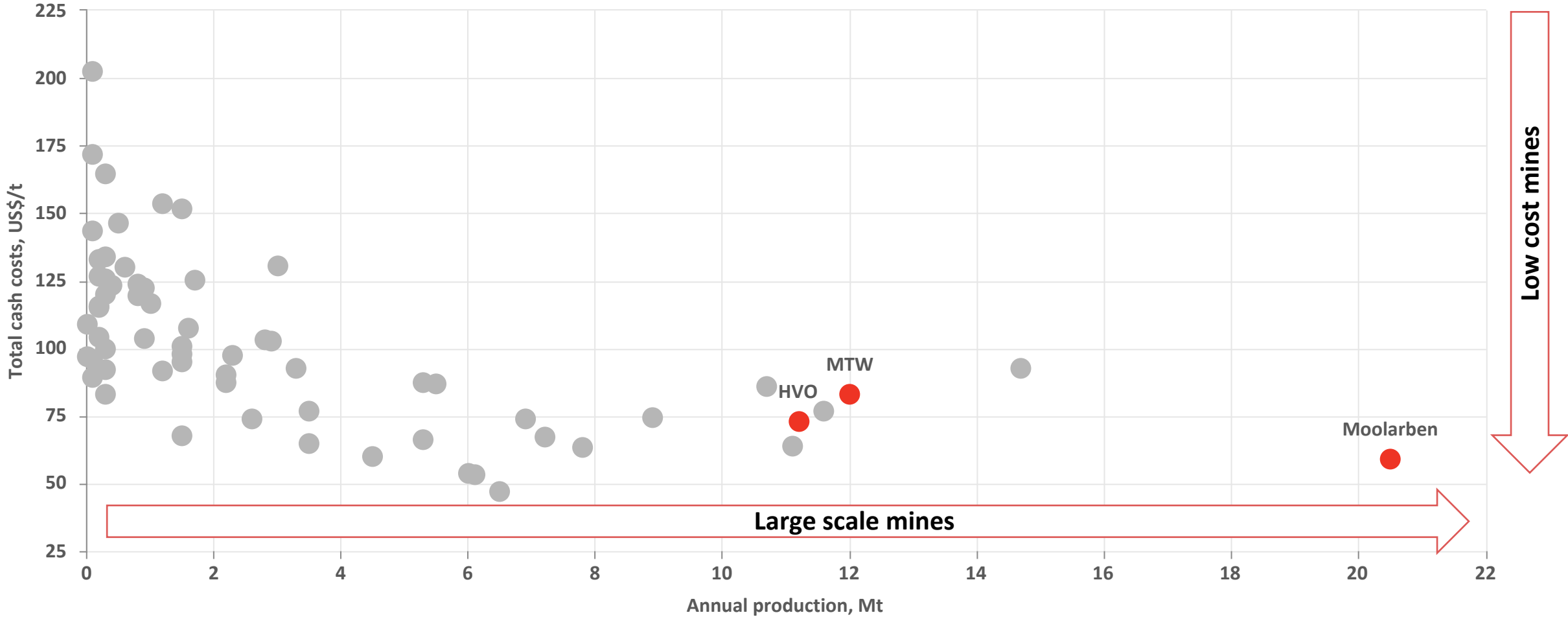


- Attributable saleable coal production, increased 18% compared to 1H 2023.
- The 2023 quarter-by-quarter profile was 5.9Mt, 8.5Mt, 9.3Mt and 9.7Mt. To date in 2024 it was 8.8Mt and 8.2Mt, and like last year we are aiming for a 2H uplift.
- Production resumed at Ashton in January 2024 after the water inflow in late June 2023 was fully addressed.
- Coal extraction ceased at Stratford late in the June quarter.

Aiming for a 2H 2023 style performance in 2H 2024

* Attributable figures include: Mount Thorley Warkworth (83.6% from 1-Feb-2024, 82.9% prior); Hunter Valley Operations (51%); Stratford Duralie (100%), Yarrabee (100%) and Moolarben (95%). Note: 1. the economic benefit from Moolarben increased from 85% to 95% from 1 April 2020 onwards, with the 3-month difference captured in the transaction terms, 2. the economic benefit from MTW increased from 82.9% to 83.6% from 1 Feb 2024 onwards. The Ashton contribution changes from equity accounted to attributable from 17 December 2020 onwards.

Australian Thermal Coal Mines (energy adjusted)

