Appendix 4E
Preliminary final report

ABN 42 004 080 264

Financial year ended	Previous financial year ended
(current period)	(previous corresponding period)
30 September 2026	30 September 2025

Results for announcement to the market

Extracts of the Dyno Nobel Limited results for the financial year ended 30 September 2026

		$A m	%	$A m
Revenues from ordinary activities	down	1,404.3	(26%) to	3,940.9
Net profit for the financial year attributable to members of Dyno Nobel Limited	up	119.3	224% to	66.1
Profit after tax excluding individually material items attributable to members of Dyno Nobel Limited	down	92.5	(22%) to	330.9
Revenues from continuing ordinary activities	up	203.7	6% to	3,406.2
Net profit from continuing operations for the period attributable to members of Dyno Nobel Limited	up	98.5	74% to	231.6
Profit after tax from continuing operations excluding individually material items attributable to members of Dyno Nobel Limited	up	102.0	47% to	318.4

Dividends	Amount per security cents	Franked amount per security cents
Current Period		
Interim dividend	4.6	–
Final dividend	5.0	2.5
Previous corresponding period		
Interim dividend	2.4	–
Final dividend	9.5	–

Record date for determining entitlements to the final dividend: 4 December 2026

Payment date of final dividend: 18 December 2026

The Dividend Reinvestment Plan remains suspended until further notice and will not be in operation for the 2026 final dividend.

	Current period	Previous corresponding period
Net tangible asset backing per ordinary security	$0.77	$1.01

Net tangible assets include the right-of-use assets recognised under AASB 16 Leases.

The information should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial report, which is set out on pages 48 to 93.

For the profit commentary and any other significant information needed by an investor to make an informed assessment of Dyno Nobel's results, please refer to the accompanying Dyno Nobel Limited Operating and Financial Review.

Conduit foreign income component:

Current period		*Previous corresponding period*	
Interim dividend		Interim dividend	
Ordinary	4.6	Ordinary	2.4
Final dividend		Final dividend	
Ordinary	5.0	Ordinary	9.5

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Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held as follows:

Location	Dexus Place Level 4, 480 Queen Street Brisbane City QLD 4000
Date	17 December 2026
Time	10:30am AEST
Approximate date the 2026 Annual Report will be available	16 November 2026

Compliance Statement

This report has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), the Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia, and the *Corporation Regulations 2001* (Cth).

This report uses the same accounting policies as the financial statements prepared under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth). This gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed. The financial report is based on accounts which have been audited.

For further information, please contact:

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Directors' Report

The directors of Dyno Nobel present their report together with the financial report of the Company and its controlled entities (the Group) for the year ended 30 September 2026 and the auditor's report.

The following sections of the Annual Report form part of, and are to be read in conjunction with, this Directors' Report:

- Board of Directors
- Operating and Financial Review (OFR)
- Remuneration Report
- Auditor's Independence Declaration

Directors

Particulars of the qualifications, other directorships, experience and special responsibilities of each Director as at the date of this report are set out in the Board of Directors section.

Directors' meetings

The number of Board and Board Committee meetings attended by each of the directors of the Company during the financial year are listed below:

	Board		Audit and Risk Management Committee		People and Remuneration Committee		Nominations Committee		Safety and Sustainability Committee		Additional Meetings[1]	
Director – Current[2][3][4]	**Held**	**Attended**	**Held**	**Attended**	**Held**	**Attended**	**Held**	**Attended**	**Held**	**Attended**	**Held**	**Attended**
G Robinson	8	8		5*		5*	2	2		4*	4	4
B Brook	8	8	5	5	5	5	2	2		4*	4	4
T Dwyer	8	8	5	5	5	5	2	2		4*	2	2
M Carroll	8	8		5*	5	5		2*	4	4	2	2
J Ho[5]	8	8				1*					2	–
F Hick	8	8	5	5		5*		2*	4	4	2	2
J Olsen[6]	5	5		4*	2	3		2*	2	3	2	2
M Neves	8	8		5*		5*			4	4	4	4

● Chair ● Member

(1) Reflects the number of additional formal Board meetings attended by each director during the financial year and includes attendance at Board Sub-Committee meetings where any two directors are required to form a quorum.

(2) 'Held' indicates the number of meetings held during the period that the director was a member of the Board or Committee.

(3) 'Attended' indicates the number of meetings attended by a director. A director is deemed to have attended a meeting if they were present for more than half of the duration of the meeting. Where a director attended a meeting of a Committee of which they were not a member, it is indicated with an asterisk*.

(4) In addition to the Board and Committee meetings held during the year, directors attended site visits at Helidon, Moranbah, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City, Carthage, Tooele, Tradestar, Simsbury, Ormstrown and Montreal.

(5) Mr Ho was an apology for two additional meetings that were convened at short notice.

(6) Mr Olsen commenced as a director on 1 March 2026 and as a member of the People and Remuneration Committee and the Safety and Sustainability Committee on 25 March 2026. Mr Olsen attended meetings of both committees prior to his appointment as a member.

Directors' interests in share capital

The relevant interests of each director in the share capital of the Company as at the date of this report is disclosed in the Remuneration Report.

Company Secretary

Ms Richa Puri was appointed to the role of Company Secretary on 8 August 2019. Ms Puri (LLB (Hons), B. Com (Accounting), FGIA, GAICD) is a corporate lawyer and governance adviser with over 15 years relevant professional experience. She has practiced as a lawyer for legal firms in Australia and has experience in providing in-house legal, governance and company secretarial advice to ASX listed companies.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group during the course of the financial year were the manufacture and distribution of industrial explosives, industrial chemicals, and the provision of related services and the manufacture of fertilisers.

On 30 June 2026, Dyno Nobel completed the sale of its Fertilisers manufacturing business (Phosphate Hill).

No other significant changes have occurred in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

Dividends

Dividends since Dyno Nobel's 2025 Annual Report:

Dividend type	Dividend per share	Total amount $mill	Franked percentage	Date of payment
Paid during the financial year				
2025 final dividend	9.5 cents	170.1	100% unfranked	16 Dec 2025
2026 interim dividend	4.6 cents	80.7	100% unfranked	2 July 2026
To be paid after end of the financial year				
2026 final dividend	5.0 cents	$ 87.6 (1)	50% franked	18 December 2026

(1) Based on number of shares on issue at 30 September 2026.

Review and results of operations

A review of the operations of the Company during the financial year, the results of those operations and the Company's financial position is contained in the OFR.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

On 30 June 2026, Dyno Nobel completed the sale of its Fertilisers manufacturing business (Phosphate Hill), concluding the Group's strategy to exit from fertilisers manufacturing.

During FY26, the Company bought back shares valued at $143.7m under the on-market buyback program. On 16 September 2026, the Company announced the cessation of the on-market share buyback program.

Events subsequent to reporting date

On 9 November 2026, the Company announced a final dividend of 5.0 cents per share 50% franked, to be paid on 18 December 2026. The record date for entitlement to this dividend is 4 December 2026. Based on the number of shares on issue at 30 September 2026, the total final dividend payment will be $87.6m.

Other than the matters reported on above, the directors have not become aware of any other significant matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the financial year, that has affected or may affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent years, which has not been covered in this report.

Likely developments

The OFR contains information on the Company's 2026 financial performance and prospects for future financial years, and refers to likely developments in the Company's operations and the expected results of these operations in future financial years. Information on likely developments in the Company's operations for future financial years and the expected results of those operations together with details that could give rise to material detriment to the Company (for example, information that is commercially sensitive, confidential or could give a third party a commercial advantage) have not been included in this report where the directors believe it would likely result in unreasonable prejudice to the Company.

Environmental regulation and performance

The operations of the Group are subject to environmental regulation under the laws and regulations of the countries and jurisdictions in which they operate. The Group is committed to complying with applicable environmental legislation, regulations, standards, permits and licences relevant to its activities.

Environmental laws and regulations generally address aspects and potential impacts of the Group's activities relating to air and noise quality, soil, water, biodiversity and wildlife. The Group operates under a Global Health, Safety and Environment Management System which establishes requirements for environmental risk management, including the identification and assessment of environmental risk, implementation of controls for significant risks and development of improvement and management plans.

In certain jurisdictions, the Group holds environmental permits and licences for its operations. The Group Environmental Licence Compliance Procedure requires sites to maintain systems and actions to support compliance with permit and licence obligations. Progress against these obligations is monitored regularly at both Business Unit and Group levels, and statutory non-compliances are reported as required.

Assessment of environmental performance considers both the actual impact and potential consequence of environmental events, consistent with the Group's risk-based approach to environmental management.

During FY26, the Group continued to focus on environmental licence compliance, regulatory obligation management, and the identification and mitigation of material environmental risks. Environmental remediation and compliance programs progressed across a number of sites in Australia and North America.

Good environmental performance was achieved with zero Significant (consequence category 5+) Environmental Incidents reported in the 2026 financial year.

The continued focus on identifying our environmental regulatory obligations and the development of appropriate compliance activities with regular tracking of performance of action completions have led to this result.

Overall, the Group recorded a 25% reduction in total environmental events in FY26 compared with FY25. Environmental complaints decreased by 28% and environmental non-compliances decreased by 25% over the same period.

In FY26, the Group recorded four minor incidents of non-compliance with regulations and/or voluntary codes concerning environmental impacts of products and services. All of these occurred in North America and related to railcar transport and air quality violations.

The Group continues to manage a number of environmental remediation projects and recognised environmental liabilities associated with former operating sites. Progress against remediation obligations and regulatory commitments is regularly monitored to support compliance and effective environmental risk management.

Indemnities and insurance

The Company's Constitution provides that, to the extent permitted by law, the Company must indemnify any person who is, or has been, a director or secretary of the Company against any liability incurred by that person including any liability incurred as an officer of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company and legal costs incurred by that person in defending an action.

The Constitution further provides that the Company may enter into an agreement with any current or former director or secretary or a person who is, or has been, an officer of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company to indemnify the person against such liabilities.

In accordance with the Company's Constitution, the Company has entered into Deeds of Access, Indemnity and Insurance with each director of the Company and certain officers and members of senior management. Pursuant to those deeds, the Company has paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring directors and officers of the Group against any liability for costs and expenses incurred by them in defending civil or criminal proceedings involving them as such officers, with some exceptions. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability insured against and the amount of the premium paid.

Auditor independence and non-audit services

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (Deloitte) was appointed as the Company's external auditor at the 2011 Annual General Meeting and continues in office in accordance with section 327B(2) of the Corporations Act 2001. Ms Suzana Vlahovic was appointed as the Company's lead audit partner commencing from FY24.

The Group may decide to engage the auditor, Deloitte, for the provision of non-audit services, where such services are not in conflict with their role as auditor and their expertise and/or detailed experience with the Company may allow cost efficiencies for the work.

The Board has considered the position and, in accordance with advice received by the Audit and Risk Management Committee, is satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the year by Deloitte is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001 and does not compromise the external auditor's independence.

The Board also notes:

- the engagements for all non-audit services provided by Deloitte were reviewed by the Chief Financial Officer, and where relevant, approved by the Audit and Risk Management Committee, in accordance with the Committee's Charter and the Company's policy on the engagement of the external auditor for the provision of non-audit services to ensure they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- the non-audit services provided by Deloitte did not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, as they did not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the Group, acting as an advocate for the Group or jointly sharing economic risks or rewards.

Deloitte provided non-audit services to the amount of $72,500 during the year ended 30 September 2026 (refer to note 24 to the financial statements).

The lead auditor has provided a written declaration that no professional engagement for the Group has been carried out during the year that would impair Deloitte's independence as auditor. A copy of the auditor's independence declaration is set out on page 47 and forms part of this report.

Proceedings on behalf of Dyno Nobel

No application has been made under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 in respect of Dyno Nobel, and there are no proceedings that a person has brought or intervened in on behalf of Dyno Nobel under that section.

Rounding

As the Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183, the amounts shown in this report and in the financial statements have been rounded off, except where otherwise stated, to the nearest one hundred thousand dollars.

The Directors' Report, which includes the OFR and the Remuneration Report, is signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors of Dyno Nobel.



Greg Robinson
Chair



Mauro Neves
CEO & Managing Director

9 November 2026

Operating and Financial Review

Group Overview

Dyno Nobel is a leading global manufacturer of explosives and blasting services provider with a history of more than 160 years of innovation. With a team of approximately 5,000 dedicated employees and an unrelenting focus on Zero Harm, the Company delivers innovative technology solutions and world class products and services tailored to meet the evolving needs of its customers.

Dyno Nobel plays a vital role in unlocking the world's critical resources, to help build infrastructure and generate the energy needed to live in a modern world. Sustainability is interlinked with Dyno Nobel's strategy which is aimed at delivering sustainable growth and shareholder returns. Dyno Nobel proactively manages the issues that are material to the long-term sustainability of the business, environment, and the communities in which it operates. Dyno Nobel has an ambition of achieving Net Zero operational emissions by 2050, or sooner if practical.

During the reporting period, Dyno Nobel operated through four business units, details of which are set out in this review:

- Dyno Nobel Americas (DNA);
- Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific (DNAP);
- Dyno Nobel EMEA & LATAM (DNEL); and
- Phosphate Hill.

The Company has operations in Australia, North America, Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa.

During the year Dyno Nobel completed the sale of Phosphate Hill, delivering on its strategic milestone of exiting its fertilisers business to become a leading global pure play explosives business.

Dyno Nobel Americas

DNA provides ammonium nitrate, initiating systems and services to the Quarry & Construction sector across the US, Eastern Canada and Mexico; the Metals sector in the US mid-West, US West, Canada and Mexico; and to the Coal sector in the Powder River Basin, Illinois Basin and Appalachia. DNA also provides industrial chemicals to other specialist industries which are a by-product of the ammonium nitrate manufacturing process.

In North America, DNA manufactures ammonium nitrate at its Cheyenne and Louisiana, Missouri (LOMO) plants. The Cheyenne plant is adjacent to the Powder River Basin, North America's most competitive thermal coal mining region and is well positioned to service the Metals sector in Western US. The LOMO plant has a competitive logistic footprint which supports mining in both the Illinois Basin and Appalachia, as well as Quarry & Construction in the US mid-West.

Dyno Nobel is the largest industrial explosives distributor in North America, enabled by its optimised wholly owned and joint venture partner distribution structure, supplying a combination of manufactured and third party purchased AN, bundled with its initiation systems and differentiated services.

Initiating systems are manufactured at Dyno Nobel's facilities in Connecticut, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Mexico.

Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific

DNAP provides ammonium nitrate based industrial explosives, initiating systems and services to the Metallurgical Coal and Metals sectors in Australia, Indonesia and Malaysia through its subsidiaries and joint ventures.

DNAP is the second largest industrial explosives distributor by volume in Australia, Dyno Nobel's largest addressable explosives market. DNAP primarily supplies its products to metallurgical coal mines in the east and to iron ore mines in the west, with a growing metals segment.

DNAP manufactures ammonium nitrate at its Moranbah plant, which is located in the Bowen Basin, the world's premier metallurgical coal region. Dyno Nobel also has a 50% interest in Queensland Nitrates Pty Ltd (QNP), a fully integrated ammonium nitrate facility near Moura in Central Queensland, also servicing the Bowen Basin coal fields.

DNAP sources some third party ammonium nitrate, including in Western Australia, to service the Iron Ore and Underground sectors.

Initiating systems are manufactured in Australia at Dyno Nobel's Helidon facility and are also sourced from Dyno Nobel facilities in the Americas and from South Africa (DetNet Joint Venture).

Dyno Nobel EMEA & LATAM

Dyno Nobel has established EMEA & LATAM as a growth market segment. This reflects its strategy to expand in Africa, Latin America and Europe through a capital-light approach, leveraging its globally recognised brand, unique technology and strong customer relationships.

This business unit includes:

- A leading industrial explosives manufacturer and drilling, blasting and technical services provider based in France;
- A distributor of explosives products and services supplier based in Türkiye;
- LATAM businesses targeting growth using traded ammonium nitrate, flexible assets and proprietary initiation systems;
- Africa, an explosives products, blasting and technical services business in Africa, with Ghana and Tanzania as the initial countries of operation, supported by the Sasol Dyno Nobel joint venture supplying explosives and initiating systems across the region.

Fertilisers

On 30 June 2026, Dyno Nobel completed the sale of its Fertilisers manufacturing business (Phosphate Hill), delivering on its strategic milestone of exiting its fertilisers business to become a leading global pure play explosives business.

For Dyno Nobel, the transaction completes the Group's exit from fertilisers, reducing long term operational, environmental and capital commitments, and reinforces its strategy to focus on explosives and blasting services, where the Group has scale, technology leadership and superior return.

The earnings attributable to Phosphate Hill manufacturing have been presented as discontinued operations, consistent with the sale of the Distribution business which completed on 30 September 2025.

Group Summary

Table 1

	Year ended 30 September		
Dyno Nobel Group	**FY26 A$m**	**FY25 A$m**	**Change %**
Revenue	3,940.9	5,345.2	(26.3%)
EBITDA ex IMIs	778.2	1,012.4	(23.1%)
EBIT ex IMIs	503.6	714.1	(29.5%)
NPAT ex IMIs	**330.9**	**423.4**	**(21.8%)**
IMIs after tax	(264.8)	(476.6)	44.4%
Group NPAT	**66.1**	**(53.2)**	**nm**
Balance Sheet and Capital Returns			
Cash generated from operating activities	276.3	574.7	(51.9%)
Explosives average TWC % revenue	20.6%	20.4%	(0.2%)
Cash conversion %	35.5%	56.8%	(21.3%)
Return On Invested Capital(1)			
Including goodwill	6.8%	8.2%	(1.4%)
Excluding goodwill	9.8%	11.5%	(1.7%)
Shareholder Returns			
Cents Per Share			
Earnings per share ex IMIs	18.8	22.8	(17.5%)
Total dividends	9.6	11.9	(19.3%)
Credit Metrics			
Net debt(2)	(1,503.9)	(1,180.5)	
Net debt / EBITDA (ex IMIs)(3)	2.1x	1.4x	
Interest cover(4)	8.7x	10.7x	
Tenor of debt(5)	4.1	4.2	
Zero Harm			
TRIFR(6)	1.01	0.95	
Process safety incidents(7)	3	16	
Significant environmental incidents(8)	0	0	

(1) Return On Invested Capital (ROIC), calculated as 12 month rolling Net Operating Profit After Tax, excluding individually material items/13 month rolling average operating fixed assets and intangible assets and operating net working capital.

(2) Net debt comprises the net of interest-bearing liabilities, cash and cash equivalents, and the fair value of derivative instruments economically hedging the Group's interest-bearing liabilities.

(3) Net debt (adjusted for average exchange rate for the year)/EBITDA ratio is calculated using 12 month rolling EBITDA ex IMIs.

(4) Interest cover = 12 month rolling EBITDA ex IMIs/net interest expense before accounting adjustments.

(5) Weighted average tenor of drawn debt. The weighted average tenor of total committed debt facilities, including undrawn commitments, was 3.5 years (FY25: 3.8 years).

(6) TRIFR is calculated as the number of recordable incidents per 200,000 hours worked and includes contractors. TRIFR results are subject to finalisation of the classification of any pending incidents. FY25 has been restated due to the reclassification of injuries.

(7) Process Safety Incidents as classified by the Centre for Chemical Process Safety. FY25 has been restated due to the reclassification of an incident.

(8) Significant Environmental Incidents as assessed against Dyno Nobel's internal risk matrix with actual consequences of 5 or higher on a 6-level scale.

(9) Lost workday severity calculated as total employee lost workdays per 200,000 employee hours worked.

Zero Harm

TRIFR above target, however no incidents classified as serious harm and an improvement in TRIFR to 0.77 for the second half (first half TRIFR: 1.25).

- 80% of sites with zero recordable injuries
- Reduced number of lost workdays, with injury severity(9) down 41% since FY25
- Significant improvements in process safety with 81% reduction from FY25 and zero process safety events in 2H26
- Improved process safety outcomes with no Tier 1 events
- Zero significant environmental incidents YTD(8)

Strategy

- Delivered against FY26 earnings guidance and third year of transformation benefits
- Building momentum in Defence energetics with US$1b of government funded energetics contracts awarded
- Uniquely positioned to capitalise on growing worldwide demand for critical minerals
- Achieved separation of Fertilisers business, with sale of Phosphate Hill completed on 30 June 2026

Capital Management

- On-market buyback: $574.4m completed with 190.9m shares purchased. The buyback program has now ceased to maintain balance sheet strength for high returning opportunities
- Final (50% franked) dividend announced, aligned with payout ratio policy at approximately 50% of NPAT excluding Individually Material Items

Balance Sheet & Returns

- Cash conversion of 36% was impacted by a $118m movement in working capital relating to Phosphate Hill, which primarily reflected the settlement of creditors that were outstanding at the start of the year and paid by Dyno Nobel following the sale to Mayfair. In addition, the Explosives business made strategic inventory investments to meet growing customer demand, support geographical expansion and mitigate potential supply chain disruptions
- ROIC of 6.8% was down (1.4%) due to the removal of the Fertilisers business which benefitted in FY25 from high commodity prices and a low asset base due to impairments. ROIC for the Explosives business increased from 5.2% to 6.7% reflecting the impact of the transformation program and the FY25 Turnarounds
- Net debt / EBITDA increased to 2.1x reflecting the loss of associated earnings following the sale of Phosphate Hill. The capital allocation policy gearing range was revised to 1.75x to 2.25x, reflecting the company's improved cash flow stability as a standalone Explosives business. Standard & Poor's and Moody's both increased their Net Debt to EBITDA downgrade threshold from 2.5x to 2.75x, reflecting the improved earnings and cash flow stability of the Group following its transition to a pure-play explosives business

Income Statement

Table 2

	Year ended 30 September						
	FY26			FY25			Change
Dyno Nobel Group	**Group A$m**	**Explosives A$m**	**Discontinued Operations A$m**	**Group A$m**	**Explosives A$m**	**Discontinued Operations A$m**	**Group %**
Revenue	3,940.9	3,406.2	534.7	5,345.2	3,202.5[1]	2,142.7	(26.3%)
COGS & cost to serve	(2,919.3)	(2,403.4)	(515.9)	(3,985.6)	(2,228.8)	(1,756.8)	26.8%
Operating margin[2]	**1,021.6**	**1,002.8**	**18.8**	**1,359.6**	**973.7**	**385.9**	**(24.9%)**
Year-on-year %	*(24.9%)*	*3.0%*	*(95.1%)*				
Overheads[3]	(400.5)	(400.5)	–	(480.4)	(422.7)	(57.7)	16.6%
Joint Venture income	92.8	92.8	–	80.3	80.3	–	15.6%
Other income	64.3	64.3	–	52.9	51.1	1.8	21.6%
EBITDA ex IMIs	**778.2**	**759.4**	**18.8**	**1,012.4**	**682.4**	**330.0**	**(23.1%)**
EBITDA margin	*20%*	*22%*	*4%*	*19%*	*21%*	*15%*	*0.8%*
EBIT ex IMIs	**503.6**	**485.1**	**18.5**	**714.1**	**413.3**	**300.8**	**(29.5%)**
Year-on-year %	*(29.5%)*	*17.4%*	*(93.8%)*				
EBIT margin	*12.8%*	*14.2%*	*3.5%*	*13.4%*	*12.9%*	*14.0%*	*(0.6%)*
NPAT ex IMIs	**330.9**			**423.4**			**(21.8%)**
IMIs after tax	(264.8)			(476.6)			44.4%
Group NPAT	**66.1**			**(53.2)**			**nm**

(1) Includes Group elimination arising from intersegment sales between Dyno Nobel and Fertilisers.
(2) Operating margin represents revenue after deducting cost of goods sold and other cost directly attributable to generating customer sales.
(3) Overheads includes costs that cannot be directly linked to customer sales, such as corporate and administrative expenses.

Explosives

The Explosives business continues to deliver against transformation uplift targets, with FY26 delivering EBIT ex IMIs of $485.1m. This result represents a 17.4% increase compared to FY25. EBIT margins expanded to 14.2%, emphasising the momentum of the Group's transformation project.

The established businesses of DNA and DNAP delivered strong financial performance, supported by favourable demand across core markets and the continued success of Dyno Nobel's technology-led solutions. Strong explosives volumes, pricing discipline, and proprietary technology offerings were key drivers of the result.

The comparative period result included the negative impact of the major turnarounds at the Moranbah and LOMO facilities ($49m EBIT impact) but also included the benefit of the Agriculture and Industrial Chemicals (AG&IC) result prior to the closure of St Helens ($29m EBIT impact). Adjusting for these impacts, Explosives grew strongly at 11.9%.

The strong result in DNA and DNAP was slightly offset by challenges faced in the European businesses. DNEL continued to execute its growth strategy during FY26, with momentum building across Latin America and Africa with key contract wins.

Joint venture income increased 15.6% to a record $92.8m for the continuing Dyno Nobel businesses, reflecting strong performance across the joint venture portfolio in DNA and a record earnings year for QNP[4].

Fertilisers (Discontinued Operations)

In June 2026, Dyno Nobel completed the sale of its Fertiliser manufacturing business (Phosphate Hill) to a wholly owned subsidiary of Mayfair Australia Corporation Pty Ltd for nominal consideration of $1, with the economic risks and obligations associated with the operation transferring from 1 April 2026. The sale is expected to be NPV positive due to the benefit of tax losses realised from the transaction.

The Phosphate Hill EBIT result of $18.5m reported above relates to the period 1 October 2025 to 31 March 2026.

The earnings attributable to the Phosphate Hill business are presented as discontinued operations. FY25 comparatives also include the IPF Distribution business.

Individually Material Items

NPAT includes the following items, classified as IMIs:

Table 3

IMIs	**Gross A$m**	**Tax A$m**	**Net A$m**
Phosphate Hill – impairment, site exit costs and loss on sale	222.8	(66.9)	155.9
Loss on sale of IPF Distribution and Gibson Island land	12.9	9.2	22.1
Fertiliser related individually material items	**235.7**	**(57.7)**	**178.0**
Business transformation costs	23.9	(6.6)	17.3
Impairment of QPM-related prepayments and receivables	99.3	(29.8)	69.5
Total individually material items	**358.9**	**(94.1)**	**264.8**

(4) Record earnings for QNP's financial year ended 30 June 2026.

Phosphate Hill – impairment, site exit costs and loss on sale

In June 2026, Dyno Nobel completed the sale of Phosphate Hill to a wholly owned subsidiary of Mayfair Australia Corporation Pty Ltd for nominal consideration of $1, with the economic risks and obligations associated with the operation transferring from 1 April 2026. The transaction included a $50m completion payment and the allocation of $125.9m to fund future rehabilitation and remediation activities. Pre-tax impairment and site exit costs ($170.9m) and loss on sale ($51.9m) were recognised during the year. These amounts are included within the result from discontinued operations.

Loss on sale of IPF Distribution and Gibson Island land

In September 2025, Dyno Nobel recognised the sale of the IPF Distribution business to Ridley Corporation Limited and the Gibson Island land sale to Goodman Group. In accordance with the sale agreement with Ridley, both parties were entitled to finalise purchase price adjustments post FY26 results release. The net purchase price adjustments recognised in FY26 were $7.4m. Additional transaction and separation costs of $5.5m have also been recognised in relation to the IPF, Gibson Island and the Perdaman contract sales.

Business transformation costs

In FY24, Dyno Nobel initiated a business transformation project for the Dyno Nobel business. The project has identified opportunities for innovation, collaboration and more efficient ways of working and is expected to deliver significant value. The one-off project costs primarily reflect redundancy costs and advisor fees.

Impairment of QPM-related prepayments and receivables

In July 2026, QPM Energy Limited (QPM), the supplier of gas to Dyno Nobel's Moranbah Ammonium Nitrate manufacturing facility, entered voluntary administration. At that date, Dyno Nobel had balance sheet exposure to QPM comprising gas prepayments and loans advanced in connection with the gas supply arrangements. These balances were expected to be recovered through a combination of discounted gas supply and cash repayments. While Dyno Nobel does not currently expect an interruption to gas supply to the Moranbah facility, the outcome of the administration process remains uncertain. As a result, management has determined that full recoverability of these balances is no longer supportable and the assets have been substantially impaired. Dyno Nobel has appointed Receivers

Balance Sheet

Table 4

	Year ended 30 September		
Balance Sheet A$m	**30 Sep 2026**	**30 Sep 2025**	**Change A$m**
Assets			
TWC – Fertilisers	(10.7)	(24.6)	13.9
TWC – Explosives	677.7	633.4	44.3
Group TWC	**667.0**	**608.8**	**58.2**
Net PP&E	2,170.3	2,203.7	(33.4)
Lease assets	134.8	149.2	(14.4)
Intangible assets	2,583.9	2,626.2	(42.3)
Net tax assets / (liabilities)	52.7	33.3	19.4
Net other assets	219.4	578.3	(358.9)
Total Assets	**5,828.1**	**6,199.5**	**(371.4)**
Liabilities			
Environmental & restructure liabilities	(208.8)	(374.6)	165.8
Lease liabilities	(178.8)	(211.5)	32.7
Net debt	(1,503.9)	(1,180.5)	(323.4)
Total Liabilities	**(1,891.5)**	**(1,766.6)**	**(124.9)**
Net Assets	**3,936.6**	**4,432.9**	**(496.3)**
Equity	**3,936.6**	**4,432.9**	**(496.3)**
Key Performance Indicators			
Net Tangible Assets per Share	0.77	1.01	
Explosives average TWC % revenue[1]	20.6%	20.4%	
Credit Metrics			
Net debt[2]	(1,503.9)	(1,180.5)	
Net debt / EBITDA (ex IMIs)[3]	2.1x	1.4x	
Interest cover[4]	8.7x	10.7x	

(1) Average TWC as % of revenue = 13-month average trade working capital/12 months rolling revenue.

(2) Net debt comprises the net of interest-bearing liabilities, cash and cash equivalents, and the fair value of derivative instruments economically hedging the Group's interest-bearing liabilities.

(3) Net debt (adjusted for average exchange rate for the year)/EBITDA ratio is calculated using 12 month rolling EBITDA ex IMIs.

(4) Interest cover = 12 month rolling EBITDA ex IMIs/net interest expense before accounting adjustments.

Major movements in the Group's Balance Sheet during the year include:

Assets

Trade working capital (TWC): Net increase of $58m in Group TWC since 30 September 2025 ($92m excluding the impact of FX translation).

Working capital in the Explosives business increased by $78m excluding FX, due to higher inventory levels to manage elevated customer demand, strategic inventory investments to ensure supply chain resilience and higher trade receivables in line with revenue growth.

Despite the higher TWC levels at September, TWC as a percentage of sales increased only marginally during the year from 20.4% in FY25 to 20.6% in FY26.

Property, Plant & Equipment (PP&E): Decrease of $33m compared to 30 September 2025 (an increase of $20m excluding FX translation impact) with capital expenditure ($273m) partially offset by annual depreciation ($193m), impairments/disposals largely related to the Phosphate Hill exit ($45m) and reclassifications to intangibles ($11m).

Lease assets: Decrease of $14m compared to 30 September 2025 ($6m excluding FX translation impact) mainly due to annual depreciation ($47m) and asset impairments/disposals relating to Phosphate Hill ($2m), partly offset by additions during the year ($44m).

Intangible assets: Decrease of $42m compared to 30 September 2025 ($57m increase excluding FX translation impact) largely due to additions ($82m) and reclassifications from PP&E ($11m) offset in part by annual amortisation ($35m).

Tax assets and liabilities: The net tax assets increased by $19m (from $33m at 30 September 2025 to $53m at 30 September 2026). This was primarily driven by recognition of $30m deferred tax asset upon impairment of QPM related assets. The net increase in deferred tax assets raised on tax losses from the Phosphate Hill sale were largely offset by increases in associated deferred tax liabilities previously raised in respect of the disposed fixed assets.

Net other assets: Decrease of $359m compared to 30 September 2025 ($353m decrease excluding FX translation impact) largely due to the reduction of a current receivable for the sale of the Gibson Island land (-$198m), for which proceeds were received in October 2025, recognition of a payable due to extinguish the Phosphate Hill asset retirement obligation following the sale of the business (-$126m) and impairment of QPM-related asset balances (-$100m). Partially offset by prepayments made to QPM during the year for the purchase of gas (+$29m), increase in the value of equity accounted investments (+$23m) and the release of a provision relating to a patent legal dispute following its resolution (+$13m).

Liabilities

Environmental & restructure liabilities: Decrease of $166m ($162m decrease excluding FX translation impact) mainly due to the sale of Phosphate Hill and the subsequent derecognition of the associated asset retirement obligation at net present value ($80m balance at 30 September 2025), payments made in relation to remediation activities at Gibson Island ($24m), closure costs at Geelong ($24m), transition to the Gibson Island PDC ($30m), and other restructuring payments made during the year ($12m).

Lease liabilities: Decrease of $33m ($24m excluding the impact of FX translation) mainly due to annual principle payments ($64m), and the divestment of Phosphate Hill ($7m) partly offset by lease additions during the year ($43m).

Net debt: Increase of $323m ($360m excluding the impact of FX translation). FY26 included shareholder returns of $399m. Refer to cash flow section of this report for a detailed breakdown of cash flows.

Table 5

Net debt A$m	Maturity Month/ Year	Facility Amount	Drawn Amount	Undrawn Amount
Syndicated Term Loan	Apr-28	550.0	310.0	240.0
Syndicated Term Loan	Apr-29	550.0	65.0	485.0
Medium Term Notes	Nov-32	250.0	250.0	–
Medium Term Notes	Aug-35	250.0	250.0	–
US Private Placement Notes	Oct-28	357.8	357.8	–
US Private Placement Notes	Oct-30	357.8	357.8	–
Total debt		**2,315.6**	**1,590.6**	**725.0**
Fair value and other adjustments			(25.4)	
Loans from JVs, associates / other facilities			20.1	
Cash and cash equivalents			(107.6)	
Fair value of hedges			26.2	
Net debt(1)			**1,503.9**	
Net debt / EBITDA (ex IMIs)(2)			**2.1x**	

Financial indebtedness increased by $290m as explained in the Cash Flow section of this report.

Table 6

Financial indebtedness	30 Sep 2026 A$m	30 Sep 2025 A$m	Change A$m
Net debt(1)	1,504	1,181	323
Lease liabilities	179	212	(33)
Total financial indebtedness	**1,683**	**1,393**	**290**

(1) Net debt comprises the net of interest-bearing liabilities, cash and cash equivalents, and the fair value of derivative instruments economically hedging the Group's interest- bearing liabilities.

(2) Net debt (adjusted for average exchange rate for the year)/EBITDA ratio is calculated using 12 month rolling EBITDA ex IMIs.

Credit Metrics

Net debt / EBITDA: Following the completion of the Phosphate Hill sale, the capital allocation policy gearing range was adjusted to a target range of 1.75x to 2.25x (previously 1.5x to 2.0x), reflecting the more stable cash flow profile of the standalone Explosives business. As at 30 September 2026, the net debt / EBITDA ratio has increased to 2.1x (30 September 2025: 1.4x), mainly due to the loss of the associated Phosphate Hill earnings this year and a higher net debt level.

Interest cover: Decreased to 8.7x (30 September 2025: 10.7x) and was within the target range of equal or more than 6.0x.

Credit ratings: Investment Grade credit ratings remained unchanged:

- S&P: BBB (stable outlook)
- Moody's: Baa2 (stable outlook)

Both rating agencies also revised their Net Debt to EBITDA downgrade threshold from 2.5x to 2.75x, reflecting the Group's improved earnings and cash flow stability following the Fertilisers divestment.

Debt Facilities

During the period, the Group redeemed a A$431m 7 year Medium Term Note (maturity 03/26) and a HK$560m 7 year EMTN / Regulation S note (maturity of 02/26) using the proceeds from the IPF Distribution sale and surplus cash.

In September 2026, the Group increased the size of its Syndicated Term Facility by adding an additional A$300m tranche, bringing the total committed financing available under this facility to $1.1b (up from A$800m). The facility is domiciled in Australia and now consists of three tranches: Tranche A has a limit of A$550m maturing in April 2028 (unchanged), Tranche B has a limit of A$250m maturing in April 2029 (unchanged) and Tranche C has a limit of A$300m maturing in April 2029 (new). Other than the addition of the third tranche, all other key terms and conditions of the facility, including covenants, remain unchanged.

Dyno Nobel has sufficient liquidity and headroom with A$725m of available undrawn committed debt facilities and cash and cash equivalent of A$108m at 30 September 2026.

The Group's average tenor of its drawn interest bearing liabilities is 4.1 years (September 2025: 4.2 years) and the average tenor of its total debt facilities is 3.5 years (September 2025: 3.8 years). No committed debt facilities are due to mature until April 2028.

Capital Expenditure

Dyno Nobel's capital allocation process is centralised and overseen by the Group's Corporate Finance function. Capital is invested on a prioritised basis and all submissions are assessed against risk factors including health, safety, sustainability, operational, financial and other strategic risks. Capital is broadly categorised into sustenance, turnaround, sustainability, digital & technology, customer growth and growth initiatives.

Total capital expenditure for the Explosives business was $282.2m, within the updated guidance range of $265m to $285m.

Sustenance spend of $124m was invested to ensure reliable operations at the Group's privileged manufacturing and distribution facilities, aligned with long term asset management plans.

Turnaround spend of $1m includes preparatory work at Cheyenne for the scheduled 2027 turnaround.

Sustainability spend of $1m largely reflects the LOMO nitric acid plant tertiary abatement project.

Digital & technology spend of $60m focused on key strategic initiatives including the Nobel Fire customer digital platform, modernisation of the Group's ERP system, enhanced data capabilities, and other critical IT infrastructure upgrades.

Growth projects included a product mix optimisation project at Cheyenne, gas recovery optimisation at DNAP's Moranbah manufacturing plant and plant construction in Peru and Ghana, along with the acquisition of mobile processing units within the DNEL segment. The year-on-year increase primarily reflects manufacturing debottlenecking activity, investments supporting growth opportunities, and continued geographic expansion consistent with Dyno Nobel's growth ambition.

Total capital expenditure for Continuing Operations is expected to be in the range of $370m to $420m in FY27, including approximately US$40m for the planned Cheyenne Turnaround and US$20m for Defence and Energetics investment.

Sustenance spend is guided by comprehensive asset management plans and strategies, with the Group focused on improving capital effectiveness and efficiency to ensure optimal asset reliability and returns.

The table below includes a summary of capital expenditure on an accruals basis per business unit:

Table 7

	Year ended 30 September		
Capital expenditure [1]	**FY26 A$m**	**FY25 A$m**	**Change A$m**
DNA	75.8	77.2	(1.4)
DNAP	39.2	36.8	2.4
DNEL	8.9	4.2	4.7
Sustenance	**123.9**	**118.2**	**5.7**
DNA	0.4	36.3	(35.9)
DNAP	0.5	82.4	(81.9)
Turnaround	**0.9**	**118.7**	**(117.8)**
DNA	0.5	4.8	(4.3)
DNAP	0.2	–	0.2
Sustainability	**0.7**	**4.8**	**(4.1)**
Digital & Technology	**60.2**	**39.1**	**21.1**
DNA	42.6	14.2	28.4
DNAP	14.1	7.4	6.7
DNEL	29.0	4.6	24.4
Customer Growth	**85.7**	**26.2**	**59.5**
DNA	4.4	11.8	(7.4)
DNAP	4.9	11.7	(6.8)
DNEL	1.5	0.8	0.7
Growth Initiatives	**10.8**	**24.3**	**(13.5)**
Total Continuing Operations	**282.2**	**331.3**	**(49.1)**
Discontinued Operations	39.0	118.7	(79.7)
Total	**321.2**	**450.0**	**(128.8)**

(1) The above table excludes $29m of patent-related expenditure capitalised as an intangible asset during the year.

Cash Flow

Table 8

Cash Flow	Year ended 30 September FY26 A$m	FY25 A$m	Change A$m
Operating Cash Flow			
EBITDA continuing operations ex IMIs	759.4	682.4	77.0
EBITDA discontinued operations ex IMIs	18.8	330.0	(311.2)
Net interest paid	(92.5)	(104.6)	12.1
Net income tax paid	(87.1)	(26.6)	(60.5)
TWC movement (excl FX movements)	(205.9)	(140.1)	(65.8)
Profit from JVs and associates	(92.8)	(80.3)	(12.5)
Dividends received	51.7	52.9	(1.2)
Environmental and site clean-up	(16.4)	(25.9)	9.5
Other	(58.9)	(113.1)	54.2
Operating cash flow	**276.3**	**574.7**	**(298.4)**
Investing Cash Flow			
Capital expenditure	(345.3)	(474.2)	128.9
Proceeds from asset sales	166.0	9.8	156.2
Net payments from sale of discontinued operations	(13.7)	(55.8)	42.1
Investing cash flow	**(193.0)**	**(520.2)**	**327.2**
Financing Cash Flow			
Dividends paid to members of Dyno Nobel	(250.8)	(162.3)	(88.5)
Share buyback	(147.9)	(286.2)	138.3
Lease liability payments	(46.1)	(54.2)	8.1
Purchased shares for Dyno Nobel employees	(5.9)	(2.6)	(3.3)
Capital returned to non-controlling interests	–	(6.4)	6.4
Non-cash gain / (loss) on translation of foreign currency net debt	44.9	(67.0)	111.9
Non-cash movement in net debt	(0.9)	(4.7)	3.8
Financing cash flow	**(406.7)**	**(583.4)**	**176.7**
Change to net debt	**(323.4)**	**(528.9)**	**205.5**
Opening balance net debt	(1,180.5)	(651.6)	(528.9)
Closing balance net debt	**(1,503.9)**	**(1,180.5)**	**(323.4)**

Operating Cash Flow

Operating cash flows of $276m decreased by $298m compared to the pcp. Significant movements included:

EBITDA continuing operations ex IMIs: Increased by $77m mainly driven by the continued execution of the transformation project and major turnarounds in FY25 at Moranbah and LOMO impacting earnings.

