REGIS
RESOURCES LTD

ANNUAL REPORT
2026

APPENDIX 4E (LISTING RULE 4.3A)

REGIS RESOURCES LIMITED AND ITS CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Appendix 4E (Listing Rule 4.3A): Regis Resources Limited and its Controlled Entities.

Additional Appendix 4E disclosure requirements under ASX Listing Rule 4.3A can be found in the Directors' Report to the financial statements, which is attached.

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025	Change	
	$'000	$'000	$'000	%
Revenue from ordinary activities	2,349,099	1,647,412	701,687	43%
Profit from ordinary activities after tax attributable to members	715,106	254,356	460,750	181%
Net profit for the period attributable to members	715,106	254,356	460,750	181%

	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
Net tangible assets per share ($)	2.88	2.14
Basic earnings per share (cps)	94.46	33.67
Diluted earnings per share (cps)	93.92	33.43

	Amount per security	Franking	Payment Date
FY26 final dividend - declared	15c	100%	7/10/2026
FY26 special dividend - declared	5c	100%	7/10/2026
FY26 interim dividend - paid	15c	100%	8/4/2026
FY25 final dividend - paid	5c	100%	6/10/2025

Dividends

On 20 August 2026, the directors determined the payment of a final fully franked ordinary dividend of 15 cents per fully paid share, together with a fully franked 5 cents per fully paid share special dividend (returning the VAU break fee) to be paid on 7 October 2026, with a record date of 11 September 2026 (2025: 5 cents per share). The Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) remains suspended until further notice.

This report is based on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026, which has been audited by KPMG.

REGIS RESOURCES LIMITED (ASX: RRL, REGIS) IS ONE OF THE LARGEST GOLD PRODUCERS LISTED ON THE AUSTRALIAN SECURITIES EXCHANGE (ASX).

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ABN 28 009 174 761

Rosemont Process Plant at Duketon

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Regis Resources recognises and respects the significance of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' communities, cultures and histories. Regis Resources acknowledges the traditional owners of the lands on which we operate. We recognise their ongoing connection with land, waters and community, and pay our respects to elders past and present.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This Annual Report is a summary of Regis Resources, its operating and financial performance as at 30 June 2026. All dollar figures are expressed as $A unless otherwise stated and Tropicana reflects 30% ownership unless otherwise stated.

Regis Resources' 2026 Corporate Governance Statement is available to view at **www.regisresources.com.au/corporate-governance**

This Report has been approved for release by the Board of Directors.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains a number of forward-looking statements that are subject to risk factors associated with gold exploration, mining and production businesses. Often, but not always, forward looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "plan", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", and "guidance", or other similar words and may include, without limitation, statements regarding plans, strategies and objectives of management, anticipated production or construction commencement dates and expected costs or production outputs.

It is believed that the forward looking statements in this report are reasonably based on information available as at the date of this report but known and unknown risks and uncertainties, and factors outside of Regis' control, may cause the actual results, performance and achievements of Regis to differ materially from those expressed or implied in this Report.

These risk factors include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange fluctuations and general economic conditions, increased costs and demand for production inputs, the speculative nature of exploration and project development, including the risks of obtaining necessary licenses and permits and diminishing quantities or grades of reserves, political and social risks, changes to the regulatory framework within which the Company operates or may in the future operate, environmental conditions including extreme weather conditions, recruitment and retention of personnel, industrial relations issues and litigation. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy, currency or completeness of the information in this report, nor the future performance of Regis.

Except as required by applicable law or regulations, Regis does not undertake to publicly update or review any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or future events. Current and potential investors and shareholders should seek independent advice before making any investment decision in regard to Regis or its activities.

PRODUCTION TARGETS AND FORECAST FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Production targets and forecast financial information referred to in this report were previously reported in accordance with Listing Rules 5.16 and 5.17 in the ASX announcements "New McPhillamys PFS Supports Reinstatement of Ore Reserve" released on 19 June 2026 and "Organic Growth Extends Life at Duketon North Operation" released on 13 November 2025 (together the Relevant ASX Announcements). Regis confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects that information, and that all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the production target and the forecast financial information derived from it in the Relevant ASX Announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

WHO WE ARE

A LEADING AUSTRALIAN GOLD PRODUCER

Regis Resources Limited (ASX: RRL) (Regis) is one of the largest gold producers listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). In FY26, Regis produced gold from its operations located in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, the Duketon Gold Project (Duketon) and the Tropicana Gold Project (Tropicana).

During FY26, Regis produced 379,050 ounces of gold, and sold into record spot gold prices, generating record operating cash flow of $1,247M. Regis continues to further its underground growth strategy across both Duketon and Tropicana while continuing to explore for large-scale, high-value open pit sources of ore.

Regis also owns 100% of the McPhillamys Gold Project (McPhillamys), located in the Central Tablelands region of New South Wales, which represents a significant future development opportunity.

Garden Well Process Plant at Duketon

Regis produced

379koz

of gold during FY26

Delivered continued

Growth

from its mining assets

Cash and bullion* of

$1.18B

at 30 June 2026

* Gold bullion on hand at 30 June 2026 was 7,631oz valued at a spot gold price of A$5,861/oz.

OUR PURPOSE AND VALUES

To create value for our people, our communities, and our shareholders by mining safely and responsibly.

At Regis, our values and culture bring people together and shape the way we work. They guide our decisions, support a culture of care and accountability, and help us deliver results while staying true to who we are.

RESPECT

Demonstrate a genuine care for self and others; show humility - no hubris; is approachable and open to other points of view; treat others as you would expect to be treated; encourage and develop people.

COURAGE

Take and give constructive feedback; be prepared to admit being wrong; challenge the norm constructively; make the hard calls; take carefully calculated risks and own the outcome.

INTEGRITY

Do what you say you will do; do the right thing, even when no one is looking; "walk the talk".

TEAMWORK

Work together; be inclusive and diverse; be clear on how our work contributes.

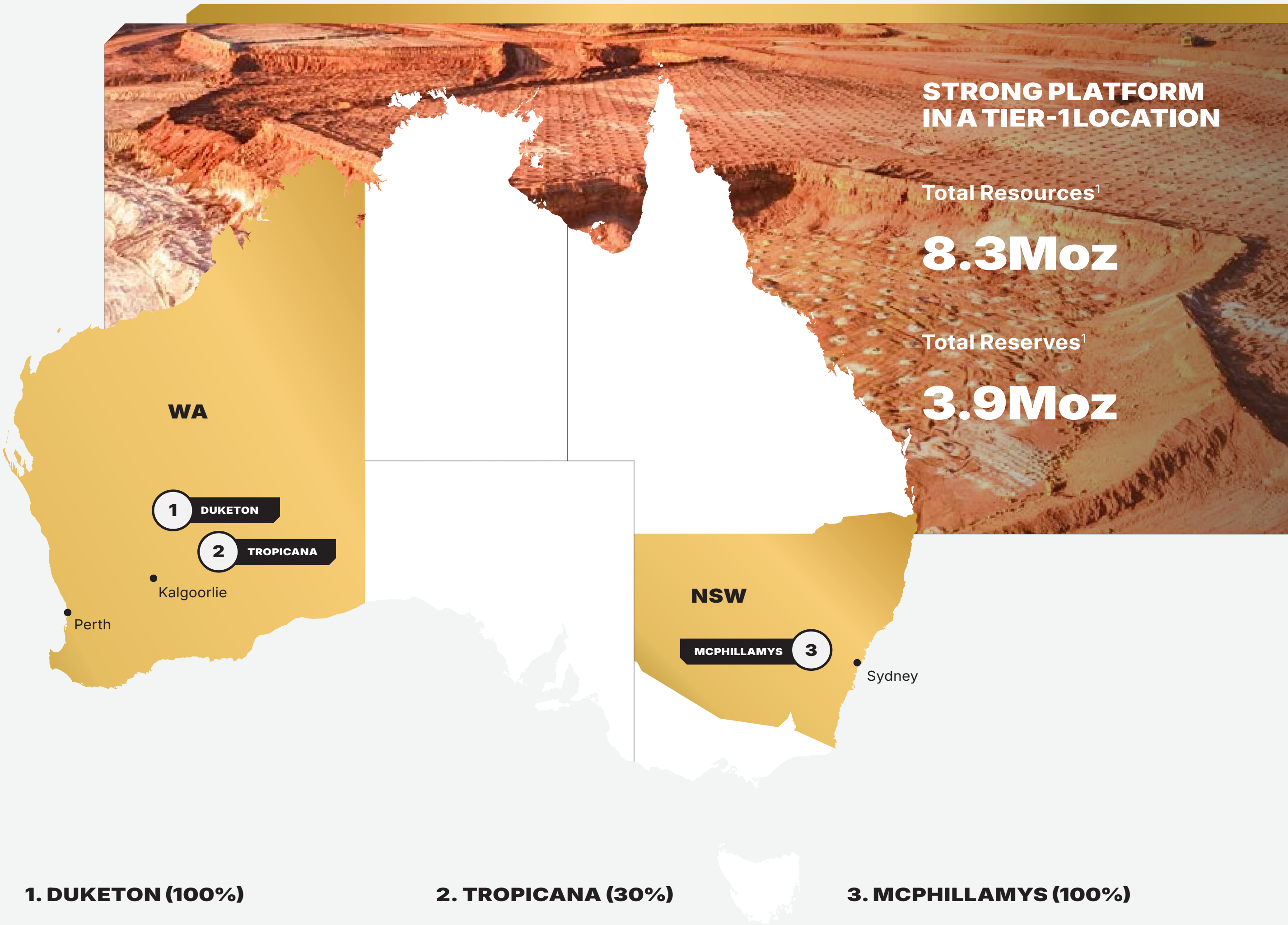
OWNERSHIP

Act and think like an owner; make sure to understand what is important; focus on what matters most.

DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE GROWTH, OUTSTANDING CASH GENERATION AND STRONG SHAREHOLDER RETURNS

OUR LOCATIONS

We are a leading Australian gold producer with long-life assets and a strong platform in tier-1 jurisdictions.



1. DUKETON (100%)

236koz

FY26 production

- FY26 production: 236koz
- FY26 AISC: $3,199/oz
- FY26 drilling: 200km
- Mineral Resources[1]: 4.0Moz
- Ore Reserves[1]: 1.4Moz

2. TROPICANA (30%)

143koz

FY26 production

- FY26 production: 143koz
- FY26 AISC: $2,443/oz
- FY26 drilling: 80km
- Mineral Resources[1]: 1.6Moz
- Ore Reserves[1]: 0.6Moz

3. MCPHILLAMYS (100%)

2.7Moz

Mineral Resources[1]

- One of Australia's largest undeveloped open-pit gold deposits
- Mineral Resources[1]: 2.7Moz
- Ore Reserves[1]: 1.9Moz
- Dual track development strategy progressing

1. ASX announcements dated 22/04/2026 titled 'Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update' and 19/06/2026 titled 'New McPhillamys PFS Supports Reinstatement of Ore Reserve'

FY26 HIGHLIGHTS

In FY26, Regis continued advancing its strategic objectives, including strong progress in delivering its underground growth strategy. Regis remains unhedged and debt-free, positioning the Company to deliver long-term growth and value for its stakeholders.

OPERATIONS

Continued to focus on safety, achieving a Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) of

0.30

Well below the WA Mineral Industry Gold average of 1.0.

Gold production was

379koz

at the top end of guidance.

All-In Sustaining Costs were within guidance at

$2,945/oz

FINANCIAL

Record cash and bullion balance of

$1.18b*

* Gold bullion on hand at 30 June 2026 was 7,631oz valued at a spot gold price of A$5,861/oz.

Declared a final, fully franked dividend of

20cps

comprising a **15cps** normal dividend, and a **5cps** special dividend immediately returning the Vault break fee to shareholders.

Record operating cash flows of

$1,247m

up **52%** (FY25: $821m).

Total dividends declared since 2013 now total

~$850m,

fully franked.

EBITDA of

$1,345m

up **72%** (FY25: $780m).

Regis' financial and operational performance demonstrates the **profitability and cash generation capacity of its assets**, and the Company's ability to act quickly to capture value opportunities.

STRATEGIC GROWTH

Continued to progress strategic underground growth at Duketon, aspiring to operate at least four underground mines, **producing 200koz to 250koz of gold in the future.**

Exploration activities continue to evaluate additional potential future open pit and underground mining areas across **Duketon and Tropicana.**

Initial Open Pit Mineral Resource declared for Beamish South, a new Resource in an area previously considered unprospective.

The Company **progressed the development** of Rosemont Stage 3 while Garden Well Main commenced commercial production.

Dual development option strategy is being progressed at McPhillamys, achieving the major **milestone of the reinstatement of the Ore Reserve during FY26.**

A LEADING AUSTRALIAN GOLD PRODUCER WITH A PROVEN TRACK RECORD

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES

Mineral Resources of

8.3Moz

contained gold.

Mineral Resource and **Ore Reserve growth** underpinned by ongoing growth across Duketon and Tropicana.

Duketon open pit Ore Reserves grew to **675koz** across several open pits and stockpiles.

Ore Reserves of

3.9Moz

contained gold.

Sixth consecutive year of underground Ore Reserves **growth** at Duketon, adding 273koz above depletion.

At Tropicana as at 31 December 2025 underground Ore Reserves growth from 2024 to 2025 was **210koz (100%)** after Ore Reserve depletion of **161koz (100%)**, achieving **130%** underground ore replacement.

ESG

Rehabilitated

>200ha

of disturbed land.

Supported Australian businesses through **more than $1.2 billion** in supplier payments (99.7% domestic), alongside wages, royalties and taxes of **over $300 million.**

Female representation:

25.1%

Employees up from 23% in FY25.

33%

Board of Directors, consistent with FY25 and the ASX Guidelines.

The Tropicana 61MW renewable energy project – one of the largest hybrid power systems in Australia's mining sector, delivering reduced natural gas consumption and lower carbon emissions in its first full year of operation.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

James Mactier

Non-Executive Chairman

ANOTHER YEAR OF CONSISTENTDELIVERY AND PERFORMANCE BY REGIS

Dear Shareholder,

The 2026 financial year was another year of consistent delivery and performance by Regis. Your company yet again delivered to plan, hitting the top end of production guidance at an All-in Sustaining Cost also within guidance. The strength of our operational performance, delivering into record gold prices, resulted in record financial results and enabled us to increase exploration, growth capital and dividends.

This outcome reflects not only favourable market conditions but the sustained discipline, planning and execution of our team, over many years. Our record financial performance demonstrates the potential of our asset base, with record cash generation and cash reserves of well over $1 billion and no debt.

From this position of strength, we took the opportunity to codify our approach to capital returns. The Board established a new Capital Management Policy that delivers a clear framework for returning capital to shareholders. Shareholder returns are ultimately a function of three factors: the gold price, operational performance, and the Board's capital allocation decisions. This policy reflects our long-standing practice of balancing immediate returns with investment in value-creating growth.

As a result, the Board declared record fully franked dividends totalling 35 cents per share, or $265M, for the financial year. This comprises interim and final dividends of 15 cents per share each, plus a 5 cents per share special dividend that immediately returns to shareholders the break fee from the terminated Vault transaction. This brings cumulative dividends declared by Regis since 2013 to $850 million.

Operationally, we safely produced 379koz at an AISC of $2,945/oz - within guidance despite a spike in diesel costs caused by war in the Middle East - and underground ore tonnes mined increased at both Duketon and Tropicana. Garden Well Main moved from development into commercial production and the development of Rosemont Stage 3 remains on track.

The BuckWell open pit development continues to ramp up and will contribute meaningful ounces in the second half of FY27. BuckWell is yet another example of the embedded value in our assets and our ability to move quickly to capture this value. Tropicana continued to deliver exceptional cashflows.

Our exceptionally strong balance sheet and operating performance also enabled meaningful investment in growth across the Regis portfolio. Notably, we delivered a sixth consecutive year of underground resource and reserve growth - a direct outcome of our team's deepening geological knowledge and disciplined approach to discovery and reserve conversion.

The standout result at the asset level was at Garden Well Underground, where reserves grew by over 257koz, or 120% after depletion, to 474koz, providing yet another material extension to mine life. At Rosemont and Tropicana undergrounds, reserve growth again exceeded depletion, reinforcing the long-term value of both assets that we have always seen. We also announced initial Mineral Resource Estimates for Southern Star, a recently acquired deposit, Beamish South and Ben Hur underground. Beamish South is particularly exciting as it is situated just 4 kilometres from the Garden Well open pit and is the result of refreshed analysis of past exploration results and a revised structural interpretation. This bodes well for other parts of our extensive Duketon tenure. These resources add to a growing pipeline of opportunities across our portfolio and reflect our confidence in increasing the life of our existing projects.

At McPhillamys, we continue to advance a dual-track strategy aimed at developing the project as soon as possible, regardless of the outcome of our Federal court challenge. Work is well-advanced on the alternative Integrated Waste Landform option, which incorporates a form of co-disposal within the waste dump.

In June, thanks to significant work by our project team, we achieved a level of technical, financial and regulatory confidence that allowed us to reinstate the McPhillamys Ore Reserve, a major achievement well ahead of our original estimated time frame. We remain committed to McPhillamys, which has the potential to become not only a long-life, low-cost operation but also the core of a significant new mining hub, with multiple associated growth opportunities.

Importantly, our operational and growth progress was achieved with a strong safety performance, with our LTIFR of 0.3 remaining well below the gold industry average. The physical and psychological safety of our people is not only a priority but a core part of how we operate.

We continued to make meaningful progress on environmental sustainability, including over 200ha of land rehabilitation during the year and achieving our targets on efficient water use and CO_2 emissions. We also completed our first climate reporting under AASB S2. I encourage all stakeholders to read our Annual Report for further detail on our priorities, achievements and plans in this area.

In May, Regis announced a proposed merger-of-equals with Vault Minerals. We firmly believed, on the terms agreed, that this was a combination with compelling strategic rationale. Your board and management dedicated significant time and effort to the transaction, assessing it on its merits. When a competing proposal emerged, we chose discipline over escalation: rather than engage in a bidding war, we walked away. Whilst the merger did not proceed, our approach throughout was detailed, methodical and firmly anchored to shareholder value.

Regis remains alert to opportunities to grow inorganically and will always bring that same discipline to our assessment of any such opportunities, but we are under no pressure to transact as we have a very strong pipeline of organic opportunities.

Any analysis of Regis' performance over the year, and years prior, would not be complete without highlighting our relatively few shares on issue and how that drives shareholder value. Our reserves, production, cashflow, profitability, net cash reserves, and dividends, on a per share basis, are well and truly among the best in the Australian gold industry. Again, this demonstrates our continued focus on delivering fundamental shareholder value over the long term.

In closing, on behalf of the Board, I would like to acknowledge and thank our Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, Jim Beyer, our senior leadership team, employees and contractors. FY26 has been an excellent year for Regis, our most profitable, and I congratulate everyone on the results. I would also like to thank our Tropicana joint venture partner AngloGold Ashanti, and the communities in which we operate. Our FY26 performance is a direct result of the dedication of our people and the ongoing support of our stakeholders – so thank you all.

Sincerely,

James Mactier

Non-Executive Chairman

THE OPERATIONAL AND GROWTH PROGRESS WAS ACHIEVED ALONGSIDE A STRONG SAFETY PERFORMANCE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

James Mactier

Independent Non-Executive Chairman

Mr Mactier has over 30 years of experience in the global resources sector. He has previously been joint head of the Metals and Energy Capital Division of Macquarie Bank Limited, and a member of Resource Capital Funds' Managing Partner's Advisory Board. He is currently Non-Executive Chairman of ASX listed Iluka Resources Limited (appointed 5 May 2025).

He has wide ranging experience in project and corporate finance, resource project assessment, equity investing, commodity and currency hedging and trading in the metals and energy sectors globally.

Jim Beyer

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Mr Beyer is a qualified mining engineer with extensive gold industry experience having been the General Manager of the Boddington Gold Mine, one of Australia's largest gold mines, from 2007 to 2010 and General Manager of the Pajingo Gold Mine from 2004 to 2006.

Prior to Regis, Mr Beyer was the Chief Executive Officer of Western Australian based ASX listed iron ore producer and explorer Mt Gibson Iron Limited from 2012 to 2018.

Mr Beyer holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Mining) degree, a Masters of Geoscience (Mineral Economics) and is President of the Executive Council of the Association of Mining & Exploration Companies (AMEC).

Fiona Morgan

Independent Non-Executive Director

Mrs Morgan is a Chartered Professional Engineer with over 30 years' experience in the mining industry, including in gold, nickel, coal and iron ore operations and projects. Mrs Morgan was previously the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Mintrex Pty Ltd, a highly regarded and longstanding consulting engineering company which has successfully undertaken a broad suite of technical services to Australian and international clients developing and operating resources projects. As of 22 March 2024 Mrs Morgan has no business or financial interest in Mintrex Pty Ltd.

Mrs Morgan has wide ranging experience in operations and project management, maintenance, research and design of both underground and surface mining infrastructure. She is a Fellow of the Institution of Engineers Australia, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

EXPERIENCED BOARD AND LEADERSHIP TEAM WITH PROVEN TRACK RECORD TO DRIVE GROWTH.

Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Scudamore is a respected Chartered Accountant with significant ASX listed Board experience. He was a partner with KPMG for 28 years until his retirement in 2012, specialising in energy and natural resources. He held senior roles in Australia, UK and PNG including National Managing Partner for Valuations, Head of Corporate Finance WA and Chairman of Partners WA.

Mr Scudamore holds a Bachelor and Masters of Arts (History and Economics) from Oxford University, is a Fellow of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand and the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and a Senior Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australia. In February 2021, Curtin University conferred upon him an Honorary Doctorate of the University and in January 2023 was made a member of The Order of Australia.

Mr Scudamore is currently a Non-Executive Director of ASX listed company Australis Oil and Gas Limited as well as various not-for-profit and community organisations.

Independent Non-Executive Director

Mrs Burnett is a geologist with over 35 years experience in the mining industry. She has held a variety of executive roles with major and junior mining companies including Newmont, Sipa Resources and Summit Resources.

During her time with Newmont Lynda was Director Exploration Australia and Manager Exploration Business Development with responsibility for the strategic planning, management and oversight of all Newmont's generative exploration projects and brown fields exploration projects in the Asia Pacific Region.

From 2009 to 2021 Mrs Burnett served on the Strategic Advisory Board of the Centre for Exploration Targeting based at the School of Earth Sciences, University of Western Australia. Mrs Burnett was a Non-Executive Director of NickelSearch Limited from April 2023 to November 2024.

Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Arndt has an impressive track-record in the management of open pit and underground mining operations across the gold and base metals sectors in Australia and overseas. Most recently, he was the Managing Director of Perilya Ltd, which owns the extensive Broken Hill base metals mining complex in New South Wales and developed and operates the first underground mine in the Dominican Republic.

Prior to joining Perilya, he was General Manager of the Telfer Gold Mine in Western Australia for Newcrest Mining. Over his 40-year career, he has also held senior management positions with MIM Holdings and Pasminco, including operating smelters and refineries, as well as Australian industrial companies, BGC and Boral. He has also consulted for business improvement specialists, Partners in Performance.

Mr Arndt was previously a Non-Executive Director of ASX listed Mallee Resources Limited (formerly Myanmar Metals Limited) from June 2018 to December 2022 and a Non-Executive Director of Panaust Limited from 2018 to 2025. He is currently active in advising on acquisitions, business integration and project development with a particular focus in Latin America.

LEADERSHIP TEAM

Jim Beyer

Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer

Refer to page 10 of the Annual Report for Jim Beyer's qualifications and experience.

Michael Holmes

Chief Operating Officer

Mr Holmes is a mining engineer with nearly 40 years' experience working in Australia, Argentina, New Zealand, Philippines and the United States. He has extensive operational experience in underground and open pit gold, copper, lead, zinc and nickel mines.

Prior to joining Regis in November 2023, Michael was CEO of a junior critical minerals explorer, CEO and COO of Oceanagold Corporation Limited for nine years, spent ten years working for Xstrata Copper as General Manager of Minera Alumbrera Operations in Argentina and General Manager of the Mount Isa Copper Operations (Xstrata Copper), based in Mount Isa. Prior, Michael has had various other Mine Management positions in Australia.

He holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Mining) degree from the University of Queensland, is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.

Anthony Rechichi

Chief Financial Officer

Mr Rechichi is a Fellow Chartered Accountant and an experienced CFO with over 25 years of professional experience, including more than 20 years with ASX-listed companies in the gold sector. Prior to joining Regis, Mr Rechichi was CFO of Wiluna Mining Limited for five years, following more than ten years with Resolute Mining Limited in senior finance and accounting roles. He commenced his career with PwC, where he worked for six years before moving into the ASX-listed gold mining sector.

Wade Evans

Executive General Manager Growth

Mr Evans has extensive experience in the minerals industry and has a deep understanding of global precious and base metals mining industries. He has been in both corporate and independent advisory executive roles, pursuing M&A opportunities, including proactive and reactive identification of opportunities. He is experienced in corporate transactions (mergers, takeovers, acquisitions) and associated due diligence and valuations and has managed project divestment processes and negotiations. He has a track record in initiation, development and execution of corporate development strategies and transactions from both company and advisory perspectives. Mr Evans joined Regis in January 2019 in his current role of Executive General Manager Growth.

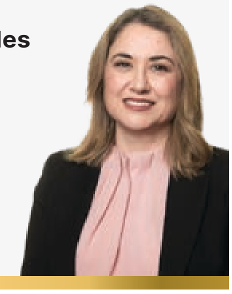
REGIS' SUCCESS RELIES ON THE EFFORTS OF OUR TEAMS TO ENSUREEFFICIENT,RESPONSIBLE,ANDSUSTAINABLEOPERATIONS.

Yvette Gledhill-Powell

Executive General Manager People & Capability

Mrs Gledhill-Powell is a seasoned HR professional with over 20 years of experience across Australia and New Zealand. She joined Regis Resources in February 2025 as the Executive General Manager of People and Capability. Previously, she held senior roles in mining at Iluka Resources and Roy Hill, and worked in the oil and gas sector with BP. Mrs Gledhill-Powell holds a Bachelor of Social Sciences (Psychology & Sociology) and a Post Graduate Diploma in Human Resources Management.

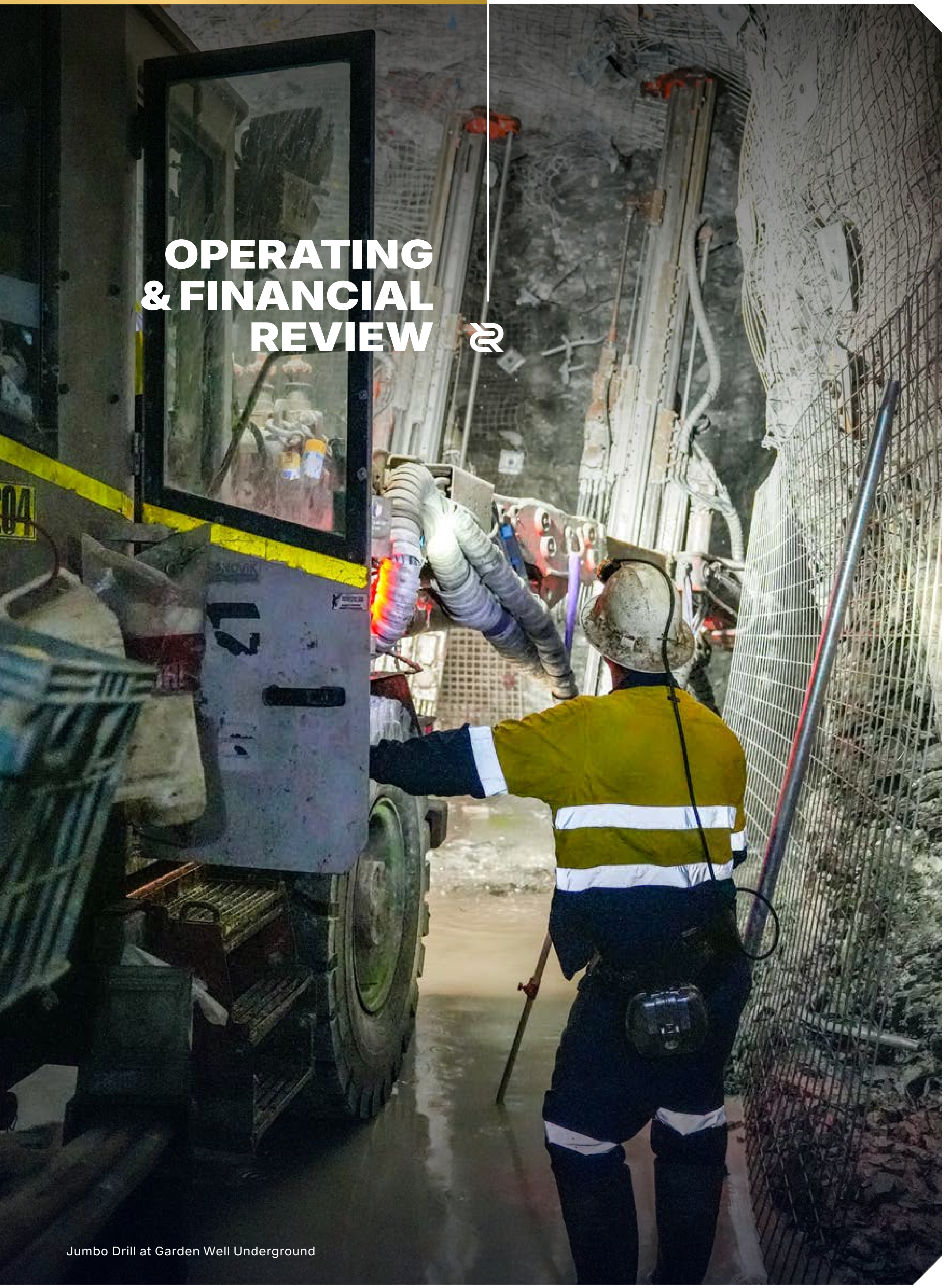
Elena Macrides



General Counsel and Company Secretary

Ms Macrides is a solicitor with over 30 years of legal and strategic consulting experience across the resources and professional services sectors in Perth and Sydney. She is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and holds a Bachelor of Science/Bachelor of Laws and Masters of Business Administration from the University of Western Australia. She joined Regis in 2020, was appointed Company Secretary in January 2021 and General Counsel in July 2024.

OPERATING & FINANCIAL REVIEW


Jumbo Drill at Garden Well Underground

FY26 GROUP OPERATIONS REVIEW

Throughout FY26, Regis continued to deliver safe and profitable gold ounces from its two producing assets, Duketon and Tropicana. The Company produced 379koz of gold (FY25: 373koz) at $2,945/oz (FY25: $2,531/oz).

FY26 Group gold production was approximately 2% higher than FY25, with production growth at both Duketon and Tropicana. During the year, mining resumed at Duketon North with the approval of mining at the Buckingham-Wellington ("BuckWell") open pits.

The FY26 Group AISC was approximately 16% higher than FY25, but within the guided range. The increase in AISC reflected the impact of higher diesel prices in the final quarter, along with the strategic decision to re-commence operations at Duketon North and to develop the BuckWell open pit. The Group AISC also included $140/oz of non-cash stockpile inventory drawdowns.

The Group deployed $248.1 million of growth capital. $233.6 million was spent in growth capital at Duketon, related to the development of Garden Well Main and Rosemont Stage 3 along with the pre-commercial production expenditure at the Kintyre and Buckingham-Wellington open pits. Garden Well Main and Kintyre both moved from development into commercial production during the third quarter of FY26.

This is consistent with Regis' focus on progressing an underground growth strategy, while investments such as BuckWell reflect Regis' commitment to maximising the value of its producing assets.

This year, $74 million was spent on exploration, plus $4.5 million of growth capital on the acquisition of Southern Star, which resulted in 280km of drilling, expanding mineralisation across the Company's priority areas. Total project spend at McPhillamys was $25.8 million, with the refreshed PFS released and the reinstatement of an Ore Reserve at the project.

As a result of the strong economic performance and in line with the Regis new Capital Management Policy, on 20 August 2026 the Board of Directors recommended the payment of a final fully franked dividend of 15 cents per share, together with a 5 cents per share fully franked special dividend, which immediately returns to shareholders the break fee from the terminated Vault transaction. These dividends will be paid to Regis shareholders on 7 October 2026. This is in addition to the fully franked half year 15 cents per share dividend, giving a record total for the financial year of 35 cents per share or approximately $265m returned to our shareholders.

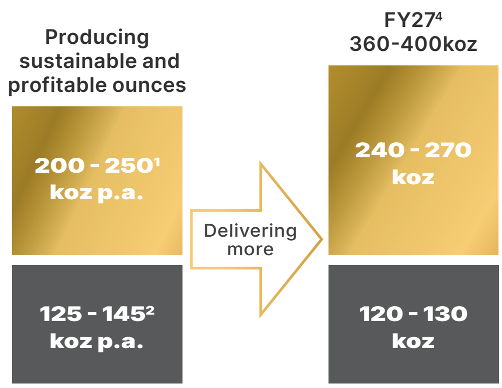
Finally, during FY26, Regis entered into a Scheme Implementation Deed with Vault Minerals Limited (ASX: VAU) to acquire the company. Post year end, Vault received a competing proposal from Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD), which the Vault Board determined to be a superior proposal. After careful consideration, Regis Board elected not to submit a counterproposal. This disciplined approach to capital allocation is fundamental to how Regis creates long-term value for shareholders. Following Vault's determination, the Scheme Implementation Deed was terminated and a break fee of approximately A$50.7 million became payable to Regis, which we have elected to immediately return to shareholders through a special dividend.

WE CONTINUE TO FOCUS ON PRODUCING SUSTAINABLE AND PROFITABLE OUNCES FROM OUR CURRENT ASSETS

GROUP STRATEGY

Regis continues to focus on producing sustainable and profitable ounces from its current assets, Duketon and Tropicana. With a scalable business and multiple organic growth opportunities, the Company is focused on growing its underground capacity and enhancing its core production with opportunistic, cash-positive ounces. This strategy will provide sustainable delivery into FY28.

Duketon	✓	Ramp up third underground mine (Garden Well Main)
	✓	Enhance core underground production with opportunistic, cash positive ounces (e.g. BuckWell at Duketon North)
	✓	Continued Underground Reserve replacement[3]
	•	Grow to at least four underground mines (in progress)
Tropicana	✓	Progress development of the Havana Underground
	✓	Test for and seek to develop new UG production zones
	✓	Continued Underground Reserve Replacement[3]



1. Long term aspirational target at Duketon, assuming no new open pit discovery.
2. Regis 30% attributable production during open pit and underground phase.
3. See ASX Announcement "Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update" 22 April 2026.
4. See ASX Announcement "Stronger Production Outlook Lifts FY27 Guidance" 17 July 2026.

DUKETON OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Duketon Gold Project

The Duketon Gold Project is located in the Northeastern Goldfields of Western Australia, approximately 130 kilometres north of Laverton.

Duketon consists of the Duketon South Operations (DSO), containing the Garden Well (5Mtpa) and Rosemont (2.5Mtpa) process plants and surrounding satellite open pit and underground deposits. It also consists of Duketon North Operations (DNO) where the Moolart Well mill also continues to operate and processed a mix of stockpiles and fresh ore sources during the year.

Regis holds approximately 2,300 square kilometres of exploration and mining tenure, with a further 200 square kilometres in applications and continues its exploration activities across its dominant position within the Duketon Greenstone Belt.

Operations at the Duketon Gold Project

DUKETON OPERATIONS

Production

In FY26, mining activities continued within open pits and underground mines across DSO, while historical stockpiled material and higher grade laterite ore was processed through the Moolart Well mill within DNO as mining recommenced with the approval of the BuckWell project. The total gold produced from the Duketon complex was 236koz (FY25: 233koz) at an AISC of $3,199/oz (FY25: $2,775/oz).

Production was slightly higher than FY25, and towards the top end of our guidance range of 220koz to 240koz of gold.

AISC was approximately 15% higher than last financial year, but within the guided range. The increased AISC reflects higher diesel prices, together with the decision to bring additional production sources into the portfolio during the year, including the restart of the Moolart Well mill, to capitalise on the strong gold price environment.

Growth

In line with its strategic underground growth objective of operating at least four underground mines, targeting annual production of 200koz to 250koz of gold, Regis further increased its underground Ore Reserves and progressed construction of two new underground production areas, with Garden Well Main moving into commercial production during the third quarter of FY26, and Rosemont Stage 3 progressing to schedule.

For a sixth consecutive year, Regis has delivered underground Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves growth that exceeds mining depletion across Duketon. At 31 December 2025, Ore Reserves across Rosemont, Garden Well South and Garden Well Main grew by 273koz, after depletion of 117koz, to achieve Ore Reserve replacement of 235%. Since declaring an initial underground Ore Reserve at Duketon in 2019, and up to 31 December 2025, Regis has increased the total Duketon underground Ore Reserves by ~480%.

Upside remains for the major underground mining centres at Garden Well and Rosemont, with drilling confirming mineralisation remains open 500m down plunge at Garden Well and 300m outside current design envelopes at Rosemont – see the exploration section for maps and more detail.

In addition, work is ongoing to support a potential new underground mining centre at Ben Hur where work continues on the potential to convert the Mineral Resource Estimate to Ore Reserves.

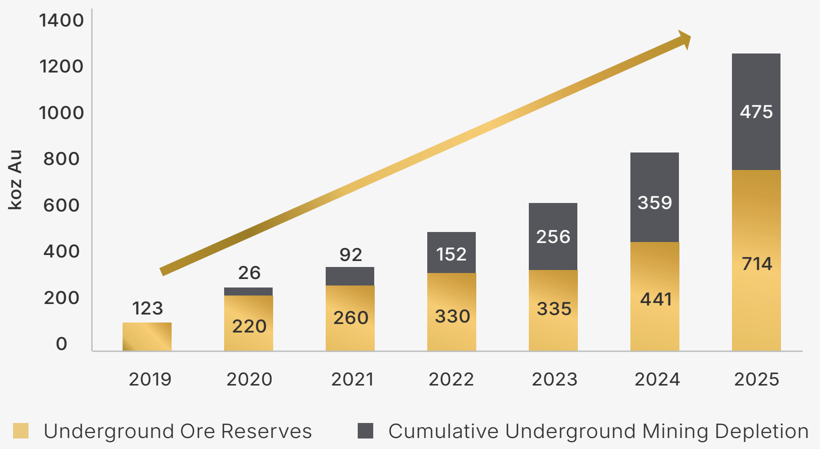
FOR A SIXTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR, REGIS HAS DELIVERED UNDERGROUND MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES GROWTH THAT EXCEEDS MINING DEPLETION ACROSS DUKETON.

Buckingham-Wellington Open Pit

In FY26 Regis released an update on the Buckingham–Wellington Open Pit (BuckWell). This highlighted the outcomes of detailed geological reinterpretation and an updated trade-off study that expanded the BuckWell Probable Ore Reserves to 251koz from 128koz. The updated mine plan is expected to deliver approximately 223koz of recovered gold over six years, with ore fed through the Moolart Well mill, at Duketon North. First ore was delivered in late FY26, with steady-state build-up of production expected in FY27 before consistent gold production through FY31.

REGIS ENDED FY26 WITH PRODUCTION AT THE TOP END OF GUIDANCE, PRODUCING 379KOZ.

Figure 1: Duketon Combined Underground Ore Reserves since the Declaration of an Initial Reserve in 2019



Beamish South

Beamish South, part of Regis' Duketon South operations, is located 4km south of the Garden Well open pit mine. This is a new discovery and shares the same stratigraphic position as the Garden Well deposit.

Regis was encouraged by the initial Mineral Resource Estimate declared at Beamish South with 7Mt at 1.1g/t for 270koz, reported within a A$3,900/oz pit shell.

Drilling will continue as the Company works to grow the Resource and assess its potential to support a future Ore Reserve.

Table 1: Beamish South Mineral Resource Estimate as 31 May 2026

	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources		
	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Ounces (000s)
Total	-	-	-	6	1.1	200	2	1.2	70	7	1.1	270

Note: Data has been rounded to the nearest 1,000,000 tonnes, 0.1 g/t gold grade and 10,000 ounces.Summation errors may occur due to rounding. Beamish South is not a Material Mining Project and is reported as part of Regis Duketon South Operations.

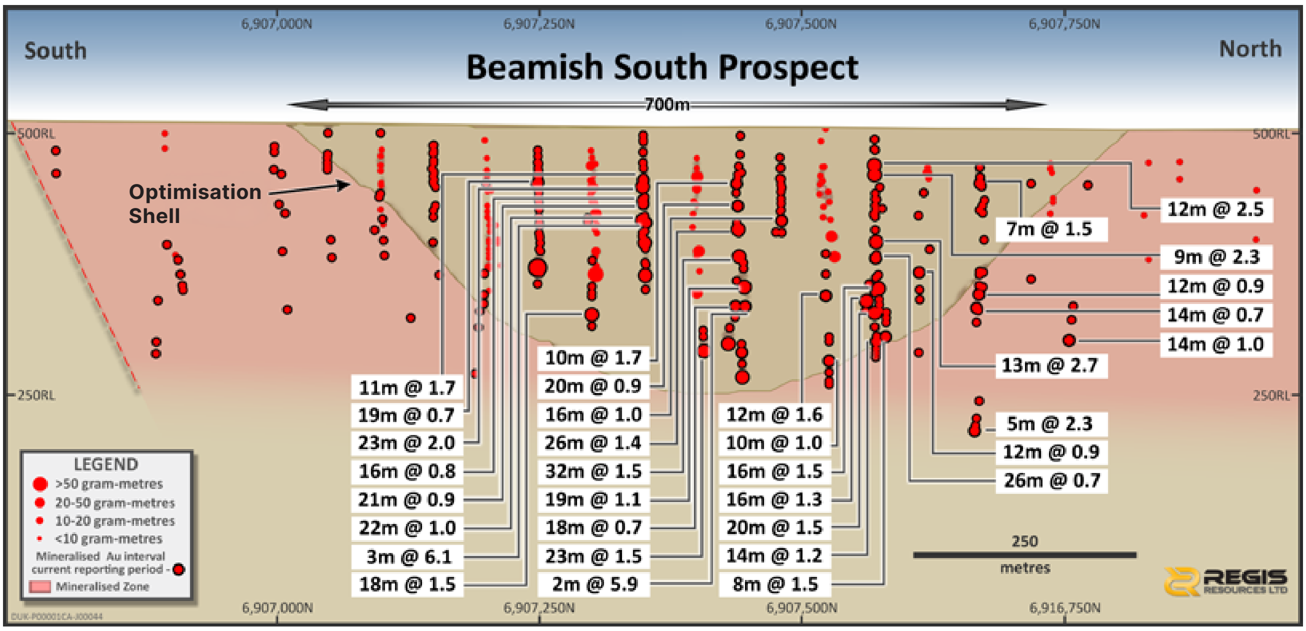


Figure 2: Beamish South prospect showing recent infill drill intersections within an interpreted mineralised zone.

Exploration

Regis holds one of the largest land packages within the Western Goldfields, with approximately 2,300 square kilometres of tenements over the Duketon greenstone belt, and a further 200 square kilometres in applications. Exploration activities are focused on the identification and expansion of underground resources, primarily beneath open pits. In parallel with the underground growth strategy, Regis continued to explore surface targets, seeking additional high value, large open pit growth.

Exploration activity over the year, including over 200,000 metres of drilling, continued to expand mineralisation across several priority areas. At Duketon, Regis declared an initial Mineral Resource Estimate at Beamish South with 7Mt at 1.1g/t for 270koz, reported within a A$3,900/oz pit shell. This Resource, just 4km from the Garden Well open pit mine, illustrates how Regis' exploration strategy is discovering opportunities in areas previously considered unprospective.

Drilling at Garden Well confirmed strong mineralisation both within and up to 500m down plunge from existing resources, supporting expected continuity.

Meanwhile drilling in and around Rosemont Stage 3 intersected strong mineralisation within the quartz-dolerite host, confirming that the unit extends a further ~300m south of the current design envelope.

Drilling at Ben Hur is also ongoing, with results to date reinforcing Regis' view of the asset as a potentially viable underground opportunity.

These assets continue to demonstrate the opportunity within the Duketon portfolio as the Company remains confident in its long-term growth pipeline.

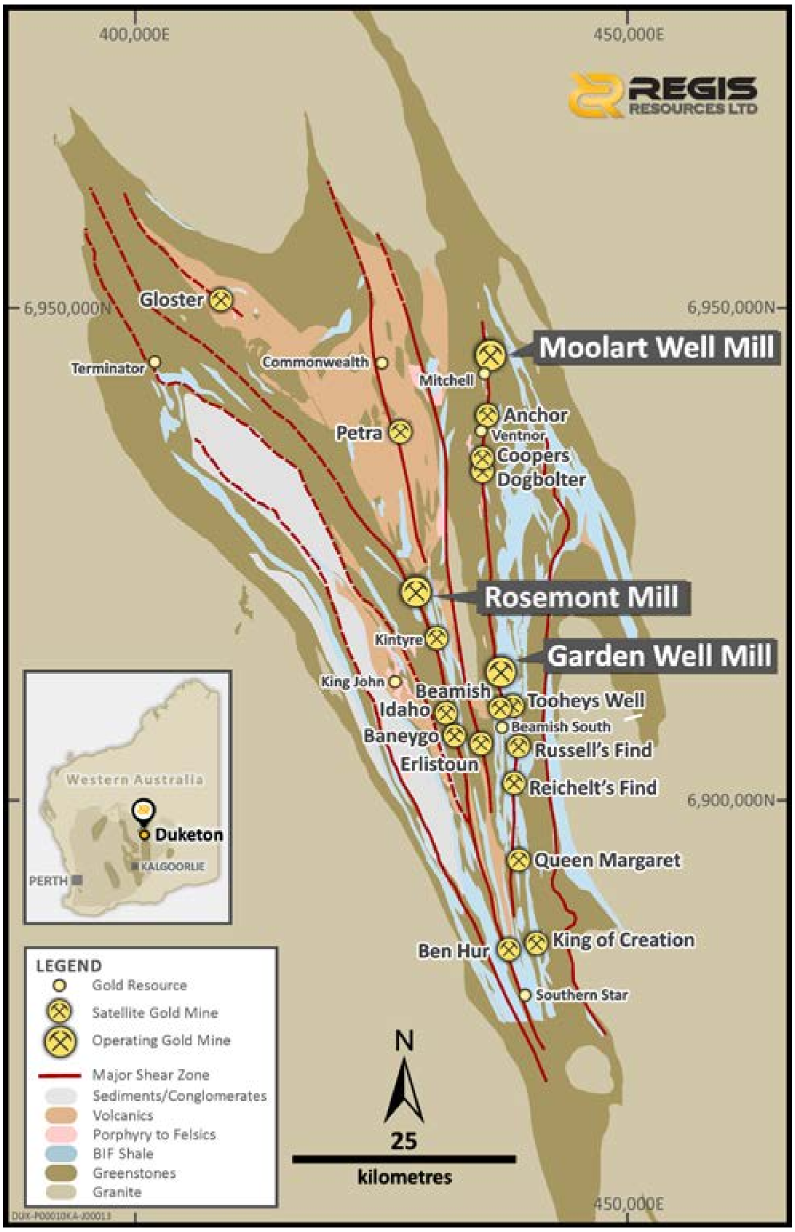


Figure 3: Duketon operations regional setting

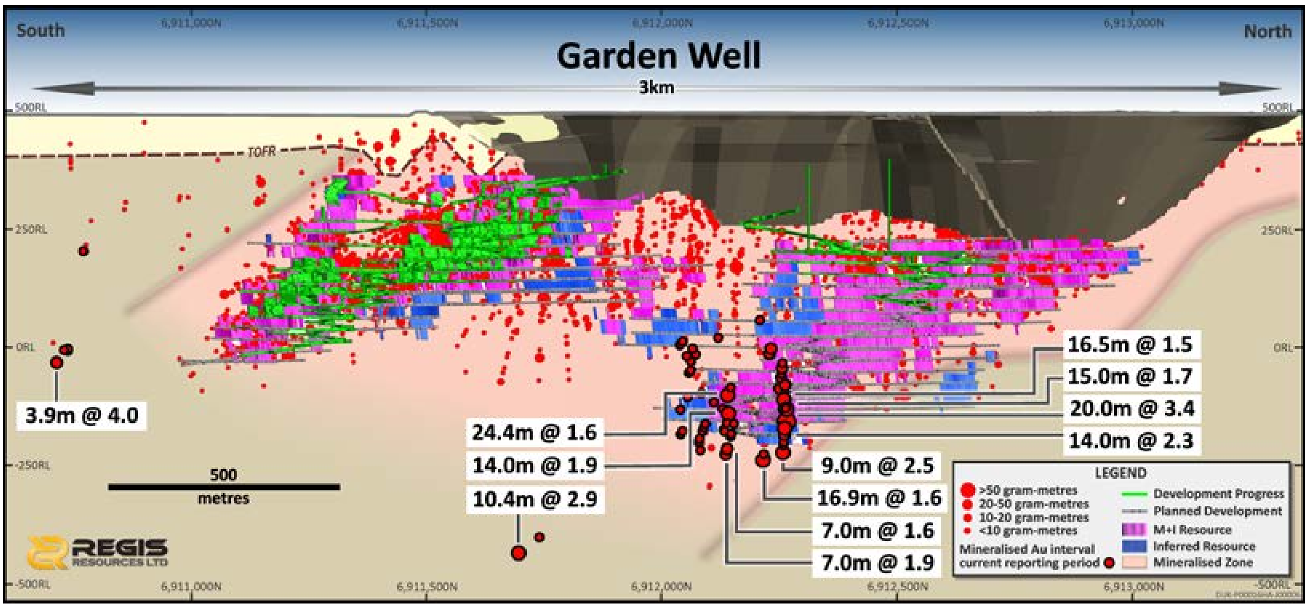


Figure 4: Garden Well long section looking west showing high-grade intersections outside the existing and planned underground mine at Garden Well South & Main, including 10.4m @2.9g/t Au 500m beyond current Resources.

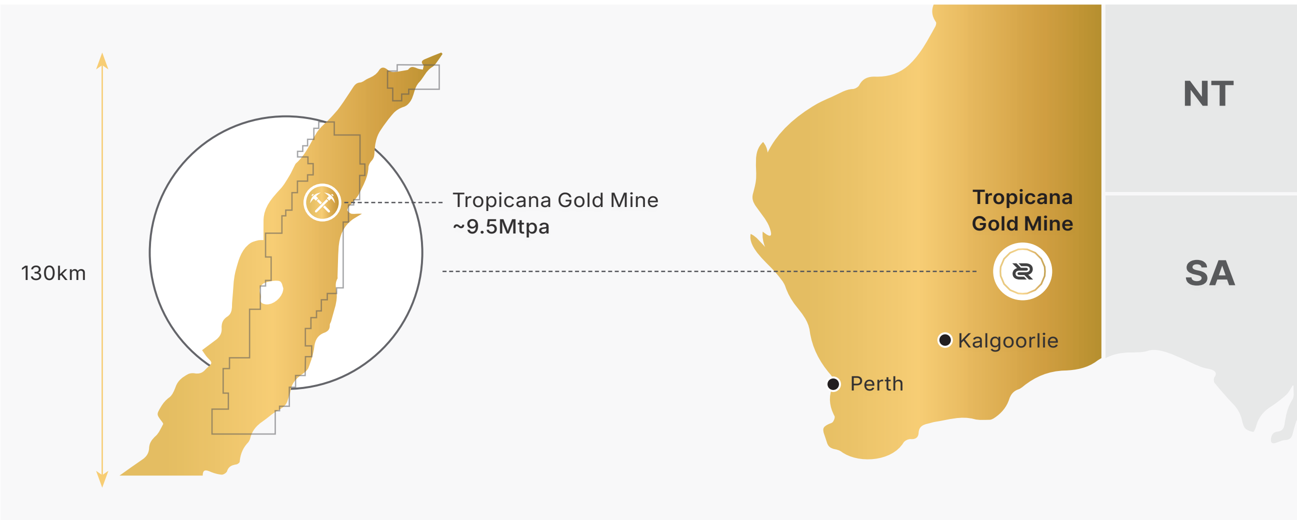
TROPICANA OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Tropicana

Tropicana is a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd (AngloGold) (70%) and Regis Resources (30%) and is located in the Albany-Fraser belt, approximately 330 kilometres north-east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. Tropicana is managed by Regis' joint venture partner AngloGold.

The Tropicana Joint Venture holds approximately 2,050 square kilometres of exploration and mining tenements across the Albany-Fraser belt, and since Regis acquired its ownership stake in 2021, Tropicana has continued to demonstrate its Tier-one potential.

Operations at the Tropicana Gold Mine



TROPICANA OPERATIONS

Production

In FY26, production consisted of two open pits, Havana 4 and Havana 6, and two underground mines, Boston Shaker and Tropicana. A third underground mine, Havana, is under development and scheduled for first production ore in the first half of CY2027. Regis' share of gold production from Tropicana was 143koz (FY25: 140koz), beating the top end of guidance, at an AISC of $2,443/oz (FY25: $2,039/oz).

FY26 gold production was consistent with FY25.

REGIS CONTINUES TO SEE UNDERGROUND MINES AS A VALUE CREATION OPPORTUNITY.