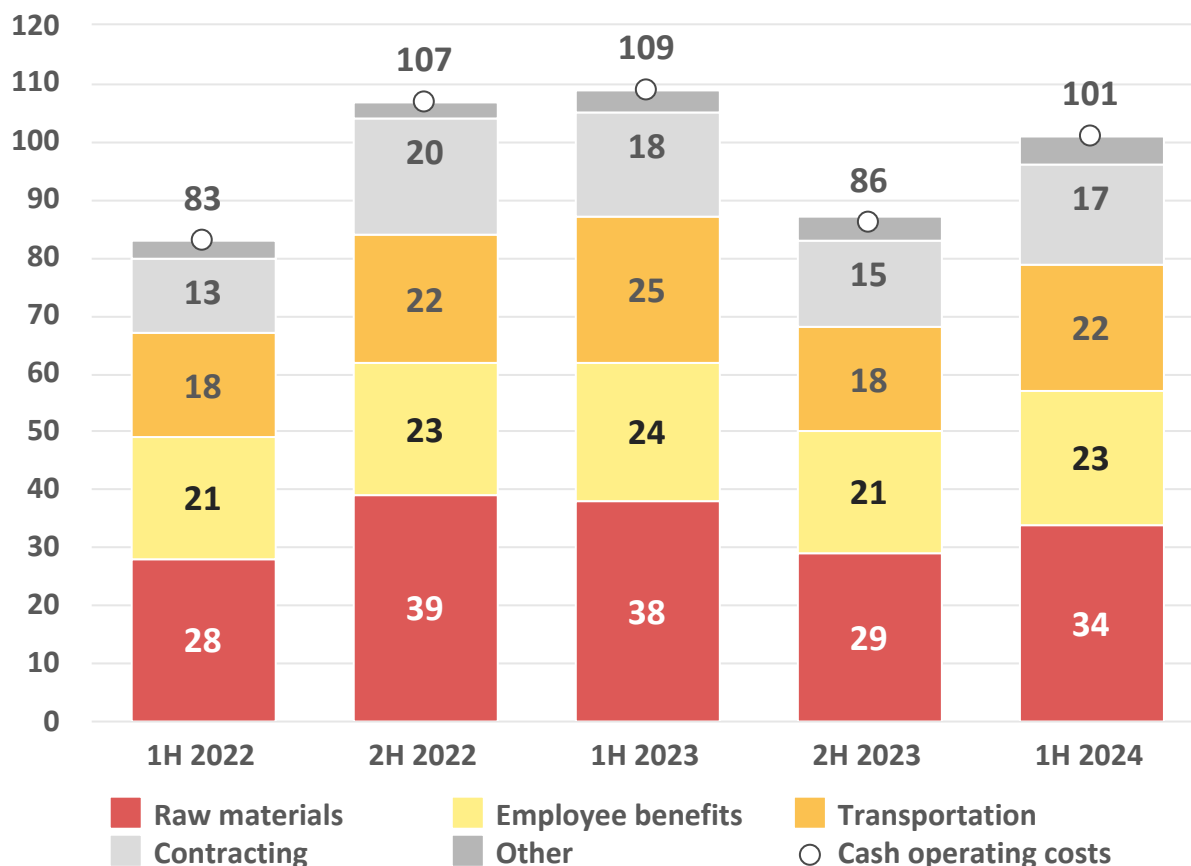


Yancoal's large scale, low cost mines underpin its competitive position

Source: Wood Mackenzie, Global Coal Markets Data Tool

Cash Operating Costs

Cash operating costs (per product tonne), A\$/tonne



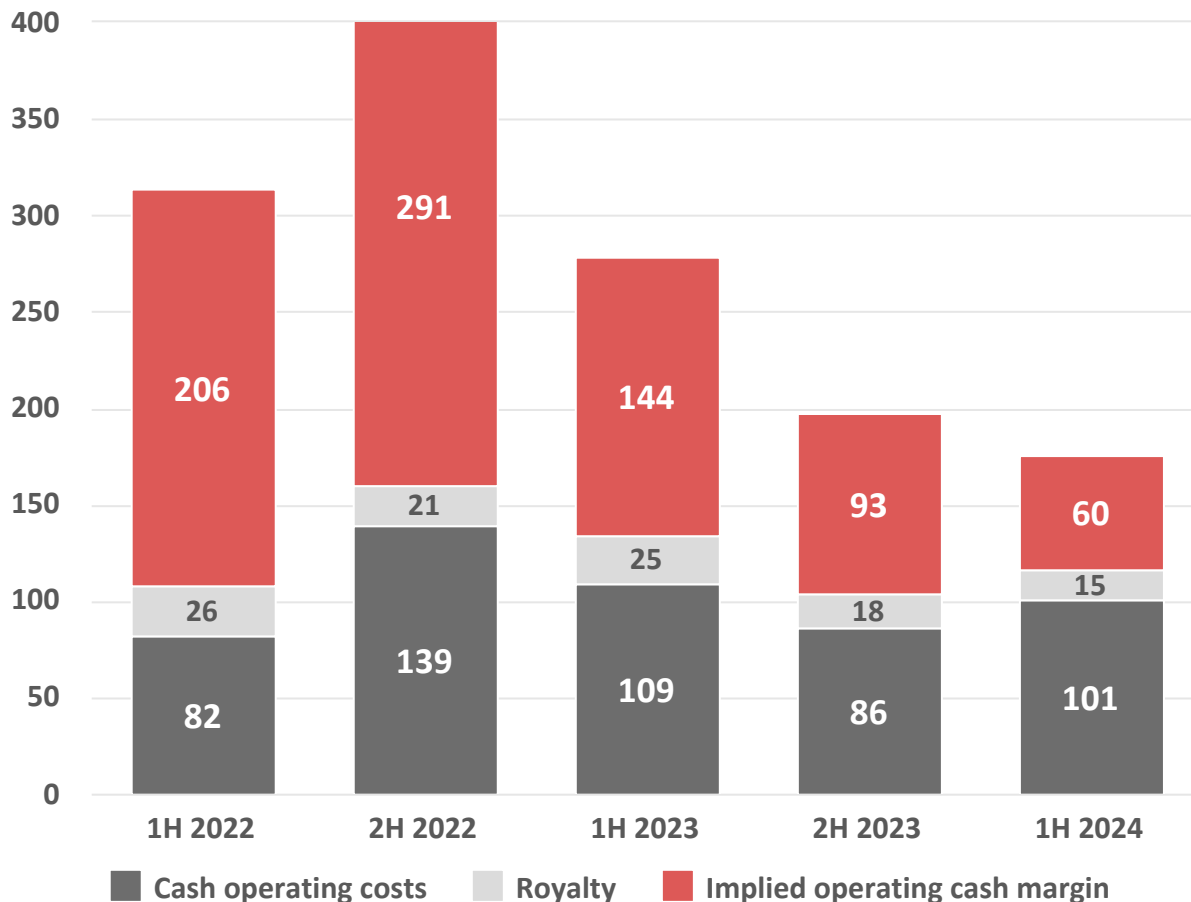
- Inflationary cost pressures across the coal industry, particularly external cost inflation factors including diesel, explosives, electricity and spare parts are now embedded in our cost base.
- In 2H 2023, the production uplift delivered a 21% cost reduction vs 1H 2023; we are aiming for a production uplift over the second half of 2024 to bring full year unit costs into the guidance range.

Cash operating costs per tonne strongly influenced by our production volume

Cash operating costs include mining, processing, and logistics charges to the port, it excludes royalties, care & maintenance and closure costs.

Operating Cash Margin

Operating cash margin (per product tonne), A\$/tonne



- Coal prices have retreated from 2022 levels in response to international energy market conditions but were still robust.
- An implied operating cash margin of \$60/t is higher than the average achieved for the five years from 2017 to 2021; it is the exceptional margins on 2022 and 2023 that are anomalous.

1H 2024 Cash operating margin better than the 2017 to 2021 average

Cash operating costs include mining, processing, and logistics charges to the port, it excludes royalties, care & maintenance and closure costs.

Financial Performance

Income Statement	1H 2024	1H 2023	Change	Observations
Revenue	3,138	3,976	(21)%	Lower realised price impacted revenue; this impact continued down the Income Statement.
Operating EBITDA	990	1,821	(46)%	
Operating EBIT	590	1,410	(58)%	
Profit Before Tax	571	1,388	(59)%	
Profit After Tax	420	973	(57)%	
Cashflow and Balance Sheet	1H 2024	1H 2023	Change	Observations
Operating cash flow, (\$ million)	851	89	856%	Operating cash flow is not a like-for-like comparison as 1H 2023 includes a \$1.4 billion tax payment for 2022 Profit. From 2023 onwards Yancoal has paid tax on a monthly basis.
Cash at end of period, (\$ million)	1,546	1,084	43%	
Total debt, (\$ million)	130	165	(21)%	
Gearing ratio, (%) *	n/a	n/a	—%	

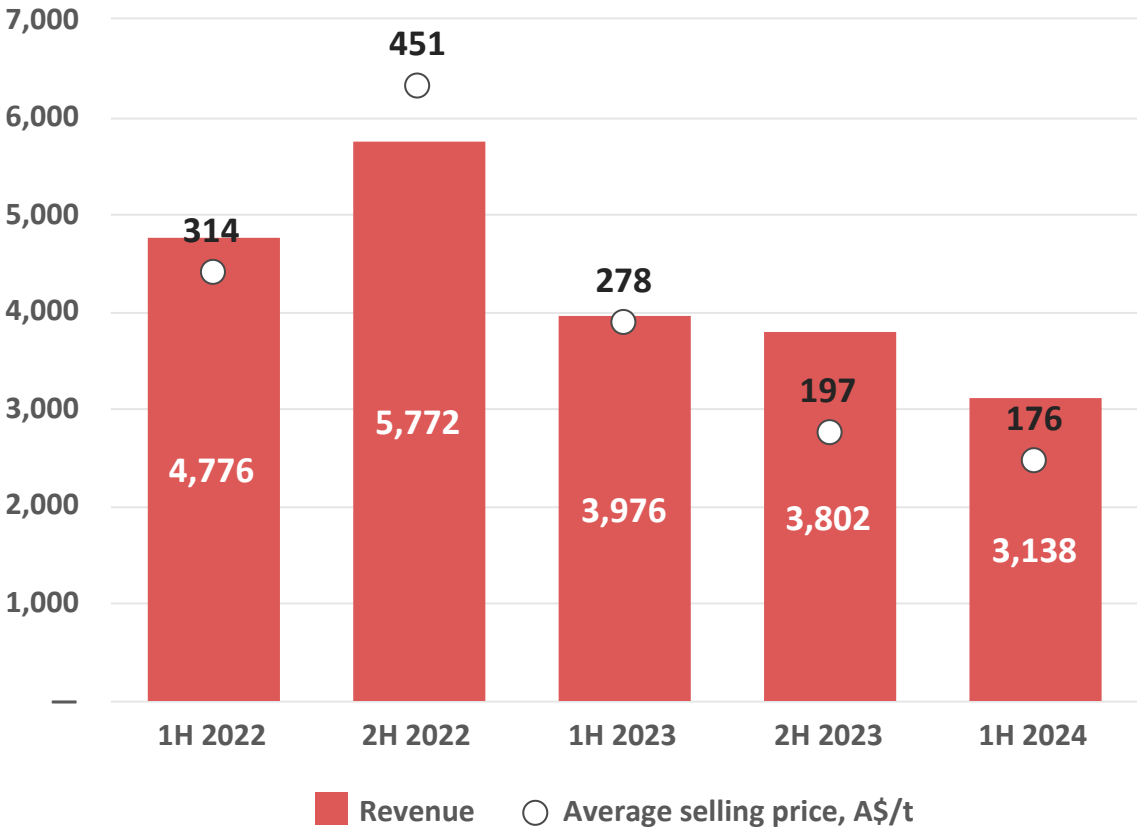
\$1.55 billion on cash at the end of June 2024

* Gearing calculated as the ratio of Net Debt to Net Debt plus Equity. The prior to the distribution of dividends subsequently declared.