EBITDA discontinued operations ex IMIs: Decreased by $311m. FY25 included EBITDA of $81.8m from the Fertilisers distribution business which was sold on 30 September 2025. Additionally Phosphate Hill benefitted from high commodities in the second half of FY25. Earnings for the current period relate to the Phosphate Hill business up to 31 March 2026, the date on which the economic risks and obligations associated with the operation transferred to the buyer.

Net interest paid: Decreased by $12m largely as a result of lower lease interest due to the sale of IPF and interest income received from Ridley on the vendor notes payable.

Net income tax paid: Increased by $60.5m attributable to higher tax instalments paid in Australia, USA and Canada. The increased Australian payments reflects the absence of tax refunds received in FY25, while higher payments in the USA and Canada reflect the impact of stronger earnings performance.

TWC movement (excl FX movements): Underlying working capital in the Explosives business increased due to higher inventory levels to manage elevated customer demand and strategic inventory builds to ensure supply chain resilience. Of the FY26 TWC outflow, $88m related to Explosives and $118m to Fertilisers.

Dividends received: Continued strong dividend receipts from JV partners, broadly consistent with the prior year. Noting that an increase in dividends from DNA joint ventures was offset by a reduction from QNP who preserved cash for the FY27 Turnaround.

Other: Improved by $54m largely reflecting lower prepayments to QPM.

Investing Cash Flow

Net investing cash outflows were $193m in FY26 compared to cash outflows of $520m in FY25. Significant movements included:

Capital expenditure: Outflows of $345m comprised $284m relating to the Explosives business and $61m to discontinued operations. The significant year-on-year reduction primarily reflects the Moranbah and LOMO turnaround activities in FY25 and the sale of the fertilisers business.

Proceeds from asset sales: FY26 cash inflow largely reflects the proceeds from the sale of Gibson Island partially offset by transaction costs and site remediation spend associated with the sale transaction.

Sale of discontinued operations: FY26 reflects the net position of a tax refund related to the sale of WALA, the final purchase price adjustments and transaction costs associated with the sale of the IPF Distribution business and the loss associated with the sale of Phosphate Hill.

Financing Cash Flow

Net financing cash outflows of $407m were $177m lower compared to the pcp. Significant movements included:

Dividends paid to members of Dyno Nobel: Reflects the FY25 final dividend payment of $170m (9.5 cents per share unfranked) and the 1H26 interim dividend of $81m (4.6 cents per share unfranked).

Share buyback: During the year, the Group reached completion of 64% of the $900m on-market share buyback with 190.9m shares purchased at an average of $3.01 (marginally below VWAP).

Foreign exchange on net debt: The non-cash impact of $45m reflects the impact from translating US dollar denominated debt at a higher exchange rate.

Underlying Income Statement

Table 9

	Year ended 30 September										
	FY26										
	DNAP		DNA		DNEL		Corporate & Elims		Explosives	FY25[1]	YoY
Explosives	A$m	%YoY	A$m	%YoY	A$m	%YoY	A$m	%YoY	A$m	A$m	A$m
Revenue	1,310.0	10.8%	1,862.6	12.5%	287.1	(11.5%)	(53.5)	1.1%	3,406.2	3,108.4[2]	9.6%
COGS & cost to serve	(831.1)	(11.3%)	(1,400.8)	(17.1%)	(225.0)	11.3%	53.5	(1.1%)	(2,403.4)	(2,142.5)	(12.2%)
Operating margin[3]	**478.9**	**9.8%**	**461.8**	**0.6%**	**62.1**	**(12.1%)**	**–**	**–%**	**1,002.8**	**965.9**	**3.8%**
Overheads[4]	(118.7)	(10.7%)	(203.5)	3.0%	(39.6)	5.0%	(38.7)	(4.3%)	(400.5)	(395.7)	(1.2%)
Joint Venture income	27.6	(4.9%)	53.9	34.5%	10.9	4.2%	0.4	(42.9%)	92.8	80.3	15.6%
Other income / (expenses)	(4.9)	20.3%	55.9	21.8%	1.7	(75.9%)	11.6	163.6%	64.3	51.1	25.8%
EBITDA ex IMIs	**382.9**	**8.9%**	**368.1**	**9.7%**	**35.1**	**(24.5%)**	**(26.7)**	**16.5%**	**759.4**	**701.6**	**8.2%**
EBITDA margin	*29.2%*	*(0.5%)*	*19.8%*	*(0.5%)*	*12.2%*	*(2.1%)*	*nm*	*nm*	*22.3%*	*22.6%*	*(0.3%)*
EBIT ex IMIs	**280.8**	**10.3%**	**224.1**	**18.6%**	**18.0**	**(39.6%)**	**(37.8)**	**4.8%**	**485.1**	**433.6**	**11.9%**
EBIT margin	*21.4%*	*(0.1%)*	*12.0%*	*0.6%*	*6.3%*	*(2.9%)*	*nm*	*nm*	*14.2%*	*13.9%*	*0.3%*

nm = not meaningful

(1) The underlying income statement has been re-based across each relevant line item for FY25: (a) turnaround impacts at Moranbah and LOMO, (b) Ag&IC earnings and Ag&IC stranded costs in FY25 and (c) a one-off IP provision in FY25. No adjustments were required in FY26.

(2) Includes Group elimination arising from intersegment sales between Dyno Nobel and Fertilisers.

(3) Operating margin represents revenue after deducting cost of goods sold and other cost directly attributable to generating customer sales.

(4) Overheads includes costs that cannot be directly linked to customer sales, such as corporate and administrative expenses.

Overview

Explosives delivered a very strong FY26 EBIT of $485.1m, representing an 11.9% increase compared to FY25, reflecting continued progress against its transformation agenda. EBIT margin expanding by 0.3% to 14.2%.

DNA and DNAP both delivered robust earnings growth, while DNEL continued to build momentum across its expanding operations in key growth markets.

- **Revenue Growth:** Revenue grew 9.6% to $3,406.2m (FY25: $3,108.4m). DNA was a key contributor, with revenue up (+12.5%), driven by strong market fundamentals and increased pre-stripping activity from key customers, sales of surplus ammonium nitrate and the resumption of booster sales. DNAP also delivered strong growth of (+10.8%), with the Metals segment contributing approximately two-thirds of the uplift, supported by strategic customer wins and key contract renewals. DNEL revenue declined (-11.5%) on pcp, reflecting short-term operating challenges in the base European businesses, including the impact of the Middle East conflict and austerity measures in France weighing on demand.
- **Overheads:** Increased by 1.2%, with cost benefits from recent restructures under the Transformation Program offsetting the impact of CPI increases across the Group.
- **Joint Venture Income:** 15.6% growth to a record $92.8m, reflecting strong performance across the joint venture portfolio in DNA and a record earnings year for QNP (for its financial year ended 30 June).
- **Other income / expenses:** Net other income increased by $13.2m to $64.3m primarily due to income earned from Transition Services Agreements entered into with the purchasers of the IPF Distribution and Phosphate Hill businesses. Other income largely represents royalty income and management fees from the joint ventures in DNA.

Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific

Table 10

Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific	Year ended 30 September FY26 A$m	FY25 A$m	Change %
Underlying Income Statement A$m(1)			
Australian Coal	579.8	552.7	5%
Metals	650.3	566.3	15%
International	79.9	63.8	25%
Revenue	**1,310.0**	**1,182.8**	**11%**
COGS & cost to serve	(831.1)	(746.7)	(11%)
Operating margin	**478.9**	**436.1**	**10%**
Overheads	(118.7)	(107.2)	(11%)
Joint Venture income	27.6	29.0	(5%)
Other expenses	(4.9)	(6.2)	21%
EBITDA	**382.9**	**351.7**	**9%**
EBITDA margin	*29.2%*	*29.7%*	
EBIT	**280.8**	**254.6**	**10%**
EBIT margin	*21.4%*	*21.5%*	
Key Metrics (2)			
Ammonium Nitrate manufactured at Moranbah	345	277	25%
Ammonium Nitrate sold	622	565	10%

(1) The underlying income statement has been re-based across each relevant line item for FY25 to reflect adjustments for turnaround impacts at Moranbah.

(2) The volumes presented are unadjusted figures that do not account for turnaround impacts.

Overview

DNAP delivered a strong financial performance in FY26, notwithstanding challenging operating conditions including wet weather impacts in the first half of the year and global market disruptions stemming from the Middle East conflict.

The Metals segment was the primary driver of growth, contributing approximately 66% of the total revenue increase, supported by strategic customer wins and the successful renewal of key contracts.

The business also benefited from a number of operational improvement initiatives during the year. Helidon achieved record production levels following the introduction of an automated assembly line, while Moranbah expanded production capacity through the successful commissioning of a key debottlenecking project. The Malaysian business delivered a strong result, exceeding expectations.

The overheads increase year on year partly reflected non-recurring bad debt recoveries and claim settlements in FY25, excluding these items, underlying overheads increased marginally above CPI at 4%.

Joint venture income from QNP declined during the financial year, however this reflected the timing of customer take-or-pay commitments in the prior year rather than deterioration in performance. Notably, QNP achieved a record earnings result for its financial year ended 30 June.

DNAP Focus on Growth Markets

DNAP's growth strategy is focused on deepening its presence in markets where it has a clear and established right to win. In Malaysia, the business is well placed to build on its existing quarry and construction platform, with opportunities to expand its customer base and increase market penetration across the country's growing mining and infrastructure sectors.

In Indonesia, the focus is on diversifying the portfolio to reduce concentration risk, broadening exposure across a wider range of customers, commodities, and market segments to create a more resilient and balanced earnings base.

In Australia, DNAP sees a compelling opportunity to grow its participation in hard rock and metals markets – particularly in Western Australia – where rising gold and copper activity is generating increased demand for high-quality explosives and technical blasting services.

Together, these strategic priorities reflect DNAP's disciplined approach to growth: targeting markets with strong structural fundamentals, leveraging existing capabilities, and positioning the business for sustainable long-term performance.

Market Dynamics

Revenue rose 11%, with sales in the Metals market the key driver.

Australian Coal (44% of revenue)

Revenue was up 5% YoY (Volumes up 13%). Australian coal remained a key contributor to DNAP's overall performance in FY26, underpinned by a strong recovery in production activity across the second half of the year.

Above average rainfall and flooding in the first half of the year disrupted mine production and export logistics across parts of Queensland. These headwinds were largely overcome during the second half as producers focused on restoring output and meeting annual production targets.

Coal prices firmed throughout FY26, most notably in the second half, supporting improved margins for producers and incentivising higher production levels across the sector. Combined with resilient export demand, these conditions translated into increased customer demand for explosives and blasting services.

Volume growth of 13% was largely driven by the FY25 Turnaround impact. Excluding this effect, volume growth is more closely aligned with underlying revenue growth of 5%.

Looking ahead, demand for Queensland Metallurgical Coal is expected to remain robust, underpinned by continued import demand from India and China.

Metals (50% of revenue)

Revenue was up 15% YoY (Volumes up 6%).

The sector encompasses iron ore operations in Western Australia and hard rock and underground mining activities across Australia. FY26 performance was supported by several significant new customer wins, strong production activity and favourable market conditions across key commodities.

The Australian iron ore market remained resilient throughout FY26, with major producers operating at or near capacity, supported by robust export volumes and sustained demand from Asian steelmakers – particularly in China.

Gold markets were similarly supportive, with elevated prices and steady production underpinning strong industry margins and continued capital investment. This sustained mining activity generated increased demand for DNAP's explosives, initiating systems, and technical blasting services.

Revenue growth outpaced Ammonium Nitrate volume growth, as the Metals segment is also driven by Initiating Systems sales, which increased following the award of a new contract with a key customer.

International (6% of revenue)

Indonesia faced a challenging operating environment in FY26, with mining activity impacted by regulatory changes and the temporary suspension of a key gold mining operation following late-2025 flooding and landslides in Sumatra. These factors collectively reduced customer production activity and dampened demand for explosives across the region.

The strong performance of the Malaysian business more than offset these challenges, with revenue growth exceeding expectations on the back of increased customer activity and strong operational execution. As a result, the broader Asia portfolio delivered overall growth in FY26.

DNAP: Resilient Base Business with Growth in Metals and International Markets

Growing demand for Metals, particularly Gold and Copper, is an emerging and increasingly important theme in the Australian market. At the same time, development activity in emerging economies continue to underpin long term structural demand for Australian iron ore and metallurgical coal.

DNAP is well positioned to capitalise on these opportunities, supported by a number of competitive strengths:

- **Strategic AN supply partnerships** securing reliable Ammonium Nitrate in Western Australia
- **Leading market positions** in key iron ore and metallurgical coal basins, underpinned by the strategic location of the Moranbah facility in the Bowen basin
- **Proven long-term customer relationships** built on trust and consistent delivery
- **Premium technology solutions** that differentiate DNAP's offering and drive customer value

These strengths are increasingly relevant in the current environment. Heightened market volatility has elevated the importance of secure, reliable and locally supported supply chains – areas where DNAP's highly vertically integrated model provides a clear competitive advantage. A tightening ammonium nitrate market in Australia further enhances the value of domestic manufacturing, reinforcing the strategic importance of DNAP's local production capability.

Moranbah delivered strong operational reliability in FY26, achieving an average plant reliability rate of 93% for the year. First half performance was impacted by adverse wet weather conditions; however, reliability improved significantly in the second half following the implementation of a key debottlenecking initiative in June 2026. Since commissioning, the plant has consistently operated at reliability levels of approximately 98%, demonstrating the effectiveness of the initiative.

Looking ahead, the replacement of the Exchange Gas Heater at Moranbah is scheduled for February 2027, requiring a planned outage of approximately 10 days. This investment represents a critical commitment to the long-term sustainability, reliability and safe operation of the facility.

Gas supply from QPM remained stable throughout FY26, consistently meeting the requirements of the Moranbah operation. DNAP continues to closely monitor both the operational performance and financial position of QPM following its administration process. Based on ongoing assessment, no immediate risks to gas supply have been identified, and supply reliability has remained in line with operational requirements. Dyno Nobel has security over gas reserves following QPM's default on funding agreements.

Dyno Nobel Americas

Table 11

	Year ended 30 September		
Dyno Nobel Americas	**FY26**	**FY25**	**Change %**
Underlying Income Statement US$m[1]			
Coal[2]	188.3	171.7	10%
Quarry & Construction[2]	500.0	416.5	20%
Metals[2]	501.8	388.3	29%
Other[3]	99.3	88.5	12%
Revenue	**1,289.4**	**1,065.0**	**21%**
COGS & cost to serve	(969.9)	(768.9)	(26%)
Operating margin	**319.5**	**296.1**	**8%**
Overheads	(140.7)	(136.2)	(3%)
Joint Venture income	37.3	26.2	42%
Other income	38.3	29.5	30%
EBITDA	**254.4**	**215.6**	**18%**
EBITDA margin	*19.7%*	*20.2%*	
EBIT	**155.0**	**121.4**	**28%**
EBIT margin	*12.0%*	*11.4%*	
Underlying Income Statement A$m[1]			
Revenue	1,862.6	1,655.2	13%
EBITDA	368.1	335.4	10%
EBIT	224.1	188.9	19%
Key Metrics			
Ammonium Nitrate manufactured at Cheyenne	384	350	10%
Ammonium Nitrate manufactured at LOMO	351	308	14%
Ammonium Nitrate sold	861	740	16%
Average realised A$/US$ exchange rate	0.69	0.64	

(1) The underlying income statement has been re-based across each relevant line item for FY25 to reflect adjustments for: (a) turnaround impacts at LOMO in FY25, (b) Ag&IC earnings and Ag&IC stranded costs.

(2) Certain revenue relating to end markets served through distribution channels has been allocated on a reasonable basis using available information and may not exactly align with actual end-market outcomes.

(3) Other revenue represents by-products from the ammonium nitrate manufacturing process

Overview

DNA delivered a record financial result, with underlying EBIT increasing by 28% to US$155m. This improvement was driven by successful transformation initiatives and favourable market conditions, driven by government investment and emerging demand trends.

Revenue increased by 21%. Growth was supported by sales of surplus ammonium nitrate during a period of tight supply, the resumption of booster sales following TNT shortages in FY25, and continued demand across key customer segments. Demand was also higher as several major customers entered periods of increased pre-stripping activity.

While revenue performance was strong, operating margin growth was tempered by a combination of factors. The AN sales uplift was largely fulfilled through purchased AN rather than our higher-margin manufactured product, compressing margins on incremental volumes. This, alongside a brief period of unplanned downtime at Cheyenne that added short-term cost pressure, meant operating margin expansion did not fully keep pace with revenue growth.

Joint venture income increased by 42% to US$37m, reflecting the strength of the domestic market and the strategic value of DNA's joint venture model.

The business also strengthened its competitive position by limiting most of the impact of the current US tariff environment and securing a reliable supply of TNT. Together, these outcomes demonstrate the resilience and strategic benefits of DNA's vertically integrated business model, particularly during periods of market volatility and supply chain disruption.

Market Dynamics

Explosives revenue remained well diversified across key sectors.

Quarry & Construction (42% of explosives revenue)

Revenue grew 20% YoY (Volumes up 9%), driven by a significant uplift in civil and technology-related spending. Structural demand continues to be underpinned by federal infrastructure funding commitments and substantial investment in AI data centres and electrification initiatives. Softness in the residential and commercial sectors, reflecting the impact of elevated borrowing costs, provided only a partial offset to this momentum.

Revenue growth in this sector outpaced volume growth, driven by an increase in service revenue. As the Quarry & Construction customer base is smaller in scale than the mining sector, service revenue represents a proportionally higher share of total revenue.

Looking ahead, Construction market demand is expected to remain robust in FY27, while Quarry volumes are anticipated to broadly track GDP growth.

Metals (42% of explosives revenue)

Revenue grew 29% YoY (Volumes up 26%), driven by strong performance across copper, gold and iron ore. Gold volumes benefitted from both the expansion of existing projects and the commencement of new operations. Copper volumes reflected increased activity across established customer sites, while iron ore volumes were supported by significant customer wins. Canada represents a strategic growth region for DNA and a significant Metals market, with two major contracts secured during FY26 underpinning the strong growth achieved in this region.

Metals markets continue to be underpinned by medium-term structural demand drivers, including electrification, renewable energy investment and infrastructure development.

While near-term conditions remain subject to geopolitical uncertainty and some variability in industrial activity, the fundamental drivers of demand are expected to remain favourable over the medium and longer term.

Coal (16% of explosives revenue)

Revenue increased 10% YoY (Volumes increased 11%) driven primarily by stronger thermal coal demand from electric power generation, with activity concentrated in the Powder River Basin.

While thermal coal markets face a structural long-term decline due to environmental pressures, near-term consumption has remained highly resilient. A significant surge in overall power demand, driven by the rapid expansion of AI data centres and broader electrification, has kept coal-fired capacity operating at high utilisation rates. Additionally, key DNA customers undertook a heavy pre-strip phase during the year, further supporting higher demand for Explosives.

Elevated natural gas prices throughout the period enhanced coal's relative competitiveness, underpinning higher utilisation rates. Strong international demand for US-produced coal provided further support.

Pricing firmed over the year, supported by tightening international supply and disruption to global LNG market following the closure of the Strait of Hormuz. Coal is therefore expected to continue providing a near-term earnings tailwind, with medium to longer term demand trajectories subject to structural decarbonisation trends and price relativity to natural gas.

Structural Market Tailwinds Create Significant Growth Opportunities

Structural trends across DNA's key markets are creating a compelling platform for sustainable growth. The United States' drive to lead in artificial intelligence is accelerating investment in mining production and development to supply the materials and infrastructure required for data centre expansion.

At the same time, investment in nation-building infrastructure is supporting stronger demand across quarrying, construction and civil projects.

The short to medium term imbalance in supply and demand is also increasing the strategic value of reliable domestic manufacturing and secure sources of supply, reinforcing the importance of our capabilities and market position.

Building Momentum in Energetics

Rising defence expenditure is opening further opportunities for the business to participate in energetics projects. Collectively, these trends broaden our addressable markets, strengthen demand for our products and services, and position the business to create long-term value for shareholders.

The Nitradyn joint venture provides a strong platform for growth in the United States energetics market. Established as a 50/50 partnership between Dyno Nobel and Paligen, the venture combines Paligen's government contracting expertise with Dyno Nobel's 160 years of explosives manufacturing experience. It also leverages Dyno Nobel's established capabilities in energetic materials manufacturing, handling and nitration, creating a differentiated proposition for government and industrial customers.

The joint venture has already secured two foundation projects at Graham, Kentucky – TNT and IMX – representing approximately US$1 billion of government-funded investment. These projects establish an important base from which Nitradyn can scale its operations and pursue further opportunities across defence and industrial energetics.

Together, the partnership's complementary expertise, existing infrastructure and growing project pipeline position the business to participate in a strategically important market.

Dyno Nobel EMEA & LATAM

Table 12

	Year ended 30 September		
Dyno Nobel EMEA & LATAM	**FY26 A$m**	**FY25 A$m**	**Change %**
Income Statement A$m			
Europe	227.1	263.5	(14%)
LATAM / Africa	60.0	61.0	(2%)
Revenue	**287.1**	**324.5**	**(12%)**
COGS & cost to serve	(225.0)	(253.8)	11%
Operating margin	**62.1**	**70.7**	**(12%)**
Overheads	(39.6)	(41.7)	5%
Joint Venture income	10.9	10.5	4%
Other income	1.7	7.0	(76%)
EBITDA	**35.1**	**46.5**	**(25%)**
EBITDA margin	*12.2%*	*14.3%*	
EBIT	**18.0**	**29.8**	**(40%)**
EBIT margin	*6.3%*	*9.2%*	

Overview

DNEL made meaningful strategic progress during the year, with its growth strategy across Africa and Latin America gaining customer traction and positioning the business for sustained long-term performance.

In Africa, the business commenced operations in Ghana in September, which is expected to be a strong contributor to performance in FY27. Dyno Nobel also secured new contracts in Tanzania and Brazil, with mobilisation well underway and operations expected to begin in the first quarter of FY27.

The year-on-year decline in operating margin for the DNEL business reflected a challenging operating environment across several key markets. In Europe, performance was impacted by disruption to key shipping routes arising from the Middle East conflict, which constrained international exports, as well as austerity measures in France that reduced customer spending across quarry and construction. In Chile, adverse weather conditions weighed on earnings during the period.

The prior year EBIT result was also supported by non-recurring asset sales within the French business, which did not repeat in FY26 (as reflected in the decline in Other Income).

An ongoing cost savings program delivered a reduction in overhead spend; however, a portion of those savings have been reinvested to fund the setup costs required to establish a sustainable operating model in Brazil and Peru.

Emerging Themes in Our Growth Markets

Growing long-term demand for copper, gold and other critical minerals is driving increased investment in mining activity, with Africa and Latin America emerging as key growth regions. Concurrently, rising defence expenditure and an accelerating shift towards supply chain localisation are generating compelling opportunities across energetics markets. Against this backdrop, ongoing geopolitical uncertainty is also reinforcing the strategic value of resilient, flexible and diversified supply chains.

DNEL is well positioned to capture these opportunities through:

- Established global customer relationships
- Differentiated technology solutions
- Extensive global manufacturing and supply chain network
- Advanced Initiating Systems capability, through manufacturing hub in Türkiye and joint ventures with DetNet and SDN
- Two manufacturing facilities in European NATO member countries with a long history of energetics production

Disciplined Growth Phase Building Tomorrow's Returns

During the year, DNEL successfully executed several critical milestones that strengthen market position and establish the foundation for future revenue growth:

- **Ghana market entry:** Successfully secured the AGA Ghana contract and commenced supply in September 2026, marking the strategic expansion into this key African market
- **Tanzania market entry:** Successfully secured AGA Tanzania supply arrangement. Expected to commence in Q1 of FY27
- **Brazil Expansion:** Vale Fabrica contract signed with supply commencing in December 2026. Four additional customer sites currently in final negotiations
- **Peru Infrastructure Development:** Construction of the emulsion plant in Peru is nearing completion. Operations expected to commence in 1H27.

  Collectively, these developments represent a step-change in highly attractive markets for DNEL.

Discontinued Operations – Fertilisers

Table 13

	Year ended 30 September		
Discontinued Operations – Fertilisers	**FY26 A$m**	**FY25 A$m**	**Change %**
Income Statement A$m			
Phosphate Hill			
Revenue	534.7	507.6	5%
COGS & cost to serve	(515.9)	(259.4)	(99%)
EBITDA – Phosphate Hill	**18.8**	**248.2**	**(92%)**
EBITDA margin	3.5%	48.9%	
EBIT – Phosphate Hill	**18.5**	**233.2**	**(92%)**
EBIT margin	3.5%	45.9%	
EBIT – Distribution	**–**	**67.6**	**(100%)**
EBIT – Total Fertilisers	**18.5**	**300.8**	**(94%)**
Key Metrics – Phosphate Hill[1]			
Phosphate Hill production (ammonium phosphates)	272.8	769.0	(65%)
Phosphate Hill production sold (kmt)	286	728	(61%)
Realised Cost per Tonne of AP (A$/mt)	1,035	720	(44%)
Realised A$/US$ exchange rate	0.67	0.65	3%
Realised AP Price (US$/mt)	765	690	11%

(1) FY26 metrics reflect operations for the half year ended 31 March 2026.

Fertilisers Separation

The sale of Phosphate Hill to a wholly owned subsidiary of Mayfair Australia Corporation Pty Ltd (Mayfair) on 30 June 2026 concludes the separation of the Fertilisers business as shown below:

- Sale of Fertilisers manufacturing facility at St Helens, Oregon in August 2025.
- Completion of IPF Distribution sale in September 2025.
- Manufacturing cessation at Geelong Fertiliser facility in October 2025. Remediation activities are tracking to plan.
- Gibson Island land sold and proceeds received in October 2025. Dyno Nobel entered into a leaseback arrangement to complete the environmental remediation of the site. Remediation activities are progressing to plan.
- Sale of the Perdaman offtake agreement completed in December 2025. Payment under this agreement is structured based on key commissioning milestones and the commencement of the Perdaman offtake agreement, which is expected in 2027.
- Completion of Phosphate Hill sale in June 2026.

Phosphate Hill FY26 Result

During the first half of 2026, operations at Phosphate Hill faced several challenges. Flooding in Northern Queensland disrupted operations, while supply chain interruptions resulted from extended rail line closures. Additionally, the Mt Isa plant experienced ongoing disruptions to its metallurgical gas supply.

Concurrently, increased sulphur burn rates coincided with a spike in global sulphur prices, driving up operational costs. These operational and market challenges partially offset the positive impact of favourable DAP pricing. Despite the challenges, 1H26 earnings improved year-on-year to $18.5m.

While the sale to Mayfair was completed on 30 June 2026, the economic risks and obligations of the Phosphate Hill operations were transferred to Mayfair retrospectively from 1 April 2026.

Consequently, revenue for the April to June period is reported within the Phosphate Hill results for FY26; however, the associated EBIT has been reclassified to the loss on sale of Phosphate Hill (Individually Material Item) through the expenses line. As a result, no second half EBIT has been reported for Phosphate Hill.

Outlook and Sensitivities

Dyno Nobel Group

Earnings: FY27 Underlying EBIT is anticipated to be in the range of $515m - $555m, with an earnings split of approximately 40% in the first half and 60% in the second half[1].

Transformation: The Dyno Nobel transformation program is progressing to plan. The Group currently expects an FY27 exit run rate of 85% - 95% of the estimated total ~$300m EBIT uplift from the program.

Corporate: Corporate costs are expected to be approximately $45m - $50m in FY27.

Borrowing Costs: Net interest expense for FY27 is forecast to be $105m to $120m.

Taxation: Dyno Nobel's effective tax rate for FY27, excluding IMIs is expected to be between 20% and 25%. The tax rate range is highly sensitive to earnings mix movements across jurisdictions.

Capital Expenditure: Anticipated to be within the range of $370m - $420m.

Sensitivities

The table provides sensitivities to key earnings drivers:

Table 14

Commodity	EBIT Sensitivities
Americas	
FX EBIT Translation[2]	+/- A$/US$0.01x = -/+ $3.2m

(2) Based on the actual FY26 Dyno Nobel Americas statutory EBIT of US$155m and an average foreign exchange rate of AUD:USD 0.69.

(1) Disclaimer: FY27 EBIT guidance and related outlook statements are estimated based on key assumptions described on this page and are subject to uncertainties and risks. See "Principal Risks" section of this Operating and Financial Review for further information regarding the principal risks and uncertainties associated with the Group's business and operations. Underlying EBIT excludes the impact of the planned Cheyenne and QNP Turnarounds in FY27.

Principal Risks

The principal risks and uncertainties associated with Dyno Nobel's business and operations are outlined below by risk category. These risks may occur individually or concurrently and could have a significant impact on the Group's strategy, financial performance and prospects. Any loss from such risks may not be recoverable in whole or in part under Dyno Nobel's insurance policies. The treatment strategies noted below are not exhaustive. They may partially or fully mitigate an exposure but do not eliminate it, and residual risk remains. The Group's risk and opportunity management framework is set out in the Corporate Governance Statement.

Risk Categories	Description and potential consequences	Treatment strategies employed by Dyno Nobel
Health, Safety & Environment	Dyno Nobel manufactures, stores, transports and uses explosives and hazardous materials. A major process safety event, workplace incident or environmental breach may cause fatality, serious injury, occupational illness or environmental harm, and result in loss of manufacturing capability, penalties and reputational damage.	» Zero Harm is embedded through the global HSE Management System, ISO-aligned standards and assurance programs, reinforced by the ongoing implementation of SafeTEAMS, our flagship behavioural safety training program for all Dyno Nobel employees. » The Operational Risk Transformation Program is strengthening critical controls. In FY26, focused explosives risk reviews were delivered at key manufacturing facilities. » Occupational hygiene monitoring, site environmental programs and tested emergency response plans protect workforce health and environmental compliance, with regular engagement with regulators and emergency services.
Strategy: External Environment	Geopolitical conflict, trade tariffs and inflation may increase input, energy and freight costs, disrupt supply and reduce demand, as experienced with the Middle East conflict. Industry consolidation, competitive tendering or the loss of a major customer may erode market share and margins.	» Geopolitical and supply market monitoring and scenario planning, including for the Middle East conflict, inform sourcing, pricing and contingency decisions. » The US Tariff Mitigation Plan continues to offset tariff impacts through negotiation with suppliers, customers and joint venture partners, and government engagement. » Most revenue is secured under long-term contracts that adjust prices for changes in input costs, while key account management, differentiated technology and diversification protect customer relationships.
Strategy: Portfolio & Execution	Capital allocation, portfolio or acquisition decisions that do not deliver expected returns may constrain earnings and shareholder value. Strategic plans built on invalid assumptions, or slow correction when conditions change, may delay the Group's earnings ambitions and erode its competitive position.	» The Capital Management Framework requires growth investments to deliver an IRR above 1.3 times WACC, with Board oversight of major decisions. » Acquisitions are assessed against strict investment criteria, with structured due diligence and integration planning before commitment. » The annual strategy cycle, including a strategic risk review, sets the five-year plan and tracks delivery against it.
Growth & Development	Licensing delays, regulatory barriers or slower mobilisation in priority growth regions, and delays or cost overruns in major projects, including defence energetics, may defer growth and returns. Underperformance of joint venture partners, or failure to deliver transformation benefits, may constrain earnings and the Group's growth ambitions.	» Country entry follows staged mobilisation, due diligence, partner vetting and regulatory engagement, using a capital-light modular model in new markets. » Defence energetics projects in North America are delivered through the Nitradyn joint venture, with government funding and joint governance of execution and partner performance. » Transformation delivery is governed with clear accountability and executive tracking of benefits against the FY28 and FY31 ambitions.
Production & Operations	Equipment failure, single-source dependencies, logistics disruption or loss of gas supply, including at Moranbah, may interrupt production and customer supply, reducing earnings. Failure to balance ammonium nitrate (AN) supply and demand, including through trading, may affect plant utilisation and margins. Theft or misuse of explosives may cause harm and loss of licences, and site remediation obligations may increase costs.	» Strategic asset management plans and maintenance programs underpin plant reliability, with debottlenecking increasing capacity at key AN plants. » Gas-backed AN production, first-ranking security over the gas reserves supplying Moranbah, supplier diversification, strategic inventory buffers and contracts that pass input cost changes to customers strengthen supply chain resilience. » Explosives security protocols, tested business continuity plans and structured remediation plans are designed to protect people, assets, customer supply and licence to operate.

Risk Categories	Description and potential consequences	Treatment strategies employed by Dyno Nobel
Technology & Innovation	Failure to develop, commercialise or capture the value of differentiated technology may weaken competitiveness and slow premium product growth. Intellectual property disputes may restrict freedom to operate and market access. Product quality failures in initiating systems may cause injury, disrupt customers, trigger liability or lead to loss of approvals to sell.	» Investment in Nobel Fire, the Autonomous Bench and premium products is supported by value-based pricing grounded in demonstrated customer outcomes. » Global IP Committee oversight, patent monitoring and legal clearance strategies protect intellectual property and manage freedom-to-operate exposure. » Product validation, quality checks, supplier assurance and batch traceability underpin reliability, regulatory approvals and timely response to product failures.
Climate Change	Climate transition and physical risks may affect demand, operating costs and asset values. A long-term decline in thermal and metallurgical coal demand, carbon pricing and the cost of abatement technology may constrain earnings and emissions targets. Extreme weather, including heat at northern Australian sites, may disrupt operations and endanger people.	» Under the Climate Transition Plan, N_2O abatement at Moranbah and LOMO, a planned Cheyenne upgrade, and lower-carbon electricity and ammonia options advance emissions goals and the Net Zero ambition. » Scenario analysis and resilience assessment inform capital allocation, with adaptation plans addressing physical hazards and asset resilience at sites. » Growth in metals, quarrying and construction markets, and lower-carbon products such as DYNOBULK Electric, reduce reliance on coal demand.
People & Culture	Skills shortages, including licensed blast crews and engineers, loss of specialist expertise through retirement, industrial relations pressures or organisational change may disrupt operations and increase costs. Insufficient technical, innovation and leadership capability may delay product commercialisation and constrain delivery of the growth strategy.	» Succession planning, targeted recruitment and knowledge transfer address critical technical roles and the retirement of experienced personnel. » Market-benchmarked remuneration, career pathways and Nobel Academy development underpin attraction, retention and capability. » Workforce planning, employee engagement and constructive industrial relations support change and operational continuity.
Sustainability	Failure to manage water use, waste, land and biodiversity impacts, community relationships, including with First Nations, or human rights and modern slavery risks across operations and supply chains may weaken social licence, customer and investor confidence and access to markets, particularly in new growth regions.	» Site environmental programs manage water, waste and land impacts in line with licence conditions and Group standards. » Supplier due diligence, counterparty screening and human rights training address modern slavery risks, reported annually in the Modern Slavery Statement. » Community engagement, grievance mechanisms and local investment build trust with host communities, including First Nations, in established and new regions.
Information Security & Systems	Cyber-attacks, IT or OT system failures, third-party compromise or unauthorised disclosure may disrupt operations, compromise sensitive information or safety-critical systems, and result in recovery costs, regulatory action and reputational damage. Delays in major system upgrades may disrupt operations. Slow adoption of AI may limit productivity gains, while AI use without adequate governance may increase information security and liability exposure.	» The Cybersecurity Program, aligned with the NIST Cybersecurity Framework, is strengthening IT and OT resilience and data protection. » Security Operations Centre monitoring, penetration testing, access controls and tested incident and data breach response plans support detection and recovery. » An AI Committee oversees responsible AI use, and major system upgrades, including ERP modernisation, follow structured program governance.
Financial Management	Foreign exchange, interest rate and commodity price movements may affect costs and offshore earnings, and funding conditions may constrain financial flexibility. Tax audits and disputes across jurisdictions, financial fraud, non-recovery of counterparty balances, including supplier prepayments and deferred divestment proceeds, or insurance not responding as expected may result in financial loss, penalties or reputational damage.	» A Board-approved Capital Management Framework targets an investment-grade credit profile, net debt to EBITDA of 1.75 to 2.25 times and diversified committed funding. » Board-approved Treasury policies govern foreign exchange, interest rate and commodity exposures, and set liquidity levels and counterparty credit risk parameters. » A tax governance framework, proactive engagement with governments and regulators, internal audit, fraud controls and regular review of the Global Insurance Program protect earnings.
Legal, Compliance & Stakeholder Management	Dyno Nobel operates under complex legal and regulatory frameworks across multiple jurisdictions, including new growth markets. Bribery, corruption, or breaches of sanctions, export controls, competition law, explosives licensing or government contracting obligations may result in penalties, litigation, restricted market access and reputational damage. Participation in defence markets may attract stakeholder scrutiny.	» Regulatory assessments and counterparty screening address sanctions, export control and trade exposures, with compliance frameworks for government and defence contracts. » The Code of Conduct, the targeted anti-bribery and corruption training, and third-party vetting and approval processes reinforce compliance, particularly in higher-risk jurisdictions. » Engagement with regulators and governments, and an independent whistleblower service with structured investigation, maintain compliance and stakeholder trust.



Introduction from the Chair of the People and Remuneration Committee

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board, I am pleased to present the Remuneration Report for FY26 which outlines the remuneration arrangements for Dyno Nobel's Executive Key Management Personnel (KMP) and the Non-executive Directors.

Our approach

The Board's objective is to maintain a remuneration framework that creates a clear and transparent link between performance and reward, supports the delivery of our strategy, and aligns executive outcomes with the long-term interests of shareholders and other stakeholders.

Performance is assessed against measures that reflect our strategic priorities and values, including safety, financial performance, operational execution and the creation of sustainable shareholder value.

Financial Year 2026 in review

FY26 was a defining year for Dyno Nobel. It was our first full financial year under the Dyno Nobel name with the sale of Phosphate Hill marking the successful completion of our transition to a pure-play global explosives business.

The Group recorded another year of strong underlying earnings growth in FY26 with the explosives business delivering EBIT (excluding IMIs) of $485.1m, up 17% on FY25, on revenue of $3,406m, up 6.4%. Record performances from DNA and DNAP; together with record joint venture income, reflected the strength of our established business and continued progress under the Transformation Program. DNEL underperformed, held back by challenging economic conditions in Europe and delays to opportunities in some target markets – but continues to build momentum.

At a Group level, NPAT (excluding IMIs) was $330.9m on revenue of $3,940.9m. IMIs of $264.8m primarily related to impairments and losses on sale associated with the strategic exit from the fertilisers business.

The Transformation Program continued to strengthen the Group's earnings profile, with the core explosives business performing in line with Project Ignite targets.

The Group also made significant progress against its growth objectives. The Nitradyn joint venture secured a US$581m IMX project to be developed at Dyno Nobel's Graham, Kentucky site. Together with the TNT project announced in FY25, the Group has now been awarded approximately US$1bn of government-funded energetics contracts, supporting its long-term growth strategy in the defence and energetics sector.

The Company continued to execute its capital management strategy during FY26, with a further $143.7m of capital returned during the year. The buyback ceased in September 2026.

The Board announced an interim dividend of 4.6 cents (unfranked), and a final dividend of 5.0 cents per share (50% franked), resulting in a total ordinary dividend of 9.6 cents per share for FY26.

These outcomes provided the context for the Board's assessment of FY26 remuneration outcomes.

Safety and our people

Safety remains our highest priority and underpins our culture and the way we operate. Across FY26, no serious harm incidents were recorded. While Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) increased during FY26, performance improved materially in the second half of the year.

Further information on our safety performance is provided in the "Keeping People and the Environment Safe" section of this Annual Report.

FY26 was also an important year for employee engagement. We launched our Global Employee Share Plan across eight countries, strengthening an ownership mindset across the Group. The plan was well received, with approximately 25% of eligible employees electing to participate to date.

We were also proud to introduce the inaugural Dyno Nobel Global Values Awards, recognising employees and teams who exemplify our values in action. The response was exceptional, with 353 nominations received from across six continents, highlighting the commitment, talent and culture that underpin our success.

KMP changes in FY26

Mr Stuart Sneyd commenced as President, Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific (DNAP) in November 2025.

Mr Jeff Olsen joined the Board as an Independent Non-executive Director in March 2026. Mr Olsen, who is based in Salt Lake City, Utah, brings significant experience across the mining, chemicals and industrial manufacturing sectors and further strengthens the Board's skills, experience and international perspectives.

Remuneration framework changes in FY26

As outlined in our FY25 Remuneration Report, the FY26 remuneration framework remained largely unchanged from FY25, with the reintroduction of Return of Invested Capital as a 25% component of the LTI framework following the exit of the fertilisers business, alongside Absolute TSR (50%) and Relative TSR (25%). The Board believes this combination of measures appropriately aligns executive reward with capital discipline, business performance and long-term shareholder value creation.

FY26 remuneration outcomes

Fixed annual remuneration (FAR)

Executive KMP fixed remuneration remained unchanged during FY26, consistent with the approach outlined in our FY25 Remuneration Report and detailed in section 2.2.

Short-term incentive

STI outcomes reflect strong achievement across financial, strategic, safety and sustainability measures across the continuing Dyno Nobel explosives business.