Growth

Growth capital at Tropicana was $14 million and primarily related to the continued development of the Havana underground mine, which remains on track for first stope production in H2 FY27. Similar to Duketon, Tropicana continued to show a clear trend of underground Ore Reserve growth exceeding depletion, reinforcing the long-term value of this world-class asset.

Mineral Resources (100%) as at 31 December 2025 were 5.4Moz, comprising 0.8Moz of Open Pit Mineral Resources, 4.3Moz of Underground Mineral Resources, and 0.3Moz of stockpiled Mineral Resources. Underground Mineral Resources increased year on year while Open Pit and stockpile Mineral Resources reduced.

Ore Reserves (100%) as at 31 December 2025 were 1.9Moz, including 0.8Moz of Open Pit Ore Reserves, 0.9Moz of Underground Ore Reserves, and 0.3Moz of Stockpiled Ore Reserves. Conversion drilling, and price assumption updates between 2024 and 2025, increased Ore Reserve by 0.4Moz. Offsetting this was a reduction of 0.4Moz due to depletion.

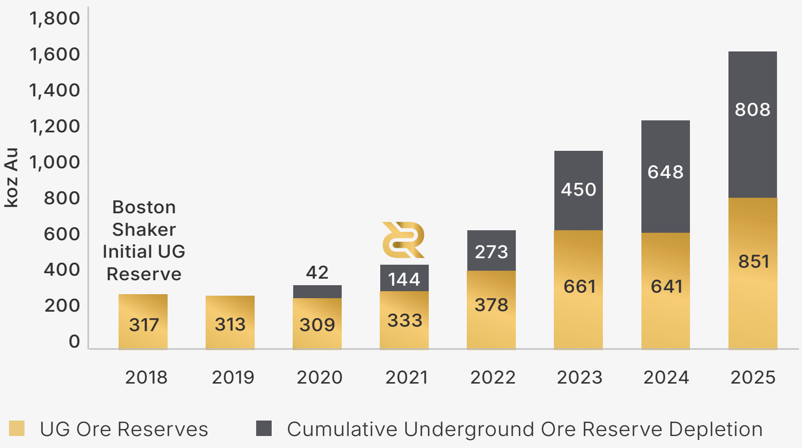
In the underground, Ore Reserves grew from 2024 to 2025 by 210koz (100%), above underground depletion of 161koz, achieving 130% ore replacement. Net underground Ore Reserve grew 0.2Moz after underground mining depletion. As at 31 December 2025, the total underground Ore Reserves are 0.9Moz.

Drilling increased confidence in down plunge extensions of known mineralisation and also identified new underground mineralisation supporting further Mineral Resource definition drilling.

Since the declaration of the initial Boston Shaker underground ore in 2018, Tropicana's sitewide underground Ore Reserves have grown by over 2.5 times, excluding depletion (see figure 5).

Regis continues to see further growth of Tropicana underground mines as a value creation opportunity. Additionally, supported by its ever-growing geological understanding and improved confidence in the extension of mineralisation at depth, the Company continues to see indicators that support the ongoing growth of underground reserves.

Figure 5: Tropicana annual underground ore reserves and cumulative underground depletion (100% basis)



Footnote: Completion of Regis acquisition of 30% of Tropicana on 31 May 2021.

Exploration

Exploration activities took place across Boston Shaker, Tropicana, Havana, Swizzler, Havana South, the conceptual Cobbler Underground target and the Havana fault offset target with 80,432 metres of resource development and exploration drilling completed.

FY26 drilling targeted depth extensions of mineralisation, conversion of Inferred Mineral Resources into Indicated Mineral Resources, and growing the Inferred Mineral Resource.

Drilling across the Boston Shaker, Tropicana Underground, Havana, Havana South and the Swizzler areas returned positive results. Boston Shaker drilling extended mineralisation down-plunge. Diamond drilling within Tropicana underground continued to increase confidence in known mineralisation both to the south and down-plunge, while surface drilling at Havana South returned promising results. Surface drilling down plunge of the Havana Underground continued to infill Inferred Mineral Resources.

The FY26 drilling results continue to provide the Company with confidence that mineralisation remains open and is present at depth across multiple underground locations.

With this ever-growing geological understanding, Regis expects that drilling will both continue to extend mineralisation within unclassified areas down plunge of known mineralisation and increase confidence in declared Mineral Resources to support ongoing near-term growth of Ore Resources.

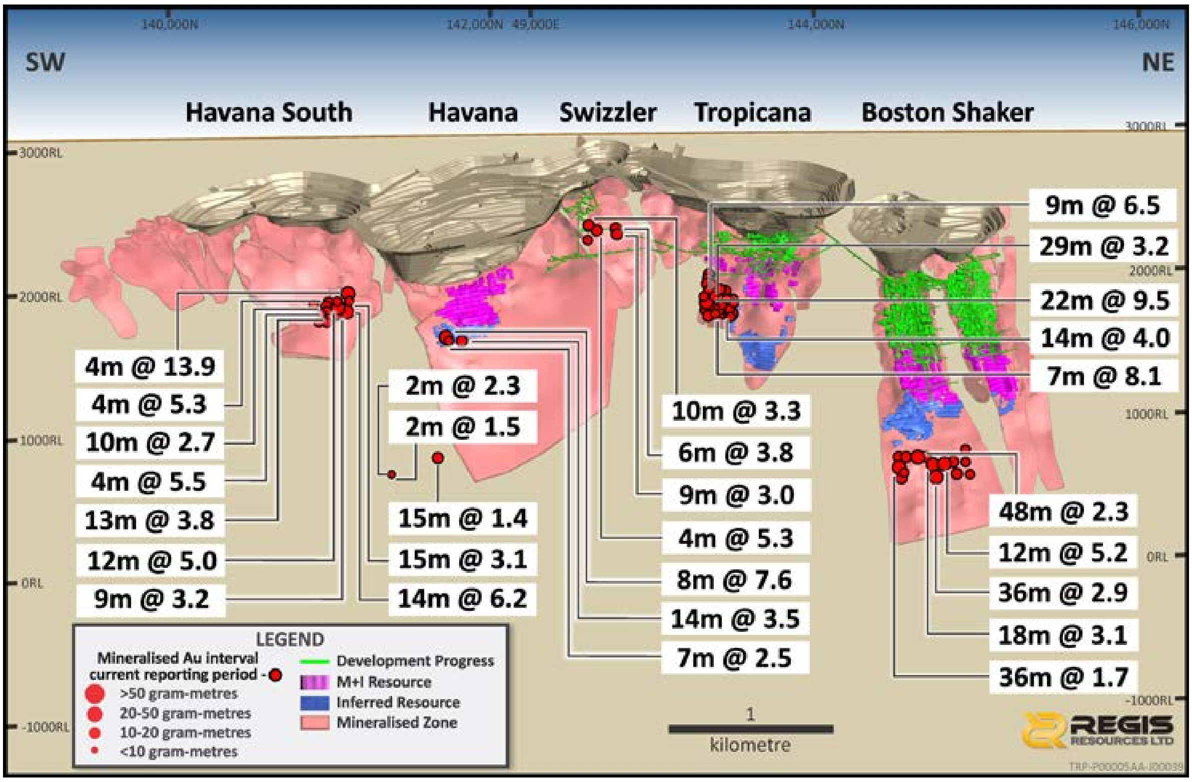


Figure 6: TGM oblique view of the mineralised corridor showing actual and conceptual open pit and underground production areas and the 0.3 g/t Au mineralised zones (pink)

THE MCPHILLAMYS GOLD PROJECT

The 100% Regis-owned McPhillamys Gold Project is one of Australia's larger undeveloped open-pit gold resources. McPhillamys has a Mineral Resource of 2,260koz at 1.0g/t Au. In addition, at Discovery Ridge, Regis has Mineral Resources of 400koz at 1.5g/t Au.

During the year, following considerable technical work by the McPhillamys project team, Regis released an updated Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) demonstrating a viable development pathway for the project that avoids the Section 10 Declaration area and allowed the reinstatement of the McPhillamys Ore Reserves of 56Mt at 1.1g/t Au for 1,890koz Au.

As announced on 7 November 2024, Regis commenced formal legal proceedings in the Federal Court in respect of the former Federal Minister for Environment and Water, the Hon. Tanya Plibersek MP's declaration of protection over part of the approved McPhillamys Gold Project.

The judicial review of the Section 10 Declaration under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984* (Cth) was heard by the Federal Court from 10 to 12 December 2025 and judgment is currently reserved.

Regis continues to progress a dual-option strategy to return McPhillamys to an approvable status. In parallel with the court process, work has advanced on the alternative Integrated Waste Landform ("IWL") option which incorporates a form of co-disposal within the planned waste dump, as a viable development pathway.

The new IWL study work supported the release of a PFS. At a A$4,000/oz gold price, the new PFS demonstrates:

- 190koz average annual gold production;
- AISC of $1,718/oz;
- Gross revenue of $7.1 billion, NPV5.5% of $1.13 billion, and an IRR of 21.8% (post tax).

The total pre-production capital is $1.08 billion, including $78m of contingency and $77m of capitalised pre-production operating costs.

Regis is targeting a Final Investment Decision (FID) for this option in the first half of calendar year 2028 subject to permitting, including the IWL.

While the PFS financial and operational metrics for the IWL strategy are compelling, the Company awaits the outcome of the judicial review of the Section 10 Declaration, as the originally approved project remains the preferred option.

The McPhillamys project has potential to create a new mining hub in NSW with multiple growth opportunities.

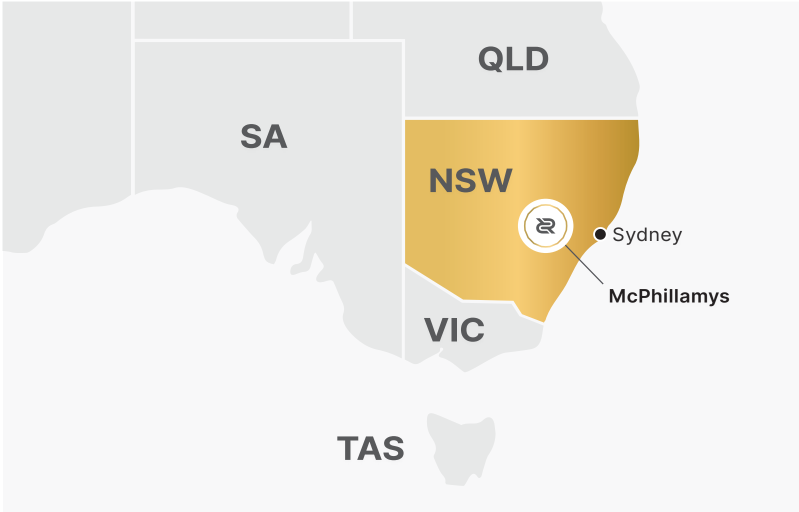
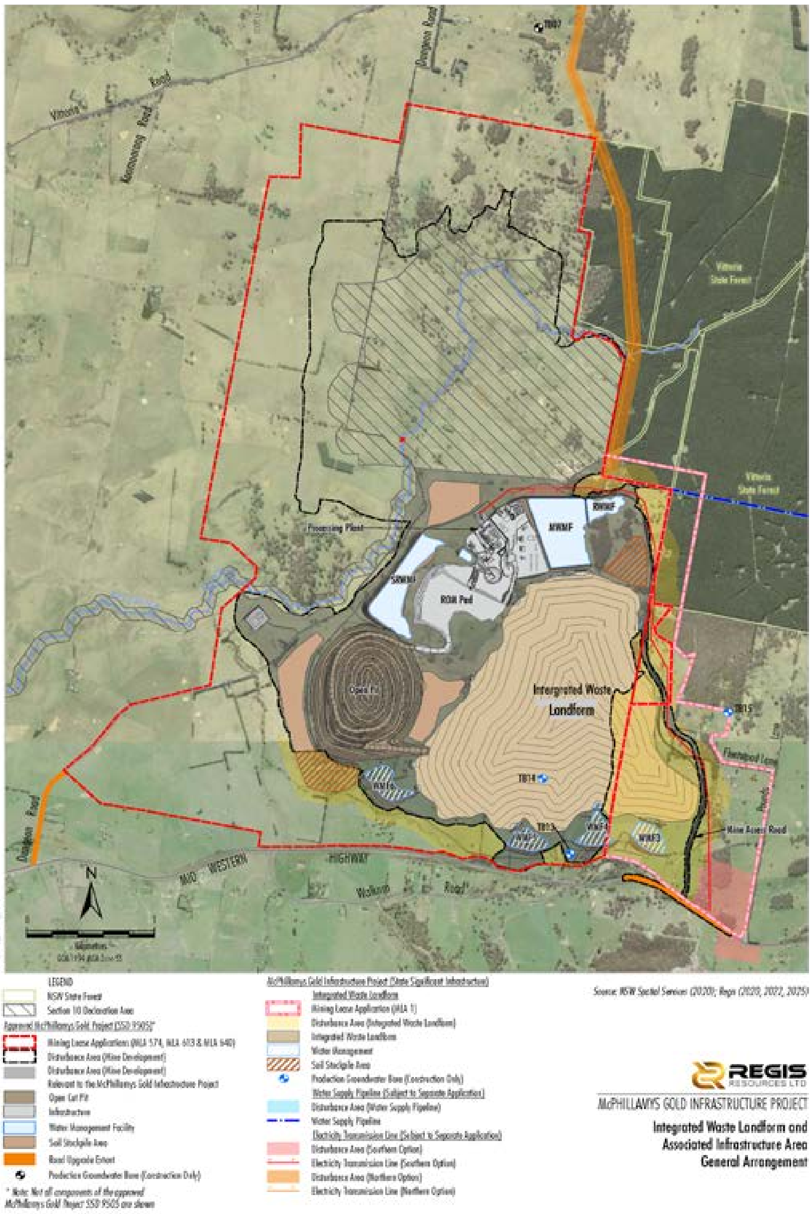


Figure 7: McPhillamys Project Layout Including Proposed IWL



GROUP ORE RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Regis released its Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve update for the 12 months ended 31 December 2025 on 22 April 2026. As at 31 December 2025, Regis' total Mineral Resources were 8.3Moz and Ore Reserves increased to 2.0Moz of contained gold (Regis attributable).

Subsequent to this, on 19 June 2026, Regis released new PFS outcomes for the McPhillamys Gold Project demonstrating an economic path forward for the Project that can avoid the Section 10 Declaration Area. Regis therefore reinstated the Ore Reserve at the Project. As at 31 May 2026, the McPhillamys Ore Reserve Estimate stood at 1.9Moz of contained gold, bringing total Reserves for Regis to 3.9Moz of contained gold.

Group Mineral Resources as at 31 December 2025 (Regis attributable, inclusive of Ore Reserves)

				Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total Resources			
Project	Equity	Type	Cut-Off (g/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Competent Person[1]
Duketon North[2]	100%	Open-Pit	0.4	-	-	-	39	0.9	1,140	9	0.8	250	49	0.9	1390	A
Duketon North	100%	Stockpiles	-	1	0.5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	10	A
Duketon North	**100%**	**Sub Total**		**1**	**0.5**	**10**	**39**	**0.9**	**1,140**	**9**	**0.8**	**250**	**49**	**0.9**	**1,400**	
Duketon South[3/4]	100%[4]	Open-Pit	0.4	0	1.1	-	25	1.2	940	5	1.2	200	30	1.2	1,150	A
Duketon South[5]	100%	Underground	1.8	2	2.6	200	12	2.3	870	4	2.2	270	18	2.3	1,340	A
Duketon South	100%	Stockpiles	-	6	0.5	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0.5	110	A
Duketon South	**100%[4]**	**Sub Total**		**9**	**1.1**	**310**	**37**	**1.5**	**1,810**	**9**	**1.6**	**470**	**55**	**1.5**	**2,590**	
Duketon Deposits	**100%[4]**	**Total**		**9**	**1.1**	**320**	**77**	**1.2**	**2,950**	**18**	**1.2**	**720**	**104**	**1.2**	**3,990**	
Tropicana[6]	30%	Open-Pit	0.3/0.4	1	1.4	30	4	1.9	220	-	-	-	4	1.8	250	F
Tropicana[6]	30%	Underground	1.6	4	2.6	350	5	2.7	400	7	2.2	530	16	2.4	1,280	F
Tropicana[6]	30%	Stockpiles	-	6	0.5	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0.5	100	F
Tropicana	**30%**	**Total**		**11**	**1.4**	**480**	**8**	**2.3**	**620**	**7**	**2.2**	**530**	**26**	**1.9**	**1,620**	
McPhillamys	100%	Open-Pit	0.35	-	-	-	61	1.0	2,070	8	0.7	190	70	1.0	2,260	A
Discovery Ridge	100%	Open-Pit	0.4	-	-	-	2	1.8	140	6	1.4	260	8	1.5	400	A
NSW Deposits	**100%**	**Total**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**64**	**1.1**	**2,210**	**14**	**1.0**	**460**	**78**	**1.1**	**2,660**	
Regis Total		**Total**		**20**	**1.2**	**790**	**149**	**1.2**	**5,780**	**40**	**1.3**	**1,700**	**209**	**1.2**	**8,280**	

Data has been rounded to the nearest 1,000,000 tonnes, 0.1 g/t gold grade and 10,000 ounces. Summation errors may occur due to rounding. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves to JORC Code 2012 unless otherwise noted.

1. Refer to Group Competent Person Notes.
2. Duketon North Open Pit Mineral Resource Estimates are Moolart Well, Gloster, Dogbolter-Coopers, Petra, Anchor, Ventnor and Terminator.
3. Duketon South Open Pit Mineral Resources Estimates are Garden Well, Rosemont Open Pit, Toohey's Well, Baneygo, Erlistoun, Beamish, Reichelt's Find, Russell's Find, King John, King of Creation, Queen Margaret, Southern Star, Victory, and Lancefield North.
4. King John reported at 70% ownership.
5. Underground Duketon South Mineral Resources are Rosemont Underground, Garden Well Underground, Toohey's Well, and Ben Hur. Rosemont Underground, All Mineral Resource Estimates reported within MSO shells at an economic cut-off of 1.5g/t.
6. Regis holds 30% ownership in Tropicana. Tropicana reported Reserves and Resources in ASX Release "Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update at Tropicana" dated 23 February 2026.

Group Ore Reserves as at 31 December 2025 (Regis attributable)

				Proved			Probable			Total Reserves			
Project[1]	Equity	Type	Cut-Off (g/t)[2]	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Competent Person[3]
Duketon North	100%	Open-Pit	0.5	-	-	-	15	0.9	423	15	0.9	423	B
Duketon North	100%	Stockpiles		1	0.5	9	-	-	-	1	0.5	9	B
Duketon North	**100%**	**Sub Total**		**1**	**0.5**	**9**	**15**	**0.9**	**423**	**16**	**0.8**	**433**	
Duketon South	100%[4]	Open-Pit	0.5	-	-	-	4	1.1	141	4	1.1	141	B
Duketon South	100%	Underground	1.5	0.2	1.6	12	12	1.8	702	12	1.8	714	C
Duketon South	100%	Stockpiles		5	0.6	101	-	-	-	5	0.6	101	B
Duketon South	**100%**	**Sub Total**		**5**	**0.7**	**113**	**16**	**1.6**	**843**	**22**	**1.4**	**957**	
Duketon Total	**100%**	**Total**		**6**	**0.6**	**123**	**32**	**1.2**	**1,267**	**38**	**1.1**	**1,389**	
Tropicana	30%	Open-Pit	See Note 5	1	1.4	28	4	1.8	213	4	1.7	241	D
Tropicana	30%	Underground		1	2.8	121	1	2.9	134	3	2.9	255	E
Tropicana	30%	Stockpiles		5	0.5	79	-	-	-	5	0.5	79	D
Tropicana Total[5]	**30%**	**Total**		**6**	**1.1**	**229**	**5**	**2.1**	**347**	**12**	**1.5**	**576**	
Regis Total		**Grand Total**		**12**	**0.9**	**351**	**37**	**1.4**	**1,614**	**49**	**1.24**	**1,965**	

McPhillamys Ore Reserves as at 31 May 2026

				Proved			Probable			Total Reserves			
Project	Equity	Type	Cut-Off (g/t)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Gold Metal (koz)	Competent Person[3]
McPhillamys	100%	Open-Pit	0.25/0.38	-	-	-	56	1.1	1,890	56	1.1	1,890	G
McPhillamys Total	**100%**	**Total**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**56**	**1.1**	**1,890**	**56**	**1.1**	**1,890**	

The above data has been rounded and errors of summation may occur due to rounding.

1. Ore Reserves are reported separately for open pits, underground and stockpiles.
2. Cut-off grades vary according to oxidation and lithology domains. Listed cut-offs are the weighted average of these various cut-off grades for that project classification.
3. Refer to Group Competent Person Notes.
4. Regis owns 70% of the King John project - part of the DSO operations. Only 70% of Regis share has been included in the above table.
5. Tropicana reported Reserves, Resources and Cut Off Grades in ASX Release "Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update at Tropicana" dated 23 February 2026, reported as nearest 1,000,000 tonnes, 0.1 g/t gold grade and 1,000 ounces.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

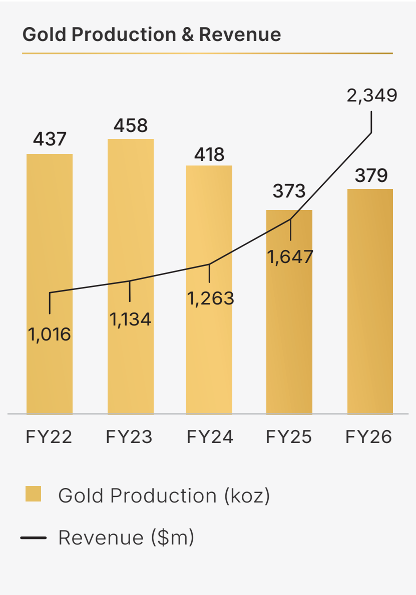
SOLID OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE DRIVES RECORD FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

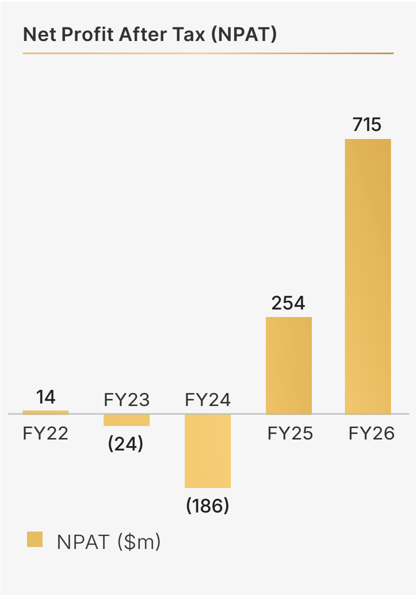
FY26 financial results were generated from strong operational performance across Regis' operations at Duketon and Tropicana. Additional information on financial results is provided in the Directors' Report.

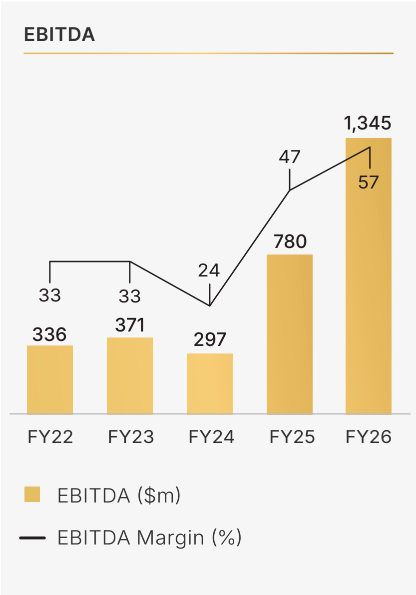
Table 2: Summary of financial results

Key financial metric	Unit	FY26	FY25	Change YoY
Gold sold	koz	373.9	375.5	-0.4%
Gold sales	$M	2,349	1,647	43%
Average realised gold price	$/oz	6,283	4,387	43%
EBITDA	$M	1,345	780	565
Statutory net profit/(loss) after tax	$M	715	254	461
Cash and bullion	$M	1,184	517	667

Record operating & free cash generation







Garden Well Operations at Duketon

With another year of consistent operational performance across the business, the Company generated record EBITDA of $1,345 million (FY25: $780 million), up 72% on FY25, and an EBITDA margin of 57% (FY25: 47%). Throughout the year, Regis demonstrated the cash-generating capacity and profitability of its business with record operating cash flows of $1,247 million (FY25: $821 million). This result highlights the Company's ability to generate value from its assets, including delivering opportunistic ounces in a strong gold market, while investing in its future through exploration and development.

Regis sold 374koz of gold (FY25: 375koz sold) into the spot market at a record unhedged average realised gold price of $6,283/oz (FY25: $4,387/oz), generating a record total revenue of $2,349 million (FY25: $1,647 million).

INCOME STATEMENT

The Group reported a record statutory net profit after tax of $715 million (FY25: $254 million).

Cost of sales, including royalties and the write down of ore stockpiles, but before depreciation and amortisation increased to $944 million (FY25: $825 million). The increase was driven by a higher number of operations in commercial production, most significantly Garden Well Main Underground mine, whose costs were capitalised for all of FY25, but entered commercial production in FY26, higher royalties relating to elevated gold prices, general cost inflation, and specifically, the increase in diesel prices in the fourth quarter.

Depreciation and amortisation was $335 million, down 15% compared to FY25, driven by lower pre-stripping amortisation at the Ben Hur open pit, as it wasn't a significant contributor in FY26.

BALANCE SHEET

Current assets increased as at 30 June 2026 to $1,323 million (FY25: $688 million), led by the increase in cash and cash equivalents on hand. This was slightly offset by a decrease in the value of other current inventories. Non-current assets of $1,693 million were higher than FY25 at $1,588 million.

Total assets were $3,016 million and higher than $2,276 million in FY25, as noted above.

The Group had a net current asset position of $874 million as at 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: $425 million). The current liabilities increased compared to FY25 with an increase in tax payable, which is in relation to the Group's increased profitability. Non-current liabilities were $384 million (FY25: $398 million) with a decrease in lease liabilities.

CASH FLOW

Cash flows from operating activities for the 12 months ended 30 June 2026 were $1,247 million, 52% higher than the previous financial year, primarily due to higher gold prices realised over the financial year. Receipts from gold sales were $2,349 million, up 43% compared to the prior period, predominantly due to a higher gold price achieved.

Payments to suppliers and employees increased by 19% driven by inflationary factors such as the global diesel price movement, and the restart of mining for existing pits such as Gloster and Moolart Well at Duketon North.

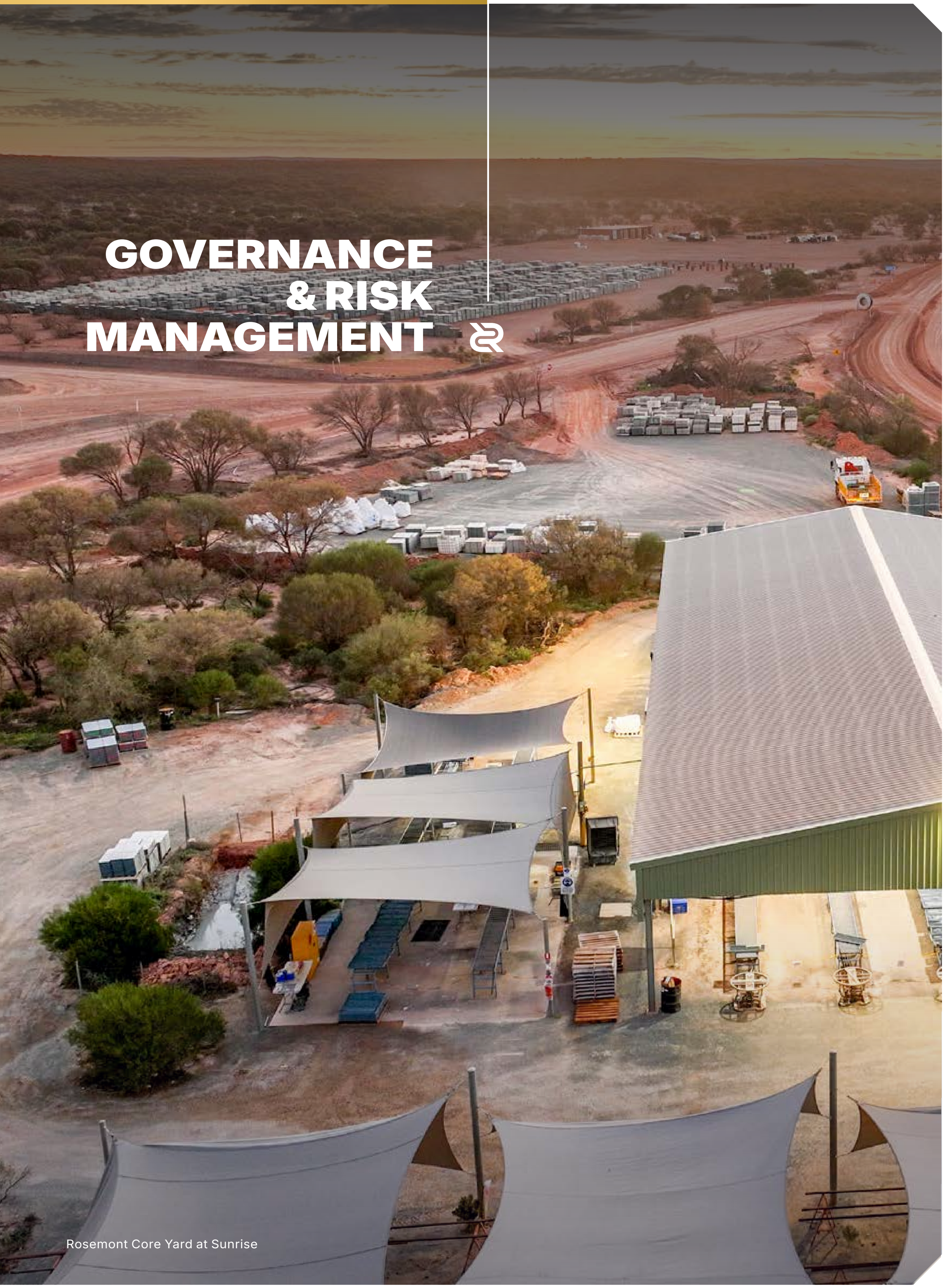
Cash outflows from investing were $166 million higher than FY25 with increased spend on Mine Properties and Mine Properties Under Development.

Investment in exploration was $78 million and up 37% when compared to the prior period.

DEBT FACILITY

On 3 February 2025, in order to provide additional flexibility and liquidity, Regis established a $300 million Revolving Credit Facility. This debt facility remains undrawn at 30 June 2026 and up to the date of signing the annual report.

GOVERNANCE & RISK MANAGEMENT



Rosemont Core Yard at Sunrise

REPORTING AND CONTROLS ENSURE EFFECTIVE RISK MANAGEMENT

To effectively achieve its strategic goals in an efficient, safe and responsible manner, Regis Resources employs rigorous risk management. Continuous improvement in effective risk management is a core component of the Company's commitment to achieving an excellent standard of performance in all its business activities.

The Board has responsibility for setting the risk appetite for the Company to best achieve its strategic objectives. The Company has a risk management framework that provides risk reporting and controls to ensure effective risk identification and management.

The risk management framework includes:

- A risk appetite statement set by the Board that is operationalised through a risk assessment matrix;
- A system of documented risk processes and practices that provide risk reporting and controls to ensure that key risks are identified, assessed and managed;
- The risk framework is aligned with the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations 4th edition of the ASX Corporate Governance Council (ASX Recommendations) and the ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management Guidelines;
- Regular reporting of risk to the Risk, Safety, Environment and Community (RSEC) Committee and to the Audit Committee for financial and related business risks, including climate risk financial reporting; and
- Annual review of the risk appetite statement and the risk framework by the RSEC Committee to ensure that there is alignment with strategic goals.

In addition, Regis follows a path of continuous improvement that seeks to:

- Integrate risk management into all facets of its business;
- Use risk management techniques as an integral part of decision-making;
- Ensure that all material risks are identified and objectively assessed against accepted criteria and that effective control measures are implemented and maintained;
- Ensure that its employees and contractors are informed about the Risk Management Policy and their responsibilities for its implementation;
- Implement effective crisis management and business continuity plans;
- Continually strive to improve the Company's performance and periodically review performance to identify areas for improvement;
- Comply with all applicable laws, regulations, internal policies and contractual obligations as a minimum standard; and
- Ensure adequate systems are in place to confirm risk mitigation actions have been implemented and continue to be regularly audited for effectiveness.

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has three established committees, structured in accordance with the ASX Recommendations.

These committees enable the Board to effectively discharge its responsibilities.

The committees review relevant matters and make recommendations to the Board. Each committee has a charter outlining the roles and responsibilities of the committee, its members, meetings and reporting requirements. All charters were reviewed for best practice in FY26. Further information about corporate governance, as well as copies of the Board and committee charters, can be found in the corporate governance section of the Company's website at **www.regisresources.com**

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Regis' 2026 Corporate Governance Statement outlines the Company's current corporate governance framework, with reference to the ASX Recommendations. The Corporate Governance Statement is for the reporting year as at 30 June 2026 and has been approved by the Board.

The statement can be found in the corporate governance section of the Company's website at **www.regisresources.com**. The related ASX Appendix 4G, a checklist cross-referencing the ASX Recommendations to disclosures in the Corporate Governance Statement, and the 2026 Annual Report, can be found under the ASX Announcements section of the Company's website.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TROPICANA JOINT VENTURE

The Tropicana Joint Venture (TJV) is a 70% / 30% unincorporated joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti Australia (AGAA, 70% and operator) and Regis Resources (30%). The TJV is governed by an Operating Committee comprising representatives from both parties, which meets quarterly or as required to provide oversight of operational performance, exploration programs, capital allocation, and strategic planning.

Risk management at Tropicana is embedded within the governance framework of the Joint Venture. The Operating Committee receives regular reporting on material risks, including safety performance, operational stability, financial exposures, and environmental compliance. Risks are assessed and monitored in alignment with the risk management frameworks of both JV participants, with agreed protocols in place for escalation to executive teams and boards, where appropriate.

This coordinated and structured approach ensures clear accountability, alignment on risk appetite, and a shared commitment to strong governance and long-term value creation.

SERIOUS MISCONDUCT REPORTS

In 2024, Regis established its Safe2Say anonymous reporting platform to complement its current Whistle-blower Policy. During the year, via its current Whistle-blower mechanisms, Regis received a number of reports but did not receive any reports assessed as serious misconduct under the policy.

TAX RISK GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

Regis has an established Tax Risk Governance Framework outlining the Company's tax strategy and approach to managing tax within the Group. In particular, Regis' strategy for managing tax risk seeks to:

- Ensure that tax risks are considered as a part of the overall commercial assessment of any transaction;
- Comply with all tax compliance obligations and payments in a timely manner;
- Take an approach to the assessment and management of tax risk with a view of being considered by tax authorities as a low or medium level of tax risk;
- Not participate in tax evasion or to facilitate the evasion of tax by a third party in any way;
- Foster constructive, professional and transparent relationships with the Australian Tax Office based on the concepts of integrity, collaboration and trust;
- Protect the reputation of the Group in relation to tax matters;
- Proactively engage and communicate regularly with the Board, the Audit Committee and others within the Group to adopt a "no surprises" approach to the management of tax risks. This will involve the preparation of a "tax update" paper for each Audit Committee meeting; and
- Not involve aggressive tax planning and not to use artificial or abnormal tax structures in tax havens or elsewhere that are intended for tax avoidance.

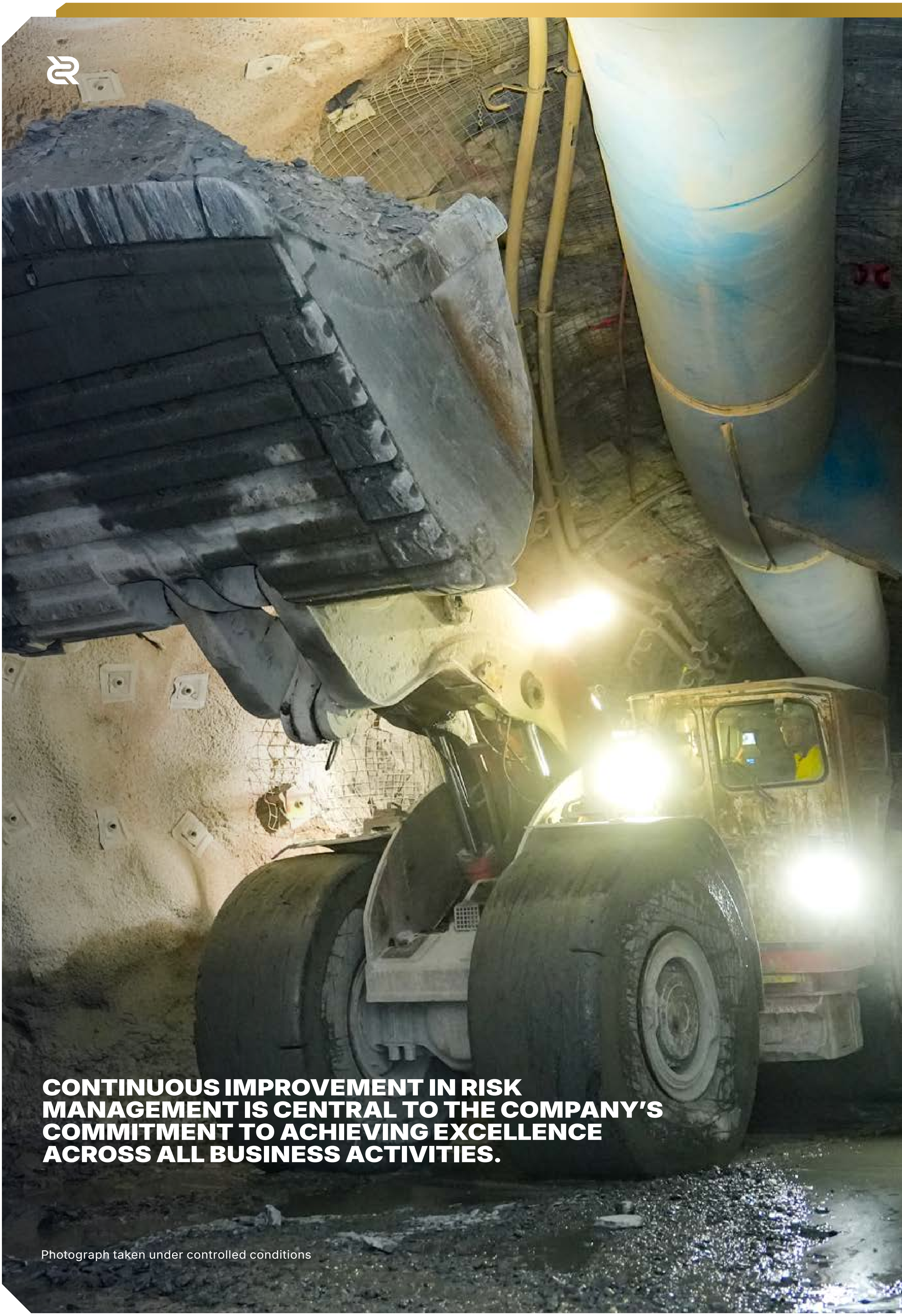
Reputable external tax consultants are engaged to provide tax advice to maintain compliance with taxation regulations.

MODERN SLAVERY STATEMENT

In alignment with the Australian *Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Cth)*, Regis continued to assess and address the risks of modern slavery in its operations and supply chains as detailed in the Company's Modern Slavery Statement.

Regis' Modern Slavery Statement is available at **www.regisresources.com**.

RISK MANAGEMENT AT TROPICANA IS EMBEDDED WITHIN THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK OF THE JOINT VENTURE.



CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT IN RISK MANAGEMENT IS CENTRAL TO THE COMPANY'S COMMITMENT TO ACHIEVING EXCELLENCE ACROSS ALL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES.

Photograph taken under controlled conditions

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Inspecting Rosemont Waste Dump Rehabilitation Progress

CONTENTS

SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE

ENVIRONMENTAL	SOCIAL	ECONOMICCONTRIBUTION
>200ha of disturbed land were rehabilitated. In-line with our annual target.	Female board representation above industry average **≥33%** female representation.	Contributed over **$1.2B** to the Australian economy through supplier payments (99.7% domestic)
<3.1GL of water abstracted from our bore fields.	Female representation of **25.1%** achieving our FY27 goal, up from 23% in FY25.	Over **$300m** in wages, royalties and taxes.
0 Material environmental incidents registered.	Year on year direct community investment growth increased by **27%** for a total of $795.8k.	Employment **~1,250** Includes 465 Regis employees, 6 directors and a contractor workforce of 803 in full-time, part-time or contract work.

HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

This **voluntary** Sustainability Report sets out how Regis operates in line with environmental, social and governance (ESG) principles. Alongside regulatory reporting standards, we have also included voluntary disclosure on ESG topics that matter most to us and to our Stakeholders.

Our Climate Statements are now reported separately, in line with the AASB S2 -Climate related financial disclosures as part of our mandatory annual reporting requirements. **Refer to the Climate Report.**

For a full view of our sustainability performance, this report should be read alongside our ESG Performance Databook, company policies, and other materials available on our website. These resources are referenced throughout the report to provide transparency and context.

KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

1. Sustainability at Regis | Website
2. FY26 ESG Performance Databook | Website
3. GRI Index | FY26 ESG Performance Databook
4. Modern Slavery Statement | 2024
5. Sustainability Reports | 2025 | 2024
6. Indigenous Peoples Statement | Oct 2025
7. Human Rights Policy Statement | Oct 2025
8. Diversity Policy | Nov 2025
9. Whistleblower Policy | Feb 2024
10. Health & Safety Policy | Oct 2025
11. Corporate Governance Statement | 2026
12. Internal documents related to disclosures at request

MESSAGE FROM THE CEO AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

SAFETY REMAINS OUR CORE PRIORITY AND UNDERPINS EVERYTHING WE DO AT REGIS.

Dear Shareholder,

At Regis, sustainability is fundamental to how we create long-term value. It is embedded in our strategy, our governance and our day-to-day decision making. This Sustainability Report reflects our continued commitment to operating responsibly, strengthening our performance and delivering outcomes that matter to our people, our communities, and our stakeholders.

During FY26, we continued to make steady progress across our environmental, social and governance priorities, while maintaining focus on safe and efficient operations. Safety remains our highest priority. Through initiatives such as the My Choices and High-Performance Management programs we have continued to strengthen our systems, leadership capability and culture. While our total recordable injury frequency rates (TRIFR) have improved (down to 4.8 in FY26) and our lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) at 0.3 is consistently below industry average we recognise that there are opportunities for us to strengthen our performance, and we remain committed to continuous improvement.

Our people continue to be a key enabler of sustainable performance. Over the year, we progressed initiatives to strengthen leadership capability, enhance diversity and inclusion, and support workforce wellbeing. Female representation across our workforce increased slightly to 25.1% which is broadly aligned with industry benchmarks. Board gender diversity was maintained at 33%, consistent with our target. We also continued to invest in our people, delivering more than 13,000 hours of training to build capacity across the business.

Maintaining strong relationships with our host communities and Traditional Owners remains central to our social licence to operate. We continued to engage openly and constructively with stakeholders, supporting local employment, procurement and community development initiatives. Our total community investment for the year exceeded $700,000. The Native Title Determination transition phase at our Duketon operations has required adjustments to some of our engagement processes and we remain committed to working collaboratively through this transition and delivering long-term benefits for local communities.

From an environmental perspective, our focus has been on disciplined management of water, land and emissions, underpinned by robust systems and ongoing monitoring. We achieved our land rehabilitation targets for the year, continued to manage water use efficiently and well within our abstraction licence limits, and maintained compliance with key environmental requirements. We also advanced our approach to tailings management. Though our goal of full alignment to the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) was delayed, we completed the necessary independent reviews and expect to close out the remaining documentation during FY27.

Sustainability governance at Regis has continued to mature. The establishment of the Executive Sustainability Committee (ESC) during the year provides enhanced oversight and coordination of ESG and climate-related matters. This complements strong Board-level oversight through the Risk, Safety, Environment and Community (RSEC) committee, reinforcing the integration of sustainability into our broader risk management framework.

We have also continued to strengthen transparency and alignment with national and global frameworks. Our reporting remains aligned with leading frameworks, including the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) mining industry standard. This year marks Regis' first year of reporting under the mandated AASB S2 – Climate Related Disclosures standard. Our climate related disclosures, previously reported as part of our Sustainability Report, are now reported separately (See Climate Report). This reflects the increasing focus and importance of climate risk management.

Looking ahead, Regis continues to focus on building resilience and delivering practical improvements across our ESG priorities. This includes further embedding safety leadership, advancing our diversity and capability initiatives, strengthening environmental performance, and maintaining disciplined governance and risk management. We will also continue to progress our climate strategy and ensure our operations remain fit for a transitioning energy environment.

Across all of these areas, our approach remains grounded in our values of Integrity, Respect, Ownership, Courage and Teamwork. These values guide how we operate, how we engage, and how we deliver sustainable outcomes for all those connected to our business.

I would like to thank our people, our communities, and our stakeholders for their continued commitment and contribution. Together, we are building a business that is not only operationally strong, but also responsible, resilient and positioned for long-term success.

Jim Beyer

Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer

WE CONTINUED TO INVEST IN OUR PEOPLE, DELIVERING MORE THAN 13,000 HOURS OF TRAINING TO BUILD CAPACITY ACROSS THE BUSINESS.

FY26 PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

Governance

Measure	Target	Status
Board Gender Diversity	**Maintain ≥ 33%** Board gender diversity	Achieved
Compliance with the ASX Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations	**Maintain 100%** compliance	Achieved

Safety

Measure	Target	Status
Controls for inherent extreme risks are assessed and verified within the year	**Maintain 100% assessment** and verification of all **inherent extreme risks**	Achieved
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (**LTIFR**)	**LTIFR less than** the currently reported WA Mineral Industry Gold **average of 1.6**[1]	Achieved
Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (**TRIFR**)	Continue reporting on Total Injury Frequency Rate and achieve a **TRIFR less than FY25 of 8.1**	Achieved

People

Measure	Target	Status
Employee gender diversity	Make incremental improvements and progress towards achieving our **FY27 gender diversity target of at least 25%**	Achieved
Leadership training for all Supervisor and above	Frontline Leadership attendance: **80% attendance of supervisors**	Achieved
	Regis Leadership Programme: **80% attendance Superintendent and above**	Achieved

Environment

Measure	Target	Status
Material environmental incidents	Maintain **no material** environmental incidents	Achieved
Rehabilitation of disturbed land	Achieve more than 200ha of rehabilitation of disturbed land	Achieved
Bore field water abstraction	Abstract **less than 3.1GL** of water from bore fields.	Achieved
Achieve emissions target	Achieve emissions target of **less than 210,000t** CO_2-e (DSO only).	Achieved
Compliance with the principles of the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) and commitments of the ICMM members for all current and future Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF)	Achieve **100% compliance** by **the end of 2025**	Delayed

Communities

Measure	Target	Status
Company-wide Aboriginal awareness programme for Supervisor level and above	**Maintain greater than 80% participation** for Supervisor level and above	Achieved
Expenditure for direct community investment and support	Achieve **year on year increase** in direct community investment spend	Achieved
Working Together Agreements with key stakeholders	Achieve 100% completion of WTA / ACHA scheduled meetings	Not met due to native title transition period[2]

1. Based on the latest available information, the LTIFR for WA Mineral Gold Industry has been updated to 1.0 during the reporting period (post our target being set). Regis in FY26 still has an LTIFR lower than the updated industry average.
2. See "Indigenous Engagement" section of the report for more detail. While the Native Title transition remains open, Regis is unable to meet this target, and it has been removed from FY27 Targets as a result.

FY27 PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Governance

Measure	Target
Board Gender Diversity	**Maintain ≥ 33%** Board gender diversity
Compliance with the ASX Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations	**Maintain 100%** compliance

Safety

Measure	Target
Controls for inherent extreme risks are assessed and verified within the year	**Maintain 100% assessment** and verification of all **inherent extreme risks**
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (**LTIFR**)	**LTIFR less than** the currently reported WA Mineral Industry Gold **average of 1.0**[3]
Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (**TRIFR**)	Continue reporting on Total Injury Frequency Rate and achieve a **TRIFR less than FY26's figure of 4.84**

People

Measure	Target
Employee gender diversity	Maintain our **FY27 gender diversity target of at least 25%**
Leadership training for all Supervisor and above	Frontline Leadership attendance: **80% attendance of supervisors** Regis Leadership Programme: **80% attendance Superintendent and above**

Environment

Measure	Target
Material environmental incidents	Maintain **no material environmental** incidents
Rehabilitation of disturbed land	Achieve more than **105ha of rehabilitation** of disturbed land
Bore field water abstraction	Abstract **less than 5.2GL** of water from bore fields
Efficient use of operations return water	**Achieve >55%** operations return water efficiency[4]
Achieve emissions target	Achieve emissions performance **below the 224,000t** CO_2-e (DSO only)[5] threshold
Compliance with the principles of the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) and commitments of the ICMM members for all current and future Tailings Storage Facilities (TSF).	Achieve **100% compliance** by the end of FY27[6]

Communities

Measure	Target
Company-wide Aboriginal awareness programme for Supervisor level and above	**Maintain greater than 80% participation** for Supervisor level and above and ensure refresher training at least every three years.
Expenditure for direct community investment and support	Achieve **year on year increase** in direct community investment spend

3. Based on the latest available information, the LTIFR for WA Mineral Gold Industry is 1.0.
4. Operations return water is TSF re-used water plus mine dewatering water, with the % being (operations return water)/ (total water consumption). In FY27, water targets are expanded from an absolute bore fields abstraction volume alone to include this metric, better reflecting efficient water usage across Regis' expanded Duketon operations.
5. Increased emissions target compared to FY26 primarily reflects expanded open pit operations at DSO and associated ore haulage fuel use, with Regis continuing to investigate cost effective opportunities to reduce overall diesel consumption.
6. Stability and Closure reports for two of the Company's decommissioned TSFs were delayed from FY26 into FY27.

SUSTAINABILITY AT REGIS

Our values of Integrity, Respect, Ownership, Courage and Teamwork guide how we work and how we engage with stakeholders. These values shape our governance approach, from ethical conduct and accountability to Board diversity and risk management.

At Regis, sustainability is part of how we do business and is embedded in our decision-making and operational planning. Our sustainability strategy focuses on delivering practical and cost-effective initiatives that reduce emissions, improve environmental performance and support long-term resilience.

Based on current mineral resources and ore reserves available, we prioritise initiatives such as energy efficiency, process optimisation, and responsible resource management. Our approach seeks to enhance sustainability performance through actions that align with operational constraints while delivering value to the business and stakeholders.

WE ARE COMMITTED TO OPERATING RESPONSIBLY, TRANSPARENTLY AND WITH A VIEW TO CREATING LONG-TERM VALUE.

ALIGNMENT WITH GLOBAL REPORTING FRAMEWORKS

We report against recognised global frameworks, including the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and the World Gold Council's Responsible Gold Mining Principles (RGMPs).

MEMBERSHIP IN INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS

We are active members of key industry bodies such as the Association of Mining and Exploration Companies (AMEC), the Chamber of Minerals and Energy of Western Australia (CME), the Minerals Council of Australia (MCA), the NSW Minerals Council, the Gold Industry Group, and the Australian Resources and Energy Employer Association (AREEA), contributing to policy development and industry standards.

Our purpose is clear: to create long-term value by mining safely and responsibly. We continue to embed sustainability across the business to strengthen transparency, consistency, and operational delivery.

OUR STAKEHOLDERS

Our Approach

We prioritise ongoing, open, two-way engagement with stakeholders to share information about our operations and to better understand their needs and expectations, helping us identify what matters most, supports informed decision-making, and contributes to long-term value.

Engagement happens at all levels of the business. Each member of Regis has a role in building strong relationships that support day-to-day operations and help us respond effectively to issues as they arise.

We understand that stakeholders have different interests, concerns and levels of influence. Rather than applying a one-size-fits-all approach, we seek to tailor our engagement to suit the priorities and circumstances of each group.

We consider both a stakeholder's interest in our activities and their ability to influence outcomes, as well as any potential impact of our operations on them. At a minimum, we engage proactively whenever we propose material changes to operations or plan new developments.

The diagram illustrates how we engage with stakeholders across the business.