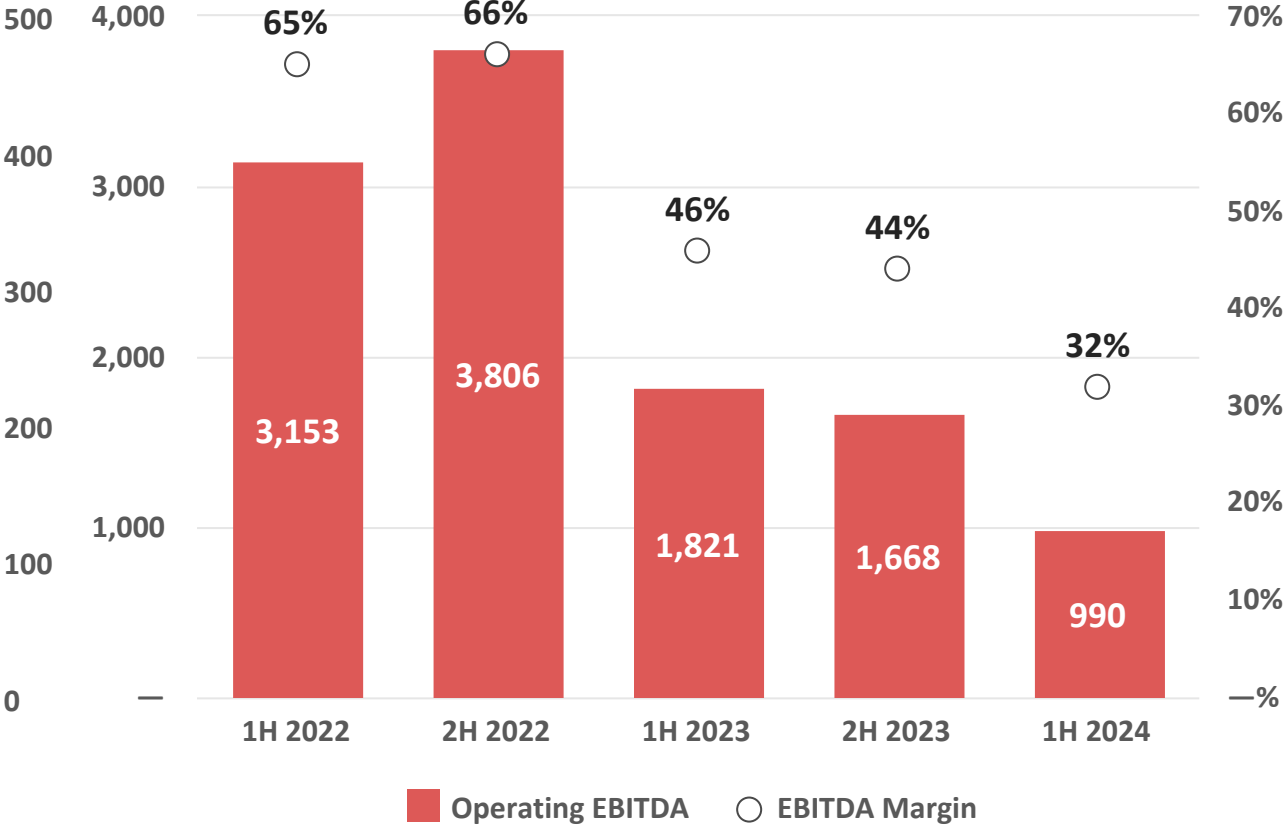
Price, Revenue and EBITDA



Revenue and Average realised price
(A\$ Million) | (A\$/tonne)



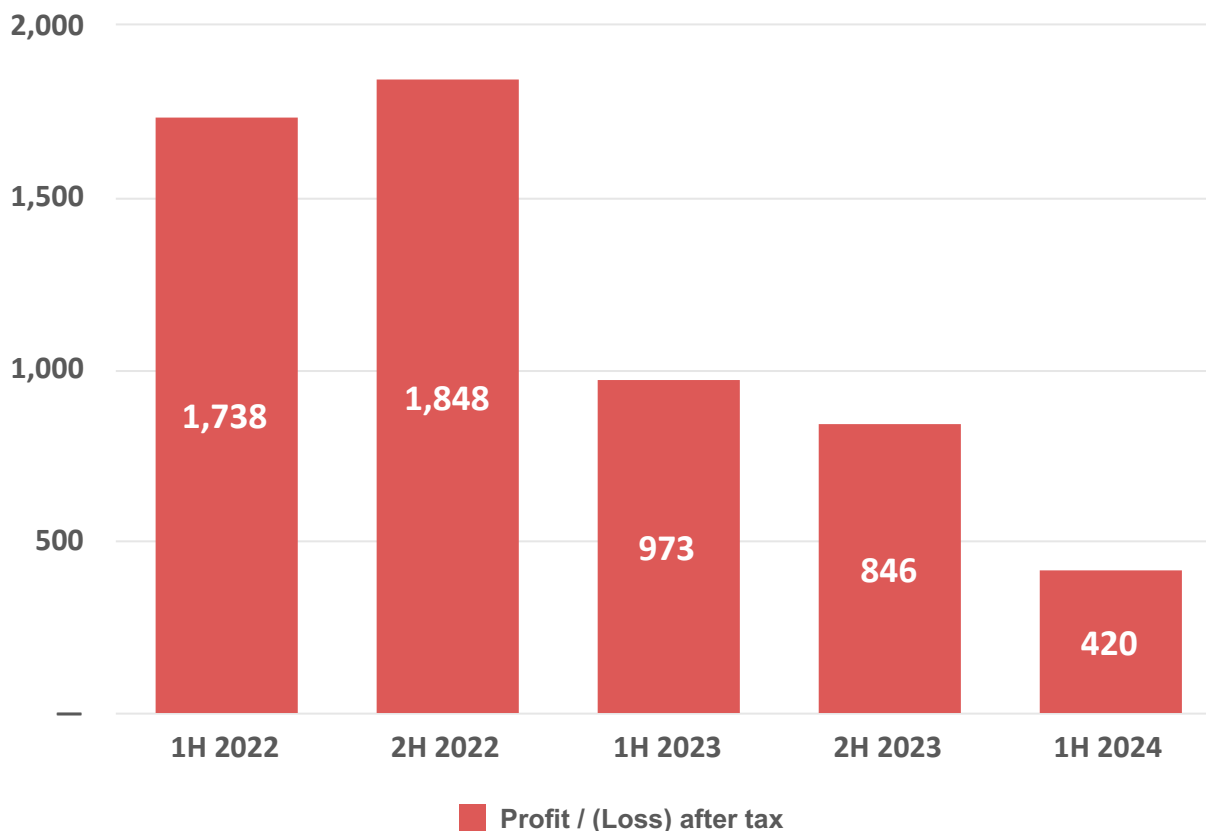
Operating EBITDA and Margin
(A\$ Million) | (%)



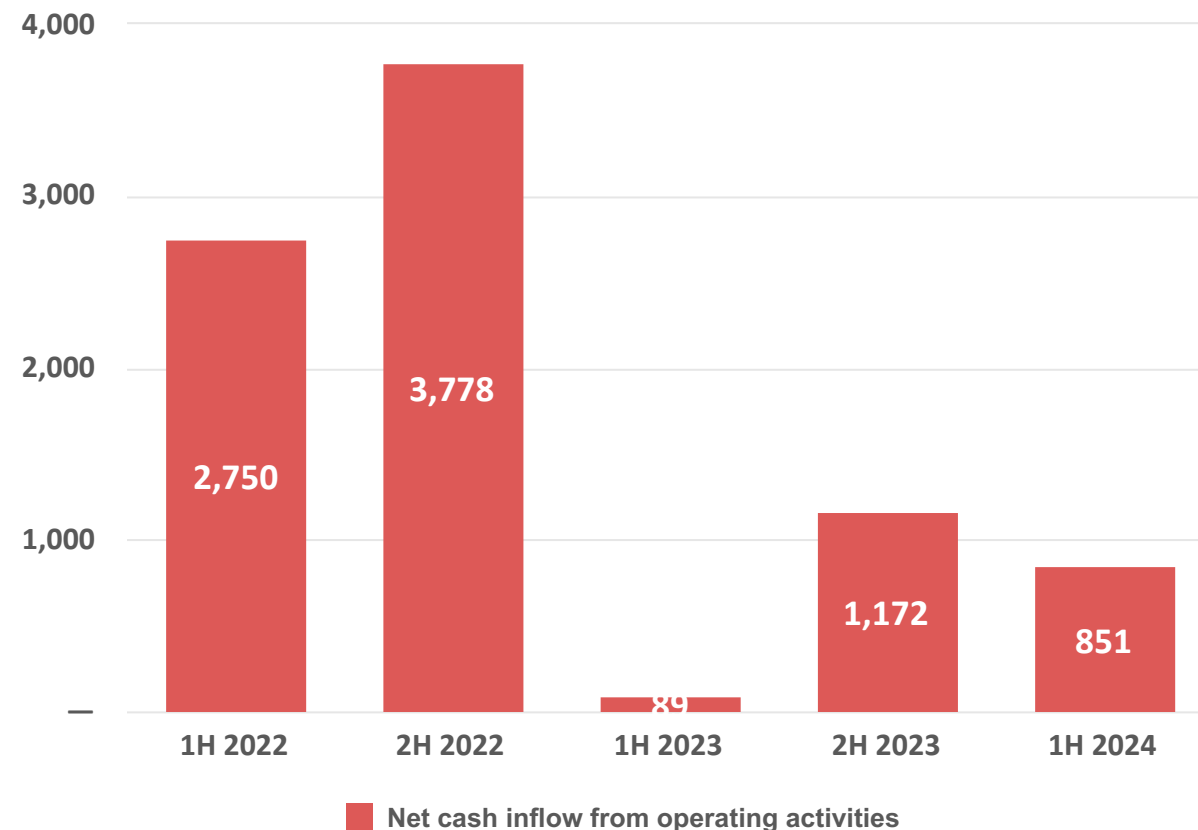
Realised coal price is a driver of Revenue and Operating EBITDA

Profit and Operating Cash flow

Profit after tax
(A\$ Million)