The Board considered that the Group's strong commercial and strategic achievements during the year warranted the STI outcomes, noting:

- Group Headline NPAT performance was achieved between target and stretch performance levels.
- EBIT for the DNA (US$155.0m) and DNAP ($280.8m) business units was achieved between target and stretch performance levels.

- EBIT for the DNEL business unit ($18.0m) was below threshold performance levels.
- DEI, Sustainability and Strategic Objectives delivered outcomes ranging from target to stretch performance levels.
- The continued delivery of Project Ignite targets while successfully completing the fertilisers separation.

The Board assessed the CEO & MD's performance as achieving an STI outcome of 73.4% of maximum opportunity, with the average Executive KMP outcome being 60.9% of maximum opportunity.

Further details on FY26 performance and incentive outcomes are set out in Section 2.1 and 2.3.

Long-term incentive

The LTI 2023/26 plan was aligned to the ambitious transformation program, Project Ignite. To incentivise delivery of the plan, the LTI included both performance rights and options designed to deliver leveraged outcomes for outperformance.

The performance rights component was assessed against Average Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) (50%) and Relative TSR (rTSR) (50%), while the options component was assessed against Absolute TSR (aTSR) outcomes, measured by the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) in TSR over the performance period.

The ROIC component of the performance rights will vest at 77.5%, while the rTSR component is expected to vest at 100.0%, reflecting Dyno Nobel's TSR performance currently exceeding the 75th percentile threshold required for maximum vesting.

Accordingly, the performance rights component of the LTI is expected to vest at approximately 88.8% of maximum opportunity. Based on these assumptions and a VWAP during the November measurement period in the range of $3.90 to $4.10, the indicative net value of vested performance rights for the CEO is expected to be between $1.3m and $1.4m.

Assuming the same VWAP range, we currently expect the options to vest in the range of approximately 48.0% to 60.0%. This would reflect aTSR CAGR outcomes for shareholders of approximately 18% to 20% over the three-year performance period. At these vesting levels, the indicative net value of vested options for the CEO is expected to be between approximately $2.4m and $3.6m.

These outcomes reflect very strong performance against long-term value creation measures over the three-year performance period. See Sections 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6 for further details.

Final vesting outcomes for both the performance rights and options will be determined in November following the release of our financial results and disclosed at the AGM, with full details included in the FY27 Remuneration Report.

Non-executive Director Fees

Consistent with the FY26 remuneration framework disclosed in the 2025 Remuneration Report, Non-executive Director fees remained unchanged during FY26.

Shareholders approved an increase in the aggregate Non-executive Director fee cap from $2.0m to $2.5m at the 2025 Annual General Meeting which will provide the Board with additional flexibility to support Board succession planning over time. See Section 6.

FY27 Remuneration Framework

The Board remains focused on maintaining strong alignment between remuneration outcomes and sustainable shareholder value creation.

As foreshadowed in the FY25 Remuneration Report, with the vesting of the options that formed part of the 2023/26 LTI plan and the sale of the fertilisers business, the Board reviewed the Executive Remuneration Framework during FY26 to ensure it remained appropriate to support the Company's refocused strategy.

Following this review, the Board concluded that an options component should form an ongoing part of the LTI framework from FY27 onwards. While the 2023/26 Options grant was originally intended to be a one-off award aligned to the transformation program, the Board concluded that the structure provides strong alignment between executive remuneration outcomes and long-term shareholder value creation.

The 2026/29 LTI framework will continue to incorporate aTSR, rTSR and ROIC performance measures. However, in future, 50% of the aTSR opportunity will be satisfied in options and the remainder in performance rights. The performance hurdles have been refined, including for the ROIC component, to reward outperformance.

There will be no change to the overall LTI opportunities. Further details are outlined in Section 5.

Fixed Remuneration and Director Fees

The fixed remuneration of CFO, Mr Nitesh Naidoo, will increase from $870,000 to $900,000 in FY27. The fixed remuneration of all other Executive KMP will remain unchanged.

There will be no increase to Non-executive Director fees in FY27.

Closing

FY26 was a landmark year for Dyno Nobel. The successful completion of the fertilisers separation has positioned the Company as a focused global explosives leader with a clear strategic direction and a strong platform for future growth.

The Board remains committed to maintaining a remuneration framework that supports our strategy, rewards sustainable performance and aligns executive outcomes with the interests of shareholders.

On behalf of the Board, I thank our shareholders for their continued support of Dyno Nobel and our remuneration practices.



Tonianne Dwyer

Chair, People and Remuneration Committee

Remuneration Report

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1. Introduction and Remuneration Report Summary

The Directors of Dyno Nobel present the Remuneration Report for the year ended 30 September 2026, prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)*.

The report is audited and sets out remuneration information for the Company's KMP who had authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company during the 2026 financial year, being each of the Non-executive Directors and designated Executives. The use of the term "Executives" in this report is a reference to the CEO & MD's direct reports and KMP during the 2026 financial year.

Table 1 identifies the individuals who comprised KMP during FY26, together with former KMP included for comparative disclosure purposes. All individuals who were KMP during FY26 held their positions for the entirety of the financial year, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1 – Current and former individuals forming Dyno Nobel's KMP for the 2026 reporting period

Name	Role	Term as KMP	Country of residence
Non-executive Board			
Mr Gregory Robinson	Chair and Independent Non-executive Director	Full year	Australia
Mr Bruce Brook	Independent, Non-executive Director	Full year	Australia
Mr Michael Carroll	Independent, Non-executive Director	Full year	Australia
Ms Tonianne Dwyer	Independent, Non-executive Director	Full year	Australia
Ms Fiona Hick	Independent, Non-executive Director	Full year	Australia
Mr John Ho	Non-Independent, Non-executive Director	Full year	Hong Kong
Mr Jeffrey Olsen	Independent, Non-executive Director	Appointed 1 March 2026	USA
CEO and Managing Director			
Mr Mauro Neves	CEO and Managing Director	Full year	Australia
Current Executive KMP			
Mr Nitesh Naidoo	Chief Financial Officer	Full year	Australia
Mr Greg Hayne	President, Dyno Nobel Americas	Full year	USA
Mr Stuart Sneyd	President, Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific	Appointed 17 November 2025	Australia
Former Executive KMP			
Mr Scott Bowman	President, IPF	Ceased 30 September 2025	Australia
Ms Tanya Rybarczyk[1]	Former President, Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific	Ceased 30 May 2025	Australia
Mr Paul Victor	Former Chief Financial Officer	Ceased 15 February 2025	Australia

(1) Ms Tanya Rybarczyk had no reportable interests in FY26 and accordingly no disclosures are required in respect of the period. She has been included in this table for completeness and consistency of presentation.

A summary of the Company's approach to Executive remuneration for the 2026 financial year, including performance conditions and their link to the overall remuneration strategy, is set out below:

Our key remuneration principles

Dyno Nobel's remuneration strategy is designed to support the objectives of the business and to enable the Company to attract, retain and reward Executives of the requisite skill and calibre.

The key principles of the Company's remuneration strategy are to:

- reward Executives for outcomes that deliver lasting value for shareholders at both the Group and business unit level;
- require behaviours that represent the Company's values, culture, and code of conduct;
- promote strong alignment with shareholder interests for mutual success;
- design Executive remuneration to focus on high performance, tied to ambitious financial and non-financial objectives;
- maintain a globally competitive compensation structure to attract and retain top talent;
- reward individual high performance while promoting a collaborative, one-team culture; and
- ensure the remuneration framework is fair, transparent, and easy to understand, communicate, and implement.

Component	Purpose	Link to strategy and performance	Policy mix (at target)
Fixed Annual Remuneration (FAR) Salary and other benefits *Refer section 4.2 for further details*	**Reflects the accountabilities and expectations of the role.**	Attract, retain and motivate the right talent to deliver on Dyno Nobel's strategy. Benchmarked against relevant Australian and international peer companies of similar size and complexity. Future increases linked to individual performance and effectiveness whilst continuing to have regard to market relevance.	**CEO & MD** 100% in cash **Other Executive KMP** 100% in cash
Short-Term Incentive Annual incentive opportunity delivered in cash/restricted shares *Refer section 4.3 for further details*	**Motivate and reward performance aligned to near term strategy and supports longer-term value creation.** **Period: 1 year**	Achievement of outcomes is subject to meeting both financial and non-financial performance objectives. Safety performance reflects the Company's unwavering commitment to Zero Harm for Everyone, Everywhere. The financial performance conditions are designed to support the Company's financial direction and strategy, with achievement expected to translate into sustainable shareholder returns. These measures are clearly defined, measurable, and aligned to business performance. The non-financial performance conditions align to the Company's broader strategy and focus on long-term value creation through environmental, social, and governance (ESG) priorities. Key strategic objectives emphasise targeted individual and collective impact, driving sustainable outcomes and reinforcing Dyno Nobel's purpose and values. These objectives are aligned with Dyno Nobel's Sustainability commitments, including Zero Harm (safety), GHG reductions in line with targets and the implementation of diversity initiatives.	**CEO & MD** 80% of FAR at Target 120% of FAR at Maximum 50% deferral in equity **Other Executive KMP** 50% of FAR at Target 100% of FAR at Maximum 25% deferral in equity
Long-Term Incentive Delivered through performance rights. *Refer section 4.4 for further details*	**Supports the delivery of outstanding long-term returns to shareholders and aligns Executive and stakeholder interests through share ownership.** **Period: 3 years**	Performance conditions designed to encourage Executives to focus on the key performance drivers which underpin sustainable growth in shareholder value. Subject to three performance hurdles, measured over 3 years: » Performance Rights: Subject to Absolute TSR (50%), Relative TSR (25%) and Return on Invested Capital (25%) for 2025/28.	**CEO & MD** 200% of FAR 100% awarded in equity **Other Executive KMP** 120% of FAR 100% awarded in equity

Remuneration outcomes summary

FY26 STI	LTI (2022/25)	Payout
Results **CEO & MD:** 110.1% of target 73.4% of maximum **Other Executive KMP (average):** 121.8% of target 60.9% of maximum Full details in section 2.3	RTSR: 0% vesting (40%) ROIC: 0% vesting (35%) LTVM: 15% vesting (15%) Sustainability: 10% vesting (10%)	25% of total LTI vested Announced at 2025 AGM. Full details in section 2.4
	LTI (2023/26)	**Forecast Payout**
	Performance Rights RTSR: Forecast 50.0% vesting (50%) ROIC: 38.8% vesting (50%)	88.8% of total LTI Performance Rights expected to vest, subject to final testing.
	Options ATSR: Forecast 48.0% to 60.0% vesting (100%)	48.0% to 60.0% of total LTI Options expected to vest, subject to final testing.

2. Remuneration Outcomes in 2026 Financial Year relative to the 2026 Financial Year Performance

2.1 Analysis of relationship between the Company's performance, shareholder outcomes and remuneration

The table below summarises key financial indicators of the performance of the Company and relevant shareholder outcomes over the current financial year and the preceding four financial years.

The indicators in Table 2 provide context for the Board's assessment of Company performance and shareholder outcomes over the current and preceding four financial years. Comparisons across the period should be considered in the context of the significant portfolio transformation undertaken by the Group, including the sale of WALA in FY24, the sale of the IPF Distribution business in FY25 and the completion of the Australian fertilisers separation in FY26 through the disposal of the Perdaman offtake agreement, Gibson Island and Phosphate Hill. These transactions have materially changed the composition of the Group and therefore affect the comparability of reported financial results between years.

In FY26, the continuing Dyno Nobel explosives business delivered strong financial performance, with EBIT of $485.1m, up from $413.3m in FY25. The FY26 Group NPAT (excluding IMIs) outcome of $330.9m includes a modest contribution from the discontinued fertilisers business.

Table 2 – Indices relevant to the Board's assessment of the Company's performance and the benefit to shareholders

NAME	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
NPAT before IMIs and excluding non-controlling interests ($m)	1,027.1	582.1	400.8	423.4	330.9
EPS before IMIs (cents)	52.9	30.0	20.7	22.8	18.8
Share price ($) (Financial Year End)(1)	3.51	3.14	3.11	3.10	4.10
TSR (%) over 3 years(2)	24	61	20	10	–
ROIC (including goodwill) (%)(3)	12.4	6.1	6.3	8.2	6.8
Dividends per share (DPS) paid in the financial year (cents)	18.3	27.0	19.5	8.7	14.1
DPS declared in respect of the financial year (cents)(4)	27.0	15.0	10.6	11.9	9.6
On-market share buyback ($m)(5)	–	–	149.0	281.6	143.7
Capital return to shareholders of Dyno Nobel Limited ($m)	–	–	500.0	–	–

(1) Share Price as at the end of the 2021 financial year was $2.94.
(2) TSR is calculated in accordance with the rules of the LTI 2022/25, LTI 2023/26 and LTI 2024/27 plans as applicable, over the three-year performance period, having regard to the volume weighted average price (VWAP) of the shares over either the 5 business days or 10 business days immediately following the day that Dyno Nobel's annual results are released in November. The TSR for LTI 2023/26 was not known at the time of printing and will be disclosed in next year's report.
(3) Historical ROIC % excludes WALA.
(4) The Board declared an interim dividend of 4.6 cents (unfranked) per share on 11 May 2026 and a final dividend of 5.0 cents per share (50% franked), resulting in a total ordinary dividend of 9.6 cents per share for the year.
(5) During FY26, the Group bought back shares valued at $143.7m. The Group repurchased a total of $574.4m of shares under the program ($149.0m in FY24, $281.6m in FY25 and $143.7m in FY26). The Group has now ceased the buy-back program.

2.2 2026 Fixed annual remuneration changes

In accordance with the remuneration arrangements outlined in the FY25 Remuneration Report, the following changes were made to KMP Fixed Annual Remuneration (FAR) arrangements during FY26:

- CEO & MD and other Executive KMPs did not receive a FAR increase during FY26.
- Mr Stuart Sneyd commenced as President, Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific on 17 November 2025 with a FAR of $750,000. Further details of his appointment and related remuneration arrangements are provided in Section 2.7 of this report.

2.3 2026 STI outcomes

The STI awards reflect the Board's assessment of Management's performance during a defining year for the Company. FY26 was the first full financial year operating as Dyno Nobel and marked the successful completion of the Company's transition to a pure-play global explosives business, representing the final step in the Fertilisers separation program announced in 2024.

In determining STI outcomes, the Board assessed performance against a balanced scorecard comprising financial, safety, climate change and strategic objectives.

Consistent with the FY26 STI framework, financial outcomes were assessed using measures aligned to the performance of the continuing Dyno Nobel explosives business excluding fertilisers. This reflected the Board's view that executives should be assessed against the performance of the continuing business they managed throughout FY26. The Board also determined that losses and impairments associated with the strategic exit from the Fertilisers business and the receivership of QPM were not reflective of Management's performance in FY26 and that STI should be assessed excluding the impact of IMIs.

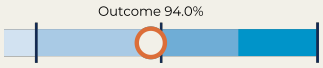
The STI Financial Gate of $267.0m NPAT[1] (excluding IMIs) was achieved, and Headline Group NPAT[1] (excluding IMIs) exceeded the threshold performance level.

In assessing FY26 STI outcomes, the Board considered the Group's statutory earnings and undertook a detailed Quality of Earnings review. This included consideration of the sustainability and quality of the earnings, together with a number of non-recurring items and factors that differed from the assumptions used in setting the FY26 targets. Following this review, the Board exercised its discretion under the STI Plan to apply a downward adjustment of $20m to Group Headline NPAT, resulting in an outcome of $297.3m for STI purposes. This adjustment resulted in lower STI outcomes than would otherwise have been achieved based on reported earnings. The Board considered the adjustment appropriate to ensure incentive outcomes fairly reflected the performance of the Group and the experience of shareholders during FY26.

The Board also recognised achievement across safety, climate change and strategic objectives, including the successful completion of the Australian Fertilisers divestment, delivery of strategic growth initiatives and progress on leadership and culture objectives.

On this basis, the Board assessed Mr Neves' performance as achieving an STI score of 110.1% against his target objectives, resulting in an STI award equivalent to 73.4% of his maximum opportunity. The Board considers this an appropriate outcome, reflecting his performance and the Company's achievements during FY26.

(1) excludes Fertilisers NPAT.

Measure	Objective (at Target)	Weighting (at Target)	Performance Outcome Threshold 20% / Target 100% / Stretch 150%	Performance against objective	Weighted Outcome	Commentary
Health, Safety & Environment						
Balanced Scorecard	**Lag Indicators:** Personal Safety; Process Safety. **Leading Indicators:** Operations Risk Transformation; Critical Control Effectiveness; Significant Event Management; Risk Management Capability.	10%		Scorecard achieved between Threshold and Target	9.4%	Outcome between Threshold and Target. The business progressed implementation of its Operations Risk Transformation program, strengthening the management of material risks, critical controls and broader risk capability. Hazard and near-miss reporting improved, supporting stronger incident learning and prevention and continued progress towards Dyno Nobel's Zero Harm objectives.
Headline Financial						
Group Headline NPAT(1)	$294.3m (excluding individually significant items)	40%		$297.3m	41.8%	Group Headline NPAT of $297.3m delivered an outcome between Target and Stretch. The result reflected strong financial performance from the continuing Dyno Nobel business, supported by disciplined operating performance and effective cost management.
Adjusted Financial						
Group Adjusted NPAT(1)	$294.3m	20%		$297.3m	20.9%	Group Adjusted NPAT of $297.3m resulted in an outcome between Target and Stretch. Group Headline NPAT and Group Adjusted NPAT are separately weighted STI measures. For FY26, both measures had a target of $294.3m and an actual outcome of $297.3m, reflecting the application of the relevant STI adjustments, including the exclusion of Phosphate Hill and other individually significant items. Accordingly, both measures resulted in the same FY26 performance outcome.
Climate Change						
Delivery of various Climate change and Diversity-related projects	Delivery of climate change and diversity-related initiatives, including integration of climate-related considerations into strategy, risk management and investment decision-making, and initiatives to support diversity and inclusion objectives.	10%		Projects achieved at target	10.0%	Performance was assessed at Target based on delivery of the climate change and diversity-related projects included in the FY26 scorecard.
Individual Objectives						
Strategic objectives	Delivery of key strategic priorities, including leadership and culture initiatives, completion of the Australian fertilisers divestment, and advancement of growth opportunities across defence, energetics and M&A.	20%		Projects achieved between target and stretch	28.0%	Performance was assessed between Target and Stretch, reflecting strong delivery of leadership and culture initiatives, completion of the Australian fertilisers divestment, and progress on strategic growth opportunities across defence, energetics and M&A.
Overall STI Outcome			**% of Target Opportunity Awarded** **% of Maximum Opportunity Awarded**		**110.1%** **73.4%**	

(1) excludes Fertilisers NPAT.

Individual STI outcomes for Executive KMP are summarised below.

CFO

Executive KMP	Objective (at Target)	Weighting (at Target)	Performance Outcome: Threshold 20% / Target 100% / Stretch 200%	Weighted Outcome	Result % Target / % Max	Commentary
Current Executive KMP						
N Naidoo	Health, Safety & Environment (HSE)	10%	Outcome 94.0%	9.4%	111.5% (Target) 55.7% (Max)	N Naidoo delivered an above-target FY26 outcome of 111.5% of target opportunity. Strong Group financial performance was supported by above-target strategic delivery, including enhanced investor engagement, attraction of new institutional investors and implementation of an integrated five-year planning framework. Progress in data and technology capabilities and capital effectiveness priorities further supported the outcome, while HSE performance was below target. The resulting award represented 55.7% of maximum opportunity.
	Group Headline NPAT[1]	40%	Outcome 109.0%	43.6%		
	Group Adjusted NPAT[1]	20%	Outcome 109.0%	21.8%		
	Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)	10%	Outcome 100.0%	10.0%		
	Strategic Objectives	20%	Outcome 134.0%	26.8%		

President, Dyno Nobel Americas

Executive KMP	Objective (at Target)	Weighting (at Target)	Performance Outcome: Threshold 20% / Target 100% / Stretch 200%	Weighted Outcome	Result % Target / % Max	Commentary
Current Executive KMP						
G Hayne	Health, Safety & Environment (HSE)	10%	Outcome 94.0%	9.4%	132.3% (Target) 66.2% (Max)	G Hayne delivered a materially above-target FY26 outcome of 132.3% of target opportunity, primarily driven by exceptional financial performance in Dyno Nobel Americas, where adjusted EBIT significantly exceeded Target, together with strong growth across the metals business. Above-target strategic delivery and achievement of sustainability objectives further supported the outcome, partially offset by HSE performance below target. The resulting award represented 66.2% of maximum opportunity.
	Group Headline NPAT[1]	20%	Outcome 109.0%	21.8%		
	Adjusted EBIT DNA	40%	Outcome 168.0%	67.2%		
	Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)	10%	Outcome 100.0%	10.0%		
	Strategic Objectives	20%	Outcome 120.0%	24.0%		

President, Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific

Executive KMP	Objective (at Target)	Weighting (at Target)	Performance Outcome: Threshold 20% / Target 100% / Stretch 200%	Weighted Outcome	Result % Target / % Max	Commentary
Current Executive KMP						
S Sneyd	Health, Safety & Environment (HSE)	10%	Outcome 94.0%	9.4%	121.7% (Target) 60.8% (Max)	S Sneyd delivered an above-target FY26 outcome of 121.7% of target opportunity. The result was principally supported by the DNAP financial outcome and Group financial performance, together with progress in new business development, premium product growth and M&A opportunities. Integration of ROIC principles into investment evaluation and capital allocation also supported the result. This was partially offset by operational challenges affecting cash generation and manufacturing reliability, together with HSE and strategic outcomes below Target. The resulting award represented 60.8% of maximum opportunity.
	Group Headline NPAT[1]	20%	Outcome 109.0%	21.8%		
	Adjusted EBIT DNAP	40%	Outcome 153.3%	61.3%		
	Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)	10%	Outcome 100.0%	10.0%		
	Strategic Objectives	20%	Outcome 96.0%	19.2%		

(1) excludes Fertilisers NPAT.

Table 3 – Short-term incentives awarded for the year ended 30 September 2026

The vesting profile of STI payments awarded as remuneration to each Executive KMP for the year ended 30 September 2026 is set out below:

	Short-term incentive for the year ended 30 September 2026				
	Cash STI $'000	Minimum share holding allocation[(A)] $'000	Included in remuneration $'000	% earned of maximum opportunity	% forfeited of maximum opportunity
CEO & MD					
M Neves	594	594	1,189	73.4%	26.6%
Current Executive KMP					
N Naidoo	364	121	485	55.7%	44.3%
G Hayne	447	149	596	66.2%	33.8%
S Sneyd[(1)]	342	114	456	60.8%	39.2%

Note: Amounts disclosed in this table are rounded to the nearest $'000. Accordingly, individual line items, subtotals and totals may not sum precisely due to rounding.

(A) Under the terms of the 2026 STI, where Executives have not met their Minimum Shareholding Requirements (MSR), the following applies: 25% of the STI award for Executive KMP and 50% of the CEO & MD's STI award are delivered in deferred shares with a 15-year restriction. When the MSR is met, the remaining deferred STI award will be delivered in deferred shares subject to a 12-month restriction. Shares are generally allocated around December.

(1) Mr Sneyd commenced employment with Dyno Nobel on 17 November 2025. His FY26 STI was not prorated based on his commencement date, as per the terms outlined in his employment agreement.

2.4 LTI 2022/25 Outcomes

The performance period for the Absolute ROIC, Sustainability (Climate Change) and Long-Term Value Metrics conditions of the LTI 2022/25 ended on 30 September 2025 and the outcomes were reported in the 2025 Remuneration Report. The performance period for the rTSR condition concluded on the 5th business day after the release of the Company's full year results in November 2025.

At the time of the 2025 Remuneration Report, the rTSR component was not known, and vesting was estimated to be in the range of 25% of maximum opportunity. The rTSR component (40% of award) did not vest. As a result, taking account of testing against all the performance conditions, the Board determined that 25% of the Performance Rights granted under the plan vested, with the remaining 75% lapsing. This was consistent with the estimated vesting range disclosed to shareholders in the 2025 Remuneration Report.

2.5 LTI 2023/26 Performance Rights Outcomes

Total vesting of the LTI 2023/26 Performance Rights is currently expected to be 88.8% of maximum opportunity, based on the determined ROIC outcome and the forecasted Relative TSR (rTSR).

The ROIC performance period concluded on 30 September 2026 and the outcome has been determined by the Board. The performance period for the rTSR condition will conclude on the 10th business day following disclosure of the Company's full year results in November 2026 and therefore after the date of this Report. As a result, the ROIC outcome disclosed below is final, while the rTSR outcome remains subject to final testing.

ROIC - 50% of award

The ROIC component (50% of the award) has been determined to vest at 77.5% of maximum opportunity, reflecting the Company's average ROIC performance of 7.1% over the performance period, which was above the threshold performance level of 6.0% and below the stretch performance level of 8.0%.

Relative TSR - 50% of award

Based on current projections, the rTSR component (50% of the award) is expected to vest at 100.0% of maximum opportunity, reflecting Dyno Nobel's TSR performance exceeding the 75th percentile threshold required for maximum vesting against the S&P/ASX 100 comparator group.

As the rTSR testing period concludes after the date of this Report, final vesting outcomes will be confirmed at the upcoming Annual General Meeting and reported in full in the 2027 Remuneration Report.

Based on these assumptions, the indicative net value of vested performance rights for the CEO & MD is expected to be between $1.3m and $1.4m, assuming a VWAP in the range of $3.90 to $4.10.

2.6 LTI 2023/26 Options Outcomes

Based on current projections, vesting of the 2023/26 Options is expected to be within the range of 48.0% to 60.0% of maximum opportunity.

The performance period for the 2023/26 Options will conclude on the 10th business day following the release of the Company's full year results in November 2026 and therefore after the date of this Report.

The 2023/26 Options are subject to an aTSR performance condition measured over the three-year performance period ending in November 2026. Vesting is determined based on Dyno Nobel's annualised TSR growth (CAGR) over the performance period.

To assist shareholders in understanding the potential vesting outcome of the Options, an illustrative vesting outcome has been derived using the following assumptions:

- commencement 5-day VWAP of $2.85 per share in December 2023, adjusted by a factor of 0.9118 (see below), resulting in an adjusted commencement VWAP of $2.60 per share;
- ending 10-day VWAP of $3.90 to $4.10 per share in November 2026; and
- ordinary dividends paid over the period ($0.2710) and reinvested in shares.

The adjustment factor of 0.9118, calculated in accordance with ASX methodology and applied by MUFG in calculating TSR, reflects the impact of the $0.1557 per share capital return and $0.1017 per share special dividend paid in February 2024 following completion of the sale of WALA. The adjustment reduces the commencement VWAP to reflect the value transferred to shareholders through these distributions. As their effect is captured through the adjusted commencement VWAP, the capital return and special dividend are not also included in the dividend reinvestment calculation.

Based on these assumptions, the aTSR CAGR for the period would be approximately 18.0% to 20.0% per annum, comprising:

- approximately 14.7% to 16.7% per annum from share price growth, measured from the adjusted commencement VWAP and therefore including the effect of the adjustment for the capital return and special dividend; and
- approximately 2.9% per annum from ordinary dividends paid and reinvested, which is compounded with the share price return.

The indicative net value of vested Options for the CEO & MD on this basis would be between approximately $2.4m and $3.6m. Actual value realised will depend on the final vesting outcome and share price at the time the Options are exercised.

Table 4 – Face value of equity granted to Executive KMP during FY26

The table below sets out the face value of equity awards granted to Executive KMP during FY26, being the award value used to determine the number of equity instruments allocated under the relevant LTI award.

	Equity granted in the year ended 30 September 2026				
	LTI 2025/28 Rights[A]	FY25 STI Deferred Shares[B]	LTI 2024/27 Rights	Other STI Rights	Totals
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
CEO & MD					
M Neves	2,700	618	–	–	3,318
Current Executive KMP					
N Naidoo	1,044	–	–	–	1,044
G Hayne	1,080	148	–	–	1,228
S Sneyd[1]	900	–	537	460	1,897

(A) The 2025/28 Performance Rights are scheduled to vest in November 2028, subject to the satisfaction of applicable performance conditions. The grant value was determined using DNL's 5-day VWAP of $3.4321 per share, calculated over the period 11 to 15 November 2025.

(B) STI Deferred Shares are subject to a maximum deferral period of 15 years from the grant date. The number of STI Deferred Shares allocated was calculated using DNL's VWAP of $3.4321 per share over the period 11 to 17 November 2025.

(1) Mr Sneyd commenced as President, Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific on 17 November 2025. In connection with his appointment, Mr Sneyd received replacement equity awards for incentive opportunities forfeited on leaving his previous employer. Further details are provided in Section 2.7.

Table 5 – Actual pay

The table below provides a summary of actual remuneration received by the Executives in the 2026 financial year. The accounting values of the Executive remuneration, as reported in accordance with the Accounting Standards, may not always reflect what the Executives have actually received, particularly due to the valuation of share-based payments.

To create greater transparency, this table sets out the remuneration actually paid to Executives and the value of rights that vested during the 2026 financial year. The STI amounts shown relate to awards granted in the 2025 financial year and paid in the 2026 financial year. STI awarded for the 2026 financial year will be paid during the 2027 financial year.

Executive remuneration prepared in accordance with statutory requirements and the Accounting Standards are presented separately in Table 9 of this report.

		Salary & Fees	Short-term incentive & other bonuses(A)	Other short-term benefits(B)	Superannuation / Pension benefits	Other long-term benefits(C)	Termination benefits	Total
	Year	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
CEO & MD								
M Neves	**2026**	**1,295**	**1,236**	**–**	**55**	**–**	**–**	**2,586**
CEO & MD	2025	1,295	755	–	30	–	–	2,080
Current Executive KMP								
N Naidoo	**2026**	**824**	**–**	**–**	**46**	**427**	**–**	**1,297**
CFO	2025	210	–	1	8	–	–	219
G Hayne(1)	**2026**	**876**	**591**	**209**	**47**	**130**	**–**	**1,853**
President, Dyno Nobel Americas	2025	870	739	226	30	323	–	2,188
S Sneyd(2)	**2026**	**614**	**–**	**4**	**43**	**276**	**–**	**935**
President, Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific	2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Former Executive KMP								
S Bowman(3)	**2026**	**–**	**696**	**–**	**15**	**–**	**–**	**711**
President, IPF	2025	625	525	2	30	–	–	1,182
P Victor(5)	**2026**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**118**	**–**	**118**
CFO	2025	333	969	49	15	–	529	1,895
Total Executives	**2026**	**3,609**	**2,523**	**214**	**205**	**950**	**–**	**7,501**
	2025	3,333	2,988	278	113	323	529	7,564

Note: Amounts disclosed in this table are rounded to the nearest $'000. Accordingly, individual line items, subtotals and totals may not sum precisely due to rounding.

(A) In addition to FY25 STI awards, short-term incentive & other bonuses in 2026 include a Senior Manager Long-Term incentive and a retention bonus.

(B) Other short-term benefits include rent and mortgage interest subsidies, dividend equivalent payments, relocation allowances and other allowances, where applicable.

(C) Other long-term benefits include any long service leave paid and the value of shares that vested under the Group's LTI plans. Long-Term Incentives include all plan-related instruments that vested during the year. The theoretical cash price is based on the Dyno Nobel share price on the day that shares were purchased.

(1) The STI amount for Mr Hayne has been updated to reflect the final FY25 STI outcome

(2) Mr Sneyd was appointed President, Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific on 17 November 2025. Remuneration disclosed for FY26 reflects the period from his commencement date.

(3) Mr Bowman was a KMP during FY25 and ceased as a KMP on 30 September 2025. Accordingly, remuneration disclosed for FY26 includes an STI paid during FY26 in respect of performance achieved in FY25, as well as a prorated Senior Manager Long-Term incentive and a retention bonus.

(4) Ms Rybarczyk was a KMP during FY25 until her cessation of employment with Dyno Nobel on 30 May 2025.

(5) Mr Victor was a KMP during FY25 until his cessation of employment with Dyno Nobel on 15 February 2025.

2.7 Remuneration arrangements for the new President, Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific

Mr Sneyd was appointed President, Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific effective 17 November 2025. He joined Dyno Nobel from Metso Outotec, where he previously served as Executive Vice President, APAC. His FAR on appointment was $750,000. As President, Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific, he has a target STI opportunity of 50% of FAR with a maximum opportunity of 100% of FAR. Mr Sneyd was eligible to participate in the STI plan for the 2026 financial year.

On commencement, Mr Sneyd received equity awards in consideration of incentive opportunities forfeited on leaving his previous employer. He was granted service-based Performance Rights to the value of $330,000 (96,238 Performance Rights with a fair market value of $272,835), with 50% scheduled to vest six months following commencement and the remaining 50% scheduled to vest twelve months following commencement, subject to continued employment. He was also granted Performance Rights under the Dyno Nobel 2024/27 LTI Plan with a prorated value of $536,727 (176,647 Performance Rights with a fair market value of $137,785), reflecting his commencement date and the remaining duration of the performance period. These awards were designed to replace long-term incentive arrangements forfeited on resignation from his previous employer and to align his interests with those of shareholders.

In addition, Mr Sneyd was awarded equity in lieu of foregone short-term incentive opportunities, in the form of Performance Rights to the value of $130,000 (37,911 Performance Rights with a fair market value of $84,542), which are scheduled to vest six months following commencement. The number of Performance Rights granted under each award was determined using the VWAP of Dyno Nobel shares over the 5 business days immediately prior to commencement.

3. Executive Remuneration and Governance

3.1 Executive remuneration strategy

Dyno Nobel embraces a set of Strategic Value Drivers that underpin the Company's business and form the platform for the Company's future earnings growth and shareholder returns. The Company's commitment to addressing Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) challenges and looking for opportunities in the decarbonisation of the world's energy systems is an important constituent of the business strategy and integrated across all the Strategic Value Drivers:

Zero Harm – Broadening and setting year-on-year improvement objectives across key metrics including environmental care and process safety.

Talented and Engaged People – A safe, inclusive, high performing culture with engaged, diverse and inclusive teams focused on customers and value creation.

Customer Focus – Partnering with our customers to create added value and practical solutions for today and the future.

Manufacturing Excellence – Driving consistently high performance across all our assets and investigating ways to address our greenhouse gas emissions.

Leading Technology Solutions – Innovation on the ground with practical solutions that our customers can use today to improve their operations and environmental outcomes.

Profitable Growth – Focus on opportunities that are distinctive to our differentiated technology, core markets, core capabilities and market segments.

Under the Strategic Value Driver of 'Talented and Engaged People', Dyno Nobel recognises that, to generate competitive returns for its shareholders, it requires talented people who are capable, committed and motivated. Dyno Nobel's remuneration strategy is designed to support the objectives of the business and to enable the Company to attract, retain and reward Executives of the requisite skill and calibre.

3.2 Executive remuneration governance

The remuneration of the Executives is set by the Board, having regard to recommendations from the People and Remuneration Committee.

Where appropriate, the People and Remuneration Committee of the Board engages external advisers to provide input into the process of reviewing Executive and Non-executive Director remuneration. For the 2026 financial year, the People and Remuneration Committee received market and benchmarking data from various sources, but this information did not constitute a remuneration recommendation for the purposes of the *Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).*

Further information in relation to the Board and the People and Remuneration Committee can be found in Dyno Nobel's Corporate Governance Statement available on Dyno Nobel's website.

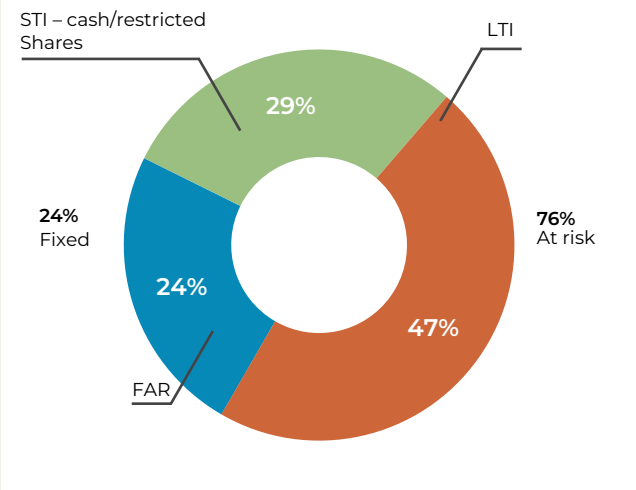
4. 2026 Executive Remuneration Framework

4.1 Overview

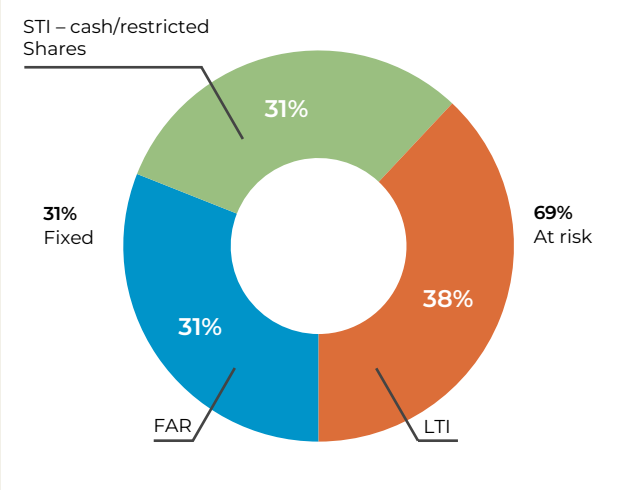
The charts below set out the theoretical breakdown of the Executives' total remuneration package for the 2026 financial year. The FAR component is inclusive of cash and superannuation only, whilst 'at risk' compensation is based on maximum entitlement that could potentially be awarded under the STI and LTI plans.

The restricted shares component of the STI (50% for the CEO & MD, 25% for other Executive KMP) must be deferred until an Executive's MSR is attained.

CEO & MD



Other Executives



4.2 Fixed annual remuneration

Executives receive their fixed annual remuneration (FAR) in a variety of forms, including cash, superannuation, and any applicable fringe benefits. The Executives' FAR is set by reference to appropriate benchmark information for each Executive's role, level of knowledge, skill, responsibilities and experience. The level of remuneration is reviewed annually in alignment with the financial year and with reference to, among other things, Company and individual performance and market data provided by an appropriately qualified and independent external data specialist. The following comparator groups are used to benchmark fixed annual remuneration:

Comparator groups

S&P/ASX listed companies with market capitalisation between 50% and 200% of Dyno Nobel market capitalisation (Primary Benchmark). S&P/ASX 100 listed companies.

A select group of 15 S&P/ASX listed companies from the Industrials, Materials and Energy Sectors, selected on the basis of market capitalisation and related industry exposure, consisting of: AGL Energy, ALS, Ampol Australia, Atlas Arteria, Aurizon, BlueScope Steel, Cleanaway, Downer EDI, Fletcher Building, Orica, Origin Energy, Orora, Reliance Worldwide, Seven Group and Sims.

For roles located outside Australia, market-specific data is used as an additional reference point for benchmarking purposes.

4.3 Short-term incentive – key terms

The STI is an annual 'at risk' incentive which is dependent on the achievement of particular performance measures. The following table summarises the STI plan that applied in the 2026 financial year (2026 STI):

What was the performance period?	The performance period for the 2026 STI was the financial year from 1 October 2025 to 30 September 2026.
Who was eligible for the STI?	Executives who were employed prior to 31 March 2026 participated in the 2026 STI.
What were the Performance Conditions and Measures?	Performance conditions under the STI are determined by the Board for each financial year. The performance conditions for the 2026 STI are set out below:

Performance Conditions	Measures to assess satisfaction of Performance Conditions	Rationale for the Performance Conditions
Zero Harm	Safety performance balanced scorecard across the dimensions of behavioural and process safety management comprising input and output measures(1).	To align with the Company's commitment to "Zero Harm for Everyone, Everywhere".
Group Financial Performance	Group NPAT (Net Profit After Tax). Group Adjusted NPAT.	To align Executive KMP with targeted profits that would contribute to shareholder returns.
Business Unit Financial Performance	Business Unit Adjusted EBIT (Earnings Before Interest and Tax).	To ensure robust alignment of performance in a particular business unit with reward for the Executive managing that business unit.
Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Measures	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion (DEI) and Sustainability related measures targeted at an Executive's area of influence.	Performance conditions are designed to align with the overall ESG strategy of the business and focuses an Executive on the key short-term objectives within their area of influence, that contribute towards the Company's longer-term milestones.
Strategic Outcomes	Measures based on performance criteria for the execution and implementation of strategic objectives and business priorities. These include measures related to portfolio review and growth initiatives, product innovation and input to the delivery of key strategic projects.	Tailored to individual Executive's role, to drive performance and behaviours consistent with achieving critical aspects of the Group's strategy.

(1) In assessing the safety balanced scorecard, the Board may, in its discretion, have regard to the results achieved against the measures comprising the scorecard without applying a specific weighting to any particular measure. The balanced scorecard category measures include: Personal Safety; Process Safety/Significant Event Management; Operations Risk Transformation; Effective Safety Leadership; and the Zero Harm Plan.

Where any Individually Material Item (IMI) is separately recognised in the financial report, the Board will have discretion to include or exclude the IMI for the purpose of determining any STI award, taking into account the nature of the IMI and having regard to whether, in the circumstances, it would be appropriate for the IMI to be attributable to Management.

Determination of the extent to which each of the above measures was satisfied was based on a review by the Board of the audited financial report and performance of the Group for the financial year, following the annual performance review process for the Executives.

Are there minimum performance levels which must be achieved before awards can be made

For the 2026 financial year, to ensure STI awards are aligned with business performance outcomes, the Board determined that a STI Financial Gate would operate. The STI Financial Gate reflects a requirement to exceed a designated level of the Group's NPAT performance, or all non-safety components of the STI will be capped at a maximum of target payment. For FY26, this was determined to be threshold NPAT performance.