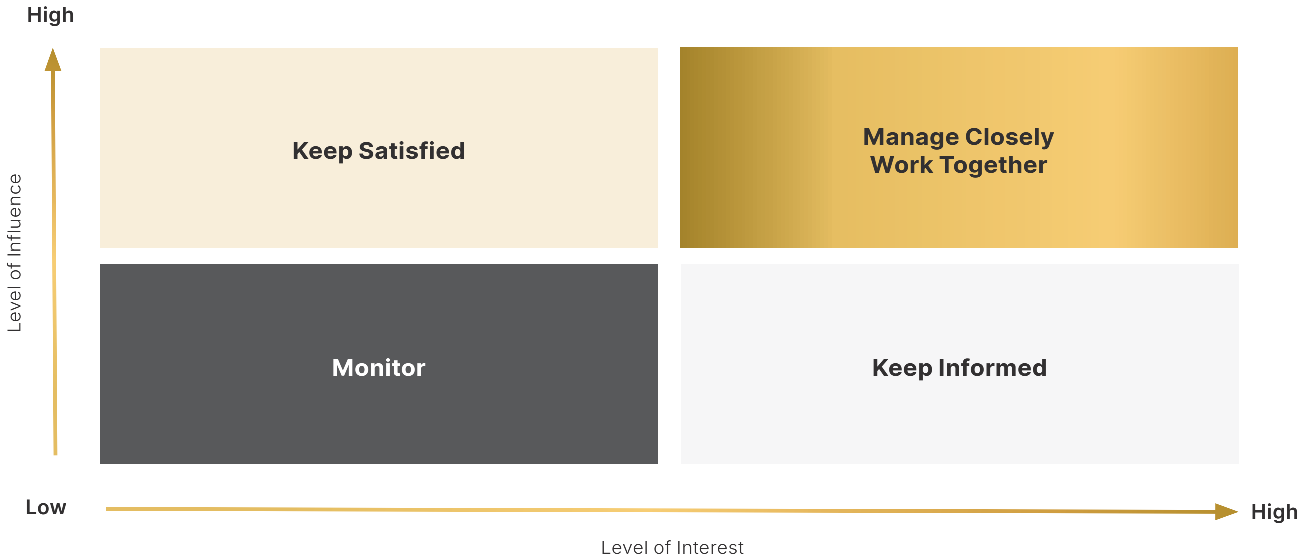


Figure 1 - Stakeholder engagement approach

The table provides an overview of key stakeholder groups and how we engaged and communicated with each of them during the year. Further details on our engagements are provided within the body of this report.

Stakeholder Group	Purpose of engagement	Key area of interest	Methods of Engagement
Employees	Understand employee needs and expectations, identify areas of risk to inform decision making and foster an inclusive and safe work environment	• Workplace health, safety and wellbeing • Career development and training opportunities • Remuneration, benefits and incentives • Organisational updates	• Employee engagement surveys • Internal communication platforms • Townhall and company briefings • Performance and development reviews • EAP and support services • Whistleblower mechanism
Government and regulators	Approvals and tenure maintenance	• Legal and regulatory compliance • Policy and company interests • Project Approvals	• Annual compliance reporting • Emails, letters and phone calls • Meetings • Submission and consultation on applications, permits and approvals
Traditional Owners	Management of impacts to country	• Heritage impacts	• Email, letters or phone calls • Cultural Heritage Surveys • Meetings (remote or on Country)
Landholders and land managers	Tenure access & maintenance	• Pastoral operations impact • Property lease and management	• In person meetings • Email, letters or phone calls • Complaints register/procedure
Host Communities	Social license to operate	• Impacts to community • Community development projects	• In person meetings • Email, letters or phone calls
Financiers	Investments	• Financial performance • Business and operational outlook	• Reports (annual and quarterly) • Compliance update as per lending agreement • ASX Announcements • Meetings, phone calls and emails
Suppliers	Social impact across value chain	• Modern slavery reporting requirements • Sustainable and ethical procurement	• Supplier engagement questionnaires • Emails, use of Felix and Pronto for notifications • Commercial team on site
Local suppliers – McPhillamys Gold Project	Social license to operate	• Economic benefit to local communities • Supporting local businesses/ service-providers	• Onsite meetings, work scope and contracts • Phone calls and emails • Community Consultative Committee
Industry Association	Industry representation	• Regulatory trends and developments • Industry outlook	• Meetings • Phone calls, emails and letters • Forums, roundtables, industry events

TROPICANA JOINT VENTURE

Regis holds a 30% interest in the Tropicana Joint Venture, located approximately 330 kilometres northeast of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia's Goldfields. AngloGold Ashanti holds the majority interest and is the operator of the joint venture.

Governance is provided through an Operating Committee comprising representatives from both joint venture partners. The Committee meets at least quarterly to oversee operational, exploration and strategic matters.

As operator, AngloGold Ashanti retains operational control and manages Tropicana through its established operational, safety, environmental and sustainability systems. Regis receives regular performance reporting and is given access to joint venture oversight through the Operating Committee.

Tropicana is supported by established infrastructure, including processing and mining facilities, a gas-fired and renewable energy power system, bore fields, workshops, a tailings storage facility, an airstrip and accommodation facilities.

After the successful installation and commissioning of the 61MW of on-site renewable energy infrastructure in February 2025, the operation is seeing the ongoing benefits of reduced natural gas consumption and reduced carbon emissions. The performance of the solar farm, wind turbines and battery and energy storage system is in line with expectations and is delivering significant value to the site.

As AngloGold Ashanti has operational control of Tropicana, detailed information on the operation's sustainability management, performance and initiatives is available through AngloGold Ashanti's sustainability reporting.

Further details can be found at **www.anglogoldashanti.com**

MATERIAL TOPICS

Regis only reports on ESG topics that we and our stakeholders consider important in relation to our business operations.

The materiality process

We refreshed our materiality assessment in the last reporting period and there were no major changes to our business or stakeholder profile since then that would trigger a review of the identified material topics.

The material topics were identified following a structured three-step process:

- **Industry Research** – ESG risks and trends affecting the global mining sector, the broader market, regulatory developments and shifting investor expectations were reviewed.
- **Materiality Workshop** - A group of senior leaders, members of the Executive Committee, and members of the Board, participated in an interactive materiality risk workshop to assess the risks and opportunities across a range of ESG topics and rank them on a relative significance basis. The session explored emerging trends, regulatory changes, stakeholder expectations and industry benchmarks.
- **Stakeholder Surveys** – To complement our understanding of stakeholder priorities and perspective on ESG topics, a survey was distributed across our internal and external stakeholders.

Key ESG topics

The following topics were identified and grouped across three major themes. It should be noted that climate change (a material stand-alone topic in previous year's reporting) is now part of Regis' mandated reporting requirements and is reported on separately from the ESG topics.

Theme	Material Topics	Material Topics Description	Location reference
Governance	Risk Management	Effective risk management underpins our ability to operate sustainably and protect value. We identify, assess and mitigate environmental, social and operational risks to safeguard our people, assets and reputation while supporting strategic decision-making.	42
	Cyber Security	As digital technologies become integral to our daily operations, protecting our data and systems from cyber threats is critical. We maintain robust cyber security measures and continuous monitoring to safeguard our information and maintain operational continuity.	42
	Corporate Culture and Ethical Business Practices	Open and active corporate governance is crucial for aligning the interests of shareholders, management, employees and other stakeholders. Regis' Board and Executive believe that good corporate governance drives long-term value creation and promotes robust business conduct.	43

Theme	Material Topics	Material Topics Description	Location reference
Social	Safe Workforce	Safety and wellbeing of our employees, contractors and visitors is our top priority. We maintain rigorous health and safety standards, implement proactive risk management and provide OHS training to ensure everyone returns home safely every day.	45
	Sustainable Workforce Management and Diversity	We prioritise building a diverse and inclusive workforce that reflects the communities where we operate. Through sustainable workforce planning and training, we aim to attract, develop and retain talent that drives innovation and long-term success.	47
	Working with Communities	Strong working relationships with local communities are vital to our social license to operate. We engage openly and proactively to understand community needs, address concerns and contribute to local development through employment, procurement and social investment initiatives.	52
	Indigenous Engagement	We recognise the deep connection Indigenous Peoples have to the land on which we operate. We are committed to building respectful, long-term relationships through meaningful engagement and support for Indigenous Participation in employment, business and community development.	50
	Human Rights	We are committed to respecting rights across our operations and supply chain, in line with international standards. We publish a Modern Slavery Statement annually outlining steps taken to address modern slavery risks.	43
Environment	Water and Effluents	Water is a critical operational input for our mining activities, used in ore processing, dust suppression and site management. As a responsible miner, we recognise the importance of managing both water use and effluent discharge to protect local ecosystems and support shared water resources.	56
	Dust and Other Emissions	Dust and air emissions are inherent to our mining operations, particularly during excavation, crushing and transportation. We understand their impacts on air quality, employees' health and nearby communities. We actively manage these emissions through reduction controls and continuous monitoring.	57
	Biodiversity	Our operations interact with natural environments that may host sensitive or unique ecosystems. We recognise the importance of protecting biodiversity by minimising land disturbance and managing rehabilitation effectively.	58
	Mine Closure and Rehabilitation	Responsible mine closure is essential to minimise our long-term environmental footprint and leave a positive legacy. We plan for closure from the outset of operations, progressively rehabilitating disturbed areas and restoring land to a stable and sustainable condition in line with regulatory and community expectations.	59
	Waste Management	Our operations generate putrescible waste, industrial waste and wastewater. We are committed to managing waste responsibly by reducing volumes where possible, integrating recycling in daily operations and ensuring safe disposal.	60
	Tailings Management	Tailings are a significant by-product of our mineral processing activities and require careful management to ensure safety and environmental protection. We are committed to the principles of Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) and complete third-party tailings storage facilities (TSF) audits annually.	61
	Energy Management	Energy is essential to our mining operations, powering everything from mobile equipment to processing facilities. Effective energy management helps us reduce operational costs, improve efficiency, and minimise environmental impact.	62
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions[7]	Effective management of greenhouse gas emissions is key to reducing our climate impact and meeting regulatory and stakeholder expectations.	*See Climate Report*

7. See *Climate Report* for information about our Greenhouse Gas emissions and climate change related disclosures

SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE

We continue to embed sustainability into Regis' broader risk management and corporate governance frameworks, supporting the delivery of long-term value.

BOARD OVERSIGHT AND COMMITTEES

Regis recognises that ESG related risks and opportunities are closely linked to our ability to deliver on our strategic objectives and create long-term value for our stakeholders. Appropriately addressing these risks is key to meeting our operational and strategic goals in line with our core values. To effectively manage these risks and opportunities, sustainability oversight is embedded within our broader risk management and corporate governance frameworks.

Stakeholders

Community
JV Partners
Investors / Financiers
Suppliers / Business Partners
Shareholders
Employees
Government / Regulators

Board of Directors and Sub-Committees
(Risk, Safety, Environment and Community Committee; Audit Committee; Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee)

Executive Leadership Team
(Executive Sustainability Committee)

Corporate, Site and Major Projects Senior Leadership Teams

Board of Directors

The Board is responsible for the management and control of the business on behalf of the shareholders, with its key objective being to increase value within an appropriate framework and shareholders' interest and ensure that the company is appropriately managed.

Our Board is committed to discharging its duties in line with the corporate governance guidelines and recommendations set out by the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (4th Edition) (ASX Guidelines). The roles, responsibilities and structure of the Board are set out in our annual Corporate Governance Statement and Board Charter.

To support strong oversight, the Board delegates specific responsibilities to its committees. These include the Audit Committee, the Risk, Safety, Environment and Community (RSEC) Committee, and the Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee.

Each committee plays a key role in supporting the Board's governance responsibility and provides oversight over key ESG risk and opportunities management.

RSEC Committee

The RSEC Committee oversees how risk, safety, environmental and community matters are identified, managed and controlled in line with our risk management framework and appetite. These are material topics for various stakeholders and underpin Regis's ability for effective and long-term management of its operations.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee monitors and oversees the integrity of reporting and risk management processes, mostly concerning financial and accounting risks, including climate risk related financial reporting, as well as key compliance monitoring and is responsible for advising the Board on such matters.

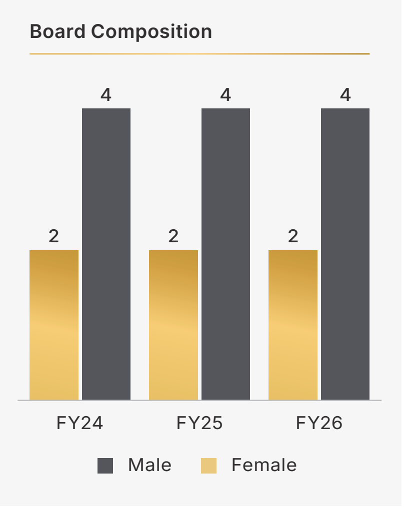
Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee

The Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee ensures that the executive remuneration structure is aligned to Regis' long-term performance and sustainability goals. It is also responsible for recommending policies that promote Board and workplace diversity and inclusion.

These committees work together to help embed sustainability and climate change considerations into our governance, risk and operational frameworks.

BOARD DIVERSITY

Regis is committed to diversity and inclusion at all levels of the business, including the Board. In FY26, female representation on the Board remained at 33%, consistent with the ASX Guidelines. This supports balanced leadership and brings a broader range of perspectives to decision-making.



RSEC COMMITTEE

In accordance with its Charter, the RSEC Committee supports the Board in overseeing matters that can directly impact Regis' ESG performance.

The RSEC Committee plays a key role in:

1. Identifying, understanding, and monitoring our business risks and operational impacts in line with the Company's risk management framework and within the risk appetite defined by the Board; and
2. Assessing if safety, environment and community risks and issues are appropriately identified, controlled and managed across the business.

These responsibilities are carried out within the existing Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework adopted by the company. The ERM was developed in alignment with the ASX Guidelines and the ISO31000:2018 Risk Management Guidelines.

Oversight and Site Engagement

The RSEC Committee meets at least four times a year and undertakes annual site visits to Regis' operational sites. Meetings include as standing agenda items safety performance, environmental compliance, rehabilitation progress, community and stakeholder engagement and updates on key sustainability targets.

The Board as a whole completed one site visit each, at Duketon and Tropicana, as part of exercising their oversight role. This included the three non-executive directors that sit on the RSEC Committee.

RSEC Composition

As of June 2026, the RSEC Committee comprised of three non-executive directors, namely Fiona Morgan, Paul Arndt and Lynda Burnett. During the financial year, Paul Arndt was appointed as Chair of the Committee replacing Fiona Morgan, who fulfilled the role across four consecutive years.

EXECUTIVE SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE (ESC)

Based on a framework developed late in FY25, the Executive Sustainability Committee was established during this reporting period with the aim to formalise and facilitate internal oversight of ESG and climate-related matters. The ESC has been fully operational since December 2025.

The ESC's primary objective is to ensure effective oversight and delivery of Regis' climate change, sustainability and ESG commitments. The ESC provides executive level support to the RSEC committee in terms of oversight of ESG and climate-related matters.

The ESC is comprised of members of the Executive, each with defined roles and responsibilities. The ESC holds monthly meetings, with quarterly reporting to the RSEC on key ESG and climate-related risk and associated progress on relevant strategies. Across FY26, the ESC has convened a total of 7 times and reported to the RSEC at each meeting, through the regular executive reporting process.

Roles and responsibilities of the ESC

Role	ESC related responsibilities
Managing Director & CEO	Responsible for strategic direction and leadership of climate and ESG related initiatives.
Chief Operating Officer	Responsible for managing operational performance across sites, including emissions reduction, environmental stewardship and sustainability initiatives.
Chief Financial Officer	Responsible for the efficient allocation of financial resources to climate initiatives.
Head of Investor Relations	Ensures transparent communication with external stakeholders on climate change, sustainability and ESG performance.
Sustainability Manager	Coordinates climate change, sustainability and ESG programs, including emissions management, reporting and regulatory compliance.
Company Secretary & General Counsel	Supports the governance and administration of the Committee.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Regis believes that effective risk management is central to maintaining resilience, delivering on our strategy and creating long-term value.

Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework

We operate under an ERM framework that provides a consistent approach to identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring risks across all levels of the business. The framework is governed by our Risk Management Policy and is aligned with the ASX Recommendations and ISO31000:2018 Risk Management Guidelines.

Risk Appetite

A key part of the ERM Framework is our risk appetite, which defines the level and types of risk the business is willing to accept in pursuit of its objectives. The risk appetite is set by the Board and reviewed annually to ensure that it remains appropriate as our risk environment evolves. The risk appetite is operationalised through the Risk Assessment Matrix which sets out risk tolerances across key strategic risk categories: financial, health and safety, environmental, community, legal, and operational risks.

Risk Oversight & Management

The RSEC and Audit Committee share the responsibility for risk management oversight. They support the Board by reviewing risk exposures, controls and reporting across strategic, operational, and financial areas, ensuring the Board is informed of material risk matters.

Responsibility for risk management and the effectiveness of internal controls is delegated to Management. They are expected to evaluate these systems, including related compliance procedures, and report on their effectiveness to the RSEC Committee at least annually.

Continuous Improvement

At Regis, we recognise that our goal of effective risk management requires continuous improvement and, to that end, risk management processes are continuously being evaluated and improved upon. Our ERM framework is not static, and our risk profile is updated, as needed, to align with the broader market, environment and our growing operations.

During the reporting period, following the identification of physical and transition risks, we updated our corporate risk register to include relevant climate-related risks to the business. This ensures that climate-related risk management is included in our overall risk management process and decision-making.

More about our approach to Risk Management is provided in the following chapters.

Cybersecurity

Regis recognises that cybersecurity and data privacy are critical components of our broader risk management and governance framework, particularly as digital systems are now heavily relied upon for operational performance, regulatory compliance, and stakeholder engagement.

Although Regis' direct exposure to customer privacy risks is limited by the nature of operations, we maintain strong cyber risk controls and actively monitor the external threat environment to ensure our systems remain resilient and that we protect any personal information that is required as part of our operations. Since FY23 we have applied the Cyber Risk Maturity Model and have a Cyber Incident Response Plan in place.

There has been one Cyber Security incident in November 2025, which was effectively contained in line with our Response Plan. Following the incident, Regis implemented a range of enhancements to strengthen our IT control environment and improve overall system resilience.

Inspecting rehabilitation progress at Duketon

CORPORATE CULTURE AND ETHICAL BUSINESS PRACTICES

Code of Conduct

Having a corporate culture built on integrity, fairness, and accountability ensures that Regis protects its long-term value and guards against key compliance, financial or regulatory risks that the company might be exposed to. Our corporate culture is formalised through our:

- **Code of Business Conduct** – sets the standard for how we work together and engage with others and reflects our commitment to respect, integrity, and professionalism in everything we do. We expect all workers to abide by the Code of Business Conduct
- **Anti-bribery and Corruption Policy** – sets out the conduct and behaviour expected of the company's personnel with respect to anti-bribery, corruption and conflict of interest, as well as providing guidance on how to identify and address such breaches. It promotes and formalises our zero-tolerance approach to bribery and corruption
- **Whistleblower Policy** – aims to foster an open working environment in which all personnel and relevant external stakeholders are able to raise concerns regarding any suspected misconduct, including unethical and unlawful conduct, without fear of reprisal

Our commitment to ethical business practices is continuously being reinforced through a number of measures such as:

- Mainly engaging with Australian suppliers and operating in Australia, with high levels of jurisdictional safeguards in place;
- Annual ethics related communications (including policy) across the business reinforcing expectations around gifts, hospitality, and reporting channels;
- Anti-corruption compliance processes being consistently followed during the year, with no incidents of corruption being reported or flagged;
- No regulatory investigations or breaches relating to business conduct occurred; and
- We continue to comply with the requirements of the Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Cth).

Both our Code of Business Conduct and Anti-Bribery & Corruption policies have been updated during the reporting period. The updated versions have been communicated company wide and been made available on our website. To further enhance our employees' understanding of expected conduct in line with our values and policies, we have developed and are planning to roll out a new Code of Business Conduct (including Anti-Bribery & Corruption) training programme for the next reporting period. This training is expected to be completed by all current employees on launch, with refresher training provided at regular intervals. All new employees will be expected to complete the e-learning module at onboarding as well.

Human Rights Commitment

Our Human Rights Statement outlines Regis' commitment to respecting recognised human rights in our business operations and supply chain as set out in the following voluntary guidelines:

- United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- The International Bill of Human Rights;
- The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- The International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Indigenous Peoples Position Statement; and
- The fundamental labour principles set out in the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

The commitment sets out our expectations of Regis' directors, employees, contractors, suppliers and business partners to ensure at-risk or vulnerable groups are appropriately safeguarded and ensure that our operations, whether directly or indirectly, are not causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts.

Our Human Rights Statement and the voluntary guidelines inform our employment practices, procurement processes and our engagement with Indigenous Peoples potentially impacted by our operations. It also underpins our commitment to identifying and appropriately addressing Modern Slavery Risks within our operations and supply chain.

Modern Slavery and Supply Chain Management

Ethical business practices at Regis extend beyond our direct operations. Our supplier due diligence processes seek to ensure that we are screening for social impacts, including modern slavery risks across our supply chain. Our due diligence process applies to both new and existing suppliers and improves on the rigour of our tender and procurement procedures.

In FY26, 81.3% of our new suppliers were screened using social criteria to assist in identifying potential modern slavery risks and supporting inclusive procurement practices. A total of 494 new suppliers were assessed for social impacts during the year. This is in addition to the 822 suppliers assessed in FY25.

The main aim of the assessment is to determine whether suppliers are highly exposed to modern slavery risks by operating in a high-risk jurisdiction or industry. Any supplier identified as operating in higher risk industries or jurisdictions based on the Global Slavery Index (Walk Free Foundation, 2023) is categorised as 'High-risk' during onboarding and flagged for more comprehensive risk assessment. Of our approximately 1,480 suppliers, 271 provided information suggesting that they are 'High-risk'. These suppliers would be periodically sent modern slavery questionnaires, for continued due diligence.

While high-risk suppliers have been identified, there has been no occurrence of modern slavery identified across any business, operation or suppliers to date. Regis procurement spend is mainly concentrated and paid directly to Tier 1 suppliers located in Australia, which is considered a low-risk jurisdiction. Beyond modern slavery, no actual or suggested instances of negative social impacts were identified through the screening and due diligence process. This underpins our commitment towards responsible sourcing practices.

Additionally, we continue to comply with the requirements of the *Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Cth)*, and our annual Modern Slavery Statements are available on our website.

OUR PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES

Our people, partners and host communities are critical to our long-term success. Across all sites, we remain focused on building a culture grounded in safety, inclusion and respect.

We continuously work to strengthen safety, develop leadership, improve cultural awareness and embed more inclusive hiring practices across the workforce. We strive to effectively support Indigenous communities and build a more diverse and respectful workplace.

At an operational level, our priorities have focused on strengthening safety, enhancing workforce capability and fostering a more inclusive workplace. During the year, we updated our Diversity and Inclusion Policy to include clearer, measurable objectives and progressed implementation of our Diversity Roadmap. Safety performance improved following the introduction of the Safe250 program, supporting stronger leadership engagement and accountability. We continued to advance gender diversity, particularly in technical and leadership roles, through initiatives such as our support for Future Female Leaders and the Women@Regis network. In addition, targeted training programs, including unconscious bias and appropriate workplace behaviours, were introduced to reinforce an inclusive and respectful culture across the business.

Beyond our operations, we work in partnership with Traditional Owners, local communities, and regional organisations to deliver long-term social and economic benefits.

Our approach is built on trust, transparency and collaboration, with a focus on practical outcomes that support local social resilience and shared value.

This section highlights four key areas of focus that reflect our commitment to supporting, protecting, and empowering the people and communities connected to our business:

- Safe Workforce
- Sustainable Workforce Management and Diversity
- Indigenous Engagement
- Working with Communities

FY26 SAFETY, PEOPLE, AND COMMUNITY PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

	FY26 Targets	FY26 Status
People	Make incremental improvements and progress towards achieving our FY27 gender diversity target of at least 25% women employees.	25.1%
	Frontline Leadership Programme: 80% attendance of Supervisors.	Achieved
	Regis Leadership Programme: 80% attendance Superintendent and above.	Achieved
Safety	Maintain 100% assessment and verification of all inherent extreme risks	Achieved
	LTIFR less than the currently reported WA Mineral Industry Gold average of 1.6. *(Note during the year the WA Mineral Industry Gold average was updated – current is 1.0)*	0.30 LTIFR
	Continue reporting on TRIFR and achieve TRIFR less than FY25 of 8.1.	4.84 TRIFR
Community	Maintain greater than 80% participation in Aboriginal awareness programme for Supervisor level and above.	>85%
	Deliver year on year increase in direct community investment spend.	Achieved
	Achieve 100% completion of Working Together Agreements/ Heritage management scheduled meetings.	Not achieved – focus on Native Title Transition

SAFE WORKFORCE

Commitment to Health, Safety and Wellbeing

Health and safety are foundational to the way Regis operates, driven by a commitment to risk reduction, regulatory compliance, and proactive management of workforce wellbeing.

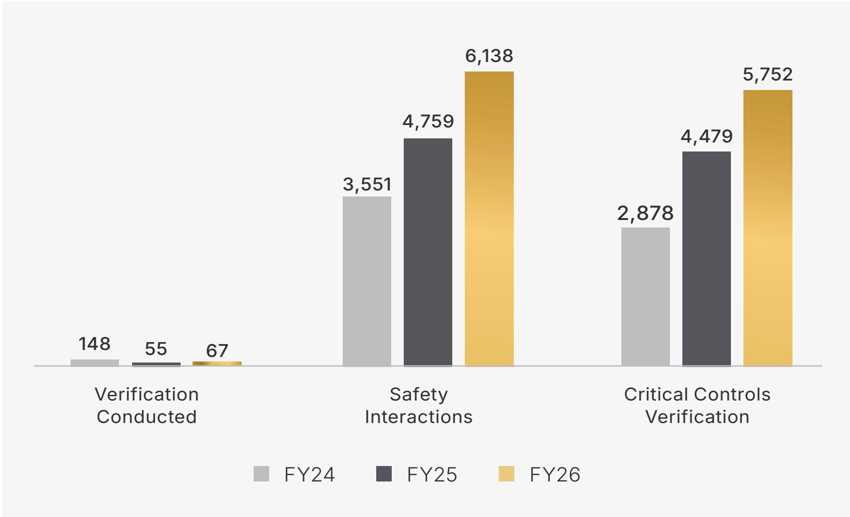
Our approach is underpinned by internal policies that apply equally to employees, contractors, labour hires and site visitors. Our Health and Safety policy was reviewed during the year to better consider wellbeing, in response to our Psychosocial risk review and is in the process of being implemented. Our Psychosocial risk and associated management measures were independently audited during the reporting period, and we were assessed as compliant with the relevant legislation.

We have implemented a structured Mine Safety Management System (MSMS) to manage risks to health and safety arising from our operations. The system is designed around the principles of systematically identifying hazards, assessing risks, implementing effective controls, and continuously improving safety performance to prevent injury, illness and harm to workers and others.

The MSMS is designed to be integrated into day-to-day operations and is supported by documented policies, standards, procedures, training programs, consultation arrangements, monitoring, assurance, and continuous improvement processes. The MSMS is the primary mechanism to ensure that our legal duties are identified, implemented, monitored and reviewed.

- The MSMS ensures compliance with the WA Work Health and Safety Legislation (WA WHS Act 2020) and the WA WHS Regulations (mining) 2022; and
- Is aligned with the ISO 45001:2018 Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) management system standard to ensure that it meets industry standards.

The MSMS is expected to cover all workers and contractors at Regis' sites. Workers not covered will operate under their own health and safety management system, that has been verified and approved for alignment with Regis' own system. Our MSMS is audited externally every three years in line with regulatory expectations, with the last review completed in FY25 and the next planned for FY28.



Our risk-based approach to managing health and safety for employees and contractors consists of:

- Structured hazard identification and risk assessment processes
- Robust reporting and stop-work mechanisms without fear of reprisal
- Competent, quality-assured risk management practices; and
- Quality incident investigation and system improvement processes.

We leverage our ERM Framework and supporting procedures as part of our health and safety risk management approach. Material health and safety risks are elevated to the Company-wide risk register for appropriate oversight, the risks are also reviewed regularly at operational and RSEC Committee level.

There are scheduled Risk Register Control Verifications (RRCVs) conducted by management on site, noting that in FY24 there was a significant program to review both "significant" and "extreme" risk categories. FY25 and FY26 scheduled verifications have focussed on the "extreme" category only, resulting in lower total verifications conducted.

This is supplemented by daily Critical Control Verifications (CCVs) conducted in the field and daily risk assessment through the application of Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) assessments and pre-task Take 5 assessment. A Safety Interaction is generally a structured conversation or observation conducted between employees, supervisors, and leaders in the workplace to identify hazards, reinforce safe behaviours, discuss risks, and prevent incidents before they occur. Any hazard identified is expected to be reported and investigated through our incident reporting system or if feasible, to be eliminated in the field prior to continuing work.

We ensure that all employees and contractors are aware of their health and safety responsibilities, understand site-specific hazards and controls and are knowledgeable of key health and safety procedures, systems and requirements. This is done through a mandatory site induction, which forms a critical foundation for ongoing training, supervision and safe performance at the mine. Role-based specific training is also identified and provided on the basis of a verification of competency (VOC) process. A buddy system is also in place to allow for direct awareness of company policies, procedures and workplace culture.

Continuous improvement of the MSMS is supported through meaningful consultation with employees and contractors. Workers are encouraged to participate in OHS matters through daily prestart meetings, field engagement and discussions on work tasks, hazard identification and direct engagement with their supervisors. They are actively consulted as part of risk management reviews, during incident investigations, on improvements and safety initiatives.

We have in place an integrated approach to ensure that OHS risks linked to operations, products and services are effectively managed to protect both Regis employees and those working at our sites on our behalf. Regis works to prevent and mitigate significant negative OHS impacts that may arise through business relationships, by establishing robust contractor governance, ensuring aligned safety standards, through proactive risk management and equitable access to health and safety support.

The effectiveness of our system is tracked through the incident recording system and tracking of injuries on site. Our total recordable injury rate (across employees and contractors) was 4.84 per million hours worked during the year, which is lower than the previous year, but still higher than industry leading operations (ICMM Members average TRIFR in 2025 was 2.21 per million hours worked[8]). There were no fatalities during the year, and only one lost-time injury recorded. Our LTIFR at 0.3 per million hours worked continues to be below the latest available WA gold industry average of 1.0[9]. This demonstrates progress with still some margin for improvement.

Improving systems and practices

During the year, Regis implemented the Safe250 program which includes establishing a safety leadership coaching program. The following improvements were introduced as part of the program:

- Increased focus on quality of leadership field interactions;
- Standardisation of daily prestart meetings promoting workforce engagement;
- Assignment of conversation leaders across operational areas; and
- Training on delivery of crucial information provided to a majority of line leaders.

These improvements help to consolidate and promote effective two-way communication about key work health and safety requirements and procedures, contributing to the continuous improvement of the system. The program has already had an impact on our Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR), which has been trending downwards for the second half of the reporting period, after an initial increase at the beginning of FY26. Our Near-Miss Frequency Rate (NMFR) has also decreased between FY25 and FY26.

Additionally, in February 2026 a second phase of improvements was launched, with the establishment of the My Choices program. This initiative is aimed at further entrenching safety expectations and strengthening individual accountability and commitment to working safely.

Promoting Worker Health and Wellbeing

Regis provides access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services for employees and major contractors working on our sites. These services are designed to support overall wellbeing, early intervention, and continuity of care beyond work-related health needs and they include:

- Onsite health promotion programs – The health promotion activities focus on common lifestyle-related health risks. The initiatives include health awareness campaigns, preventative screenings, and targeted education sessions.
- Mental health support – We employ trained Mental Health Officers who provide confidential support, early intervention, and referral pathways for mental health and wellbeing concerns. We have also begun training a number of site-based employees through the Resourceful Mind program as "Minders", the next step in our continuing efforts to build upon our culture and create safe and inclusive workplaces.
- Fitness and physical wellbeing services - Employees and contractors have access to a fully equipped onsite gym, supported by structured fitness programs designed to improve strength, cardiovascular health, and mobility.
- Nutritional advice and lifestyle support – We provide access to nutritional advice, supporting healthier lifestyle choices and addressing risks associated with poor diet, fatigue, and metabolic health.

Establishment of onsite physiotherapy services, providing early intervention for injury management, injury rehabilitation and recovery support in the workplace, and education and support for safe and sustainable work practices through work task assessments.

These are all provided in addition to the 24-hour onsite medical support directly accessible to all employees and contractors, which allows for timely medical attention for non-work-related health concerns. Employees and contractors also have access to onsite physiotherapy, enabling early management of musculoskeletal issues, supporting injury prevention and recovery.

8. Refer to: International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Safety Performance: Benchmarking progress of ICMM company members in 2025
9. Information sourced from: Worksafe Western Australia 2025, Safety performance in the Western Australian mineral industry – incident and injury statistics 2023–24. Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety, Western Australia, 32 pp.

SUSTAINABLE WORKFORCE MANAGEMENT AND DIVERSITY

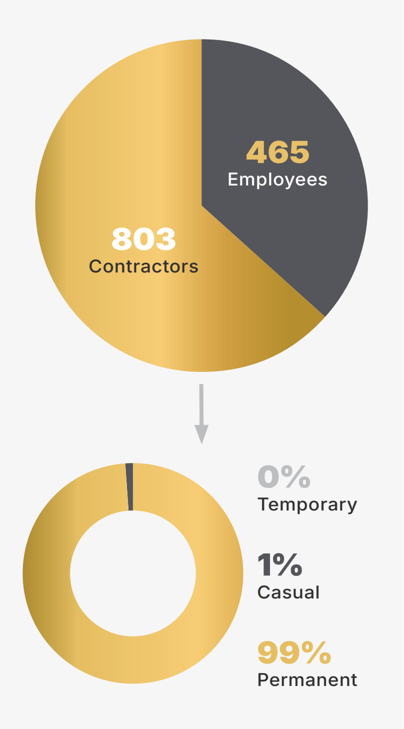
Workforce Profile and Composition

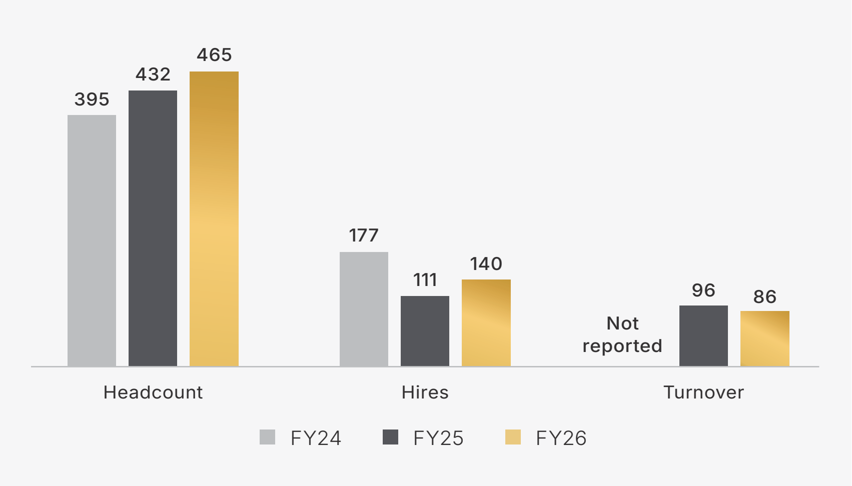
A stable, skilled workforce underpins operational continuity at Regis.

As at the end of FY26, we directly employed a total of 465 people across all our operations. We prioritise employing people on a permanent basis with very few temporary (fixed contract basis) or casual employees.

Our workforce consists predominantly of full-time employees, with only 8 part-time roles assigned, including casual workers, which makes up 1% of our employees. Garden Well and Rosemont are our main employment hubs accounting for 81% of our employees.

Contractors remain a key part of our operating model. Our workforce is supplemented by 803 contractors through our service partners such as MACA and Barminco, delivering critical mining services. Contractors make up 63% of our total workforce, highlighting our integrated approach to site operations.





Across the reporting period we have hired a total of 140 new employees spread mainly across operations and corporate functions. We have maintained a steadily increasing number of employees in line with increased operations. Our turnover rate has also decreased from 22% (96 employees) in FY25 to 18% (86 employees) in this reporting period.

Employment Practices

Employment practices at Regis are in line with our Equal Employment Opportunity policy and diversity policy. We are committed to respecting the local employment law and ensuring a fair and safe working environment for all employees and contractors. While we have no collective bargaining agreement in place, we ensure that all employees are paid in line with the National Employment Standards and relevant Modern Awards currently in effect in Australia. To date, there have been no strikes or lockouts at any of our operations. We have a whistleblower policy in place that allows employees and associated persons to report any form of misconduct or inappropriate activity without fear of reprisal.

Employee Benefits

As part of our responsible employment practices, the Company adheres to superannuation guarantee legislation, providing timely and compliant contributions to support employees' retirement outcomes.

We also offer parental leave entitlements to all of our permanent employees with a minimum of 12 months of service, with the primary caregiver eligible for 12 weeks of leave. During the reporting period 22 employees (11 women, 11 men) took parental leave either as primary or secondary carers. We have an 88% return rate for the year, with some employees due to return choosing to extend their leave. We aim to provide returning parents the adequate support, for continued employment, and ensure high employee retention. One of the support mechanisms in place is to provide employees with the option of having paid keeping in touch days, to allow for a smooth transition back into their roles, at a pace that suits them. We currently have a retention rate of 85%, with employees staying in their roles for more than 12 months following their return from parental leave.

Diversity and Equity

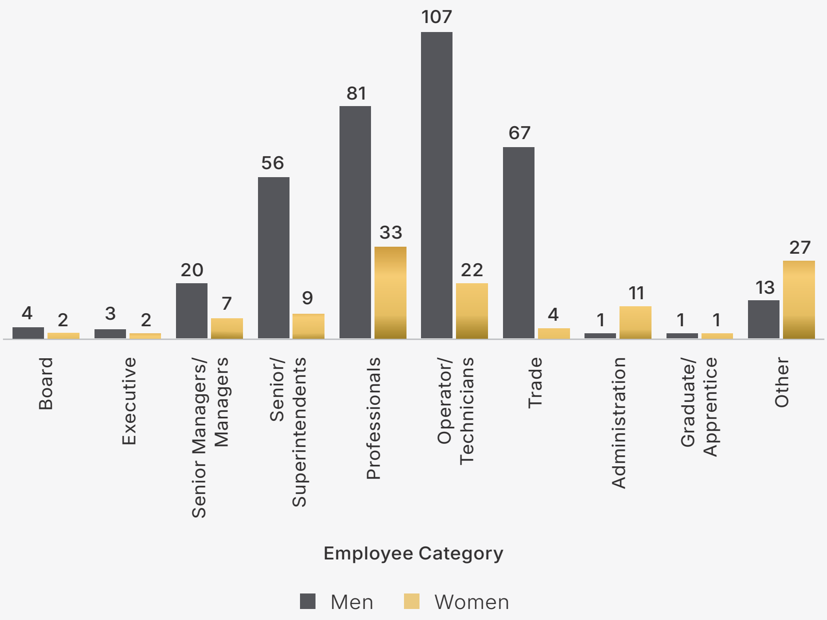
Regis has a zero-tolerance policy for any form of workplace bullying, harassment, or discrimination, as stated in our Bullying, Discrimination & Harassment policy, as well as our Code of Conduct and Diversity Policy. All breaches of policy or procedure in relation to bullying, harassment or discrimination are subject to thorough investigation and appropriate disciplinary action, or risk mitigation plans are implemented, when warranted. These can range from low-level disciplinary outcomes to termination of employment.

During the year our Diversity & Inclusion (D&I) policy was refreshed, with principles and measurable objectives set. This was accompanied by our Diversity Roadmap which was endorsed by the Board with key actions already achieved as of 30 June 2026. These included:

- Strengthening our recruitment processes;
- Rolling out Aboriginal awareness training;
- Recognising and celebrating NAIDOC week and International Women's Day across the business; and
- Organising cultural dining events at our Duketon camp to celebrate our multicultural workforce.

We have also developed a recruitment module as part of our Leading Essentials Frontline program, which includes unconscious bias training, to improve the fairness of our recruitment process. This is expected to be rolled out by the beginning of the next reporting period.

Workforce Gender Profile



One discrimination-related complaint was made during the year regarding behaviour that was not aligned to our Code of Business Conduct. The complaint was promptly investigated and managed under established procedures, with appropriate corrective actions implemented. The reporting and management of the incident illustrates the efficiency of our procedures, providing a secure and transparent environment, where behaviours not aligned to our policies and code of conduct are being effectively identified, reported and addressed in a timely manner.

As at FY26, women represent 25.1% of our employees (on par with the Metal Ore Mining industry average of 25%[10]), with a Board level representation of 33%, meeting our Board gender diversity target. Our workforce gender profile is in line with the industry we operate in.

We are continuously working on improving women representation in technical and leadership roles. We recognise the gender imbalance in our industry and are committed to ongoing monitoring and actions to support a fair and inclusive workplace.

Photo courtesy of Taya Reid (@tayareidstories)

FUTURE FEMALE LEADERS

As part of our commitment to improving women representation in leadership roles, Regis continues to support the Future Female Leaders Program. Future Female Leaders is bringing together industry and education to build a strong pipeline of female leadership talent across Western Australia. Through initiatives including the Year 11 Signature Program, the digital Purposeful Leaders Program, and a growing community of emerging and established leaders, Future Female Leaders is equipping young women with the confidence, skills and networks needed to thrive in future workplaces and leadership roles. As a Visionary Investor in Future Female Leaders, Regis is helping expand access to leadership development opportunities, particularly for regional and underrepresented students, while contributing to long-term progress towards workplace gender equity and more diverse leadership representation across WA industries.

10. Refer to: Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA) – Industry Data Explorer

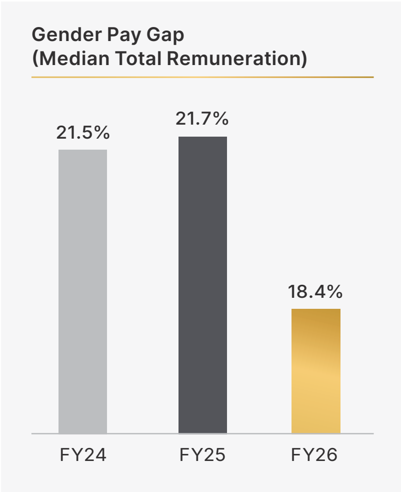
Women at Regis (Women@Regis) continued to operate throughout the year as our business network group, fostering an inclusive and supportive workplace culture. The group provides informal mentoring and support to women joining the site, including contractors. In addition, gender-neutral initiatives such as the book club remain active, promoting connection, engagement and inclusion across our workforce. The group held quarterly events, attracting participation from employees across all genders, further strengthening a culture of collaboration and belonging.

Additionally, behavioural and psychosocial training programs were provided during the reporting period. These included Appropriate Behaviours training and the "above/below the line" reset. These initiatives reinforced expected standards of conduct, promoted respectful workplace practices, and encouraged bystander action. Collectively, they contribute to fostering a more inclusive workplace with the objective of supporting improved engagement, retention, and representation of women across the organisation.

Pay Equity

We actively monitor gender pay equity across all employment levels, with Gender Pay reviews conducted in December of each year since 2016, as part of our commitment to support a fair and inclusive workplace. The reviews assess pay discrepancies between men and women in like-for-like roles and highlight where to focus our actions to ensure fair remuneration. No material pay gaps were identified this year.

The median total remuneration pay gap in FY26 between women and men stands at 18.4%, which is lower than the metal ore mining industry gap of 21.6%. This represents a marked improvement compared to the previous year, underlining our efforts towards promoting pay equity and improving women's representation in technical and leadership roles.



To ensure transparency, accountability and meet Australian reporting requirements, we submit annual workforce and pay data to the Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA). The report covers workforce composition, pay equity and diversity policies. Our most recent report is publicly available through the WGEA Employer Data Explorer.

Capability and Development

Workforce development is a continued priority for the organisation. We invest in providing our employees with appropriate skills development opportunities to improve on performance and build up our internal capabilities. In FY26, our employees logged on average between 14 and 53 hours of training (excluding the board and the executive), with variations being role dependent. All in all, a total of more than 13,000 hours of training were provided to employees, including inductions, first aid courses and safety compliance training, and consisting of both internal and external training. During the reporting period, we enhanced our approach to monitoring employee training hours by implementing a structured logging system within the INX software platform.

This improvement enables more accurate data capture and provides greater visibility into training participation, supporting more effective tracking of capability development across the organisation.

We had two key skills upgrade programs available to employees during the year. The High-Performance Methodology program, delivered by an external provider, was attended by approximately 200 participants (employees and contractors) across multiple sessions delivered over the course of three days. The program aims to support sustained high-performance outcomes through structured training and ongoing coaching. A key outcome of the program for Regis was the establishment of a "breakthrough target" to improve on safety performance and production across the Duketon operations. Significant improvements were observed across the Company and the sites, and the teams have established new breakthrough targets for FY27 to continue this momentum. This year also saw the return of our in-house Leadership Program, which runs for two days and was attended by more than 100 participants across multiple sessions.

We invest in early career development by providing apprenticeships, traineeships and vacation programs. We supported two apprenticeships during the year. Since FY25, we have also conducted student vacation employment programs, aimed at providing tertiary students in mining related disciplines with relevant workplace experience, while also providing students from other disciplines with opportunities to experience the broad range of opportunities in the industry. Since inception, we have completed 2 summer intakes. During FY26, we have had a total of 20 students participate in the program.

Performance Development and Employee Engagement

Regis has in place a structured performance and development review process. We aim for all employees to have at least one performance review per year. This helps to provide a platform for Regis to assess performance and for employees to share their objectives and goals and explore any barriers to achievement. In FY26, 99% of employees received a performance appraisal.

Additionally, Regis invites employees to fill in an engagement survey, to provide an avenue for employees to highlight any concerns. Regis uses the survey to identify issues that impact employees' wellbeing and performance and ensure that these issues are appropriately addressed. In FY26 a total of 454 employees were invited to fill in the survey with 70% responding, an increase from the previous year.

INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT

We recognise the inherent rights of Indigenous Peoples and are committed to respectful engagement, heritage protection and equitable economic participation.

We are committed to fostering strong relationships with the First Nations peoples in the regions where we work. We recognise the Mantjintjarra Ngalia, Tjalkadjara, Noongar, Wongatha and Spinifex peoples in Western Australia and the Wiradjuri people in New South Wales as the original inhabitants of the lands where we operate and plan future developments.

Our approach is guided by Regis' Indigenous Peoples Statement, which highlights our commitment to respecting Indigenous Peoples culture and values and engaging meaningfully. It underpins our understanding that we operate on or around land of significance to Indigenous Peoples. Our approach is formalised and operationalised through specific agreements such as the Working Together Agreement (WTA) and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Agreement (ACHA) in place with the Mantjintjarra Ngalia People, represented by the Mantjintjarra Ngalia Development Corporation Pty Ltd (MNDC).

During FY26, Regis was informed that a Native Title Application by the Tjalkadjara People was likely to be Determined with regards to land on which the majority of our Duketon operations occur. In line with our Indigenous Peoples Statement, we are in the process of planning for a transition and development of a Native Title Agreement. As a result of this transition, Regis has removed the WTA/ACHA scheduled meetings target from FY27's performance measures, and will reinstate an appropriate version of this measure once the transition is complete.

Identification and consultation process

Identification of affected indigenous communities is completed at the earliest practical stages of any operation and regularly reviewed for any changes. Identification involves reviewing registered Native Title Claims, community consultation, and anthropological advice where necessary.

Once identified, Regis ensures meaningful consultation is carried out throughout the project lifecycle, and that appropriate consent is obtained where required for any aspect of our operations that might impact Indigenous People.

Through the WTA in place, Regis engages regularly with the MNDC, which represents the local indigenous community (Mulga Queen) and the Knowledge Holders within the community. There are provisions made for formal meetings between Regis and the MNDC. In FY26, abiding by the agreed number of these meetings was a key performance target for Regis.

However, due to the upcoming Native Title Determination, which is expected to impact MNDC's role, we have been unable to comply with the meeting requirements and meet our target this year. Both parties have come to an informal agreement to mainly focus efforts on heritage matters and any ad hoc initiatives during the transition period. Informal consultation and meetings are however still happening. Our main focus for the year has been monitoring and preparing for the Native Title Determination, by preparing a Native Title Transition Plan and ongoing focus on robust heritage management practices and the Mulga Queen community development programs.

Heritage Management and Controls

We have robust Cultural Heritage Management practices in place that we consider in conjunction with the ACHA to protect important heritage sites. Prior to any new ground-disturbing activity, formal notifications are issued in line with the ACHA. This is done to verify if additional heritage surveys are required. Where surveys are required, they are conducted collaboratively with local community, Knowledge Holders, anthropologists and/or archaeologists. The information is collated and appropriately distributed within Regis to ensure that employees or contractors are aware of key heritage sites and can implement appropriate measures to avoid impacts. We rely on a rigorous internal control environment, relying on Geographical Information Systems (GIS) mapping, internal reviews and approvals to prevent adverse impacts.

Regis adopts an avoidance first policy. Where impacts are unavoidable, Regis ensures that appropriate consent is obtained from the MNDC and under Section 18 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act (WA) 1972. Once consent and approval are gained, activities and management of impacts to the heritage site are done in accordance with a site-specific Cultural Heritage Management Plan in place developed by the MNDC. An application was made under Section 18 of the Aboriginal Heritage Act (WA) 1972 in FY25, and that is now being executed in line with the Cultural Heritage Management Plan. We apply Free, Prior and Informed consent principles informally, through consultation on projects or activities in proximity to heritage sites.

Supporting Indigenous Communities

Regis supports a range of Indigenous-led initiatives through the WTA, including employment opportunities and local procurement. Regis has engaged local indigenous businesses to provide services such as earthworks and cultural awareness training. The economic development initiatives are developed with the MNDC, through the WTA, and integrated into operational planning to ensure relevance and impact.

No grievances related to indigenous rights have been reported in relation to our WA operations during this period. We are committed to continuing abiding by the WTA and the ACHA, as much as possible, while we are in the transition period to the new Native Title Determination.

McPhillamys Project

Regis acknowledges the Wiradjuri People as the Traditional Custodians of the land on which the McPhillamys Gold Project (MGP) is located. We recognise the cultural significance of the surrounding landscape and remain committed to respectful engagement and transparent dialogue, through the progress of the project. Regis continues to engage with local Indigenous-owned businesses, to explore potential economic opportunities, where interest is expressed.

We are currently engaged in formal legal proceedings in Federal Court in relation to the protection declaration made in 2024 under Section 10 of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth)* by the then Federal Minister for Environment and Water. The protection declaration impacts part of the approved McPhillamys Gold Project site, which consists of freehold land owned by the company. The area impacted is considered critical for the project to go ahead under its current state and federal approvals. The matter was heard by the Federal Court in December 2025, but Regis does not have any update regarding timing as to when the decision of the Federal Court will be handed down. An alternate pathway has been identified by Regis if the current judicial review process of the Section 10 decision is unsuccessful, but it is not within the scope of the existing state and federal approvals for the project.

WE HAVE ROBUST CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN PLACE, THAT WE CONSIDER IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ACHA TO PROTECT IMPORTANT HERITAGE SITES.

WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES

Regis maintains structured relationships with surrounding communities, prioritising early engagement, cultural integrity, shared value creation and practical outcomes. This includes formal agreements with Traditional Owners (Working Together Agreement and the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Agreement) and open communication with local residents, potentially impacted by our operations. We have entered into pastoral access and compensation agreements with pastoral leaseholders impacted by our operations and ensure appropriate consultation at each stage of mining development. We have also entered into a Road Maintenance Agreement with the local shire to manage impacts on public road infrastructure.

We maintain a grievance mechanism procedure, as part of maintaining open communication with local residents and pastoral leaseholders. Potentially impacted local communities and individuals are provided with a direct line of communication to the company to raise any concerns, complaints or grievances. These are all duly recorded and addressed as appropriate in line with our Complaints and Grievances Procedure. In FY26, we have not received any serious grievances on behalf of the local communities in relation to our operations. There have been no major grievances reported during the year across both Duketon or McPhillamys. A small number of minor complaints have been received, requiring little to no follow up.

Local Community Development

Local community feedback is built into the project lifecycle at Duketon. Meetings conducted under the WTA with MNDC are required to consider community development initiatives. At least one meeting per year is expected to be open to the broader community. This provides a platform for Members of the MNDC or members of the local community directly to provide feedback on requirements or make requests to address local needs. We also use these meetings to provide suggestions on initiatives that can meet our business needs as well as benefiting the community. As part of the WTA Regis provides at least $20,000 annually towards community development initiatives identified by the MNDC. Due to the impact of the upcoming Native Title Determination, not all meetings were formally held throughout FY26. Instead, Regis maintained regular informal communications through meetings with MNDC, active participation in heritage surveys and visits to the Mulga Queen Community by Regis staff. This allowed Regis to remain in communication with the local community about the impact of its operations.

Beyond the WTA, Regis maintains a relationship with the local Mulga Queen School and develops and funds programs based on the school's needs such as the healthy lunch programs and a regular medical clinic. We also provide emergency assistance when required and seek to fulfill requests directly from community members. Any requests fulfilled are reported back to the MNDC to ensure transparency and continued collaboration. Even with the changes expected under the Native Title Determination, Regis remains committed to working with the Mulga Queen Community for sustainable development.

In FY26, we continued financial contributions towards MNDC identified initiatives and other community development or support initiatives within the Mulga Queen community. A highlight for the year was the installation of a new playground and soft fall landscaping at the Mulga Queen Community, which was requested by local community members.

REGIS MAINTAINS STRUCTURED RELATIONSHIPS WITH SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES, PRIORITISING EARLY ENGAGEMENT, CULTURAL INTEGRITY, SHARED VALUE CREATION AND PRACTICAL OUTCOMES.

Community Investment

Our direct community investments extend beyond established community partnerships. We also directly contribute to the broader WA community, and to the local community around the MGP operations, through sponsorships and donations across a number of causes and initiatives, including small-scale infrastructure developments at Duketon where requested.