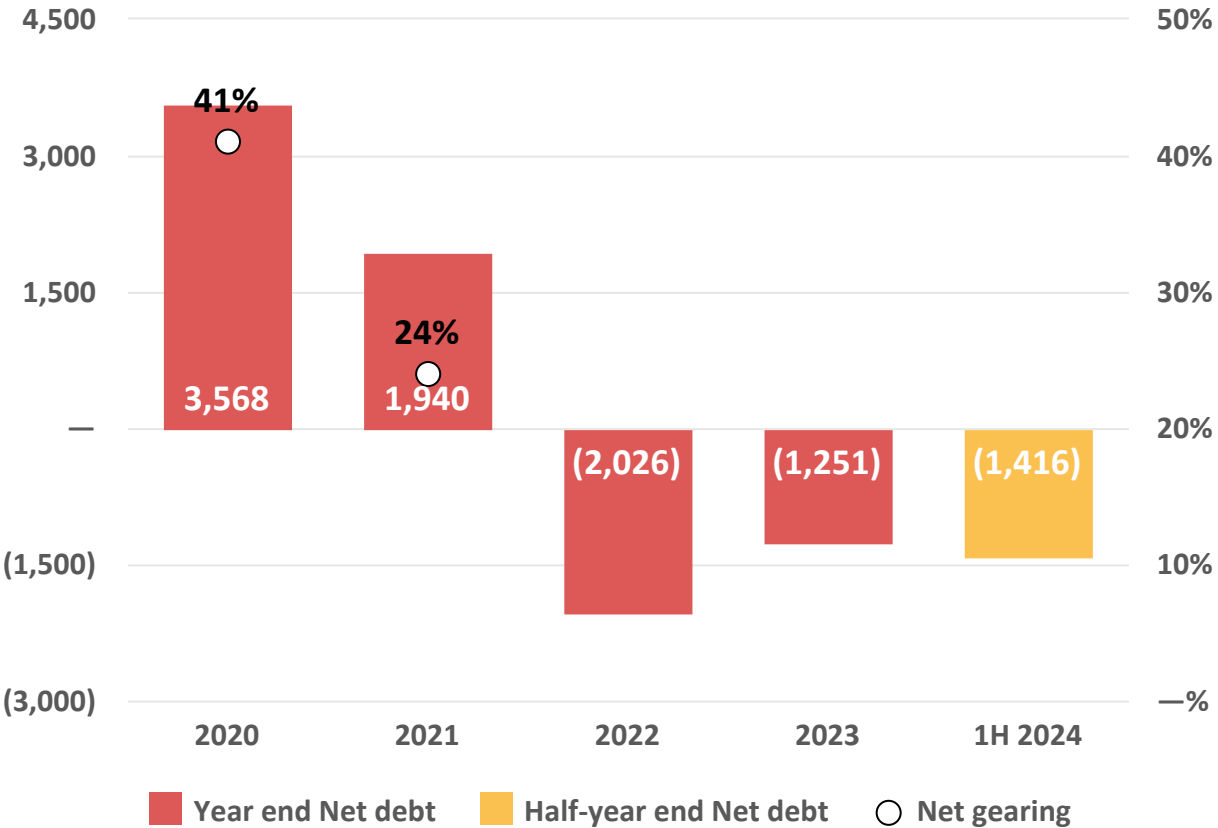
Operating cash flow
(A\$ Million)



Income tax distorted 1H 2023 cash flow; tax now paid monthly

Debt and Gearing

Annual Net Debt and Gearing Ratio*
(A\$ Million) | (%)

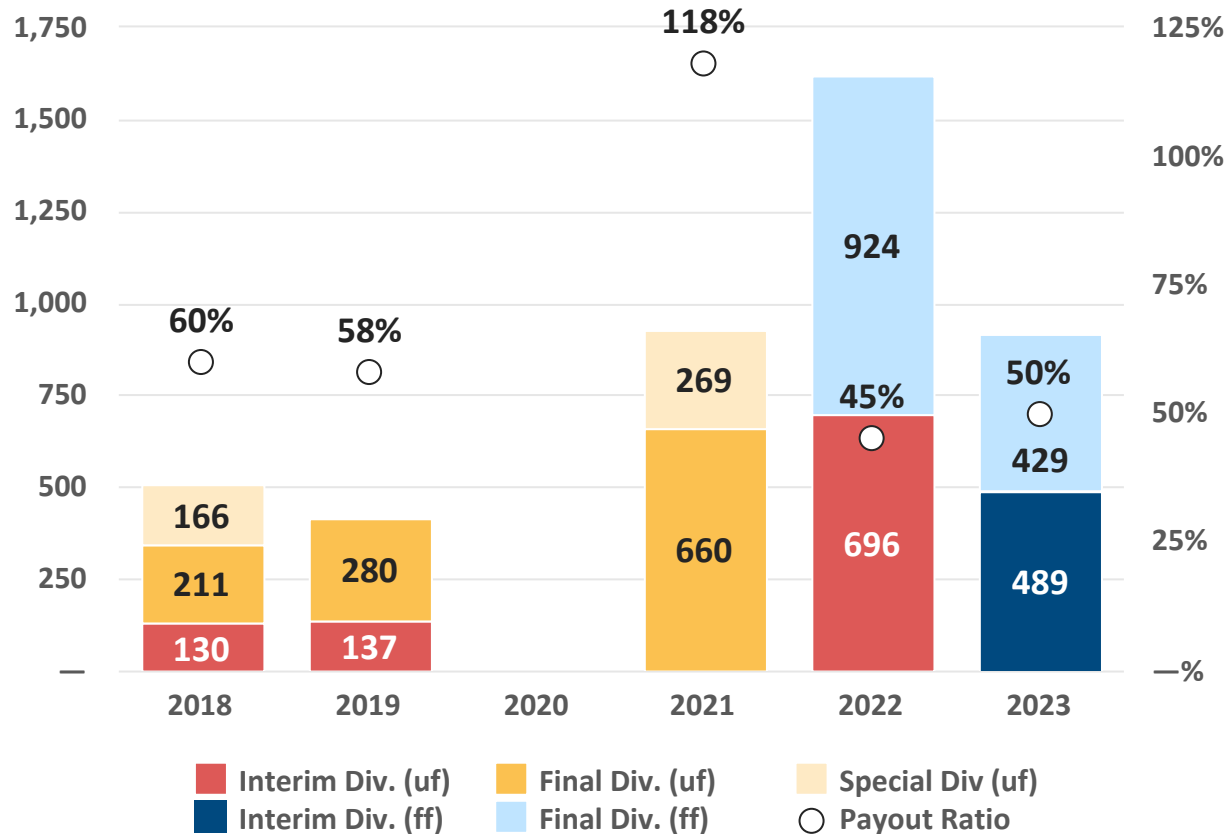


- Over US\$3.0 billion in loan repayments from late 2021 to early 2023.
- The early repayments delivered over \$300 million in finance cost savings during 2023, and should deliver similar savings in 2024.
- Net cash position and effectively nil gearing since 2022.
- At 30 June 2024, gross debt was \$130 million of lease liabilities and cash held was \$1,546 million.

\$1.55 billion in cash and equivalents provides capacity for corporate initiatives

* Gearing calculated as the ratio of Net Debt to Net Debt plus Equity. The gearing prior to the distribution of dividends subsequently declared.

Dividend and Payout Ratio
(A\$ Million) | (%)



- 2023 Final dividend of \$429 million fully franked paid in April 2024, brought total dividends paid to \$4.3 billion.
- The Board has not declared an interim dividend, retained cash provides flexibility for potential corporate initiatives and may be distributed in the future if not utilised.
- Franking credits of \$1.84 billion at 31 Dec 2023.
- Franking credits eliminate withholding tax from distributions to shareholders outside Australia.

\$2.5 billion of unfranked and \$1.8 billion of fully franked dividends to date

From 2022 Final dividend onwards dividends have been fully franked; prior to that dividends were unfranked.

2024 Operational Expectations

Operating component

Guidance and outlook

Attributable saleable coal production

Yancoal aims to operate at levels similar to 2H 2023 during 2H 2024, allowing full year output to fall within the guidance range.

Attributable saleable production of 35-39 million tonnes.

Attributable cash operating cost
(excl. government royalties)

The temporary use of additional equipment and labour carries over to 2024. A second half uplift in attributable saleable production should bring full year unit costs into the guidance range.

Cash operating costs of \$89/tonne - \$97/tonne.

Attributable capital expenditure

As the multi-year fleet replacement cycle continues, some of the 2024 expenditure appears likely to slip into 2025. Capital expenditure incurred in 2024 will likely sit around the low end of the guidance range.

Capital expenditure of \$650-\$800 million.

The Company must continually balance output volumes, product quality, efficiency metrics, operating costs and capital expenditure.



Executive Leadership Team



Chair of the Executive Committee (CEC)
MR NING YUE

Mr Yue was appointed Executive Director, Co-Vice Chairman and CEC of Yancoal in September 2023. Mr Yue is a senior engineer who graduated from China University of Mining and Technology, and has more than 20 years of experience in coal mining operations and management. Before joining Yancoal he held several senior roles with Yankuang Energy, including Head of the Safety Technology Section of the Jinjitan Project Department of the Nantun Coal Mine, Chief Engineer of the Jinjitan Coal Mine and subsequently General Manager of the Jinjitan Coal Mine. Mr Yue is Deputy General Manager of Yankuang Energy.



Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
MR DAVID MOULT

Mr Moulton was appointed CEO in March 2020, having been an Independent Non-Executive Director of Yancoal since January 2018. He has over 40 years of global coal mining experience. At Centennial Coal, he was Managing Director and CEO from 2011 to 2017, Non-Executive Director from May 2017 until January 2018, and COO from 1998 to 2011. He is a Director of the Minerals Council of Australia (MCA), a Director and former Chairman of the New South Wales Minerals Council (NSWMC), a Director of Port Waratah Coal Services (PWCS) and a former Director of Coal Services Pty Ltd.



Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
MR NING (KEVIN) SU

Mr Su was appointed CFO in May 2020, following his tenure as the General Manager Treasury since June 2014. With a diversified career spanning over two decades, he possesses extensive expertise in accounting, finance and treasury operations within the manufacturing and mining sectors in China and Australia. Previously, Mr Su served as the financial controller for Acer's Oceanic Region, where he held various accounting and finance positions from 2003 to 2014. He holds a Master of Commerce Degree from the University of Sydney, complementing his Bachelor of Commerce Degree from the University of International Business and Economics in China. He is also a Fellow of CPA Australia (FCPA).



Executive General Manager – Operations (Acting)
MR DAVID BENNETT

Mr Bennett has over 28 years of mining experience in operations, technical and leadership roles and transitioned to Yancoal in 2017 with the acquisition of the Coal & Allied assets. Mr Bennett was Technical Services Manager at the time of transition and has since held positions as Mining Manager and General Manager at Mount Thorley Warkworth. He holds a graduate diploma in Mining Engineering from the University of New South Wales as well as a diploma in business management.



Company Secretary, Chief Legal, Compliance, and Corporate Affairs Officer
MS LAURA LING ZHANG

Ms Zhang is one of the founding executives of the Company and has been the Company Secretary since September 2005. She is also currently the Company's Chief Legal, Compliance and Corporate Affairs Officer. Ms Zhang has over 20 years of experience working in the mining industry and in the corporate arena, and has been instrumental in the Company's growth, including transformational M&A transactions and the Company's listing on the ASX and HKEx. She has BA, MA and EMBA (Australia Graduate School of Management) degrees, is a Fellow of Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators (ICSA) and the Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries (HKICS), is a member and graduate fellow of AICD, and obtained the Graduate Research Fellowship of GIA.



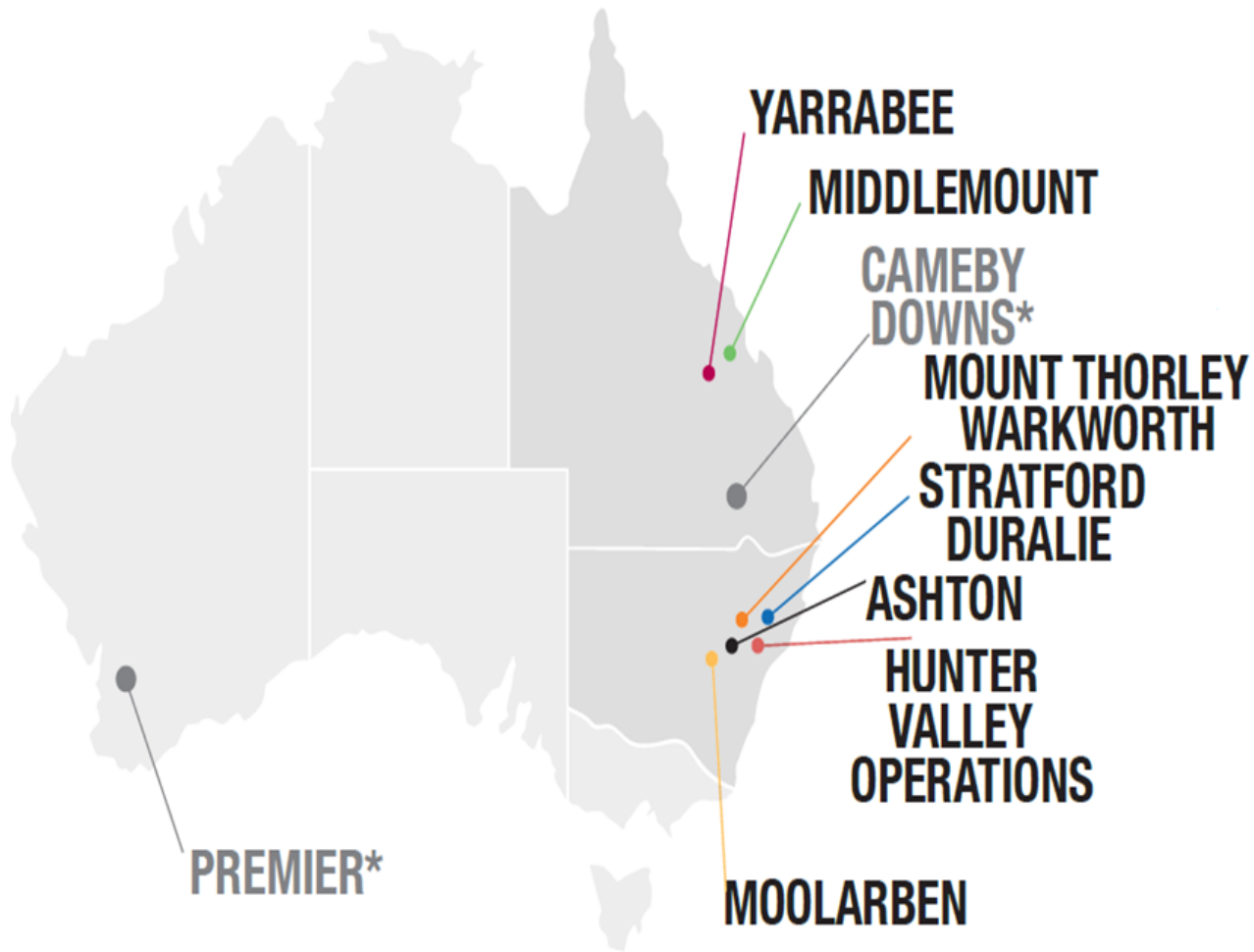
Executive General Manager – Marketing
MR MARK SALEM

Mr Salem was appointed EGM – Marketing in March 2018, following four years as General Manager of Marketing. Mark has over 35 years of experience in coal marketing, logistic and commercial functions. Mark worked at Xstrata Coal for 14 years, in marketing and commercial positions across Australia, the Asia/Pacific and Switzerland. Mark has also worked in various roles at BP Coal Development Australia, Rio Tinto and Savage Resources.



Chief Commercial Officer (CCO)
MR MICHAEL NGO

Mr Ngo joined Yancoal in 2020 and has responsibility for the Company's various commercial functions, including strategy, mergers and acquisitions, infrastructure and procurement. He has over 25 years of experience, most of which has been in the resources and energy sector. Previous roles include Senior Vice President – Strategic Planning & Analysis for Banpu PCL, Executive General Manager – Strategy & Development for Centennial Coal and Principal – Transaction Advisory Services for EY.