The STI Financial Gate does not apply to any awards payable in relation to the Zero Harm performance condition, reflecting the primacy of safety.

In relation to the Zero Harm performance condition, the Board retains discretion to forfeit all or part of the award payable for this performance condition in the event of a fatality or major incident having regard to the circumstances of the incident.

What were the weightings for the STI performance measures?

The weighting of Executives' STI performance measures (as a percentage of 100%) for 2026 were:

Table 6 – Weighting of Executive STI performance measures

	Group Headline NPAT(1)	Group Adjusted NPAT(1)	Business Unit Adjusted EBIT(2)	HSE	ESG	Strategic Outcomes
CEO & MD						
M Neves*						
Chief Executive Officer	40%	20%	–	10%	10%	20%
Current Executive KMP						
N Naidoo*						
Chief Financial Officer	40%	20%	–	10%	10%	20%
G Hayne**						
President, Dyno Nobel Americas	20%	–	40%	10%	10%	20%
S Sneyd**						
President, Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific	20%	–	40%	10%	10%	20%

*Group role **Business Unit role

Is there an STI deferral component?	A mandatory STI deferral applies until an Executive's MSR is achieved – 50% for the CEO & MD and 25% for Executives. The MSR is 200% of FAR for the CEO & MD and 100% of FAR for Executives. » Before MSR is met: deferral shares are subject to a 15-year restriction period. » After MSR is met: the relevant portion of the Executive's STI remains subject to a 12-month deferral period.
How is the STI delivered?	The STI is delivered in cash and restricted shares.
Was there a clawback mechanism?	Yes. The 2026 STI includes a clawback provision requiring repayment of all or part of any STI awarded within three years of payment where: » in the event of a material misstatement or omissions in Dyno Nobel's financial statements results in a restatement of the audited financial report; or » a participant has materially breached their obligations to the Company.

4.4 Long-term incentive – key terms

The LTI is the long-term incentive component of remuneration for Executives. The LTI 2025/28 is provided in the form of Performance Rights (Rights).

What are the key changes to the LTI in FY26?	» Reintroducing ROIC as a performance measure for the LTI 2025/28 grant, consistent with the approach foreshadowed in the FY25 Remuneration Report following the sale of the Fertilisers business. ROIC was selected to reinforce management accountability for capital discipline and sustainable long-term shareholder value creation. » Rebalancing the plan structure to measure performance against aTSR (50%), rTSR (25%) and ROIC (25%), creating a more balanced assessment of shareholder returns and internal value creation. » The range of aTSR performance is retained from the LTI 2023/26 and LTI 2024/27 grants (10% (threshold) to 25% (maximum) compound annual growth). The vesting schedule continues to provide for partial vesting at threshold performance (30% of Rights subject to aTSR) and sliding scale vesting from threshold to 100% vesting where 25% compound annual growth is achieved. » The range of rTSR performance remains unchanged from the LTI 2024/27 grant, spanning from the 50th percentile (threshold) to the 100th percentile (maximum), with a sliding scale applied between the 50th and 75th percentiles, prorated between 50% and 99.9%. » The ROIC performance measure ranges from 7.0% to 8.5%, with vesting occurring on a straight-line basis between these points. No vesting occurs below 7.0% ROIC and full vesting occurs at 8.5% ROIC.
Why were three measures selected for FY26?	» Consistent with the approach in the FY25 Remuneration Report following the sale of the Fertilisers business, ROIC was reintroduced into the LTI framework as a measure of capital discipline, efficient capital allocation and long-term shareholder value creation. » The Board considers that aTSR and rTSR provide a direct link between executive reward and shareholder outcomes by measuring both absolute and relative shareholder returns over the performance period. » ROIC complements the TSR measures by reinforcing management accountability for efficient capital allocation, return generation and sustainable value creation. » Together, aTSR (50%), rTSR (25%) and ROIC (25%) provide a balanced assessment of long-term performance by measuring both external shareholder outcomes and internal financial performance.
What LTI plans were granted for the 2026 financial year?	» During FY26, eligible participants received awards under the LTI 2025/28 Plan. » Awards were granted entirely as Performance Rights, with each vested Performance Right converting into one ordinary share in Dyno Nobel Limited, subject to satisfaction of the applicable performance conditions and Board discretion.
What is the purpose of the LTI?	The LTI is designed to link reward with the key performance drivers which underpin sustainable growth in shareholder value. As Rights granted under the LTI Plan result in share ownership on the achievement of demanding targets, the LTI ties remuneration to Company performance, as experienced by shareholders. The arrangements also support the Company's strategy for retention and motivation of the Executives.
What is the process for determining eligibility?	The decision to grant the LTI Plans and to whom they will be granted is made annually by the Board, noting that the grant of Rights to the CEO & Managing Director is subject to shareholder approval. Grants of Rights are calculated using the relevant percentage of an Executive's FAR.
What is the maximum LTI opportunity (face value)?	For the CEO & Managing Director – 200% FAR. 100% of the LTI opportunity was granted as Performance Rights. Grants to the CEO & Managing Director under the LTI 2025/28 were subject to shareholder approval at the 2025 Annual General Meeting. For all other Executives – 120% FAR. 100% of the LTI opportunity was granted as Performance Rights.
How was the number of Rights calculated under the LTI Plan?	For the LTI 2025/28, the number of Performance Rights issued to a participant was based on the volume weighted average price (VWAP) of the Company's shares over the 5 business days from 11 November to 15 November, being $3.4321. Each grant was determined by dividing the dollar value of the participant's LTI opportunity by this VWAP.
What is the exercise price?	Nil. Participants are not required to pay any amount for the grant, vesting or conversion of Performance Rights into ordinary shares.

What are the performance conditions attached to the Rights?

Absolute TSR condition (50% of Rights)

The Absolute TSR (aTSR) condition requires the Company to achieve a specific target level of total shareholder return over the performance period, independent of the performance of other companies. This condition drives a direct focus on delivering positive returns to shareholders through share price appreciation and dividends, ensuring alignment with shareholder interests by emphasising absolute value creation rather than relative performance.

The table below sets out the aTSR condition for the LTI 2025/28, and the percentage of Performance Rights that will vest based on satisfaction of this condition:

Absolute TSR Targets (CAGR)	% of Performance Rights subject to the Absolute TSR condition that will vest
Below 10%	Nil
At 10%	30%
10% to 25%	Pro-rata from 30% to 100% on a straight-line basis

Relative TSR condition (25% of Rights)

The Relative TSR (rTSR) condition requires growth in the Company's TSR to be at or above the median of the companies in the comparator group, being the S&P/ASX 100. This condition provides shareholder alignment as it takes into account the Company's share price movement as well as dividends paid, relative to comparable listed companies.

The S&P/ASX 100 has been chosen as the comparator group because, having regard to the business segments in which the Company operates and, specifically, the absence of a sufficient number of direct comparator companies, the Board considers the S&P/ASX 100 to represent the most appropriate, and objective, comparator group. It also represents the group of companies against which the Company competes for shareholder capital. The Board has the discretion to vary the comparator group at any time, including to remove companies from, or include companies in, the comparator group.

The table below sets out the rTSR condition, and the percentage of the Rights that will vest based on satisfaction of this condition:

Relative TSR ranking of Dyno Nobel	% of Rights subject to the Relative TSR condition that will vest
Below the 50th percentile	Nil
50th percentile to 75th percentile	Pro-rata from 50% on a straight-line basis
At or above the 75th percentile	100%

ROIC condition (25% of Rights)

The Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) condition requires the Company to achieve specified levels of average ROIC over the performance period. ROIC is measured based on Dyno Nobel's average ROIC performance over the period from 1 October 2025 to 30 September 2028, expressed as a percentage.

The table below sets out the ROIC condition for the LTI 2025/28 grant and the percentage of Performance Rights that will vest based on satisfaction of this condition:

Average ROIC Performance	% of Performance Rights subject to the ROIC condition that will vest
Below 7.0%	Nil
7.0% to less than (or equal to) 8.0%	Pro-rata from 0% to 50% on a straight-line basis
Greater than 8.0% and up to (and including) 8.5%	Pro-rata from 50.1% to 100% on a straight-line basis

The ROIC range of 7.0% to 8.5% has been selected as it reflects the Company's ambition to achieve a ROIC above WACC of 8.5%.

The Board has discretion to determine ROIC and how it is calculated. Metrics typically forming part of this calculation include Net Profit After Tax, excluding interest and individually material items, and Invested Capital measured on a rolling 13-month average basis.

When are the performance conditions measured?

Following the expiry of the relevant performance period, the Board determines whether the performance conditions attached to the Performance Rights are satisfied. The performance conditions are tested once, at the end of the relevant performance period.

If the performance conditions are satisfied and the Performance Rights vest, the participants become entitled to receive ordinary shares in the Company at no cost.

What happens if a participant leaves the Company?

Generally, the treatment of Performance Rights on cessation of employment is determined by the Board in accordance with the Equity & Rewards Plan Rules. In the case of participants determined by the Board to be Good Leaver, some or all unvested Performance Rights may remain on foot, subject to the applicable performance conditions and Board discretion.

In determining the treatment of Performance Rights, the Board may have regard to the participant's tenure, the circumstances of cessation and the proportion of the performance period completed. Where a participant is determined by the Board to be a Bad Leaver, unvested Performance Rights will generally lapse.

In what other circumstances may the performance rights vest (which may be before or after the expiry of the performance period) under the LTI Plans?

The Board may determine that some or all Performance Rights vest on the occurrence of a Change of Control Event in relation to the Company, including:

- a takeover bid;
- a scheme of arrangement;
- a change of control; or
- a voluntary or compulsory winding-up.

Where an actual change of control occurs, the Board may determine that Performance Rights vest on a pro-rata basis having regard to the proportion of the performance period that has elapsed.

Is there a mechanism for clawback?

Yes. The LTI Plan includes malus and clawback provisions which permit the reduction, forfeiture or recovery of awards in certain circumstances. These circumstances may include a material financial misstatement or omission, misconduct, a material breach of obligations to the Company, or where remuneration outcomes are not considered appropriate having regard to the circumstances. The Board may also require repayment of cash payments or benefits received under the Plan in certain circumstances.

4.5 Executive service agreement terms

Remuneration and other terms of employment for the Executives are formalised in service agreements. Most Executives are engaged on similar contractual terms, with minor variations to reflect differing circumstances. Each agreement is of unlimited duration, but may be terminated by the Company:

- Immediately for cause, in which case no separation payments are made other than accrued entitlements such as leave; or
- Without cause, with or without notice, in which case the Company must pay a separation payment in accordance with the terms of the agreement, in addition to any accrued entitlements.

The notice periods applicable to Executives are summarised in the table below:

Current Executive KMP	Notice period to be provided by the Executive	Notice period to be provided by the Company
M Neves	52 weeks	52 weeks
N Naidoo	26 weeks	26 weeks
G Hayne[1]	26 weeks	52 weeks
S Sneyd	26 weeks	26 weeks

(1) Mr Hayne is employed under an historical service agreement that provides for a separation payment equivalent to 52 weeks of Fixed Annual Remuneration (FAR), subject to the termination provisions of the Corporations Act.

4.6 Performance related remuneration

Table 7 – Details of Rights granted and vested in the year ended 30 September 2026 and the vesting profile of Rights granted as remuneration

Rights vested and forfeited during the year, as set out in the table below, relate to the Rights granted under the LTI 2022/25 Plan (refer to section 2.4 of this Report) and to additional grants made to Mr Sneyd upon commencement of his role as President, Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific (DNAP).

The performance period with respect to the Relative TSR condition in the LTI 2023/26 Performance Rights and the Absolute TSR condition with respect to the LTI 2023/26 Options will conclude following the release of the Company's 2026 full year results and therefore after the date of this Report. Accordingly, only the non-TSR performance condition attached to the LTI 2023/26 Performance Rights can be reported in the current year (refer to section 2.5 of this Report). Detailed reporting on the LTI 2022/25 tranche is included in section 2.4, with final vesting outcomes for the TSR-based conditions to be reported in the 2027 Remuneration Report.

Key Management Personnel	Grant date	Granted during 2026 as remuneration[A] $'000	Exercised in year $'000	Vested in year %	Forfeited in year %	Financial year in which grant vested or could vest	Maximum value of Outstanding rights[A] $'000
CEO & MD							
M Neves							
Long-term incentive rewards							
LTI 2023/26 – Rights	15 January 2025	–	–	–	–	2026	789
LTI 2023/26 – Rights (capital return additional grant)	15 January 2025	–	–	–	–	2026	46
LTI 2023/26 – Options	15 January 2025	–	–	–	–	2026	1,208
LTI 2023/26 – Options (capital return additional grant)	15 January 2025	–	–	–	–	2026	71
LTI 2024/27 – Rights	15 January 2025	–	–	–	–	2027	875
LTI 2025/28 – Rights	14 February 2026	1,263	–	–	–	2028	1,263
Current Executive KMP							
N Naidoo							
Short-term incentive rewards							
2025 Special Performance Rights	7 July 2025	–	427	100	–	2026	–
Long-term incentive rewards							
LTI 2023/26 – Rights	7 July 2025	–	–	–	–	2026	374
LTI 2023/26 – Options	7 July 2025	–	–	–	–	2026	381
LTI 2025/28 – Rights	14 February 2026	488	–	–	–	2028	488
G Hayne							
Long-term incentive rewards							
LTI 2022/25 – Rights	23 November 2022	–	123	25	75	2025	–
LTI 2022/25 – Rights (capital return additional grant)	29 August 2024	–	7	25	75	2025	–
LTI 2023/26 – Rights	8 March 2024	–	–	–	–	2026	314
LTI 2023/26 – Rights (capital return additional grant)	29 August 2024	–	–	–	–	2026	18
LTI 2023/26 – Options	8 March 2024	–	–	–	–	2026	348
LTI 2023/26 – Options (capital return additional grant)	29 August 2024	–	–	–	–	2026	20
LTI 2024/27 – Rights	15 January 2025	–	–	–	–	2027	355
LTI 2025/28 – Rights	14 February 2026	505	–	–	–	2028	505
S Sneyd							
Short-term incentive rewards							
2025 Short-Term Special Rights	4 August 2025	85	121	100	–	2026	–
Long-term incentive rewards							
2025 Long-Term Special Rights - Tranche 1	4 August 2025	139	154	100	–	2026	–
2025 Long-Term Special Rights - Tranche 2	4 August 2025	134	–	–	–	2027	134
LTI 2024/27 – Rights	4 August 2025	138	–	–	–	2027	138
LTI 2025/28 – Rights	14 February 2026	421	–	–	–	2028	421
Former Executive KMP							
S Bowman							
LTI 2023/26 – Rights	27 June 2024	–	–	–	33	2026	58
LTI 2023/26 – Rights (capital return additional grant)	29 August 2024	–	–	–	33	2026	3
LTI 2023/26 – Options	27 June 2024	–	–	–	33	2026	191
LTI 2023/26 – Options (capital return additional grant)	29 August 2024	–	–	–	33	2026	11
LTI 2024/27 – Rights	15 January 2025	–	–	–	67	2027	86
P Victor							
LTI 2022/25 – Rights	23 November 2022	–	111	25	75	2025	–
LTI 2022/25 – Rights (capital return additional grant)	29 August 2024	–	7	25	75	2025	–
LTI 2023/26 – Rights	8 March 2024	–	–	–	–	2026	158
LTI 2023/26 – Rights (capital return additional grant)	29 August 2024	–	–	–	–	2026	9
LTI 2023/26 – Options	8 March 2024	–	–	–	–	2026	162
LTI 2023/26 – Options (capital return additional grant)	29 August 2024	–	–	–	–	2026	10

(A) For long-term incentive awards, the value of Rights granted during the year represents their fair value at the grant date, determined using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value of Rights granted in the 2024, 2025 and 2026 financial years is disclosed in Note 19, Share-based Payments, on page 86 of the Financial Report. The maximum value of outstanding Rights is based on their grant-date fair value and may differ from the value ultimately realised if the Rights vest, depending on the Company's share price at that time. The minimum value of Rights yet to vest is zero, as vesting is subject to the achievement of specified performance conditions.

Modification of terms of equity-settled share-based payment transactions

No terms of equity-settled share-based payment arrangements (including performance rights) granted to any KMP were altered, modified or varied by the issuing entity during the reporting period.

Table 8 – Movements in rights over equity instruments in the Company

The table below summarises the movement during the reporting period in the number of rights and options over ordinary shares in the Company held directly, indirectly or beneficially by each KMP, and their related parties, as follows:

	Number of Rights and Options				
Key Management Personnel	**Opening balance**	**Granted as compensation(A)**	**Vested(B)**	**Forfeited(C)**	**Closing balance**
CEO & MD					
M Neves					
Long-term incentive rewards (Rights)	1,259,985	786,690	–	–	2,046,675
Long-term incentive rewards (Options)	4,779,656	–	–	–	4,779,656
N Naidoo					
Short-term incentive rewards (Rights)	133,282	–	(133,282)	–	–
Long-term incentive rewards (Rights)	198,781	304,186	–	–	502,967
Long-term incentive rewards (Options)	1,569,925	–	–	–	1,569,925
G Hayne					
Long-term incentive rewards (Rights)	698,319	314,676	(41,450)	(124,348)	847,197
Long-term incentive rewards (Options)	1,519,356	–	–	–	1,519,356
S Sneyd					
Short-term incentive rewards (Rights)	–	37,911	(37,911)	–	–
Long-term incentive rewards (Rights)	–	535,115	(48,119)	–	486,996
Long-term incentive rewards (Options)	–	–	–	–	–
Former Executive KMP					
S Bowman					
Long-term incentive rewards (Rights)	307,469	–	–	(188,705)	118,764
Long-term incentive rewards (Options)	1,252,269	–	–	(417,042)	835,227
P Victor					
Long-term incentive rewards (Rights)	238,725	–	(37,476)	(112,428)	88,821
Long-term incentive rewards (Options)	707,674	–	–	–	707,674

(A) For the 2026 financial year, this represents the Rights granted to Executives during the reporting period under the LTI 2025/28. The LTI 2026/29 award for Mr Neves will be allocated subject to shareholder approval at the 2026 Annual General Meeting (AGM).

(B) For the 2026 financial year, this represents the number of Rights vested during the reporting period under the LTI 2022/25 Plan, together with sign-on awards granted to Mr Naidoo and Mr Sneyd that vested during the year. Each Right entitles the participating Executive to acquire one fully paid ordinary share in Dyno Nobel for nil consideration.

(C) For the 2026 financial year, for Mr Hayne and Mr Victor, this represents Performance Rights forfeited during the period under the LTI 2022/25 Plan. For Mr Bowman, this represents the forfeiture of the prorated portion of Performance Rights and Options on cessation of employment.

4.7 Further details of Executive remuneration

Table 9 – Executive remuneration

Details of the remuneration for each Executive KMP for the year ended 30 September 2026 in accordance with Accounting Standards are set out below:

		Short-term benefits			Post employment benefit	Other long-term benefits[B]	Termination benefits	Share-based payments			
								Accounting values			
		Salary & Fees	Short term incentive & other bonuses	Other short-term benefits[A]	Superannuation / Pension benefits			Current period expense[C]	Prior periods expense write-back[C]	Total share-based payments	Total
	Year	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
CEO & MD											
M Neves	**2026**	**1,295**	**1,189**	**–**	**55**	**14**	**–**	**1,193**	**–**	**1,193**	**3,746**
CEO & MD	2025	1,295	1,236	–	30	11	–	1,082	–	1,082	3,654
Current Executive KMP											
N Naidoo	**2026**	**824**	**485**	**–**	**46**	**6**	**–**	**394**	**–**	**394**	**1,755**
Chief Financial Officer	2025	210	–	1	8	1	–	678	–	678	898
G Hayne[1]	**2026**	**876**	**596**	**209**	**47**	**26**	**–**	**427**	**–**	**427**	**2,180**
President, Dyno Nobel Americas	2025	870	552	226	30	67	–	426	(28)	398	2,143
S Sneyd[2]	**2026**	**614**	**456**	**4**	**43**	**3**	**–**	**529**	**–**	**529**	**1,648**
President, Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific	2025	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Former Executive KMP											
S Bowman[3]	**2026**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
President, IPF	2025	625	328	2	30	11	–	217	–	217	1,213
P Victor[4]	**2026**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**113**	**–**	**113**	**113**
Chief Financial Officer	2025	333	–	49	15	–	529	181	(200)	(19)	907
Total Executives	**2026**	**3,609**	**2,725**	**214**	**190**	**49**	**–**	**2,656**	**–**	**2,656**	**9,443**
	2025	3,333	2,116	278	113	90	529	2,584	(228)	2,356	8,815

(A) Other short-term benefits include medical insurance benefits, travel allowances and other allowances, where applicable.
(B) Other long-term benefits represent long service leave accrued during the reporting period.
(C) In accordance with accounting standards, remuneration includes the recognition of the fair value at grant date of performance rights issued under the LTI Plans that are expected to vest, less any write-back on performance rights lapsed or expected to lapse as a result of actual or expected performance against non-market hurdles ("Option Accounting Value"). The value disclosed in the above Table 9 represents the portion of fair value allocated to this reporting period and is not indicative of the benefit, if any, that may be received by the Executive should the performance conditions with respect to the relevant long-term incentive plan be satisfied.
(1) FAR payments for Mr Hayne are in AUD.
(2) Mr Sneyd was appointed President, Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific on 17 November 2025. Remuneration disclosed for FY26 reflects the period from his commencement date.
(3) Mr Bowman was a KMP during FY25 and ceased as a KMP on 30 September 2025. Accordingly, remuneration disclosed for FY26 includes STI paid during FY26 in respect of performance achieved in FY25.
(4) Mr Victor was a KMP during FY25 until his cessation of employment with Dyno Nobel on 15 February 2025.

5. Overview of Remuneration Changes for the 2027 Financial Year

As foreshadowed in the FY25 Remuneration Report, during FY26 the Board undertook a review of the Executive Remuneration Framework to ensure it remained appropriate for the Company's refocused strategy as a pure-play global explosives business, while continuing to support shareholder value creation and the attraction, retention and motivation of key talent. Following this review, the Board approved a number of enhancements to the Long-Term Incentive (LTI) framework for FY27.

The FY27 framework retains the existing Fixed Annual Remuneration (FAR) and Short-Term Incentive (STI) architecture. There is no change to STI opportunity levels and no increase to the overall LTI opportunity. The Board has approved a targeted FAR adjustment for CFO, Nitesh Naidoo, from $870,000 to $900,000, reflecting the expanded scope of the role, including responsibility for sustainability.

While the 2023/26 Options grant was originally intended to be a one-off award, the Board's FY26 review concluded that Options provide strong alignment between executive remuneration outcomes and long-term shareholder value creation. As a result, the Board determined that an Options component should form an ongoing part of the Company's LTI framework from FY27.

For the CEO & MD, the 2026/29 LTI opportunity will continue to be set at 200% of Fixed Annual Remuneration (FAR). The LTI framework will comprise four equally weighted components: Relative TSR (rTSR) Performance Rights (25%), ROIC Performance Rights (25%), Absolute TSR (aTSR) Performance Rights (25%) and Absolute TSR Options (25%). The same design principles will apply to other participating Executives on a proportionate basis within their approved LTI opportunities.

While both the aTSR Performance Rights and aTSR Options are linked to aTSR performance, the Board has adopted separate vesting schedules, with the Options subject to more stretching aTSR performance targets than the Performance Rights. This reflects the different role of each instrument within the LTI framework, including the additional shareholder alignment arising from the requirement for the share price to exceed the Options exercise price before value can be realised.

The rTSR measure will continue to be assessed against the S&P/ASX 100 comparator group.

The Board has revised the aTSR and ROIC performance hurdles to align with the FY27-FY29 business plan. For ROIC, the performance range has increased from 7.0%-8.5% under the previous framework to 7.0%-9.0% for the 2026/29 grant.

The Board also approved refinements to the 2026/29 Options design, including the use of a 10-day volume weighted average share price (VWAP) to determine the exercise price and a simplified post-vesting exercise schedule.

The 2026/29 LTI performance measures and vesting schedules are summarised below. Vesting between threshold and maximum performance occurs on a straight-line basis.

rTSR Performance Rights (25%)

rTSR ranking of Dyno Nobel	% of Performance Rights subject to the rTSR condition that will vest
Below 50th percentile	Nil vesting
50th to below 75th percentile	Pro-rata between 50% and 99.9%
At 75th percentile to 100th percentile	100%

ROIC Performance Rights (25%)

Average ROIC Performance	% of Performance Rights subject to the ROIC condition that will vest
Less than 7.0%	Nil vesting
At or greater than 7.0% to below 9.0%	Pro-rata between 50% and 99.9%
At or above 9.0%	100%

aTSR Performance Rights (25%)

Compound annual growth in aTSR	% of Performance Rights subject to the aTSR condition that will vest
At or below 8%	Nil vesting
Greater than 8% and below 15%	Pro-rata vesting on a straight-line basis
At or above 15%	100%

aTSR Options (25%)

Compound annual growth in aTSR	% of Options subject to the aTSR condition that will vest
At or below 10%	Nil vesting
Greater than 10% and below 25%	Pro-rata vesting on a straight-line basis
At or above 25%	100%

As with the 2023/26 Options, the 2026/29 Options will be granted with a market-based exercise price determined by reference to the 10-day volume weighted average share price (VWAP) immediately preceding grant. The number of Options granted will be determined by reference to the portion of the participant's LTI opportunity allocated to Options and the independently determined fair value of an Option at grant.

Of the Options, 50% will be exercisable immediately upon vesting, the remaining 50% exercisable 12 months after vesting.

The Board considers that the combination of Performance Rights and Options provides an appropriate balance between rewarding the delivery of the Company's strategic transformation objectives, including delivery of the $900m transformation target, and providing additional reward opportunities for exceptional shareholder returns.

Further details of the 2026/29 LTI grants, including the applicable grant terms, will be detailed in the 2027 Remuneration Report.

6. Non-executive Director Remuneration

Dyno Nobel's policy is to:

- remunerate Non-executive Directors by way of fees and payments which may be in the form of cash and superannuation benefits; and
- set the level of Non-executive Directors' fees and payments to be consistent with the market and to enable the Dyno Nobel Group to attract and retain directors of an appropriate calibre.

Non-executive Directors are not remunerated by way of options, shares, performance rights, bonuses or incentive-based payments.

As outlined in the FY25 Remuneration Report, the fees for Non-executive Directors were restructured in FY25. Under this structure, the Board Chair receives an annual fee, Non-executive Directors receive a composite fee, and additional fees are paid to Committee Chairs in recognition of their increased workload and responsibilities.

During FY26 the Board reviewed the competitiveness and appropriateness of Non-executive Director fees, including consideration of market benchmarking against comparable ASX-listed companies. The review confirmed that Dyno Nobel's Board fee structure remains broadly aligned with market practice and competitively positioned.

Having regard to the outcomes of the review, the Board determined that no changes will be made to Non-executive Director fees for FY27. Accordingly, Board and Committee Chair fees will remain unchanged and are set out below:

Role	Annual fee
Board Chair	$500,000
Non-executive Director base fee	$225,000
Audit & Risk Management Committee (ARMC) Chair	$25,000
Safety & Sustainability Committee (SSC) Chair	$20,000
People & Remuneration Committee (PRC) Chair	$20,000

Committee Chair fees are payable in addition to the Non-executive Director base fee and reflect the additional responsibilities and workload associated with these roles.

A travel allowance of $5,000 per overseas trip is payable to all directors to reflect the additional time commitment associated with international travel for Board meetings and site visits. The total travel allowance payable to an Australian-based director is capped at $10,000 per annum. This cap does not apply to overseas-based directors travelling regularly to Australia for Board meetings.

The fee structure remains within the aggregate Non-executive Director fee pool of $2.5m approved by shareholders at the 2025 Annual General Meeting.

The Board will review Non-executive Director fees again ahead of FY28 to ensure they remain appropriately aligned with market practice and the responsibilities of the role.

Table 10 – Non-executive Directors' remuneration

Details of the Non-executive Directors' remuneration for the financial year ended 30 September 2026 are set out in the following table:

		Board and Committee Fees[A]	Benefits[B]	
		Fees		Total
	Year	$'000	$'000	$'000
Current Non-executive Directors				
G Robinson	**2026**	**500**	**5**	**505**
	2025	500	5	505
B Brook	**2026**	**250**	**5**	**255**
	2025	250	5	255
M Carroll	**2026**	**225**	**5**	**230**
	2025	225	5	230
T Dwyer	**2026**	**245**	**5**	**250**
	2025	245	5	250
F Hick	**2026**	**245**	**5**	**250**
	2025	245	5	250
J Ho[1]	**2026**	**–**	**–**	**–**
	2025	–	–	–
J Olsen [2]	**2026**	**128**	**15**	**143**
	2025	–	–	–
Total Non-executive Directors	**2026**	**1,593**	**40**	**1,633**
	2025	1,465	25	1,490

(A) Board and Committee Fees includes superannuation.
(B) Benefits comprise cash travel allowances and other short-term benefits, post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits.
(1) Mr Ho elected to waive his entitlement to receive Non-executive Director fees from Dyno Nobel.
(2) Mr Olsen was appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director with effect from 1 March 2026.

7. Shareholdings in Dyno Nobel

The Board considers that an important element of Dyno Nobel's remuneration framework is the requirement of Executive KMP and Non-executive Directors to accumulate and hold a meaningful shareholding in the Company. The approach ensures alignment of their interests with those of shareholders and reinforces a long-term focus on sustainable value creation.

Executives

Executive KMP are required to attain and maintain a MSR to strengthen alignment between Executive and Shareholder interests.

- The CEO & MD must hold the equivalent of 200% of Fixed Annual Remuneration (FAR) in Dyno Nobel shares, within five years of appointment.
- Other Executive KMP are required to hold Dyno Nobel shares equivalent to 100% of FAR, within the same five-year period.

At 30 September 2026, all Executive KMP (including the CEO & MD) had either achieved, or were on track to achieve, their MSR obligation within the required timeframe.

Non-executive Directors

The MSR for Non-executive Directors is designed to align the interests of Directors and shareholders by ensuring Directors maintain personal investment in the Company.

Each Non-executive Director is required to hold the equivalent of 100% of their base Board fee in Dyno Nobel shares and/or rights to shares fully sacrificed under the Non-executive Director Fee Sacrifice Plan, within five years of appointment.

As at 30 September 2026, all Non-executive Directors had achieved, or were progressing towards achieving, their MSR obligations within the required timeframe.

Table 11 – Movements in rights in the Company

Dyno Nobel's Non-executive Director Fee Sacrifice Plan (the Plan) commenced in 2019. The next tranche of rights is scheduled to vest in November 2026. These rights, as well as those that subsequently convert to shares, combine to form part of the Non-executive Director's holding for the purpose of calculating compliance with their MSR obligation.

The movement during the reporting period in the number of rights for each Non-executive Director, including their related parties, is set out in the table below:

	Number of Rights[A]			
	Opening balance	**Rights acquired**	**Vested [B]**	**Closing balance**
G Robinson	27,814	53,725	(57,091)	24,448
B Brook	6,675	12,895	(13,702)	5,868
M Carroll	–	–	–	–
T Dwyer	6,676	12,893	(13,702)	5,867
F Hick	6,675	12,893	(13,701)	5,867
J Ho	–	–	–	–
J Olsen[1]	–	–	–	–

(A) Includes movements of rights acquired under the Plan.
(B) For the 2026 financial year, this represents the number of rights vested during the reporting period under the Plan.
(1) Mr Olsen was appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director with effect from 1 March 2026 and did not hold any Dyno Nobel share rights during FY26.

Table 12 – Movements in shares in the Company

The movement during the reporting period in the number of shares in the Company held directly, indirectly or beneficially, by each current KMP, including their related parties, is set out in the table below:

	Number of Shares[A]				
	Opening balance	Shares acquired	Shares disposed	Closing balance	MSR Achieved[B]
Current Non-executive Directors					
G Robinson	243,019	57,091	–	300,110	2.8 x
B Brook	112,538	13,702	–	126,240	3.1 x
M Carroll	58,758	–	–	58,758	1.3 x
T Dwyer	49,999	13,702	–	63,701	1.7 x
F Hick	–	13,701	–	13,701	0.6 x
J Ho[1]	157,489,475	–	–	157,489,475	N/A
J Olsen[2]	–	–	–	–	0.0 x
Current Executive KMP					
M Neves	124,173	211,052	–	335,225	0.5 x
N Naidoo	–	133,282	–	133,282	0.6 x
G Hayne	547,428	84,492	–	631,920	2.8 x
S Sneyd	–	86,030	–	86,030	0.5 x

(A) Includes fully paid ordinary shares and shares acquired under Dyno Nobel's incentive plans. Details of these plans are set out in note 19, Share-based payments.

(B) MSR is calculated using the 20-day VWAP up to and including 30 September 2026. For Non-executive Directors, MSR achievement is expressed as a multiple (x) of the annual Board fee. For Executive KMP, MSR achievement is expressed as a multiple (x) of FAR, calculated by dividing the value of eligible shareholdings by FAR. The MSR is 2.0x FAR (200%) for the CEO & MD and 1.0x FAR (100%) for other Executive KMP. For Non-executive Directors, eligible holdings include ordinary shares and unvested rights granted under the NED Share Plan.

(1) Mr Ho is the founder and Chief Industrialist Investor of Janchor Partners, which has indirectly (through Janchor Partners' investment funds) a 14.45% interest in Dyno Nobel, comprising a relevant interest of 8.99% in voting shares and a non-voting economic interest of 5.46% through cash-settled equity derivatives. The relevant interest in voting shares remained unchanged during the financial year at 157,489,475 shares, with the increase in total interest reflecting an increase in the non-voting economic interest held through cash-settled equity derivatives. For further details, refer to Janchor Partners' substantial holder notice dated 2 November 2026.

(2) Mr Olsen was appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director with effect from 1 March 2026 and did not hold any Dyno Nobel ordinary shares during FY26.

8. Other KMP Disclosures

Loans to KMP

In the year ended 30 September 2026, there were no loans to key management personnel and their related parties (2025: nil).

Other KMP transactions

In the year ended 30 September 2026, there were no transactions entered into during the year with key management personnel (including their related parties).

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9 November 2026

The Board of Directors
Dyno Nobel Limited
Level 9, 440 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Dear Board Members

Auditor's Independence Declaration to Dyno Nobel Limited

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the board of directors of Dyno Nobel Limited.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report and review of the sustainability report of Dyno Nobel Limited for the financial year ended 30 September 2026, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- The auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit of the financial report and review of the sustainability report; and
- Any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit or review.

Yours faithfully

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Suzana Vlahovic
Partner
Chartered Accountants

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation
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Introduction

This is the consolidated financial report of Dyno Nobel Limited (the Company, or Dyno Nobel) a company domiciled in Australia, and its subsidiaries including its interests in joint ventures and associates (collectively referred to as the Group) for the financial year ended 30 September 2026.

Content and Structure of the Financial Report

The notes to the financial statements and the related accounting policies are grouped into the following distinct sections in the 2026 financial report. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Section	Description
Financial performance	Provides detail on the Group's Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and Consolidated Statement of Financial Position that are most relevant in forming an understanding of the Group's financial performance for the year.
Shareholder returns	Provides information on the performance of the Group in generating shareholder returns.
Capital structure	Provides information about the Group's capital and funding structures.
Capital investment	Provides information on the Group's investment in tangible and intangible assets, and the Group's future capital commitments.
Risk management	Provides information about the Group's risk exposures, risk management practices, provisions and contingent liabilities.
Other	Provides information on items that require disclosure to comply with Australian Accounting Standards and the requirements under the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Information is included in the notes to the financial report only to the extent it is considered material and relevant to the understanding of the financial report. A disclosure is considered material and relevant if, for example:

- the dollar amount is material in size (quantitative factor);
- the item is material by nature (qualitative factor);
- the Group's result cannot be understood without the specific disclosure (qualitative factor);
- it relates to an aspect of the Group's operations that is important to its future performance.

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 September 2026

	Notes	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Continuing operations			
Revenue	(2)	**3,406.2**	3,202.5
Financial and other income	(2)	**86.6**	84.0
Share of profit of equity accounted investments	(15)	**92.8**	80.3
Operating expenses			
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		**(81.0)**	35.0
Raw materials and consumables used and finished goods purchased for resale		**(1,366.4)**	(1,319.8)
Employee expenses		**(824.6)**	(868.8)
Depreciation and amortisation	(2)	**(274.3)**	(269.1)
Financial expenses	(2)	**(109.2)**	(163.9)
Purchased services		**(135.3)**	(154.7)
Repairs and maintenance		**(150.6)**	(131.5)
Outgoing freight		**(202.1)**	(189.0)
Lease expenses		**(20.9)**	(21.0)
Asset impairment, asset disposal and site exit costs		**(99.3)**	(84.7)
Other expenses		**(47.0)**	(33.2)
Profit before income tax		**274.9**	166.1
Income tax expense	(3)	**(42.6)**	(31.9)
Profit for the year from continuing operations		**232.3**	134.2
Discontinued operations			
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	(14)	**12.5**	12.4
Impairment, site exit costs and loss on disposal of discontinued operations	(14)	**(178.0)**	(198.7)
Loss for the year from discontinued operations		**(165.5)**	(186.3)
Profit/(loss) for the year		**66.8**	(52.1)
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of income tax			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans	(21)	**5.5**	(1.2)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**(1.7)**	0.3
		3.8	(0.9)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Continuing operations			
Fair value loss on cash flow hedges	(18)	**(0.1)**	(0.6)
Cash flow hedge loss transferred to profit or loss	(18)	**2.6**	6.0
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		**(213.7)**	124.3
Net gain/(loss) on hedge of net investment	(18)	**44.6**	(37.7)
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**3.7**	(8.7)
Continuing operations other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(162.9)**	83.3
Discontinued operations			
Fair value gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges	(18)	**0.2**	(10.8)
Cash flow hedge (gain)/loss transferred to profit or loss	(18)	**(0.2)**	8.0
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		**–**	0.8
Non-controlling interests release to profit or loss on disposal of discontinued operations		**–**	8.1
Discontinued operations other comprehensive income for the year		**–**	6.1
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of income tax		**(159.1)**	88.5
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(92.3)**	36.4

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 September 2026

	Notes	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Profit/(loss) attributable to:			
Members of Dyno Nobel Limited from continuing operations		**231.6**	133.1
Members of Dyno Nobel Limited from discontinued operations		**(165.5)**	(186.3)
Non-controlling interest		**0.7**	1.1
Profit/(loss) for the year		**66.8**	(52.1)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:			
Members of Dyno Nobel Limited from continuing operations		**72.5**	215.5
Members of Dyno Nobel Limited from discontinued operations		**(165.5)**	(180.2)
Non-controlling interest		**0.7**	1.1
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		**(92.3)**	36.4
Earnings per share			
Basic (cents per share)	(5)	**3.7**	(2.9)
Diluted (cents per share)	(5)	**3.6**	(2.9)
Earnings per share from continuing operations			
Basic (cents per share)	(5)	**13.1**	7.1
Diluted (cents per share)	(5)	**13.0**	7.1

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 September 2026

	Notes	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	(8)	**107.6**	647.2
Trade and other receivables	(4)	**525.2**	719.6
Inventories	(4)	**499.3**	519.1
Other assets		**106.2**	107.4
Other financial assets	(18)	**1.5**	8.5
Current tax asset		**51.4**	120.9
Total current assets		**1,291.2**	**2,122.7**
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	(4)	**122.3**	152.0
Other assets		**26.0**	73.3
Equity accounted investments	(15)	**480.2**	457.7
Property, plant and equipment	(9)	**2,170.3**	2,203.7
Right-of-use lease assets	(10)	**134.8**	149.2
Intangible assets	(11)	**2,583.9**	2,626.2
Deferred tax assets	(3)	**113.9**	32.4
Exploration and evaluation assets		**–**	12.7
Total non-current assets		**5,631.4**	**5,707.2**
Total assets		**6,922.6**	**7,829.9**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(4)	**791.2**	733.7
Lease liabilities	(10)	**54.9**	59.7
Interest bearing liabilities	(8)	**19.5**	566.6
Other financial liabilities	(18)	**9.5**	0.3
Provisions	(17)	**186.1**	222.3
Current tax liabilities		**9.6**	8.7
Total current liabilities		**1,070.8**	**1,591.3**
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(4)	**17.0**	22.4
Lease liabilities	(10)	**123.9**	151.8
Interest bearing liabilities	(8)	**1,565.8**	1,238.9
Other financial liabilities	(18)	**16.8**	30.5
Provisions	(17)	**76.8**	231.0
Deferred tax liabilities	(3)	**103.0**	111.3
Retirement benefit obligation	(21)	**11.9**	19.8
Total non-current liabilities		**1,915.2**	**1,805.7**
Total liabilities		**2,986.0**	**3,397.0**
Net assets		**3,936.6**	**4,432.9**
Equity			
Issued capital	(7)	**2,928.9**	3,072.6
Reserves		**(366.4)**	(213.4)
Retained earnings		**1,371.6**	1,571.9
Non-controlling interest		**2.5**	1.8
Total equity		**3,936.6**	**4,432.9**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 September 2026

	Notes	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Cash flows from operating activities		**Inflows (Outflows)**	**Inflows (Outflows)**
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year		**66.8**	(52.1)
Adjusted for non-cash items			
Net finance cost		**87.5**	136.1
Depreciation and amortisation	(2)	**274.6**	298.3
Asset impairment and site exit costs	(2)	**270.2**	362.8
Loss on sale of discontinued operations	(14)	**64.8**	143.5
Share of profit of equity accounted investments	(15)	**(92.8)**	(80.3)
Net (gain)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(2)	**(0.5)**	6.9
Non-cash share-based payment transactions	(19)	**9.5**	5.0
Income tax (benefit)/expense	(3)	**(9.6)**	92.3
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Increase in receivables and other operating assets		**(62.5)**	(164.7)
Increase in inventories		**(119.1)**	(22.0)
Decrease in payables, provisions and other operating liabilities		**(84.7)**	(72.8)
		404.2	653.0
Adjusted for cash items			
Dividends received	(15)	**51.7**	52.9
Interest received		**18.0**	28.1
Interest paid		**(110.5)**	(132.7)
Income tax (paid)/received		**(87.1)**	(26.6)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**276.3**	574.7
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment and intangibles		**(345.3)**	(474.2)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment[1]		**166.0**	9.8
Net payments from sale of discontinued operations, net of transaction costs and tax[2]		**(13.7)**	(55.8)
Net cash flows from investing activities		**(193.0)**	(520.2)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of borrowings	(8)	**(2,437.8)**	(474.5)
Proceeds from borrowings	(8)	**2,275.0**	498.5
Dividends paid to members of Dyno Nobel Limited	(6)	**(250.8)**	(162.3)
Lease liability payments		**(46.1)**	(54.2)
Purchased shares for Dyno Nobel employees		**(5.9)**	(2.6)
Share buyback		**(147.9)**	(286.2)
Capital returned to non-controlling interests		**–**	(6.4)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**(613.5)**	(487.7)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents held		**(530.2)**	(433.2)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**647.2**	1,068.9
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents held		**(9.4)**	11.5
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	(8)	**107.6**	647.2

(1) FY26 includes mainly the proceeds from the sale of Gibson Island land of $155m net of transaction costs and site remediation costs.