We are committed to a year-on-year increase in our direct community investments. Our direct community investments totalled $795.8k in FY26 compared to $626.5k in the previous year. Our contributions went among others to the following:

- MNDC initiatives
- Mulga Queen Community
- Future Female Leaders sponsorship and participation in mentoring program
- Women in Mining and Resources Summit
- Laverton Cycling Project
- MACA Cancer 200 ride
- The Royal Flying Doctor

Community investment in FY26 was impacted by the upcoming Native Title Determination. A number of initiatives, such as seed collection and a ranger program, were unable to proceed due to concern for their long-term sustainability once MNDC's role changes. Regis anticipates that with the benefit of a formalised Native Title Determination, opportunities to create shared value will again become available in future years.

Economic Participation and Local Procurement

Regis promotes economic participation as part of our community development initiatives. We actively consider procurement opportunities for local and indigenous suppliers at our main Duketon operations. The most significant contracts include:

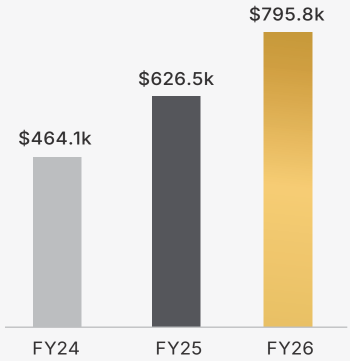
- Ellar (Local Indigenous Business) - Earthworks Services
- Dilji/MNDC (Local Indigenous Business) – Cultural Awareness Training
- Rogue Leader (Local Business) – Earthworks Services

Beyond our local economic contribution, Regis contributes to the wider Australian economy through supplier payments, wages, royalties and taxes, reinforcing our commitment to supporting the broader communities which we rely upon and within which we operate. Our annual contribution to the national economy has consistently exceeded $1 billion dollars in recent years, with a major proportion of this contribution being made via payments to suppliers and more than $300 million paid in tax, royalties and salaries.

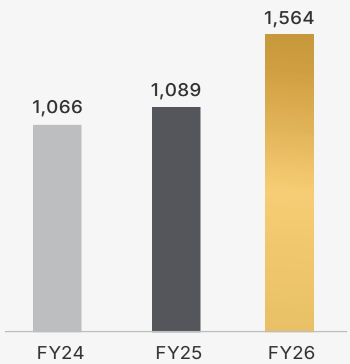
We prioritise procurement of goods and services from local and regional suppliers, where they offer competitive quality, value, and reliability. In FY26, our total payment to suppliers exceeded $1.2 billion, with the majority of payments being made to local Western Australian suppliers and a small proportion being made interstate and less than 1% of payments being made internationally. The interstate payments include some to suppliers in the Blayney and surrounds area which is local to our McPhillamys project.

Overall, 99.7% of supplier-related spend was directed domestically with less than $4 million directed to overseas based suppliers. This demonstrates our focus on supporting local and Australian economic development.

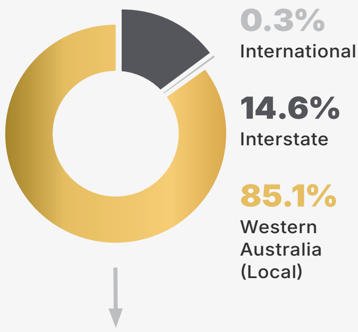
Direct Community Investments (AUD)



Economic value distributed ($ million AUD)



Proportion spent on local suppliers



$1.2 billion
Total Spend on Suppliers

WE PRIORITISE PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES FROM LOCAL AND REGIONAL SUPPLIERS, WHERE THEY OFFER COMPETITIVE QUALITY, VALUE, AND RELIABILITY.

Managing Environmental Impact to Communities

We acknowledge that our activities have the potential to impact the environment on which our communities depend. There are two primary ways in which our operations could impact the health and safety of the local community: excessive dust generation and potential impacts to water sources. We actively work to mitigate any potential impacts to air quality and water availability and quality on nearby communities. The impact to communities is considered as part of our Environmental and Social Management Plan.

At Duketon, dust management involves implementation of appropriate dust suppression measures such as the use of water carts, delaying blasts in unfavourable wind conditions and ongoing dust monitoring at the nearby community. Additionally, dust exposure to the community was minimised by prioritising the waste rock dump closest to the community for rehabilitation.

We continuously monitor water levels in the bores located between the mine site and the Mulga Queen community to ensure a stable water table level. If the water levels fall below the established threshold across the bores, Regis is committed to engage an independent hydrogeological consultant to assess the potential impacts of dewatering on the local water supply and determine if an alternative source of potable water would be required. To date, there has been no impact to the Mulga Queen community's drinking water detected, recorded or reported.

In addition to minimising dust exposure and managing water quality, we ensure that the local community has access to appropriate medical services. This ensures that as well as managing any potential health impact linked to our activities, we also contribute to better access and overall health outcomes for the community.

Further information on air emissions and air quality control, as well as our water management practices are provided under the relevant Environment Sections, further along this report.

Community Engagement – McPhillamys Gold Project

For any new projects, we believe in engaging with the community at the earliest stage possible, to ensure that all potential impacts to the community are appropriately identified and addressed as part of the project development, and to obtain the right level of support for the project.

Regis has been a visible presence within the Blayney Community in New South Wales for more than a decade, as we have been working through the approval process for the McPhillamys Gold Project. Through our ongoing presence and engagement with the community, we have been able to identify and engage with key stakeholders that are directly and indirectly impacted by the proposed mine, most notably the residents of Kings Plains, an important group within the overall community.

Regis applies the Community Stakeholder Analysis template to assess consultation needs and potential impacts associated with specific activities, such as exploration drilling programs. This structured approach evaluates stakeholders based on their level of impact and influence, identifies their priorities, and considers how they may contribute to or potentially disrupt project delivery. The process also informs tailored engagement strategies to support effective and transparent stakeholder management throughout project implementation.

Throughout the reporting period, the McPhillamys project team have maintained regular contact with impacted landowners and nearby residents through in-person meetings and participating in the Community Consultative Committee. We have completed over 450 consultation events, held four Community Consultative Meetings, and distributed four project update emails during FY26.

In order to mitigate potential noise and visual impacts for the residents of the Kings Plains settlement to the south of the proposed mine, Regis has been committed to implementing negotiated agreements with 18 landowners. Landowners have been offered a combination of mitigation and/or acquisition rights agreements. 16 agreements include land acquisition at the landowner's requests, in addition to a number of mitigation agreements. To date 10 of the 18 landholders that have been offered mitigation and/or acquisition rights have signed an agreement with Regis. Discussions are ongoing with the remaining landholders.

Beyond engagement, Regis has also invested in local community development projects by making contributions or sponsoring local schools, sports team, hospital, fire departments and other community support services. In FY26, Regis has contributed ~$18,000 to those projects in the Blayney and surrounding areas.

For more information on our community engagement initiatives, refer to our website – Community at McPhillamys.

OUR ENVIRONMENT

Caring for our environment is a core part of how we operate at Regis. Our sites are located in some of Australia's most remote and arid regions, where responsible land and water management is essential to long-term project success.

Our main operation, at Duketon, is where operational decisions have the potential to directly impact the surrounding environment, and as a result we have a comprehensive set of environmental management procedures and controls in place and ensure we provide our people with an adequate amount of training and resources to manage our responsibilities to the environment with care and discipline.

Our focus this year remained on delivering measurable environmental outcomes against our set targets, all but one of which were achieved throughout the year. Targets included:

- Achieving 200ha of rehabilitation
- Abstracting less than 3.1GL of groundwater via our bore fields

These outcomes and targets reflect a practical, systems-based approach to environmental management, supported by strong controls and a culture where environmental performance is a key part of operational excellence.

This section outlines our six key focus areas for management of environmental impacts:

- Water and Effluents
- Dust and other emissions
- Biodiversity
- Waste management
- Tailings Management
- Energy management

Greenhouse gas emissions management is also a key focus for our company. All information on Greenhouse emissions performance for this year can be found in our *Climate Report.*

Rehabilitation Progress At Duketon

FY26 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

	FY26 Targets	FY26 Status
Land	**Maintain no** material environmental incidents	NIL incidents
	Achieve **more than 200ha** of rehabilitation of disturbed land	200.2ha
	Achieve **100% compliance** with the principles of Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) and commitments of the ICMM members for all current and future TSFs by **end of 2025**	Delayed; full compliance now targeted for the end of FY27
Water	Abstract less than 3.1 GL of water from bore fields, with the year on year increase due to new open pits and increased surface haulage.	3.03 GL
Air	Achieve emissions target of less than 210,000 tCO_2-e (applicable to DSO only)[11]	177,457 tCO_2e

11. For more information of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and management of GHG emissions refer to the *Climate Report.*

WATER AND EFFLUENTS

A steady supply of water is critical to our operations. We rely on water as part of ore processing, dust suppression measures, and for other essential site activities. Our water management approach prioritises efficiency, particularly given our reliance on groundwater in water-stressed regions.

Water Management

At Duketon, we rely on water withdrawn from surface and groundwater sources for use across our operations, with a focus on recycling and minimising groundwater use. We operate a closed-circuit system that seeks to minimise reliance on water abstraction, resulting in Duketon staying well within its groundwater licence limits. Our water-related impacts are identified through hydrogeological assessments and regulatory approvals. We have ongoing site monitoring processes in place with management measures to protect water quality and ensure sustainable usage. We set site-specific water-related targets aligned with our commitment to reduce freshwater usage.

Water-related impacts are assessed annually, through an independent third-party groundwater report. The report assesses trends against licence limits and any potential impacts on the groundwater resource or surrounding communities, ensuring sustainable use and early detection of environmental risk to the operation and the wider community.

Water Consumption

For our Duketon operations, we currently hold one groundwater abstraction licence for up to 12 GL of water annually.

During the reporting period, we consumed a total of 9.4 GL of water at Duketon, with 3.03 GL of the water abstracted from bore fields (below the target of 3.1 GL), 3.07 GL from mine dewatering and the rest of the water consumed from re-used water (TSF returns).

Duketon remains our main water consumption location. In comparison, our two offices combined consumed less than 0.01 GL during the reporting period.

In FY27, our bore field abstraction target has increased to less than 5.2 GL. This increase reflects changes to our forecast operating activity, including increased open pit mining areas, TSF construction activity, and commissioning of the Garden Well paste plant. These items increase overall water consumption demand thereby increasing the demand for bore field abstraction.

To deliver a reduction in this bore field demand, our water management approach will need to prioritise water sourced from mine dewatering processes and tailings return. For FY27 we have introduced the metric of "operations return water efficiency" to our performance measures. Improvements in this efficiency factor are expected to reduce demand for bore field abstraction. For FY27, the targeted percentage use of operations return water is 55%.

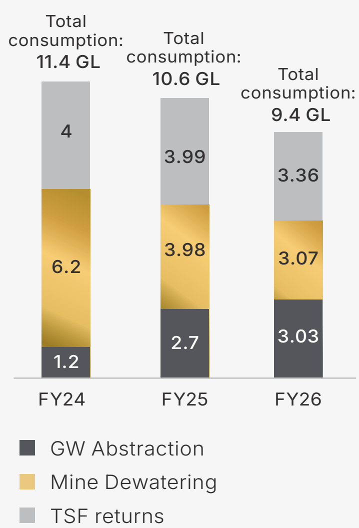
Water Discharge

Duketon is not considered a water discharge site, and Regis' approach is focused on beneficial re-use of water. There is some effluent discharged in accordance with DWER regulatory approvals which include daily discharge volume limits and nutrient loading restrictions. Prior to release, the wastewater is treated through the use of evaporation oxidation ponds. Evaporation oxidation ponds treat wastewater by using sunlight, air, and microbial activity to break down organic matter, while allowing water to evaporate.

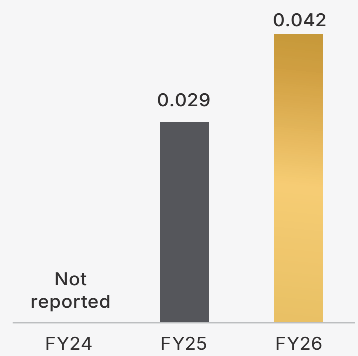
The effluent is discharged over land in a designated irrigation area with no adjacent receiving water body. All irrigation activities are strictly maintained within the approved boundary to prevent off site impacts. However, during the reporting period, Regis recorded three reportable wastewater release incidents associated with the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) irrigation systems, which involved releases of treated wastewater beyond approved irrigation boundaries.

All incidents were identified, reported and managed in accordance with site environmental incident reporting procedures and regulatory requirements. Six months of vegetation monitoring was undertaken in response to two incidents, confirming no adverse environmental impacts. These incidents have been formally closed by the relevant regulatory department with no further action required, while one incident remains subject to the six-monthly vegetation monitoring program, with no adverse environmental impacts observed to date.

Water consumption (GL) by Source - Duketon



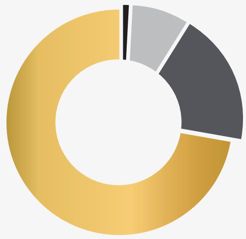
Effluent Discharged (GL)



DUST AND OTHER EMISSIONS

Excessive dust and airborne emissions are a recognised environmental risk associated with mining. It has the potential to impact the health and safety of our workers, the local community and surrounding vegetation health. As such it is considered a significant environmental risk that is actively managed across our main operating sites in line with our regulatory requirements.

Types of air pollutants (FY26)



70% Particulate Matter (PM10)

20% Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) - excluding (N_2O)

9% Carbon Monoxide (CO)

1% Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

0% Lead (Pb), Mercury (Hg), Sulphur Oxides (SOx)

At our main operating site, emissions primarily arise from blasting, crushing, dust from tailings and vehicle movement on unsealed roads. We manage any potential impacts through a combination of operation controls and routine monitoring, to achieve compliance with relevant air quality standards. Dust management at site level is guided by the Dust Management Plan, the Health and Hygiene Management Plan and the Dust Monitoring Procedure, among others. These documents guide the consistent application of controls and regulatory compliance. Where necessary, additional measures such as water carts, road treatments, blasting controls, and vegetation buffers are used to reduce emissions at the source.

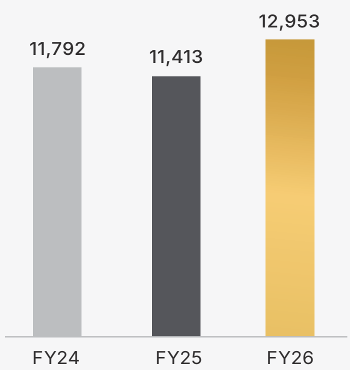
Mine site dust monitoring occurs on a monthly and quarterly basis, through a network of dust deposition gauges. This monitoring is in areas that are or have the potential to be affected by mining activities. Regis' monitoring procedure is aligned to the AS/NZS 3580 which sets out methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air.

We follow the standard in terms of equipment and installation and assess results against the recommended dust deposition guideline of 4 g/m²/month at a given location in any given month. Any exceedances are investigated and appropriately addressed in line with our dust management plan.

Regis is also a National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) reporting entity. As such we monitor and report on a number of key air pollutants that are associated with our activities at our Duketon mine sites. Our total amount of air pollutants emitted during the year was 12,953 tonnes, which is more than previous years' emissions.

The slight increase was primarily driven by higher mining and processing activity during the reporting period, resulting in increased utilisation of operational equipment.

Total air pollutants (tonnes)



BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity Protection and Rehabilitation Commitment

Regis is committed to protecting biodiversity and promoting progressive rehabilitation. Biodiversity and rehabilitation considerations are integrated into mine planning and land use decisions from the outset.

Our Duketon operations span an area of more than 2,500 km^2, intersecting a diverse range of native ecosystems, including desert sandplains, salt lakes, mulga woodlands, and rocky outcrops. Potential biodiversity impacts are identified at the approvals stage, through surveys to assess presence and impact of operations to flora and fauna, short range endemics (invertebrates), stygofauna and troglofaunal, as well as impact to hydrogeology and surface water that key species rely upon. Survey outcomes inform mine planning and design, as well as any controls or procedures to implement to manage impacts. Where necessary, mine designs are adjusted to avoid priority species.

As at end of FY26, no threatened species have been identified on or in the immediate area surrounding the mining envelope. However, five priority flora species have been identified as potentially being impacted by the mining operations, with *Eremophila pungens* having the highest occurrence in the area.

Potential suitable habitat for the Southern Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis*), a threatened species in Western Australia, has been identified within the project area. During nesting season extra precautions are taken to ensure that any potential Southern Whiteface nests are not disturbed as per our Native Vegetation Clearing Permit conditions. No conservation listed fauna species have been recorded. Sensitive features such as ridges and rocky outcrops are preferentially avoided where possible.

Biodiversity impacts at the Duketon site are managed through the following plans and procedures:

- Environmental and Social Management Plan;
- Weed Management Plan;
- Vegetation Clearing and Disturbance Procedure; and
- Topsoil and Seed Management Procedure.

These plans and procedures are developed in accordance with our Environmental Policy which has the objective to minimise the environmental impact of our operations. Regis applies the Mitigation Hierarchy when it comes to biodiversity management as follows:

Mitigation Hierarchy Level	Regis application of mitigation hierarchy description
Avoid Actions taken to avoid negative impacts on biodiversity	• Current and proposed mining operations are extensively surveyed for priority species. All surveys are conducted by external service providers and follow standard survey methodology as outlined by the relevant regulators. • Based on survey results, where necessary, avoidance of priority species or habitat is incorporated into mine design.
Minimise Actions taken to minimise negative impacts that could not be avoided	• We strive to minimise impacts on regional biodiversity through regular surveys and groundwater assessments, minimising vegetation clearing, managing feral animals and relocating native fauna, where required. • To protect the Southern Whiteface's potential suitable habitat, Regis complies with the conditions of its Native Vegetation Clearing Permit, including seasonal clearing restrictions during nesting periods, directional clearing and engaging qualified fauna specialists to undertake surveys where required.
Restore & rehabilitate Rehabilitation actions taken including goal of restoration and stakeholder engagement	• We are committed to progressive rehabilitation, with a target of rehabilitating 100% of disturbed land that is available for rehabilitation annually. • Rehabilitation activities include completion of key earthworks such as landform reshaping, rock armouring, topsoil application erosion management and contour ripping. • The overall objective is to restore stable and non-polluting landforms that support the re-establishment of native vegetation and function over time.
Offset Actions taken to offset residual negative impact	• Offsets are currently not considered as part of the biodiversity impact management plan at Regis. The focus is on rehabilitation and restoration of land disturbed.

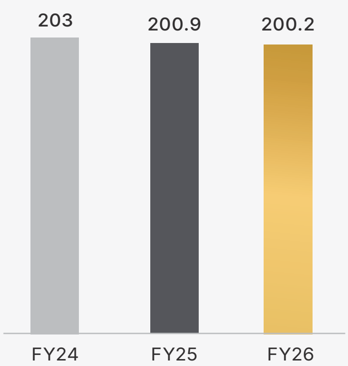
Rehabilitation Plan and Mine Closure Planning

Progressive Rehabilitation

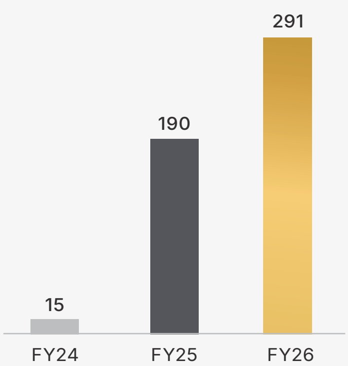
At Duketon we employ a progressive rehabilitation approach. Disturbed areas are progressively rehabilitated as part of the operational management of the project. We have set ourselves an annual rehabilitation target to drive progress towards ensuring that our long-term impact is minimised. With mine plans evolving in a higher gold price environment, the annual hectare rehabilitation target reflects the disturbed land that is available for rehabilitation. In FY27 the area available is substantially less than in prior years. Land identified for a potential return to operations is not treated as available for rehabilitation, avoiding the rehabilitation, then re-disturbance, of those areas, which incurs unnecessary rework costs and can lead to lower quality rehabilitation outcomes in the long term.

In FY26, we rehabilitated a total of 200.2 ha. This was in line with our target set and comparable to previous years' efforts. To date we have disturbed a total of 6,283 ha of land and have rehabilitated 19% of the land disturbed.

Area Rehabilitated (ha)



Area Disturbed (ha)



Rehabilitation Trials

In FY26, Duketon operations continued to implement and monitor rehabilitation trials across Waste Rock Dumps (WRDs) and tailings storage facilities (TSFs) to improve vegetation establishment and surface stabilization.

- At the Erlistoun WRD, the ongoing trial comparing topsoil alone with topsoil supplemented by native wood-based mulch indicates that mulching significantly improves germination, vegetation cover, and species diversity, contributing to more durable and effective rehabilitation outcomes.
- At Garden Well TSF 1, a new trial commenced in 2026 to evaluate the effectiveness of combining seed with wood-fibre mulch for dust suppression and vegetation establishment, providing baseline data for ongoing monitoring.
- Additionally, a new trial is scheduled to begin on the Dogbolter WRD, which will compare standard seed, encapsulated seed, and seed applied alongside "blank pods" – nutrient-containing pods without seeds – to assess optimal establishment strategies under site conditions.

Collectively, these trials support continuous improvement of rehabilitation practices at Duketon and contribute to long-term ecosystem recovery while meeting progressive rehabilitation targets.

Mine Closure Planning

Mine closure and post-mining land use considerations are managed as per our Mine Closure Plan (MCP 12), and Mine Development Closure Proposal (MDCP 13), which was approved in November 2025 by DMPE. The detailed Mine Closure Plan associated with the MDCP 13 is required to be finalised and lodged by March 2029. The implementation of the plan is supported by a Group financial provision of $179 million. The plan outlines a staged consultative approach to mine closure, with ongoing engagement involving Traditional Owners, local communities, regulators and pastoral leaseholders to guide post-mining land use.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

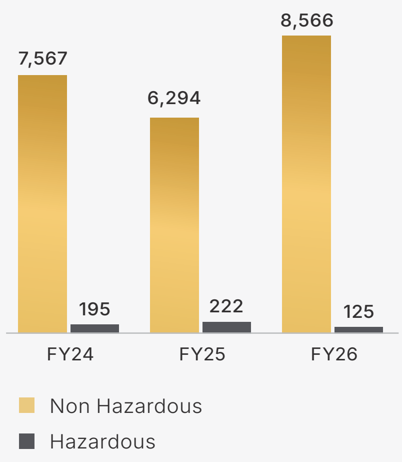
Waste management approach

Regis maintains a disciplined approach to waste management. Our focus is on meeting compliance requirements, ensuring safe disposal, and supporting improvements in waste treatment and recovery. Waste is managed within our operations in line with our Environmental Policy, Environmental and Social Management Plan and Waste Management Procedure.

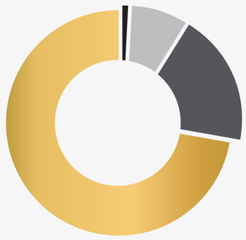
Our direct operations are the primary source of waste within the supply chain and present the greatest potential for related impacts. There are three main streams of waste: mineral, non-mineral and tailings[12].

Mineral waste consists of waste rock generated through ore extraction and mineral processing. These are directed towards waste rock dumps (engineered landforms) which are expected to be rehabilitated. During the year, 19.2 million tonnes of waste rock were produced. We aim to minimise waste generation by maximising ore recovery and processing efficiency to reduce waste rock.

Non-Mineral Waste Disposed m³



Waste Treatment (FY26)



76% Non-Hazardous - Onsite landfill

14% Non-Hazardous other disposal operations

9% Non-Hazardous - Offsite recycling

1% Hazardous - other disposal operations

0% Hazardous - Offsite Recycling

Waste Streams	Waste Management Approach
Putrescible Waste (e.g., food and organic matter)	Buried daily in on site landfill cells to control odour, vermin, hygiene and spread of windblown rubbish risk
Industrial Waste	Segregated at source (hazardous vs non-hazardous) with recycling prioritised where practicable
Wastewater from sewage systems	Treated on-site in accordance with WA Department of Health and DWER Environmental Licence conditions

Site construction and general operational activities generate non-mineral waste. These activities produce general industrial waste including scrap metals, hydrocarbons and general organic waste. Potential impacts associated with any hazardous components are managed through the safe handling, treatment, and disposal of hazardous materials, such as hydrocarbons, chemicals, and contaminated soil.

We aim to minimise disposal of non-mineral waste by promoting recycling and re-use through the implementation of off-site recycling initiatives for scrap metals, batteries, packaging materials and containers for change program. Where practical, mineral waste is repurposed for construction of mining infrastructure.

Non-mineral waste is classified and managed by type. For any waste streams managed by third parties Regis manages compliance by ensuring waste handlers meet environmental and safety obligations under WA legislation and they are expected to provide evidence of compliant disposal practices, especially for regulated and hazardous waste.

All waste data is tracked through site registers and contractor reports, and reviewed regularly to support reporting obligations

In FY26, we disposed of a total of 8,691 m³ of non-mineral waste. The increase is in line with the ramp up in production compared to previous years as well as disposal of stored waste generated over a number of years until sufficient quantities were available for efficient disposal. The non-mineral waste consisted mostly of non-hazardous materials such as putrescible waste, tyres, scrap metals, pallets and miscellaneous plastics and packaging. This is either directed to the onsite landfill for disposal or removed by contractors and recycled where possible. Hazardous materials such as used oil/grease, hydrocarbons, chemical drums and cyanide packaging are sent off site to be appropriately disposed or recycled by accredited waste handling companies. About 9% of the total non-mineral waste was diverted from landfill in this reporting period.

12. Refer to tailings management section for information on tailings.


Garden Well Mill Control Room

TAILINGS MANAGEMENT

Tailings generated from processing are safely managed through a network of engineered tailings storage facilities (TSFs), designed to minimise environmental and structural risks. Management of these facilities is supported by internal controls, third-party audits, and recognised industry standards, and an upcoming Tailings Management Policy.

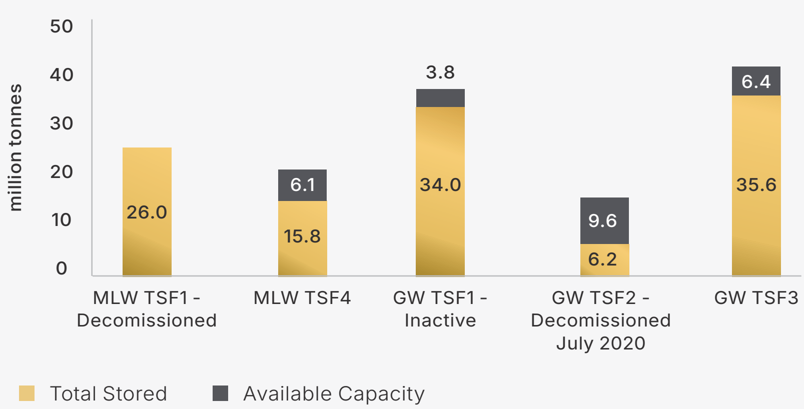
Tailings management is guided by the following plans, procedures and licences:

- Environmental and Social Management Plan
- Tailings Storage Facility Operation Manual
- Environmental Monitoring Procedure
- Duketon DWER Operating Licence
- DMPE (formerly DEMIRS) Mining proposal and subsequent Mine Closure Plan

During the reporting period, we produced approximately 8.1 million tonnes of tailings from our processing activities which were directed to our two active TSFs: MLW TSF4 at Moolart Well and GW TSF3 at Garden Well. MLW TSF4 is the reclassified MLW TSF2 facility, which was approved for an expanded footprint and increased storage capacity in the previous year.

Across Duketon, a total of six TSFs (2 active, 1 inactive and 3 decommissioned) are managed and store a total accumulated amount of 117.66 million tonnes of tailings.

TSF Capacity



Baneygo (BANTSF1) not included in figure above. Decommissioned by previous owner in 1993 at 100% capacity with a maximum storage capacity of <0.7 Mm^3

Regis uses a mix of downstream and upstream lift construction as well as in-pit disposal designs. All facilities are assessed annually against frameworks established by:

- Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety (LGIRS)
- The Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD), and
- The Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM)

Tailings performance and inventory are reported publicly in line with disclosure standards established by the Church of England Pension Board and the Swedish Council on Ethics for the AP Funds. We are also committed to designing and managing our TSFs in line with the principles of the GISTM. Independent third-party audits of TSFs are completed on an annual basis in line with regulatory requirements.

The latest independent review was in January 2026 and there were no material findings reported. The TSFs have GISTM consequence classification ranging across Low, Significant and High and are managed accordingly.

As part of our commitment to the GISTM, Regis aimed to achieve 100% compliance with its principles across all current and future TSFs by the end of 2025, in line with the ICMM member commitment. While this goal was materially achieved, closure assessment reports remain outstanding for the decommissioned Moolart Well TSF1 (MLWTSF1) and the historical Baneygo TSF1 (BANTSF1). These reports are on schedule for Regis to meet our full compliance target at the end of FY27.

For further information on Regis' tailings storage facilities, see our most recent Church of England Tailings Dam Management Disclosure.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Energy is a critical input to Regis' mining and processing operations, supporting activities ranging from mobile fleet operation to ore processing and administrative functions. Our energy management approach focuses on monitoring consumption, improving operational efficiency and identifying opportunities to reduce reliance on fossil-fuel-based energy where technically and commercially feasible.

As a National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) reporter, Regis monitors and reports energy consumption across all operating sites, including the Duketon operations and corporate offices in Perth and Blayney. Total energy consumption in FY26 was 3,393 TJ, a 20% increase on FY25, driven by increased mining and processing activities at Duketon.

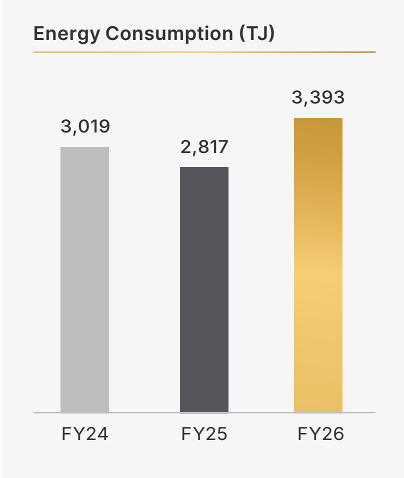
Given the remote location of the Duketon operations, electricity supply is predominantly generated on-site through a combination of diesel-fired generation and solar energy. Consequently, diesel remains the primary source of energy consumption across the business, with only a small proportion attributable to grid-supplied electricity at corporate offices.

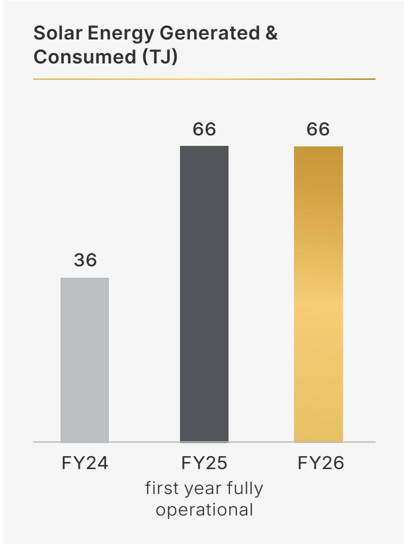
Energy consumption is closely linked to mining and processing activity levels. To assess operational energy efficiency, Regis monitors energy intensity, measured as gigajoules consumed per tonne of ore processed. During FY26, the Company processed 8.13 Mt of ore, resulting in an energy intensity of 0.42 GJ/t processed, compared with 0.38 GJ/t in FY25. The increase reflects energy consumption growing at a faster rate than ore throughput during the reporting period, primarily due to changes in processing requirements and operational activity.

Regis' solar power facility at Duketon, which has been fully operational since FY23, forms part of the Company's strategy to reduce diesel consumption, improve energy efficiency and support emissions reduction objectives. During FY26, the facility generated and supplied 66 TJ of renewable electricity to site operations, consistent with FY25 performance.

Due to the Company's reliance on diesel-based energy generation, energy consumption remains a significant driver of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. By displacing diesel-fired electricity generation, the Duketon solar facility continues to contribute to emissions reduction outcomes. In FY26, the renewable electricity generated by the solar plant is estimated to have avoided approximately 12,496 tCO_2e of Scope 1 emissions.

Further information on Regis' greenhouse gas emissions performance and climate-related initiatives is provided in the Climate Report.





Garden Well Process Plant

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT IN RISK MANAGEMENT IS CENTRAL TO THE COMPANY'S COMMITMENT TO ACHIEVING EXCELLENCE ACROSS ALL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES.

Pre-start planning at Duketon

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Underground Ore Truck

CONTENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your directors submit their report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Directors
The directors of Regis Resources Limited ("Regis" or "Company") in office since 1 July 2025 and up to the date of this report are set out below. Directors were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated:

Mr James Mactier, BAgrEc (Hons), GradDipAppFin, GAICD

(Independent Non-Executive Chairman)

Mr Mactier has over 30 years' experience in the global resources sector. He is a former joint head of Macquarie Bank's Metals and Energy Capital Division and a former Managing Partner's Advisory Board member of Resource Capital Funds. He is Chairman of Iluka Resources Limited (appointed 5 May 2025). He has wide-ranging experience in project and corporate finance, resource project assessment, equity investing, commodity and currency hedging, and trading in the metals and energy sectors globally. Mr Mactier is a member of the Audit Committee and Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee.

ASX directorships in the past 3 years: Iluka Resources Limited (current).

Mr Jim Beyer, BEng, MGeoSc, AMEC, MAusIMM

(Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer)

Mr Beyer is a mining engineer with a broad range of strategic, operating and start-up experience spanning more than 30 years across a number of commodities including gold, copper, uranium, lead, zinc and iron ore. He was CEO of Mt Gibson Iron Limited from 2012 to 2018 and is currently President of AMEC.

ASX directorships in the past 3 years: None.

Mr Paul Arndt BSc (Hons), GradDipEng, MSc, MBA

(Independent Non-Executive Director)

Mr Arndt has over 40 years of experience in developing and managing complex mining and processing operations — from open cut and underground mining through to concentrating and smelting — across a broad range of base metals, gold and lithium. He is an experienced mining executive and former Managing Director of Perilya Ltd. He has held senior roles with Newcrest, MIM Holdings, Pasminco, and BGC, and is currently active in advising on acquisitions, business integration and project development with a particular focus in Latin America. Mr Arndt is a member of the Audit Committee and the Risk, Safety, Environment and Community Committee, where he was appointed the Chair on 11 March 2026.

ASX directorships in the past 3 years: None.

Mrs Lynda Burnett, BSc (Hons), GAICD, MAusIMM, MSEG

(Independent Non-Executive Director)

Mrs Burnett is a geologist with over 35 years' experience in major and junior mining companies, including executive roles at Newmont, Sipa Resources, and Summit Resources. She was Director Exploration Australia and Manager Exploration Business Development at Newmont, responsible for the strategic planning, management and oversight of all generative and brownfields exploration projects in the Asia Pacific region. She has served on the UWA Centre for Exploration Targeting Advisory Board. Mrs Burnett is a member of the Risk, Safety, Environment and Community Committee and the Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee, where she was appointed the Chair on 1 December 2025.

ASX directorships in the past 3 years: NickelSearch Limited (2023–2024).

Mrs Fiona Morgan, CPEng, BE(Hons), FIEAust, FAusIMM, GAICD

(Independent Non-Executive Director)

Mrs Morgan is a Chartered Professional Engineer with over 30 years' experience across gold, nickel, coal, and iron ore. She has wide-ranging experience in operations and project management, maintenance, research and design of both underground and surface mining infrastructure. She was Managing Director and CEO of Mintrex Pty Ltd until 2024. Mrs Morgan is a member of the Risk, Safety, Environment and Community Committee and was Chair of that committee until 11 March 2026.

ASX directorships in the past 3 years: None.

Mr Steve Scudamore AM, BA (Hons) MA (Oxon), FCA, FAICD, SFFin, HonDUniv (Curtin)

(Independent Non-Executive Director)

Mr Scudamore is a Chartered Accountant with significant ASX-listed Board experience. He is a former KPMG partner of 28 years, specialising in energy and natural resources. He held senior roles in Australia, the UK and PNG, including National Managing Partner for Valuations, Head of Corporate Finance WA, and Chairman of Partners WA. He is a Non-Executive Director of Australis Oil & Gas and is active in the not-for-profit sector. Mr Scudamore is Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee and chaired that committee until 1 December 2025.

ASX directorships in the past 3 years: Australis Oil & Gas Limited (current), Pilbara Minerals Limited (2016 - 2025).

Company Secretary & General Counsel

Ms Elena Macrides, BSc, LLB, MBA, GAICD

Ms Macrides is a qualified solicitor with over 30 years of legal and strategic consulting experience across the resources and professional services sectors. She joined Regis in 2020, was appointed Company Secretary in January 2021 and General Counsel in July 2024.

Dividends

Dividends declared by the Company to members since the end of the financial year were (2025: $38m):

	Cents per share	Franked	Total amount $'000	Date of Payment
FY26 Final dividend	15.0c	100%	113,608(i)	7 October 2026
FY26 Special dividend	5.0c	100%	37,869(i)	7 October 2026

(i) Based on shares on issue at the date of this report.

Nature of Operations and Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Company and its controlled entities (collectively, the "Group") during the year were:

- Production of gold from the Duketon Gold Project ("Duketon");
- Production of gold (non-operator) from the Company's 30% interest in the Tropicana Gold Project ("Tropicana");
- Exploration, evaluation and development of gold projects in the Goldfields of Western Australia; and
- Evaluation and progression of technical studies and approvals for the McPhillamys Gold Project ("McPhillamys") in New South Wales.

Apart from the above, or as noted elsewhere in this report, no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company occurred during the financial year.

Company Strategy for Value Growth

The Group's strategy is to continue to build a profitable and sustainable gold company, and it is driving to achieve this strategy through continuing to:

- Focus on mining safely and responsibly;
- Deliver value through its existing operations and projects;
- Grow organically through exploration; and
- Assess opportunities for inorganic growth.

Objectives Completed in FY26 that Contribute to Strategy Delivery

During FY26, the Company continued to make meaningful progress on the delivery of its strategic objectives. The focus areas for FY26 included:

- The creation and maintenance of a safe and respectful workplace for everyone, every day. First and foremost, Regis continued to drive a safety-conscious working environment, driving supervisor-led safety interactions and Critical Control Verifications. At the end of FY26, Regis achieved a Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate of 0.30, which was well below the WA Mineral Industry Gold average of 1.6. Regis will continue to implement safety improvement initiatives to work to maintain this impressive safety outcome, striving to create a workplace in which we have no life-changing injuries;
- Continued to expand underground Ore Reserves across Duketon and Tropicana, delivering Group underground Ore Reserve growth above mining depletion;
- Delivered Group gold production of 379koz, at the top end of its guidance range, at an AISC of $2,945/oz, within its guidance range; and
- Exploration activities across Duketon and Tropicana continue to demonstrate the potential for underground mineralisation to extend at depth, highlighting the significant value embedded across our portfolio of underground opportunities, while also identifying new surface mineralisation across Duketon through a refreshed exploration strategy.

Objectives Going Forward

The Group's objectives are to:

- Continue to optimise mining and processing operations across Duketon whilst maintaining a high standard of safety;
- Optimise cash flow at Duketon through process optimisation and the blending of ore feed from satellite resources across the Duketon tenure, including opportunistic ounces in a high gold price environment;
- Continue to maximise Group cash flows;
- Continue to work with the Company's joint venture partner (AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited) to deliver ongoing value from Tropicana;
- Increase the Reserve base of the Group by discovering and developing satellite resource positions and extending the Reserve base of existing operating deposits;
- Focus on regional exploration to add incremental ounces and mine life to its operating mills across Duketon;
- Progress the dual-track development of the McPhillamys Gold Project, including permitting and technical studies, following the refreshed pre-feasibility study and reinstatement of the Ore Reserve;
- Continue to develop and implement action plans targeting carbon emission efficiency and managing potential risk from climate change;
- Create value for shareholders and where appropriate, return value to shareholders via the most value-accretive mechanism, including through dividends; and
- Actively pursue inorganic growth opportunities.

Operating and Financial Review

Overview of the Group

Regis is an Australian gold producer with its head office in Perth, Western Australia.

The Company's primary operation is the Duketon Gold Project in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia, where it currently produces from both underground and open pit mines.

The Company has a 30% interest in the Tropicana Gold Project located in the Albany-Fraser Belt, approximately 330 kilometres north-east of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia. Tropicana is operated by joint venture partner AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited and the interest in Tropicana was acquired in May 2021.

The Group also owns the McPhillamys Gold Project, an advanced exploration project in New South Wales, 250 kilometres west of Sydney near the town of Blayney.

Financial Summary

Key financial data	2026 $'000	2025 $'000	Change $'000	Change %
Financial results				
Sales revenue	2,349,099	1,647,412	701,687	43%
Cost of sales (excluding D&A)	(944,280)	(825,088)	(119,192)	14%
Other income/(expenses)	20,041	13,246	6,795	51%
Corporate, admin and other costs	(56,476)	(44,366)	(12,110)	27%
McPhillamys project costs	(23,202)	(11,060)	(12,142)	110%
EBITDA(i)	1,345,182	780,144	565,038	72%
Impairment of non-current assets	(4,510)	(3,778)	(732)	19%
Depreciation and amortisation (D&A)	(335,127)	(396,057)	60,930	-15%
Interest income	29,423	13,749	15,674	114%
Finance costs	(17,942)	(30,593)	12,651	-41%
Profit before tax	1,017,026	363,465	653,561	180%
Income tax expense	(301,920)	(109,109)	(192,811)	177%
Profit after tax	715,106	254,356	460,750	181%
Other financial information				
Cash flow from operating activities	1,246,754	820,686	426,068	52%
Cash and cash equivalents	1,139,119	505,486	633,633	125%
Bank Debt	-	-	-	N/A
Net cash/(debt)	1,139,119	505,486	633,633	125%
Net assets	2,182,175	1,614,340	567,835	35%
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	94.46	33.67	60.79	181%

(i) EBITDA is an adjusted measure of earnings before interest (finance costs), taxes, depreciation and amortisation, and impairment of non-current assets. Cost of sales (excluding D&A) and EBITDA are non-IFRS financial information and are not subject to audit. These measures are included to assist investors to better understand the performance of the business.

Performance relative to the previous financial year

The Group reported a consolidated net profit after tax of $715.1 million for the full year ended 30 June 2026, compared to a net profit of $254.4 million for the year ended 30 June 2025. The increase in profitability was largely driven by a favourable gold price environment and achieving planned gold production within expected guidance cost levels.

Sales

The Company produced 379,050 ounces of gold for the year ended 30 June 2026 with 235,954 ounces from the Company's Duketon Operations and 143,095 from its 30% interest in Tropicana. Gold sales revenue rose by 43% from the previous year with 373,879 ounces of gold sold at an average price of A$6,283 per ounce in 2026 (2025: 375,489 ounces at A$4,387 per ounce).

Cost of Sales

Costs of sales including royalties but before depreciation and amortisation was higher than the previous year at $944.3 million (2025: $825.1 million), driven by the higher number of operations in commercial production, and most significantly, Garden Well Main Underground mine, the costs of which were capitalised for all of FY25, but entered commercial production in FY26, higher royalties relating to elevated gold prices, general cost inflation, and specifically, the increase in diesel prices in the fourth quarter caused by unrest in the Middle East.

Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation was $335.1 million, down 15% compared to the year ended 30 June 2025 (2025: $396.1 million), mostly driven by reduced amortisation of the Ben Hur open pit which had substantially lower mining activity in FY26.

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Cash flow from operating activities was $1,246.8 million, up 52% on the prior year mainly due to higher gold prices achieved over the financial year, despite slightly lower ounces sold. (2025: $820.7 million).

Duketon Gold Project Operations (Duketon)

Operating results at Duketon for the 12 months to 30 June 2026 were as follows:

	Units	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
Open Pit Ore Mined	Mt	2.53	2.34
Open Pit Waste Mined	Mt	27.48	14.26
Stripping Ratio	Waste:Ore	10.96	6.08
Open Pit Mined Grade	g/t Au	0.85	1.26
Underground Development	m	15,355	12,348
Underground Ore Mined	Mt	2.19	1.43
Underground Mined Grade	g/t Au	1.94	2.16
Total Gold Ounces Mined	Oz	205,551	193,709
Ore Milled	Mt	8.13	7.43
Head Grade	g/t Au	1.02	1.09
Recovery	%	88.9%	89.3%
Gold Production	**Oz**	**235,954**	**233,106**
Gold Sold	Oz	231,297	235,313
All in Sustaining Costs(i)	**A$/oz**	**3,199**	**2,775**

(i) All-in sustaining costs ("AISC") per ounce of production are non-IFRS financial information and not subject to audit. These are comparable measures commonly used in the mining industry and in particular the gold mining industry. The Company follows the World Gold Council guidelines for reporting AISC. Throughout the financial year and in the following tables, AISC has been reported excluding the impacts of the write-downs of inventory as these write-downs predominantly relate to ore mined in previous years (sunk costs) which have not been processed in the current year and the majority of which is not expected to be processed in the following year. For further details of inventory write-downs refer to Note 3 and Note 8 to the annual financial statements.

At Duketon, mining activities continued within open pits and underground mines across Duketon South Operations ("DSO"), whilst new open pits were started during the year at Duketon North Operations ("DNO") with the commencement of the Buckingham – Wellington pit (Buckwell). Historical stockpiles are also being processed at the DSO and DNO processing plants. Total gold produced from the Duketon complex was 236koz (2025: 233koz) at an AISC of $3,199/oz (2025: $2,775/oz).

Production for FY26 was 236koz, which is in line with FY25 performance and at the upper end of guidance (FY26 Guidance: 220Koz – 240Koz). Production was assisted with the DNO mill running for the full year; processing historical stockpiles and laterite ores with higher grades and recoveries.

AISC was $3,199/oz, up approximately 15% from last financial year, but within the upper range of guidance. This elevated AISC included a non-cash element of $172/oz, relating to stockpile drawdowns. The increased AISC reflects increased diesel prices (abnormally high in the fourth quarter given the current Middle Eastern unrest), an elevated cost environment, increased proportion of underground ore being mined, and increased depths within the open pits with longer hauls.

Tropicana Gold Project

Operating results (at 30%) for the 12 months to 30 June 2026 were as follows:

	Units	30 June 2026	30 June 2025
Open Pit Ore Mined	Mt	1.27	1.80
Open Pit Waste Mined	Mt	13.17	12.95
Stripping Ratio	Waste:Ore	10.36	7.20
Open Pit Mined Grade	g/t Au	1.93	1.42
Underground Development	m	4,001	3,366
Underground Ore Mined	Mt	0.60	0.59
Underground Mined Grade	g/t Au	3.05	3.20
Total Gold Ounces Mined	Oz	138,171	142,379
Ore Milled	Mt	2.77	2.77
Head Grade	g/t Au	1.79	1.74
Recovery	%	89.6%	90.3%
Gold Production	**Oz**	**143,095**	**139,738**
Gold Sold	Oz	142,582	140,177
All in Sustaining Costs	**A$/oz**	**2,443**	**2,039**

Production at Tropicana totalled 143,095 ounces at an all-in sustaining cost of $2,443 per ounce. Tropicana's production consisted of one open pit, Havana Open Pit, and two underground mines, Boston Shaker and Tropicana, with development continuing at Havana Underground.

Exploration

During the year, a total of 280,433 metres of exploration drilling was completed with 200,001 metres across the Group's tenements at Duketon and 80,432 metres at Tropicana (100%).

Regis' exploration for FY26 reflects a key element of the Company's growth strategy which continues to test for near mine extensions and new greenfield targets across the Company's tenure in the Duketon Greenstone Belt.

The table below breaks down the drilling activity (in metres) by Prospect at Duketon:

Prospect	RC	Diamond	RC/DD	Total
Amazon	2,217	-	-	2,217
Baneygo	-	2,992	957	3,949
Beamish South	21,661	6,202	4,964	32,827
Ben Hur	506	10,322	7,142	17,970
Davies Bores	2,196	355	-	2,551
Doris Well	1,552	-	-	1,552
Duketon Townsite	1,766	-	-	1,766
Garden Well	-	22,380	-	22,380
Hack Bore	348	-	-	348
King John	5,116	-	-	5,116
King of Creation	7,632	-	-	7,632
Kintyre	4,578	-	-	4,578
Lazarus	580	-	-	580
Lena	578	-	-	578
Mason Hill	1,164	-	-	1,164
Maverick	17,909	-	-	17,909
Merlin	7,789	521	4,601	12,911
Mt Maiden	2,120	-	-	2,120
Risden Well	1,339	-	-	1,339
Rosemont	-	25,991	-	25,991
Rosemont West	1,222	-	-	1,222
Salt Soak	10,099	-	-	10,099
Somerset	1,040	-	-	1,040
Speights	624	-	-	624
Swincer	622	-	-	622
Tooheys Well	5,626	1,665	2,255	9,546
Vega	-	810	-	810
Ventnor	10,560	-	-	10,560
Total	108,844	71,238	19,919	200,001

Secured Bank Loan

The Group had a net current asset position of $873.6 million as at 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: $424.75 million). On 3 February 2025, in order to provide additional flexibility and liquidity, Regis established a $300 million Revolving Credit Facility. This facility remains undrawn at 30 June 2026.

Material Business Risks

The material business risks faced by Regis that may have an impact on the financial and operating performance of the Company are:

Gold Price

Regis revenues are exposed to fluctuations in the gold price. Volatility in the gold price creates revenue uncertainty and requires careful management of business performance to ensure that operating cash margins are retained despite a fall in the spot gold price. The risks associated with such fluctuations and volatility may be reduced by any gold price hedging that Regis may undertake, though there is no assurance as to the efficacy of such gold hedging. A declining gold price can also impact operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of mine plans and certain projects and initiatives. The development of new ore bodies, commencement of development projects and the ongoing commitment to exploration projects can all potentially be impacted by a decline in the prevailing gold price. Even if a project is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment could potentially cause substantial delays and/or may interrupt operations, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

Regis is an Australian business that reports in Australian dollars. Revenue is derived from the sale of gold in Australian dollars and costs are mainly incurred by its business in Australian dollars. However, because gold is globally traded in US dollars, Regis is exposed to foreign exchange risk. Therefore, movements in the US$/A$ exchange rate may adversely or beneficially affect the Company's results of operations and cash flows. The risks associated with such fluctuations and volatility may be reduced by any currency hedging Regis may undertake, though there is no assurance as to the efficacy of such currency hedging.

Operational Risk

Drilling, mining and processing activities carry risk and as such, activities may be curtailed, delayed or cancelled as a result of a number of factors outside the Company's control. These include geological conditions, technical difficulties, securing and maintaining tenements and weather. Factors within the Company's control include residue storage, tailings dam failures and construction of efficient processing facilities. The operation may be affected by force majeure, fires, labour disruptions and availability, landslides, the inability to obtain adequate machinery, engineering difficulties and other unforeseen events. As with most mines, Reserves, Resources and stockpiles are based on estimates of grade, volume and tonnage. The accuracy and precision of these estimates will depend upon drill spacing and other information such as continuity, geology, rock density, metallurgical characteristics, mining dilution and costs, etc. which evolve as the mine moves through different parts of the ore body. Regis endeavours to take appropriate action to mitigate these operational risks (including by properly documenting arrangements with counterparties and adopting industry best practice policies and procedures) or to insure against them, but the occurrence of any one or a combination of these events may have a material adverse effect on the Company's performance and the value of its assets.

Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are estimates only and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved, that the indicated level of recovery will be realised or that Ore Reserves could be mined or processed profitably. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, including many factors beyond Regis' control. Such estimation is a subjective process, and the accuracy of any Reserve or Resource estimate is a function of the quantity and quality of available data and of the assumptions made and judgements used in engineering and geological interpretation. Short-term operating factors in relation to the Ore Reserves, such as the need for the orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different ore grades, may cause mining operations to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period. In addition, there can be no assurance that gold recoveries in small scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in larger scale tests under on-site conditions or during production. Fluctuation in gold prices, results of drilling, metallurgical testing, changes in production costs, and the evaluation of mine plans subsequent to the date of any estimate may require the revision of such estimates. The volume and grade of Reserves mined and processed, and recovery rates, may not be the same as currently anticipated. Any material reductions in estimated Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, or of Regis' ability to extract these Ore Reserves, could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition.

Climate Change

The current and future activities of Regis, including development of its projects, mining volumes, mining exploration and production activities may be affected by factors such as seasonal and unexpected weather patterns, heavy rain, floods, droughts, bushfires and other weather and climatic conditions. The effects of changes in rainfall patterns, water shortages and changing storm patterns and intensities may adversely impact the costs, production levels and financial performance of Regis' operations.

Changes to climate related regulations and government policy have the potential to impact our financial results. These changes may include the imposition of a tax on carbon output, mandatory carbon output reductions or the implementation of new taxes on diesel fuel or gas which would impact the Company given its current reliance on diesel and gas across its operations. Refer to the Climate Report for further information on the Company's climate-related risks and opportunities.

Government Policy and Permits

In the ordinary course of business, mining companies are required to seek and maintain governmental permits for exploration, expansion of existing operations or for the commencement of new operations. The duration and success of permitting efforts are contingent upon many variables not within the control of Regis. There can be no assurance that all necessary permits will be obtained, and, if obtained, that the costs involved will not exceed those estimated by Regis.