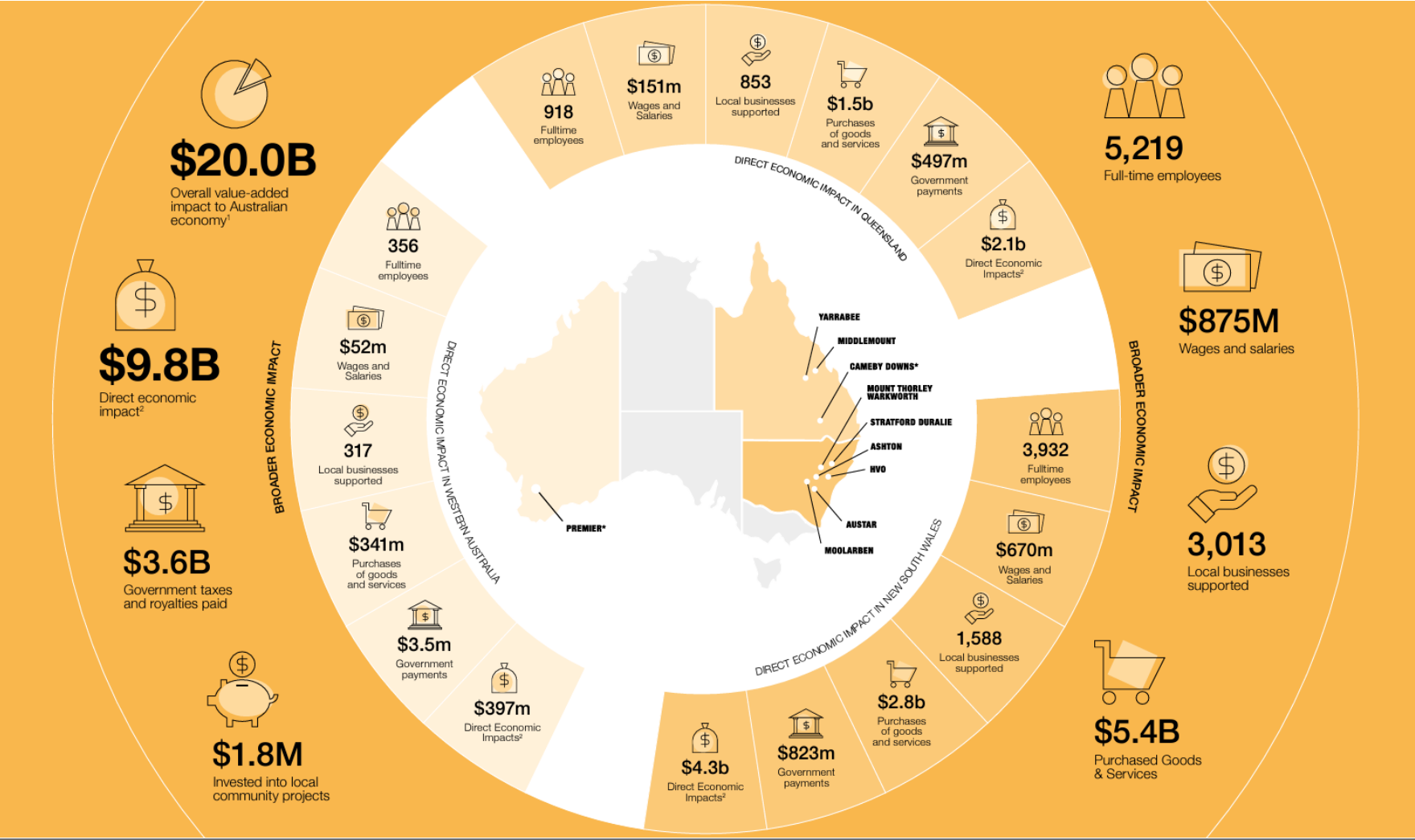
Milestones in Yancoal's growth

- 2023** – Repaid the last external loans. Allocated dividends to shareholders of \$918 million (or A\$0.695/share).
- 2022** – \$10.5 billion record revenue and \$3.6 billion profit after tax. Allocated \$1.6 billion in dividends (A\$1.23/share).
- 2020** – Acquired additional 10% of Moolarben, taking interest to 95%.
- 2018** – Paid first dividends from profits and listed on the HKEX. Acquired additional 4% of Moolarben, taking interest to 85%.
- 2017** – Acquired 100% of the shares of Coal & Allied (Mount Thorley, Warkworth & Hunter Valley Operations).
- 2012** – Acquired the Gloucester Group (Stratford/Duralie, Donaldson & Middlemount), and listed on the ASX.
- 2009** – Acquired Felix Resources (Moolarben, Yarrabee, Ashton & Minerva).
- 2004** – Yanzhou Coal Mining Company Limited (now Yankuang Energy Group) acquired Austar mine, creating Yancoal.

20 years of growth through prudent acquisitions

* Managed, not owned, by Yancoal

Our economic contributions in 2023



Over \$2 billion in corporate income tax and \$3 billion in total tax contributions.

¹ Value-Added Impact captures both Yancoal’s direct and indirect economic contributions. Indirect impacts capture flow-on economic benefits generated by business supply chain expenditure and by consumption induced spending.
² Direct Economic impact is the total amount of money that Yancoal has injected directly into the economy through; salaries and wages; payments to suppliers and service providers; community contributions; payment of taxes and royalties across all levels of Government.

* Managed, not owned, by Yancoal.

Yancoal Operations Summary

- An interest in 7 producing coal mines and operates 2 mines on management contracts.
- Total annual production across the 9 mines is about 70 million tonnes of ROM coal and 55 million tonnes of saleable coal, and nearly all saleable coal enters the export market.

	Moolarben	Mount Thorley Warkworth	Hunter Valley Operations	Yarrabee	Middlemount	Ashton	Stratford Duralie
Operator	Yancoal	Yancoal	Joint Venture	Yancoal	Joint Venture	Yancoal	Yancoal
Economic interest	95%	~84%	51%	100%	~50%	100%	100%
Employees & Contractors	~1,050	~1,620	~1,500	~470	~525	~250	~100
Operation	OC & UG	OC	OC	OC	OC	UG	OC
Coal type	Thermal	Thermal & Semi-Soft	Thermal & Semi-Soft	Low Vol PCI & Thermal	Low Vol PCI & Hard coking coal	Semi-soft	Thermal & Semi hard
Total Coal Resource, Mt	990	1,330	4,080	128	152	298	229
Recoverable Coal Reserves, Mt	210	246	788	76	85	38	0.4
Marketable Coal Reserves, Mt	178	169	582	57	65	24	0.2
2023 ROM, Mt (100% basis)	20.4	17.2	15.3	2.4	3.3	0.7	0.9
2023 Saleable Coal, Mt (100% basis)	16.7	11.3	10.5	1.9	2.2	0.4	0.6

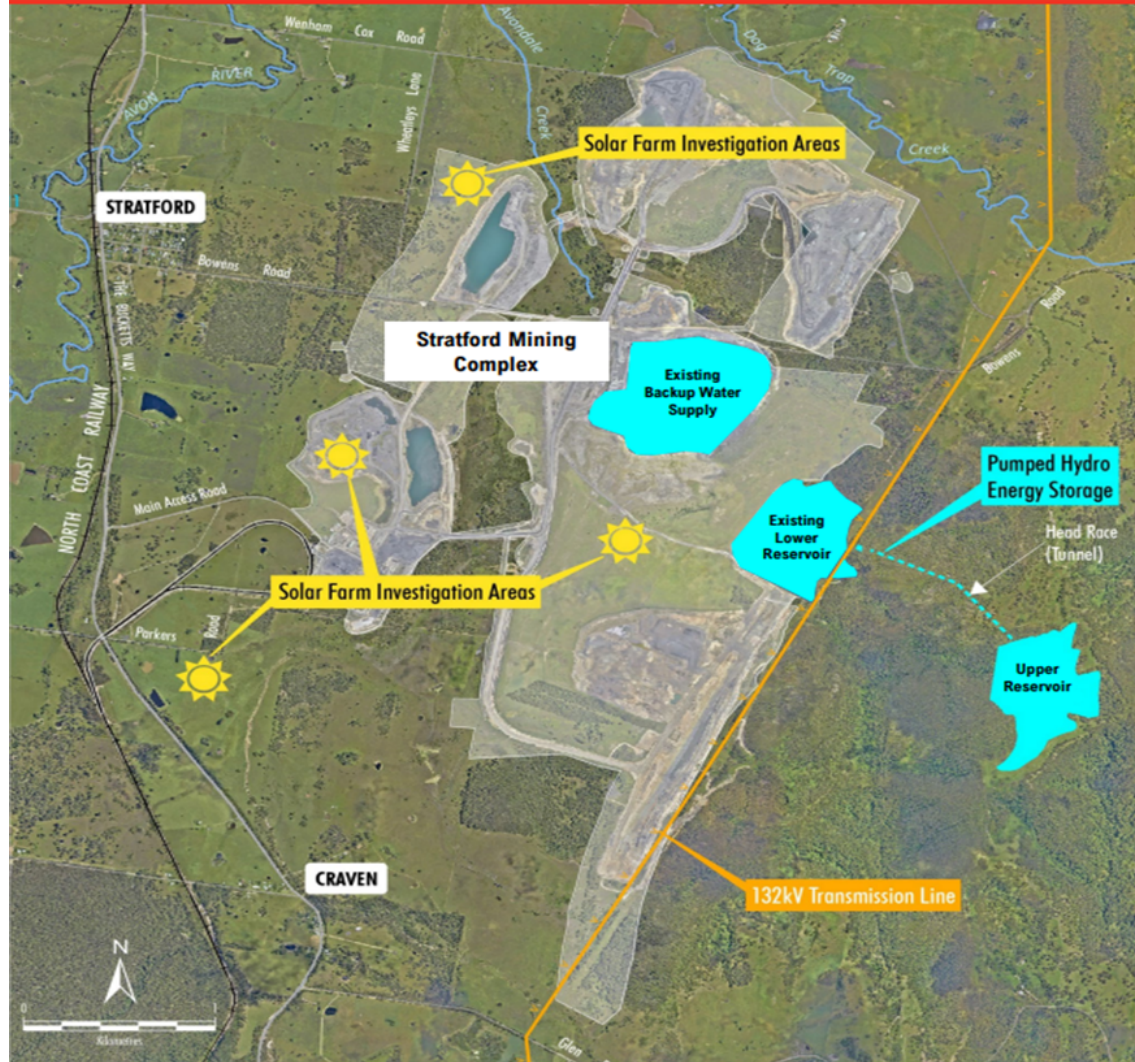
Yancoal Reserves and Resources

- Mining depletion was the primary driver of changes in Coal Resources and Coal Reserve from 2022 to 2023.
- HVO concluded a multi-year geological review, resulting in an uplift to the Measured & Indicated Resource, while the lessor Indicated Resource category was reduced. The review also increased the Coal Reserve confidence level from Probable to Proved category, but overall Coal Reserve was reduced due to previously declared Coal Reserve not considered in the HVO continuation project.
- Mt Thorley reserves increased after applying revised factors to the model; overall tonnage change is small.

	Measured & Indicated Resources			Proven & Probable Reserves			Marketable Reserves		
	2023	2022	Change	2023	2022	Change	2023	2022	Change
Moolarben	790	830	(5)%	210	194	8%	178	169	5%
Mt Thorley	350	350	—%	20	18	12%	14	12	15%
Warkworth	740	750	(1)%	226	231	(2)%	155	157	(1)%
Hunter Valley Operations	2,180	2,070	5%	788	850	(7)%	582	610	(4)%
Yarrabee	115	120	(4)%	76	78	(3)%	57	59	(3)%
Middlemount	131	134	(2)%	85	88	(3)%	65	67	(3)%
Ashton	178	178	—%	20	21	(5)%	12	12	—%
Ashton - Rumex	30	30	—%	18	18	—%	12	12	—%
Gloucester ^	149	203	(27)%	0	1	(71)%	0	1	(80)%
TOTAL	4,663	4,665	—%	1,440	1,499	(4)%	1,080	1,099	(2)%

^ Also referred to as Stratford Duralie. Coal extraction ceased at Stratford during June Quarter 2024.