(2) FY26 includes the following:

- Payment relating to the completion of the Phosphate Hill sale - $50m
- Spend against the Geelong closure provision as part of the IPF sale - $24m
- IPF and Phosphate Hill sale related transaction costs -$24m
- IPF sale final net purchase price adjustments -$23m
- Spend against the Gibson Island PDC relocation provision as part of the IPF sale - $19m; partially offset by
- Tax refund relating to the WALA sale in 1H26 - $86m
- Post-signing earnings attributable to the purchaser - $40m

The above Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows includes cash flows from both continuing and discontinued operations. Refer to note 14 for the cash flows relating to discontinued operations.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For year ended 30 September 2026

	Notes	Issued capital $mill	Cash flow hedging reserve $mill	Share-based payments reserve $mill	Foreign currency translation reserve $mill	Fair value reserve $mill	Retained earnings[1] $mill	Non-controlling interest $mill	Total equity $mill
Balance at 1 October 2024		**3,354.7**	**(9.9)**	**20.1**	**(287.9)**	**(19.4)**	**1,788.3**	**(1.0)**	**4,844.9**
Loss for the year		–	–	–	–	–	(53.2)	1.1	(52.1)
Total other comprehensive income for the year		–	1.7	–	79.6	–	(0.9)	8.1	88.5
Dividends paid	(6)	–	–	–	–	–	(162.3)	–	(162.3)
Capital returned to non-controlling interests		–	–	–	–	–	–	(6.4)	(6.4)
Share buyback	(7)	(282.1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(282.1)
Purchased shares for Dyno Nobel employees		–	–	(2.6)	–	–	–	–	(2.6)
Share-based payment transactions	(19)	–	–	5.0	–	–	–	–	5.0
Balance at 30 September 2025		**3,072.6**	**(8.2)**	**22.5**	**(208.3)**	**(19.4)**	**1,571.9**	**1.8**	**4,432.9**
Balance at 1 October 2025		**3,072.6**	**(8.2)**	**22.5**	**(208.3)**	**(19.4)**	**1,571.9**	**1.8**	**4,432.9**
Profit for the year		–	–	–	–	–	66.1	0.7	66.8
Total other comprehensive loss for the year		–	1.7	–	(164.6)	–	3.8	–	(159.1)
Dividends paid	(6)	–	–	–	–	–	(250.8)	–	(250.8)
Share buyback[2]	(7)	(143.7)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(143.7)
Purchased shares for Dyno Nobel employees[3]		–	–	(19.0)	–	–	–	–	(19.0)
Reclassification[4]		–	–	–	–	19.4	(19.4)	–	–
Share-based payment transactions	(19)	–	–	9.5	–	–	–	–	9.5
Balance at 30 September 2026		**2,928.9**	**(6.5)**	**13.0**	**(372.9)**	**–**	**1,371.6**	**2.5**	**3,936.6**

(1) Includes a legal reserve of $7.0m and $7.0m as required by French law as at 30 September 2026 and 2025 respectively. Such reserve cannot be distributed to the shareholders other than upon liquidation but can be used to offset losses.

(2) $143.7m share buyback differs to the cash flow impact of $147.9m in the consolidated statement of cash flows due to the timing of settlement.

(3) $19.0m purchased shares for Dyno Nobel employees differs to the cash flow impact of $5.9m in the consolidated statement of cash flows due to the timing of settlement. The $19.0m purchased shares represent the treasury shares purchased by the Dyno Nobel Equity Plan Trust, which is consolidated as part of the Group. As at 30 September 2026, Dyno Nobel Equity Plan Trust held 5,200,482 treasury shares valued at $20.5m.

(4) Reclassification of the fair value reserve to retained earnings following the disposal of the associated investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Cash flow hedging reserve

This reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of the effective portion of cash flow hedging instruments related to hedged transactions that have not yet occurred.

Share-based payments reserve

This reserve comprises the fair value of rights recognised as an employee expense under the terms of the Long Term Incentive Plans.

Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign controlled operations are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve. The relevant portion of the reserve is recognised in the profit or loss when the foreign operation is disposed of.

The foreign currency translation reserve is also used to record gains and losses on hedges of net investments in foreign operations.

Fair value reserve

This reserve represents the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity instruments. The annual net change in the fair value of investments in equity securities (including both realised and unrealised gains and losses) is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Non-controlling interest

This represents equity interest outside the Dyno Nobel Limited Group. Refer to note 16 for the list of subsidiaries that are not 100% owned by the Group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: BASIS OF PREPARATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

Basis of preparation and consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value.

The financial results and financial position of the Group are expressed in Australian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements. Where applicable, comparative disclosures have been reclassified for consistency with the current period where material.

As a result of the Phosphate Hill sale, the earnings attributable to Phosphate Hill for the nine months ended 30 June 2026 and the resultant loss on sale have been presented as discontinued operations. The IPF Distribution business was also classified as a discontinued operation in the prior year. Refer to note 14 of the financial statements for the earnings and cash flow of the Phosphate Hill and the IPF Distribution businesses.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) published the Pillar Two Model Rules in December 2021, which are designed to ensure large multinational enterprises are subject to a minimum taxation at a 15 percent rate in each jurisdiction where they operate. Pillar Two legislation has been enacted in Australia and other jurisdictions in which the Group operates and is effective for the financial year beginning 1 October 2025. The Group is in scope of the enacted legislation given its annual turnover exceeds the EUR 750 million threshold. The Group has adopted the provisions for the purpose of preparing the full year consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 9 November 2026.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities that are controlled by the Group. The financial results and financial position of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

A list of the Group's subsidiaries is included in note 16.

Joint arrangements and associates

A joint venture is an arrangement where the parties have rights to the net assets of the venture.

A joint operation is an arrangement where the parties each have rights to the assets and liabilities relating to the arrangement.

Associates are those entities in respect of which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies of the entities.

Investments in joint ventures and associates are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost, and subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the investees.

The interests in joint operations are brought to account recognising the Group's share of jointly controlled assets, liabilities, expenses, and income from the joint operation.

A list of the Group's joint arrangements and associates is included in note 16.

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001. The consolidated financial statements of the Group comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations. The Company is a for-profit entity.

Key estimates and judgements

Key accounting estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that may have a financial impact on the Group and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the subsequent related actual result. The estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities within the next financial year are set out in the notes.

Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Legislative Instrument, ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission dated 27 March 2026 and, in accordance with that Legislative Instrument, the amounts shown in this report and in the financial statements have been rounded, except where otherwise stated, to the nearest one hundred thousand dollars.

Accounting standards issued

The Group adopted any amendments to Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current year. The adoption of these revised Standards and Interpretations did not have a material impact on the Group's result.

Certain new accounting Standards and Interpretations have been issued that are not mandatory for the 30 September 2026 reporting period and have not been early adopted by the Group. These Standards and Interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods or on foreseeable future transactions. AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* will replace AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and will first apply to the Group for the financial year ending 30 September 2028. AASB 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements. Management is currently assessing the detailed implications of applying this new accounting standard.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

1. Segment report

The Group operates a number of strategic divisions that offer different products and services and operate in different markets. For reporting purposes, these divisions are known as reportable segments. The results of each segment are reviewed monthly by the executive management team (the chief operating decision makers) to assess performance and make decisions about the allocation of resources.

Description of reportable segments

Dyno Nobel

Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific (DNAP): manufactures and sells industrial explosives and related products and services to the mining industry mainly in the Asia Pacific region.

Dyno Nobel Americas (DNA): manufactures and sells industrial explosives and related products and services to the mining, quarrying and construction industries in North America (US, Canada and Mexico) and initiating systems to businesses in Australia, Türkiye and South Africa. It also manufactures and sells industrial chemicals to other specialist industries.

Dyno Nobel EMEA & LATAM (DNEL): manufactures and sells industrial explosives and related products and services to the mining, quarrying and construction industries in the EMEA and LATAM regions (including Türkiye, France, South Africa and Chile).

Corporate (Corp): costs include all head office expenses that cannot be directly or reasonably attributed to the operation of any of the Group's businesses.

Dyno Nobel Eliminations (Dyno Elim): represents elimination of sales and profit in stock arising from intersegment sales.

Discontinued Operations

Discontinued Operations (Disc. Ops): manufactures and sells fertilisers in Eastern Australia and to the export market. The discontinued operations presented for FY26 represents Phosphate Hill, while FY25 also includes the IPF Distribution business which was divested in FY25. Refer to note 14 for further disclosure on discontinued operations.

		Dyno Nobel									
30 September 2026	**Notes**	**DNAP $mill**	**DNA $mill**	**DNEL $mill**	**Corp[i] $mill**	**Dyno Elim $mill**	**Total $mill**	**Group Elim $mill**	**Cont. Ops $mill**	**Disc. Ops[vi] $mill**	**Group $mill**
Revenue	(2)	1,310.0	1,862.6	287.1	–	(53.5)	3,406.2	–	3,406.2	534.7	3,940.9
Share of profits of equity accounted investments	(15)	27.6	53.9	10.9	0.4	–	92.8	–	92.8	–	92.8
EBITDA[ii]		382.9	368.1	35.1	(23.7)	(3.0)	759.4	–	759.4	18.8	778.2
Depreciation and amortisation	(2)	(102.1)	(144.0)	(17.1)	(11.9)	0.8	(274.3)	–	(274.3)	(0.3)	(274.6)
EBIT[iii]		**280.8**	**224.1**	**18.0**	**(35.6)**	**(2.2)**	**485.1**	**–**	**485.1**	**18.5**	**503.6**
Net interest expense											(87.5)
Income tax expense (excluding IMIs)											(84.5)
Profit after tax[iv]											331.6
Non-controlling interest											(0.7)
Individually material items (net of tax)	(2)										(264.8)
Profit attributable to members of Dyno Nobel											**66.1**
Segment assets		2,731.8	3,218.0	391.9	467.0	–	6,808.7	–	6,808.7	–	6,808.7
Segment liabilities		(191.8)	(892.5)	(98.1)	(1,561.0)	–	(2,743.4)	–	(2,743.4)	(139.6)[vii]	(2,883.0)
Net segment assets/(liabilities)[v]		2,540.0	2,325.5	293.8	(1,094.0)	–	4,065.3	–	4,065.3	(139.6)	3,925.7
Deferred tax balances	(3)										10.9
Net assets											**3,936.6**

(i) Corporate assets and liabilities include the Group's interest bearing liabilities and derivative assets and liabilities and remediation provisions related to Gibson Island and Geelong.

(ii) Earnings before interest, related income tax expense, depreciation and amortisation and individually material items.

(iii) Earnings before interest, related income tax expense and individually material items.

(iv) Profit after tax (excluding individually material items).

(v) Net segment assets exclude deferred tax balances.

(vi) Phosphate Hill was classified as discontinued operations in FY26. Refer to note 14 for further disclosure on discontinued operations.

(vii) Includes trade and other payables of $13.4 million and the amount payable under the Phosphate Hill sale agreement of $125.9 million to extinguish the associated asset retirement obligation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

		Dyno Nobel									
30 September 2025	**Notes**	**DNAP $mill**	**DNA $mill**	**DNEL $mill**	**Corp[i] $mill**	**Dyno Elim $mill**	**Total $mill**	**Group Elim $mill**	**Cont. Ops $mill**	**Disc. Ops[viii] $mill**	**Group $mill**
Revenue	(2)	1,155.3	1,776.8	324.5	–	(44.3)	3,212.3	(9.8)	3,202.5	2,142.7	5,345.2
Share of profits of equity accounted investments[ii]	(15)	29.0	40.1	10.5	0.7	–	80.3	–	80.3	–	80.3
EBITDA[iii]		320.7	360.2	46.5	(43.6)	(1.4)	682.4	–	682.4	330.0	1,012.4
Depreciation and amortisation	(2)	(97.1)	(147.6)	(16.7)	(8.5)	0.8	(269.1)	–	(269.1)	(29.2)	(298.3)
EBIT[iv]		**223.6**	**212.6**	**29.8**	**(52.1)**	**(0.6)**	**413.3**	**–**	**413.3**	**300.8**	**714.1**
Net interest expense											(136.1)
Income tax expense (excluding IMIs)											(153.5)
Profit after tax[v]											424.5
Non-controlling interest											(1.1)
Individually material items (net of tax)	(2)										(476.6)
Loss attributable to members of Dyno Nobel											**(53.2)**
Segment assets[vi]		2,791.6	3,325.2	353.0	1,227.9	–	7,697.7	–	7,697.7	99.8	7,797.5
Segment liabilities		(209.1)	(802.3)	(94.5)	(1,886.8)	–	(2,992.7)	–	(2,992.7)	(293.0)	(3,285.7)
Net segment assets/(liabilities)[vii]		2,582.5	2,522.9	258.5	(658.9)	–	4,705.0	–	4,705.0	(193.2)	4,511.8
Deferred tax balances	(3)										(78.9)
Net assets											**4,432.9**

(i) Corporate assets and liabilities include the Group's interest bearing liabilities and derivative assets and liabilities and remediation provisions related to Gibson Island and Geelong.

(ii) Restated as a result of the DetNet joint venture reclassification from DNEL to Corporate (income of $0.7m for FY25).

(iii) Earnings before interest, related income tax expense, depreciation and amortisation and individually material items.

(iv) Earnings before interest, related income tax expense and individually material items.

(v) Profit after tax (excluding individually material items).

(vi) Restated as a result of the DetNet joint venture reclassification from DNEL to Corporate (asset of $28.7m for FY25).

(vii) Net segment assets exclude deferred tax balances.

(viii) Reflects the IPF Distribution business which was classified as discontinued operations in FY25 and Phosphate Hill which was classified as discontinued operations in FY26. Refer to note 14 for further disclosure on discontinued operations.

Geographical information – secondary reporting segments

The Group operates in two principal regions being Australia and North America.

In presenting information on the basis of geographical information, revenue is based on the geographical location of the entity making the sale. Assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

30 September 2026	**Australia $mill**	**North America[i] $mill**	**Other/Elim $mill**	**Cont. Ops $mill**	**Disc. Ops[ii] $mill**	**Group $mill**
Revenue from external customers	1,263.9	1,862.6	279.7	3,406.2	534.7	3,940.9
30 September 2025						
Revenue from external customers	1,095.1	1,776.8	330.6	3,202.5	2,142.7	5,345.2

(i) North America includes the US, Canada and Mexico.

(ii) The IPF Distribution business was classified as discontinued operations in FY25 and Phosphate Hill was classified as discontinued operations in FY26. Refer to note 14 for further disclosure on discontinued operations.

30 September 2026	**Australia $mill**	**North America[i] $mill**	**Other/Elim $mill**	**Group $mill**
Non-current assets other than financial assets and deferred tax assets	2,326.0	2,737.7	453.8	5,517.5
Trade and other receivables	178.6	318.8	150.1	647.5
30 September 2025				
Non-current assets other than financial assets and deferred tax assets	2,412.2	2,870.5	392.1	5,674.8
Trade and other receivables	225.4	278.6	367.6	871.6

(i) North America includes the US, Canada and Mexico.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

2. Revenue and expenses

	Notes	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Revenue			
External sales from continuing operations		3,406.2	3,202.5
External sales from discontinued operations	(14)	534.7	2,142.7
Total revenue		**3,940.9**	**5,345.2**
Financial and other income			
Interest income		22.3	32.9
Royalty income and management fees	(15)	39.3	39.0
Net gain/(loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment		0.5	(6.9)
Other income		24.5	19.0
Total financial and other income from continuing operations		**86.6**	**84.0**
Interest income		–	1.6
Other income	(14)	–	1.8
Total financial and other income from discontinued operations		**–**	**3.4**

Expense

Profit before income tax includes the following specific expense:

	Notes	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Depreciation and amortisation continuing operations			
Depreciation			
property, plant and equipment	(9)	193.0	187.4
leases	(10)	46.2	46.8
Amortisation	(11)	35.1	34.9
Total depreciation and amortisation		**274.3**	**269.1**
Depreciation and amortisation discontinued operations			
Depreciation			
property, plant and equipment	(9)	–	19.7
leases	(10)	0.3	9.2
Amortisation	(11)	–	0.3
Total depreciation and amortisation	**(14)**	**0.3**	**29.2**
Asset impairment, asset disposal and site exit costs for continuing operations and discontinued operations			
property, plant and equipment	(9)	21.5	185.4
leases	(10)	0.6	8.6
Inventories		89.1	48.9
exploration and evaluation assets		12.7	3.5
asset disposal		–	45.6
QPM-related prepayments and receivables	(12)	99.3	–
other assets		3.1	–
site exit costs		43.9	70.8
Total asset impairment, asset disposal and site exit costs		**270.2** [1]	**362.8**

(1) Includes $170.9m impairment and site exit costs on sale of Phosphate Hill. Please refer to note 14 *Discontinued operations* for further information.

	Notes	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Amounts incurred / set aside to provide for continuing operations and discontinued operations:			
Impairment losses on trade and other receivables	(4)	5.3	4.3
Inventory losses and obsolescence	(4)	3.9	4.8
Employee entitlements	(17)	3.7	3.7
Environmental liabilities	(17)	3.5	111.2
Legal and other provisions	(17)	5.7	13.6
Restructuring and rationalisation costs	(17)	8.0	106.0
Research and development expense		16.7	22.6
Defined contribution superannuation expense		35.6	42.7
Defined benefit superannuation expense	(21)	0.9	1.1
Financial expenses			
Interest on lease liabilities	(10)	6.8	5.9
Unwinding of discount on provisions	(17)	3.9	5.7
Net interest expense on defined benefit obligation	(21)	1.2	1.1
Interest expenses on financial liabilities		97.3	151.2
Total financial expenses continuing operations		**109.2**	**163.9**
Interest on lease liabilities	(10)	0.6	6.0
Unwinding of discount on provisions	(17)	–	0.4
Interest expenses on financial liabilities		–	0.3
Total financial expenses discontinued operations		**0.6**	**6.7**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

Individually material items

Profit after tax includes the following expenses whose disclosure is relevant in explaining the financial performance of the Group:

	Gross $mill	Tax $mill	Net $mill
30 September 2026			
Phosphate Hill – impairment, site exit costs and loss on sale[1]	222.8	(66.9)	155.9
Loss on sale of IPF Distribution and Gibson Island land[2]	12.9	9.2	22.1
Fertiliser related individually material items	**235.7**	**(57.7)**	**178.0**
Business transformation costs[3]	23.9	(6.6)	17.3
Impairment of QPM-related prepayments and receivables[4]	99.3	(29.8)	69.5
Total individually material items	**358.9**	**(94.1)**	**264.8**
30 September 2025			
Loss on sale of IPF Distribution and Gibson Island land[2]	175.2	(7.6)	167.6
Geelong manufacturing site closure[5]	65.1	(19.6)	45.5
Fertilisers separation costs[6]	13.3	(4.0)	9.3
Impairment of Phosphate Hill facility[7]	213.0	(63.9)	149.1
Impairment of US Fertilisers business[8]	32.4	(8.4)	24.0
Fertiliser related individually material items	**499.0**	**(103.5)**	**395.5**
Business transformation costs[3]	38.8	(11.0)	27.8
Tax on sale of WALA[9]	–	53.3	53.3
Total individually material items	**537.8**	**(61.2)**	**476.6**

(1) In June 2026, Dyno Nobel completed the sale of Phosphate Hill to a wholly owned subsidiary of Mayfair Australia Corporation Pty Ltd for nominal consideration of $1, with the economic risks and obligations associated with the operation transferring from 1 April 2026. The transaction included a $50m completion payment to Mayfair and the allocation of approximately $126m to fund future rehabilitation and remediation activities. Pre-tax impairment and site exit costs ($170.9m) and loss on sale ($51.9m) were recognised during the year. These amounts are included within the result from discontinued operations. Please refer to note 14 for further information.

(2) In September 2025, Dyno Nobel recognised the sale of the IPF Distribution business to Ridley Corporation Limited and the Gibson Island land sale to Goodman Group. In accordance with the sale agreement with Ridley, both parties were entitled to finalise purchase price adjustments post FY26 results release. The net purchase price adjustments recognised in FY26 were $7.4m. Additional transaction and separation costs of $5.5m have also been recognised in relation to the IPF, Gibson Island and the Perdaman contract sales. Refer to note 14 for further detail.

(3) In FY24, Dyno Nobel initiated a business transformation project for the Dyno Nobel business. The project has identified opportunities for innovation, collaboration and more efficient ways of working and is expected to deliver significant value. The one-off project costs primarily reflect redundancy costs and advisor fees.

(4) In July 2026, QPM Energy Limited (QPM), the supplier of gas to Dyno Nobel's Moranbah Ammonium Nitrate manufacturing facility, entered voluntary administration. At that date, Dyno Nobel had balance sheet exposure comprising gas prepayments and loans advanced in connection with the gas supply arrangements. These balances were expected to be recovered through a combination of discounted gas supply and cash repayments. While Dyno Nobel does not currently expect an interruption to gas supply to the Moranbah facility, the outcome of the administration process remains uncertain. As a result, management has determined that full recoverability of these balances is no longer supportable and the assets have been substantially impaired. Please refer to note 12 for further information.

(5) Dyno Nobel ceased operations at the Geelong manufacturing facility during 2025, with remediation activities currently underway. The costs incurred relate to the closure of the facility, transition to an import model, redundancy payments to affected employees, and other expenses associated with the shutdown.

(6) Separation costs, primarily advisor fees and IT transition costs, were incurred to optimally position Incitec Pivot Fertilisers (IPF) for separation.

(7) In FY25, Dyno Nobel fully impaired the carrying value of the Phosphate Hill operations due to the increased uncertainty regarding the near-term and long-term cost of gas across the east coast of Australia.

(8) In April 2025, Dyno Nobel made the decision to exit the Fertilisers manufacturing facility located in St Helens as the asset was not core to the strategic direction of the business. As exit would occur through either a sale or plant closure, a full impairment of the facility was recognised at 31 March 2025. In August 2025, the site was sold to a third party with the accounting loss on sale recorded in the DNA segment result.

(9) During 2024, Dyno Nobel prepaid taxes related to the sale of the Waggaman facility. The payment of Louisiana state tax was deductible for US Federal tax purposes. On lodgement of the FY24 Louisiana state tax return, it was determined that taxes had been overpaid, and the resulting refund was received in October 2025. The refund will be taxable for Federal tax purposes and the provision has been increased accordingly. Furthermore, the unique nature of the WALA sale and the size of the transaction resulted in Dyno Nobel falling into higher tax brackets in states with a graduating tax system. In FY24, when estimating the tax provision, this impact was underestimated. The provision was adjusted in FY25 to allow for the higher tax liability.

Key accounting policies

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable by the Group. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances and amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognised for the major business activities on the following basis:

- Sale of goods and services: revenue from the sale of goods and services is recognised at the point in time when the performance obligations under the customer contract are satisfied. This is typically when control of goods or services is transferred to the customer. The fee for the service component is recognised separately from the sale of goods.
- Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

The Group disaggregates its revenue per reportable segment as presented in note 1, as the revenue within each business unit is affected by economic factors in a similar manner.

Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities (other than receivables and payables) are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (**GST**). The only exception is where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the relevant taxation authorities. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of the asset or as part of the item of expenditure.

Other income

Other income represents gains that are not revenue. This includes royalty income and management fees from the Group's joint ventures and associates, income from contractual arrangements that are not considered external sales and government grants.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

3. Taxation

Income tax expense for the year

	2026			2025		
	Continuing Operations $mill	Discontinued Operations $mill	Consolidated Group $mill	Continuing Operations $mill	Discontinued Operations $mill	Consolidated Group $mill
Current tax expense/(benefit)	156.9	(90.6)	66.3	33.4	95.0	128.4
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(114.3)	38.3	(76.0)	(1.5)	(34.6)	(36.1)
Total income tax expense/(benefit)	**42.6**	**(52.3)**	**(9.7)**	**31.9**	**60.4**	**92.3**

Income tax reconciliation to prima facie tax payable

	2026			2025		
	Continuing Operations $mill	Discontinued Operations $mill	Consolidated Group $mill	Continuing Operations $mill	Discontinued Operations $mill	Consolidated Group $mill
Profit/(loss) before income tax	274.9	(217.8)	57.1	166.1	(125.9)	40.2
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2025: 30%)	82.5	(65.3)	17.2	49.8	(37.8)	12.0
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:						
Joint venture income / dividends	(19.9)[2]	–	(19.9)	(21.0)	–	(21.0)
Sundry items	6.1	–	6.1	(2.7)	3.5	0.8
Capital gains tax[1]	–	2.0	2.0	–	41.4	41.4
Difference in overseas tax rates	(14.8)	–	(14.8)	(14.4)	–	(14.4)
Adjustments to current tax expense relating to prior years	(11.3)	11.0	(0.3)	20.2	53.3	73.5
Total income tax expense/(benefit)	**42.6**	**(52.3)**	**(9.7)**	**31.9**	**60.4**	**92.3**

(1) FY26 capital gains tax relates to Purchase Price Adjustments recognised during the year in relation to the sale of IPF Distribution.
(2) Joint venture income is reported on an after-tax basis. The related tax expense incurred during the year totalled $33.3m, offset by tax incurred of $13.4m on joint venture dividends received.

Tax amounts recognised directly in equity

The aggregate current and deferred tax arising in the financial year and not recognised in net profit or loss but directly charged to equity is a gain of $2.0m for the year ended 30 September 2026 (2025: loss of $7.6m).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

Deferred tax balances comprise temporary differences attributable to the following

	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Employee entitlements provision	13.0	28.7
Retirement benefit obligations	1.7	3.9
Provisions and accruals	147.9	117.4
Lease liabilities	44.1	54.2
Tax losses	157.9	10.9
Property, plant and equipment	(286.1)	(197.9)
Right-of-use lease assets	(31.4)	(34.4)
Intangible assets	(80.1)	(84.3)
Joint venture income	(21.5)	(21.3)
Inventories impairment	3.1	18.1
Share based payments	7.4	6.0
Foreign exchange movement	7.7	3.8
Carry forward interest deductions	55.1	23.7
Other	(7.9)	(7.7)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**10.9**	**(78.9)**

Presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as follows:

	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Deferred tax assets	113.9	32.4
Deferred tax liabilities	(103.0)	(111.3)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**10.9**	**(78.9)**

Movements in net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

The table below sets out movements in net deferred tax balances for the period ended 30 September:

	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Opening balance at 1 October	(78.9)	(101.7)
Credited to the profit or loss	76.0	36.1
Charged/(credited) to equity	2.0	(7.6)
Foreign exchange movements	11.8	(5.7)
Closing balance at 30 September	**10.9**	**(78.9)**

Key accounting policies

Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current tax (amounts payable or receivable within 12 months) and deferred tax (amounts payable or receivable after 12 months). Tax expense is recognised in the profit or loss, unless it relates to items that have been recognised in equity (as part of other comprehensive income). In this instance, the related tax expense is also recognised in equity.

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year. It is calculated using tax rates applicable at the reporting date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

30 September 2026 balances include a receivable of $33.2m (September 2025: receivable of $23.6m) in respect of taxes paid on assessment which are under appeal. The Group expects to receive these amounts as a refund from relevant tax authorities or, in the event Dyno Nobel is unsuccessful, use these amounts to satisfy obligation due to the relevant tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised for all taxable temporary differences and is calculated based on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilised. 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 benefits will be realised.

The Group has and will continue to apply the temporary exemption in AASB 112 Income Taxes not to recognise or disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities that could arise from OECD Pillar Two model rules.

Offsetting tax balances

Tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Group has a legal right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Tax consolidation

For details on the Company's tax consolidated group refer to note 23.

Key estimates and judgements

Uncertain tax matters

The Group is subject to income taxes in Australia and foreign jurisdictions and as a result, the calculation of the Group's tax charge involves a degree of estimation and judgement in respect of certain items. In addition, there are transactions and calculations relating to the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognises liabilities for potential tax audit issues in deferred tax liabilities based on management's assessment of whether additional taxes may be payable and calculates the provision in accordance with the applicable accounting standards including IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, these differences impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

4. Trade and other receivables and payables

The Group's total trade and other receivables and payables consists of inventory, receivables and payables balances, net of provisions for any impairment losses.

30 September 2026	Trade $mill	Other $mill	Total $mill
Inventories	499.3	–	499.3
Receivables	504.6	142.9	647.5
Payables	(336.9)	(471.3)(1)	(808.2)
	667.0	(328.4)	338.6

30 September 2025	Trade $mill	Other $mill	Total $mill
Inventories	519.1	–	519.1
Receivables	488.0	383.6	871.6
Payables	(398.3)	(357.8)	(756.1)
	608.8	25.8	634.6

(1) Other payables includes $125.9m owing to Mayfair to fund future rehabilitation and remediation activities relating to the sale of Phosphate Hill. Please refer to note 14 *Discontinued operations* for further information.

Inventories by category:

	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Raw materials and stores	258.6	214.0
Work-in-progress	90.4	87.9
Finished goods	163.8	234.2
Provisions	(13.5)	(17.0)
Total inventory balance	**499.3**	**519.1**

Provision movement:

30 September 2026	Trade receivables $mill	Inventories $mill
Carrying amount at 1 October 2025	(19.4)	(17.0)
Provisions made during the year	(5.3)	(3.9)
Provisions written back during the year	0.6	3.3
Amounts written off against provisions	0.7	2.8
Foreign exchange rate movements	2.0	(0.5)
Reclassification from trade receivables	1.6	–
Disposal of subsidiaries	–	1.8
Carrying amount at 30 September 2026	**(19.8)**	**(13.5)**

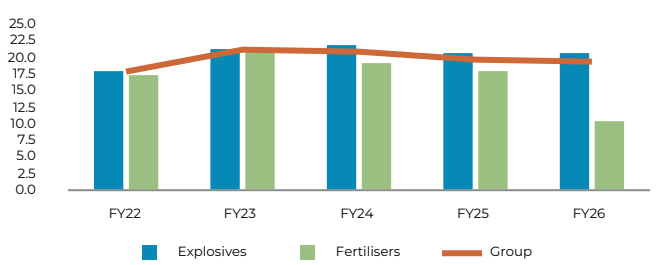
Trade receivables ageing and credit loss provision

Included in the following table is an age analysis of the Group's trade and other receivables, along with credit loss provisions against these balances at 30 September:

30 September 2026	Gross $mill	Credit loss provision $mill	Net $mill
Current	475.6	(4.1)	471.5
30–90 days	22.1	(0.7)	21.4
Over 90 days	26.7	(15.0)	11.7
Total	**524.4**	**(19.8)**	**504.6**
30 September 2025	**Gross**	**Credit loss**	**Net**
Current	463.6	(1.8)	461.8
30–90 days	22.3	(2.2)	20.1
Over 90 days	21.5	(15.4)	6.1
Total	**507.4**	**(19.4)**	**488.0**

The graph below shows the Group's trade working capital (trade assets and liabilities) performance over a five year period.

13 month rolling average trade working capital(1) annual net revenue from continuing and discontinued operations



(1) Trade working capital is reported gross of debtor factoring and supply chain financing arrangements.

Key accounting policies

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of manufactured goods is based on a weighted average costing method. For third party sourced goods, cost is net cost into warehouse.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial measurement they are measured at amortised cost less any provisions for expected impairment losses or actual impairment losses. Credit losses and recoveries of items previously written off are recognised in the profit or loss.

Where substantially all risks and rewards relating to a receivable are transferred to a third party, the receivable is derecognised.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are stated at cost and represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year, which are unpaid at the reporting date.

Key estimates and judgements

The expected impairment loss calculation for trade receivables considers the impact of past events, and exercises judgement over the impact of current and future economic conditions when considering the recoverability of outstanding trade receivable balances at the reporting date. In establishing the expected credit loss provision, the Group also assessed the impact of the global economic challenges and its potential to affect customers' repayment ability. Subsequent changes in economic and market conditions may result in the provision for impairment losses increasing or decreasing in future periods.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: SHAREHOLDER RETURNS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

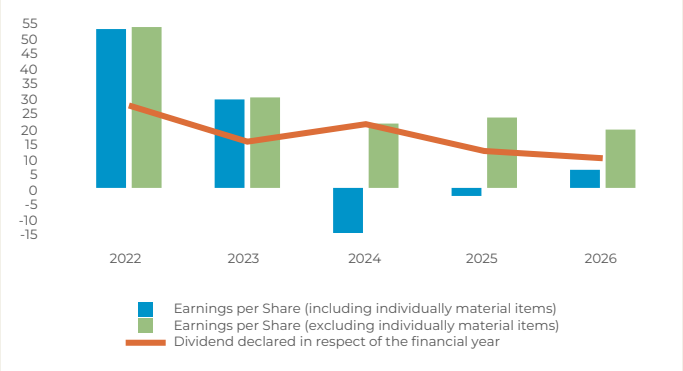
5. Earnings per share

	Notes	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Earnings used in the calculation of earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders			
Profit from continuing operations attributable to ordinary shareholders		**231.6**	133.1
Loss from discontinued operations attributable to ordinary shareholders		**(165.5)**	(186.3)
Individually material items (net of tax)	(2)	**264.8**	476.6
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders excluding individually material items		**330.9**	423.4
		Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share		**1,762,396,439**	1,855,343,829
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share		**1,785,532,606**	1,875,912,826

	2026 Cents per share	2025 Cents per share
Basic earnings per share		
Continuing operations	**13.1**	7.1
Discontinued operations	**(9.4)**	(10.0)
Total basic earnings per share	**3.7**	(2.9)
Diluted earnings per share		
Continuing operations	**13.0**	7.1
Discontinued operations	**(9.4)**	(10.0)
Total diluted earnings per share	**3.6**	(2.9)
Excluding individually material items		
Basic earnings per share	**18.8**	22.8
Diluted earnings per share	**18.5**	22.6

The graph below shows the Group's earnings per share and dividend payout over the last five years:

Company performance and dividends declared



6. Dividends

Dividends paid by the Company in the year ended 30 September were:

	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Ordinary shares		
Final dividend of 6.3 cents per share, unfranked, paid 18 December 2024	–	118.0
Interim dividend of 2.4 cents per share, unfranked, paid 3 July 2025	–	44.3
Final dividend of 9.5 cents per share, unfranked, paid 16 December 2025	170.1	–
Interim dividend of 4.6 cents per share, unfranked, paid 2 July 2026	80.7	–
Total ordinary share dividends	**250.8**	**162.3**

Since the end of the financial year, the directors have determined to pay a final dividend of 5.0 cents per share, 50% franked, to be paid on 18 December 2026. The record date for entitlement to this dividend is 4 December 2026. Based on the number of shares on issue at 30 September 2026, the total dividend payment will be $87.6m.

The financial effect of this dividend has not been recognised in the 2026 Consolidated Financial Statements and will be recognised in subsequent Financial Reports.

The dividend reflects a payout ratio of approximately 50 percent of net profit after tax (before individually material items).

Franking credits

Franking credits as at 30 September 2026 were $35.2m (2025: $7.7m).

Key accounting policies

A liability for dividends payable is recognised in the reporting period in which the dividends are paid. The liability is for the total undistributed dividend amount, regardless of the extent to which the dividend will be paid in cash.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: CAPITAL STRUCTURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

7. Capital management

Capital is defined as the amount subscribed by shareholders to the Company's ordinary shares and amounts advanced by debt providers to any Group entity. The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and invest in business growth, while providing returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders.

The Group's key strategies for maintenance of an optimal capital structure include:

- Aiming to maintain an investment grade credit profile and the requisite financial metrics;
- Securing access to diversified sources of debt funding with a spread of maturity dates and sufficient undrawn committed facility capacity; and
- Optimising over the long-term, to the extent practicable, the Group's Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC), while maintaining financial flexibility.

In order to optimise its capital structure, the Group may undertake one or a combination of the following actions:

- change the amount of dividends paid to shareholders and/or offer a dividend reinvestment plan with or without a discount and/or with or without an underwriting facility;
- return capital or issue new shares to shareholders;
- vary discretionary capital expenditure;
- raise new debt funding or repay existing debt balances; and
- draw down additional debt or sell non-core assets to reduce debt.

Key financial metrics

The Group uses a range of financial metrics to monitor the efficiency of its capital structure, including EBITDA interest cover and Net debt/EBITDA before individually material items. Financial metric targets are maintained inside debt covenant restrictions. At 30 September the Group's position in relation to these metrics was:

	Policy range	2026	2025
Net debt/EBITDA (times)	1.75x to 2.25x	2.1	1.4
Interest cover (times)	Equal to or more than 6.0	8.7	10.7

These ratios are impacted by a number of factors, including the level of cash retained from operating cash flows generated by the Group after paying all of its commitments (including dividends or other returns of capital), movements in foreign exchange rates, changes to market interest rates and the fair value of hedges economically hedging the Group's net debt.

Self-insurance

The Group also self-insures for certain insurance risks under the Singapore Insurance Act. Under this Act, authorised general insurer, Coltivi Insurance Pte Limited (the Group's self-insurance company), is required to maintain a minimum amount of capital. For the financial year ended 30 September 2026, Coltivi Insurance Pte Limited maintained capital in excess of the minimum requirements prescribed under this Act.

Issued capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares issued are classified as equity and are fully paid, have no par value and carry one vote per share and the right to dividends. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax benefit.

Issued capital as at 30 September 2026 amounted to $2,928.9m (2025: $3,072.6m) and ordinary shares of 1,751,348,921 (2025: $1,795,372,022).

Capital returns

During the year, the Group bought back shares valued at $143.7m (2025: $281.6m) as part of a planned on-market share buyback program. The Group has now bought back a total of $574.4m worth of shares since the program commenced in July 2024.

The Group has now ceased the buy-back program in order to maintain balance sheet strength for high returning opportunities.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: CAPITAL STRUCTURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

8. Net debt

The Group's net debt comprises the net of interest bearing liabilities, cash and cash equivalents, and the fair value of derivative instruments economically hedging the foreign exchange rate and interest rate exposures of the Group's interest bearing liabilities at the reporting date. The Group's net debt at 30 September is analysed as follows:

	Notes	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Interest bearing liabilities		**1,585.3**	1,805.5
Cash and cash equivalents		**(107.6)**	(647.2)
Fair value of derivatives	(18)	**26.2**	22.2
Net debt		**1,503.9**	1,180.5

At 30 September 2026, the Group's Net debt/EBITDA before individually material items was 2.1 times (2025: 1.4 times). Refer to note 7 for detail on the key financial metrics related to the Group's capital structure

Interest bearing liabilities

The Group's interest bearing liabilities are unsecured and expose it to various market and liquidity risks. Details of these risks and their mitigation are included in note 18.

The following table details the interest bearing liabilities of the Group at 30 September:

	Notes	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Current			
Other current loans		**–**	5.6
Loans from joint ventures	(15)	**19.5**	20.8
Fixed interest rate bonds		**–**	540.2
Total current		**19.5**	566.6
Non-current			
Other non-current loans		**0.6**	0.7
Bank facilities		**373.4**	–
Fixed interest rate bonds		**1,191.8**	1,238.2
Total non-current		**1,565.8**	1,238.9
Total interest bearing liabilities		**1,585.3**	1,805.5

Fixed interest rate bonds

The Group has on issue the following fixed interest rate bonds:

- USD500.0m of Notes as a private placement in the US market. USD250.0m has a fixed rate semi-annual coupon of 4.03 percent and matures in October 2028 and USD250.0m has a fixed rate semi-annual coupon of 4.13 percent and matures in October 2030.
- AUD500.0m bonds on issue in the Australian debt capital market. The bonds were issued in August 2025 and were priced across two tranches of AUD250.0m each. AUD250.0m has a fixed rate semi-annual coupon of 5.40 percent maturing in November 2032 and AUD250.0m has a fixed rate semi-annual coupon of 5.82 percent maturing in August 2035.