Cyber Security

The potential for cyber security attacks, misuse and release of sensitive information pose ongoing and real risks. During the year, the Group continued to make improvements in its cyber security environment and planning.

Significant Changes in the State of Affairs

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs other than those listed in the review of operations above and below.

Significant Events after the Balance Date

Vault Minerals Transaction

On 5 May 2026, Regis announced that it had entered into a Scheme Implementation Deed[1] ("SID") with Vault Minerals Limited (ASX: VAU, "Vault"), under which Regis would acquire 100% of the fully paid ordinary shares in Vault via a Vault scheme of arrangement, to be implemented as a merger-of-equals.

On 6 July 2026 Vault advised that it had received an unsolicited proposal from Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD, "Genesis") which the Vault Board determined constituted a Vault Superior Proposal under the terms of the SID[2]. Regis carefully considered its rights and options under the SID, including whether to submit a counter or matching proposal. On 13 July 2026, the Regis Board announced that it had determined not to do so, having concluded that the terms required to match the Genesis Proposal did not meet the value and return thresholds that Regis applies to all growth opportunities[3].

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[1] ASX announcement titled "Regis and Vault to Create a New Senior Gold Producer" dated 5 May 2026.

[2] ASX announcement titled "Competing Proposal Response" dated 6 July 2026.

[3] ASX announcement titled "Vault Minerals Merger Update" dated 13 July 2026.

Vault subsequently terminated the SID in accordance with its terms, resulting in a break-fee of approximately A$51 million becoming payable, which has now been received by Regis.

Dividends

On 20 August 2026, the Directors proposed a final dividend and a special dividend on ordinary shares in respect of the 2026 financial year. Refer to Note 28.

Other than the above matter, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this Report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature which, in the opinion of the directors of the Group, has significantly affected or is likely to significantly affect the operations of the Group; the results of those operations; or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

Likely Developments and Expected Results

There are no likely developments of which the directors are aware which could be expected to significantly affect the results of the Group's operations in subsequent financial years not otherwise disclosed in the Nature of Operations and Principal Activities, Company Strategy for Value Growth, Operating and Financial Review, Material Business Risks or the Significant Events after the Balance Date sections of the Directors' Report.

Environmental Regulation and Performance

The operations of the Group are subject to environmental regulation under the laws of the Commonwealth and the States of Western Australia and New South Wales. The Group holds various environmental licenses issued under these laws, to regulate its mining and exploration activities in Australia. These licenses include conditions and regulations in relation to specifying limits on discharges into the air, surface water and groundwater, rehabilitation of areas disturbed during the course of mining and exploration activities and the storage of hazardous substances.

All environmental performance obligations are monitored by the Board of Directors and subjected from time to time to Government agency audits and site inspections. There have been no material breaches of the Group's licenses and all mining and exploration activities have been undertaken in compliance with the relevant environmental regulations.

Performance Rights

Unissued Shares

At the date of this report, the Company had the following unissued shares relating to unvested performance rights.

Vesting Period Ended or Ending	Number outstanding
30 June 2026	1,464,051
1 July 2026	135,932
30 June 2027	1,965,027
30 June 2028	1,189,676

The Company has 1,464,051 performance rights with a vesting period ended 30 June 2026, some of which will be converted into shares after the release of the remuneration report and annual financial statements, and the balance cancelled. An additional 135,932 performance rights have vested and were converted into shares between the end of the financial year and the date of this report. Performance rights relating to 50% of KMP's FY26 short-term incentives, due to vest on 1 July 2027, are yet to be granted and are not included above.

Performance rights holders do not have any right, by virtue of the performance rights, to participate in any share issue of the Company or any related body corporate.

Details of performance rights granted to directors and other key management personnel during the year are set out in the remuneration report.

The Company has entered into an Indemnity Deed with each of the directors which will indemnify them against liabilities incurred to a third party (not being the Company or any related company) where the liability does not arise out of negligent conduct including a breach of good faith. The Indemnity Deed will continue to apply for a period of 10 years after a director ceases to hold office. The Company has entered into a Director's Access and Insurance Deed with each of the directors pursuant to which a director can request access to copies of documents provided to the director whilst serving the Company for a period of 10 years after the director ceases to hold office. There are certain restrictions on the directors' entitlement to access under the deed. In addition, the Company will be obliged to use reasonable endeavours to obtain and maintain insurance for a former director similar to that which existed at the time the director ceased to hold office.

The Company has, during or since the end of the financial year, paid an insurance premium in respect of an insurance policy for the benefit of the directors, secretaries, executive officers and employees of the Company and any related bodies corporate as defined in the insurance policy. The insurance grants indemnity against liabilities permitted to be indemnified by the Company under Section 199B of the Corporations Act 2001. In accordance with commercial practice, the insurance policy prohibits disclosure of the terms of the policy including the nature of the liability insured against and the amount of the premium.

Directors' Meetings

The number of directors' meetings held (including meetings of Committees of the Board) and number of meetings attended by each of the directors of the Company during the financial year are:

	Directors' Meetings		Audit Committee		Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee		Risk, Safety, Environment and Community Committee	
	No.Scheduled to Attend	No. Attended	No.Scheduled to Attend	No. Attended	No. Scheduled to Attend	No. Attended	No. Scheduled to Attend	No. Attended
J Mactier	16	16	4	4	4	4	-	-
J Beyer [(i)]	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
P Arndt	16	16	4	4	-	-	6	6
L Burnett	16	16	-	-	4	4	6	6
F Morgan	16	16	-	-	-	-	6	6
S Scudamore	16	16	4	4	4	4	-	-

(i) The Managing Director attended all Board and Committee meetings. Directors attend meetings of Committees where they are not members from time to time.

Committee Membership

As at the date of this report, the Company had an Audit Committee, a Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee and a Risk, Safety, Environment and Community Committee of the Board of Directors.

Members of the committees of the Board during the year were:

Director	Audit Committee	Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee	Risk, Safety, Environment and Community Committee
James Mactier	✓	✓	-
Paul Arndt	✓	-	Chairperson*
Lynda Burnett	-	Chairperson*	✓
Fiona Morgan	-	-	✓
Steve Scudamore	Chairperson	✓	-

** Lynda Burnett was appointed Chairperson on 1 December 2025, previously held by Steve Scudamore*

** Paul Arndt was appointed Chairperson on 11 March 2026, previously held by Fiona Morgan*

Directors' Interests in the Shares and Performance Rights of the Company

As at the date of this report, the interests of the directors in the shares of the Company had not changed from the holdings as at 30 June 2026 as disclosed in the Remuneration Report, apart from Mr J Beyer receiving 58,582 shares from the conversion of short term incentive rights after the end of the financial year and 422,898 shares to be issued to Mr Beyer from the conversion of long term incentive performance rights. The directors' interests in the shares of the Company at the date of this report are set out in the table below.

	Number of ordinary shares
J Mactier	201,234
J Beyer	764,785
P Arndt	45,521
L Burnett	30,000
F Morgan	529,190
S Scudamore	54,484

Mr Beyer holds performance rights with testing and vesting periods ending 30 June 2027 and 30 June 2028 of 586,752 and 363,454 respectively.

Auditor Independence and Non-Audit Services

During the year KPMG, the Group auditor, provided audit and non-audit services. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provided means that auditor independence was not compromised.

KPMG Australia received or are due to receive the following amounts for the provision of audit and non-audit services:

	$
Audit and review of financial statements	413,560
Climate Report assurance	262,949
Investigating Accountant's Report assurance	87,565
	764,074

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under Section 307C of the Corporations Act is attached to the Directors' Report.

Rounding off

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Instrument 2026/183 dated 27 March 2026 and in accordance with that Instrument, amounts in the Financial Statements and Directors' Report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited)

Dear Shareholder,

The Board, through its independent Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee, reviews annually, the remuneration of the Company's Key Management Personnel ("KMP") and Non-Executive Directors ("NED"). It seeks to implement remuneration structures that are competitive, fair, transparent, non-discriminatory, and aligned with shareholder interests.

The Board is of the opinion that shareholders should consider remuneration structures in their entirety (including historical outcomes) rather than focus on any specific component or metric in any one year and to always be cognisant of overall industry dynamics and fairness.

KMP remuneration comprises both fixed and variable components and is significantly weighted towards the variable, at-risk components of Short-Term Incentives ("STI") and Long-Term Incentives ("LTI").

Within the variable component, a greater emphasis is placed on LTI. Furthermore, most of the at-risk remuneration is awarded in the form of performance rights and has appropriate gateways, hurdles, timeframes, clawback rights and discretion.

NED remuneration is on a fixed fee basis plus superannuation. NEDs are encouraged to purchase shares in the Company.

It is worth noting that the Company's FY25 Remuneration Report, which included our intentions for FY26, received strong support from shareholders at the Annual General Meeting in November 2025.

***FY26* KMP Remuneration**

The fixed component of KMP total fixed remuneration ("TFR") was increased in FY26 to re-calibrate with our targeted market median level and inflation. The structure of the FY26 STI and LTI variable components of KMP remuneration were similar to FY25 reflecting the Company's short-term priorities and longer-term strategic goals, as well as recognising each KMP's role and responsibilities.

No changes were made to the overall STI opportunity. LTI percentage opportunity for KMPs was increased to reflect trends in the mining sector and business objectives, and ongoing alignment with shareholder interests. Again, 50% of STI awarded to KMP for FY26 are intended to be issued in the form of 12-month deferred performance rights, the other 50% in cash. A cash adjustment will be made at the end of the 12 month period to reflect the value of any dividends that may accrue during the deferment period.

The percentage of potential STI awarded to each KMP in FY26 was: 78.8%. This included a full award of the personal performance component (for each KMP) to reflect their exceptional performance over the year.

Reflecting the impressive relative share price outperformance, and underlying reserve growth and some production growth over the past three years, 79.04% of the LTI performance rights (issued in FY24), vested at their final test date on 30 June 2026.

***FY27* KMP Remuneration**

An independent remuneration consultant was engaged to provide benchmarking data and additional insights into remuneration structures, levels, and trends in the Australian mining sector. This data was sourced from annual reports published by a selection of ASX listed mining and mining service companies for the year ended 30 June 2025 (most recently available comprehensive data). This comparator list is larger and broader than the narrower gold producer peer group that we use for calculating relative TSR (used in LTI) as we recognise that our KMP (and NED) skills and experience are transferable across different commodities and sectors within the mining industry.

Drawing on the consultant's report, together with our own data and experience, the market for senior talent in the mining industry remains tight and highly competitive.

For FY27, TFR increases for KMP have been agreed (5%), consistent with our industry median target benchmarking and ongoing inflation.

The LTI percentage opportunities remain the same as FY26, however the STI percentage opportunity for KMP has been increased to reflect current levels and trends in the mining sector and business objectives, and ongoing alignment with shareholder interests.

Similar KPIs will be used for FY27 as were used in FY26.

An independent market review of the no-fatality and no catastrophic environmental incident gateways was used to assist the Board in its decision to henceforth, not automatically apply these gateways to 100% of KMP STI payments. Instead, the Board will use its discretion to reduce any STI partially or in full, depending on the circumstances of any such incident. This not only reflects market practice (which in turn impacts recruitment) but also the increased size and complexity of our operations. This in no way reflects the Board's and management's attitude toward safety and to the contrary, management and staff are to be congratulated on the significant improvement to safety over many years, which of course continues to be a focus.

The Board continues to retain the right to exercise discretion over any aspect of remuneration while also retaining the right to clawback previous payments made to KMP under circumstances involving fraud, misrepresentation, or malfeasance.

Non-Executive Director Remuneration

Remuneration for NED is in the form of fixed fees (plus superannuation), set at levels which we believe are necessary and appropriate to attract and retain directors of the calibre, skills and experience we expect, recognising the increasing workload and responsibility they have.

In FY27 it is proposed to increase NED fees in line with the benchmarking data from the independent remuneration consultant's report and inflation.

The aggregate of all NED fees (including superannuation) remains well within the shareholder approved limit of $1,200,000, which was approved at the 2024 Annual General Meeting.

The individual performance and contribution of each NED and of the Board itself is reviewed annually by the Non-Executive Chairman.

The above is not a complete list of changes to our remuneration arrangements. Full details are set out in the following report which I encourage you to read and consider in its entirety.

Lynda Burnett

Chair, Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee

This remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2026 outlines the remuneration arrangements of the Company and the Group in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 ("the Act") and its regulations. This information has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the Act.

The remuneration report details the remuneration arrangements for key management personnel ("KMP") who are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company and the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent company.

Key Management Personnel

Details of KMPs of the Company and Group and their movements during the year ended 30 June 2026 are set out below:

Name	Position	Term as KMP
Non-executive directors		
J Mactier	Non-Executive Chairman	Full financial year
P Arndt	Non-Executive Director	Full financial year
L Burnett	Non-Executive Director	Full financial year
F Morgan	Non-Executive Director	Full financial year
S Scudamore	Non-Executive Director	Full financial year
Executive directors		
J Beyer	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	Full financial year
Other executives		
M Holmes	Chief Operating Officer	Full financial year
A Rechichi	Chief Financial Officer	Full financial year

Summary of FY26 Remuneration outcomes

Executive	TFR	STI Outcome	LTI Outcome
Jim Beyer (MD & CEO)	$1,078,440	$594,868 78.8% of max	422,898 rights 79.0% of max
Michael Holmes (COO)	$735,630	$347,806 78.8% of max	160,718 rights 79.0% of max
Anthony Rechichi (CFO)	$582,650	$275,477 78.8% of max	137,165 rights 79.0% of max

Principles of Remuneration

The Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee is charged with formulating the Group's remuneration policy, reviewing each director's remuneration and reviewing the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer's remuneration recommendations for KMPs to ensure compliance with the Remuneration Policy and consistency across the Group. Recommendations of the Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee are put to the Board for approval.

Remuneration levels for KMP are set to attract, retain and incentivise appropriately qualified and experienced directors and executives. The Company rewards KMPs with a level and mix of remuneration appropriate to their position, responsibilities and performance, in a way that aligns with the business strategy. The Company has implemented an Incentive Plan for executive directors, KMPs and other senior management which sets out the performance hurdles for both Short-Term Incentives ("STI") and Long-Term Incentives ("LTI").

The objectives and principles of the Company's remuneration policy include:

- To align the objectives and remuneration of the executive directors and other KMP with the interests of shareholders and reflect Company strategy;
- To provide competitive rewards to attract, retain and incentivise high calibre executives;
- To be appropriate relative to others in the Company;
- To be non-discriminatory; and
- For total remuneration to include a competitive fixed component and an "at risk" component based on performance hurdles and key performance indicators ("KPI").

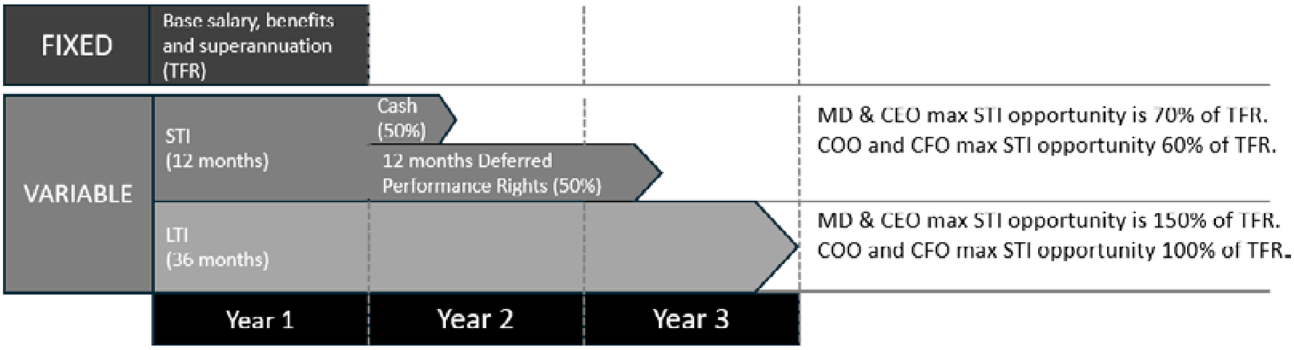
The STI represented the annual component of the "at risk" reward opportunity, payable upon the successful achievement of financial and non-financial KPIs. These KPIs are chosen to represent the primary key drivers of short-term success for the Company.

The LTI refers to the longer term "at risk" reward opportunity which takes the form of performance rights, subject to meeting predetermined performance and vesting conditions, relating broadly to longer-term value growth of the business, both in relative and absolute terms.

Executive remuneration levels are reviewed at least annually by the Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee.

Remuneration Make-Up of Maximum Available Total Remuneration

The chart below provides a summary of the structure of executive remuneration in the 2026 financial year:



Elements of Remuneration in FY26

Fixed remuneration

Fixed remuneration consists of base remuneration (including any fringe benefits tax charges related to employee benefits), as well as employer contributions to superannuation funds. The Group allows KMP to salary sacrifice superannuation for additional benefits (on a total cost basis).

Remuneration levels are reviewed at least annually by the Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee through a process that considers individual and overall performance of the Group. In addition, external consultants and industry surveys may provide analysis and advice to ensure the KMP's remuneration is competitive in the marketplace, as required. During the financial year the Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee appointed The Reward Practice ("TRP") as an adviser to provide support regarding Executive and Board remuneration benchmarking. TRP were engaged by, and reported to, the Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee. During the financial year, no remuneration recommendations, as defined by the Corporations Act, were provided by TRP.

Performance linked remuneration

Performance linked remuneration includes both STI and LTI and is designed to reward KMP for meeting or exceeding their KPI objectives.

Short-Term Incentives

Under the current arrangements, KMP executives have the opportunity to earn an annual incentive. The STI recognises and rewards annual performance.

FY26	Further Detail
How is it paid?	Any STI award is paid 50% in cash and 50% in performance rights (which vest 12 months after the end of financial year), after the assessment of annual performance. If shareholders do not approve the proposed issue of the performance rights to the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, the payment will be made in cash.

How much can current executives earn?	In FY26, the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer had a maximum STI opportunity of 70% of total fixed remuneration ("TFR"), and other executives had a maximum STI opportunity of 60% of total fixed remuneration. An overarching review by the Board of each individual's performance against agreed performance measures and a review of other factors around the Company's performance and the macro-economic environment will determine the achievable percentage (between 0%-100%) of the maximum potential STI available to be awarded, subject further to the level of achievement against detailed KPIs listed below. This maximum achievable STI percentage will automatically be 0%* in a given financial year in the event of a work-related fatality or catastrophic environmental event at any of the Company's managed operations in that year. (*Note this metric applied for FY26 but has been reviewed for FY27 and will not include an automatic 0% in the event of a work-related fatality or catastrophic environmental incident in line with market practice. It will now be at the discretion of the Board if the deduction is partial or full depending on the circumstances of any incident)
How is performance measured?	A combination of specific Company KPIs are chosen to reflect the core drivers of short-term performance and also to provide a framework for delivering sustainable value to the Group and its shareholders. For the 2026 financial year, KPIs and their relative weightings are presented below. Specific metrics related to each KPI were chosen for the 2026 financial year:

Key Performance Indicator	Key Management Personnel
KPI 1: Safety and environmental targets	20%
KPI 2: Production relative to guidance	20%
KPI 3: AISC relative to guidance	20%
KPI 4: Value Growth	20%
KPI 5: Individual Performance Targets	20%

When is it paid?	The STI award is determined after the end of the financial year following a review of performance over the year against the STI performance measures by the Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee. The Board approves the final STI award based on this assessment of performance and 50% of the award is paid in cash on approval and release of the remuneration report and annual financial statements and the remaining 50% is paid in performance rights which vest 12 months after the end of financial year, subject to shareholder approval for Directors. For the deferred portion of the STI, the Board has determined to pay participants an additional cash amount per vested performance right, calculated from 1 July 2026 to 30 June 2027, as a Dividend Equivalent Payment when a dividend to shareholders is declared by the Company during the period. The Dividend Equivalent Payment is based on the dividend declared, on a per-whole-vested-right basis, grossed up for franking credits, to ensure the outcome is equivalent to the outcome if the rights had been converted into Shares during the period. The cash adjustment will be paid after the issue of shares on conversion of the vested performance rights.
What happens if executive leaves?	If an executive resigns or is terminated for cause before the end of the financial year, no STI is awarded for that year. If an executive ceases employment during the performance period by reason of redundancy, ill health, death, or other circumstances approved by the Board, the executive will be entitled to a pro-rata cash payment based on assessment of performance up to the date of ceasing employment for that year (subject to Board discretion).
What happens if there is a change of control?	In the event of a change of control, a pro-rata cash payment will be made based on assessment of performance up to the date of the change of control (subject to Board discretion).

Long-Term Incentives

Under the current arrangements, annual grants of performance rights are made to executives to align remuneration with the creation of shareholder value over the long-term.

FY26	Further detail
How is it paid?	Executives are eligible to receive performance rights (being the issue of shares in Regis in the future).
How much can current executives earn?	In FY26, the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer had a maximum LTI opportunity of 150% of total fixed remuneration, and other executives had a maximum LTI opportunity of 100% of total fixed remuneration. An overarching review by the Board of each individual's performance against agreed performance measures and a review of quantitative factors around the Company's performance and the macro-economic environment will determine the achievable percentage (between 0%-100%) of the maximum potential LTI available to be awarded, subject further to the level of achievement against detailed KPI's listed below.
How is performance measured?	The vesting of performance rights are subject to a number of vesting conditions. The performance rights issued in FY26 are subject to the following vesting conditions: **1. Relative Total Shareholder Returns (50%(i))** Vesting metrics are as follows: **Relative performance** — **% of Performance Rights that will vest** Below Median — 0% Median to 75th percentile — Straight line between 50% and 100% 75th percentile and above — 100% The peer group for relative TSR for FY26 comprises the following gold producers includes: EVN, NST, PRU, CMM, SLR, GOR, RMS, WAF, WGX, ALK, VAU (Red5), EMR, RSG, GMD **2. Life of Mine Reserve Growth in Excess of Depletion (25%(i))** Vesting metrics are as follows: **Ore Reserves replacement of Mining Depletion** — **% of Performance Rights that will vest** 0% — Nil 0% to 100% — Straight line between 0% and 100% Vesting will depend on the Company's growth in ore reserves net of depletion over the three-year performance period. Growth in Reserves can arise from M&A activity. Reserve Growth through acquisition can only be included as growth in one LTI testing year. **3. Production Growth (25%(i))** Budgeted gold production at managed sites for FY29 testing date (referencing the then Board approved budget gold production for FY28) exceeds the July 2025 LOM Plan. Proportion of award to be pro-rated between 0-20% above the agreed target. Growth in production can arise from merger and/or acquisition activity.
When is performance measured?	The performance rights issued in FY26 have a three-year performance period with the vesting of the rights tested as at 30 June 2028. Any performance rights that do not vest will lapse after testing. There is no re-testing of performance rights.
What happens if executive leaves?	Where an executive ceases to be an employee of any Group Company: Due to resignation or termination for cause, then any unvested rights will automatically lapse on the date of the cessation of employment; or Due to any other reason, then a proportion of any unvested rights will lapse equivalent to the proportion of time remaining in the period during which the relevant vesting conditions must be satisfied and the remaining unvested rights will continue and are still capable of vesting in accordance with the relevant vesting conditions at the end of that period, unless the Board determines otherwise.
What happens if there is a change of control?	If a matter, event, circumstance or transaction occurs that the Board reasonably believes may lead to a change of control, the Board may in its discretion determine the treatment and timing of any unvested rights and must notify the holder of any changes to the terms of the rights as a result of such a decision. If a change of control occurs and the Board hasn't made such a decision, all unvested rights will vest.
Are executives eligible for dividends?	Executives are not eligible to receive dividends on unvested performance rights.

(i) Represents the maximum award if stretch targets are met.

Performance and Executive Remuneration Outcomes in FY26

Actual remuneration earned by executives in FY26

The actual remuneration earned by executives in the year ended 30 June 2026 is set out below. This provides shareholders with details of the remuneration actually paid to executives for performance in FY26 year and the value of LTIs that vested during the period.

Performance against STI measures

A combination of financial and non-financial measures is used to measure performance for STI rewards. Company and individual performance against those measures for 2026 are shown in the table below.

While the Board retains the right to exercise discretion in the awarding of STIs, discretion has not been applied this year.

Key Performance Indicator / Objective	Max % Opportunity (A)	Outcome Achieved	Outcome Achieved % (B)	Comment	Result % of STI (A x B)
KPI 1: Environmental and Safety Targets					
Reduce Total Recordable Injury frequency rate by 33% compared to 30 June 25.	6.67%	FY26 TRIFR: 4.84	100%	Achieved as below 30 June 2025 TRIFR of 8.11	6.67%
Keep LTIFR below the most recently reported annual Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety Reportable LTIs for the Gold Mining Industry (or equivalent if not available)	6.67%	FY26 LTIFR: 0.30	100%	Achieved as below DMIRS reported LTIFR of 1.6	6.67%
Environmental: • Action carbon reduction plans to deliver emissions below 210,000t C02 (DUK) • Land rehabilitation at or above planned levels (>200ha) • Groundwater abstraction less than 3.1GL	6.67%	Achieved Achieved Achieved	100%	All KPIs achieved with carbon emissions reduced and internal targets met, land rehabilitation greater than prescribed amount of 200ha and bore field extraction below 3.1GL	6.67%
KPI 2: Production relative to guidance (Pro-rated up from mid-point to top of guidance) • Threshold: mid-point (0% awarded) • Stretch: above top of guidance (100% awarded)	20%	FY26 Gold Production: 379,050 ounces	94%	FY26 gold production above midpoint of FY26 guidance range of 365-380koz	18.8%
KPI 3: AISC relative to guidance (Pro-rated up from mid-point to bottom of guidance) • Threshold: mid-point (0% awarded) • Stretch: at the bottom of guidance range (100% awarded)	20%	FY26 AISC: $2,945/oz	0%	FY26 AISC (adjusted for gold price, fuel and other uncontrollable variables) above midpoint of FY26 guidance range	0%
KPI 4: Growth					
Resource growth (after depletion) through discovery (assessed potential, actual or acquisition at the discretion of the Board). As Resources are added from nil to 100% of depletion, this will result in a straight-line pro-rata between zero and 100% of the performance benefit.	10%	Increase of 990koz net of depletion	100%	Achieved	10%

Key Performance Indicator / Objective	Max % Opportunity (A)	Outcome Achieved	Outcome Achieved % (B)	Comment	Result % of STI (A x B)
Production Growth Identify opportunities to deliver gold production increases above current LOM plans for FY27. Subsequently develop and execute plans to deliver the opportunities	10%	FY27 budget is greater than 10% above prior year's LOM plan estimate	100%	Achieved	10%
KPI 5: Individual performance targets Specific individual targets and objectives that are focussed on personal performance and organisational improvements that are commercially confidential(i)	20%	Jim Beyer: 100% Michael Holmes: 100% Anthony Rechichi: 100%%		Achieved	20% 20% 20%
Total % of STI	**100%**			**Jim Beyer** **Michael Holmes** **Anthony Rechichi**	**78.8%** **78.8%** **78.8%**

(i) Individual targets related to strategy, leadership, culture and values, mergers and acquisitions, management and IT systems, project delivery and performance.

Based on this assessment, the STI payments for FY26 to executives were recommended as detailed in the following table:

Name	Max STI Opportunity (% of TFR)	Achieved STI(i) (%)	Percentage of TFR (%)	STI Awarded(ii) ($)	STI cash portion ($)	STI Rights Deferred portion ($)
Jim Beyer	70	78.8	55.2	594,868	297,434	297,434
Michael Holmes	60	78.8	47.3	347,806	173,903	173,903
Anthony Rechichi	60	78.8	47.3	275,477	137,739	137,738

(i) Achieved STI reflects the percentage of the maximum STI opportunity.
(ii) Performance rights vest 12 months after the end of financial year, on 1 July 2027.

Performance against LTI measures

In November 2025 (FY26), after receiving approval from shareholders at the AGM, 363,454 long-term incentives were granted to Executive Director Mr Jim Beyer. In addition, 165,280 and 130,909 long-term incentives were granted to executives Mr Michael Holmes and Mr Anthony Rechichi respectively under the Company's Incentive Plan ("IP"). Further details of the grant, including performance conditions and the calculation of fair value is disclosed in Note 20 to the financial statements.

LTI awards granted in FY25 will be subject to testing at the end of the three-year performance period on 30 June 2027. In November 2024, after receiving approval from shareholders at the AGM, 586,752 performance rights were granted to Executive Director Mr Jim Beyer. In addition, 240,585 and 200,303 performance rights were granted to executives Mr Michael Holmes and Mr Anthony Rechichi respectively under the Company's Incentive Plan ("IP"). Further details of the grant, including performance conditions and the calculation of fair value is disclosed in the Note 20 to the financial statements.

LTI awards granted in FY24 will be subject to testing at the end of the three-year performance period on 30 June 2026. In November 2023, after receiving approval from shareholders at the AGM, 535,059 performance rights were granted to Executive Director Mr Jim Beyer. In addition, 203,344 and 173,544 performance rights were granted to executives Mr Michael Holmes and Mr Anthony Rechichi respectively under the Company's Incentive Plan ("IP"). Further details of the grant, including performance conditions and the calculation of fair value is disclosed in the Note 20 to the financial statements.

A number of performance conditions determined the vesting of the performance rights. The outcome of these performance conditions as tested for the three-year period ended on 30 June 2026 were as follows:

Performance Condition	Weighting	Result	Outcome	Outcome detail
Relative TSR	50%	92.9%	46.4%	Achieved between 50th and 75th percentile against comparator group

Vesting metrics are as follows:

Relative performance	% of Performance Rights that will vest
Below Median	0%
Median to 75th percentile	Straight line between 50% and 100%
75th percentile and above	100%

The peer group for relative TSR for FY26 was comprised of the following gold producers: GMD, VAU, EVN, WAF, WGX, CMM, PRU, EMR, RSG, RMS, SLR, GOR, ALK, NST.

Performance Condition	Weighting	Result	Outcome	Outcome detail
Reserves Growth	25%	100%	25%	Delivered a 128% increase in reserves net of depletion, hence fully achieved

Ore Reserves replacement of Mining Depletion	% of Performance Rights that will vest
0%	Nil
0% to 120%	Straight line between 0% and 100%

Growth in Reserves can arise from M&A activity. Acquired Reserve Growth calculations can only be included as growth in one LTI testing year. Calculations have been adjusted for loss of Reserves at McPhillamys caused by S10 decision i.e. losses at McPhillamys have not been counted against growth in other areas, noting Reserves are as at 31 December 2025 (prior to the McPhillamys Reinstatement of Ore Reserve which was announced to the market on 19 June 2026).

Performance Condition	Weighting	Result	Outcome	Outcome detail
Production Growth	25%	30.4%	7.6%	Partially achieved

Annualised gold production as at 30 June 2026 testing date exceeds the July 2023 LOM Plan (excluding McPhillamys). Proportion of award to be pro-rated between 0-20% above the agreed target. Growth in production can arise from M&A activity, however excludes McPhillamys.

Based on this assessment, the LTI payments for FY26 to executives were recommended as detailed in the following table:

Name	Rights granted (No. rights)	No. of rights vested into shares	Value at grant (i) ($)	% of max LTI awarded
Jim Beyer	535,059	422,898	1,845,438	79.04%
Michael Holmes	203,344	160,718	974,078	79.04%
Anthony Rechichi	173,544	137,165	771,511	79.04%

(i) Value of rights at the grant date as assessed by an independent valuer

Statutory performance indicators

The Company aims to align its executive remuneration to its strategic and business objectives and the creation of shareholder wealth. The table below shows measures of the Group's financial performance over the past five years as required by the *Corporations Act 2001*. However, these measures are not directly used in determining the variable amounts of remuneration to be awarded to KMPs, as discussed above. As a consequence, there may not always be a direct correlation between the statutory key performance measures and the variable remuneration awarded.

Metric ($,000)	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Revenue	2,349,099	1,647,412	1,262,814	1,133,732	1,015,698
Net profit/(loss) after tax	715,106	254,356	(186,017)	(24,333)	13,775
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (cents)	94.5	33.7	(24.6)	(3.22)	1.83
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (cents)	93.9	33.4	(24.6)	(3.22)	1.82
Net assets	2,182,175	1,614,340	1,355,919	1,539,842	1,577,299
Share price at 30 June	6.03	4.39	1.75	1.83	1.30

Performance and Executive Remuneration Arrangements in FY27

Subsequent to the end of the 2026 financial year, the Board resolved to set STI and LTI hurdles as follows for the 2027 financial year:

Component	Links to FY27 Performance
Total Fixed Remuneration ("TFR")	Salaries awarded effective 1 July 2026 are used as the basis for determining the value component for the FY27 STI and LTI.

Executive KMP	Max. STI opportunity (% of TFR)	Max. LTI opportunity (% of TFR)
MD & CEO	100	150
Other executives	75	100

Short-Term Incentives ("STI")

FY26 Key Performance Indicator	Key Management Personnel
KPI 1: Safety and environmental targets	20%
KPI 2: Production relative to guidance	20%
KPI 3: AISC relative to guidance	20%
KPI 4: Value Growth	20%
KPI 5: Individual Performance Targets	20%

Long-Term Incentives ("LTI")

The performance rights granted for FY27 will be subject to a three-year vesting period (tested in FY29) with the following vesting conditions:

1. Relative Total Shareholder Return (50%[i])
Vesting metrics are as follows:

Relative performance	% of Performance Rights that will vest
Below Median	0%
Median to 75th percentile	Straight line between 50% and 100%
75th percentile and above	100%

The peer group for relative TSR from 1 July 2026, will comprise the following gold producers includes: ALK, BGL, CMM, CYL, EMR, EVN, GMD, OBM, PNR, PRU, RMS, VAU, RSG, WAF, WGX, GGP[ii]

2. Life of Mine Reserve Growth in Excess of Depletion (25%[i])
Vesting metrics are as follows:

Ore Reserves replacement of Mining Depletion	% of Performance Rights that will vest
0%	Nil
0% to 100%	Straight line between 0% and 100%

Vesting will depend on the Company's growth in Ore Reserves net of depletion over the three-year performance period. Growth in Reserves can arise from merger and/or acquisition activity. Acquired Reserve Growth calculations can only be included as growth in one LTI testing year.

3. Production Growth (25%[i])
Budgeted gold production at managed sites for FY30 testing date (referencing the then Board approved budget gold production for FY29) exceeds the July 2026 LOM Plan. Proportion of award to be pro-rated between 0-10% above the agreed target.

Growth in production can arise from M&A activity.

(i) Represents the maximum award if stretch targets are met.
(ii) The Comparator Group, for LTI purposes, from 1 July 2026, will comprise the following gold producers: Alkane Resources Ltd, Bellevue Gold Ltd, Capricorn Metals Ltd, Catalyst Metals Ltd, Emerald Resources NL, Evolution Mining Ltd, Genesis Minerals Ltd, Ora Banda Mining Ltd, Pantoro Gold Ltd, Perseus Mining Ltd, Ramelius Resources Ltd, Vault Minerals Ltd, Resolute Mining Ltd, West African Resources Ltd, Westgold Resources Ltd, Greatland Resources Ltd

Service Contracts

The Group has entered into service contracts with each KMP. The service contract outlines the components of remuneration paid to each KMP but does not prescribe how remuneration levels are modified year to year. Remuneration levels are reviewed each year to take into account cost-of-living changes, any change in the scope of the role performed by the KMP and any changes required to meet the principles of the remuneration policy.

Each KMP, except as specified below, is subject to a notice period of 1 month which the Company may pay in part or full of the required notice period. The KMPs are also entitled to receive, on termination of employment, statutory entitlements of accrued annual and long service leave, and any accrued superannuation contributions would be paid to their fund.

In the case of a genuine redundancy, executives would receive their statutory entitlements based on completed years of service.

Mr Jim Beyer, the Company's Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, **Mr Michael Holmes**, the Company's Chief Operating Officer and **Mr Anthony Rechichi**, the Company's Chief Financial Officer are employed under a contract with the following termination provisions:

	Notice Period	Payment in Lieu of Notice	Entitlement to Options and Rights on Termination
Employer initiated termination:			
- without reason - with reason - serious misconduct	3 months plus 9 months' salary Not less than 3 months 0 – 1 month	12 months Not less than 3 months 0 – 1 month	Options – 1 month to exercise, extendable at Board discretion Rights – refer to LTI details
Employee initiated termination	3 months	Not specified	As above
Change of control	1 month plus 12 months' salary	Not specified	As above

If, in the opinion of the Board a KMP acts fraudulently or dishonestly, is in material breach of their obligations to the Company, is knowingly involved in a material misstatement of financial statements or engages in behaviour that results in the satisfaction of vesting conditions in circumstances that in the reasonable opinion of the Board have caused or are likely to cause long-term detriment to the Company, then regardless of whether or not the KMPs employment with the Company has terminated, the Board may:

i. deem any unexercised incentives of the KMP to have lapsed;
ii. adjust the KMPs current or future performance-based remuneration; and
iii. take any other action that the Board considers appropriate, including requiring any benefits obtained under an Executive Incentive Plan by the KMP or their nominee to be returned, repaid or cancelled or alter the outcome on them vesting.

Non-Executive Directors

Total remuneration including superannuation for all non-executive directors was voted upon by shareholders at the 2024 AGM and is not to exceed $1,200,000 per annum.

Non-executive directors do not receive performance-related compensation and are not provided with retirement benefits apart from statutory superannuation.

Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Table 1: Remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2026

2026	Short-Term			Post Employ-ment	Long-term benefits	Share-based Payment	Termination Payments ($)	Total($)	Performance Related (%)
	Salary & Fees ($)	Cash Rewards ($)	Non-Monetary Benefits*($)	Superannuation ($)	Accrued annual & long service leave# ($)	Options & Rights+($)			
Non-executive directors									
J Mactier	205,357	-	-	24,643	-	-	-	230,000	-
P Arndt	149,376	-	-	17,925	-	-	-	167,301	-
L Burnett	151,211	-	-	18,145	-	-	-	169,356	-
F Morgan	140,802	-	-	16,896	-	-	-	157,698	-
S Scudamore	156,825	-	-	18,819	-	-	-	175,644	-
Executive directors									
J Beyer	925,860	297,434	4,624	141,481	121,607	1,292,559	-	2,783,565	57%
Other executives									
M Holmes	677,468	173,903	4,624	30,000	66,057	660,216	-	1,612,268	52%
A Rechichi	503,015	137,739	4,624	30,000	45,127	537,470	-	1,257,975	54%
Total	2,909,914	609,076	13,872	297,909	232,791	2,490,246	-	6,553,808	

* Non-monetary benefits are presented at actual cost plus any fringe benefits tax paid or payable by the Group.
# Long-term benefits for accrued annual and long service leave are the movements in the provision, net of any leave taken or paid out.
+ Represents the statutory remuneration expensed based on fair value at grant date of options and rights over the vesting period of the award, net of any lapsed or forfeited rights which are credited from these amounts. Rights have vested during the year for KMPs as detailed in Table 5. Table 5 reflects the realised benefits of share-based payments for the year.

Table 2: Committee membership from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026

Director	Audit Committee	Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee	Risk, Safety, Environment and Community Committee
James Mactier	✓	✓	-
Paul Arndt	✓	-	Chairperson*
Lynda Burnett	-	Chairperson*	✓
Fiona Morgan	-	-	✓
Steve Scudamore	Chairperson	✓	-

** Lynda Burnett was appointed Chairperson on 1 December 2025, previously held by Steve Scudamore*

** Paul Arndt was appointed Chairperson on 11 March 2026, previously held by Fiona Morgan*

Table 3: Annual Non-Executive Director fees for the year ended 30 June 2026

Director	Base Fee(ii) ($)	Committee Fees(iii) ($)	Total ($)
James Mactier(i)	205,357	-	205,357
Paul Arndt	125,000	24,376	149,376
Lynda Burnett	125,000	26,211	151,211
Fiona Morgan	125,000	15,802	140,802
Steve Scudamore	125,000	31,825	156,825
Total	705,357	98,214	803,571

(i) Mr Mactier's fees are inclusive of all committee fees.
(ii) Base fees are exclusive of superannuation.
(iii) Committee membership fees are $11,161 per committee or $17,857 for the committee Chairperson. Committee fees were prorated based on the periods served as a committee member or Chairperson.

Table 4: Remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2025

2025	Short-Term			Post Employ-ment	Long-term benefits	Share-based Payment	Termination Payments ($)	Total($)	Performance Related (%)
	Salary & Fees ($)	**Cash Rewards ($)**	**Non-Monetary Benefits*($)**	**Superannuation ($)**	**Accrued annual & long service leave# ($)**	**Options & Rights+($)**			
Non-executive directors									
J Mactier	197,309	-	-	22,691	-	-	-	220,000	-
P Arndt	139,013	-	-	15,987	-	-	-	155,000	-
L Burnett	139,013	-	-	15,987	-	-	-	155,000	-
F Morgan	136,771	-	-	15,729	-	-	-	152,500	-
S Scudamore	152,466	-	-	17,534	-	-	-	170,000	-
Executive directors									
J Beyer	886,403	260,739	3,992	125,394	127,253	1,163,683	-	2,567,464	55%
Other executives									
M Holmes	574,685	140,981	3,992	39,235	51,216	462,811	-	1,272,920	47%
A Rechichi	464,444	117,376	3,992	29,932	41,122	454,821	-	1,111,687	52%
Total	**2,690,104**	**519,096**	**11,976**	**282,489**	**219,591**	**2,081,315**	**-**	**5,804,571**	

* Non-monetary benefits are presented at actual cost plus any fringe benefits tax paid or payable by the Group.
# Long-term benefits for accrued annual and long service leave are the movements in the provision, net of any leave taken or paid out.
+ Represents the statutory remuneration expensed based on fair value at grant date of options and rights over the vesting period of the award, net of any lapsed or forfeited rights which are credited from these amounts. Rights have vested during the year for KMPs as detailed in Table 5. Table 5 reflects the realised benefits of share-based payments for the year.

Table 5: Voluntary information – Non-IFRS – Remuneration received by executives for the year ended 30 June 2026

The amounts disclosed below as executive KMP remuneration for 2026 reflect the realised benefits received by each KMP during the reporting period. The remuneration values disclosed below have been determined as follows:

Fixed remuneration

Fixed remuneration includes base salaries received, payments made to superannuation funds, the taxable value of non-monetary benefits received and any once-off payments such as sign-on bonuses. See Table 1 above for details. Fixed remuneration excludes any accruals of annual or long service leave.

Short-term incentives

The cash STI benefits represent the bonuses that were awarded to each KMP in relation to the prior financial year and were paid in the current financial year. The value of the 12-month deferred vested performance rights was determined based on a 5-day VWAP including the date of issue. These performance rights are in relation to the FY2024 financial year and were issued in July 2025.

Long-term incentives

The value of vested performance rights was determined based on a 5-day VWAP including the date of issue. These performance rights were granted in the 2023 financial year and subject to testing at the end of the three-year performance period on 30 June 2025. The shares were issued in August 2025.

	Fixed Remuneration ($)	Non-Cash Benefits ($)	Awarded STI (cash) ($)	Awarded STI (shares) ($)	Awarded LTI (shares) ($)	Total Value ($)
Executive directors						
J Beyer	1,078,440	4,624	260,739	499,105	2,644,904	4,487,812
Other executives						
M Holmes	735,245	4,624	140,981	174,554	-	1,055,404
A Rechichi	574,146	4,624	117,376	231,260	818,663	1,746,069
Total executive KMP	**2,387,831**	**13,872**	**519,096**	**904,918**	**3,463,567**	**7,289,285**
Non-executive directors	944,351	-	-	-	-	944,351
Total KMP remuneration	**3,332,182**	**13,872**	**519,096**	**904,918**	**3,463,567**	**8,233,636**

The amounts disclosed above are not the same as the remuneration expensed in relation to each KMP in accordance with the accounting standards ($6,553,808 for 2026, see Table 1 above). The directors believe that the remuneration received is more relevant to users for the following reasons:

- The statutory remuneration expensed is based on fair value determined at grant date but does not reflect the fair value of the equity instruments when they are actually received by the KMPs.
- The statutory remuneration shows benefits before they are actually received by the KMPs, noting that some components of the remuneration may not be received at all.
- Share-based payment awards are treated differently under the accounting standards depending on whether the performance conditions are market conditions (no reversal of expense) or non-market conditions (reversal of expense where shares fail to vest), even though the benefit received by the KMP is the same (nil where equity instruments fail to vest).

The accuracy of information in this section has been audited together with the rest of the remuneration report.

Table 6: Rights and options over equity instruments granted as compensation

All rights and options refer to rights and options over ordinary shares of Regis Resources Limited, which are exercisable on a one-for-one basis.

There were no options granted to KMPs as compensation during the current year.

Performance rights that were granted as compensation to each KMP during the current year and in previous years and which have vested during or remain outstanding at the end of the year are provided as follows:

Rights		Granted			Number of rights to			% Vested during the year	% Lapsed during the year
Incentives	Period	Grant Date	Fair Value at Grant Date	Test/ Lapse Date	J Beyer	M Holmes	A Rechichi		
Short-Term Incentives									
12-month service condition(i)	FY25	21/11/24	$2.65	1/07/25	112,520	-	-	100%	-
12-month service condition(i)	FY25	17/12/24	$2.75	1/07/25	-	39,352	52,136	100%	-
12-month service condition(i)	FY26	21/11/25	$6.52	1/07/26	58,582	-	-	-	-
12-month service condition(i)	FY26	18/12/25	$7.30	1/07/26	-	31,675	26,372	-	-
Long-Term Incentives									
Relative TSR	FY24	24/11/23	$0.86	30/06/26	267,529	-	-	93%	7%
Reserves	FY24	24/11/23	$1.61	30/06/26	133,765	-	-	100%	-
Production	FY24	24/11/23	$1.61	30/06/26	133,765	-	-	30%	70%
Relative TSR	FY24	16/01/24	$1.08	30/06/26	-	101,672	86,772	93%	7%
Reserves	FY24	16/01/24	$1.95	30/06/26	-	50,836	43,386	100%	-
Production	FY24	16/01/24	$1.95	30/06/26	-	50,836	43,386	30%	70%
Relative TSR	FY25	21/11/24	$1.99	30/06/27	293,376	-	-	-	-

Rights		Granted			Number of rights to			% Vested during the year	% Lapsed during the year
Incentives	Period	Grant Date	Fair Value at Grant Date	Test/ Lapse Date	J Beyer	M Holmes	A Rechichi		
Reserves	FY25	21/11/24	$2.65	30/06/27	146,688	-	-	-	-
Production	FY25	21/11/24	$2.65	30/06/27	146,688	-	-	-	-
Relative TSR	FY25	17/12/24	$2.16	30/06/27	-	120,293	100,151	-	-
Reserves	FY25	17/12/24	$2.75	30/06/27	-	60,146	50,076	-	-
Production	FY25	17/12/24	$2.75	30/06/27	-	60,146	50,076	-	-
Relative TSR	FY26	21/11/25	$3.89	30/06/28	181,727	-	-	-	-
Reserves	FY26	21/11/25	$6.27	30/06/28	90,863	-	-	-	-
Production	FY26	21/11/25	$6.27	30/06/28	90,864	-	-	-	-
Relative TSR	FY26	18/12/25	$4.77	30/06/28	-	82,640	65,455	-	-
Reserves	FY26	18/12/25	$7.10	30/06/28	-	41,320	32,727	-	-
Production	FY26	18/12/25	$7.10	30/06/28	-	41,320	32,727	-	-
					1,656,367	680,236	583,264		
Fair value of rights granted during the year					$2,227,451	$1,205,400	$964,106		

(i) 50% of the STI's for the year ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2026 were paid in performance rights which vested 12 months after the end of the financial year.

In relation to the performance rights granted in November 2023 and in January 2024, the three-year performance period during which the performance rights were tested ended on 30 June 2026. Any performance rights which did not vest lapsed after testing. There is no re-testing of performance rights. In relation to the performance rights granted in November 2024, December 2024, November 2025 and December 2025 there is a three-year performance period which ends on 30 June 2027 and 30 June 2028, respectively.

In addition to a continuing employment service condition, vesting of the performance rights is conditional upon the Group achieving certain performance hurdles. Details of the performance criteria are included in the long-term incentives discussion on pages 83-84.

The value of rights granted during the year is the fair value of the rights calculated at grant date. The total value of the rights granted is included in the table above. This amount is allocated to remuneration over the vesting period (i.e. in years 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2028).

1,774,465 performance rights were exercised and converted into shares during the year, of which 977,903 were issued to KMPs.

Table 7: Rights and options over equity instruments

The movement during the reporting period, by number of options and performance rights over ordinary shares in the Company held, directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each key management person, including their related parties, is as follows:

	Held at start of period	**Granted as remuneration**	**Exercised**	**Lapsed**	**Held at end of period**	**Vested and exercisable at 30 June 2026**
	1 July 2025				**30 June 2026**	
Rights						
J Beyer	1,825,305	422,036	(703,494)	(112,161)	1,431,686	422,898
M Holmes	483,281	196,955	(39,352)	(42,626)	598,258	160,718
A Rechichi	608,904	157,281	(235,057)	(36,379)	494,749	137,165
	2,917,490	776,272	(977,903)	(191,166)	2,524,693	720,781

There were no options granted to KMPs during the year.

Table 8: Shareholdings of key management personnel
The movement during the reporting period in the number of ordinary shares in Regis Resources Limited held, directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each KMP, including their related parties, is as follows:

	Held at 1 July 2025	On exercise of options/rights	Net change other	Held at 30 June 2026
Non-executive directors				
J Mactier	201,234	-	-	201,234
P Arndt	45,521	-	-	45,521
L Burnett	30,000	-	-	30,000
F Morgan	529,190	-	-	529,190
S Scudamore	54,484	-	-	54,484
Executive directors				
J Beyer	569,171	703,494	(507,880)	764,785
Other executives				
M Holmes	-	39,352	(39,352)	-
A Rechichi	12,943	235,057	(248,000)	-
	1,442,543	**977,903**	**(795,232)**	**1,625,214**

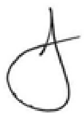
Unless stated otherwise, “Net change other” relates to on-market purchases and sales of shares.

All equity transactions with KMP other than those arising from the exercise of remuneration options have been entered into under terms and conditions no more favourable than those the Group would have adopted if dealing at arm’s length.

Loans to key management personnel and their related parties
There were no loans made to any director, key management personnel and/or their related parties during the current or prior years.

Other transactions with key management personnel
The Company had no transactions with related parties in the year ended 30 June 2026.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board.



Mr James Mactier
Non-Executive Chairman
Perth, 20 August 2026

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of Regis Resources Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of the financial report and the review of specified sustainability disclosures in the sustainability report of Regis Resources Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 there have been:

i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit of the financial report and the review of the sustainability report; and

ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit of the financial report and the review of the sustainability report.

KPMG.