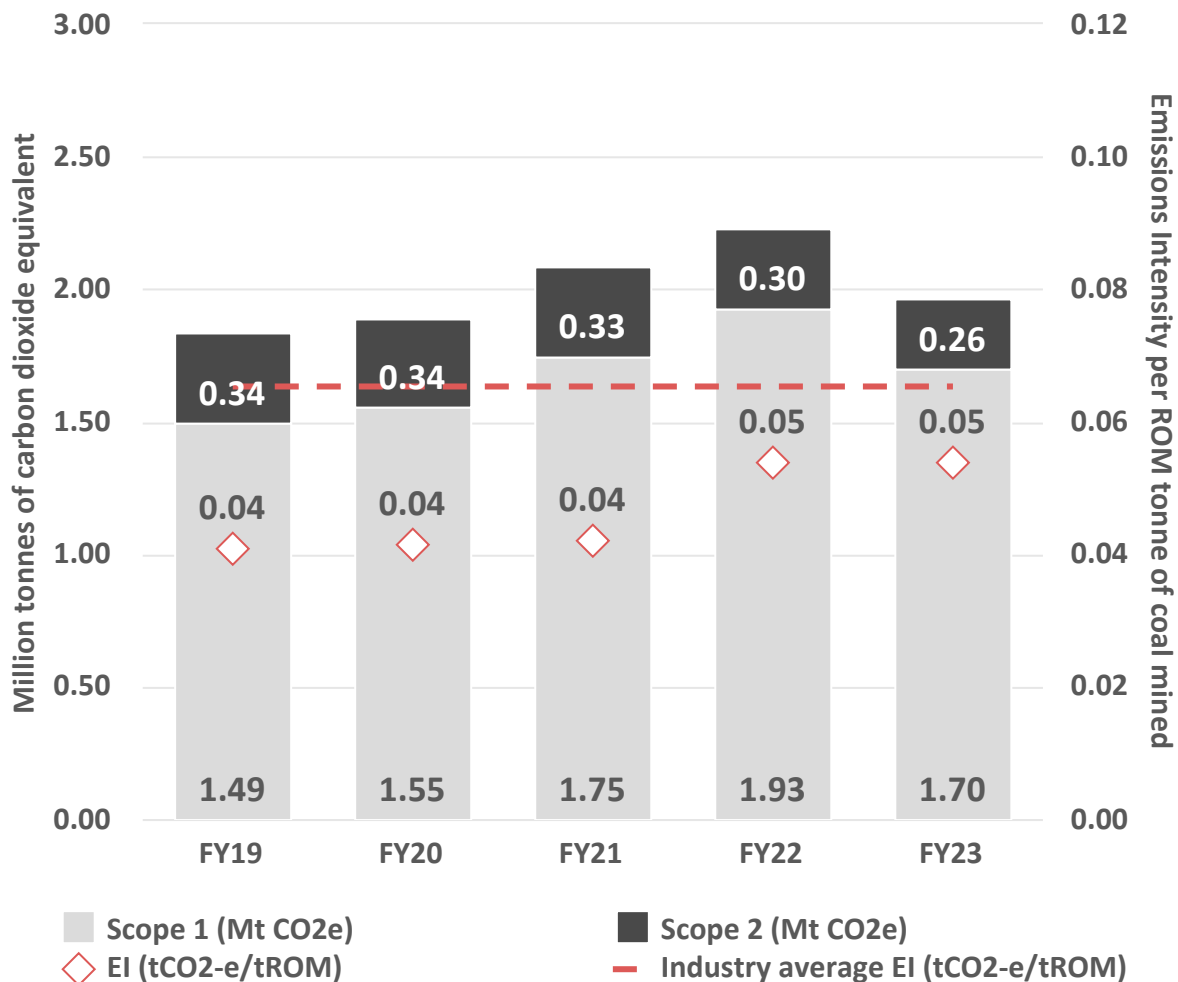
INDICATIVE LAYOUT



- The NSW government granted the Stratford Energy Hub project “Critical State Significant Infrastructure” status, recognising the importance of projects such as this to provide the long-duration storage required to decarbonise the NSW economy.
- The development application and accompanying environmental impact statement for the project are expected to be lodged in Q3 2024. The feasibility study is progressing and is on track to be completed during Q4 2024.
- Central element is a Pumped-Hydro Energy Storage project that would provide dispatchable power into the grid at peak times or when energy generated by renewable sources (wind and solar) is unavailable.

Potential beneficial land use post mining

Emissions Reporting

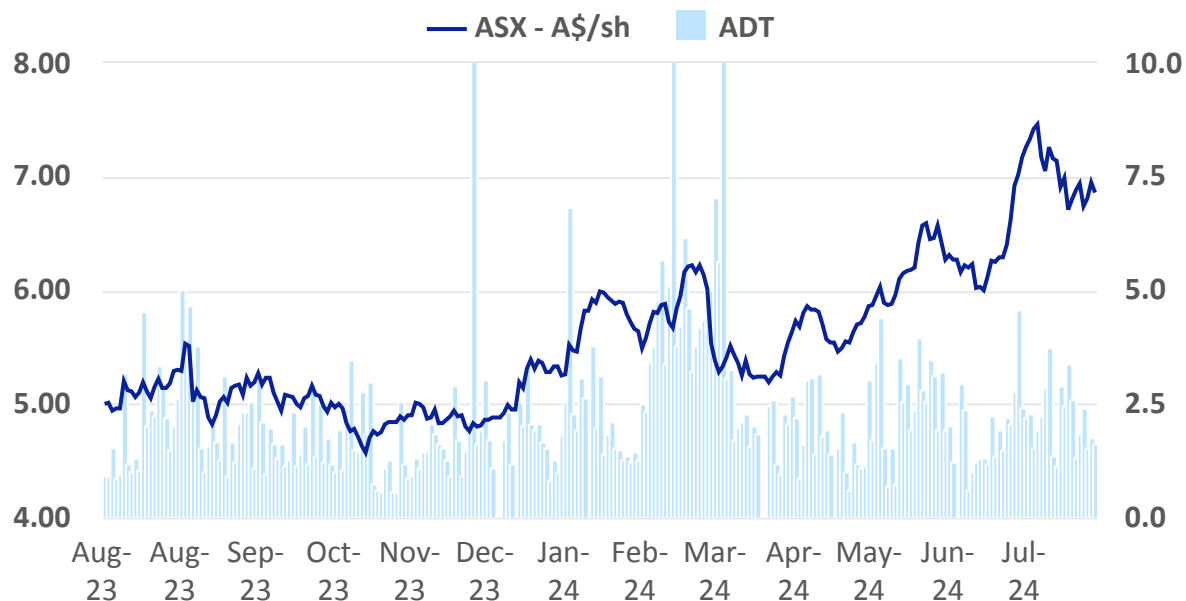


- We report our Scope 1 and 2 emissions in accordance with the NGER Act.
- Scope 1 emissions are predominantly fugitive emissions and diesel consumption, while Scope 2 is electricity usage.
- The 10% reduction in FY23 emissions relates to a 9% reduction in ROM tonnes mined. A reduction in Ashton’s Scope 1 emissions, largely due to lower gas quantities in the ventilation stream, contributed to the group-wide decrease in Scope 1 emissions.
- Increased emissions intensity in FY22 and FY23 correlates to less ROM production from rain affected open-cut mines in those periods.
- Looking ahead to Scope 3 emissions reporting anticipated under ASRS, Yancoal is engaging with its value chain stakeholders to quantify upstream and downstream emissions.
- For further information see the 2023 Sustainability Report is available on the [Company’s website](#).