In December 2025, the Group redeemed the AUD431.3m 7 year bond on issue in the Australian debt capital market at par (without any premium) which was due to mature in March 2026. In February 2026, the Group repaid at maturity the HKD560.0m (AUD101.2m) 7 year bond on issue in the Regulation S debt capital market.

Bank facilities

In September 2026, the Group increased the size of its Syndicated Term Facility by adding an additional AUD300.0m tranche, bringing the total committed financing available under this facility to AUD1,100.0m. The facility is domiciled in Australia and now consists of three tranches: Tranche A has a limit of AUD550.0m maturing in April 2028 (unchanged), Tranche B has a limit of AUD250.0m maturing in April 2029 (unchanged) and Tranche C has a limit of AUD300.0m maturing in April 2029 (new). Other than the addition of the third tranche, all other key terms and conditions of the facility, including covenants, remain unchanged.

The facilities are subject to financial covenants, which are tested semi-annually on 31 March and 30 September each year. The Group expects to remain in compliance with the covenants in the next 12 months.

Tenor of interest bearing liabilities

The Group's average tenor of its drawn interest bearing liabilities at 30 September 2026 is 4.1 years (2025: 4.2 years) and the average tenor of its total debt facilities is 3.5 years (2025: 3.8 years).

The table below includes detail on the movements in the Group's interest bearing liabilities.

		Cash flow		Non-cash changes			
30 September 2026	**1 October 2025 $mill**	**Proceeds from borrowing $mill**	**Repayments of borrowing $mill**	**Foreign exchange movement $mill**	**Funding costs & fair value adjustments $mill**	**Reclassification $mill**	**30 September 2026 $mill**
Current							
Other current loans	5.6	–	(5.3)	(0.6)	–	0.3	–
Loans from joint ventures	20.8	–	–	(1.3)	–	–	19.5
Fixed interest rate bonds	540.2	–	(532.5)	(8.1)	0.4	–	–
Non-current							
Other non-current loans	0.7	–	–	0.2	–	(0.3)	0.6
Bank facilities	–	2,275.0	(1,900.0)	–	(1.6)	–	373.4
Fixed interest rate bonds	1,238.2	–	–	(44.6)	(1.8)	–	1,191.8
Total liabilities from financing activities	**1,805.5**	**2,275.0**	**(2,437.8)**	**(54.4)**	**(3.0)**	**–**	**1,585.3**
Derivatives held to hedge interest bearing liabilities	22.2	–	–	8.8	(4.8)	–	26.2
Debt after hedging	**1,827.7**	**2,275.0**	**(2,437.8)**	**(45.6)**	**(7.8)**	**–**	**1,611.5**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: CAPITAL STRUCTURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

		Cash flow		Non-cash changes			
30 September 2025	**1 October 2024 $mill**	**Proceeds from borrowing $mill**	**Repayments of borrowing $mill**	**Foreign exchange movement $mill**	**Funding costs & fair value adjustments $mill**	**Reclassification $mill**	**30 September 2025 $mill**
Current							
Other current loans	–	–	–	–	–	5.6	5.6
Loans from joint ventures	19.5	–	–	1.3	–	–	20.8
Fixed interest rate bonds	–	–	–	–	–	540.2	540.2
Non-current							
Other non-current loans	13.3	–	(8.0)	1.0	–	(5.6)	0.7
Fixed interest rate bonds	1,651.3	498.5	(466.5)	63.0	32.1	(540.2)	1,238.2
Total liabilities from financing activities	**1,684.1**	**498.5**	**(474.5)**	**65.3**	**32.1**	**–**	**1,805.5**
Derivatives held to hedge interest bearing liabilities	36.4	–	–	(5.3)	(8.9)	–	22.2
Debt after hedging	**1,720.5**	**498.5**	**(474.5)**	**60.0**	**23.2**	**–**	**1,827.7**

Interest rate profile

The table below summarises the Group's interest rate profile of its interest bearing liabilities, net of hedging, at 30 September:

	2026 $mill	**2025 $mill**
Fixed interest rate financial instruments	638.3	1,078.4
Variable interest rate financial instruments	947.0	727.1
	1,585.3	**1,805.5**

Detail on the Group's interest hedging profile and duration is included in note 18.

Funding profile

The graph below details the Group's available funding limits, its maturity dates and drawn funds at 30 September 2026.

The Group has undrawn financing facilities of $725.0m at 30 September 2026 (2025: $800.0m).



Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at 30 September 2026 were $107.6m (2025: $647.2m) and consisted of cash at bank of $78.1m (2025: $207.2m) and short term investments of $29.5m (2025: $440.0m).

Key accounting policies

Interest bearing liabilities

Interest bearing liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable borrowing costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest bearing liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with any difference between cost and redemption value recognised in the profit or loss over the period of the borrowings.

The Group derecognises interest bearing liabilities when its obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires. Any gains and losses arising on derecognition are recognised in the profit or loss.

Interest bearing liabilities are classified as current liabilities, except for those liabilities where the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the year end, which are classified as non-current.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash at bank, cash on hand and short term investments, net of bank overdrafts.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include interest on borrowings and the amortisation of premiums relating to borrowings.

Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred, unless they relate to qualifying assets (refer note 9). In this instance, the borrowing costs are capitalised and depreciated over the asset's expected useful life.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: CAPITAL INVESTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Notes	Freehold land and buildings $mill	Machinery, plant and equipment $mill	Work in progress $mill	Total $mill
At 30 September 2024					
Cost		1,083.6	4,400.2	329.2	5,813.0
Accumulated depreciation		(561.8)	(2,815.3)	–	(3,377.1)
Net book amount		521.8	1,584.9	329.2	2,435.9
Year ended 30 September 2025					
Opening net book amount		521.8	1,584.9	329.2	2,435.9
Adjustment due to change in discount rates[1]		(11.1)	–	–	(11.1)
Additions		0.4	–	425.3	425.7
Disposals		(38.5)	(36.8)	(1.2)	(76.5)
Disposal of subsidiaries	(14)	(89.7)	(90.0)	(18.5)	(198.2)
Depreciation	(2)	(24.9)	(182.2)	–	(207.1)
Impairment of assets	(2)	(26.0)	(106.4)	(53.0)	(185.4)
Reclassification from work in progress		89.9	371.7	(461.6)	–
Reclassification to intangibles	(11)	–	–	(25.1)	(25.1)
Foreign exchange movement		9.4	27.0	9.1	45.5
Closing net book amount		431.3	1,568.2	204.2	2,203.7
At 30 September 2025					
Cost		857.1	4,261.6	204.2	5,322.9
Accumulated amortisation		(425.8)	(2,693.4)	–	(3,119.2)
Net book amount		431.3	1,568.2	204.2	2,203.7
Year ended 30 September 2026					
Opening net book amount		431.3	1,568.2	204.2	2,203.7
Adjustment due to change in discount rates[1]		(5.7)	–	–	(5.7)
Additions		7.3	8.4	257.0	272.7
Disposals		(2.0)	(4.2)	–	(6.2)
Disposal of businesses	(14)	–	(2.2)	(15.1)	(17.3)
Depreciation	(2)	(16.6)	(176.4)	–	(193.0)
Impairment of assets	(2)	–	(5.4)	(16.1)	(21.5)
Reclassification from work in progress		12.7	111.2	(123.9)	–
Reclassification to intangibles	(11)	–	–	(11.1)	(11.1)
Reclassification - other		(42.8)	45.1	–	2.3
Foreign exchange movement		(13.5)	(31.3)	(8.8)	(53.6)
Closing net book amount		370.7	1,513.4	286.2	2,170.3
At 30 September 2026					
Cost		644.0	3,499.3	286.2	4,429.5
Accumulated depreciation		(273.3)	(1,985.9)	–	(2,259.2)
Net book amount		370.7	1,513.4	286.2	2,170.3

(1) Movement in site retirement obligation assets is driven by changes in long-term Government bond rates. The net present value of these assets are adjusted at each reporting period to reflect current rates.

Key accounting policies

Property, plant and equipment is measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Borrowing costs in relation to the funding of qualifying assets are capitalised and included in the cost of the asset. Qualifying assets are assets that take more than 12 months to get ready for their intended use or sale. Where funds are borrowed, generally a weighted average interest rate is used for the capitalisation of interest.

During 2026, Dyno Nobel received Government grants of $6.3m for capital projects in the DNAP business. The grants were recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment is subject to impairment testing. For details of impairment of assets, refer note 12.

Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, other than freehold land, is depreciated on a straight-line basis. Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation rates are calculated to spread the cost of the asset (less any residual value), over its estimated useful life. Residual value is the estimated value of the asset at the end of its useful life.

Estimated useful lives for each class of asset are as follows:

- Buildings and improvements: 20 – 50 years
- Machinery, plant and equipment: 3 – 50 years

Residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted where relevant when changes in circumstances impact the use of the asset.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: CAPITAL INVESTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

10. Leases

The Group has lease contracts for various items of property, plant and equipment used within its operations and office premises. These assets have lease terms ranging from 1 to 48 years for land and buildings, and 1 to 8 years for machinery, plant and equipment.

The carrying value of right-of-use lease assets and lease liabilities is presented below:

Right-of-use lease assets

	Notes	Land and buildings $mill	Machinery, plant and equipment $mill	Total $mill
Year ended 30 September 2025				
Opening net book amount		146.8	96.6	243.4
Reclassification		(16.6)	16.6	–
Additions		63.1	52.2	115.3
Disposals		(5.2)	(1.0)	(6.2)
Disposal of subsidiaries	(14)	(139.4)	(5.9)	(145.3)
Depreciation	(2)	(16.9)	(39.1)	(56.0)
Impairment of assets	(2)	(6.3)	(2.3)	(8.6)
Foreign exchange movement		0.2	6.4	6.6
Closing net book amount		25.7	123.5	149.2
At 30 September 2025				
Cost		68.0	234.4	302.4
Accumulated depreciation		(42.3)	(110.9)	(153.2)
Net book amount		25.7	123.5	149.2
Year ended 30 September 2026				
Opening net book amount		25.7	123.5	149.2
Additions		25.1	18.9	44.0
Disposals		(1.4)	(0.2)	(1.6)
Disposal of businesses	(14)	–	(1.0)	(1.0)
Depreciation	(2)	(10.8)	(35.7)	(46.5)
Impairment of assets	(2)	–	(0.6)	(0.6)
Foreign exchange movement		(0.6)	(8.1)	(8.7)
Closing net book amount		38.0	96.8	134.8
At 30 September 2026				
Cost		70.0	215.8	285.8
Accumulated depreciation		(32.0)	(119.0)	(151.0)
Net book amount		38.0	96.8	134.8

Lease liabilities

	Notes	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Opening carrying amount at 1 October		211.5	271.3
Additions		43.3	158.3
Disposals		(1.8)	(0.9)
Payments		(64.4)	(66.0)
Interest unwind	(2)	7.4	11.9
Disposal of businesses	(14)	(7.2)	(169.8)
Foreign exchange movement		(10.0)	6.7
Carrying amount at 30 September		**178.8**	**211.5**
Current		54.9	59.7
Non-current		123.9	151.8

Refer to note 18 for the maturity profile of the Group's committed lease liabilities before discounting.

Amounts recognised in the profit or loss statement

Amounts recognised in the profit or loss statement relating to the Group's lease arrangements are as follows:

	Notes	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Depreciation	(2)	46.5	56.0
Interest	(2)	7.4	11.9
Total		**53.9**	**67.9**

Key accounting policies

All leases except for short term or low value leases are recognised in the statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability. Short term (12 months or less) and low value leases are recognised in the profit or loss as a lease expense.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight line basis in the profit or loss over the lease term.

Lease liabilities are recognised by the Group at the commencement date of the lease and are measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. Lease payments include fixed payments and variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate.

Key estimates and judgements

Extension options – The Group considers whether an option to extend a lease is reasonably certain on a lease-by-lease basis, which considers the importance of the lease to the Group's operations and its economic incentive to extend the lease. The lease term is reassessed upon the occurrence of a significant event or change in circumstance.

Incremental borrowing rate – To calculate the present value of lease payments, the Group uses an incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date of the lease. The incremental borrowing rate reflects the duration and the financing characteristics of the lease. Where the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily available, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate applicable to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: CAPITAL INVESTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

11. Intangibles

	Notes	Software $mill	Goodwill $mill	Patents, trademarks, customer contracts and supplier contracts $mill	Brand names $mill	Total $mill
At 30 September 2024						
Cost		132.6	1,732.8	762.4	312.1	2,939.9
Accumulated amortisation		(74.5)	–	(319.7)	–	(394.2)
Net book amount		58.1	1,732.8	442.7	312.1	2,545.7
Year ended 30 September 2025						
Opening net book amount		58.1	1,732.8	442.7	312.1	2,545.7
Additions		24.2	–	–	–	24.2
Disposals		(2.3)	–	–	–	(2.3)
Disposal of subsidiaries	(14)	(17.7)	–	–	–	(17.7)
Amortisation	(2)	(11.5)	–	(23.7)	–	(35.2)
Reclassification from property, plant and equipment	(9)	25.1	–	–	–	25.1
Foreign exchange movement		1.4	45.7	25.1	14.2	86.4
Closing net book amount		77.3	1,778.5	444.1	326.3	2,626.2
At 30 September 2025						
Cost		145.2	1,778.5	797.3	326.3	3,047.3
Accumulated amortisation		(67.9)	–	(353.2)	–	(421.1)
Net book amount		77.3	1,778.5	444.1	326.3	2,626.2
Year ended 30 September 2026						
Opening net book amount		77.3	1,778.5	444.1	326.3	2,626.2
Additions		52.6	–	29.0 [1]	–	81.6
Disposals		(0.2)	–	–	–	(0.2)
Amortisation	(2)	(12.7)	–	(22.4)	–	(35.1)
Reclassification from property, plant and equipment	(9)	11.1	–	–	–	11.1
Foreign exchange movement		(1.8)	(53.8)	(27.3)	(16.8)	(99.7)
Closing net book amount		126.3	1,724.7	423.4	309.5	2,583.9
At 30 September 2026						
Cost		209.0	1,724.7	785.9	309.5	3,029.1
Accumulated amortisation		(82.7)	–	(362.5)	–	(445.2)
Net book amount		126.3	1,724.7	423.4	309.5	2,583.9

[1] Expenditure relates to patents purchased in relation to the Group's detonator product range.

Allocation of indefinite life intangible assets

The Group's indefinite life intangible assets are allocated to groups of cash generating units (CGUs) as follows:

30 September 2026	Goodwill $mill	Brand names $mill	Total $mill
Titanobel Group	71.5	–	71.5
Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific	908.5	40.3	948.8
Dyno Nobel Americas	744.7	269.2	1,013.9
Total	1,724.7	309.5	2,034.2

30 September 2025	Goodwill $mill	Brand names $mill	Total $mill
Titanobel Group	78.6	–	78.6
Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific	908.5	40.3	948.8
Dyno Nobel Americas	791.4	286.0	1,077.4
Total	1,778.5	326.3	2,104.8

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: CAPITAL INVESTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

Key accounting policies

Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it might be impaired.

Brand names

Brand names acquired by the Group have indefinite useful lives and are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. They are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets acquired by the Group have finite lives.

They are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits of the asset to which it relates. All other such expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortisation

Goodwill and brand names are not amortised.

For intangible assets with finite lives, amortisation is recognised in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets in this category are as follows:

- Software: 3–10 years
- Product trademarks: 4–10 years
- Patents: 13–15 years
- Customer contracts: 10–17 years

Useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted where relevant.

12. Impairment of goodwill and non-current assets

Impairment testing

The Group performs annual impairment testing as at 30 September for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. More frequent reviews are performed for indicators of impairment of all the Group's assets, including operating assets. The 30 September impairment testing resulted in no impairment of DNAP, Titanobel Group or DNA as noted below as the recoverable amounts exceeded their carrying amounts.

Impairment of QPM receivables

In May 2023, Dyno Nobel entered into a long-term gas supply agreement with Queensland Pacific Metals (QPM) for the supply of gas to its Moranbah Ammonium Nitrate manufacturing facility. As part of the arrangement, Dyno Nobel provided funding to QPM for field development, which was recognised as a prepayment to be amortised over the duration of the gas supply agreement. In May 2025, Dyno Nobel entered into further arrangements with QPM comprising a gas prepayment facility and a lending facility.

In July 2026, QPM entered voluntary administration. At that time, Dyno Nobel had prepayments and receivables relating to these arrangements. Although Dyno Nobel does not currently expect an interruption to gas supply to the Moranbah facility, the voluntary administration provided evidence of conditions affecting the recoverability of these balances.

Management reassessed the recoverability of the prepayments and receivables, including amounts expected to be recovered through future gas supply and cash repayments, and recognised an impairment of $99.3m.

Impairment of Phosphate Hill

In March 2026, Phosphate Hill was classified as held for sale and measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Based on the consideration specified in the binding sale agreement, management determined that fair value less costs to sell was below the carrying amount and, accordingly, recognised an impairment loss. In addition, the asset retirement obligation provision increased to reflect the earlier expected settlement of rehabilitation obligations arising from the structure of the sale transaction.

In June 2026, Dyno Nobel completed the sale of Phosphate Hill to a wholly owned subsidiary of Mayfair Australia Corporation Pty Ltd for nominal consideration of $1. The transaction included a completion payment to Mayfair of $50m and the economic risks and obligations associated with the operation transferred from 1 April 2026, being the effective date of the transaction.

The impairment assessment and subsequent sale resulted in a total impairment and site exit cost of $170.9m and a loss on sale pre-tax of $51.9m. Both have been reported within the result from discontinued operations.

In FY25, the Group recognised a full impairment of the Phosphate Hill assets on a value-in-use basis. A gross impairment charge of $213.0m was recognised against property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, and inventories.

Key assumptions

Discount and growth rates

The post-tax discount rate used in the calculations was 9.5% for the Titanobel Group CGU (2025: 9%), and 8.5% for the DNA and DNAP CGUs (2025: 8.5%). The rates reflect the underlying cost of capital adjusted for market and asset specific risks.

The terminal value growth rate used in the calculation was 2.5% for the DNAP CGU (2025: 2.5%), and 2.0% for the Titanobel Group and DNA CGUs (2025: 2.5%). The rates represent the forecast consumer price index (CPI).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: CAPITAL INVESTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

Sensitivity analyses on the discount and growth rates, considering the current volatile market conditions, are provided below.

Climate related risks

Dyno Nobel considers climate change and other sustainability risks when determining the recoverable amount of each CGU. The Group has greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for its manufacturing facilities which are disclosed in the annual Sustainability and Climate Change Reports. Capital forecasts in the cash flows used in the impairment models include investment in sustainability related projects that have either commenced or are committed, including the earnings attributable to these capital projects.

For DNAP, the estimated impact of the Safeguard Mechanism (SGM) 2.0 policy was included in the recoverable amount assessment.

Sensitivity analyses

Included in the table below is a sensitivity analysis of the recoverable amounts of the CGUs and, where applicable, the impairment charge considering reasonable change scenarios relating to key assumptions at 30 September 2026.

Each of the sensitivities below assumes that a specific assumption moves in isolation, while all other assumptions are held constant. A change in one assumption could be accompanied by a change in another assumption, which may increase or decrease the net impact.

	Post-tax discount rate	Terminal values growth rate	Natural gas price
	+0.5%	-1.0%	+AU$1 per gigajoule
DNAP	**AU$mill**	**AU$mill**	**AU$mill**
Change in recoverable amount	(234.8)	(333.9)	(69.5)
Impairment charge	–	–	–

	Post-tax discount rate	Terminal values growth rate
	+0.5%	-1.0%
DNA	**US$mill**	**US$mill**
Change in recoverable amount	(144.0)	(191.6)
Impairment charge	–	–

	Post-tax discount rate	Terminal values growth rate
	+0.5%	-1.0%
Titanobel Group	**EUR €mill**	**EUR €mill**
Change in recoverable amount	(14.5)	(19.9)
Impairment charge	–	–

Impairment testing

The identification of impairment indicators involves management judgement. Where an indicator of impairment is identified, a formal impairment assessment is performed. The Group's annual impairment testing determines whether the recoverable amount of a CGU or group of CGUs, to which goodwill and/or indefinite life intangible assets are allocated, exceeds its carrying amount.

A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash flows largely independent of cash flows of other groups of assets. Goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets are allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs which are no larger than one of the Group's reportable segments.

Determining the recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset is determined as the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is a term that means an asset's value based on the expected future cash flows arising from its continued use in its current condition, discounted to present value. For discounting purposes, a post-tax rate is used that reflects current market assessments of the risks specific to the asset. The Group has prepared value-in-use models for the purpose of impairment testing as at 30 September 2026, using five year discounted cash flow models based on Board approved forecasts. Cash flows beyond the five year period are extrapolated using a terminal value growth rate for all CGUs.

Transition of the world's energy systems and sustainability forms part of the Group's strategy and these have been considered in the market data utilised to assess growth rates for each CGU.

Impairment losses

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset (or its CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated against assets in the following order:

- Firstly, against the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU.
- Secondly, against the carrying amount of any remaining assets in the CGU.

An impairment loss recognised in a prior period for an asset (or its CGU) other than goodwill may be reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of the asset (or its CGU) since the last impairment loss was recognised. When this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset (or its CGU) is increased to its recoverable amount.

Key estimates and judgements

The Group is required to make significant estimates and judgements in determining whether the carrying amount of its assets and/or CGUs has any indication of impairment, in particular in relation to:

- key assumptions used in forecasting future cash flows;
- discount rates applied to those cash flows; and
- the expected long-term growth in cash flows.

Such estimates and judgements are subject to change as a result of changing economic, operational, environmental and weather conditions. Actual cash flows may therefore differ from forecasts and could result in changes in the recognition of impairment charges in future periods.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: CAPITAL INVESTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

13. Commitments

Capital expenditure commitments

Capital expenditure contracted but not provided for or payable at 30 September:

	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
No later than one year	61.2	36.2
	61.2	**36.2**

Other commitments

Dyno Nobel had development funding, gas prepayment and lending arrangements in place with Queensland Pacific Metals (QPM) to secure future gas supply. Following QPM entering receivership, these arrangements are subject to review by the receiver and the related prepayment and receivable balances have been substantially impaired during the year. Refer to note 12 Impairment of goodwill and non-current assets for further details.

14. Discontinued operations

2026 financial year

Phosphate Hill

In June 2026, Dyno Nobel completed the sale of its Fertiliser manufacturing business (Phosphate Hill) to a wholly owned subsidiary of Mayfair Australia Corporation Pty Ltd for nominal consideration of $1, with the economic risks and obligations associated with the operation transferring from 1 April 2026. Refer to note 12 *Impairment of goodwill and non-current assets* for further details.

For Dyno Nobel, the transaction concluded the Group's exit from fertilisers manufacturing, reduced long-term operational, environmental and capital commitments, and reinforced its strategy to focus on explosives and blasting services, where the Group has scale, technology leadership and superior returns.

As part of the Phosphate Hill sale agreement, Dyno Nobel is entitled to receive deferred consideration of up to $150m, subject to certain conditions and performance hurdles. The amount of deferred consideration payable (if any) is calculated based on an agreed portion of positive earnings before amortisation, interest and tax for the Phosphate Hill business. The deferred consideration is only payable after certain other conditions are met, which are long dated.

At the end of September 2026, the likelihood of achieving the deferred consideration is uncertain as the future earnings of the Phosphate Hill asset are not within the control of Dyno Nobel and are subject to externalities such as DAP price and foreign exchange variability. Accordingly, no asset has been recognised in respect of this arrangement as fair value has been assessed as nil.

If the conditions are satisfied, Dyno Nobel may receive additional proceeds of up to $150m, which would be recognised in the profit or loss. Dyno Nobel will continue to monitor the performance of the disposed business and will reassess the recognition of any related income in future reporting periods as appropriate.

As at 30 September 2026, the Group recorded a loss on sale after tax of $36.3m.

	Notes	2026 $mill
Transaction costs		(18.8)
Completion payment		(50.0)
Post-signing earnings attributable to the purchaser		40.1
Asset retirement obligation funding	(17)	(125.9)
Net consideration		**(154.6)**
Carrying value of net liabilities of business disposed		
Inventories		25.9
Property, plant and equipment	(9)	17.3
Right-of-use assets	(10)	1.0
Other payables		(1.5)
Lease liabilities	(10)	(7.2)
Provisions	(17)	(138.2)
		(102.7)
Loss on sale of discontinued operations before tax		**(51.9)**
Income tax benefit		15.6
Net loss on sale of discontinued operations		**(36.3)**

2025 financial year

IPF Distribution business (IPF Distribution)

On 30 September 2025, Dyno Nobel completed the sale of the IPF Distribution assets to Ridley Corporation Limited. As at 30 September 2025, the Group recorded a loss on sale after tax of $145.4m.

The earnings attributable to IPF Distribution for the twelve months ended 30 September 2025 and the resultant loss on sale was presented as discontinued operations.

	2025 $mill
Cash consideration[1]	455.7
Transaction costs	(28.1)
Net consideration	**427.6**
Carrying value of net assets of business disposed	
Trade and other receivables	244.2
Inventories	302.7
Property, plant and equipment	198.2
Right-of-use assets	145.3
Intangible assets	17.7
Other assets	18.3
Trade and other payables	(167.8)
Lease liabilities	(169.8)
Provisions	(25.8)
	563.0
Non-controlling interest	(8.1)
Loss on sale of discontinued operations before tax	**(143.5)**
Income tax expense	(1.9)
Net loss on sale of discontinued operations	**(145.4)**

(1) Consideration includes upfront proceeds received of $381.1m, and the present value of net deferred consideration of $74.6m.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: CAPITAL INVESTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

Tax on sale of WALA

During 2024, Dyno Nobel prepaid taxes related to the sale of the Waggaman facility. The payment of Louisiana state tax was deductible for US Federal tax purposes. On lodgement of the FY24 Louisiana state tax return, it was determined that taxes were overpaid, and the resulting refund was received in October 2025. The refund is taxable for Federal tax purposes and the provision was increased accordingly.

Furthermore, the unique nature of the WALA sale and the size of the transaction resulted in Dyno Nobel falling into higher tax brackets in states with a graduating tax system. In FY24, when estimating the tax provision, this impact was underestimated. The provision was increased in FY25 by $53.3m to allow for the higher tax liability.

	2026			2025			
	Phosphate Hill $mill	IPF Distribution $mill	Total $mill	Phosphate Hill $mill	IPF Distribution $mill	WALA $mill	Total $mill
Revenue[1]	534.7	–	534.7	507.6	1,635.1	–	2,142.7
Other (expense)/ income	–	–	–	(0.3)	2.1	–	1.8
Depreciation and amortisation	(0.3)	–	(0.3)	(15.0)	(14.2)	–	(29.2)
Expenses ex IMIs	(475.8)	–	(475.8)	(259.1)	(1,555.4)	–	(1,814.5)
Earnings to the economic benefit of the acquirer[2]	(40.1)	–	(40.1)	–	–	–	–
Earnings before interest, related income tax expense and IMIs	**18.5**	**–**	**18.5**	**233.2**	**67.6**	**–**	**300.8**
Net interest expense	(0.6)	–	(0.6)	–	(5.1)	–	(5.1)
Geelong manufacturing site closure (IMI)[3]	–	–	–	–	(65.1)	–	(65.1)
Impairment of Phosphate Hill (IMI)[3]	–	–	–	(213.0)	–	–	(213.0)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(5.4)	–	(5.4)	(6.1)	0.9	–	(5.2)
Profit/(loss) for the period from discontinued operations[4]	**12.5**	**–**	**12.5**	**14.1**	**(1.7)**	**–**	**12.4**
Loss on sale of discontinued operations	(51.9)	(12.9)	(64.8)	–	(143.5)	–	(143.5)
Impairment and site exit costs on sale of discontinued operations	(170.9)	–	(170.9)	–	–	–	–
Income tax benefit/(expense) on disposal of discontinued operations	66.9	(9.2)	57.7	–	(1.9)	(53.3)	(55.2)
Impairment, site exit costs and loss on sale of discontinued operations	**(155.9)**	**(22.1)**	**(178.0)**	**–**	**(145.4)**	**(53.3)**	**(198.7)**

(1) Phosphate Hill revenue represents all external sales during the 9-month period ended 30 June 2026. This reflects the period up until sale completion on 30 June 2026. FY25 reflects export sales only over 12 months (as domestic sales were sold via intercompany transaction to IPF Distribution).
(2) Represents earnings from 1 April 2026 to 30 June 2026, with the economic risks and obligations associated with the operations transferring to Mayfair on 1 April 2026.
(3) Refer to note 2 *Individually material items* for further information on prior period amounts.
(4) FY26 result for Phosphate Hill represents earnings up to 31 March 2026, with the economic risks and obligations associated with the operations transferring to Mayfair on 1 April 2026.

	2026			2025		
	Phosphate Hill $mill	IPF Distribution $mill	Total $mill	Phosphate Hill $mill	IPF Distribution $mill	Total $mill
Cash inflows/(outflows) from discontinued operations						
Net cash flows from operating activities	79.6	–	79.6	173.3	(44.7)	128.6
Net cash flows from investing activities	(61.0)	–	(61.0)	(78.6)	(49.2)	(127.8)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(9.5)	–	(9.5)	(4.0)	(15.6)	(19.6)
Total cash flows from discontinued operations[1]	**9.1**	**–**	**9.1**	**90.7**	**(109.5)**	**(18.8)**

(1) Excludes cash flows from sale of discontinued operations.

A discontinued operation represents a separate major line of operations within the Group where the cash flows can be clearly identified and there is a plan to dispose. Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal date or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

Once classified as held for sale, the disposal group is measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: CAPITAL INVESTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

15. Equity accounted investments

The Group has performed an analysis of the statements of financial position and the results of each of its joint ventures and associates (as listed in note 16) at 30 September 2026 and considers them to be individually immaterial to the Group. As a result, no individual disclosures are included for the Group's investments in joint ventures and associates.

Included in the table below is the summarised financial information of the Group's joint ventures and associates at 30 September:

Carrying amount of joint ventures and associates

	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Carrying amount at 1 October	457.7	417.9
Share of net profit	92.8	80.3
Dividends received	(51.7)	(52.9)
Foreign exchange movement	(18.6)	12.4
Carrying amount at 30 September	**480.2**	**457.7**
Carrying amount of investments in:		
Joint ventures	338.4	326.3
Associates	141.8	131.4
Carrying amount of investments in joint ventures and associates	**480.2**	**457.7**

Transactions between subsidiaries of the Group and joint ventures and associates

	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Sales of goods/services	444.7	407.7
Purchase of goods/services	(85.2)	(88.0)
Royalty income and management fees	39.3	39.0
Interest expense	0.9	1.5
Dividend income	51.7	52.9

Outstanding balances arising from transactions with joint ventures and associates

	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Amounts owing to joint ventures and associates	4.2	6.4
Amounts owing from joint ventures and associates	78.3	66.7
Loans with joint ventures and associates		
Loans to joint ventures and associates	–	1.8
Loans from joint ventures and associates	19.5	20.8

Outstanding balances arising from transactions with joint ventures and associates are on standard market terms.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: CAPITAL INVESTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

16. Investments in subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates

The following list includes the Group's principal operating subsidiaries. Other than as noted below, there were no changes in the Group's existing shareholdings in its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in the financial year.

Subsidiaries

Name of entity	Ownership interest
Company	
Dyno Nobel Limited[1]	
Controlled Entities – operating	
Incorporated in Australia	
Southern Cross Operations Pty Ltd[1][3]	100 %
Dyno Nobel LTI Plan Company Pty Ltd	100 %
Dyno Nobel Explosives Holdings Pty Ltd[1]	100 %
Queensland Operations Pty Limited[1]	100 %
Dyno Nobel Investments 1 Pty Ltd[1]	100 %
Dyno Nobel Investments 2 Pty Ltd[1]	100 %
Dyno Nobel US Holdings Pty Ltd	100 %
Dyno Nobel Finance Australia Pty Ltd[1]	100 %
Dyno Nobel Aust Pty Ltd	100 %
Dyno Nobel Europe Pty Ltd	100 %
Dyno Nobel Management Pty Limited[1]	100 %
Industrial Investments Australia Finance Pty Limited[1]	100 %
Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific Pty Limited[1]	100 %
Dampier Nitrogen Pty Ltd	100 %
DNX Australia Pty Ltd[1]	100 %
Dyno Nobel Moranbah Pty Ltd[1]	100 %
Dyno Nobel Moura Pty Limited[1]	100 %
PH Queensland Gas Pty Ltd	100 %
Incorporated in USA	
Dyno Nobel US Investments	100 %
Dyno Nobel Management LLC	100 %
Dyno Nobel Finance LLC	100 %
Dyno Nobel Australia LLC	100 %
Dyno Nobel SPS LLC	100 %
Dyno Nobel Holdings IV LLC	100 %
Dyno Nobel Holdings USA III, Inc.	100 %
Dyno Nobel Holdings USA II	100 %
Dyno Nobel Holdings USA II, Inc.	100 %
Dyno Nobel Holdings USA, Inc.	100 %
Dyno Nobel Inc.	100 %
Dyno Nobel Transportation, Inc	100 %
Simsbury Hopmeadow Street LLC	100 %
Dyno Nobel Holdings V LLC	100 %
Tradestar Corporation	100 %
CMMPM, LLC	100 %
CMMPM Holdings, L.P.	100 %
Dyno Nobel Louisiana Ammonia, LLC	100 %
Nobel Labs, LLC	100 %
Mine Equipment & Mill Supply Company	100 %
Controlled Explosives, Inc.	100 %
Drisk Insurance Inc.	100 %
Falconi Construction, Inc.	100 %
Alpha Dyno Nobel	100 %
Incorporated in Canada	
Dyno Nobel Canada Inc.	100 %
Dyno Nobel Transportation Canada Inc.	100 %
Dyno Nobel Nunavut Inc.	100 %
Dyno Nobel Finance Canada Inc.	100 %
Polar Explosives 2000 Inc.	100 %
Dene Dyno Nobel (Polar) Inc.	100 %
Dyno Nobel Waggaman Inc.	100 %
Incorporated in Hong Kong	
Incitec Pivot Holdings (Hong Kong) Limited	100 %
Incorporated in Singapore	
Coltivi Insurance Pte Ltd	100 %

Name of entity	Ownership interest
Controlled Entities – operating (continued)	
Incorporated in Chile	
Dyno Nobel Explosivos Chile Limitada	100 %
Incorporated in Peru	
Dyno Nobel Peru S.A.	100 %
Solaguz Peru S.A.C.[4]	100 %
Incorporated in Mexico	
Dyno Nobel Mexico, S.A. de C.V.[2]	99.98 %
Incorporated in Papua New Guinea	
DNX Papua New Guinea Ltd[2]	100 %
Incorporated in Indonesia	
PT DNX Indonesia	100 %
Incorporated in Türkiye	
Nitromak Dnx Kimya Sanayii Anonim Sirketi	100 %
Incorporated in Switzerland	
Dyno Nobel Holdings Europe SA	100 %
Incorporated in France	
Dyno Nobel Holdings France Sas	100 %
Explinvest SASU	100 %
Titanobel SASU	100 %
Société d'Explosifs du Centre-Est SA	99.9 %
Groupement Forestier Minez Clegueric	66.39 %
Incorporated in New Caledonia	
Nord-Sud Dynamitage-Sofiter SARL[2]	51 %
Incorporated in Mongolia	
Titanobel Mongolia LLC[2]	49 %
Nitrosibir Mongolia LLC[2]	49 %
Incorporated in Benin	
Titanobel Benin SASU[2]	100 %
Incorporated in Cameroon	
Titanobel Cameroun SASU[2]	100 %
Incorporated in Senegal	
Afrique Ouest Drilling Sofiter SARL[2]	100 %
Incorporated in Malaysia	
DNX Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	100 %
Incorporated in Ghana	
Dyno Nobel Ghana Ltd	100 %
Incorporated in Guinee	
Dyno Nobel Guinee	100 %
Incorporated in Tanzania	
Dyno Nobel Explosives Limited	80 %
Incorporated in Brazil	
Dyno Nobel Brasil Ltda[5]	100 %
Incorporated in Ivory Coast	
Dyno Nobel Western Africa SAS[5]	100 %

(1) A party to the Deed of Cross Guarantee dated 24 December 2025.

(2) This entity has a 31 December financial year end.

(3) This entity had its name changed during FY26.

(4) New entity acquired in FY26.

(5) New entity incorporated in FY26.

The following entities were removed from the list for FY26:

- Project Ceres Pty Ltd has been sold to Macquarie Group during FY26.
- RomNitro Explosives SRL was deregistered during FY26.
- Titanobel-NPGM Equipment SAS has been merged into Titanobel SASU during FY26.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: CAPITAL INVESTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

Joint arrangements and associates

Name of entity	Ownership interest
Joint ventures	
Incorporated in USA[1]	
Buckley Powder Co.	50 %
IRECO Midwest Inc.	50 %
Wampum Hardware Co.	50 %
Western Explosives Systems Company	50 %
Warex Corporation	50 %
Warex, LLC	50 %
Warex Transportation, LLC	50 %
Vedco Holdings, Inc.	50 %
Virginia Explosives & Drilling Company, Inc.	50 %
Austin Sales, LLC	50 %
Virginia Drilling Company, LLC	50 %
Nitradyn, LLC[5]	50 %
DetNet Americas, Inc.	50 %
Incorporated in Canada[2]	
Qaaqtuq Dyno Nobel Inc.[3]	49 %
Dene Dyno Nobel (DWEI) Inc.[4]	49 %
Incorporated in Australia[2]	
Queensland Nitrates Pty Ltd	50 %
Queensland Nitrates Management Pty Ltd	50 %
Incorporated in South Africa	
DetNet South Africa (Pty) Ltd[1]	50 %
Sasol Dyno Nobel (Pty) Ltd[2]	50 %
Incorporated in Mexico[1]	
DNEX Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V.	49 %
Explosivos de la Region Lagunera, S.A. de C.V.	49 %
Explosivos de la Region Central, S.A. de C.V.	49 %
Nitro Explosivos de Ciudad Guzmán, S.A. de C.V.	49 %
Explosivos y Servicios Para la Construcción, S.A. de C.V.	49 %
Nitro Chihuahua, S.A. de C.V.	49 %
Incorporated in France[1]	
Newcomat SARL	10 %
Incorporated in New Caledonia[1]	
Katiramona Explosifs SAS	50 %
Incorporated in Nigeria[1]	
Titanobel & Dynatrac Limited	55 %

Name of entity	Ownership interest
Associates	
Incorporated in USA[1]	
Maine Drilling and Blasting Group	49 %
Independent Explosives	49 %
Maine Drilling and Blasting, Inc.	49 %
MD Drilling and Blasting, Inc.	49 %
Incorporated in Canada[1]	
Labrador Maskuau Ashini Ltd	49 %
Innu Namesu Ltd	49 %
Incorporated in French Guiana[1]	
Guyanexplo Société en Nom collectif	35 %
Guyaminage	35 %

(1) These entities have a 31 December financial year end.
(2) These entities have a 30 June financial year end.
(3) Due to legal requirements in the Canadian Northwest Territories, the Group cannot own more than 49 percent of shares in Qaaqtuq Dyno Nobel Inc. However, under the joint venture agreement, the Group is entitled to 75 percent of the profit of Qaaqtuq Dyno Nobel Inc.
(4) Due to legal requirements in the Canadian Northwest Territories, the Group cannot own more than 49 percent of shares in Dene Dyno Nobel (DWEI) Inc. However, under the joint venture agreement, the Group is entitled to 100 percent of the profit of Dene Dyno Nobel (DWEI) Inc.
(5) New entity incorporated in FY26.

Joint operations

Dyno Nobel has a 50% interest in an unincorporated joint operation with Senex Energy Pty Ltd (previously with Central Petroleum Limited) for the development of gas acreage in Queensland, Australia, which commenced in the 2018 financial year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: RISK MANAGEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

17. Provisions and contingencies

Provisions at 30 September 2026 are analysed as follows:

30 September 2026	Notes	Employee entitlements $mill	Restructuring and rationalisation $mill	Environmental $mill	Asset retirement obligations $mill	Legal and other $mill	Total provisions $mill
Carrying amount at 1 October 2025		56.1	112.0	150.0	112.6	22.6	453.3
Adjustment due to change in discount rates		–	–	–	(5.7)	–	(5.7)
Provisions made during the year		3.7	8.0	3.5	47.8 (1)	5.7	68.7
Provisions written back during the year		–	(2.3)	(0.6)	–	(6.7)	(9.6)
Payments made during the year		(4.0)	(67.1)(2)	(24.4)(3)	(0.9)	(9.8)	(106.2)
Transfers		–	2.8	(1.7)	–	(1.1)	–
Interest unwind	(2)	0.8	–	0.2	2.9	–	3.9
Disposal of businesses	(14)	(12.3)	–	–	(125.9)(1)	–	(138.2)
Foreign exchange movement		(0.3)	(0.3)	(1.3)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(3.3)
Carrying amount at 30 September 2026		**44.0**	**53.1**	**125.7**	**30.0**	**10.1**	**262.9**
Current		42.4	52.9	78.8	3.8	8.2	186.1
Non-current		1.6	0.2	46.9	26.2	1.9	76.8

(1) Under the terms of the Phosphate Hill sale agreement, Dyno Nobel provided $125.9 million of funding to support future rehabilitation and remediation activities at Phosphate Hill. This resulted in an increase of $43.9 million in the rehabilitation provision, which is included in the provisions made during the year.
(2) Payments relate to closure costs associated with the Geelong manufacturing facility ($24m), the transition of the Gibson Island PDC to a new facility ($30m) and redundancy costs ($13m).
(3) Payments primarily relate to remediation activities associated with the Gibson Island land.