KPMG

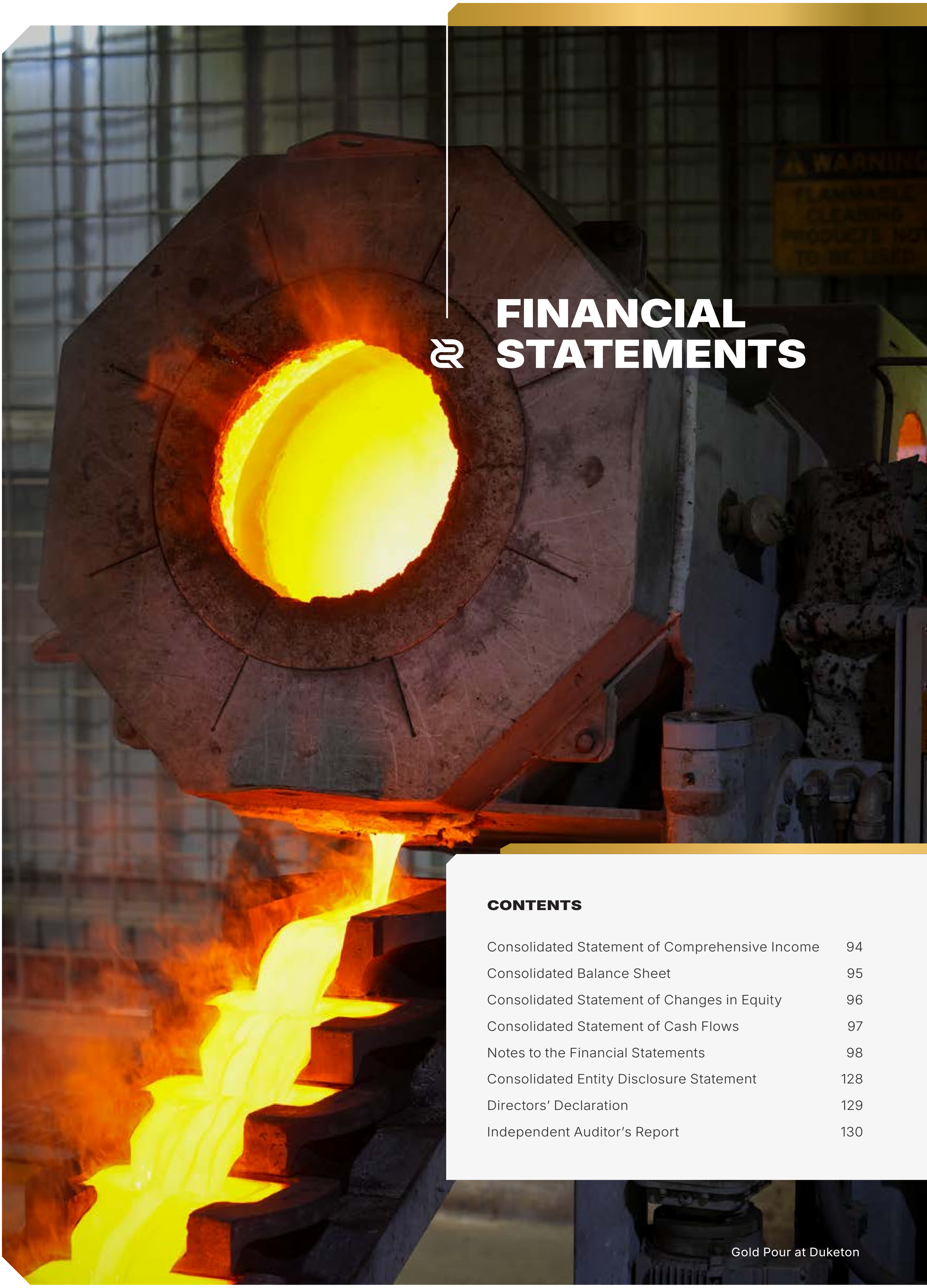
R Gambitta

Partner

Perth

20 August 2026

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



CONTENTS

Gold Pour at Duketon

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 June 2026

-

		Consolidated	
		2026	**2025**
	Note	**$'000**	**$'000**
Revenue	2	2,349,099	1,647,412
Cost of goods sold	3	(1,279,141)	(1,220,854)
Gross profit		1,069,958	426,558
Other income/(expenses)	2	49,464	26,995
Personnel costs outside of cost of goods sold	3	(31,549)	(26,399)
Investor, corporate, and legal costs		(10,446)	(8,757)
Occupancy costs		(1,961)	(2,185)
Other corporate administrative expenses		(12,786)	(7,316)
Impairment of non-current assets	14	(4,510)	(3,778)
Finance costs	17	(17,942)	(30,593)
McPhillamys project costs		(23,202)	(11,060)
Profit before tax		1,017,026	363,465
Income tax expense	5	(301,920)	(109,109)
Profit from continuing operations		715,106	254,356
Profit attributable to members of the parent		715,106	254,356
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		715,106	254,356
Total comprehensive income attributable to members of the parent		**715,106**	254,356
Basic earnings per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (cents per share)	4	94.46	33.67
Diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (cents per share)	4	93.92	33.43

The above consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
As at 30 June 2026

		Consolidated	
		2026	2025
	Note	$'000	$'000
Current assets			
Cash	6	1,139,119	505,486
Receivables	7	20,205	16,610
Inventories	8	155,897	159,392
Other current assets		8,018	6,755
Total current assets		1,323,239	688,243
Non-current assets			
Inventories	8	52,382	67,850
Property, plant and equipment	9	329,641	261,913
Right-of-use assets	10	94,293	114,372
Exploration and evaluation assets	11	399,950	395,611
Mine properties under development	12	153,661	159,090
Mine properties in production	13	662,632	589,124
Total non-current assets		1,692,559	1,587,960
Total assets		3,015,798	2,276,203
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	177,105	138,719
Current tax payable	5	246,454	99,430
Provisions	16	6,323	6,797
Lease liabilities	10	19,802	18,547
Total current liabilities		449,684	263,493
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	5	124,090	124,824
Provisions	16	177,966	172,935
Lease liabilities	10	81,883	100,611
Total non-current liabilities		383,939	398,370
Total liabilities		833,623	661,863
Net assets		2,182,175	1,614,340
Equity			
Issued capital	19	1,104,941	1,097,194
Reserves		39,910	43,477
Retained profits		1,037,324	473,669
Total equity		2,182,175	1,614,340

The above consolidated balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 June 2026

		Consolidated				
		Issued capital	Share-based payment reserve	Financial assets reserve	Retained profits	Total equity
	Note	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
At 1 July 2025		1,097,194	41,760	1,717	473,669	1,614,340
Profit for the period		-	-	-	715,106	715,106
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	715,106	715,106
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Share-based payments expense	20	-	4,180	-	-	4,180
Dividends paid	28	-	-	-	(151,451)	(151,451)
Issued capital		7,747	(7,747)	-	-	-
At 30 June 2026		1,104,941	38,193	1,717	1,037,324	2,182,175
At 1 July 2024		1,096,966	37,923	1,717	219,313	1,355,919
Profit for the period		-	-	-	254,356	254,356
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-	-	254,356	254,356
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Share-based payments expense	20	-	4,065	-	-	4,065
Issued capital		228	(228)	-	-	-
At 30 June 2025		1,097,194	41,760	1,717	473,669	1,614,340

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 30 June 2026

		Consolidated	
		2026	2025
	Note	$'000	$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from gold sales		2,349,099	1,647,412
Payments to suppliers and employees		(967,387)	(813,292)
Interest received		28,130	13,380
Interest paid		(7,457)	(26,814)
Income tax paid		(155,631)	-
Net cash from operating activities	6	1,246,754	820,686
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(69,577)	(33,688)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		316	1,763
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(78,387)	(57,237)
Payments for mine properties under development		(170,383)	(105,750)
Payments for mine properties in production		(122,341)	(79,228)
Net cash used in investing activities		(440,372)	(274,140)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of dividends	28	(151,451)	-
Payment of debt		-	(300,000)
Payment of lease liabilities		(18,700)	(16,683)
Commitment fees paid on undrawn facility		(2,598)	-
Other		-	(2,313)
Net cash used in financing activities		(172,749)	(318,996)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		633,633	227,550
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		505,486	277,936
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	**6**	**1,139,119**	505,486

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2026

BASIS OF PREPARATION

Regis Resources Limited ("Regis" or the "Company") is a for profit company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia, whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Regis Resources Limited
Level 2
516 Hay Street
Subiaco WA 6008

A description of the nature of operations and principal activities of Regis and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") is included in the Directors' Report, which is not part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 20 August 2026.

The financial report is a general purpose financial report which:
- has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") and complies with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB");
- has been prepared on a historical cost basis except for assets and liabilities and share-based payments which are required to be measured at fair value. The basis of measurement is discussed further in the individual notes;
- is presented in Australian dollars with all values rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($'000) unless otherwise stated, in accordance with ASIC Instrument 2026/183;
- presents reclassified comparative information where required for consistency with the current year's presentation;
- adopts all new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the operations of the Group and effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2025. Refer to Note 27 for further details;
- does not early adopt Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have been issued or amended but are not yet effective, unless otherwise stated. Refer to Note 27 for further details.

Principles of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group. A list of controlled entities (subsidiaries) at year end is contained in Note 21.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, income and expenses and profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions have been eliminated. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is obtained to the date on which control is disposed. The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting.

Foreign currencies
Australian dollars are both the functional currency of each entity within the Group and the Group's presentation currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in Australian dollars at the exchange rate on that day. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated to Australian dollars at the reporting date exchange rate. Foreign currency gains and losses are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Other accounting policies
Significant or material accounting policies that summarise the measurement basis used and are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements are provided throughout the notes to the financial statements. Where possible, wording has been simplified to provide clearer commentary on the financial report of the Group. Accounting policies deemed not material are not included in the financial statements. There have been no changes to the Group's accounting policies that are no longer disclosed in the financial statements.

Key estimates and judgements
In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made a number of judgements and applied estimates of future events. Judgements and estimates which are material to the financial report are found in the following notes.

Note 3	Expenses
Note 5	Income Tax
Note 8	Inventories
Note 11	Exploration and Evaluation Assets
Note 13	Mine properties in Production
Note 14	Impairment of Non-Financial Assets
Note 16	Provisions
Note 20	Share-based Payments

The notes to the financial statements
The notes include information which is required to understand the financial statements and is material and relevant to the operations and the financial position and performance of the Group. Information is considered relevant and material if, for example:
- the amount is significant due to its size or nature;
- the amount is important for understanding the results of the Group;
- it helps to explain the impact of significant changes in the Group's business; or
- it relates to an aspect of the Group's operations that is important to its future performance.

The notes are organised into the following sections:
- Performance for the year;
- Operating assets and liabilities;
- Capital structure, financial instruments and risk;
- Other disclosures.

A brief explanation is included under each section.

PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR

This section focuses on the results and performance of the Group. This covers both profitability and the resultant return to shareholders via earnings per share combined with cash generation and the return of cash to shareholders via dividends.

1. Segment Information

Operating segments are reported in a manner that is consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer and his executive management team (the chief operating decision makers).

For the year ended 30 June 2026, the Group had two reporting segments comprising of the Duketon Gold Project and the Tropicana Gold Project.

Duketon currently comprises Garden Well and Rosemont Underground Gold Mines, whilst the major open pits during the year comprise King of Creation, Kintyre, Moolart Well Laterites, Mitchell and Ben Hur. Pre-stripping activities commenced at Buckwell.

In 2021, Regis acquired a 30% interest in the Tropicana Gold Project. Tropicana is operated by joint venture partner AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited and currently comprises of one open pit, Havana Open Pit, and two underground mines, Boston Shaker and Tropicana, with development continuing at Havana Underground.

Unallocated items comprise corporate administrative costs (including personnel costs, share based payments, occupancy costs and investor and corporate costs), interest revenue, finance costs, net gains and losses on derivatives, exploration and evaluation assets relating to areas of interest where an economically recoverable reserve is yet to be delineated, cash, derivative assets and income tax assets. Unallocated assets also include cash, receivables, freehold land and property related to McPhillamys project.

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the period to acquire property, plant and equipment, conduct exploration and evaluation activities (excluding Tropicana due to it being managed by the joint venture partner) and develop mine properties.

The following table presents financial information for reportable segments for the years ended 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025:

	Duketon		Tropicana[(i)]		Unallocated		Total	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Continuing Operations	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Segment revenue								
Sales to external customers	1,452,076	1,038,510	897,023	608,902	-	-	2,349,099	1,647,412
Total segment revenue	1,452,076	1,038,510	897,023	608,902	-	-	2,349,099	1,647,412
Total revenue per the statement of comprehensive income							2,349,099	1,647,412
Interest income	-	-	-	-	29,423	13,749	29,423	13,749
Interest and facility fees expense	1,956	2,468	5,496	2,949	3,350	18,224	10,802	23,641
Impairment of non-current assets	-	-	-	-	4,510	3,778	4,510	3,778
Depreciation and amortisation	166,199	219,717	168,661	176,049	474	475	335,334	396,241
Depreciation capitalised							(207)	(184)
Total depreciation and amortisation recognised in the statement of comprehensive income							335,127	396,057
Segment result								
Segment net operating profit/(loss) before tax	638,642	229,567	436,766	194,493	(58,382)	(60,595)	1,017,026	363,465
Segment assets								
Segment assets at balance date	844,794	700,932	782,137	873,780	1,388,867	701,491	3,015,798	2,276,203
Capital expenditure for the year	372,100	189,729	84,122	72,325	26,385	13,849	482,607	275,903

(i) The Group has a 30% interest in the Tropicana Gold Project (Tropicana) which is an unincorporated joint venture operated by AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited. The Group has determined it does not have control or joint control over Tropicana. Regis has the rights to its 30% interest share of gold produced by the joint venture and recognises its share of the assets and liabilities in accordance with its 30% interest consistent with the Group's accounting policies.

2. Revenue and Other Income/(Expenses)

Accounting Policies

Gold sales

The Group recognises revenue from gold sales when it satisfies the performance obligation of transferring control of gold inventory to the customer. The Group's assessment is that this generally occurs when the sales contract has been entered into and the customer has physical possession of the gold, as this is the point at which the customer obtains the ability to direct the use and obtains substantially all of the remaining benefits of ownership of the asset. The transaction price is determined based on the agreed upon price and the number of ounces delivered. Payment is due upon delivery into the sales contract.

	Consolidated	
	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Revenue		
Gold sales	2,349,099	1,647,412
	2,349,099	1,647,412

Major Customers
During the year ended 30 June 2026, revenue was derived from sales from two customers:
- ABC Refinery: $1,452.1 million (2025: $453.5 million); and
- Perth Mint: $897.0 million (2025: $243.2 million).

In the prior year, revenue of $950.7 million was also generated from sales to Macquarie Bank Limited. No revenue was generated from this customer during the year ended 30 June 2026.

Interest
Interest income from cash at bank is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

	Consolidated	
	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Other income/(expenses)		
Rehabilitation provision adjustment[(i)]	16,454	10,223
Interest income	29,423	13,749
Rental income	232	161
Insurance proceeds	2,769	-
Other income	1,019	2,862
Other expenses	(433)	-
	49,464	26,995

(i) Relates to a reduction in rehabilitation provisions for closed sites following a reassessment of estimated costs and timing of required activities.

3. Expenses

Accounting Policies

Cash costs of production
Cash costs of mining and processing (production) is a component of cost of goods sold and includes direct costs incurred for mining, milling, laboratory and mine site administration, net of costs capitalised to pre-strip and production stripping assets. This category also includes movements in the cost of inventories for ore stockpiles, gold in circuit, bullion on hand and consumables.

	Consolidated	
	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Cost of goods sold		
Cash costs of mining and processing	858,885	771,440
Royalties	93,891	55,525
Depreciation of mine plant and equipment	60,035	64,765
Amortisation of mine properties in production	274,826	331,001
Silver sales credits	(8,276)	(3,614)
Net write-down/(write-back) of inventory to net realisable value	(220)	1,337
Stores consumables inventory obsolescence	-	400
	1,279,141	1,220,854

Depreciation
Depreciation of mine specific plant and equipment and buildings and infrastructure is charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a unit-of-production basis over the run of mine ore included in the life of mine plan for the mine concerned, except in the case of assets whose useful life is shorter than the life of the mine, in which case the straight-line method is used. The unit of account is tonnes of ore milled or ore mined as appropriate.

Depreciation of non-mine specific plant and equipment assets is charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of plant and equipment in current and comparative periods as follows:

- Plant and equipment: 3 – 20 years
- Fixtures and fittings: 3 – 20 years
- Buildings and infrastructure: 3 – 10 years
- Leasehold improvements: 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

Amortisation

Mine properties are amortised on a unit-of-production basis over the run of mine ore included in the life of mine plan for the mine concerned.

	Consolidated	
	2026	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**
Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation expense (including non-mine site depreciation)	60,508	65,240
Amortisation expense (including capitalised intangibles)	274,826	331,001
Less: Amounts capitalised to exploration projects	(207)	(184)
Depreciation and amortisation charged to the statement of comprehensive income	335,127	396,057

Key estimates and assumptions

Unit-of-production method of depreciation/amortisation

The Group uses the unit-of-production basis when depreciating/amortising life of mine specific assets which results in a depreciation/amortisation charge proportionate to the depletion of the anticipated run of mine ore remaining life of mine production. Each item's economic life, which is assessed annually, has due regard for both its physical life limitations and to present assessments of economically recoverable reserves of the mine property at which it is located.

Employee Benefits

		Consolidated	
		2026	**2025**
		$'000	**$'000**
Employee benefits (personnel) costs			
Wages and salaries		81,991	74,802
Defined contribution superannuation expense		9,041	8,159
Share-based payments expense	20	4,180	4,065
Employee bonuses		6,635	5,973
Payroll tax payments		5,515	4,731
Training and recruitment expense		1,501	941
Other employee benefits expense (including FBT)		4,295	3,072
		113,158	101,743
Less: Amounts capitalised to projects		(10,048)	(8,349)
Employee benefits expense recognised in the statement of comprehensive income		103,110	93,394
Amounts included within cost of goods sold		69,068	64,002
Amounts included within other personnel costs		31,549	26,399
Amounts included within McPhillamys project costs		2,493	2,993
Total		103,110	93,394

4. Earnings per Share

Accounting Policy

Earnings per share ("EPS") is the amount of post-tax profit attributable to each share. The Group presents basic and diluted EPS data for ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS takes into account the dilutive effect of all potential ordinary shares, being unlisted employee share options and performance rights on issue.

	Consolidated	
	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Earnings used in calculating EPS		
Net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	715,106	254,356

Weighted average number of shares	No. shares ('000s)	No. shares ('000s)
Issued ordinary shares at 1 July	755,478	755,339
Effect of shares issued	1,542	123
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 30 June	757,020	755,462
Effect of dilution:		
Performance rights	4,356	5,447
Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	761,376	760,909

During the year ended 30 June 2026, 1,774,465 performance rights were converted into ordinary shares (2025: 127,368). In addition, 135,932, performance rights have been issued between the reporting date and the date of completion of these financial statements, however they do not have an impact on the above EPS calculations (2025: 233,653).

5. Income Tax

Accounting Policy

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

	Consolidated	
	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
The major components of income tax expense are:		
Current income tax		
Current income tax expense	310,164	99,430
Deferred income tax		
Reallocation of deferred tax to current tax	(7,510)	-
Relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(734)	9,679
Income tax expense reported in the statement of comprehensive income	301,920	109,109
A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit before tax multiplied by the Group's applicable income tax rate is as follows:		
Accounting profit before income tax	1,017,026	363,465
At the Group's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2025: 30%)	305,108	109,039
Other non-deductible items	13	17
Adjustment in respect of income tax of previous years	(3,201)	53
Income tax expense reported in the statement of comprehensive income	301,920	109,109

Accounting Policy

Deferred tax

Deferred tax balances are determined using the balance sheet method, which provides for temporary differences at the balance sheet date between accounting carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, other than for the exemptions permitted under accounting standards. At 30 June 2026 there are no unrecognised temporary differences associated with the Group's investment in subsidiaries (2025: nil).

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to utilise these deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred income tax at 30 June relates to the following:

	Consolidated	
	2026	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Receivables	438	1,018
Inventories	11,671	9,193
Prepayments	103	76
Property, plant and equipment	15,642	19,506
Right-of-use assets	28,288	34,312
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	82,115	73,350
Mine properties in production	49,273	42,334
Mine properties under development	42,870	51,022
Gross deferred tax liabilities	230,400	230,811
Set off of deferred tax assets	(106,310)	(105,987)
Net deferred tax liabilities	124,090	124,824
Deferred tax assets		
Trade and other payables	19,925	12,475
Provisions	55,077	53,785
Expenses deductible over time	620	855
Lease liabilities	30,506	35,633
Tax losses carried forward	182	3,239
Gross deferred tax assets	106,310	105,987
Set off of deferred tax assets	(106,310)	(105,987)
Net deferred tax assets	-	-
Reconciliation of deferred tax, net:		
Opening balance at 1 July – net deferred tax liabilities	(124,824)	(115,145)
Income tax (expense)/benefit recognised in profit or loss	734	(8,871)
Income tax (expense)/benefit recognised in equity	-	(808)
Closing balance at 30 June – net deferred tax liabilities	(124,090)	(124,824)
Unrecognised deferred tax assets		
Capital losses	-	2

Key judgements

Recovery of deferred tax assets

Judgement is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognised on the balance sheet. Deferred tax assets require management to assess the likelihood that the Group will generate taxable earnings in future periods, in order to utilise recognised deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in Australia.

To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Group to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in Australia could limit the ability of the Group to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

Tax consolidation

The Company and its wholly-owned Australian resident entities became part of a tax-consolidated group on 14 December 2006. As a consequence, all members of the tax-consolidation group are taxed as a single entity from that date. The head entity within the tax-consolidation group is Regis Resources Limited.

The head entity, in conjunction with other members of the tax-consolidated group, have entered into a tax funding arrangement which sets out the funding obligations of members of the tax-consolidated group in respect of tax amounts. Any current tax liabilities (or assets) and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses of the subsidiaries are assumed by the head entity and are recognised by the Company as intercompany receivables (or payables). Contributions to fund the current tax liabilities are payable as per the tax funding arrangement and reflect the timing of the head entity's obligation to make payments for tax liabilities to the relevant tax authorities.

The Company recognises deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses of the tax-consolidated group to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits of the tax-consolidated group will be available against which asset can be utilised.

Any subsequent period adjustment to deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses as a result of revised assessments of the probability of recoverability is recognised by the head entity only.

The head entity in conjunction with other members of the tax-consolidated group has also entered into a tax sharing agreement. The tax sharing agreement provides for the determination of the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations. No amounts have been recognised in the financial statements in respect of this agreement as payment of any amounts under the tax sharing agreement is considered remote.

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Accounting Policy

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and on hand. Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

At 30 June 2026, the Group had undrawn, committed borrowing facilities available. Refer to Note 17.

	Consolidated	
	2026	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**
Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet and cash flow statement		
Cash at bank and on hand	1,139,119	505,486
	1,139,119	505,486

Restrictions on cash

At 30 June 2026, the Group was no longer subject to a minimum cash and bullion balance requirement (2025: required to maintain a minimum cash and bullion balance, measured at market value, of $50 million).

The Group is required to maintain $1,629,500 (2025: $1,107,000) on deposit to secure bank guarantees. This is in relation to:

- Perth office leases and two office leases in NSW for which the amounts will be held for the terms of the leases;
- Security deposits held over tenements in NSW for the fulfilment of rehabilitation obligations.

		Consolidated	
		2026	2025
	Note	$'000	$'000
Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities			
Net profit for the year		715,106	254,356
Adjustments for:			
Impairment of non-current assets	14	4,510	3,778
Unwinding of discount on provisions	16	7,140	6,952
(Profit)/loss on disposal of assets		432	(1,295)
Share-based payments	20	4,180	4,065
Rehabilitation provision adjustment	2	(16,454)	(10,223)
Depreciation and amortisation (net)	3	335,127	396,057
Commitment fee paid		2,598	-
Other		(119)	184
Changes in assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(3,595)	(3,397)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		19,183	35,707
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets		(1,263)	(2,308)
Increase/(decrease) in income tax payable		147,024	99,430
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables		38,386	29,498
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liabilities		(734)	9,679
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		(4,767)	(1,797)
Net cash from operating activities		1,246,754	820,686

OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

This section shows the assets used to generate the Group's trading performance and the liabilities incurred as a result. Liabilities relating to the Group's financing activities are addressed in the capital structure and finance costs section in note 17.

7. Receivables

Accounting Policy

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at the amounts considered receivable (financial assets at amortised cost). Balances within receivables do not contain impaired assets, are not past due and are expected to be received when due.

The only material receivables at year end are for GST and fuel tax credits receivable from the Australian Taxation Office and therefore, the Group's exposure to credit risk in relation to its receivables is not material.

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

	Consolidated	
	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Current		
GST receivable	13,166	10,165
Fuel tax credit receivable	1,458	3,392
Interest receivable	2,566	1,272
Dividend trust account	698	452
Other receivables	2,317	1,329
	20,205	16,610

8. Inventories

Accounting Policy

Gold bullion, gold in circuit and ore stockpiles are physically measured or estimated and valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by the weighted average method and comprises direct purchase costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead costs, including depreciation and amortisation, incurred in converting ore into gold bullion. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and costs of selling the final product, including royalties.

Bullion on hand is predominantly dore held at the refinery which is in the process of being refined into gold bars and dore held at site which is about to be shipped to the refinery. Bullion also includes gold bars held for sale. Dore is readily refinable into gold bars and saleable for cash within approximately 3-4 days.

Consumable stores are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of consumable stores is measured on a first-in first-out basis.

Inventories expected to be sold (or consumed in the case of stores) within 12 months after the balance sheet date are classified as current assets, all other inventories are classified as non-current.

	Consolidated	
	2026	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**
Current		
Bullion on hand	26,280	7,664
Ore stockpiles	53,906	90,713
Gold in circuit	36,806	30,372
Consumable stores	38,905	30,643
	155,897	159,392
Non-current		
Ore stockpiles (after adjustment for net realisable value)	52,382	67,850

As at 30 June 2026, inventories were carried at cost except for a portion of the Duketon and Tropicana non-current ore stockpiles. Duketon ore stockpiles were written down to net realisable value resulting in an expense totalling $828,000 (2025: write-back of $11,532,000), recognised in cost of goods sold. At Tropicana, previously written down ore stockpiles were partially recovered, resulting in a gain of $1,048,000 (2025: write-down of $12,869,000), also recognised in cost of goods sold. No net realisable value adjustments were recognised for gold in circuit or bullion on hand in 2026 (2025: nil).

Key estimates and assumptions

Inventories

Net realisable value tests are performed at each reporting date and represent the estimated forecast sales price of the gold when it's expected to be realised, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale.

Stockpiles are measured by estimating the number of tonnes added and removed from the stockpile, the number of contained gold ounces based on assay data, and the estimated recovery percentage. Stockpile tonnages are verified by periodic surveys.

9. Property, Plant and Equipment

Accounting Policy

The value of property, plant and equipment is measured as the cost of the asset, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. The cost of the asset also includes the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation, the cost of major inspections and an initial estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item from site at the end of its useful life (rehabilitation provisions). Changes in the rehabilitation provisions resulting from changes in the size or timing of the cost or from changes in the discount rate are also recognised as part of the asset cost.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised when it is sold or otherwise disposed of, or when its use is expected to bring no further economic benefits. Any gain or loss from derecognising the asset (the difference between the proceeds on disposal and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement in the period the item is derecognised.

	Consolidated						
	Freehold Land	Leasehold Improvements	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Equipment	Buildings & Infrastructure	Capital WIP	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Net carrying amount at 1 July 2025	60,917	-	104,816	1,949	51,570	42,661	261,913
Additions	20	-	6,298	385	-	62,874	69,577
Depreciation expense	-	-	(25,526)	(745)	(12,826)	-	(39,097)
Transfers between classes	-	-	15,194	580	16,320	(32,094)	-
Transferred from mine properties	-	-	-	-	-	37,995	37,995
Disposals	-	-	(650)	(92)	(5)	-	(747)
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2026	60,937	-	100,132	2,077	55,059	111,436	329,641
At 30 June 2026							
Cost	60,937	1,152	405,965	6,051	256,366	111,436	841,907
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,152)	(305,833)	(3,974)	(201,307)	-	(512,266)
Net carrying amount	60,937	-	100,132	2,077	55,059	111,436	329,641
Net carrying amount at 1 July 2024	60,339	9	124,897	1,980	61,237	27,995	276,457
Additions	1,016	-	3,302	496	755	28,119	33,688
Depreciation expense	-	(3)	(27,973)	(817)	(18,492)	-	(47,285)
Transfers between classes	-	-	4,614	290	8,070	(12,974)	-
Transferred to exploration	-	-	-	-	-	(479)	(479)
Disposals	(438)	(6)	(24)	-	-	-	(468)
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2025	60,917	-	104,816	1,949	51,570	42,661	261,913
At 30 June 2025							
Cost	60,917	1,152	414,755	7,602	249,179	42,661	776,266
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,152)	(309,939)	(5,653)	(197,609)	-	(514,353)
Net carrying amount	60,917	-	104,816	1,949	51,570	42,661	261,913

10. AASB 16 Leases

Accounting Policy

The nature of the Group's leasing activities includes service contracts for mining services, drilling, haulage, and power generation contracts. Additionally, office leases and office equipment have also been included.

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in AASB 16.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Group. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate.
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option.
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability.
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.
- Any initial direct costs.
- Any restoration costs.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for remeasurements of the lease liability.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets are assets with a replacement value of less than $5,000.00.

	Consolidated	
	As at 30 June 2026	**As at 30 June 2025**
	$'000	**$'000**
Lease liabilities recognised		
Comprising:		
Current	19,802	18,547
Non-current	81,883	100,611
	101,685	119,158

Right-of-use assets were measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet as at 30 June.

	Consolidated	
	As at 30 June 2026	**As at 30 June 2025**
	$'000	**$'000**
Plant & equipment	93,017	112,620
Buildings & infrastructure	1,276	1,752
Total right-of-use assets	94,293	114,372

	Consolidated		
Right-of-use assets	**Plant & Equipment**	**Buildings & Infrastructure**	**Total**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 July 2025	112,620	1,752	114,372
Depreciation charge for the year	(20,832)	(476)	(21,308)
Additions to right-of-use assets	1,229	-	1,229
Balance at 30 June 2026	93,017	1,276	94,293
Balance at 1 July 2024	65,473	1,458	66,931
Depreciation charge for the year	(17,502)	(453)	(17,955)
Additions to right-of-use assets	64,649	747	65,396
Balance at 30 June 2025	112,620	1,752	114,372

Amounts recognised in profit or loss	Consolidated	
	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Leases under AASB 16		
Interest on lease liabilities	7,457	5,425

The majority of the Group's service contracts that contain leases are structured as variable payments, which are not included in the measurement of lease liabilities under AASB 16. Variable contract payments for the year ended 30 June 2026 totalled $253,167,187 (2025: $212,516,330) and includes non-lease components such as labour.

	Consolidated	
Amounts recognised in statement of cash flows	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Total cash outflow for leases under AASB 16	25,777	21,163

11. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Accounting Policy

Exploration and evaluation expenditure is accumulated on an area of interest basis. Exploration and evaluation assets include the costs of acquiring licences, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination. Expenditure is carried forward when incurred in areas for which the Group has rights of tenure and where economic mineralisation is indicated, but activities have not yet 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 area of interest are continuing. Costs incurred before the Group has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of Mineral Resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mine properties under development. No amortisation is charged during the exploration and evaluation phase.

		Consolidated	
		2026	2025
		$'000	$'000
Reconciliation of movements during the year			
Balance at 1 July		395,611	370,344
Expenditure for the period		78,387	57,237
Impairment	14	(4,510)	(3,778)
Transferred to mine properties under development	12	(17,443)	(19,998)
Transferred to mine properties in production	13	(52,095)	(8,673)
Transfer from property, plant and equipment		-	479
Balance at 30 June		399,950	395,611
Carrying value by area of interest			
Duketon North Operations		30,190	33,824
Duketon Satellite Deposits		16,692	16,029
Duketon South Operations		126,106	98,923
Regional WA		108,366	91,585
Regional NSW		3,285	-
Tropicana Joint Venture		115,311	155,250
		399,950	395,611

Impairment

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if:

- the period for which the right to explore in the area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed,
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of Mineral Resources is neither budgeted nor planned,
- sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability,
- facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

For the purposes of impairment testing, exploration and evaluation assets are allocated to cash-generating units ("CGUs") to which the exploration activity relates. The CGU is not larger than the area of interest.

An impairment loss of $4,510,000 (2025: $3,778,000) has been recognised in relation to tenements that were surrendered, relinquished or expired during the year.

Key estimates and assumptions
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets
The future recoverability of capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is dependent upon a number of factors, including whether the Group decides to exploit the related lease itself or, if not, whether it successfully recovers the related exploration and evaluation asset through sale. Factors that could impact future recoverability include the level of reserves and resources, future technological changes which could impact the cost of mining, future legal changes (including changes to environmental restoration obligations) and changes to commodity prices. To the extent that capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is determined not to be recoverable in the future, profits and net assets will be reduced in the period in which the determination is made.

Exploration expenditure commitments

Exploration expenditure commitments represent tenement rentals and expenditure requirements that may be required to be met under the relevant legislation should the Group wish to retain tenure on all current tenements in which the Group has an interest.

The terms and conditions under which the Group retains title to its various mining tenements oblige it to meet tenement rentals and minimum levels of exploration expenditure as gazetted by the Western Australian and New South Wales state governments, as well as local government rates and taxes.

The exploration commitments of the Group not provided for in the consolidated financial statements and payable are as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2026	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**
Within one year	4,517	4,280

The tenement commitments shown above represent the minimum required to be spent on all granted tenements as at reporting date, with Tropicana commitments included at the Group's 30% interest. Actual expenditure will vary as a result of ongoing management of the tenement portfolio including reductions and relinquishment of tenements not considered prospective, in whole or in part.

Tenement commitments are shown gross of exemptions that are likely to be available in the ordinary course of business as the financial impact of potential exemptions cannot be measured reliably in advance.

12. Mine Properties under Development

Accounting Policy

Mine properties under development represents the costs incurred in preparing mines for production and includes plant and equipment under construction and operating costs incurred before production commences. These costs are capitalised to the extent they are expected to be recouped through the successful exploitation of the related mining leases. Once production commences, these costs are transferred to property, plant and equipment and mine properties in production, as relevant, and are depreciated and amortised using the units-of-production method based on the estimated run of mine ore included in the life of mine plan to which they relate or are written off if the mine property is abandoned. Any proceeds from sales in the pre-production phase are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

		Consolidated	
		2026	2025
		$'000	$'000
Balance at beginning of period		159,090	27,993
Pre-production expenditure capitalised(i)		212,327	105,750
Transferred from exploration	11	17,443	19,998
Transferred to inventory		(2,631)	-
Transferred to mine properties in production(ii)	13	(157,437)	-
Transferred to property, plant and equipment(iii)	9	(37,995)	-
Transferred to cost of goods sold(iv)		(39,314)	-
Rehabilitation provision adjustment		2,178	5,349
Balance at end of period		153,661	159,090

(i) Costs associated with King of Creation, Kintyre, Buckwell open pit cutbacks, as well as Garden Well Main and Rosemont Stage 3 underground developments, and the Tropicana JV Havana underground development (2025: King of Creation, Garden Well Main, Rosemont Stage 3, Tropicana JV Havana Underground).

(ii) Relates to Garden Well Underground Main, King of Creation and Kintyre open pits, which transitioned into commercial production during the year.

(iii) Relates to infrastructure projects associated with Garden Well Underground Main and Rosemont Underground Stage 3.

(iv) For gold sold from areas in pre-production.

13. Mine Properties in Production

Accounting Policies

Pre-strip costs

In open pit mining operations, it is necessary to remove overburden and waste materials to access the ore. This process is referred to as stripping and the Group capitalises stripping costs incurred during the development of a mine (or pit) as part of the investment in constructing the mine ("pre-strip"). These costs are subsequently amortised over the run of mine ore included in the life of mine plan on a units of production basis, where the unit of account is tonnes of ore mined.

Production stripping costs

Once access to the ore is attained, all waste that is removed from that point forward is considered production stripping activity. The company capitalises costs incurred in removing waste to access the ore, and then expenses those capitalised waste removal costs as the ore is extracted from the mine.

The production stripping 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 the ore body. The production stripping asset is then carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

The production stripping asset is amortised over the expected useful life of the identified component (determined based on run of mine ore included in the life of mine plan), on a units of production basis. The unit of account is tonnes of ore mined.

Capital development costs

Costs associated with extraction of waste material in order to gain access to the ore at underground mining operations are considered capital development costs. Capital development costs are stated at cost, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The capital development asset is amortised over the expected recoverable ounces of the mine concerned. The unit of account is ounces recovered.

Other mine properties

Other mine properties represent expenditure in respect of exploration, evaluation, feasibility and pre-production operating costs incurred by the Group previously accumulated and carried forward in mine properties under development in relation to areas of interest in which mining has now commenced. Other mine properties are stated at cost, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Other mine properties are amortised on a unit-of-production basis over the run of mine ore included in the life of mine plan of the mine concerned. The unit of account is tonnes of ore mined.

	Consolidated				
	Production Stripping Costs	Pre-strip Costs	Capital Development	Other Mine Properties	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Net carrying amount at 1 July 2025	53,675	107,496	61,400	366,553	589,124
Additions	42,541	-	79,800	-	122,341
Transfers from exploration and evaluation	-	-	-	52,095	52,095
Transfers from mine properties under development	-	59,343	-	98,094	157,437
Rehabilitation provision adjustment	-	-	-	16,461	16,461
Amortisation expense	(34,210)	(69,761)	(87,382)	(83,473)	(274,826)
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2026	62,006	97,078	53,818	449,730	662,632
At 30 June 2026					
Cost	105,758	229,062	349,963	879,816	1,564,599
Accumulated amortisation	(43,752)	(131,984)	(296,145)	(430,086)	(901,967)
Net carrying amount	62,006	97,078	53,818	449,730	662,632
Net carrying amount at 1 July 2024	52,607	218,398	84,107	474,513	829,625
Additions	27,214	-	52,014	-	79,228
Transfers from exploration and evaluation	-	-	-	8,673	8,673
Rehabilitation provision adjustment	-	-	-	2,599	2,599
Amortisation expense	(26,146)	(110,902)	(74,721)	(119,232)	(331,001)
Net carrying amount at 30 June 2025	53,675	107,496	61,400	366,553	589,124
At 30 June 2025					
Cost	171,008	288,298	270,163	713,166	1,442,635
Accumulated amortisation	(117,333)	(180,802)	(208,763)	(346,613)	(853,511)
Net carrying amount	53,675	107,496	61,400	366,553	589,124

Key estimates and assumptions

Production stripping costs

The Group capitalises mining costs incurred during the production stage of its operations in accordance with the accounting policy described above. The identification of specific components will vary between mines as a result of both the geological characteristics and location of the ore body. The financial considerations of the mining operations may also impact the identification and designation of a component.

The expected cost per tonne is a function of an individual mine's design and therefore changes to that design will generally result in changes to the expected cost. Changes in other technical or economic parameters that impact reserves will also have an impact on the expected costs per tonne for each identified component. Changes in the expected cost per tonne are accounted for prospectively from the date of change.

14. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Accounting policy

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

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Impairment losses are reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount. 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 determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Total impairment losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the year were as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Duketon		
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	4,510	3,778
	4,510	3,778

Key judgements

Determination of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

The determination of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves impacts the accounting for asset carrying values. The Group estimates its Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves in accordance with the *Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012* (the "JORC" Code). The information on Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves was prepared by or under the supervision of Competent Persons as defined in the JORC Code. The amounts presented are based on the Mineral Resources and Ore reserves determined under the JORC Code.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, and assumptions that are valid at the time of estimation may change significantly when new information becomes available.

Changes in the forecast prices of commodities, exchange rates, production costs or recovery rates may change the economic status of Reserves and may ultimately result in Reserves being restated.

15. Trade and Other Payables

Accounting Policies

Trade payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at the value of the invoice received from a supplier and subsequently measured at amortised cost. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and generally paid within 30 days of recognition.

Employee entitlements

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid to an employee for annual leave they are presently entitled to as a result of past service. The liability includes allowances for on-costs such as superannuation and payroll taxes, as well as any future salary and wage increases that the employee may be reasonably entitled to.

	Consolidated	
	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Current		
Trade payables	37,243	39,322
Accrued expenses	105,761	72,656
Employee entitlements – annual leave payable	9,511	8,120
Royalties accrued	20,994	15,747
Other payables	3,596	2,874
	177,105	138,719

16. Provisions

Accounting Policies

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost. Refer to note 17.

Site rehabilitation

In accordance with the Group's published environmental policy and applicable legal requirements, a provision for site rehabilitation is recognised in respect of the estimated cost of rehabilitation and restoration of the areas disturbed by mining activities up to the reporting date, but not yet rehabilitated.

When the liability is initially recorded, the estimated cost is capitalised by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets. At each reporting date the site rehabilitation provision is re-measured to reflect any changes in discount rates and timing or amounts to be incurred. Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognised as additions or changes to the corresponding asset and rehabilitation provision, prospectively from the date of change. For closed sites, or where the carrying value of the related asset has been reduced to nil either through depreciation and amortisation or impairment, changes to estimated costs are recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

Long service leave

The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service up to reporting date, plus related on costs. The benefit is discounted to determine its present value and the discount rate is the yield at the reporting date on high-quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations.

		Consolidated	
		2026	2025
		$'000	$'000
Current			
Dividends payable provision		698	452
Long service leave		2,387	1,675
Rehabilitation		3,238	4,670
		6,323	6,797
Non-current			
Long service leave		1,422	1,408
Rehabilitation		176,544	171,527
		177,966	172,935
Provision for rehabilitation			
Balance at 1 July		176,197	173,494
Adjustments recognised in mine properties(i)		18,639	7,949
Adjustments recognised in other income(ii)	2	(16,454)	(10,223)
Provisions used during the year		(5,740)	(1,975)
Unwinding of discount		7,140	6,952
Balance at 30 June		179,782	176,197

(i) Relates to new disturbances during the year and changes in existing closure cost estimates.

(ii) Relates to a reduction in rehabilitation provisions for closed sites following a reassessment of estimated costs and timing of required activities.

Nature and purpose of provision for rehabilitation

The nature of rehabilitation activities includes dismantling and removing structures, rehabilitating mines, dismantling operating facilities, closure of plant and waste sites and restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of affected areas. Typically, the obligation arises when the asset is installed at the production location.

The closure cost model was independently verified by an external expert. Rehabilitation cash flows were aligned to the latest life-of-mine plans, with their timing subject to change as mine plans and closure schedules are updated. The forecast cash flows were escalated using the Group's long-term inflation assumption and discounted using market-based rates.

Key estimates and assumptions

Rehabilitation obligations

The Group assesses site rehabilitation liabilities annually. The provision recognised is based on an assessment of the estimated cost of closure and reclamation of the areas using internal information concerning environmental issues in the exploration and previously mined areas, together with input from various environmental consultants, discounted to present value. Significant estimation is required in determining the provision for site rehabilitation as there are many factors that may affect the timing and ultimate cost to rehabilitate sites where mining and/or exploration activities have previously taken place. These factors include future development/exploration activity, changes in the cost of goods and services required for restoration activity and changes to the legal and regulatory framework.

These factors may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE, FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK

This section outlines how the Group manages its capital, related financing costs and its exposure to various financial risks. It explains how these risks affect the Group's financial position and performance and what the Group does to manage these risks.

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

The Board's policy in relation to capital management is to consistently monitor future cash flows against expected expenditures. The Board determines the Group's need for additional funding by way of either share issues or loan funds depending on market conditions at the time. The Board defines working capital in such circumstances as its excess liquid funds over liabilities, and defines capital as being the ordinary share capital of the Company, plus retained earnings, reserves and net debt. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Board may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or reduce debt.

17. **Borrowings and Finance Costs**

The carrying amounts of the Group's current and non-current borrowings approximate their fair value.

Interest-bearing liabilities

		Consolidated	
		2026	2025
		$'000	$'000
Current interest-bearing liabilities			
Lease liabilities	10	19,802	18,547
		19,802	18,547
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities			
Lease liabilities	10	81,883	100,611
		81,883	100,611

Finance Costs

		Consolidated	
		2026	2025
		$'000	$'000
Finance costs			
Interest expense		3,345	18,216
Interest on lease liabilities	10	7,457	5,425
Unwinding of discount on provisions	16	7,140	6,952
		17,942	30,593

Revolving Credit Facility (Secured)

In February 2025, the Group established a Revolving Credit Facility Agreement with Commonwealth Bank of Australia ("CBA"), HSBC, Macquarie Bank Limited, Natixis CIB (Singapore Branch), Royal Bank of Canada ("RBC"), and Westpac. The terms of the facility include:

- A Syndicated Debt Facility of $300 million;
- First ranking security over the assets of Regis Resources Limited, AFB Resources Pty Ltd, AFB Resources SPV Pty Ltd, Duketon Resources Pty Ltd and LFB Resources NL;
- Floating interest rate (BBSY + a margin dependent on Net Leverage Ratio);
- Financial covenants including Interest Cover Ratio, Net Leverage Ratio and Minimum Reserves Test;
- Voluntary repayment can be made anytime subject to compliance with the loan agreement.

As at 30 June 2026, no amounts had been drawn under the facility (2025: nil)

Transaction costs

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. As no amounts had been drawn under the facility during the year ended 30 June 2026, the initial establishment fee has been recognised as a prepayment and is being amortised over the expected life of the facility.

Unwinding of discount on provisions

The unwinding of discount on provisions represents the cost associated with the passage of time. Rehabilitation provisions are recognised at the discounted value of the present obligation to restore, dismantle and rehabilitate each mine site with the increase in the provision due to the passage of time being recognised as a finance cost in accordance with the policy described in Note 16.

18. Financial Risk Management

The Group holds financial instruments for the following purposes:

- *Financing:* to raise finance for the Group's operations or, in the case of short-term deposits, to invest surplus funds. The principal types of instruments used include bank loans, cash and short-term deposits.
- *Operational:* the Group's activities generate financial instruments, including cash, receivables and trade payables.
- *Risk management:* to reduce risks arising from the financial instruments described above, including commodity swap contracts.

It is, and has been throughout the year, the Group's policy that no speculative trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The Group's holding of these financial instruments exposes it to the following risks:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk, including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks and its objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk. These risks affect the fair value measurements applied by the Group. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout this financial report.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Audit Committee is responsible for developing and monitoring financial and cyber security risks and the Risk, Safety, Environment and Community Committee is responsible for developing and monitoring all other risk management policies. The committees report regularly to the Board of Directors on their activities.

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Group's Risk, Safety, Environment and Community Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if the counterparty to a financial asset fails to meet its contractual obligation. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and gold bullion awaiting settlement. The Group has adopted the policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. Cash holdings are with Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Macquarie Bank Limited and Westpac, Australian banks regulated by APRA with a short-term S&P rating of A-1+ and A-1 respectively. The Group has determined that it currently has no significant exposure to credit risk as at reporting date given banks have investment grade credit ratings.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group uses monthly cash forecasting to monitor cash flow requirements. Typically, the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations and meeting debt covenant compliance which excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters and pandemics.

The following table analyses the Group's financial liabilities, including net and gross settled financial instruments, into relevant maturity periods based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows and hence will not necessarily reconcile with the amounts disclosed in the balance sheet.

30 June 2026 ($'000)	Carrying amount	Contractual cash-flows	6 mths or less	6-12 mths	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Trade and other payables	167,594	(167,594)	(167,594)	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	101,685	(121,921)	(13,038)	(12,907)	(21,623)	(40,399)	(33,954)
Total	269,279	(289,515)	(180,632)	(12,907)	(21,623)	(40,399)	(33,954)

30 June 2025 ($'000)	Carrying amount	Contractual cash-flows	6 mths or less	6-12 mths	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Trade and other payables	130,599	(130,599)	(130,599)	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	119,158	(154,136)	(13,174)	(12,773)	(25,594)	(50,187)	(52,408)
Total	249,757	(284,735)	(143,773)	(12,773)	(25,594)	(50,187)	(52,408)

Assets pledged as security

Members of the Regis Group (being Regis Resources Limited, AFB Resources Pty Ltd, AFB Resources SPV Pty Ltd, Duketon Resources Pty Ltd and LFB Resources NL) have granted an all-asset security including guarantees in respect of the Revolving Credit Facility Agreement, although no amounts were outstanding as at 30 June 2026.

The lease liabilities are secured by the related assets.

Financial guarantee liabilities

As at 30 June 2026, the Group did not have any financial guarantee liabilities (2025: Nil).

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices will affect the Group's income or value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

- *Foreign currency risk:* The Group's revenue is derived from the sale of gold in Australian dollars and costs are mainly incurred in Australian dollars. However, because gold is globally traded in US dollars, the Group is exposed to foreign currency risk. The Group is occasionally exposed to foreign currency risk when long lead items are purchased in a currency other than Australian dollars. The Group maintains all of its cash in Australian dollars and does not currently hedge these purchases. There is no significant exposure to foreign currency risk at reporting date.
- *Interest rate risk:* The Group is exposed to interest rate risk through, borrowings and cash deposits, which attract variable interest rates. The Group regularly reviews its current working capital requirements against cash balances and the returns available on short-term deposits.
- *Commodity price risk:* The Group's exposure to commodity price risk is purely operational and arises largely from gold price fluctuations or in relation to the purchase of inventory with commodity price as a significant input, such as diesel.

Interest rate risk

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	Consolidated	
	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Fixed rate instruments		
Lease liabilities	(101,685)	(119,158)
	(101,685)	(119,158)
Variable rate instruments		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,139,119	505,486
	1,139,119	505,486

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change at reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 200 basis points (2025: 200 basis points) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss before tax by the amount shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	Consolidated	
	2026	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**
Interest Income from cash at bank		
Increase 2.0% (2025: 2.0%)	22,776	9,990
Decrease 2.0% (2025: 2.0%)	(22,776)	(9,990)

Fair Values

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of all of the Group's financial instruments recognised in the financial statements are materially the same. The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the financial instruments are disclosed in the respective notes.

Valuation of financial instruments

For all fair value measurements and disclosures, the Group uses the following to categorise the method used:

- Level 1: the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets.
- Level 2: the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices). The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, and spot and forward rate curves of the underlying commodity.
- Level 3: the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data. The Group does not have any financial assets or liabilities in this category.

For financial instruments that are carried at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. There were no transfers between levels during the year.

19. Issued Capital and Reserves

Accounting Policy

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

	Consolidated	
	2026	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**
Ordinary shares – issued and fully paid	1,104,941	1,097,194

	No. shares ('000s)	**$'000**
Movement in ordinary shares on issue		
Balance at 1 July 2024	755,339	1,096,966
Issued on exercise of performance rights	139	228
At 30 June 2025	755,478	1,097,194
Issued on exercise of performance rights	1,774	7,747
At 30 June 2026	757,252	1,104,941

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and, on a poll, are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. The Company does not have authorised capital or par value in respect of its issued shares.

Nature and purpose of reserves

Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve is used to record the value of share-based payments and performance rights provided to employees, including KMP, as part of their remuneration, as well as non-employees.

Financial assets reserve

The financial assets reserve records fair value changes on financial assets designated at fair-value through other comprehensive income.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

This section provides information on items which require disclosure to comply with Australian Accounting Standards and other regulatory pronouncements.

20. Share-based Payments

Accounting Policy

The value of options or performance rights granted to employees is recognised as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options or performance rights (the vesting period), ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the option or performance right (the vesting date).

At each subsequent reporting date until vesting, the cumulative charge to the statement of comprehensive income is the product of:

- The grant date fair value of the option or performance right;
- The current best estimate of the number of options or performance rights that will vest, taking into account such factors as the likelihood of employee turnover during the vesting period and the likelihood of non-market performance conditions being met; and
- The expired portion of the vesting period.

	Consolidated	
	2026	**2025**
	$'000	**$'000**
Recognised share-based payments expense		
Performance rights expense	4,180	4,065
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions	4,180	4,065

Employee Incentive Plan ("EIP")

The Company's Employee Incentive Plan was approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on 18 November 2025. The objective of the EIP is to assist in the recruitment, reward, retention and motivation of eligible persons of the Group. Under the Incentive Plan, the Board or Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee may issue eligible employees with shares, options and/or performance rights.

Performance Rights

Vesting Conditions

Performance rights granted under the EIP may form part of the Group's short-term incentive ("STI"), medium-term incentive ("MTI") or long-term incentive ("LTI") arrangements. Unless otherwise stated for a particular grant, the applicable vesting conditions and valuation methods are summarised below.

Award	Component	Weighting	Vesting condition	Condition type	Valuation Method
STI	N/A	100%	Continued employment to the applicable vesting date	Non-market	Black Scholes option pricing model
MTI	N/A	100%	Continued employment to the applicable vesting date	Non-market	Black Scholes option pricing model
LTIs					
LTI	Relative TSR	50%	The Company's relative total shareholder return measured against the approved comparator group	Market	Monte Carlo simulation
LTI	Reserves Growth	25%	Life-of-mine reserves growth in excess of depletion	Non-market	Black Scholes option pricing model

Award	Component	Weighting	Vesting condition	Condition type	Valuation Method
LTI	Production Growth	25%	Annual production growth above levels in the Life of Mine Plan, including growth arising from M&A activity	Non-market	Black Scholes option pricing model

For a detailed description of the Key Performance Indicators ("KPI's") relevant to each tranche as stated below, refer to the Remuneration Report.

Performance rights granted during the year ended 30 June 2026

The model inputs for LTI performance and Conditional retention rights granted during the current and prior year are included in the tables below.

Different valuation dates are required for the MD & CEO compared to the other plan. The grant date for the MD & CEO is at the date of the Company's Annual General Meeting as they require shareholder approval. For other participants, the grant date may vary.

Award	**FY26 STI**	**FY26 LTI**	**FY26 STI**	**FY26 LTI**	**FY26 LTI**
Participant	**Managing Director and CEO**	**Managing Director and CEO**	**Other executives**	**Executives and employees**	**Employees**
Grant date	21/11/2025	21/11/2025	18/12/2025	18/12/2025	28/01/2026
Value of the underlying security at grant date	6.60	6.60	7.38	7.38	8.50
Exercise price	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dividend yield	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	3.5%
Risk free rate	3.688%	3.750%	4.012%	4.097%	4.180%
Volatility	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%
Performance period (years)	1	3	1	3	3
Commencement of measurement period	1/07/2025	1/07/2025	1/07/2025	1/07/2025	1/07/2024
Test date	30/06/2026	30/06/2028	30/06/2026	30/06/2028	30/06/2027
Remaining performance period (years)	Nil	2	Nil	2	1
Number of rights granted	58,582	363,454	77,350	826,222	21,911
Fair Value	**$382,013**	**$1,845,438**	**$564,887**	**$4,869,340**	**$175,573**
Weighted average fair value per right	$6.521	$5.078	$7.303	$5.894	$8.013

Prior-year grants that existed during the year ended 30 June 2026

The table below summarises performance rights granted in prior periods that remained outstanding at the beginning of the year or were exercised, converted, forfeited or otherwise settled during the year. The table presents the key terms and year-end status of each arrangement.