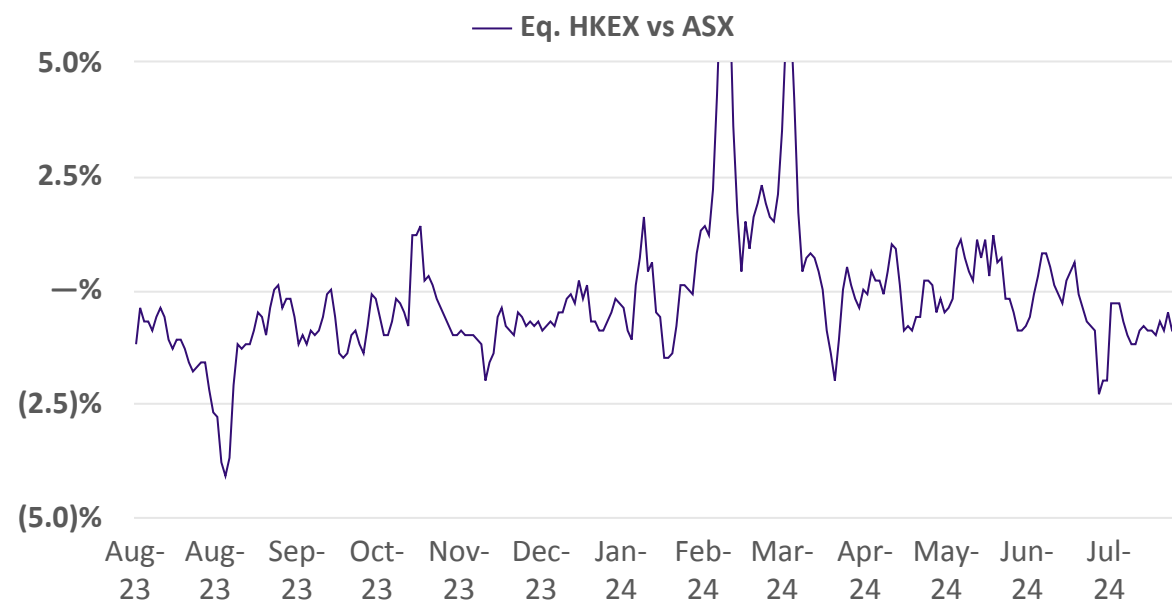
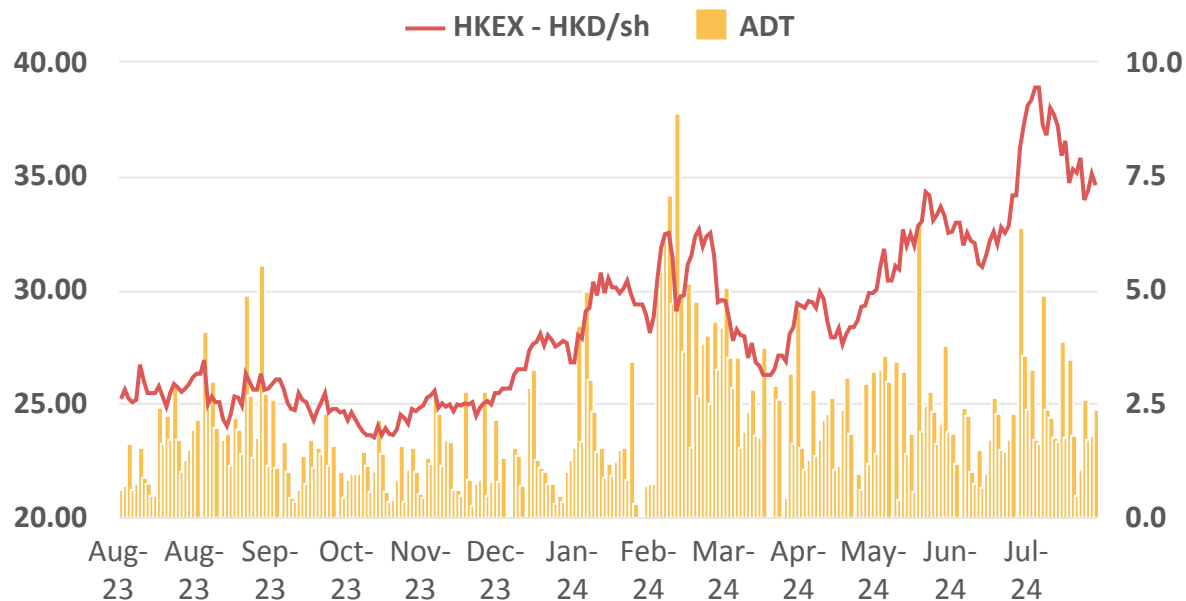
Reporting and disclosure aligned with national standards

NGER = National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme, ASRS = Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards, EI = Emissions Intensity
 Reporting is on June year-end basis, unlike the Company’s December year-end financial reporting. Emissions reporting excludes the Joint-Venture managed Hunter Valley Operations and Middlemount mines.

Yancoal Market Capitalisation and Daily Turnover



- 1.32 billion shares for an approximate market capitalisation of A\$9.2 billion.
- Shares are fully fungible between the two exchanges.
- Hang Seng Composite Index and Stock Connect inclusion 13 March 2023.



Dual listed on ASX and HKEX - Shares fully fungible

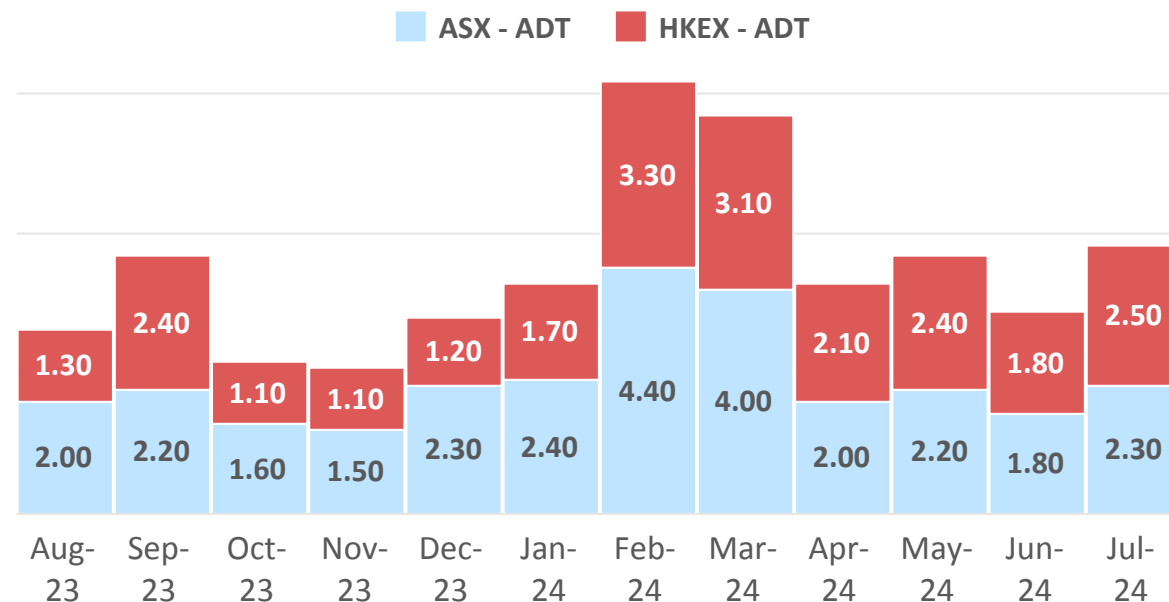
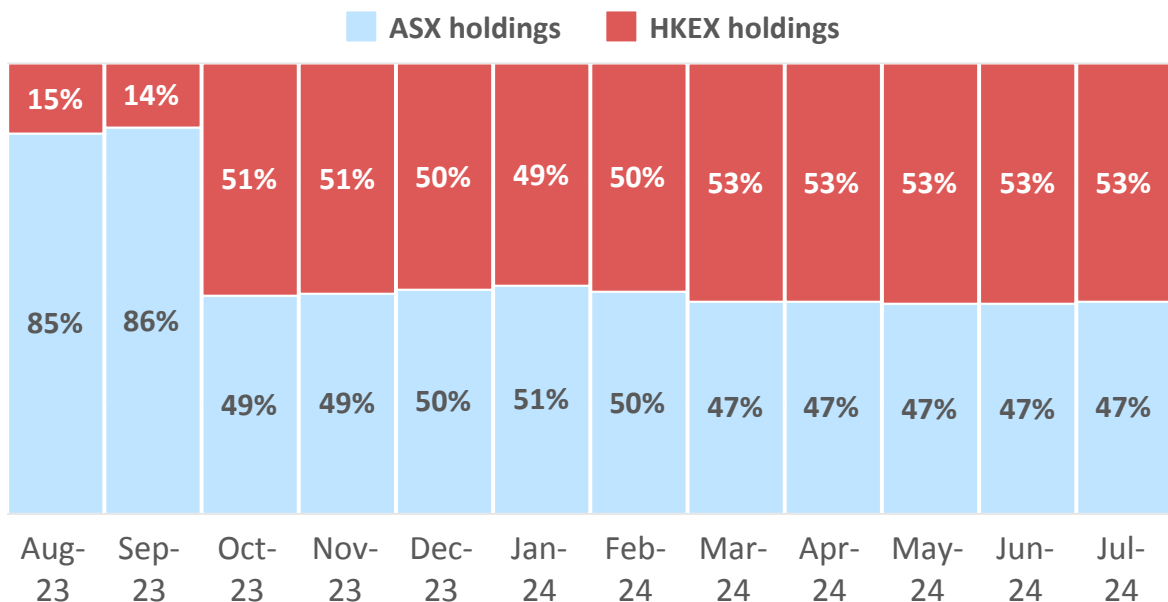
Summary share register (30-Jun-24)

Yankuang Energy	822,157,715	62.26 %
Cinda *	101,601,082	7.69 %
Management & YAL Trust	6,465,410	0.49 %
Freefloat ^	339,543,473	29.56 %
TOTAL	1,320,439,437	100.00 %

* Based on 'Change in Substantial Holding' disclosure uploaded to ASX 28-Jun-24.

^ As determined on the information available at time of preparation.

- ~47% of shares held on ASX and ~53% of shares held on HKEx.
- Average daily turnover 1H 2024:
 - ASX 2,800,000/day and
 - HKEX 2,400,000/day.





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