Key accounting policies

Provisions are measured at management's estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation. This estimate is based on a "present value" calculation, which involves the application of a discount rate to the expected future cash flows associated with settlement. The discount rate takes into account factors such as risks specific to the liability and the time value of money.

Employee entitlements

Provisions are made for liabilities to employees for annual leave, long service leave and other employee entitlements. Where the payment to employees is expected to take place in 12 months' time or later, a present value calculation is performed. In this instance, the corporate bond rate is used to discount the liability to its present value.

Restructuring and rationalisation

Provisions for restructuring or rationalisation are only recognised when a detailed plan has been approved and the restructuring or rationalisation has either commenced or been publicly announced. The closure costs associated with the Geelong manufacturing facility have been recognised in restructuring and rationalisation.

Environmental

Provisions relating to the remediation of soil, groundwater, untreated waste and other environmental contamination are made when the Group has an obligation to carry out the clean-up operation as a result of a past event. In addition, a provision will only be made where it is possible to reliably estimate the costs involved.

Asset retirement

In certain circumstances, the Group has an obligation to dismantle and remove an asset and to restore the site on which it is located. The present value of the estimated costs of this process is recognised as part of the asset that is depreciated and also as a provision.

At each reporting date, the provision is remeasured in line with changes in discount rates and the timing and amount of future estimated cash flows. Any changes in the provision are added to or deducted from the related asset, other than changes associated with the passage of time which is recognised as a borrowing cost in the profit or loss.

Legal and other

There are a number of legal claims and other exposures, including claims for damages arising from products and services supplied by the Group, that arise from the ordinary course of business.

A provision is only made where it is probable that a payment or restitution will be required and the costs involved can be reliably estimated.

Key estimates and judgements

Provisions are based on the Group's estimate of the timing and value of outflows of resources required to settle or satisfy commitments and liabilities known to the Group at the reporting date.

Contingencies

The following contingent liabilities are considered unlikely. However, the directors consider they should be disclosed:

- The Group is regularly subject to investigations and audit activities by the revenue authorities of jurisdictions in which the Group operates. The outcome of these investigations and audits depends upon several factors which may result in further tax payments or refunds of tax payments already made by the Group over and above existing provisions.

Contingent liabilities arise in the normal course of business and include a number of legal claims, environmental cleanup requirements and bank guarantees.

The Directors are of the opinion that no additional provisions are required in respect of these matters, as it is either not probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required or the amount is not capable of reliable measurement.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: RISK MANAGEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

18. Financial risk management

The Group is exposed to financial risks including liquidity risk, market risk and credit risk. This note explains the Group's financial risk exposures and its objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing these risks.

The Board of Directors (the **Board**) has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board established the Audit and Risk Management Committee (**ARMC**) which is responsible for, amongst other things, the monitoring of the Group's risk management plans. The ARMC is assisted in its oversight role by the Group's Risk Management function. The Risk Management function performs reviews of the Group's risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the ARMC. The ARMC reports regularly to the Board on its activities.

The Group's financial risk management framework includes policies to identify, analyse and manage the Group's financial risks. These policies set appropriate financial risk limits and controls, identify permitted derivative instruments and provide guidance on how to monitor and report financial risks and adherence to set limits. Financial risk management policies, procedures and systems are reviewed regularly to ensure they remain appropriate given changes in market conditions and/or the Group's activities.

Financial risks

Liquidity risk: The risk that the Group is not able to refinance its debt obligations or meet other cash outflow obligations when required.

Source of risk

Exposure to liquidity risk derives from the Group's operations and from the external interest bearing liabilities that it holds.

Risk mitigation

Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring there are sufficient committed funding facilities available to meet the Group's financial commitments in a timely manner.

The Group's forecast liquidity requirements are continually reassessed based on regular forecasting of earnings and capital requirements.

This includes stress testing of critical assumptions such as input costs, sales prices, production volumes, exchange rates and capital expenditure.

The Group aims to hold a minimum liquidity buffer of at least $300.0m in undrawn non-current committed funding to meet any unforeseen cash flow requirements. Details on the Group's committed finance facilities, including the maturity dates of these facilities, are included in note 8.

Outstanding financial instruments

The Group's exposures to liquidity risk are set out in the tables below:

30 September 2026	Contractual cash flows[1] $mill	0 - 12 months $mill	1 - 5 years $mill	More than 5 years $mill
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Interest bearing liabilities	1,585.3	19.5	1,067.3	498.5
Interest payments	309.8	41.6	189.8	78.4
Trade and other payables	808.2	791.2	16.8	0.2
Lease liabilities	205.4	58.4	111.7	35.3
Bank guarantees	60.3	29.5	30.5	0.3
Total non-derivative cash outflows	**2,969.0**	**940.2**	**1,416.1**	**612.7**
Derivative financial (assets)/liabilities				
Forward exchange contracts[2]	(1.5)	(1.5)	–	–
Interest rate swaps	27.3	17.4	9.9	–
Net derivative cash outflows	**25.8**	**15.9**	**9.9**	**–**

(1) Contractual cash flows are not discounted, and are based on foreign exchange rates at year end. Any subsequent movements in foreign exchange rates could impact the actual cash flows on settlement of these assets and liabilities.
(2) The forward exchange contract asset positions have been included for completeness. There are no material liability positions associated with these instruments.

30 September 2025	Contractual cash flows[1] $mill	0 - 12 months $mill	1 - 5 years $mill	More than 5 years $mill
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Interest bearing liabilities	1,805.5	566.6	740.1	498.8
Interest payments	386.7	52.4	220.0	114.3
Trade and other payables	756.1	733.7	22.0	0.4
Lease liabilities	422.2	69.7	163.6	188.9
Bank guarantees	67.6	33.9	33.3	0.4
Total non-derivative cash outflows	**3,438.1**	**1,456.3**	**1,179.0**	**802.8**
Derivative financial (assets)/liabilities				
Cross currency interest rate swap[2]	(8.5)	(8.5)	–	–
Interest rate swaps	32.0	15.1	16.9	–
Net derivative cash outflows	**23.5**	**6.6**	**16.9**	**–**

(1) Contractual cash flows are not discounted, and are based on foreign exchange rates at year end. Any subsequent movements in foreign exchange rates could impact the actual cash flows on settlement of these assets and liabilities.
(2) The cross currency interest rate swap asset position has been added for completeness and there is no material liability position associated with this instrument.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: RISK MANAGEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

Market risk: The risk that changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices will affect the Group's earnings, cash flows and the carrying values of its financial instruments.

The Group only considers hedging to prevent unacceptable balance sheet events such as potential impacts on the Group's credit ratings and/or the possibility for debt covenant breaches. Any hedging performed in these circumstances would be executed using instruments that allow as much participation in favourable movements while limiting downside risk to an acceptable level. An exception to this principle is related to foreign exchange exposures on specific or bespoke transactions where managing the exposure is important for margin management.

Foreign exchange risk

Source of risk

The Group is exposed to changes in foreign exchange rates (primarily in USD) on the following transactions and balances:

- Sales and purchases
- Trade receivables and trade payables
- Interest bearing liabilities

The Group is also exposed to foreign exchange movements (primarily in USD) on the translation of the earnings, assets and liabilities of its foreign operations.

Risk mitigation

Foreign exchange exposure to sales and purchases is managed by entering into formal hedging arrangements.

The Group hedges both specific transactions and net exposures by entering into foreign exchange rate derivative contracts.

Outstanding financial instruments and sensitivity analysis

The table below summarises the Group's exposure to movements in the AUD:USD exchange rate and the derivative financial instruments that are in place to hedge these exposures at 30 September:

	2026 USD mill	2025 USD mill
Transactional exposures		
Trade and other receivables	10.1	–
Trade and other payables	(207.5)	(4.4)
Gross exposure (before hedging)	**(197.4)**	**(4.4)**
Hedge of transactional exposures		
Trade and other receivables		
Forward exchange contracts	(10.1)	–
Trade and other payables		
Forward exchange contracts	207.5	4.1
Total hedge contract values	**197.4**	**4.1**
Net exposure (after hedging)	**–**	**(0.3)**

	2026 USD mill	2025 USD mill
Hedge of forecast sales and purchases		
Forward exchange contracts	–	1.6
Total hedge contract values	**–**	**1.6**

	2026 USD mill	2025 USD mill
Translational exposures		
Net investment in foreign operations	1,462.7	1,559.1
Gross exposure (before hedging)	**1,462.7**	**1,559.1**
Hedge of translational exposures		
Interest bearing liabilities	(500.0)	(500.0)
Total hedge contract values	**(500.0)**	**(500.0)**
Net exposure (after hedging)	**962.7**	**1,059.1**

Foreign exchange rates

The AUD:USD foreign exchange rates used by the Group to translate its foreign denominated earnings, assets and liabilities are set out below:

	2026 AUD:USD	2025 AUD:USD
30 September foreign exchange rate	0.6987	0.6577
Average foreign exchange rate for the year	0.6917	0.6438

Foreign exchange rate sensitivity on outstanding financial instruments

The table below shows the impact of a 1 cent movement (net of hedging) in the AUD:USD exchange rate on the Group's profit and equity before tax in relation to foreign denominated assets and liabilities at 30 September:

	+1c AUD:USD AUD mill 2026	-1c AUD:USD AUD mill 2026	+1c AUD:USD AUD mill 2025	-1c AUD:USD AUD mill 2025
Foreign exchange sensitivity - (net of hedging)				
Trade and other receivables and payables – (profit or loss)	–	–	(0.1)	0.1
Investments in foreign operations – (equity)	(19.4)	20.0	(24.1)	24.9

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: RISK MANAGEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

Sensitivity to foreign exchange rate movements during the year (unhedged)

The table below shows the impact of a 1 cent movement in the AUD:USD foreign exchange rate on the Group's profit before tax, in relation to sales and earnings during the year that were denominated in USD.

	+1c AUD:USD AUD mill 2026	-1c AUD:USD AUD mill 2026	+1c AUD:USD AUD mill 2025	-1c AUD:USD AUD mill 2025
USD Fertiliser sales from Australian plants	(7.2)	7.5	(12.6)	13.0
North American USD earnings	(3.2)	3.3	(3.2)	3.3

The fertiliser sales sensitivity calculation is based on actual tonnes manufactured by the Australian fertiliser plants and sold during the year, the average AUD:USD exchange rate for the year, and the average USD fertiliser price. The fertiliser sales sensitivity will not apply in future periods following the sale of the Fertilisers business during the year.

The North American earnings translation sensitivity calculation is based on the earnings before interest and tax from the North American business for the year and the average AUD:USD exchange rate for the year.

Interest rate risk

Source of risk

Exposure to interest rate risk is a result of the effect of changes in interest rates on the Group's outstanding interest bearing liabilities and derivative instruments.

Risk mitigation

The exposure to interest rate risk is mitigated by maintaining a mix of fixed and variable interest rate borrowings and by entering into interest rate derivative instruments.

Outstanding financial instruments and sensitivity analysis

The tables below include the Group's derivative contracts that are exposed to changes in interest rates at 30 September:

Interest rate swaps	Average pay/(rec) fixed rate SOFR	Average pay/(rec) fixed rate HIBOR	Duration (years)	Net contract amounts mill
2026				
Less than 1 year	(0.71%)	-	0.8	USD 200
1 to 5 years	(2.02%)	-	2.1	USD 200
2025				
Less than 1 year	-	(4.13%)	0.4	HKD 560
1 to 5 years	(1.53%)	-	2.5	USD 400

Interest rate sensitivity on outstanding financial instruments

The following table shows the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax to a 1 per cent change in interest rates. The sensitivity is calculated based on the Group's interest bearing liabilities and derivative financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate movements and the AUD:USD exchange rate at 30 September:

Interest rate sensitivity	+1% AUD mill 2026	-1% AUD mill 2026	+1% AUD mill 2025	-1% AUD mill 2025
SOFR	(5.9)	5.9	(6.3)	6.3
BBSW	(3.8)	3.8	(1.0)	1.0

The sensitivity above is also representative of the Group's interest rate exposures during the year.

Commodity price risk

Source of risk

Exposure to changes in commodity prices is by virtue of the products that the Group sells and purchases in its manufacturing operations, and can be categorised into three main commodities, namely: Ammonia, Ammonium Nitrate, and Natural Gas.

Sensitivity to natural gas price movements during the year

Following the sale of Waggaman operations in FY24, the sale of the St. Helens Urea facility in FY25, and the sale of the Phosphate Hill ammonium phosphate complex, the Group's profit before tax is no longer materially sensitive to a change in the market price of natural gas. The Moranbah ammonium nitrate manufacturing facility sources gas under a long-term supply agreement with subsidiaries of Queensland Pacific Metals, which is currently subject to voluntary administration. The majority of Moranbah's sales are contracted under Supply Agreements that contain varying mechanisms for the recovery of changes in gas costs. As at September 2026, gas pricing at Moranbah remained unchanged under existing contractual arrangements, and no material short-term impact on gas input costs is currently expected. Future pricing outcomes remain subject to the resolution of the voluntary administration process and any resulting changes to gas supply arrangements.

Risk mitigation

Where possible, commodity price risk exposure is managed by entering into long-term contracts with customers and suppliers with these arrangements mitigating a large majority of the Group's exposure. The remaining exposure is limited and not expected to materially impact the Group's earnings. Where a commodity exposure cannot be mitigated by contractual arrangements, Dyno Nobel may choose to use derivative contracts to manage the exposure.

The Group had no outstanding derivative contracts hedging commodity exposure at 30 September 2026.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: RISK MANAGEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

Included in the table below are details of the Group's derivative instruments at 30 September 2026, classified by hedge accounting type and market risk category

		Balance at 30 September 2026				During the period		
30 September 2026	**Notes**	**Carrying amount of hedging instrument asset $mill**	**Carrying amount of hedging instrument liability $mill**	**Fair value hedge adjustment of hedged item $mill**	**Balance of gains/ (losses) in reserves before tax $mill**	**Gains/ (losses) recognised in reserves[1] $mill**	**Reclassification of (gains)/ losses from reserves to profit or loss[1][4] $mill**	**Reclassification of (gains)/ losses from reserves to retained earnings[5] $mill**
Cash flow hedges								
Foreign exchange risk on forecast sales & purchases								
Forward exchange contracts		1.5	(0.1)	–	–	–	–	–
Discontinued hedge[2]		–	–	–	–	0.2	(0.2)	–
Interest rate risk on highly probable debt								
Discontinued hedge[2]		–	–	–	(5.6)	(0.1)	2.6	–
Total cash flow hedges		**1.5**	**(0.1)**	**–**	**(5.6)**	**0.1**	**2.4**	**–**
Net investment hedges								
Foreign exchange risk on foreign operation								
Interest bearing liabilities		–	–	–	(68.7)	44.6	–	–
Discontinued hedge[2]		–	–	–	(187.0)	–	–	–
Total net investment hedges		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(255.7)**	**44.6**	**–**	**–**
Fair value hedges								
Interest rate risk on fixed USD bonds[3]								
Interest rate swaps		–	(26.2)	20.7	–	–	–	–
Discontinued hedge		–	–	0.6	–	–	–	–
Total fair value hedges	(8)	**–**	**(26.2)**	**21.3**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Equity instruments		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**17.0**
Total net		**1.5**	**(26.3)**	**21.3**	**(261.3)**	**44.7**	**2.4**	**17.0**

(1) Gains or losses recognised in the reserves will be reclassified to the same line item in the profit or loss as the underlying hedged item when the underlying forecast transaction occurs.

(2) Gains or losses on discontinued hedges that were in cash flow hedge or net investment hedge relationships remain in the reserves until the underlying transactions occur or upon disposal of the underlying net investment. Any changes in the market value of the discontinued hedges are recognised in the profit or loss from discontinuation.

(3) Interest rate swap contracts effectively convert USD400m of the Group's fixed interest rate borrowings to floating interest rates. The fair value hedge adjustment of a hedged item where the hedging instrument is discontinued remains in the carrying amount of the hedged item and is amortised to the profit or loss over the life of the hedged item.

(4) At 30 September 2026, there were no gains/losses that were transferred from reserves to profit or loss in relation to ineffective hedges.

(5) Reclassification of the fair value reserve to retained earnings following the disposal of the associated investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: RISK MANAGEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

Included in the table below are details of the Group's derivative instruments at 30 September 2025, classified by hedge accounting type and market risk category:

		Balance at 30 September 2025				During the period	
30 September 2025	**Notes**	**Carrying amount of hedging instrument asset $mill**	**Carrying amount of hedging instrument liability $mill**	**Fair value hedge adjustment of hedged item $mill**	**Balance of gains/ (losses) in reserves before tax $mill**	**Gains/ (losses) recognised in reserves[1] $mill**	**Reclassification of (gains)/ losses from reserves to profit or loss[1][4] $mill**
Cash flow hedges							
Foreign exchange risk on forecast sales & purchases							
Forward exchange contracts		0.1	(0.1)	–	–	(1.5)	–
Discontinued hedge[2]		–	–	–	–	(9.3)	8.0
Commodity price risk on forecast purchases							
Commodity swaps		–	–	–	–	0.1	–
Discontinued hedge[2]		–	–	–	–	(0.7)	0.7
Interest rate risk on highly probable debt							
Discontinued hedge[2]		–	–	–	(8.1)	–	5.3
Total cash flow hedges		**0.1**	**(0.1)**	**–**	**(8.1)**	**(11.4)**	**14.0**
Net investment hedges							
Foreign exchange risk on foreign operation							
Interest bearing liabilities		–	–	–	(113.3)	(37.7)	–
Discontinued hedge[2]		–	–	–	(187.0)	–	–
Total net investment hedges		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(300.3)**	**(37.7)**	**–**
Fair value hedges							
Forward exchange risk on HKD borrowings							
Cross currency interest rate swaps		8.4	–	(8.8)	–	–	–
Interest rate risk on fixed USD and HKD bonds[3]							
Interest rate swaps		–	(30.7)	16.9	–	–	–
Discontinued hedge		–	–	0.4	–	–	–
Total fair value hedges	(8)	**8.4**	**(30.7)**	**8.5**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Equity instruments		**–**	**–**	**–**	**(17.0)**	**–**	**–**
Total net		**8.5**	**(30.8)**	**8.5**	**(325.4)**	**(49.1)**	**14.0**

(1) Gains or losses recognised in the reserves will be reclassified to the same line item in the profit or loss as the underlying hedged item when the underlying forecast transaction occurs.

(2) Gains or losses on discontinued hedges that were in cash flow hedge or net investment hedge relationships remain in the reserves until the underlying transactions occur or upon disposal of the underlying net investment. Any changes in the market value of the discontinued hedges are recognised in the profit or loss from discontinuation.

(3) Interest rate swap contracts effectively convert USD400m and HKD560m of the Group's fixed interest rate borrowings to floating interest rates. The fair value hedge adjustment of a hedged item where the hedging instrument is discontinued remains in the carrying amount of the hedged item and is amortised to the profit or loss over the life of the hedged item.

(4) At 30 September 2025, there were no gains/losses that were transferred from reserves to profit or loss in relation to ineffective hedges.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: RISK MANAGEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

Credit risk: The risk of financial loss to the Group as a result of customers or counterparties to financial assets failing to meet their contractual obligations.

Source of risk

The Group is exposed to counterparty credit risk from trade and other receivables and financial instrument contracts that are outstanding at the reporting date.

Risk mitigation

The Group minimises the credit risk associated with trade and other receivables balances by undertaking transactions with a large number of customers in various countries.

The creditworthiness of customers is reviewed prior to granting credit, using trade references and credit reference agencies. Credit limits are established and monitored for each customer, and these limits represent the highest level of exposure that a customer can reach. Trade credit insurance is purchased when required.

The Group mitigates credit risk from financial instrument contracts by only entering into transactions with counterparties that have sound credit ratings and, where applicable, with whom the Group has a signed netting agreement. Given their high credit ratings, the Group does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

Credit risk exposure

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk at 30 September is the carrying amount, net of any provision for impairment, of the financial assets as detailed in the table below:

	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Trade and other receivables	647.5	871.6
Cash and cash equivalents	107.6	647.2
Derivative assets	1.5	8.5
	756.6	**1,527.3**

Financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and are intended to be settled on a net basis are offset in the Statement of Financial Position. At 30 September 2026, the amount netted in other financial assets and other financial liabilities is nil (2025: nil).

Fair value

Fair value of the Group's financial assets and liabilities is calculated using a variety of techniques depending on the type of financial instrument as follows:

- The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities traded in active markets (such as equity securities and fixed interest rate bonds) is the quoted market price at the reporting date.
- The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities not traded in active markets is calculated using discounted cash flows. Future cash flows are calculated based on observable forward interest rates and foreign exchange rates.
- The fair value of forward exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, cross currency interest rate swaps, commodity swaps and forward contracts is calculated using discounted cash flows, reflecting the credit risk of various counterparties. Future cash flows are calculated based on the contract rate, observable forward interest rates and foreign exchange rates.
- The fair value of option contracts is calculated using the contract rates and observable market rates at the end of the reporting period, reflecting the credit risk of various counterparties. The valuation technique is consistent with the Black-Scholes methodology and utilises Monte Carlo simulations.
- The fair value of commodity swaps and commodity forward contracts is calculated using their quoted market price, where available. If a quoted market price is not available, then fair value is calculated using discounted cash flows. Future cash flows are estimated based on the difference between the contractual price and the current observable market price, reflecting the credit risk of various counterparties. These future cash flows are then discounted to present value.
- The nominal value less expected credit losses of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term maturity.

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

2026	Level 1 $mill	Level 2 $mill	Level 3 $mill
Derivative financial assets	–	1.5	–
Derivative financial liabilities	–	(26.3)	–

2025	Level 1 $mill	Level 2 $mill	Level 3 $mill
Derivative financial assets	–	8.5	–
Derivative financial liabilities	–	(30.8)	–

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: RISK MANAGEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost

Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, and trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost which equals their fair value.

Interest bearing liabilities are carried at amortised cost and have a carrying value of $1,585.3m (2025: $1,805.5m) – refer to note 8. The fair value of the interest bearing financial liabilities at 30 September 2026 was $1,537.9m (2025: $1,811.6m) and was based on the Level 2 valuation methodology.

Key accounting policies

Foreign currency transactions and balances

The Group presents its accounts in Australian dollars. Foreign currency transactions are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates at the date the transaction occurs.

Monetary assets (such as trade receivables) and liabilities (such as trade payables) denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rate at 30 September. Non-monetary items (for example, plant and machinery) that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not re-translated.

Foreign exchange gains and losses relating to transactions are recognised in the profit or loss with the exception of gains and losses arising from cash flow hedges and net investment hedges that are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated at applicable exchange rates at 30 September. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period.

Foreign exchange gains and losses arising on translation are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR). If and when the Group disposes of the foreign operation, these gains and losses are transferred from the FCTR to the profit or loss.

Derivatives and hedging

The Group uses contracts known as derivative financial instruments to hedge its financial risk exposures.

On entering into a hedging relationship, the Group formally designates and documents details of the hedge, risk management objective and strategy for entering into the arrangement. The Group applies hedge accounting to hedging relationships that are expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value, i.e. where the cash flows arising from the hedge instrument closely match the cash flows arising from the hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when:

- The hedging relationship no longer meets the risk management objective.
- The hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised.
- The hedge no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

Derivatives are measured at fair value. The accounting treatment applied to specific types of hedges is set out below.

Cash flow hedges

Changes in the fair value of effective cash flow hedges are recognised in equity, in the cash flow hedge reserve. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognised in the profit or loss.

Fair value gains or losses accumulated in the reserve are taken to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss. When the hedged item is a non-financial asset, the amount recognised in the reserve is transferred to the carrying amount of the asset when the asset is purchased.

Net investment hedges

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation are accounted for in a similar way as cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the effective portion of the hedge are recognised directly in equity (in the FCTR) while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the profit or loss.

On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of gains or losses recognised in the FCTR are transferred to profit or loss.

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the change in the hedged item are recognised in the profit or loss.

Hedge ineffectiveness

The Group aims to transact only highly effective hedge relationships, and in most cases the hedging instruments have a 1:1 hedge ratio with the hedged items. However, at times, some hedge ineffectiveness can arise and is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it occurs. Key sources of hedge ineffectiveness for the Group are as follows:

- Maturity dates of hedging instruments not matching the maturity dates of the hedged items.
- Credit risk inherent within the hedging instrument not matching the movement in the hedged item.
- Interest rates of the Group's financing facilities not matching the interest rates of the hedging instrument.
- Forecast transactions not occurring.

Classification of financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

- Amortised cost (cash and cash equivalents, interest bearing liabilities and trade and other receivables and payables).
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (listed equity securities).
- Fair value through profit or loss (derivative financial instruments except those that are in a designated hedge relationship).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: OTHER

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

19. Share-based payments

Incentive plans

The Long Term Incentive Plans (LTIs) are designed to link reward with the key performance drivers that underpin sustainable growth in shareholder value. The 2023/26 LTI plan consists of two components being performance rights and share options. The performance measures attached to the performance rights comprise of relative total shareholder return and return on invested capital. The 2023/26 LTI share options are subject to an absolute total shareholder return measure. The performance measures attached to the 2024/27 LTI plan comprise of relative total shareholder return and absolute total shareholder return. With regard to the 2025/28 LTI, the performance conditions comprise relative and absolute total shareholder return as well as return on invested capital.

Certain Executives have been awarded performance rights under Short Term Incentive Plans (STIs) based on financial, safety and strategic outcomes.

These arrangements support the Company's strategy for retention and motivation of its executives.

Expenses arising from share-based payment transactions

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised during the period as part of employee benefit expense were as follows:

	2026 $mill	**2025 $mill**
Accounting value of performance rights and share options issued under the LTI and STI performance plans	**9.5**	5.0
	2026 Number	**2025 Number**
Number of performance rights outstanding under the LTI and STI performance plans	**13,166,294**	5,683,638
Number of performance share options outstanding under the LTI and STI performance plans	**15,985,349**	16,402,391

Details of the movements in LTI and STI performance rights are disclosed in the Remuneration Report for key management personnel.

Fair Value at Grant Date

The grant date fair value of Performance Rights and Options was determined using Monte Carlo simulation models for market-based performance conditions and Black-Scholes option pricing models for non-market-based performance conditions, as applicable.

Performance Rights

Year	**2026**	**2025**	**2025**	**2025**	**2024**	**2024**
Grant Date	14 February 2026	10 January 2025	4 August 2025	4 August 2025	19 December 2024	8 March 2024
LTI Plan	LTI 2025/28 – Rights (Executive KMP)(1)	LTI 2024/27 – Rights (Executive KMP)(2)	LTI 2024/27 – Rights (S Sneyd)(3)	2025 Special Rights (S Sneyd)(4)	LTI 2023/26 – Rights (M Neves)(5)	LTI 2023/26 – Rights (Executive KMP)(6)
Rights granted(7)	1,667,782	1,244,075	176,647	134,149	371,360	375,853
Closing share price	$3.25	$2.97	$2.92	$2.92	$3.00	$2.74
Expected volatility	22.50%	22.50%	22.50%	22.50%	22.50%	25.00%
Dividend yield(8)	3.25%	3.75%	3.75%	STI Special – 1.75% LTI Special (T1) – 1.75% LTI Special (T2) – 3.50%	3.75%	4.00%
Risk-free interest rate	4.26%	3.94%	3.32%	3.43%	3.99%	3.61%
Fair Market Value at Grant Date(9)	rTSR – $1.81 aTSR – $0.81 Average ROIC – $2.99	rTSR – $1.42 aTSR – $0.55	rTSR – $1.09 aTSR – $0.47	STI Special – $2.23 LTI Special (T1) – $2.88 LTI Special (T2) – $2.79	rTSR – $1.69 Average ROIC – $2.81	rTSR – $1.28 Average ROIC – $2.48

(1) The LTI 2025/28 disclosure comprises 1,667,782 Performance Rights granted to Executive KMP: 786,690 to M Neves, 314,676 to G Hayne, 304,186 to N Naidoo and 262,230 to S Sneyd. In addition, 1,229,658 LTI 2025/28 Performance Rights were granted to executives who are not KMP. Some of these awards have subsequently lapsed following participant cessations.
(2) The LTI 2024/27 disclosure comprises 1,244,075 Performance Rights granted to Executive KMP other than S Sneyd. The weighted-average fair value was $0.985 per Right.
(3) S Sneyd's additional LTI 2024/27 grant comprises 176,647 Performance Rights granted on commencement of employment. The fair value was $0.78 per Right and the aggregate grant-date fair value was $137,785, presented as $138,000 in Table 7 of the Remuneration Report.
(4) S Sneyd's Special Rights comprise 37,911 Short-Term Special Rights and two tranches of 48,119 Long-Term Special Rights, totalling 134,149 Rights. The aggregate grant-date fair value was $357,376, presented as $358,000 in Table 7 of the Remuneration Report, comprising $85,000, $139,000 and $134,000 by tranche after rounding.
(5) The LTI 2025/28 weighted-average fair value was $1.605 per Right. The aggregate grant-date fair value of the 1,667,782 Performance Rights granted to Executive KMP was $2,676,790, presented as $2,677,000 in Table 7 of the Remuneration Report.
(6) Table 7 amounts of the Remuneration Report are presented in $000 and rounded to the nearest $1,000. Accordingly, the Table 7 amounts of the Remuneration Report may differ from the unrounded valuation totals shown above.
(7) The difference between performance rights granted and outstanding reflects rights granted to non-KMP participants and forfeitures following participant exits.
(8) The dividend yield assumption is used in determining the fair value of the Rights and Options and does not affect the aTSR performance calculation or vesting outcome. For aTSR purposes, dividends paid during the performance period are assumed to be reinvested in Dyno Nobel shares.
(9) Fair values are grant-date accounting values determined in accordance with AASB 2 *Share-based Payment*. They do not represent the face value of the awards or the value ultimately realised by participants.

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Options

Year	2024	2024
Grant Date	19 December 2024	8 March 2024
LTI Plan	LTI 2023/26 – Options (M Neves)	LTI 2023/26 – Options (Executive KMP)
Options granted[1]	4,779,656	3,089,281
Closing share price	$3.00	$2.74
Expected volatility	22.50%	25.00%
Dividend yield[2]	3.75%	4.00%
Risk-free interest rate	Tranche 1 - 3.95% Tranche 2 - 4.00% Tranche 3 - 4.04%	3.65%
Fair Market Value at Grant Date	aTSR (T1) - $0.28 aTSR (T2) - $0.26 aTSR (T3) - $0.25	aTSR (T1) - $0.26 aTSR (T2) - $0.23 aTSR (T3) - $0.22

(1) The difference between performance options granted and outstanding reflects options granted to non-KMP participants and forfeitures following participant exits.

(2) The dividend yield assumption is used in determining the fair value of the Rights and Options and does not affect the aTSR performance calculation or vesting outcome. For aTSR purposes, dividends paid during the performance period are assumed to be reinvested in Dyno Nobel shares.

Key accounting policies

The rights to shares granted to employees under the terms of the plans are measured at fair value. The fair value is recognised as an employee expense over the period that employees become unconditionally entitled to the rights. There is a corresponding increase in equity, which is reflected in the share based payments reserve.

The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of rights taken up, once related service and other non-market conditions are met.

20. Key management personnel disclosures

Key management personnel remuneration

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Short-term employee benefits	8,181	7,388
Post-employment benefits	190	219
Other long-term benefits	49	90
Termination benefits	–	550
Share-based payment	2,656	2,356
	11,076	**10,603**

Determination of key management personnel and detailed remuneration disclosures are provided in the Remuneration Report.

Loans to key management personnel

In the year ended 30 September 2026, there were no loans to key management personnel and their related parties (2025: nil).

Other key management personnel transactions

In the year ended 30 September 2026, there were no material transactions entered into during the year with key management personnel (including their related parties).

21. Retirement benefit obligation

The Group operates a number of defined benefit plans in the Americas and Asia Pacific to provide benefits for employees and their dependants on retirement, disability or death.

The Group also makes contributions to defined contribution schemes.

Financial position and performance

Net defined benefit obligation at 30 September

	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Present value of obligations	58.2	71.2
Fair value of plan assets	(46.3)	(51.4)
Net defined benefit obligation	**11.9**	**19.8**

Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation

The expected maturity analysis of the undiscounted defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Within next 10 years	55.6	56.9
Within 10 to 20 years	53.8	55.7
In excess of 20 years	32.2	36.4

Return on plan assets for the year ended 30 September

	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Actual return on plan assets	2.0	6.1

Composition of plan assets at 30 September

	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
The percentage invested in each asset class:		
Equities	44 %	43 %
Fixed interest securities	28 %	32 %
Property	21 %	20 %
Other	7 %	5 %

Movements in plan assets/liabilities

Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Gain/(loss) arising from changes in actuarial assumptions		6.4	(4.1)
Return on plan assets (less)/greater than discount rate		(0.9)	2.9
Total profit/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income		5.5	(1.2)
Amounts recognised in Profit or Loss			
Net interest expense	(2)	(1.2)	(1.1)
Defined benefit superannuation expense	(2)	(0.9)	(1.1)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: OTHER

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

Key assumptions and sensitivities

Principal actuarial assumptions

	2026	2025
Discount rate (gross of tax)	4.1% - 9.4%	3.8% - 9.4%
Future salary increases	2.5% - 5.0%	2.5% - 5.0%

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in a significant actuarial assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. The following table summarises how the defined benefit obligation as at 30 September 2026 would have increased/(decreased) as a result of a change in the respective assumption by 1 percentage point:

	1 percent increase $mill	1 percent decrease $mill
Discount rate	(5.5)	6.3
Rate of salary increase	0.8	(0.8)

Key accounting policies

All employees of the Group are entitled to benefits from the Group's superannuation plan on retirement, disability or can direct the Group to make contributions to a defined contribution plan of their choice. The Group's superannuation plan has a defined benefit section and a defined contribution section. The defined benefit section provides defined lump sum benefits based on years of service and final average salary. The defined contribution section receives fixed contributions from group companies and the Group's legal or constructive obligation is limited to these contributions.

The liability or asset recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position in respect of defined benefit superannuation plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service costs.

Contributions to the defined contribution section of the Group's superannuation fund and other independent defined contribution superannuation funds are recognised as an expense as they become payable.

Key estimates and judgements

The present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date is based on expected future payments arising from membership of the fund. This is calculated annually by independent actuaries considering the expected future wage and salary levels of employees, experience of employee departures and employee periods of service.

Expected future payments are discounted using market yields on corporate bonds at the reporting date, which have terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: OTHER

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

22. Deed of cross guarantee

Entities that are party to a Deed of Cross Guarantee are included in note 16. The Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Financial Position for this closed group are shown below:

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	2026 $mill	2025[1] $mill
Profit before income tax	127.0	90.1
Income tax benefit/(expense)	29.7	(0.4)
Profit for the year	**156.7**	**89.7**
Retained profits at 1 October	351.4	423.7
Profit for the year	156.7	89.7
Total other comprehensive income for the year	3.8	0.3
Other movements in retained earnings[2]	21.4	–
Dividend paid	(250.8)	(162.3)
Retained earnings at 30 September	**282.5**	**351.4**

(1) Project Ceres Pty Ltd was sold to Macquarie Group during FY26.
(2) Includes a reclassification of fair value reserve to retained earnings.

Statement of Financial Position

	2026 $mill	2025[1] $mill
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	26.7	469.0
Trade and other receivables	138.5	482.5
Inventories	139.3	188.9
Other assets	21.9	36.2
Other financial assets	1.5	8.5
Current tax assets	13.5	25.7
Total current assets	**341.4**	**1,210.8**
Non-current assets		
Trade and other receivables	854.3	752.8
Other assets	158.5	61.4
Other financial assets	2,943.3	2,892.2
Property, plant and equipment	1,272.1	1,284.8
Right-of-use lease assets	31.3	11.4
Intangible assets	121.2	73.3
Retirement benefit assets	7.7	1.7
Deferred tax assets	431.3	537.8
Total non-current assets	**5,819.7**	**5,615.4**
Total assets	**6,161.1**	**6,826.2**
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	584.8	374.8
Lease liabilities	21.7	21.9
Interest bearing liabilities	–	540.2
Other financial liabilities	9.5	0.3
Provisions	157.6	195.7
Total current liabilities	**773.6**	**1,132.9**
Non-current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	35.3	152.6
Lease liabilities	48.3	46.7
Interest bearing liabilities	1,565.2	1,238.2
Other financial liabilities	16.8	30.5
Provisions	52.7	204.1
Deferred tax liabilities	327.3	516.8
Total non-current liabilities	**2,045.6**	**2,188.9**
Total liabilities	**2,819.2**	**3,321.8**
Net assets	**3,341.9**	**3,504.4**
Equity		
Issued capital	2,928.9	3,072.6
Reserves	130.5	80.4
Retained earnings	282.5	351.4
Total equity	**3,341.9**	**3,504.4**

(1) Project Ceres Pty Ltd was sold to Macquarie Group during FY26.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: OTHER

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2026

23. Parent entity disclosure

Throughout the financial year ended 30 September 2026 the parent company of the Group was Dyno Nobel Limited.

Parent entity guarantees in respect of debts of its subsidiaries

The parent entity is part of a Deed of Cross Guarantee, under which each entity guarantees the debt of the others.

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Results of the parent entity	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Profit for the year	332.0	105.7
Other comprehensive (loss)/income	(5.5)	4.3
Total comprehensive profit for the year	**326.5**	**110.0**

Statement of Financial Position

	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Current assets	63.1	825.2
Total assets	7,687.3	8,633.4
Current liabilities	381.9	1,288.9
Total liabilities	4,124.2	5,435.7
Net assets	**3,563.1**	**3,197.7**
Share capital	2,928.9	3,072.6
Reserves	7.0	3.5
Retained earnings	627.2	121.6
Total equity	**3,563.1**	**3,197.7**

Parent entity contingencies and commitments

Contingent liabilities of Dyno Nobel Limited are disclosed in note 17.

Capital expenditure - commitments	2026 $mill	2025 $mill
Contracted but not yet provided for and payable:		
Within one year	**7.0**	4.8

Tax consolidation

The Company and its wholly-owned Australian resident entities have formed a tax consolidated group. As a result it is taxed as a single entity. The head entity of the tax consolidated group is Dyno Nobel Limited.

24. Auditor's remuneration

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Deloitte and related network firms		
Audit or review of financial reports		
Group	1,200.0	1,759.5
Subsidiaries and joint operations	746.4	695.0
Audit or review of sustainability reports		
Group	200.0	–
	2,146.4	2,454.5
Other assurance and agreed-upon procedures under other legislation or contractual arrangements not required to be provided by the auditor	70.0	169.0
Other services:		
Other consulting services	2.5	–
Total remuneration	**2,218.9**	**2,623.5**
Non-Deloitte audit firms		
Audit services	138.3	429.6
Total remuneration of non-Deloitte audit firms	**138.3**	**429.6**

From time to time, the auditors provide other services to the Group. These services are subject to strict corporate governance procedures which encompass the selection of service providers and the setting of their remuneration. The Audit and Risk Management Committee must approve individual non-audit assurance engagements provided by the Group's auditor above a value of $100,000, as well as where the aggregate amount exceeds $250,000 per annum.

25. Events subsequent to reporting date

On 9 November 2026, Dyno Nobel announced a final dividend of 5.0 cents per share, 50% franked, to be paid on 18 December 2026.

The record date for entitlement to this dividend is 4 December 2026. Based on the number of shares on issue at 30 September 2026, the total dividend payment will be $87.6m.

Other than the matters reported on above, the directors have not become aware of any other significant matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the financial year that has affected or may affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent years, which has not been covered in this report.