Award & Participant	Grant date	Performance period (years)	Commencement of measurement period	Test date	Status at 30 June 2026	Rights outstanding at 30 June 2026
FY23 LTI - CEO and senior executives	24/11/2022	3	1/07/2022	30/06/2025	Partially converted into shares and partially lapsed	Nil
FY23 LTI - Executives and employees	25/05/2023	3	1/07/2022	30/06/2025	Partially converted into shares and partially forfeited/lapsed	Nil
FY24 LTI - Managing Director and CEO	23/11/2023	3	1/07/2023	30/06/2026	Partially lapsed; balance vested and pending conversion in FY27	422,898
FY24 MTI - Employees	31/07/2023	2	1/07/2023	30/06/2025	Converted during FY26	Nil
FY24 LTI - Executives and employees	16/01/2024	3	1/07/2023	30/06/2026	Partially lapsed/forfeited; balance vested and pending conversion in FY27	1,041,153
FY25 STI - Managing Director and CEO	21/11/2024	1	1/07/2024	30/06/2025	Converted during FY26	Nil
FY25 LTI - Managing Director and CEO	21/11/2024	3	1/07/2024	30/06/2027	Outstanding	586,752
FY25 STI - Executives and employees	17/12/2024	1	1/07/2024	30/06/2025	Converted during FY26	Nil
FY25 LTI - Executives and employees	17/12/2024	3	1/07/2024	30/06/2027	Outstanding	1,378,275

Detailed grant-date valuation information was disclosed in the financial statements for the year in which the rights were granted.

There were no cancellations or modifications to the Group's share-based payment arrangements during the current or prior year.

Summary of Performance Rights

	2026	2025
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	6,348,110	4,356,772
Granted during the year	1,347,519	2,279,978
Forfeited/lapsed during the year	(1,166,478)	(161,272)
Converted into ordinary shares during the year	(1,774,465)	(127,368)
Outstanding at the end of the year	4,754,686	6,348,110
of which vested and exercisable at the end of the year	*1,464,051*	*1,892,896*

Weighted average share price at the date of issue	$4.47	$1.61
Weighted average remaining contractual life	0.9 years	1.0 years
Weighted average fair value of Performance Rights granted during the year	$5.82	$2.45

Key estimates and assumptions

Share-based payments

The Group is required to use key assumptions, such as volatility, in respect of the fair value models used in determining share-based payments to employees in accordance with the requirements of AASB 2 *Share–based payment.* The accounting estimates and assumptions relating to equity-settled share-based payments would have no impact on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period but may impact expenses and equity.

21. Related Parties

Key management personnel compensation

The key management personnel compensation included in employee benefits expense (Note 3) and share-based payments (Note 20), is as follows:

	Consolidated	
	2026	2025
	$	$
Short-term employee benefits	3,532,862	3,221,176
Post-employment benefits	297,909	282,489
Long-term benefits	232,791	219,591
Share-based payment	2,490,246	2,084,859
Total compensation	6,553,808	5,808,115

Individual directors' and executives' compensation disclosures

Information regarding individual directors' and executives' compensation and equity instrument disclosures required by s300A of the Corporations Act and Corporations Regulations 2M.3.03 are provided in the Remuneration Report section of the Directors' Report.

No director has entered into a material contract with the Group either in the current or prior financial year and there were no material contracts involving directors' interests existing at year end, other than advised elsewhere in this report.

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Regis Resources Limited and the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

Name	Country of Incorporation	% Equity Interest		Investment $'000	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
Duketon Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%	30,575	30,575
Artane Minerals Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%	-	-
Rosemont Gold Mines Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%	-	-
LFB Resources NL	Australia	100%	100%	73,941	73,941
AFB Resources SPV Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%	-	-
AFB Resources Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%	-	-
Regis Resources Ltd Employee Share Trust	Australia	-	-	-	-
				104,516	104,516

Ultimate parent

Regis Resources Limited is the ultimate Australian parent entity and the ultimate parent entity of the Group.

Transactions with related parties

The Company had no transactions with related parties in the year ended 30 June 2026.

22. Parent Entity Information

The following details information related to the parent entity, Regis Resources Limited, at 30 June 2026. The information presented here has been prepared using consistent accounting policies as detailed in the relevant notes of this report.

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current assets	1,042,631	425,504
Non-current assets	1,558,387	1,416,858
Total assets	2,601,018	1,842,362
Current liabilities	386,038	217,510
Non-current liabilities	216,891	196,144
Total liabilities	602,929	413,654
Issued capital	1,104,941	1,097,194
Reserves	39,910	43,477
Retained profits	853,238	288,037
Total equity	1,998,089	1,428,708
Net profit for the year	716,651	131,985
Total comprehensive profit for the period	716,651	131,985

Members of the Regis Group (being Regis Resources Limited, AFB Resources Pty Ltd, AFB Resources SPV Pty Ltd, Duketon Resources Pty Ltd and LFB Resources NL) have granted an all-asset security including guarantees in respect of the Revolving Credit Facility Agreement, although no amounts were outstanding as at 30 June 2026.

Total exploration expenditure commitments (Note 11) are $4,517,000 of which $4,133,000 is incurred by the parent entity.

23. Commitments

The Group has exploration expenditure commitments as disclosed in Note 11.

24. Contingencies

South32 Limited (ASX: S32) ("South32") commenced proceedings against IGO Ltd (ASX:IGO) ("IGO") in the Supreme Court of Western Australia (Supreme Court Proceedings). South32 is seeking a court declaration in relation to the interpretation of the Agreement for the Sale of Assets and Mining Tenements dated 1 August 1997 (as subsequently amended, assigned or novated) (the Royalty Agreement). Regis understands that South32 alleges that properly interpreted, it is owed royalty payments under the Royalty Agreement at the rate of 1.5% of gross revenue from 100% of production from the Tropicana Gold Project and is also seeking interest and costs. IGO, being the current counterparty to the Royalty Agreement, announced that it disputes the allegations and intends to strongly defend the claim. The hearing on this matter was held in December 2025 with the Judge reserving her decision.

Regis was formally joined as a party to the Supreme Court Proceedings by IGO on 24 July 2024. Under the Asset Sale Agreement for the 30% interest in the Tropicana Gold Project between Regis, a wholly owned subsidiary of Regis (AFB Resources Pty Ltd) and IGO, Regis assumed liability for the royalty to the extent it may apply to any of the Tropicana Gold Project after its acquisition (Transferred Royalty). Also, under the Asset Sale Agreement Regis agreed to indemnify IGO for liability arising in relation to the Transferred Royalty on the terms of the Asset Sale Agreement. The hearing for this matter will be held after the decision on the matter between South 32 and IGO is delivered.

Regis' view at the time of the acquisition was, and remains, that no amount is due under the Royalty Agreement in respect of current operations at the Tropicana Gold Project, and Regis intends to take appropriate action to protect its position.

25. Auditor's Remuneration

	Consolidated	
	2026	2025
	$	$
Audit services		
KPMG Australia		
Audit and review of financial statements	413,560	400,900
Assurance services		
Climate Report assurance(i)	262,949	-
Investigating Accountant's Report assurance	87,565	40,512
Total KPMG remuneration	764,074	441,412

(i) Includes NGERS assurance fees for FY2024 and FY2025, as well as AASB S2 assurance fees.

26. Subsequent Events

Vault Minerals Transaction

On 5 May 2026, Regis announced that it had entered into a Scheme Implementation Deed ("SID") with Vault Minerals Limited (ASX: VAU, "Vault"), under which Regis would acquire 100% of the fully paid ordinary shares in Vault via a Vault scheme of arrangement, to be implemented as a merger-of-equals.

On 6 July 2026, Vault advised that it had received an unsolicited proposal from Genesis Minerals Limited (ASX: GMD, "Genesis") which the Vault Board determined constituted a Vault Superior Proposal under the terms of the SID. Regis carefully considered its rights and options under the SID, including whether to submit a counter or matching proposal. On 13 July 2026, the Regis Board announced that it had determined not to do so, having concluded that the terms required to match the Genesis Proposal do not meet the value and return thresholds that Regis applies to all growth opportunities.

Vault subsequently terminated the SID in accordance with its terms resulting in a break fee of A$51 million becoming payable, which has now been received by Regis, with a part to be paid for advisor costs.

Dividends

On 20 August 2026, the Directors proposed a final dividend and a special dividend on ordinary shares in respect of the 2026 financial year. Refer to Note 28.

Other than the above matters, there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature which, in the opinion of the directors of the Group, has significantly affected or is likely to significantly affect the operations of the Group; the results of those operations; or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

27. New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

New standards and interpretations effective from 1 July 2025

The Group has reviewed all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ("AASB") that are mandatory for the current reporting period. The Group has concluded that none have a material impact on the Group.

New standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The Group has reviewed all of the new accounting standards and interpretations that have been published but are not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2026. The Group has evaluated the impact of the new standards and interpretations and with the exception of the item listed below, does not expect them to have a material impact on the Group.

AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

The new standard introduces new classification and presentation requirements, primarily impacting the Consolidated income statement and related notes, as well as introducing additional disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures.

The adoption of this standard will impact disclosures in the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Application date of Standard:	1 January 2027	**Application date for Group:**	1 July 2027

The Group does not intend to early adopt any of the new standards or interpretations. It is expected that where applicable, these standards and interpretations will be adopted on each of the respective effective dates.

28. Dividends

	2026	2025
	$'000	$'000
Declared and paid during the year:		
Dividends on ordinary shares		
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2025: 5 cents per share (fully franked at 30%) (2024: nil)	37,863	-
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2026: 15 cents per share (fully franked at 30%) (2025: nil)	113,588	-
	151,451	-
Proposed by the directors after balance date but not recognised as a liability at 30 June:		
Dividends on ordinary shares		
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2026: 15 cents per share (fully franked at 30%) (2025: 5 cents)(i)	113,608	37,863
Special dividend for the year ended 30 June 2026: 5 cents per share (fully franked at 30%) (2025: nil) (i)	37,869	-
	151,477	37,863
Dividend franking account		
Amount of franking credits available to shareholders of Regis Resources Limited for subsequent financial years	90,724	-

(i) Based on shares on issue at the date of this report.

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Entity Name	Body corporate, partnership or trust	Place incorporate d/ formed	% of share capital held directly by the Company in the body corporate	Australian or foreign tax resident	Jurisdiction for foreign tax resident
Regis Resources Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia		Australian	N/A
Duketon Resources Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australian	N/A
Rosemont Gold Mines Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australian	N/A
LFB Resources NL	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australian	N/A
Artane Minerals Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australian	N/A
AFB Resources SPV Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australian	N/A
AFB Resources Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australian	N/A
Regis Resources Ltd Employee Share Trust	Trust	Australia	N/A	Australian	N/A

Basis of preparation

Determination of tax residency

Section 295 (3A) of the Corporation Acts 2001 requires that the tax residency of each entity which is included in the Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement (“CEDS”) be disclosed. In the context of an entity which was an Australian resident, "Australian resident" the meaning provided in the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. The determination of tax residency involves judgment as the determination of tax residency is highly fact dependent and there are currently several different interpretations that could be adopted, and which could give rise to a different conclusion on residency.

In determining tax residency, the consolidated entity has applied the following interpretations:

- Australian tax residency
  The consolidated entity has applied current legislation and judicial precedent, including having regard to the Commissioner of Taxation's public guidance in Tax Ruling TR 2018/5.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Regis Resources Limited, I state that:

1. In the opinion of the directors:

   (a) The financial statements, notes and additional disclosures included in the directors' report designated as audited, of the Company and the Group are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

      (i) Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

      (ii) Complying with Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

   (b) The consolidated entity disclosure statement as at 30 June 2026 set out on page 128 is true and correct; and

   (c) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company and Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

2. The Directors have been given the declarations required by Section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* from the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer for the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

3. The directors draw attention to the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include a statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

On behalf of the Board

Mr James Mactier
Non-Executive Chairman

Perth, 20 August 2026

KPMG

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Regis Resources Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the ***Financial Report*** of Regis Resources Limited (the Company).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Report of the Company gives a true and fair view, including of the ***Group's*** financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001,* in compliance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The ***Financial Report*** comprises:

- Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2026;
- Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended;
- Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement and accompanying basis of preparation as at 30 June 2026;
- Notes, including material accounting policies; and
- Directors' Declaration.

The ***Group*** consists of the Company and the entities it controlled at the year end or from time to time during the financial year.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report* section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited (the Code) that are relevant to audits of the financial report of public interest entities in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

KPMG

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Report of the current period.

This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the Financial Report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matter described below to be the Key Audit Matter.

Rehabilitation Provisions ($179.8 million)

Refer to Note 16 to the Financial Report

The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
As a result of its mining operations, the Group is obligated to restore and rehabilitate the environment at its operations, in accordance with legislative requirements. Estimating the future costs of rehabilitation involves significant judgement, particularly regarding the timing of activities and cash flows, the nature and extent of rehabilitation work required, and key economic assumptions such as discount and inflation rates. The Group engaged an external expert to assist with the assessments for the cost estimates, which considered unit costs and the disturbance area to be rehabilitated. Due to the complexity in auditing this provision, particularly considering the estimation uncertainty involved, this matter was identified as a key audit matter.	Our procedures included: • Comparing the basis for recognition and measurement of the rehabilitation provision for consistency with environmental and regulatory requirements and the criteria in the accounting standards. • Assessing the methodology used by the Group's external experts to determine the nature and scope of rehabilitation activities, with reference to industry practice. We involved senior team members experienced in the mining industry to inform our assessment of the expert's method and scope of rehabilitation activities. • Evaluating the Group's external expert, including their scope, competence, and objectivity. • Inquiring with the Group's external expert and evaluating their report to understand and assess key assumptions used in estimating the costs of various rehabilitation activities, including comparing a sample of unit costs to current rates, and a sample of estimated disturbance areas to aerial surveys. • Checking the mathematical accuracy of the rehabilitation net present value models. • Checking the consistency of timing of cash flows with the latest life of mine plans, and comparing the discount and inflation rates against current available market data.

KPMG

	• Assessing the completeness of the rehabilitation and mine closure obligations that formed the basis for the rehabilitation provision by using our understanding of the Group's operations, reading board minutes and making inquiries of management. • Assessing the adequacy of related disclosures in the financial report against the requirements of the accounting standards.

Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in Regis Resources Limited's annual report which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Remuneration Report and specified sustainability disclosures within the Climate Report and our respective assurance opinion/conclusions.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors are responsible for:

- preparing the Financial Report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group, and in compliance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Group, and that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- assessing the Group and Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Group and Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

KPMG

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They 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 the Financial Report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report is located at the *Auditing and Assurance Standards Board* website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/media/bwvjcgre/ar1_2024.pdf This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion

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

Directors' responsibilities

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with *Section 300A* of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Our responsibilities

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 76 to 91 of the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion as to whether the Remuneration Report complies in all material respects with *Section 300A* of the *Corporations Act 2001*, based on our audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*.

KPMG

KPMG

R Gambitta

Partner

Perth

20 August 2026

CLIMATE REPORT

Garden Well Solar Farm

CONTENTS

About this report

This Climate Report (Climate-related Financial Disclosures) comprises climate-related disclosures for Regis Resources Limited and its controlled entities (“Regis”, “the Group”) for the financial year ended 30 June 2026. It has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the AASB S2 *Climate-related Disclosures* (AASB S2) issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). It should be read in conjunction with Regis’ consolidated financial statements and covers the same reporting period.

Climate-related information is presented in Australian dollars and has been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

In preparing this report, Regis has relied on transition relief from both the requirement to disclose comparative climate-related information and Scope 3 emissions in its first AASB S2 aligned Climate Report. Certain climate-related disclosures, including those relating to climate scenario analysis and transition planning, are subject to the modified liability settings that apply during the initial implementation period of the mandatory climate reporting regime, as prescribed under the Corporations Act 2001.

This report includes forward-looking statements relating to Regis’ climate-related risks and opportunities, emissions profile, transition planning and scenario analysis. These statements reflect Regis’ current expectations, assumptions and judgments based on reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date.

The scenario analysis disclosed in this report is based on hypothetical but plausible future states and is intended to support an understanding of potential climate-related risks, opportunities and the resilience of Regis’ strategy and business model. The scenarios do not represent forecasts, predictions or expected outcomes. They have been developed using reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date and remain subject to uncertainty arising from future economic, policy, technological, market and climatic developments.

Scope of climate risk assessment and scenario analysis

Regis’ climate risk assessment considered its Duketon Operations, Tropicana and McPhillamys. The assessment considered potential climate-related risks and opportunities across direct operations, the broader environmental and social context of each asset, and relevant aspects of the value chain.

The level of detailed assessment undertaken for each asset reflects Regis’ ability to access relevant information, influence operational decisions, and manage or respond to climate-related risks and opportunities through its own governance, strategy and risk management processes.

Duketon Operations

Duketon is Regis’ actively operated asset and is subject to Regis’ internal governance, operational decision-making, risk management and climate-related management processes. Accordingly, the Duketon operations formed the primary basis for the detailed climate scenario analysis and residual risk assessment presented in this report.

This approach reflects the fact that Regis has the ability to assess, manage and respond to climate-related risks and opportunities at its Duketon sites through its own operational, strategic, financial and risk management processes.

Tropicana

Tropicana is a non-operated joint venture asset. It is operated by the major owner, including in relation to climate-related mitigation, adaptation and operational response measures. Under the JV arrangements, Regis does not control the operational decisions that would influence climate-related risk outcomes and does not have the ability to direct or intervene in the management of climate-related risks and opportunities at the asset level.

However, Tropicana was considered as part of Regis’ climate risk identification process. The initial assessment used the same climate data sources and methodology applied to Regis’ Duketon operations and indicated that Tropicana and Duketon are located within the same modelled climate assessment region[1]. As a result, both assets are exposed to broadly similar physical climate drivers, including temperature, rainfall and extreme weather-related hazards. Combined with the similarities in operating context and commodity exposure, management concluded that Tropicana has a broadly similar inherent climate risk profile to the Duketon operations.

Regis recognises that the JV operator has publicly disclosed climate-related information. However, Regis has not relied on the JV operator’s public disclosures as the basis for its own climate risk assessment, as those disclosures are prepared under a different governance framework, risk identification process, scenario analysis methodology and materiality approach.

[1] The Regional Climate Change Explorer sub-cluster refers to the modelled climate assessment region used in the initial climate hazard screening – both Tropicana and Duketon’s operations fall withing the Rangelands South sub-cluster.

At this point, Regis does not operate the asset, does not control the relevant mitigation or adaptation responses, and does not have access to sufficient site-specific operational and climate response information to support a robust assessment of residual risk. Accordingly, while Tropicana was considered in the climate risk identification process, it has not been included in the detailed scenario analysis or residual risk assessment presented in the report.

McPhillamys

McPhillamys was also considered as part of Regis' climate risk identification process. However, the asset's operating future remained uncertain as at 30 June 2026. Given the uncertainty related to the status of McPhillamys, management determined that including McPhillamys as part of the detailed climate scenario analysis would not be decision-useful at this stage. As a result, McPhillamys was not subject to the same active operational decision-making, climate risk management processes or scenario analysis as Duketon Operations.

Basis for current reporting scope

Regis' detailed AASB S2 climate-related risk and opportunity disclosures are focused on the risks and opportunities that are actively assessed and managed through Regis' own governance, strategy and risk management processes.

This approach supports decision-useful and supportable disclosure by focusing on the assets where Regis has operational control, access to relevant information, and the ability to manage or respond to climate-related risks and opportunities. Regis will continue to reassess the scope of its climate-related disclosures as investment oversight, project status, data availability and internal climate risk management practices mature.

Judgement and Measurement Uncertainties

The preparation and presentation of this report require the application of judgement and the use of assumptions and estimates to determine what information is relevant, reliable and useful for disclosure in accordance with AASB S2. This includes interpreting principle-based reporting requirements and making informed decisions in areas where methodologies are evolving and data availability is still maturing.

Assumptions and estimates

Key assumptions and estimates applied in the preparation of this report include:

- Application of the operational control approach for emissions boundary
- Reliance on publicly available climate modelling data, external modelling sources and emissions factors at the time of reporting to make judgements relevant to business resilience and reported emissions

The assumptions and estimates applied are subject to inherent uncertainty and may change over time as additional information, external datasets and operating conditions evolve.

Climate scenario analysis approach and assumptions

Regis undertook a climate-related scenario analysis to assess the resilience of its Duketon operations under a range of plausible climate futures. Two overall climate scenarios were assessed: A high-mitigation / low warming and a low mitigation / higher warming scenario. These were each informed by physical climate, transition and macro-economic scenario inputs.

The analysis draws on different scenario sources for different purposes. Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) modelled data was used to assess location-relevant physical climate variables. International Energy Agency (IEA) scenarios were used to inform energy market, technology cost and carbon pricing assumptions. Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) assumptions were used to inform broader macro-economic, policy and technology context.

The following diagram provides a summary of Regis' climate scenario analysis approach (For further details in this regard see Strategy Section of this report):

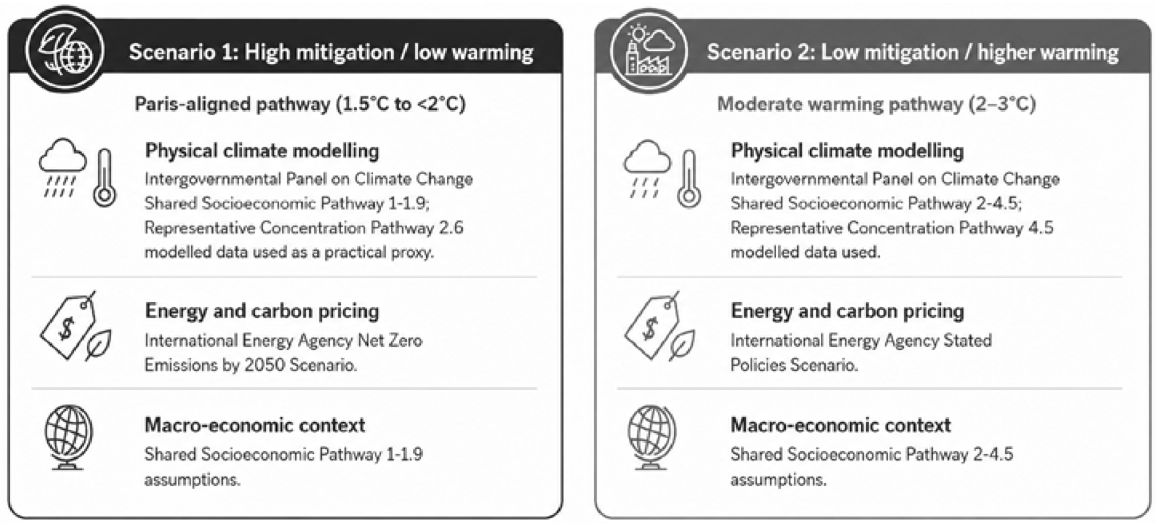


Figure 1: Regis' climate scenario analysis approach[2]

Key assumptions underpinning quantification of anticipated financial effects of identified risks and opportunities include carbon price pathways, production and cost sensitivities to climate variables (including heat thresholds and rainfall intensity), energy input costs, and regulatory trajectories. Financial impacts have been estimated using a combination of modelled cost-per-ounce adjustments and scenario-based operational disruption assumptions, aligned to the Group's enterprise risk management (ERM) consequence framework.

The following table provides a list of key input assumptions used in quantifying impacts related to the risks (Details related to scenario specific assumptions are included in the Strategy Section):

Table 1: Key input assumptions in relation to risk impact quantification

Assumption category	**Assumptions relevant to Regis' scenario analysis**
Scenario structure	Two overall scenarios were considered: 1. High mitigation / low warming and 2. Low mitigation / higher warming.
Physical modelling	RCP-based modelled data was used for physical risk parameters because it provides more granular location-based climate data for the selected variables.
Low-warming physical modelling proxy	SSP1-1.9 was selected as the primary 1.5 °C-aligned scenario[3]. However, RCP 2.6 was used as a proxy for low-warming physical risk modelling, aligned directionally with SSP1-1.9 over the 2025–2040 assessment period.
Physical variables	Temperature increase, extreme heat days, rainfall intensity, heavy precipitation and consecutive dry days were considered.
Water stress	Water stress was assessed using separate water-risk inputs and derived from the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, with baseline and projected water stress considered for Duketon as per scenario analysis boundary (See "Treatment of Tropicana & McPhillamys").
Transition inputs	International Energy Agency (IEA) Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario (NZE) and Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) were used to assess energy, technology and carbon pricing assumptions.

[2] This diagram summarises Regis' scenario framework only. Assumptions are indicative sensitivities and do not represent forecasts or recognised liabilities.
[3] SSP1-1.9 was selected as the primary 1.5 °C-aligned scenario; however, due to limited availability of site-level hazard data, RCP 2.6 is used as a proxy for physical risk analysis, given comparable near-term projections under low-forcing pathways and greater dataset availability. Scenario differences become more material later in the century. SSP1-1.9 is retained for transition assumptions (policy, socio-economics, technology).

Assumption category	Assumptions relevant to Regis' scenario analysis
Macro-economic inputs	The Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) Shared Socio-economic Pathways (SSPs) assumptions were used to inform broader macro-economic and policy context, including domestic energy shifts, regulatory change and technology availability.
Emissions profile	Regis' Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions profile is predominantly Scope 1, with diesel as the key energy source.
Production basis	Carbon price exposure was translated using modelled production levels of up to 300,000 ounces per annum. These production levels are not production guidance and are only relevant to this broad-ranging scenario analysis.
Carbon containment price	The Safeguard cost containment price of $82.68 per Australian Carbon Credit Unit (ACCU) for 2025–26 is supportable as a regulatory reference point.
Secondary market price	The secondary market price assumption is based on the prevailing ACCU market price observed during the reporting period. As ACCU prices fluctuated between approximately $37 and $38, a price of $38 has been applied for the purposes of this analysis.

Currently, the level of measurement uncertainty associated with quantifying the financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities is high due to the nature and the breadth of assumptions, as provided for in the table above. However, transition risks, particularly carbon pricing and energy costs, were prioritised for quantification due to their direct and measurable financial impact, while physical risks were assessed qualitatively given current limitations in reliably estimating financial outcomes. Quantified impacts are provided as indicative ranges and are not forecasts.

Table 2: Key areas of judgements related to Regis' climate reporting

Area of management judgement	Judgement made
Determination of Climate-Related Materiality	The Group applied a structured methodology to identify and assess climate-related risks and opportunities for disclosure under AASB S2. This process considered operational exposure, financial sensitivity, and exposure to regulatory and market changes. Risks and opportunities were identified through a technical assessment and further evaluated using scenario analysis for the Duketon operations. Management assessed the outputs, including potential financial impacts, to determine which risks and opportunities could reasonably be expected to affect the Group's prospects over the short, medium, and long term. Based on this assessment, judgement was applied to identify those matters that are material and reflect the Group's active governance, strategy, and risk management processes.
Operational control boundary	Regis has applied the operational control approach under GHG Protocol to define its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions boundary. This includes operations where Regis has the authority to implement operating policies and excludes activities outside its control.
Selection of climate scenarios	Judgement was applied in selecting climate scenarios that reflect a range of plausible outcomes, including both Paris-aligned and higher emissions pathways, relevant to Regis' geographic concentration and operating profile.

Measurement uncertainty

Measurement uncertainty in this report arises from data gaps, external factors and forward-looking information. This relates to:

Table 3: Measurement uncertainty

Topic	**Description**
GHG emission factors	GHG quantification is unavoidably subject to significant inherent limitations because of incomplete scientific knowledge, the use of estimation methodologies, uncertainties associated with the nature of, and methods used to determine, emissions factors and activity data. Regis applies emissions estimation methods and factors consistent with the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008, as amended, including the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Amendment (2025 Update) Determination 2025. The emission factors applied are for metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, including the greenhouse gases CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O. No biogenic CO_2 emissions are considered in our Scope 1 GHG emissions, while Scope 2 GHG emissions are calculated using a location-based approach.
Business resilience assessment	The assessment of business resilience is inherently uncertain given the complexity and potential severity of climate-related disruptions across operations, supply chains and markets. Regis has used reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date, drawing on scenario analysis, business context, risk management and operational knowledge, to support its assessment of resilience.

1 Governance

Regis recognises that effective governance is critical to overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities that may affect the Group's prospects. Climate governance is integrated within the Group's existing governance framework, supported by established policies, delegated authorities, the Code of Business Conduct and the ERM framework.

1.1 Board-level Climate Governance

1.1.1 Board Structure and Responsibilities

The Board has ultimate responsibility for overseeing the Group's strategy and material risks, including climate-related risks and opportunities. The Risk, Safety, Environmental and Community Committee (RSEC) supports the Board by overseeing the identification, assessment and management of climate-related risks in line with the Group's risk management framework and risk appetite.

The RSEC:

- Reviews the effectiveness of risk identification and management processes, including emerging risks;
- Assesses the adequacy of controls, reporting systems and assurance activities; and
- Recommends updates to the risk management framework and risk appetite where required.

In addition, the Audit Committee supports the Board's oversight of the preparation and integrity of Regis' financial reporting, including climate-related disclosures prepared in accordance with AASB S2.

In performing this role, the Audit Committee:

- Reviews climate-related disclosures included in the Annual Report prior to submission to the Board for approval;
- Assesses the appropriateness of accounting policies and assumptions underpinning the financial statements and climate-related disclosures, including consistency with applicable accounting standards; and
- Reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of accounting, financial and internal control systems, including policies and procedures to assess, monitor, report and manage business risk.

The following shows the climate governance structure within Regis.

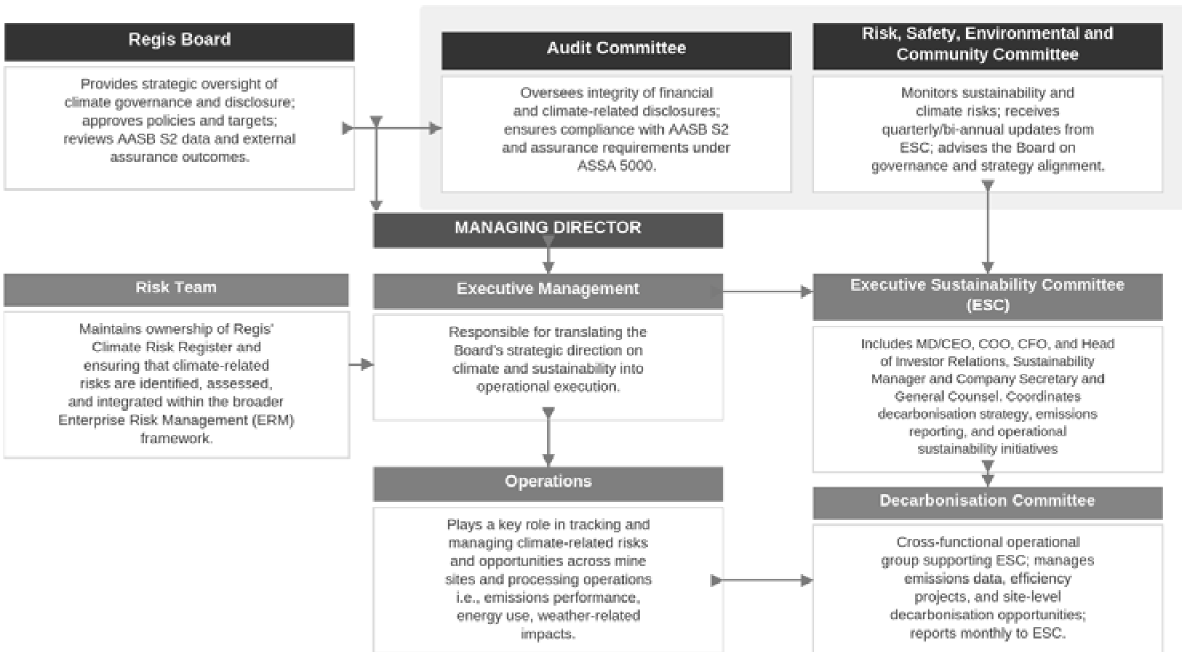


Figure 2 Overview of Regis' climate governance structure

1.1.2 Board Expertise

The Board maintains a formal skills matrix that is reviewed periodically. Regis' directors have appropriate governance, risk management, mining and operational experience relevant to the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities in the context of Regis' business.

Prior to the reporting period, a member of the RSEC attended training on mandatory AASB S2 climate reporting. Further training and upskilling will be undertaken as required as reporting and assurance expectations continue to evolve.

1.1.3 Strategic Oversight and Decision-making

Climate-related matters are reported from management to the RSEC and, where appropriate, to the Board through the quarterly governance cycle. Reporting includes risk assessments, control frameworks and scenario analysis outputs. The RSEC reviews and challenges management's analysis before escalating material matters to the Board. Urgent or significant climate-related matters may be escalated directly to the Board.

During the reporting period, the RSEC met four times, with climate-related matters included as a standing agenda. Key activities include:

- Reviewing climate scenario analysis assumptions and outcomes;
- Approving updates to governance documents, including the RSEC and Board Charters and Climate Policy;
- Overseeing integration of climate risks into the corporate risk register;
- Reviewing decarbonisation pathways and transition planning; and
- Monitoring emissions performance.

1.1.4 Targets and Performance

Regis is committed to compliance with the Safeguard Mechanism, including the applicable annual emissions decline rate of 4.9% for Duketon to FY2030. While Regis is subject to these requirements, it does not currently have a formalised plan to achieve annual reductions at this rate but is actively evaluating options to manage and reduce its Safeguard Mechanism liability.

During the reporting period, the Group assessed additional emissions reduction targets and decarbonisation pathways with support from external advisors. No voluntary target has been adopted at this stage, pending further evaluation of operational and financial implications.

Emissions performance is monitored monthly against regulatory requirements and internal initiatives, with results reported to and reviewed by the RSEC.

1.1.5 Climate-related Remuneration

Climate-related performance is incorporated into Regis' short-term incentive (STI) arrangements of executive Key Management Personnel (KMP). For the reporting period, performance was assessed against maintaining Scope 1 and 2 emissions below 210,000 tCO_2-e at Duketon South Operations. This is short-term executive performance incentive and not a Group-wide target.

Performance is monitored through operational reporting and independently prepared emissions data, with outcomes reviewed by the RSEC and Remuneration, Nomination and Diversity Committee and approved by the Board.

1.2 Management's role in climate-related governance

1.2.1 Management's role

The Executive Sustainability Committee (ESC), formalised in FY2026, provides management-level oversight of climate-related risks, opportunities and reporting. The ESC is responsible for:

- Coordinating decarbonisation initiatives;
- Overseeing climate-related risks management and compliance; and
- Aligning climate strategy with operations, financial planning and reporting.

Climate-related responsibilities are allocated across ESC members based on their functional roles and expertise. These responsibilities include emissions management, regulatory compliance, stakeholder engagement and reporting.

Table 4: Climate-related roles and responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	• Leads and sets the strategic direction for climate-related initiatives, aligning with overall business objectives • Oversees delivery and risk management, ensuring accountability for climate goals and proactive management of climate-related risks
Chief Operating Officer	• Drives operational climate performance, including emissions reduction and environmental management across sites • Ensures integrity of emissions data and reporting, including compliance with regulatory requirements
Chief Financial Officer	• Allocates capital and evaluates financial impacts of climate-related initiatives, ensuring alignment with long-term value creation • Integrates climate-related risks and opportunities into financial planning and reporting processes
Head of Investor Relations	• Leads external communication on climate-related matters • Monitors and communicates investor expectations, ensuring alignment with evolving market and disclosure standards
Sustainability Manager	• Coordinates climate programs, including emissions accounting, forecasting and compliance • Leads climate-related reporting and provides technical advice on climate risks, opportunities and regulatory developments
Company Secretary and General Counsel	• Supports governance and compliance, ensuring ESC activities align with legal and regulatory requirements • Maintains records and documentation of ESC discussions, decisions and actions.

The ESC met seven times during the reporting period. Key matters considered included:
- AASB S2 reporting readiness and compliance;
- Emissions performance and Safeguard Mechanism obligations;
- Decarbonisation pathways and transition planning; and
- Integration of climate-related risks into the corporate risk register.

ESC members provide updates to the RSEC on material climate-related matters.

1.2.2 The Decarbonisation Committee

The Decarbonisation Committee supports the ESC by focusing on the operational delivery of decarbonisation initiatives.

The Committee is responsible for:
- Monitoring emissions and energy performance;
- Tracking Safeguard Mechanism obligations and carbon cost exposure;
- Assessing decarbonisation projects and technologies; and
- Providing input and analysis required by AASB S2 and Safeguard Mechanism obligations.

Activities include both:
- Short-term operational improvements (e.g. fuel optimisation); and
- Longer-term initiatives (e.g. renewable integration and alternative fuels).

The Committee meets monthly and reports to the ESC.

1.2.3 Supporting climate oversight

Climate-related risks are managed through the Group's ERM framework (See Risk Management section). This includes:

- Integration of climate risks into the corporate risk register;
- Assignment of risk ownership; and
- Ongoing monitoring of controls and mitigation measures.

Management maintains systems to support the completeness and reliability of climate-related data, including:

- GHG emissions reporting in accordance with National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (NGER);
- Alignment with AASB S2 disclosure requirements; and
- Engagement with external advisors and assurance providers.

2 Strategy

Regis' strategy focuses on building a profitable and sustainable gold business through safe, disciplined operations that deliver long-term value.

Climate-related considerations are progressively being incorporated into strategic planning, operational decision-making and risk management processes. These considerations reflect the potential for both physical and transition risks to affect operational performance, cost structures, regulatory obligations and capital allocation.

Regis' current approach prioritises practical, commercially disciplined initiatives to support operational resilience, emissions management and long-term business sustainability. This includes identifying and assessing climate-related opportunities such as energy efficiency initiatives, evaluation of lower-emissions energy sources and incorporation of climate considerations into planning processes where appropriate and relevant.

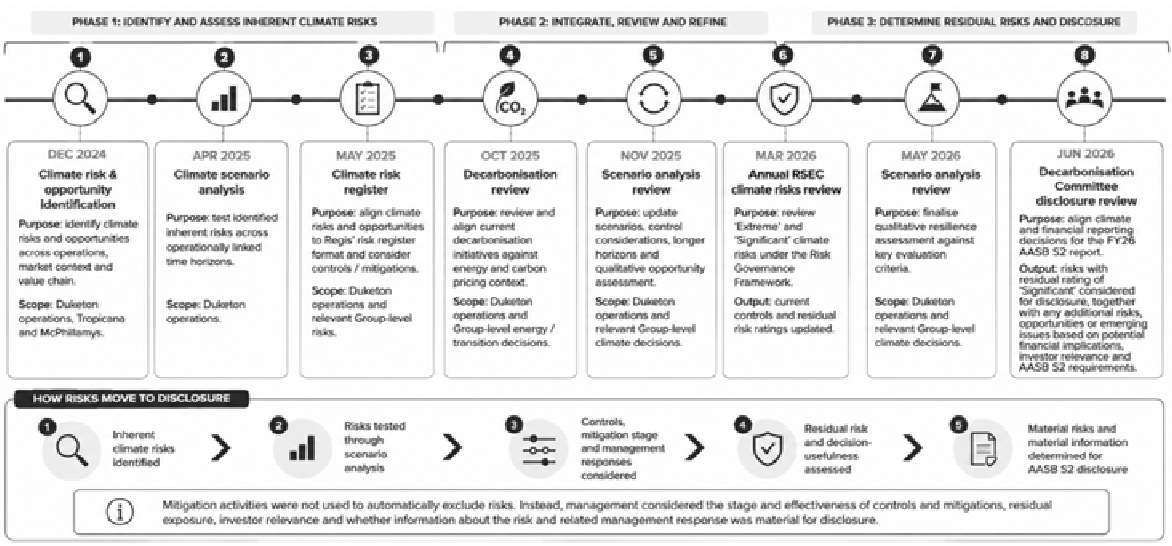
The Group's climate-related strategy will continue to evolve in response to regulatory developments, market conditions and ongoing assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities in terms of financial and operational impacts.

2.1 Climate-related risks and opportunities

Regis has identified climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the Group's prospects over the short, medium and long term. These risks and opportunities have been assessed having regard to Regis' operating environment, asset profile, value chain, strategic planning horizons and exposure to physical and transition-related climate impacts.

Regis has undertaken a structured climate risk assessment and scenario analysis process. The process considered a broad population of climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to Regis' operations, market context and value chain. This included climate hazard screening, modelled climate data, scenario analysis, assessment through Regis' risk register, current controls, mitigation responses, residual exposure, time horizons and relevance to users.

Detailed scenario analysis was focused on the Group's Duketon operations as the Group's primary operating asset and the asset over which Regis has direct operational oversight, access to relevant information, and the ability to manage or respond to climate-related risks and opportunities through its own governance, strategy and risk management processes (also see "Scope of climate risk assessment and scenario analysis").This diagram provides an overview of Regis' climate assessment, scenario analysis and disclosure integration maturation process to date.



Determining priority risks and opportunities for disclosure purposes

Regis distinguishes between:

- the broader population of climate-related risks and opportunities identified through the climate risk assessment process;
- climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect Regis' prospects; and
- the material information disclosed about those risks and opportunities.

Priority climate-related risks and opportunities for disclosure were determined through alignment with the Group's ERM framework. The broader population of identified risks and opportunities was assessed through Regis' risk register, including consideration of likelihood, consequence, current controls, mitigation measures, residual exposure, time horizons and relevance to users.

Climate-related risks with a residual risk rating of ***Significant*** were ***prioritised for disclosure***. Management also considered whether any additional risks, opportunities or emerging matters warranted disclosure based on investor relevance, potential financial implications and alignment with AASB S2 requirements.

For the risks and opportunities selected for disclosure, ***Regis determined the material information to be included in the report***. This includes information about the nature of each risk or opportunity, impacts on the business model and value chain, potential financial impact pathways, relevant time horizons, management responses, mitigation activities and residual risk considerations.

Accordingly, not all climate-related risks identified through the broader assessment process are presented as priority risks in this report. The report focuses on those risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect Regis' prospects and the material information necessary for users to understand Regis' climate-related exposures, management responses and potential financial implications.

Time horizons

Regis assessed climate-related risks and opportunities across three-time horizons:

- *Short-term (1 – 2 years):* representing immediate operational and climatic conditions;
- *Medium-term (3 – 5 years):* aligned to current life-of-mine planning horizons and anticipated near-term policy and market developments; and
- *Long-term (6 – 15 years):* extending beyond current mine plans to assess longer-term climate, energy, regulatory and market dynamics, consistent with the long-term resilience considerations contemplated by AASB S2.

These time horizons were selected to align climate-related assessments with Regis' strategic planning processes, operational planning cycles and asset development considerations, while also enabling assessment of longer-term uncertainties associated with climate change and the energy transition.

The analysis was updated during FY2026 and draws upon technical studies, climate datasets and supporting assessments developed between FY2021 and FY2025. Together, these assessments provide the underlying basis for Regis' current understanding of its climate-related risks, opportunities and resilience considerations.

Summary of priority climate-related risks and opportunities

The risks and opportunities disclosed below represent those *prioritised for disclosure* based on Regis' climate risk assessment, scenario analysis and ERM-aligned prioritisation process.

The assessment identified three principal climate-related themes that may influence the Group's future performance and resilience:

- operational disruption associated with physical climate hazards (flooding and extreme rainfall);
- increasing cost pressures associated with the energy transition; and
- opportunities to improve long-term competitiveness through energy transformation and decarbonisation initiatives.

The following table includes the material information Regis considers necessary for users to understand the nature of the relevant risks and opportunities, their potential effects on the Group's business model and value chain, relevant financial impact pathways, and management's current responses.

Table 5: Regis' priority climate-related risks and opportunities

Priority Climate-Related Risks		Risk Type	Time Horizon	Potential Business Impact	Potential Anticipated Primary Financial Statement Impact	Potential Financial Impact Pathway	Management Response
R1	**Extreme rainfall and flooding**	Physical risk	Long	TSF storage pressure Environmental incidents Temporary mine closure	• Revenue • Operating expenditure • Assets & Liabilities	• Production losses • Remediation costs • Fines and penalties • Asset damage	• Water management • TSF monitoring • Emergency response procedures
R2	**Infrastructure impact from flooding**	Physical risk	Short, Medium, Long	Restricted access to operations and supply chains	• Revenue • Operating expenditure	• Production delays • Increased transport costs • Infrastructure repair expenditure	• Infrastructure management • Contingency planning
R3	**Carbon pricing and regulatory compliance costs**	Transition risk	Medium to Long term	Introduction or expansion of carbon pricing mechanisms, emissions regulations and climate-related compliance requirements may increase operating costs across mining, processing and supply chain activities.	• Operating expenditure • Capital expenditure	• Increased compliance costs • Carbon liabilities • Energy procurement costs and expenditure associated with emissions reduction initiatives • Potential indirect cost increases through suppliers and contractors that may be impacted	• Monitoring regulatory development • Continued SGM compliance to support emissions management initiatives • Energy efficiency projects, where practical and commercially feasible • Decarbonisation planning
R4	**Energy price volatility and fuel tax settings**	Transition risk	Short, Medium and Long term	Reliance on diesel and electricity exposes Regis' operations to fuel and power price volatility, as well as potential changes to fuel taxation, excise and fuel tax credit settings. These factors may increase the effective cost of energy inputs across mining and processing activities.	• Operating expenditure	• Increased fuel and electricity costs • Higher mining and processing costs • Reduced operating margins during periods of elevated energy prices	• Continued energy management initiatives in line with operational context • Continued review and monitoring of renewable energy integration and long-term energy planning
Priority Climate-Related Opportunity		**Opportunity type**	**Time Horizon**	**Potential Business Impact**	**Potential Primary Financial Statement Impact**	**Potential Financial Impact Pathway**	**Management Response**
O1	**Energy transformation and decarbonisation**	Energy source transition	Medium to Long term	Implementation of renewable energy, electrification and operational efficiency initiatives may reduce energy costs, improve energy security and support emissions reduction objectives.	• Operating expenditure • Capital expenditure	• Reduced long-term energy and diesel costs, lower emissions intensity and improved resilience to future carbon and energy market impacts. • May require upfront capital investment to realise benefits.	• Decarbonisation Review • Renewable energy integration projects • Life-of-mine energy planning • Operational efficiency initiatives

2.1.1 Qualitative assessment of climate-related exposure and vulnerability

In assessing climate-related risks and opportunities, Regis considered the extent to which its operations, infrastructure, supply chain and supporting activities may be vulnerable to each priority climate-related risk or opportunity. Exposure assessments are qualitative and reflect management's assessment of the relative extent to which operational assets and business activities may be affected under the assessed climate scenarios, rather than an assessment of asset carrying values or quantified financial impacts.

Exposure ratings provide a qualitative assessment of the relative extent of operational assets and business activities potentially vulnerable to each climate-related risk or opportunity. High exposure indicates that the majority of operational assets and activities may be affected, while Moderate exposure indicates that potential impacts are concentrated within specific assets, locations or operational functions.

The qualitative exposure assessment below relates only to Regis' Duketon operations (see *Scope of climate risk assessment and scenario analysis*). The assessment is qualitative in nature and considers how the identified physical risks, transition risks and climate-related opportunities *may* affect Duketon's operational assets, business activities, infrastructure, value chain dependencies and potential financial impact pathways. The indicative exposure percentages are intended to reflect the breadth of potential exposure within the assessed operational boundary and should not be interpreted as an asset-by-asset valuation, a quantified financial exposure estimate, or an assessment that all assets are equally vulnerable.

Table 6: Regis' climate risk and opportunity exposure assessment

Risk / Opportunity Category	Vulnerable Assets / Business Activities	Indicative exposure	Comment on vulnerability
Physical Risks	Mining operations, processing facilities, TSFs and supporting infrastructure	Approximately 28% of the Group's total assets	Physical risks may affect a significant proportion of operational assets and activities, although the nature and extent of exposure varies by asset type, hazard and existing controls.
Transition Risks	Mining and processing activities dependent on diesel, electricity and emissions-intensive inputs	Approximately 28% of the Group's total assets	Transition risks may affect substantially all operational activities through exposure to energy costs, emissions regulation, carbon pricing, technology transition and supply chain inputs.
Climate-Related Opportunities	Mining and processing activities capable of benefiting from renewable energy integration and efficiency improvements	Approximately 28% of the Group's total assets	Opportunities may be relevant across substantially all operational activities where renewable energy, energy efficiency, electrification or emissions management initiatives can reduce cost exposure or improve operational resilience.

Indicative exposure is presented based on the Duketon assessment boundary. While the identified risks and opportunities may be relevant across up to 100% of assessed operational assets or business activities, the degree of vulnerability will vary by asset type, activity, time horizon and existing mitigation or control measures.

Regis has not yet undertaken a quantitative assessment of the value or percentage of assets and business activities vulnerable to individual climate-related risks and opportunities as part of its Year 1 climate-related disclosure process. The Group's current focus has been on identifying, assessing and integrating climate-related risks and opportunities into operational planning and risk management processes. Regis expects its assessment of climate-related exposure and financial effects to continue to mature as climate-related considerations become further embedded into business planning and decision-making processes.

Further detail on the methodology, assumptions and scenario analysis underpinning this assessment is provided in Section 2.2.

2.2 Business model and value chain

Regis is a pure-play, unhedged Australian gold producer and explorer. The Group generates value through the exploration, extraction, processing and sale of gold into global markets, providing direct exposure to movements in the gold price. The Group's value chain includes upstream inputs such as energy (primarily diesel and electricity), water, consumables, labour and contract services, and downstream exposure to gold markets, investors and capital providers.

The priority climate-related risks and opportunities identified in Section 2.1 manifest across Regis' value chain through four principal pathways: operational resilience, infrastructure and resource dependencies, environmental and social operating context, and market and capital market exposure. Table 7 maps Regis' priority climate-related risks and opportunities across the key areas of the value chain relevant to the Group's Duketon operations. These value chain implications may also affect Regis' business model through operational continuity, productivity, operating costs, capital allocation, resilience investment, regulatory compliance and investor expectations.

Table 7: Mapping Regis' value chain exposure and business model implications

Value Chain Area	Priority Climate-Related Risks / Opportunities	Value chain exposure and potential business model implications
Operations and Infrastructure	• Flooding • Extreme rainfall events	• Potential disruption to mining and processing activities • Reduced productivity and operational efficiency • Increased operating costs associated with disruption, recovery and resilience measures • Potential need for infrastructure resilience upgrades • Impacts to operational continuity
Energy, Water and Supply Chain Dependencies	• Carbon pricing and regulatory compliance costs • Energy price volatility • Energy transformation opportunity • Infrastructure impacts as a result of flooding	• Increased operating expenditure through energy, fuel and compliance cost exposure • Potential capital investment requirements to support energy transition, resilience and efficiency initiatives • Opportunities to reduce exposure to energy price volatility through renewable energy integration and operational efficiency improvements • Potential disruption to key inputs, logistics or supporting infrastructure
Environmental and Social Operating Context	• Flooding • Extreme rainfall events • Infrastructure impacts as a result of flooding	• Increased compliance, rehabilitation, water management or environmental management obligations • Potential changes to operational practices to manage physical climate exposure • Ongoing investment in resilience, monitoring and risk management measures • Potential impacts on community, workforce and stakeholder expectations
Markets, Investors and Capital Providers	• Carbon pricing and regulatory compliance costs • Energy transformation opportunity	• Potential impacts on investor perceptions, access to capital and capital allocation decisions • Increased focus on emissions management, energy transition and climate resilience • Opportunity to strengthen long-term competitiveness through credible energy transformation and emissions management • Potential upside where favourable gold price movements support investment capacity

Regis' financial performance is closely linked to operational continuity, cost competitiveness and exposure to gold market dynamics. The scenario analysis identified that climate-related risks and opportunities are primarily concentrated within the Group's operational activities, energy profile and regional operating environment at Duketon.

Physical risks are principally associated with the resilience of mining, processing and supporting infrastructure, while transition risks are primarily linked to energy consumption, carbon pricing exposure and evolving regulatory and stakeholder expectations. The assessment also identified opportunities associated with energy transformation, operational efficiency improvements and emissions reduction initiatives, which may enhance operational resilience and reduce long-term exposure to transition-related cost pressures.

The concentration of climate-related risks and opportunities within Duketon reflects the scale of assets under Regis' direct operational control and the operation's dependence on energy, water, critical infrastructure and workforce availability. These considerations informed the climate scenario analysis and assessment of potential financial effects described in the following sections.

2.2.1 Scenario selection

Regis undertook climate scenario analysis to assess the resilience of its operations, strategy and business model under two plausible climate futures. The analysis considered a high mitigation / low warming scenario and a lower mitigation / higher warming scenario, informed by external scenario datasets relevant to physical climate risk, energy and carbon pricing, and broader macro-economic conditions[4]. In this regard, the scenario analysis considered both physical and transition-focused pathways relevant to Regis' operating environment.

The approach was designed to provide practical, decision-useful insight into the potential climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to Regis' mining operations over the short, medium and long term.

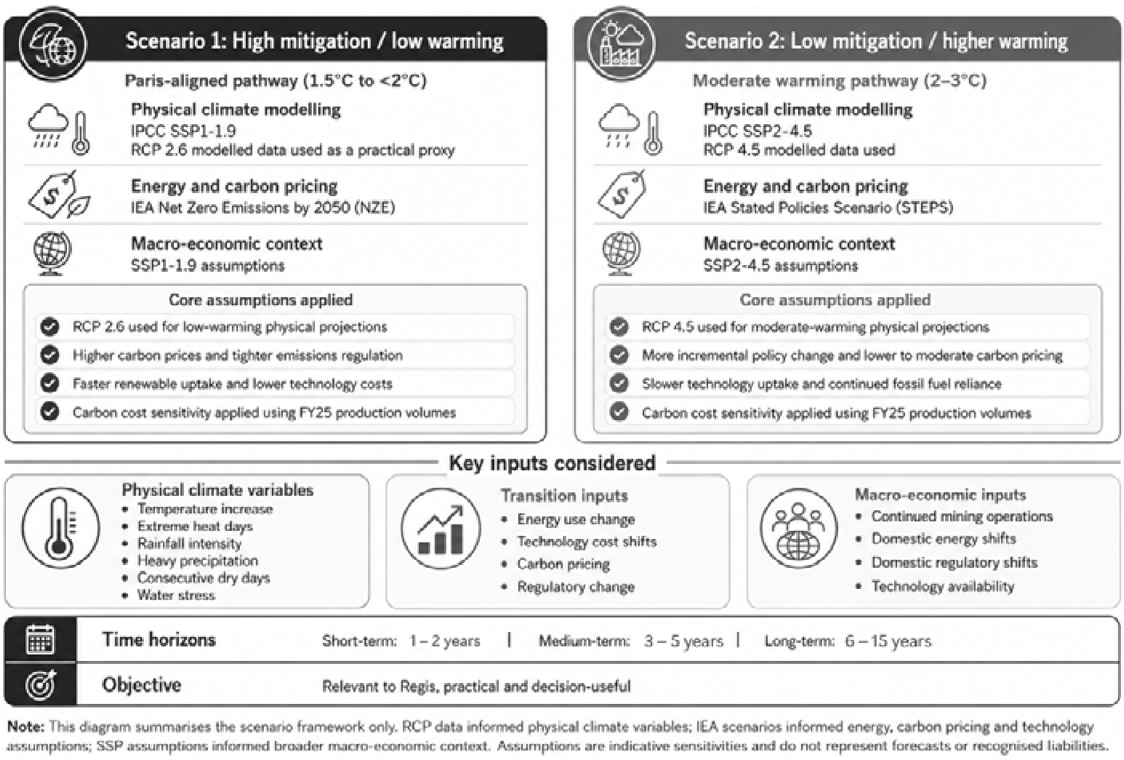


Figure 3: Overview of climate scenarios developed for Regis' climate risk and opportunity analysis

The scenario analysis identified that climate-related risks and opportunities are primarily concentrated within Regis' operational activities, energy profile and regional operating environment. Physical risks are principally associated with operational continuity, workforce exposure and infrastructure resilience, while transition risks are primarily linked to energy consumption, carbon pricing exposure and evolving regulatory requirements.

The assessment also identified opportunities associated with energy transformation, operational efficiency improvements and emissions reduction initiatives. These opportunities may support improved operational resilience and reduce exposure to future transition-related cost pressures.

The concentration of climate-related risks and opportunities within the Duketon operations reflects the scale of assets under Regis' direct operational control and the operation's dependence on energy, critical infrastructure and workforce availability.

2.2.2 Assessment of Potential Financial Effects

Based on the scenario analysis undertaken, transition-related risks are currently assessed as having the most material and readily assessable potential financial effects, particularly through carbon pricing and energy cost exposure.

[4] A detailed overview of specific assumptions related to datapoints in relation to the scenario analysis are provided in the *About this Report* section, see *Table 1: Key input assumptions relation to risk impact quantification*.

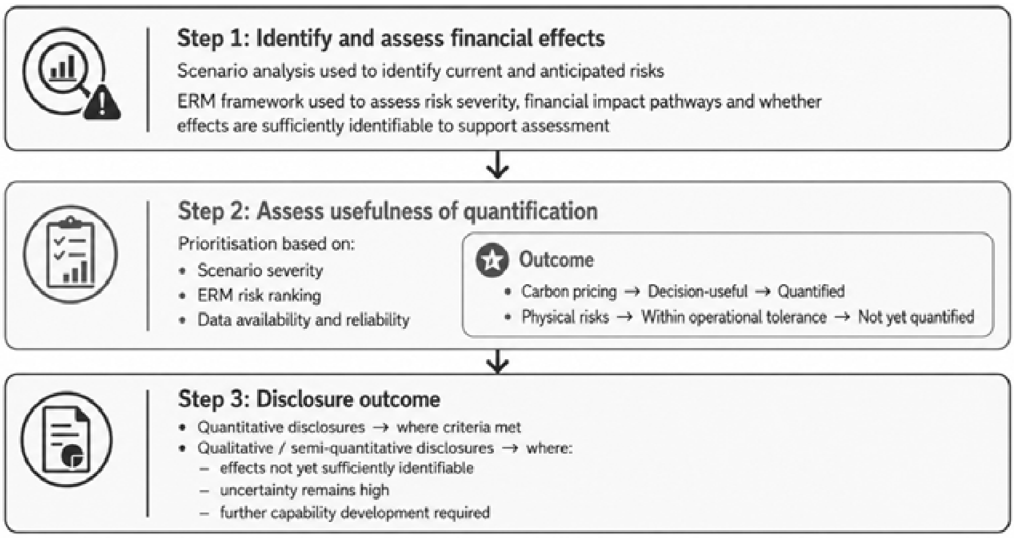


Figure 4: Regis' approach to assessing potential financial effects

Regis considered the potential financial effects associated with identified climate-related risks and opportunities, including impacts on operating expenditure, capital allocation decisions and longer-term business resilience. While climate-related financial effects have been considered qualitatively and through scenario analysis, the Group has not undertaken a comprehensive quantification of the financial effects associated with all identified climate-related risks and opportunities as part of its Year 1 climate-related disclosure process.

Accordingly, the assessment reflects a tiered approach to quantification.

- **Targeted quantification** has been applied where financial effects are sufficiently separable, supported by available data, and where resulting estimates are considered decision-useful.

- **Qualitative or semi-quantitative assessment** has been applied where financial effects are not readily separable, where measurement uncertainty remains high, or where further integration into financial and operational systems is required before robust quantification can be undertaken.

Physical risks are primarily incorporated into the Group’s risk assessment and operational planning processes through qualitative and semi-quantitative analysis. The physical climate modelling undertaken as part of the scenario analysis identified changes across the assessed parameters, including temperature, extreme heat days, rainfall patterns, rainfall intensity and consecutive dry days. Based on the level of change indicated by the modelling over the assessed time horizons, Regis considers that these potential effects are currently within a range that can be managed through existing operational planning, risk management, asset maintenance and site-level management practices.

While these risks have the potential to influence operational continuity, productivity, infrastructure resilience and operating costs, further work is required to translate identified physical climate risk drivers into separately identifiable and decision-useful financial impacts at an asset and portfolio level. At this stage, the financial effects of physical risks are influenced by multiple interdependent variables (including operational responses, maintenance strategies and production planning), which limits the ability to reliably isolate and quantify individual financial impacts. In addition, the level of measurement uncertainty associated with long-term climate projections and asset-level financial translation is currently such that quantitative disclosures would not yet provide decision-useful information.

The scenario analysis identified carbon pricing as the most significant driver of transition-related financial exposure. Based on Regis' current emissions profile and internal carbon pricing assumptions, projected cumulative carbon-related liabilities to 2032 may range from approximately $21 million to $49 million, depending on the carbon price pathway adopted. The lower end of the range reflects current secondary market pricing assumptions used in Safeguard Mechanism monitoring, while the upper end reflects the CER cost containment measure and associated escalation assumptions. The analysis period to 2032 reflects the current life-of-mine planning horizon for the Duketon operations and falls within Regis' long-term climate assessment horizon.

Energy-related costs may also be affected by changes in fuel prices, carbon pricing mechanisms and broader energy transition policies. Scenario analysis indicates that fuel-related operating costs may vary materially across transition pathways, with lower oil demand under higher-transition scenarios potentially reducing fuel price exposure over time, while carbon pricing, policy measures and energy market volatility may increase short- to medium-term operating cost pressures. These impacts may be partially offset over time through energy transformation initiatives, operational efficiency improvements and declining renewable energy costs.

Given the inherent uncertainty associated with long-term climate, policy, technology and market developments, quantified estimates should be interpreted as indicative assessments of potential financial exposure under the scenarios considered rather than forecasts of future financial performance.

For those climate-related risks and opportunities where quantitative information has not been disclosed, Regis has determined that either: (i) the financial effects are not currently separately identifiable; (ii) the level of estimation uncertainty is such that quantitative information would not be decision-useful; or (iii) further capability development and integration into financial processes is required. In these instances, qualitative and, where possible, directional or sensitivity-based information has been provided to support user understanding of potential financial impacts.

The following diagram provides a summary of the transition-related financial effects assessed as part of the scenario analysis.

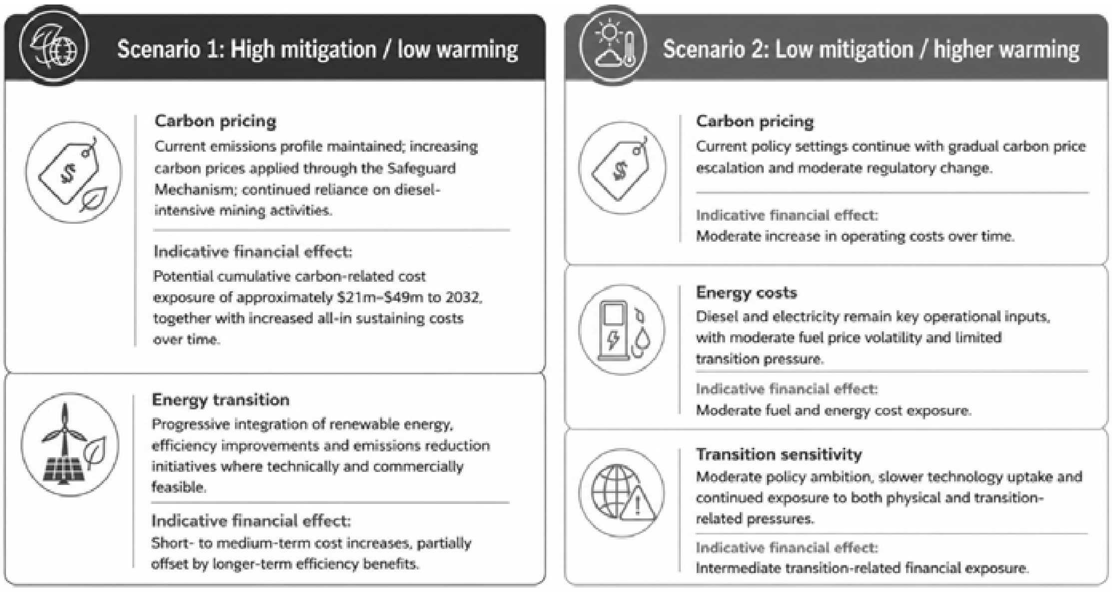


Figure 5: Financial impact pathways assessment [5] [6]

To illustrate the potential sensitivity of transition risk, specifically carbon pricing, to Regis' operating costs, Regis assessed indicative carbon-related liabilities using three carbon price pathways. These estimates are not forecasts and are intended to demonstrate the potential magnitude of transition-related cost exposure under different carbon pricing assumptions.

[5] This diagram summarises indicative scenario-based financial impact pathways and should be read together with the accompanying narrative as well as *Table 1: Key input assumptions in relation to risk impact quantification*.

[6] The carbon liability range reflects indicative sensitivity analysis based on current emissions profiles and internal carbon pricing assumptions to the current Duketon life-of-mine planning horizon (2032).

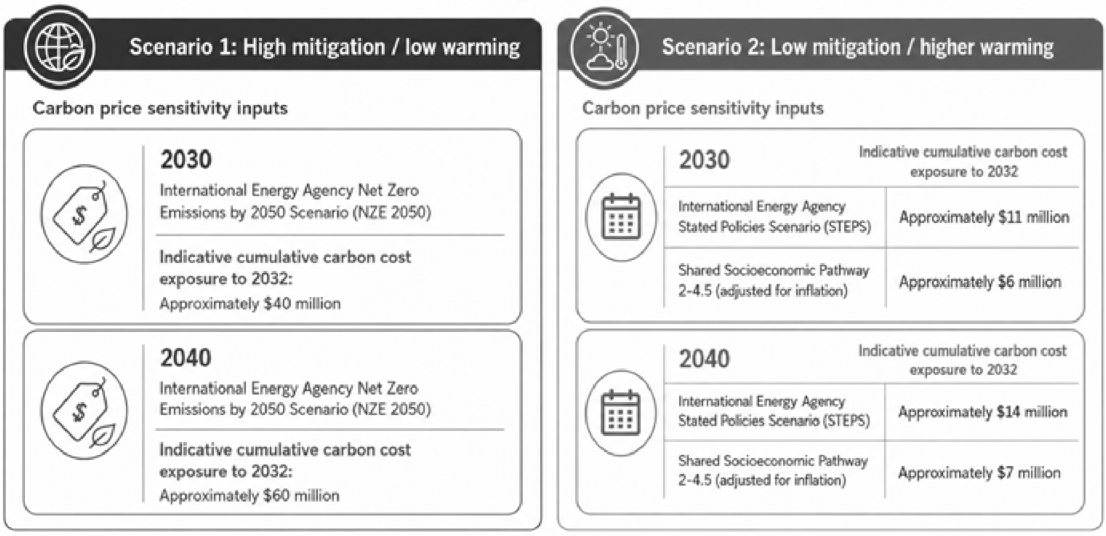


Figure 6: Indicative cumulative carbon cost exposure to 2032[7]

In addition to the external scenario-based carbon price sensitivities presented above, Regis has considered Australian carbon market reference points to support internal planning and sensitivity analysis. This includes consideration of the prevailing CER secondary market price pathway and the Safeguard Mechanism cost containment price pathway. These reference points provide a practical indication of potential carbon cost exposure under current Australian market and regulatory settings, while recognising that actual future costs will depend on emissions performance, production levels, carbon market conditions and future policy settings.

Based on these reference points, indicative cumulative carbon cost exposure to 2032 is estimated at approximately $21 million under the CER secondary market price pathway and approximately $49 million under the CER containment price pathway. These amounts are indicative sensitivities only and do not represent recognised liabilities, provisions or forecasts.

2.3 Strategy and decision-making

Regis' current strategic response focuses on practical and commercially feasible initiatives designed to manage both physical and transition climate-related risks while supporting operational performance and safeguard mechanism obligations. This includes ongoing emissions modelling across current operations and assets under assessment, incorporating life-of-mine diesel consumption, electricity demand and ACCU pricing assumptions into planning and budgeting processes.

Key actions include:

- Incorporating emissions and carbon pricing assumptions into planning and budgeting processes;
- Reducing diesel consumption and assessing alternative energy sources, including liquefied natural gas and renewables;
- Improving operational efficiency and energy use where relevant and commercially feasible;
- Strengthening operational resilience through water management, rehabilitation and environmental controls; and
- Engaging suppliers on lower-emissions technologies where technology is operational and financially viable.
-

Climate-related considerations are supported through existing governance structures, including the Decarbonisation Committee.

Regis remains committed to progressively reducing operational emissions intensity. In this regard, climate-related financial considerations are incorporated into business planning through Safeguard Mechanism modelling across the Duketon operations, and modelling carbon price exposure into operational and financial decision-making.

Climate-related considerations are expected to continue evolving alongside mine life planning, operational development, technology maturity and broader market and regulatory developments. At the reporting date, Regis had not established a dedicated climate-related investment fund or standalone climate-specific resourcing function,

[7] The indicative liabilities represent scenario-based estimates derived from current emissions profiles and carbon pricing assumptions. The estimates are intended to illustrate potential transition-related cost exposure and should not be interpreted as forecasts of future liabilities or financial performance.

with climate-related activities continuing to be managed through existing operational, technical and governance teams and processes.

2.4 Financial position, financial performance and cash flows

Regis assessed the financial impacts of climate-related risks (See *Section 2.2.2 Assessment of Potential Financial Effects*) as part of financial planning. During the reporting period, Duketon remained subject to the Australian Safeguard Mechanism framework, requiring ongoing monitoring of operational emissions relative to facility baselines and consideration of potential ACCU procurement requirements. Regis continues to model emissions exposure, fuel consumption, carbon pricing and ACCU pricing assumptions across current operations and assets under assessment as part of operational planning and budgeting processes.

At the reporting date, Regis had not identified any material climate-related impacts requiring adjustment to the carrying value of assets or liabilities within the next reporting period. No material changes to asset useful lives, impairment assumptions, rehabilitation provisions or asset valuations were identified as a result of climate-related matters during the reporting period.

Regis recognises that physical climate-related risks may affect financial performance and cash flows through potential impacts on operational continuity, productivity, asset maintenance, infrastructure resilience and operating costs. Based on the scenario analysis undertaken, the modelled changes across the assessed physical climate parameters are currently considered to be within a range that can be managed through existing operational planning, risk management and site-level practices.

Regis continues to assess potential future impacts associated with climate-related risks, including future fuel and energy cost exposure (*see Figure 5 and Figure 6*), evolving regulatory requirements and potential decarbonisation pathways. Climate-related initiatives are expected to be evaluated and funded through Regis' existing capital allocation and investment approval processes, consistent with the assessment of other operational and strategic investment opportunities and will be informed by technology availability, applicability and commercial viability.

Regis’ consideration of transition-related financial impacts is further supported by its existing operational planning processes. As reflected in the Duketon’s strategic plan, Safeguard Mechanism modelling and potential carbon pricing impacts, are incorporated across current business assets and those under assessment. This modelling considers emissions profiles, production assumptions and carbon pricing exposures, and informs planning related to future operating costs, compliance obligations and potential carbon-related liabilities.

At the reporting date, no material climate-related capital investments, divestments or funding changes had been approved or committed.

2.5 Climate resilience

Regis assessed the climate resilience of its strategy and business model through qualitative climate scenario analysis conducted across its Duketon operations, with the analysis updated during the reporting period. The assessment considered both physical and transition climate-related risks across short-, medium- and long-term time horizons using a suite of internationally recognised climate and energy transition scenarios aligned with AASB S2 requirements.

The resilience assessment was undertaken as part of Regis' climate scenario analysis and considered the extent to which the Company's business model, strategy and operations are able to withstand and adapt to the priority climate-related risks and opportunities identified across the assessed scenarios. The assessment incorporated both physical and transition-related climate pathways and considered resilience across short-, medium- and long-term time horizons.

A qualitative, criteria-based approach was applied, reflecting the primary drivers of climate-related exposure identified through the scenario analysis, including carbon pricing and regulatory compliance costs, energy price volatility, energy transformation opportunities, and physical climate risks associated with flooding and extreme rainfall. The assessment considered Regis' current operational profile, risk management processes, strategic planning activities and identified transition pathways.

Resilience outcomes were assessed in the context of how climate-related risks and opportunities may evolve over time. The assessment found that resilience is generally supported in the short to medium term by existing operational controls, risk management processes and compliance arrangements.

However, resilience becomes increasingly influenced over the longer term by exposure to carbon pricing, energy transition requirements and climate variability, particularly under higher ambition transition scenarios. Accordingly, the assessment considered both current resilience and the extent to which future resilience is dependent on the successful implementation of decarbonisation, operational efficiency and energy transition initiatives.

Table 8: Regis' qualitative resilience assessment

Resilience Criteria	Link to Priority Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities	Link to Duketon Planning	Resilience Assessment Outcome
Energy transition preparedness	R3, R4	Carbon efficiency initiatives, Safeguard Mechanism compliance and emissions reduction planning	**Short term:** Moderate resilience supported by existing compliance processes. **Medium to long term:** Resilience increasingly dependent on diversification away from diesel-based energy and implementation of decarbonisation initiatives under higher-transition scenarios.
Exposure to carbon pricing and policy change	R3	Safeguard Mechanism compliance, emissions monitoring and climate risk management commitments	**Short term:** Moderate resilience with established compliance processes. **Medium to long term:** Increasing exposure to carbon price escalation under NZE-type scenarios, with resilience dependent on emissions reduction progress.
Operational resilience to physical climate hazards	R1, R2	Environmental management, water management, emergency response and operational risk management processes	**Short term:** Moderate resilience supported by existing operational controls. **Long term:** Increasing climate variability may place additional pressure on operational continuity, infrastructure performance and productivity.
Cost structure adaptability	R3, R4	Cost management, productivity improvement and operational efficiency initiatives	**Short term:** Moderate resilience through operational optimisation. **Medium to long term:** Exposure remains sensitive to fuel, energy and carbon cost increases under higher-transition scenarios.
Strategic integration and decision-making	All	Climate risk assessment, scenario analysis, business planning and sustainability objectives	**Current state:** Moderate resilience. Climate-related considerations are increasingly incorporated into planning processes, with resilience expected to improve as integration into capital allocation and investment decisions matures.
Ability to capture climate-related opportunities	O1	Assessment of renewable energy integration, operational efficiency initiatives and emerging technologies	**Short term:** Opportunities identified but not yet implemented at scale. **Medium to long term:** Resilience may improve through successful deployment of energy transition and efficiency initiatives, subject to commercial feasibility and capital allocation priorities.

Overall, Regis' business model demonstrates moderate resilience across the short to medium term under the selected scenarios. The assessment indicates that existing operational controls, environmental management practices and risk management processes provide a foundation for managing identified physical climate risks.

Transition-related risks, particularly carbon pricing and energy cost exposure, represent the most significant drivers of potential financial impacts. The assessment also identified opportunities to enhance resilience over time through energy transformation initiatives, operational efficiency improvements and continued integration of climate-related considerations into strategic planning and investment decision-making processes.

3 Risk Management

Regis maintains a comprehensive risk management framework to support effective identification, assessment, prioritising and monitoring of risks across its business activities. The Board is responsible for overseeing and approving the Group's risk management framework and associated policies, including oversight of material climate risks. Regis' risk appetite is operationalised through structured governance processes, defined accountability across management functions and the application of consistent risk assessment methodologies and controls across the Group's operations.

3.1 Identification of climate-related risks and opportunities

Risk and opportunity identification is the key mechanism for understanding internal and external factors that might impact Regis' business. Regis has been reporting on climate risks as part of its voluntary sustainability report for a number of years. It had already identified and reported on several climate risks in alignment with the TCFD. To formalise and strengthen the climate risk management process and better align to the AASB S2 standard, Regis engaged a third-party consultant in FY2025, to review its climate risk identification and assessment process and confirm the relevant physical and transition risks that could reasonably be expected to impact its business.

A structured process was followed to identify climate-related risks and opportunities across Regis' operations, value chain and broader network. The climate risks were identified using a combination of:

- Climate hazard screening and regional analysis, leveraging the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) and Bureau of Meteorology (BOM) developed climate projections to determine acute and chronic hazards relevant to key operational regions.
- Energy and GHG emissions profiling, including analysis of energy sources to identify transition risks associated with carbon pricing, regulatory change and technological shifts.
- Sector specific frameworks such as the ICMM-based frameworks to appropriately categorise risk and ensure all aspects of operations are considered.

The risk identification process was also supplemented by internal operational insights through risk workshops as Regis' corporate risks already included climate-related risks and wider sector research. The risks identified were then used as an input into the scenario analysis process.

The scenario analysis was then leveraged to identify opportunities as areas where climate change may present value creation potential rather than just risk exposure. The process aimed to highlight under each of the scenarios considered where climate change and the transition to a low carbon economy may present potential areas of strategic value or operational improvement.

3.2 Assessment and prioritisation

The climate risks identified are assessed using qualitative and evolving quantitative approaches. Regis' ERM is leveraged to assess the risks in line with the overarching corporate risk matrix. The consequence and likelihood ratings are applied to each risk based on expected climate projections and operational exposure. The financial and operational impact of climate events, including production disruption, potential increase in operating costs, asset damage and workforce impacts are considered.
The risk rating applied, which is representative of the Group's risk appetite, is used to prioritise risks for management as well as for escalation to the RSEC, Audit Committee and the Board, as required.

Opportunities were evaluated using two key criteria: impact and feasibility. Impact reflects the potential financial and strategic significance of an opportunity; including its capacity to reduce costs, unlock new revenue streams, enhance resilience, or strengthen access to capital. Feasibility reflects the readiness and practicality of implementation within Regis' operational and technological context, considering current capabilities, policy direction, and market conditions. Impact was rated in terms of potential financial consequence of the opportunity in line with Regis' ERM and feasibility was rated in terms of likelihood of its realisation within the context of Regis' operational and strategic environment.

3.3 Management of climate-related risks and opportunities

Climate risks that are identified as having an important impact on Regis' business and operations are appropriately escalated to the Corporate Risk Register. These risks are then managed through the overarching risk management process through a combination of operational, strategic and emerging risk mitigation activities, including operational controls and adaptation measures, regulatory compliance processes and appropriate risk monitoring and mitigation planning in line with the ERM framework.

The processes are continuing to evolve, with a focus on enhancing the consistency and reliability of financial quantification and further embedding scenario analysis into strategic decision-making.

4 Metrics and Targets

4.1 Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions

Regis measures, monitors and reports GHG emissions across its operating sites and facilities and consolidates emissions data at the Group level in accordance with its organisational boundary and applicable reporting methodologies.

The Group's gross Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting period are presented below.

Table 9: Regis' Scope 1 & 2 emissions

Scope	FY2026 (tCO_2-e)
Scope 1 emissions	230,659
Scope 2 emissions (location-based)	59
Total	230,718

Regis holds a 30% interest in the Tropicana Joint Venture, with the remaining 70% owned and operated by Anglo Gold Ashanti Australia Limited. As Regis does not have operational control over the Tropicana operations, emissions associated with Tropicana fall outside the Group's operational control reporting boundary and are therefore excluded from Regis' reported Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

4.1.1 Approach to measuring and reporting GHG emissions

Regis measures and reports GHG emissions in accordance with the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (NGER Act), associated regulations and the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination (NGER Determination). Disclosure of climate-related GHG metrics occurs in accordance with AASB S2 standard for Scope 1 and Scope 2 during the reporting period and takes the following relief where applicable, given the resourcing required to meet new disclosure requirements:

a. Jurisdictional relief (permitted under B24 and B25 of AASB S2) as an existing NGER reporter to follow NGER measurement requirements; and
b. Temporary relief, where Scope 3 emissions are not required to be disclosed for FY2026.

The Group applies an operational control approach when determining the reporting boundary for all emissions reporting and has adopted the transitional relief provided under AASB S2 paragraph C3, which provides an exemption from disclosing comparative information in the first annual reporting period in which it applies AASB S2.

Under this approach, Regis accounts for 100% of Scope 1 and 2 emissions from facilities and activities where Regis and its controlled subsidiaries have the authority to introduce and implement operating, health and safety, and environmental policies. This approach aligns with the requirements of the NGER scheme, under which Regis is an existing NGER reporter with a Safeguard Mechanism facility.

Within the operational control boundary, Regis identifies and assesses GHG emission sources across its facilities and operational activities.

Scope 1 emissions
Scope 1 emissions represent direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by Regis. Key Scope 1 emission sources include:

- Diesel combustion for transport and stationary energy use;
- Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) combustion;
- Fuel combustion associated with electricity generation;
- Combustion of oils and greases; and
- Fuel use associated with mining and processing activities.

Regis applies Method 1 of the NGER Determination to calculate emissions, except for combustion of fuel by post-2004 registered transport vehicles, where Method 2 is applied for the calculation of methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions.

Emissions from contractors are included where those activities occur within Regis' operational control boundary. Contractor emissions data is incorporated using direct activity data where available, or estimation methodologies based on operational activity inputs and reasonable assumptions.

Scope 2 emissions

Scope 2 emissions represent indirect emissions associated with generation of purchased energy consumed by Regis' operations. Scope 2 emissions include:

- Electricity purchased from the grid

Regis reports Scope 2 emissions using the location-based approach. During the reporting period, Regis did not enter into any power purchase agreements or market-based renewable electricity arrangements.

Data sources and assumptions

Regis prioritises the use of primary activity data sourced from fuel invoices, utility invoices, fuel bowser records, meter readings and operational logs to support emissions calculations. Where primary activity data is not available, estimates are made using reasonable and supportable assumptions and operational inputs, including:

- Estimating electricity generation for unmetered generators based on fuel consumption and assumed efficiency;
- Estimating contractor fuel usage where detailed activity data is not available;
- Reconciliation of diesel usage records to identify and account for unrecorded consumption; and
- Classification of fuel usage between transport, stationary energy and electricity generation categories based on operational records.

Emission factors applied in the calculation of GHG emissions are sourced from the NGER Measurement Determination 2008, as prescribed under the NGER Scheme.

Exclusions

Regis assessed potential emission sources across its operations and excluded certain sources from reported GHG emissions where they were outside NGER applicability requirements, below reporting threshold or subject to specific regulatory guidance.

Table 10: Regis' Emissions Exclusions

Excluded emissions sources	Justification
HFCs from air conditioning and refrigeration	Excluded as refrigeration and air conditioning activities are not primary activities of Regis' facilities under the NGER Determination. In addition, no individual unit exceeded the 100kg reporting threshold for hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).
Wastewater treatment plants	Excluded as wastewater treatment is not a primary activity of Regis' facilities under the NGER Determination.
Decomposition of waste	Excluded as estimated emissions from waste decomposition were below the 10kt CO_2-e reporting threshold during the reporting period.
Blended fuels	Excluded in accordance with Clean Energy Regulator guidance issued in FY2020 relating to diesel contained within pre-mixed explosives.

4.1.2 Changes in measurement approach

Regis has reported GHG emissions under the NGER Scheme in prior reporting periods. During the reporting period, there were no material changes to the GHG calculation methodologies, organisational boundary or measurement approaches applied compared to prior year reporting.

4.2 Exposure and Alignment to and with Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

Based on the climate risk assessment completed, Regis' exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities is concentrated around Duketon mine site and operations. Refer to Section 2.1 for details.

4.3 Capital Deployment

During the reporting period, Regis incurred expenditure relating to emissions reduction and operational efficiency initiatives. The associated costs were not material to the Group for separate quantitative disclosure.

4.4 Internal Carbon Prices

Regis estimates its current and future Safeguard Mechanism obligations using Life of Mine production assumptions, forecast fuel consumption and projected power generation requirements across Duketon operations.

To support financial planning and assessment of potential future compliance exposure, Regis applies an internal carbon price assumption of $82.68 per tCO_2-e[8], which is a conservative view of potential future ACCU market pricing. This internal carbon price is used to estimate the potential cost of meeting Safeguard Mechanism obligations over the life of mine, including scenarios where ACCUs may be required.

4.5 Climate-related Remuneration Performance Measure

During the reporting period, climate-related performance was incorporated into the STI arrangements for executive KMP. The relevant KPI was based on maintaining Scope 1 and 2 emissions below 210,000 tCO_2-e at Duketon South Operations.

Performance outcomes are assessed using verified emissions data and form part of the overall remuneration determination process, consistent with governance oversight described in Section 1.1.5.
During the reporting period, 0.6% of total remuneration for executive KMP was linked to climate-related performance.

4.6 Climate-related Regulatory Obligation

4.6.1 Regis' Safeguard Mechanism Obligation

Regis is committed to complying with the Australian Government's Safeguard Mechanism (SGM) requirements through FY2030. The SGM applies to the Duketon South facility and requires compliance with annually determined emissions baselines established under the legislative framework.

Regis has not established any separate voluntary emissions reduction or net-zero targets at the reporting date. Future decarbonisation pathways will need to be informed by feasible and available technology, commercial viability and an enabling regulatory environment.

However, Regis appreciates that compliance with the SGM, under AASB S2, is considered a target. As such, the following table provides an overview of Regis' SGM obligation.

Table 11: Regis' Safeguard Mechanism Obligation

Item	Disclosure
Target / obligation	Australian Government Safeguard Mechanism
Objective	To comply with facility-specific emissions baselines established under the Safeguard Mechanism and manage covered Scope 1 GHG emissions in line with regulatory requirements through FY2030.
Nature of target	Regulatory net emissions compliance obligation. Compliance may be achieved through operational emissions reductions and/or the use of eligible compliance instruments under the Safeguard Mechanism framework.
Scope	Duketon South facility under the operational control of Regis.
Period	FY24 to FY30. Pursuant to SGM legislative framework.
Baseline	Facility baselines are determined under the Safeguard Mechanism legislative framework and vary annually based on production-adjusted settings, emissions intensity parameters and scheme-specific provisions.
Milestones and interim targets	Compliance with the applicable annual Safeguard Mechanism baseline through FY2030. Current scheme settings include a default annual baseline decline rate of 4.9% to FY2030, subject to production-adjustment and scheme-specific provisions.
Target type: absolute or intensity	Facility-level net Scope 1 emissions baseline expressed as an absolute tCO_2-e amount, subject to production-adjustment and scheme-specific settings.
Gases covered	Covered Scope 1 GHG emissions reported under the NGER framework and expressed as tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.
Alignment with jurisdictional commitment	The Safeguard Mechanism is part of the Australian Government's policy framework to reduce emissions from large industrial facilities and support Australia's national emissions reduction commitments.

[8] This internal carbon price was not applied for the scenario analysis risk impact assessment; it was separately determined by management and used to inform future decision making.

Validation	The obligation is established under Australian Government regulation and is not a voluntary Regis-set target subject to separate third-party validation. Emissions data used for compliance is reported under the NGER framework and subject to applicable regulatory requirements.
Metrics for monitoring progress	Annual covered Scope 1 GHG emissions; applicable Safeguard Mechanism baseline; compliance position against baseline; and Safeguard Mechanism Credits (SMCs) and ACCUs acquired, held or surrendered.
Review process	Emissions performance is monitored through monthly reporting and reviewed by Management and Committees, including the Decarbonisation Committee, ESC and RSEC. The Board reviews climate-related risks, opportunities and performance, including compliance with climate-related regulatory obligations.
Progress during FY26	In FY2026, Regis' covered emissions exceeded the applicable Safeguard Mechanism baseline for Duketon South. Regis expects to meet its compliance obligation using SMCs held by the Group, an eligible compliance instrument.
Initiatives	During the reporting period, Regis progressed several operational initiatives at the Duketon South operations, including: • Trialling a hybrid loader; • Reviewing the potential use of battery-powered road trains; and • Updating the configuration of underground power generation infrastructure to support operational efficiency improvements.
Verification / certification of carbon credits	Any SMCs or ACCUs used for compliance are issued and administered in accordance with Australian Safeguard Mechanism and carbon crediting legislation.
Reliance on carbon credits and planned use	Regis continues to evaluate operational abatement opportunities where technology is available and commercially viable. However, eligible compliance instruments may be required from time to time to maintain compliance with the Safeguard Mechanism framework.

Regis has not set a voluntary decarbonisation target and has not adopted a formal transition plan at the reporting date. Regis continues to assess decarbonisation opportunities and requirements, having regard to its operational context, regulatory obligations and market expectations. Future decarbonisation pathways will need to be informed by feasible and available technology, commercial viability, operational requirements and an enabling regulatory environment.

5 Events after the reporting period

No transactions, other events or conditions have arisen since 30 June 2026 that need to be disclosed in this report.

6 Statement of Compliance

This report has been prepared in accordance with AASB S2 *Climate-related Disclosures* (AASB S2) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001.

7 Directors' Declaration

In the opinion of the directors:

The entity has taken all reasonable steps to ensure that the climate statements and notes of the Group are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a. giving a true and fair view of the Group's climate-related financial disclosures as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
b. complying with Australian Accounting Standard AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of directors.

On behalf of the directors,

____

Jim Beyer
Director
20 August 2026

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Regis Resources Limited

Report on specified Sustainability Disclosures of Regis Resources Limited presented in the Sustainability Report titled "Climate Report" prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001

Review Conclusion on specified Sustainability Disclosures as required under the Corporations Act 2001

We have conducted a review of the following specified Sustainability Disclosures presented in the Sustainability Report of Regis Resources Limited titled Regis Resources Limited Climate Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 in accordance with Australian Standards on Sustainability Assurance (ASSA) 5010 *Timeline for Audits and Reviews of Information in Sustainability Reports under the Corporations Act 2001* issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AUASB).

Specified Sustainability Disclosures	***Reporting requirement of Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures (AASB S2) (including related general disclosures required by Appendix D) (the Criteria)***	***Locations in Sustainability Report***
Governance disclosures	*Paragraph 6*	*Section 1 "Governance", pages 140 to 143*
Strategy (risk and opportunities) disclosures	*Subparagraphs 9(a), 10(a) and 10(b)*	*Section 2 "Strategy"* *subsection 2.1 "Climate-related risks and opportunities", pages 143 to 145*
Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions	*Subparagraphs 29(a)(i)(1) to (2) and 29 (a)(ii) to (v)*	*Section 4 "Metrics and Targets"* *subsection 4.1 "Scope 1 and 2 GHG Emissions", pages 155-156*
Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions		

KPMG

The requirements of AASB S2 identified in the table above form the Criteria relevant to the specified Sustainability Disclosures and apply under Division 1 of Part 2M.3 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (the Act).

We have not become aware of any matter in the course of our review that makes us believe that the specified Sustainability Disclosures specified in the table above do not comply with Division 1 of Part 2M.3 of the Corporations Act 2001.

Basis for Conclusion

Our review has been conducted in accordance with ASSA 5000 *General Requirements for Sustainability Assurance Engagements* issued by the AUASB. Our review includes obtaining limited assurance about whether the specified Sustainability Disclosures are free from material misstatement.

In applying the relevant Criteria, we note that subsection 296C(1) of the Act includes a requirement to comply with AASB S2.

Our conclusion is based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained in accordance with ASSA 5000. The procedures in a review vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, an audit. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an audit been performed. See the "Summary of the Work Performed" section of our report.

Our responsibilities under ASSA 5000 are further described in the "Our responsibilities" section of our report.

We comply with the independence and other ethical requirements of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited related to sustainability assurance engagements.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the Act, which has been given to the Directors of Regis Resources Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the Directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Our firm applies Auditing Standard ASQM1 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, issued by the AUASB. This standard requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

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

Other Information

The Directors of Regis Resources Limited are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the financial and non-financial information included in Regis Resources Limited's Annual Report, but does not include the specified Sustainability Disclosures and our review report thereon.

Our conclusion on the specified Sustainability Disclosures does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of conclusion thereon, with the exception of the Financial Report and our respective audit reports.

KPMG

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

Responsibilities for the specified Sustainability Disclosures

The Directors of Regis Resources Limited are responsible for:

- The preparation of the specified Sustainability Disclosures in accordance with the Act; and
- Designing, implementing and maintaining a system of internal control that it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of specified Sustainability Disclosures in accordance with the Act that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Inherent Limitations

Inherent limitations exist in all assurance engagements due to the selective testing of the information being examined. It is therefore possible that fraud, error or material misstatement in the specified Sustainability Disclosures may occur and not be detected. Non-financial data may be subject to more inherent limitations than financial data, given both its nature and the methods used for determining, calculating, and estimating such data. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary. The absence of a significant body of established practice on which to draw to evaluate and measure non-financial information allows for different, but acceptable, evaluation and measurement techniques that can affect comparability between entities and over time.

For climate risks and opportunities, there is inherent uncertainty as a result of using assumptions about future events and management's actions that may not occur.

Greenhouse gas quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty due to the nature of the information and the uncertainties inherent in: (i) the methods used for determining or estimating the appropriate amounts, (ii) information used to determine emission factors and (iii) the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

Auditor's Responsibilities

Our objectives are to plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether the specified Sustainability Disclosures are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a review report that includes our conclusion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of the specified Sustainability Disclosures.

As part of a review in accordance with ASSA 5000, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement. We also:

- Perform risk assessment procedures, including obtaining an understanding of internal controls relevant to the engagement to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, at the disclosure level but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

KPMG

- Design and perform procedures responsive to the assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Summary of the Work Performed

A review is a limited assurance engagement and involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the specified Sustainability Disclosures. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional judgement, including the assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level, whether due to fraud or error. In conducting our review, we:

- Enquire with relevant Regis Resources Limited personnel to obtain an understanding over the internal controls, governance structure and reporting processes of the specified Sustainability Disclosures;
- Review relevant documentation including the calculation spreadsheets, basis of preparation, policies, reporting procedures, methodologies and other supporting records underlying the specified Sustainability Disclosures;
- Assess the application of the Criteria in respect of the specified Sustainability Disclosures;
- Test the specified Sustainability Disclosures to source documentation on a sample basis;
- Test the mathematical accuracy of a sample of calculations underlying the specified Sustainability Disclosures;
- Assess emission factor sources and re-perform a sample of emission factor calculations used in the specified Sustainability Disclosures;
- Reconcile the specified Sustainability Disclosures to underlying data sources on a sample basis; and
- Review the Sustainability Report in its entirety to ensure it is consistent with our overall knowledge of Regis Resources Limited and our observation of its operations.

KPMG.

KPMG

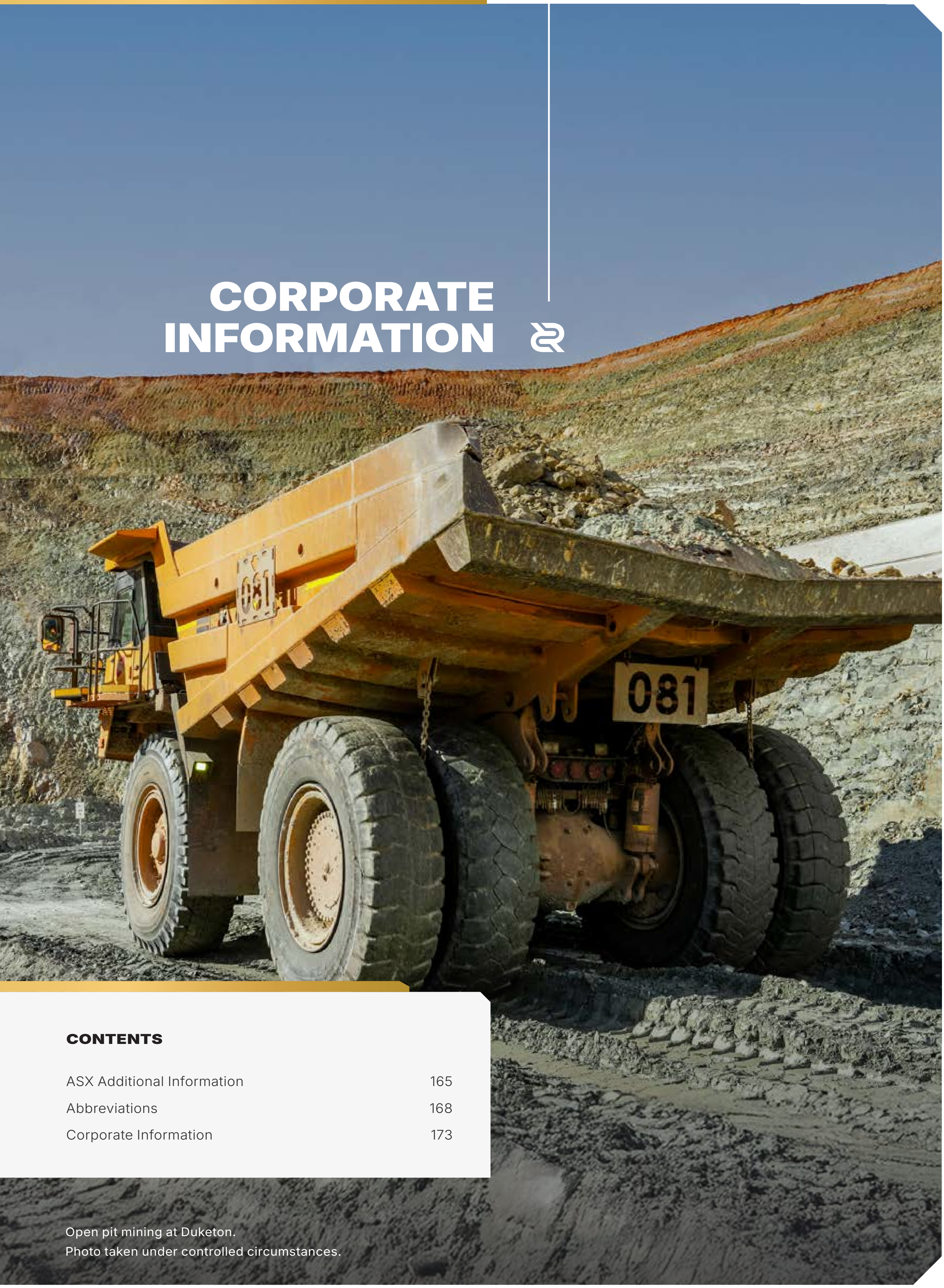
R Gambitta

Partner

Perth

20 August 2026

CORPORATE INFORMATION



CONTENTS

Open pit mining at Duketon.
Photo taken under controlled circumstances.

ASX ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional Information for the ASX (as at 30 July 2026 unless otherwise specified).

1. SECURITIES

(a) Fully Paid Ordinary Shares

The number of fully paid ordinary shares in the Company is 757,388,131. On a show of hands every holder of fully paid ordinary shares present or by proxy, shall have one vote. Upon a poll, each share shall have one vote. The distribution of holders of fully paid ordinary shares is as follows:

Category	Number of shareholders	Number of shares
1 - 1,000	6,105	2,638,192
1,001 - 5,000	4,899	12,880,618
5,001 - 10,000	1,630	12,327,659
10,001 - 100,000	1,477	38,323,143
100,001 Over	103	691,218,519
Total		**757,388,131**

	Holders	Units
Unmarketable Parcels	748	21,990

The Company's fully paid ordinary shares are quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange using the code RRL. The top 20 shareholders are as follows:

Name	Units	% Units
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	337,141,360	44.51
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	136,643,500	18.04
J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	130,161,980	17.19
BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD	27,636,892	3.65
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED-GSCO ECA	6,142,720	0.81
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <AGENCY LENDING A/C>	5,880,088	0.78
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED <NT-COMNWLTH SUPER CORP A/C>	3,889,790	0.51
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT>	3,410,661	0.45
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <CLEARSTREAM>	3,288,679	0.43
NETWEALTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED <SUPER SERVICES A/C>	3,171,442	0.42
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	3,065,487	0.40
NETWEALTH INVESTMENTS LIMITED <WRAP SERVICES A/C>	2,869,927	0.38
BNP PARIBAS NOMS (NZ) LTD	1,586,663	0.21
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <AGENCY LENDING COLLATERAL>	1,415,600	0.19
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED - A/C 2	1,225,011	0.16
JOHN E GILL TRADING PTY LTD	1,144,830	0.15
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <HUB24 CUSTODIAL SERV LTD>	1,100,621	0.15
ALLEN GROUP HOLDINGS PTY LTD	1,100,000	0.15
UBS NOMINEES PTY LTD	953,460	0.13
BILGOLA NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	853,518	0.11
Totals: Top 20 holders of ORDINARY FULLY PAID SHARES (Total)	**672,682,229**	**88.82**
Total Remaining Holders Balance	**84,705,902**	**11.18**

b) Unlisted options

At the date of this report, the Company has no unissued shares under unlisted options.

(c) Unlisted performance rights

Performance rights issued under employee incentive scheme.

Vesting Period Ended	Number of rights held
30 June 26	1,464,051
1 Jul 26	135,932
30 June 27	1,965,027
30 June 28	1,189,676

Performance rights do not carry a right to vote. Voting rights will be attached to the unissued shares when the performance rights have been exercised.

2. SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

As at 15 July 2026, Regis Resources Ltd had been notified of the following substantial shareholdings.

Name	Number of fully paid ordinary shares held	Percentage interest
BlackRock, Inc.	50,649,699	6.7
The Vanguard Group, Inc.	49,652,892	6.6
Van Eck Associates Corporation	47,211,969	6.2
State Street Corporation	43,263,154	5.7
Dimensional Fund Advisors, L.P.	42,369,757	5.6
Macquarie Group	39,164,870	5.2

3. ON-MARKET BUY-BACK

There is no current on-market buy-back of the Company's securities.

4. MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES

Information on the Group Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is disclosed in the Review of Operations section of this Annual Report. The information in this report relating to the Group Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves is extracted from the ASX announcements entitled "Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update" dated 22 April 2026, "Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update at Tropicana" dated 23 February 2026, and "New McPhillamys PFS Supports Reinstatement of Ore Reserve" dated 19 June 2026. Group Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are in accordance with the JORC Code (2012) and can be viewed on the Company's website at: **www.regisresources.com.au/investor-centre/asx-announcements.**

The Company confirms that the Group Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are based on, and fairly represent, information prepared by the Competent Persons named in the relevant market announcement. The Company also confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are represented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Competent Persons

The table below is a listing of the names of the Competent Persons who are taking responsibility for reporting results and estimates. This Competent Person listing includes details of professional memberships, professional roles, and the reporting activities for which each person is accepting responsibility for the accuracy and veracity of the relevant reported results and estimates.

Each Competent Person in Table 1 below has provided Regis with a sign-off for the relevant information provided by each contributor in this report, in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1: Relevant Competent Persons Information

			Professional Association			
Code	**Activity**	**Competent Person**	**Membership**	**Number**	**Company of Employment**	**Activity responsibility**
A	Mineral Resources	Robert Barr	MAusIMM	991808	Regis Resources	Duketon Open Pit Duketon Stockpiles Duketon Underground McPhillamys Open Pit Discovery Ridge Open Pit
B	Ore Reserve	Ross Carpenter	MAusIMM	107542	Regis Resources	Duketon Open Pit Duketon Stockpiles
C	Ore Reserve	Karel Steyn	MAusIMM	309192	Regis Resources	Duketon Underground
D	Ore Reserve	Andrew Bridges*	MAusIMM	300976	AngloGold Ashanti	Tropicana Open Pit Tropicana Stockpiles
E	Ore Reserve	Leanne Abel*	MAusIMM	107224	AngloGold Ashanti	Tropicana Underground
F	Mineral Resources	David Perkin*	MAusIMM	326239	AngloGold Ashanti	Tropicana Open Pit Tropicana Underground
G	Ore Reserves	Wayne Taylor	MAusIMM	106527	Regis Resources	McPhillamys Open Pit

* The Competent Person's sign-off is only to the extent of technical underlying data, and does not extend to any surrounding commentary, market interpretations, or non-technical graphics (including graphs) generated by Regis. All Qualified Persons were employed by AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited at 31 December 2025.

- MAusIMM = Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and MAIG= Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists
- Information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on the information compiled by the relevant Competent Persons and activities listed above.
- All Regis Resources personnel are full-time employees of Regis Resources Limited; all AngloGold Ashanti personnel are full-time employees of AngloGold Ashanti.
- All the Competent Persons have provided Regis with written confirmation that they have sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposits, and the activity being undertaken with respect to the responsibilities listed against each professional above, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves – the JORC Code 2012 Edition
- Each Competent Person listed above has provided to Regis by e-mail:
  - Proof of their current membership to their respective professional organisations as listed above;
  - A signed consent to the inclusion of information for which each person is taking responsibility in the form and context in which it appears in this report, and that the respective parts of this report accurately reflect the supporting documentation prepared by each Competent Person for the respective responsibility activities listed above; and
  - Confirmation that there are no issues that could be perceived by investors as a material conflict of interest in preparing the reported information.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
A$ / $A	Australian dollars
AASB S2	Australian Accounting Standards Board Climate-related Disclosures)
AISC	All-In Sustaining Cost
AngloGold	AngloGold Ashanti Australia Ltd
ASX	Australian Securities Exchange
CO_2 / CO_2-e	Carbon dioxide / carbon dioxide equivalent
CY2027	Calendar year 2027
DNO	Duketon North Operations
DSO	Duketon South Operations
Duketon	Duketon Gold Project
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
FY24	Financial year 2024
FY25	Financial year 2025
FY26	Financial year 2026
FY27	Financial year 2027
FY28	Financial year 2028
FY31	Financial year 2031
g/t	Grams per tonne
g/m^2	Grams per square metre
GJ/t	Gigajoules per tonne
GL	Gigalitres
JORC Code	*Joint Ore Reserves Committee Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2012)*
km^2	Square kilometres
koz	Thousand ounces
LTIFR	Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate
MGP, McPhillamys	McPhillamys Gold Project
Mm^3	Million cubic metres
Moz	Million ounces
Mt	Million tonnes
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
MW	Megawatts

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
N_2O	Nitrous oxide
NOx	Nitrogen oxides
NSW	New South Wales
Oz	Ounces
Regis, RRL or the Company	Regis Resources Ltd
RSEC	Risk, Safety, Environment and Community (Committee)
Section 10 Declaration	*Declaration under Section 10 of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 (Cth)*
tCO_2-e	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
TJ	Terajoules
Tropicana / TJV	Tropicana Gold Project / Tropicana Joint Venture
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
WA	Western Australia
YoY	Year on year

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A LEADING AUSTRALIAN
GOLD PRODUCER

CORPORATE INFORMATION

ABN

28 009 174 761

Directors

James Mactier	Independent Non-Executive Chairman
Jim Beyer	Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director
Paul Arndt	Independent Non-Executive Director
Lynda Burnett	Independent Non-Executive Director
Fiona Morgan	Independent Non-Executive Director
Steve Scudamore	Independent Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Elena Macrides

Registered Office & Principal Place of Business

Level 2
516 Hay Street
SUBIACO WA 6008

Share Register

Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited
GPO Box D182
PERTH WA 6840

Regis Resources Limited shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX). Code: **RRL.**

Bankers

Macquarie Bank Limited
Level 23
240 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Level 2
10 Smith Street
PARRAMATTA NSW 2150

Westpac Banking Corporation
Level 3
Brookfield Place Tower 2
123 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

Commonwealth Bank of Australia
Ground Floor, Tower 1
201 Sussex Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

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