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement

The Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement has been prepared in accordance with s.295(3A)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001 and includes information for Dyno Nobel Limited and each subsidiary of the Dyno Nobel Limited Group as at 30 September 2026.[1]

Entity name	Entity type	Trustee, partner of participant in JV	Country of incorporation	% of share capital held	Australian tax resident	Foreign tax jurisdiction (if applicable)
Dyno Nobel Limited	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	N/A	Yes	N/A
Southern Cross Operations Pty Ltd[2]	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	N/A
Dyno Nobel LTI Plan Company Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Trustee	Australia	100 %	Yes	N/A
Dyno Nobel Explosives Holdings Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	N/A
Queensland Operations Pty Limited	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	N/A
Dyno Nobel Investments 1 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	N/A
Dyno Nobel Investments 2 Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	N/A
Dyno Nobel US Holdings Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	USA
Dyno Nobel Finance Australia Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	N/A
Dyno Nobel Aust Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	USA
Dyno Nobel Europe Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	N/A
Dyno Nobel Management Pty Limited	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	N/A
Industrial Investments Australia Finance Pty Limited	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	N/A
Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific Pty Limited	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	N/A
Dapmler Nitrogen Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	N/A
DNX Australia Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	N/A
Dyno Nobel Moranbah Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	N/A
Dyno Nobel Moura Pty Limited	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	N/A
PH Queensland Gas Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	Australia	100 %	Yes	N/A
Dyno Nobel Equity Plan Trust[5]	Trust	N/A	Australia	N/A	Yes	N/A
Dyno Nobel US Investments	Partnership	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	USA
Dyno Nobel Management LLC	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	USA
Dyno Nobel Finance LLC	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	Yes	N/A[3]
Dyno Nobel Australia LLC	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	Yes	N/A[3]
Dyno Nobel SPS LLC	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	Yes	N/A[3]
Dyno Nobel Holdings IV LLC	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	N/A[4]
Dyno Nobel Holdings USA III, Inc.	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	USA
Dyno Nobel Holdings USA II	Partnership	N/A	USA	N/A	Yes	N/A
Dyno Nobel Holdings USA II, Inc.	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	USA
Dyno Nobel Holdings USA I, Inc.	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	USA
Dyno Nobel Inc.	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	USA
Dyno Nobel Transportation, Inc.	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	USA
Simsbury Homeadow Street LLC	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	N/A[4]
Dyno Nobel Holdings V LLC	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	N/A[4]
Tradestar Corporation	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	USA
CMMPM, LLC	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	Yes	N/A
CMMPM Holdings, L.P.	Partnership	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A
Dyno Nobel Louisiana Ammonia, LLC	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	N/A[4]
Nobel Labs, LLC	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	N/A[4]
Mine Equipment & Mill Supply Company	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	USA
Controlled Explosives, Inc.	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	USA
Disk Insurance Inc.	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	USA
Falcon Construction, Inc.	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	USA
Alpha Dyno Nobel	Body Corporate	N/A	USA	100 %	No	USA
Dyno Nobel Canada Inc.	Body Corporate	N/A	Canada	100 %	No	Canada
Dyno Nobel Transportation Canada Inc.	Body Corporate	N/A	Canada	100 %	No	Canada
Dyno Nobel Nanurvik Inc.	Body Corporate	N/A	Canada	100 %	No	Canada
Dyno Nobel Finance Canada Inc.	Body Corporate	N/A	Canada	100 %	No	Canada
Polar Explosives 2000 Inc.	Body Corporate	N/A	Canada	100 %	No	Canada
Dene Dyno Nobel (Polar) Inc.	Body Corporate	N/A	Canada	100 %	No	Canada
Dyno Nobel Waggaman Inc.	Body Corporate	N/A	Canada	100 %	No	Canada
Incitec Pivot Holdings (Hong Kong) Limited	Body Corporate	N/A	Hong Kong	100 %	Yes	Hong Kong
Coltivi Insurance Pte Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	Singapore	100 %	No	Singapore

Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement

Entity name	Entity type	Trustee, partner of participant in JV	Country of incorporation	% of share capital held	Australian tax resident	Foreign tax jurisdiction (if applicable)
Dyno Nobel Explosivos Chile Limitada	Body Corporate	N/A	Chile	100 %	No	Chile
Dyno Nobel Peru S.A.	Body Corporate	N/A	Peru	100 %	No	Peru
Solaguz Peru S.A.C.	Body Corporate	N/A	Peru	100 %	No	Peru
Dyno Nobel Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Body Corporate	N/A	Mexico	100 %	No	Mexico
DNX Papua New Guinea Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	Papua New Guinea	100 %	No	Papua New Guinea
PT DNX Indonesia	Body Corporate	N/A	Indonesia	100 %	No	Indonesia
Nitromak DNX Kimya Sanayi Anonim Sirketi	Body Corporate	N/A	Türkiye	100 %	No	Türkiye
Dyno Nobel Holdings Europe SA	Body Corporate	N/A	Switzerland	100 %	No	Switzerland
Dyno Nobel Holdings France Sas	Body Corporate	N/A	France	100 %	No	France
Explivest SASU	Body Corporate	N/A	France	100 %	No	France
Titanobel SASU	Body Corporate	N/A	France	100 %	No	France
Société d'Explosifs du Centre-Est SA	Body Corporate	N/A	France	100 %	No	France
Groupement Forestier Minez Clegueric	Body Corporate	N/A	France	66 %	No	France
Nord-Sud-Dynamitage-Softier SARL	Body Corporate	N/A	New Caledonia	51 %	No	New Caledonia
Titanobel Mongolia LLC	Body Corporate	N/A	Mongolia	49 %	No	Mongolia
Nitrosibir Mongolia LLC	Body Corporate	N/A	Mongolia	49 %	No	Mongolia
Titanobel Benin SASU	Body Corporate	N/A	Benin	100 %	No	Benin
Titanobel Cameroun SASU	Body Corporate	N/A	Cameroon	100 %	No	Cameroon
Afrique Ouest Drilling Sofiter SARL	Body Corporate	N/A	Senegal	100 %	No	Senegal
DNX Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Body Corporate	N/A	Malaysia	100 %	No	Malaysia
Dyno Nobel Ghana Ltd	Body Corporate	N/A	Ghana	100 %	No	Ghana
Dyno Nobel Guinea	Body Corporate	N/A	Guinea	100 %	No	Guinea
Dyno Nobel Explosives Limited	Body Corporate	N/A	Tanzania	80 %	No	Tanzania
Dyno Nobel Brasil Ltda	Body Corporate	N/A	Brazil	100 %	No	Brazil
Dyno Nobel Western Africa SAS	Body Corporate	N/A	Ivory Coast	100 %	No	Ivory Coast

(1) Due to the changes in the following entities during the year, they have not been included in the current year Statement:
- Project Ceres Pty Ltd, Australia was sold;
- Titanobel-NPGM Equipment SAS, France merged into Titanobel SASU;
- RomNitro Explosives SRL, Romania was deregistered during the year.

(2) The following entity has undergone a name change during the year:

Current name	Previous name
Southern Cross Operations Pty Ltd	Southern Cross Operations Limited

(3) The entity is treated as a "flow-through" for US federal income tax purposes and therefore, is not considered a tax resident of the US. However, it is treated as part of a US tax resident entity. For Australian tax purposes, the entity is treated as a partnership with Australian resident partners that are part of the Australian tax consolidated group.

(4) This entity is treated as "flow-through" for US federal income tax purposes and therefore, not considered a tax resident of the US. For Australian tax purposes, the entity is treated as a partnership with Australian resident partners that are part of the Australian tax consolidated group.

(5) For the purposes of this Statement, the Dyno Nobel Equity Plan Trust has been determined to be an Australian tax resident as it is a resident trust estate within the meaning of Division 6 of Part III of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*.

Directors' Declaration

on the Consolidated Financial Statements set out on pages 48 to 92

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Dyno Nobel Limited (the Company), we state that:

1. In the opinion of the directors:

   (a) the consolidated financial statements and notes, set out on pages 48 to 92, are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

      (i) giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and the Group as at 30 September 2026 and of their performance for the year ended on that date; and

      (ii) complying with Accounting Standards in Australia (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001;

   (b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed on page 56; and

   (c) there are reasonable grounds to believe the Company and the Group will be able to pay their debts as and when they become due and payable.

2. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company and the controlled entities identified in note 16 will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are or may become subject by virtue of the Deed of Cross Guarantee between the Company and those subsidiaries pursuant to ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785.

3. The directors have been given the declaration by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer as required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 September 2026.

4. The consolidated entity disclosure statement set out on pages 91 to 92 required by section 295(3A) of the Corporations Act 2001 is true and correct.



Greg Robinson
Chair

9 November 2026



Mauro Neves
CEO & Managing Director

9 November 2026

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Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Dyno Nobel Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

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

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

- Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 September 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the 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 also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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

Key audit matters

The key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the current period. These matters were 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.

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Key audit matter	How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter
Phosphate Hill divestment *Refer to Note 2 Revenue and expenses, Note 14 Discontinued operations and Note 17 Provisions and contingencies in the financial statements.* On 30 June 2026, Dyno Nobel completed the sale of its Phosphate Hill assets and liabilities to Ryowa II GPS Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Mayfair Australia Corporation, which resulted in a net loss on sale of discontinued operations of $36.3 million. The divestment accounting is subject to a high level of judgement including but not limited to the assessment of deferred consideration, tax considerations, and recognising and measuring the resulting net loss on sale of discontinued operations. Given the size of the transaction, the nature of the contracts entered into, the complexity of the accounting requirements, and the level of management judgement involved, we consider this to be a Key Audit Matter.	Our procedures to assess the Phosphate Hill divestment included, but were not limited to: • Understanding the relevant controls and processes that management has undertaken to assess the divestment accounting and discontinued operations disclosures; • Reading the executed agreements to understand key terms and conditions; • Assessing the revenues and expenses recorded for the discontinued operations for the period up to 30 June 2026 in accordance with the accounting standards; • Assessing the timing of de-recognition of net assets disposed as of 30 June 2026 in line with the executed agreements; • Agreeing cash completion payments to bank statements; • Assessing the recognition and measurement of deferred consideration; • Testing transaction costs on a sample basis to supporting documentation; • Agreeing the net liabilities disposed amounts to underlying asset and liability values in the general ledger at 30 June 2026; and • In conjunction with our tax specialists, assessing the tax treatments associated with the sale. We have also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures included in Notes 2, 14 and 17 in the financial statements.

Key audit matter	How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter

Carrying value of goodwill and non-current assets
 	
Refer to Note 9 Property, plant and equipment, Note 10 Leases, Note 11 Intangibles and Note 12 Impairment of goodwill and non-current assets in the financial statements.
 	
As at 30 September 2026, the Group held goodwill of $1,724.7 million, intangible assets of $859.2 million, property, plant and equipment of $2,170.3 million and right-of-use lease assets of $134.8 million, which are allocated to the Group's cash generating units (CGUs).
 	
Goodwill is monitored and tested annually for impairment. An assessment is made for indicators of impairment for each CGU.
 	
The assessment of the recoverable amount is subject to a high level of judgement and is based on management's view of key variables and market conditions. The Group has prepared a value-in-use model to determine the recoverable amount of each CGU with goodwill or where an indicator of impairment was identified.
 	
The Group's Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific ('DNAP') model is sensitive to changes in terminal value assumptions, including natural gas prices, growth rate and discount rate.
 	
The Group's Dyno Nobel Americas ('DNA') model is sensitive to changes in terminal value assumptions, including growth rate and discount rate.
 	
Given the sensitivities of the assumptions in the DNAP and DNA models, we consider the carrying value of goodwill and non-current assets to be a Key Audit Matter.
	Our procedures to assess the recoverable amounts of the CGUs included, but were not limited to:
	
	• Understanding the relevant controls and processes that management has undertaken to assess the recoverable amounts;
	• In conjunction with our valuation specialists:
	  ○ Evaluating the appropriateness of the models used and the valuation techniques applied by management;
	  ○ Testing the mechanics of the models; and
	  ○ Comparing the discount rates applied with an independently developed rate.
	• Assessing and challenging the key assumptions in the models and terminal values by:
	  ○ Corroborating the key independent market based assumptions to published industry growth rates and industry reports;
	  ○ Corroborating the key non-market based assumptions by comparing Board approved forecasts to historical performance to test the accuracy of management's forecasts;
	  ○ Agreeing contracted volumes and pricing assumptions in the models to the Board approved forecasts; and
	  ○ Performing a range of sensitivity analyses on the key assumptions including discount rates, growth rates and natural gas prices used in the cash flow forecasts.
	
	We have also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures included in Notes 9, 10, 11, and 12 in the financial statements.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report and Operating and Financial Review, which we obtained prior to the date of the auditor's report, and also includes the following information which will be included in the Group's annual report (but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon): About Us, Performance and Outlook, Being a Sustainability Business, Governance, and Additional Information, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. The other information includes the sustainability report upon which we have performed a review of specified sustainability disclosures and issued a separate auditor's review report.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

When we read the About Us, Performance and Outlook, Being a Sustainability Business, Governance, and Additional Information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the directors and use our professional judgement to determine the appropriate action.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors are responsible:

- For the preparation of 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 in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards; and

- For such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's

Deloitte.

report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

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

Report on the Remuneration Report

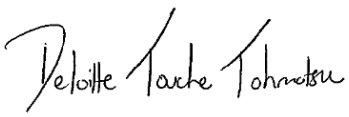
Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 24 to 46 of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 September 2026.

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

Responsibilities

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



DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU



Suzana Vlahovic
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Melbourne, 9 November 2026

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1. Basis of Preparation

Since FY18, Dyno Nobel has used climate-related scenarios to assess risks and opportunities consistent with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Since FY21, the Group has reported this information in an annual stand-alone Climate Change Report.

1.1 Statement of compliance and transition relief

This Sustainability Report contains the Group's climate-related financial disclosures for the year ended 30 September 2026 and has been prepared in accordance with the sustainability reporting requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and *AASB S2 Climate-related Disclosures* (AASB S2). Any reference to 'Dyno Nobel', 'Group', 'Company', 'we' and 'our' in this Sustainability Report is to Dyno Nobel Limited and its controlled entities.

The report provides information about Dyno Nobel's climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the Group's cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term.

As this is the first year in which the Group has applied AASB S2, it has elected not to disclose scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions information, or present comparative climate-related information in this Sustainability Report, as permitted by the transitional provisions in AASB S2. Scope 3 GHG emissions information is reported separately in the Sustainability Review.

The Group has early adopted AASB 2025-1 *Amendments to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Disclosures*, issued in December 2025, for the reporting period ended 30 September 2026. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with early adoption permitted, allowing Dyno Nobel to use NGER methodology and emissions factors to calculate GHG for Australian operations.

1.2 Reporting entity and connectivity with financial statements

The climate-related financial disclosures have been prepared for the same reporting entity, reporting period and presentation currency as the Group's consolidated financial statements. The data and assumptions used in preparing the climate-related financial disclosures are consistent with the corresponding data and assumptions used in preparing the consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

This Sustainability Report should be read in conjunction with the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2026.

1.3 Significant judgements, estimates and uncertainties

This Sustainability Report contains forward-looking climate-related information, including scenario analysis, targets and anticipated financial effects. This information reflects the Group's current assumptions, estimates and judgements, and is inherently uncertain. It is intended to provide directional information rather than precise forecasts, and actual outcomes may differ. The Group's data, assumptions and methodologies may evolve as the availability and quality of information improve.

In preparing this report, the Group applied judgement in identifying climate-related risks and opportunities, determining material information, selecting scenarios and time horizons, and assessing anticipated financial effects.

The Group has used reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date without undue cost or effort to identify climate-related risks and opportunities and assess their anticipated financial effects. Estimates and assumptions were applied where amounts could not be measured directly, were dependent on uncertain future events or were subject to data or methodological limitations.

Quantitative financial effects have not been provided where the effects are not separately identifiable, the resulting information would not be useful due to measurement uncertainty, or the anticipated effects could not be quantified using the Group's available skills, capabilities and resources. In these circumstances, the relevant disclosure explains why and provides qualitative information, including the financial statement line items that have been or are likely to be affected.

Where required, the disclosure also provides quantitative information about the combined financial effects, unless that information would not be useful.

2. Governance

2.1 Board oversight

The Board, supported by its Committees, is ultimately responsible for overseeing Dyno Nobel's climate-related risks and opportunities as part of its broader responsibility for strategy, risk management, and major transactions and investments. Climate-related responsibilities are embedded in the charters of the Board and its Committees. The Board and its Committees receive at least annual climate-related reporting from management through scheduled strategy, risk, sustainability and remuneration updates and reviews. Additional reporting is provided as otherwise required. Their principal responsibilities and FY26 activities are described below.

The **Board** oversees corporate strategy and the Group Risk and Opportunity Management Framework, and sets the Group's risk appetite. It approves the climate-related strategy, material climate-related risks and opportunities, targets and performance objectives. The Board also monitors the performance and remuneration arrangements of the CEO & MD and Executive Leadership Team (ELT), including climate-related Key Performance Indicators.

During FY26, the Board reviewed and approved Dyno Nobel's corporate strategy, which is informed by sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities, and approved updates to the Climate Change Policy and Group Risk and Opportunity Management Framework to strengthen governance of climate-related risks and opportunities. In addition, Board papers for major transactions and investment decisions, considered during FY26, included a prescribed Climate Risk and Opportunity assessment to support the Board's consideration of potential trade-offs.

The Board oversees the setting of climate-related targets and monitors progress against the Climate Transition Plan. Climate-related targets and measures are also incorporated into executive incentive arrangements which is assessed by the Board through the annual performance and remuneration review process. Further information on Dyno Nobel's targets, progress and climate-related remuneration metrics is provided in **Sections 5.1** and **5.2.4**.

The **Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC)** assists the Board in overseeing the effectiveness of the Group Risk and Opportunity Management Framework, monitoring Dyno Nobel's material climate-related risks and opportunities, and Management's use of controls and procedures to manage them. The ARMC is also responsible for overseeing Dyno Nobel's financial reporting processes and internal control framework for climate-related financial disclosures in the statutory sustainability report.

During FY26, the ARMC received risk management updates at each meeting, including updates on climate-related risks where relevant. It also completed its annual review of the Group's material strategic risks, including climate-related risks and opportunities, and recommended updates to the Risk and Opportunity Management Framework to the Board for approval.

The ARMC co-ordinates with the Safety and Sustainability Committee, where appropriate, to support consistent oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.

The **Safety and Sustainability Committee (SSC)** assists the Board by making recommendations regarding the Group's climate-related targets and metrics, monitoring progress against the Climate Transition Plan, and monitoring the delivery of climate change strategies. The SSC also reviews climate-related disclosures in Dyno Nobel's annual reports.

During FY26, the SSC reviewed and recommended the aforementioned updates to the Climate Change Policy to the Board for approval. The SSC was also provided with an update on progress against Dyno Nobel's Climate Transition Plan, including progress against climate-related targets in FY26.

The **People and Remuneration Committee (PRC)** assists the Board by making recommendations on executive remuneration, performance targets and remuneration outcomes, including those related to climate.

During FY26, the PRC made recommendations to the Board on remuneration outcomes and performance targets for the CEO & MD and ELT, including those related to climate, as part of the annual performance and remuneration review process, considering feedback from the SSC.

The **Nominations Committee (NC)** assesses the mix of skills and expertise required on the Board, including those needed to oversee climate-related risks and opportunities and related strategic responses. The NC also supports Board succession, performance evaluation, induction, training and development, having regard to the Board's skills and competency requirements, including those related to climate.

During FY26, the NC assisted the Board in its annual review of the Board's skill matrix, which the Board uses to assess whether appropriate skills and competencies are available, or need to be developed, including those required to oversee the Group's strategies for responding to climate-related risks and opportunities. Climate-related oversight capabilities are reflected across several categories within the Board's skill matrix, including strategy, risk management, and environmental and sustainability matters. Relevant climate-related capabilities were identified with reference to recognised climate governance guidance, including that published by the World Economic Forum, the Australian Institute of Company Directors and the Australian Council of Superannuation Investors.

During FY26, the Board participated in an education session on the development of Dyno Nobel's future climate related scenarios, their use in identifying material risks and opportunities and aspects of AASB S2. The ARMC and SSC also received briefings from Management on climate change-related reporting and AASB S2.

2.2 Management oversight

2.2.1 Executive oversight

The CEO & MD is the most senior management individual responsible for climate-related matters and is a member of the Board and the SSC. The Board has delegated day-to-day responsibility for executing the Group's strategy and managing climate-related risks and opportunities to the CEO & MD.

The CEO & MD delegates accountability for climate-related risks and opportunities to ELT members in line with their respective areas of responsibility. Under the Risk and Opportunity Management Framework, ELT members oversee the relevant risks and opportunities, and assign responsibility for associated controls and management actions to appropriate members of their teams. These risks, opportunities, controls and actions are integrated into relevant business-unit strategies and processes and are managed consistently with other Group risks and opportunities.

Material climate-related risks that approach or exceed the Board-approved risk appetite are escalated to the ARMC and/or the Board for further oversight and consideration. Further information on the identification, assessment, prioritisation and monitoring of climate-related risks and opportunities is provided in **Section 4**.

With the introduction of AASB S2, responsibility for external reporting on climate-related risk and opportunities was transferred to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO). During FY26, the reporting line for the Sustainability team was also transferred to the CFO. The CFO also oversees the implementation of the Risk and Opportunity Management Framework and the integration of climate-related risks and opportunities into strategic planning, budgeting and capital-allocation processes.

The CFO's team, including the GM Sustainability, VP Risk and Insurance, and Company Secretary, coordinates climate-related reporting to the ELT, the Board and its Committees. The team also leads the Group-wide, scenario-based assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities described in **Section 4.2**.

2.2.2 Management committees

The ELT is supported in its oversight of climate-related matters by several cross-functional management bodies, including:

- **Carbon Pricing and Grants Steering Committee:** oversees carbon pricing and related matters, and reports to the ELT.
- **Decarbonisation and Energy Transition Working Group:** oversees Dyno Nobel's decarbonisation pathway, its progress towards GHG reduction targets, and reports to the ELT.
- **Global Capital Panel:** considers major capital investment proposals and refers them to the Board for approval where required.

3. Strategy

Dyno Nobel recognises that the strategic management of risks and opportunities associated with climate change and the energy transition, and their integration into business strategy, is essential to its long-term success. This section explains how Dyno Nobel's strategy is intended to maintain a competitive market position and sustainable earnings through the energy transition. It also assesses the resilience of the strategy and business model under four climate-related scenarios. A summary description of the scenarios used is tabled below. **Section 3.1** discusses the implications of each for Dyno Nobel. Identified material risks and opportunities are detailed in **Section 3.2**.

Climate scenario inputs and assumptions

	Scenario A: Fast Action	Scenario B: Forecast Policy	Scenario C: Current Trajectory	Scenario D: Disrupted State
IPCC scenario	SSP1-1.9	SSP2-2.6	SSP2-4.5	SSP5-8.5
Global GHG in 2050	2.4 $GtCO_2e$/year	10.6 $GtCO_2e$/year	43.9 $GtCO_2e$/year	84.7 $GtCO_2e$/year
Global temperature increase by 2100	1.0-1.8°C, represented by 1.5°C	1.3-2.5°C, represented by 1.8°C	2.1-3.5°C, represented by 2.7°C	4.0-5.7°C, represented by 4.0+°C
Key characteristics	Coordinated global action: strong policies and incentives limit physical impacts. Fossil fuels almost phased out by 2050. Rapid electrification supported by renewables. Strong demand for lower-carbon products.	Strong regional government policies and incentives. High renewables uptake impacts the energy sector and shifts mining sector demand. Rapid change after 2030 introduces stranded asset risks.	Policy action remains delayed and uneven. Fossil fuel transition and low-carbon technology deployment are slower, increasing exposure to both transition and physical climate impacts.	Current policy ambition is not maintained: continued fossil fuel reliance means net zero commitments are not achieved. Widespread extreme weather events result in severe social and economic impacts.
Macroeconomic and regional trends	**Global:** An orderly transition maintains a stable economy. Fossil fuel sectors contract. Population grows to 8.5bn by 2050[1]. **Australia:** Net zero by 2050. Coal production declines. By 2050, GDP is 4.4% lower than that projected for zero degrees of warming[2]. Annual natural-disaster costs reach ~A$61.0bn by 2050[3]. **US:** Net zero by 2050. Clean power supports electrification of transport and industry[18]. By 2050, GDP is 3.1% lower than that projected for zero degrees of warming[2].	**Global:** From 2030, increased policy and economic change disrupts carbon-intensive sectors. Population of 9.2bn by 2050[1]. **Australia:** Measured decarbonisation; by 2050, GDP is 11.3% lower than that projected for zero degrees of warming[2]. Annual natural-disaster costs reach ~A$63.0bn by 2050[3]. **US:** From 2030, clean power, zero-emissions vehicles and industrial decarbonisation accelerate. By 2050, GDP is 6.8% lower than that projected for zero degrees of warming[2]. Annual natural disasters cost ~US$110.0bn by 2050[4].	**Global:** Uneven development, regional inequality and climate disruption increase. Population of 9.2bn by 2050[1]. **Australia:** Net zero not achieved. By 2050, GDP is 12.5% lower than that projected for zero degrees of warming[2]. Annual natural-disaster costs reach ~A$66.0bn by 2050[3]. **US:** Current policy settings broadly continue[19]. By 2050, GDP is 7.2% lower than that projected for zero degrees of warming[2]. Annual natural disasters cost ~US$273.0bn by 2050[4].	**Global:** Severe weather, resource constraints, supply-chain disruption and geopolitical instability materially affect economic activity[1,5,9]. Population of 8.6 billion by 2050[1]. **Australia:** By 2050, GDP is 16.5% lower than that projected for zero degrees of warming[2]. Annual natural-disaster costs ~A$71.4bn by 2050[3]. **US:** By 2050, GDP is 9.3% lower than that projected for zero degrees of warming[2]. Annual natural disasters cost ~US$478bn by 2050[15,19].
Carbon markets	**To 2031:** Australian and Californian prices rise to ~A$100.0 and ~US$150.0/tCO_2e[5]. **By 2050:** Regional schemes converge to form a global price of ~US$750.0-900.0 tCO_2e[5].	**To 2031:** Australian and Californian prices rise to ~A$100.0 and ~US$150.0/tCO_2e[5]. **By 2050:** Global carbon pricing aligns at ~US$260.0-750.0 tCO_2e[5].	**To 2031:** Australian prices remain below A$75; Californian prices fluctuate within regulated limits[5]. **By 2050:** No global price: Australian and US prices reach ~A$390.0 and US$71.0/tCO_2e[5].	**To 2031:** Australian credit supply exceeds demand; Californian prices at regulated floor[5]. **By 2050:** No global price: prices remain insufficient to drive material decarbonisation[5].
Mining, energy, technology and physical	**Mining:** Thermal and metallurgical coal production declines 92.0% and 90.0%[10]; critical mineral demand rises with lithium increasing +1,514.0% by 2050[6].	**Mining:** Thermal and metallurgical coal production declines 77.0% and 65.0%[10]; strong growth in critical mineral demand by 2050[6].	**Mining:** Thermal and metallurgical coal production declines 45.0% and 30.0%[10]; critical minerals increase with lithium +571.0% by 2050[6].	**Mining:** Thermal and metallurgical coal use remains significant, doubling by 2050[5]; critical mineral demand grows only slightly[6].

	Scenario A: Fast Action	Scenario B: Forecast Policy	Scenario C: Current Trajectory	Scenario D: Disrupted State
Mining, energy, technology and physical (cont)	**Energy:** Renewables reach 99.0% of Australian and 80.0% of US electricity; natural gas supply declines 83.0% by 2050[10]. **Technology:** Rapid industrial decarbonisation[10]; global hydrogen demand reaches 214.0 Mt by 2050[7]. **Physical:** Comparatively limited, but increasing heatwaves, cyclones and heavy rainfall[9,11].	**Energy:** Renewables reach 97.0% of Australian and 78.0% of US electricity by 2050; gas is used as a transition fuel until 2040, then replaced by renewables and hydrogen[8,10]. **Technology:** Strong low-carbon deployment[10]; hydrogen demand reaches 128.0 Mt by 2050[7]. **Physical:** Increasing heatwaves, drought, fire weather, flooding and hurricanes[3,11,12,13,17].	**Energy:** Renewables reach 97.0% of Australian and 78.0% of US electricity by 2050; Hydrogen production doubles by 2050 with low carbon hydrogen making up less than 50%[8]. **Technology:** Strong low-carbon deployment[10]; hydrogen demand reaches 128.0 Mt by 2050[7]. **Physical:** Increasing heatwaves, drought, fire weather, flooding and hurricanes[3,11,12,13,17].	**Energy:** Natural gas supply increases 56.0% by 2050[10]; Lack of economic incentives means EV adoption stalls[10]. **Technology:** Limited incentives and investment constrain low-carbon innovation[10]. **Physical:** Severe heatwaves, bushfires, droughts, floods, cyclones and ecosystem damage, with material asset and supply-chain impacts[3,4,11,14,15,16].

1. Our World in Data (2024) *IPCC Scenarios Data Explorer: World Population.*
2. Swiss Re Institute (2021) *The economics of climate change: no action not an option.*
3. Australian Business Roundtable for Disaster Resilience & Safer Communities (2021) *Update to the economic costs of natural disasters in Australia*, Deloitte Access Economics.
4. Moody's Analytics (2019): *The Economic Implications of Climate Change.*
5. IIASA (2024) *Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) Scenario Explorer.*
6. International Energy Agency (2023): *Critical Minerals Market Review 2023.*
7. COAG Energy Council National Hydrogen Strategy Taskforce (2019) *Australian and Global Hydrogen Demand Growth Scenario Analysis*, Deloitte.
8. International Energy Agency (2022), *World Energy Outlook 2022.*
9. IPCC (2021) Summary for Policymakers. In: *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, pp. 3–32.
10. International Energy Agency (2023) *World Energy Outlook 2023.*
11. CSIRO (2015) *Climate change in Australia: Regional Report*, Chapter Eight: Projections (And Recent Trends): Marine And Coasts.
12. CSIRO (2015) *Climate change in Australia: Regional Report.*
13. Yale Climate Connections (2023) *How climate change is affecting every U.S. region.*
14. Australian Academy of Science (2021) *The risks to Australia of a 3°C warmer world.*
15. US EPA (2023) *Future of Climate Change.*
16. Australian Bureau of Meteorology State of the Climate 2022
17. USGCRP (2023) *Fifth National Climate Assessment.* US Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, USA
18. McKinsey (2022) *Navigating America's net-zero frontier: A guide for business leaders.*
19. US EPA (2017) *Climate Impacts on Agriculture and Food Supply.*

3.1 Climate scenarios

Global progress on reducing GHG emissions depends on a range of factors and policies, making the future rate and magnitude of global temperature rise, and the resulting impacts, difficult to predict. For this reason, and as recommended by the Financial Stability Board's Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation (IFRS), Dyno Nobel makes use of a diverse range of future climate-related scenarios. These scenarios are used to identify potential risks and opportunities that may arise from different pathways and impact on the Group's operations and business strategy.

A comprehensive risk and opportunity assessment of operations across Australia and the US was conducted in FY24 using four overarching climate scenarios. In FY26, the assessment was expanded to include additional global sites and related physical climate projections, without changing the core scenario architecture. The four bespoke scenarios are described below and align with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) pathways:

Scenario A: Fast Action, 1.5°C aligned with SSP1-1.9;

Scenario B: Forecast Policy, 1.8°C aligned with SSP2-2.6;

Scenario C: Current Trajectory, 2.7°C aligned with SSP2-4.5; and

Scenario D: Disrupted State, above 4°C aligned with SSP5-8.5.

These scenarios range from a fast transition to renewable energy, new technology adoption and global demand for low carbon products, to a potential future in which insufficient global action is taken to reduce warming and significant physical impacts occur. Therefore, a wide range of potential risks and opportunities have been considered in the development of the Group's strategic response to climate change.

The scenarios cover Dyno Nobel's principal operating jurisdictions across Australia, the Americas and Europe. They consider relevant policy, technology, market, socioeconomic and physical climate variables across the energy and power, mining, industrial and carbon market sectors.

The scenarios are hypothetical and are not forecasts. Key uncertainties include the timing and extent of policy action, technology development, market responses and physical climate impacts.

The implications for Dyno Nobel are described against each scenario below.

3.1.1 Scenario A: Fast Action, 1.5°C

Scenario A assumes rapid and coordinated action aligned with the latest international agreement on climate change available in FY24. Transition risks and opportunities are most significant under this scenario, particularly across policy and legal, technology, market and reputation factors.

Policy and reputation: Stronger regulation, carbon pricing and investor expectations increase compliance and reputational exposure. There are potential funding opportunities for new technologies through financial incentives associated with carbon pricing schemes, grants, and policies in support of decarbonisation.

Technology: Rapid development of emissions abatement, renewable energy and other lower-carbon technologies supports the decarbonisation of Dyno Nobel's operations and supply chain.

Markets: Thermal coal demand declines, while demand increases for copper and other critical minerals required for the energy transition. This changes regional demand for Dyno Nobel's products and creates opportunities in transition-aligned markets.

3.1.2 Scenario B: Forecast Policy, 1.8°C

Scenario B assumes strong but less rapid and coordinated Government policy action. Transition risks and opportunities remain the principal exposure, while physical climate impacts begin to emerge.

Policy and reputation: Failure to meet regulatory or stakeholder expectations could affect reputation, access to capital and business performance. Government incentives continue to support decarbonisation.

Operations: Changing weather patterns begin to affect some sites and logistics, although physical impacts remain less severe than under Scenarios C and D.

Markets and technology: Demand increases for copper and other critical minerals required for new low-carbon technologies. Growth in hydrogen demand and government support may create opportunities for green ammonia and lower-carbon products.

3.1.3 Scenario C: Current Trajectory, 2.7°C

Scenario C assumes delayed and fragmented policy action, slower technology deployment and more significant physical climate impacts such as heatwaves, storms, cyclones and flooding which could disrupt Dyno Nobel's operations, supply chain, or demand for its products. Limited policy support reduces the availability and commercial viability of some decarbonisation opportunities.

Operations: More frequent and severe heatwaves, storms, cyclones and flooding could disrupt assets, operations, customers and supply chains.

Policy and technology: Policy uncertainty, fragmented carbon pricing and fewer incentives may increase transition costs and slow the decarbonisation of Dyno Nobel's operations and supply chain.

Markets: Thermal and metallurgical coal demand declines more slowly and demand for critical minerals grows at a lower rate than under Scenarios A and B. Opportunities in lower-carbon products and green hydrogen are more limited.

3.1.4 Scenario D: Disrupted State, above 4°C

Scenario D assumes limited additional policy action, continued reliance on fossil fuels and warming above 4°C by the end of the century. This results in severe physical impacts in affected regions which leads to socioeconomic disruption and geopolitical conflict. Global supply chains are also disrupted by severe physical impacts damaging infrastructure and geopolitical conflict disrupting trade.

Operations and supply chain: More frequent and severe extreme weather could damage assets and infrastructure, interrupt operations and logistics, increase repair and adaptation costs, and disrupt customers and suppliers.

Markets: Physical and socioeconomic disruption could reduce customer demand, constrain investment and materially disrupt regional economies and global trade.

Reputation: Heightened scrutiny of emissions-intensive and mining-related activities could increase reputational risk and constrain growth or access to capital.

Strategic implications: Dyno Nobel's principal operations in Australia and the US may benefit from comparatively resilient institutions and infrastructure. However, severe and widespread impacts could materially constrain operations, supply chains and growth in affected regions.

3.2 Climate-related risks and opportunities

Dyno Nobel identifies climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect its prospects through a comprehensive, TCFD-aligned risk and opportunity assessment. Further information on the assessment process is provided in **Section 4**.

Dyno Nobel conducted a comprehensive climate-related risk and opportunity assessment for major manufacturing sites in FY24 and extended it to include additional sites in FY26.

Climate-related risk and opportunity assessment

The Charter of the ARMC mandates that Dyno Nobel's future climate-related scenarios be updated every three years. These were refreshed in FY24 accompanied by a risk and opportunity assessment including detailed site-level reviews covering three sites in Australia and five sites in the US. The Australian assessment included a strategically important third-party-owned port.

- For transition risks and opportunities, all four climate scenarios were considered over the short term to FY30 and the long term to FY50.
- For physical climate risks, Scenarios C and D were used to assess the potential effects of more severe physical climate conditions over the short term to FY30 and the long term from FY50 to FY70.

The assessment involved representatives from across the business, including Finance, regional Sales and Customer Relations, Strategy, Procurement, Investor Relations, Technology, Legal, Asset Management, Supply Chain, Logistics, Health, Safety, Environment and Community, and the Decarbonisation and Energy Transition Working Group.

For completeness, in FY26, the assessment was expanded to include nine emulsion manufacturing sites across Canada, France, Mexico, Europe and South America. Time horizons were refined to broadly align with the planning horizons used in Dyno Nobel's strategic planning and decision-making for the short, medium and long-term.

- Transition risks and opportunities were assessed under Scenarios A and B across short-term (1–5 years), medium-term (6–10 years) and long-term (to FY50) horizons.
- Physical climate risks were assessed under Scenarios C and D to evaluate the potential impacts of increasingly severe climate conditions over the same time horizons.

No new material transitional or physical risks were identified in the FY26 assessment.

Time horizons

The rationale for each time horizon outlined in the risk and opportunity tables is detailed below. They are substantially aligned with Dyno Nobel's potential GHG Transition Pathway and GHG reduction targets, and reflect the time horizons used in strategic and climate-related planning.

Time horizon	Financial years	Rationale
Short	2027-2031 (1 – 5 years)	Alignment with Dyno Nobel's five-year strategy setting, and broadly to the short-term emissions target
Medium	2032-2036 (6 – 10 years)	Alignment with Dyno Nobel's medium-term emissions target
Long	2037-2050 (11 – 24 years)	Alignment with Dyno Nobel's long-term Net Zero ambition and asset lifetimes

Material climate-related risk and opportunity identification

The assessment identified:

- five material transition risks;
- three material physical risks; and
- three material climate-related opportunities.

The climate-related risks and opportunities assessed as material are set out in the following tables. For improved clarity, the two physical risks identified for the Simsbury site have been combined in this report. The tables include:

- the climate scenario or scenarios under which the risks and opportunities were identified as material using the Group Risk and Opportunity Matrices;
- its classification as a transition or physical risk, or as an opportunity;
- the time horizons at which the relevant scenarios describe the risks and opportunities having a material impact; and
- Dyno Nobel's management response and residual risk assessment.

Material climate-related risk and opportunity quantification

Following the identification of potentially material climate-related risks and opportunities, Dyno Nobel assessed the current and anticipated financial effects of each risk and opportunity, considering relevant management strategies. Quantitative information has been provided where the effects could be estimated using reasonable and supportable information, with qualitative information provided where quantification was not possible or would not be decision-useful. The assessment outcomes are presented in the lower half of the following tables.

3.3 Implications of identified risks and opportunities

Dyno Nobel's material transition risks and opportunities relate primarily to market shifts arising from changing demand for coal and critical minerals, carbon pricing policies and decarbonisation project opportunities.

The timing and magnitude of these impacts remain uncertain. Key areas of uncertainty include future demand across different commodity markets, the scope and effect of carbon pricing policies, and the rate at which demand for low-carbon products develops. These risks and opportunities are considered in the development of Dyno Nobel's growth, product technology and decarbonisation strategies. These implications are considered through the Climate Transition Plan in **Section 3.4**.

Investment in adaptation and mitigation measures may be required over the medium to long term to manage identified physical climate risks. However, no physical climate risks are currently assessed as requiring significant immediate investment.

Further information on Dyno Nobel's risk management processes is provided in **Section 4**.

TRANSITION CLIMATE RISK 1: MARKET RISK

Reduced demand for thermal coal

Description

The retirement of coal-fired power generation and increasing use of natural gas, renewable and nuclear generation may reduce demand for thermal coal mining, impacting demand for Dyno Nobel's products and services and therefore revenues, particularly in Dyno Nobel Americas.

Scenarios	1.5°C, 1.8°C, 2.7°C
Time Horizon	Short, medium and long term

Financial Statement Areas Potentially Impacted

Financial Position	Income Statement	Cash Flow
Cash and cash equivalents	Revenue	Cash flows from operating activities
Trade and other receivables	Operating expenses	
Inventories		
Trade and other payables		

Risk Strategy & Mitigating Actions

The management of this risk has been built into Dyno Nobel's regional and global business strategies. Opportunities 2 and 3 describe growth in other markets and strategic action has been taken to grow supply into emerging critical minerals markets in both South America and western US, and to increase revenues from the metals and quarrying and construction sectors in Asia Pacific.

Dyno Nobel monitors the global environment, conducts detailed assessments of markets and regularly updates supply and demand forecasts to quickly respond to change. The Group seeks to maintain competitive cost positions in its chosen markets, whilst maintaining quality product and service offerings. This focus on cost and quality positions business units to compete over the medium to longer term in changing and competitive environments. In addition, long-term customer and supply contractual relationships provide structures that protect revenue and margins.

Residual Risk Assessment

Considered an ongoing business risk.

The Dyno Nobel Americas (DNA) business unit, which has the greatest exposure to thermal coal customers, is expected to remain resilient through shifting supply to the metals sector and maintaining a competitive advantage over peers across both manufacturing and supply chain.

Current and Anticipated Financial Effects (Mitigated)

Current reporting period

During FY26, thermal coal revenue across the Group increased by A$20.9m. This was predominantly driven by the DNA business unit. The increase reflects continued high utilisation of coal-fired generation amid growth in overall power demand, including from AI data centres and broader electrification. Higher volumes were also supported by significant pre-strip activity undertaken by key customers. No other material financial impacts were identified.

FY27 anticipated impact

Based on information available at the reporting date, no significant risk of material adjustment is anticipated in FY27.

Anticipated future financial impacts

The anticipated financial effects were assessed across the Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific (DNAP) and Dyno Nobel Americas (DNA) business units by applying forecast changes in thermal coal demand to the revenue and earnings attributable to relevant geographies and customers where the impact is most prominent. The analysis performed leveraged external thermal coal demand forecasts, prior year financial information and customer-level information to estimate anticipated impacts to revenue, cost of goods sold, freight, overheads and EBIT where the risk effects are most concentrated.

Short-term anticipated future financial impacts

The anticipated reduction in thermal coal earnings in the short-term are expected to reduce EBIT by less than A$50m across both DNA and DNAP. This assessment was made prior to the consideration of other offsetting revenue streams and opportunities. Consistent with Dyno Nobel's strategic planning outlook, over the term, the impact of a reduction in thermal coal volumes is expected to be largely mitigated by the ability to redirect available explosives volumes to metallurgical coal, hard-rock and other mining customers where demand remains strong. Additionally, growth opportunities will actively be pursued in the critical minerals sector which will also offset global impacts of a decline in thermal coal demand. Refer to Opportunity 2: Increased demand for critical minerals for further details relating to the climate-related opportunity.

Medium-term to long-term anticipated impacts

The anticipated medium- and long-term financial effects have not been quantified due to significant estimation uncertainty, which increases as the time horizon extends.

In the medium term, uncertainty primarily relates to the timing and extent of any reduction in thermal coal demand, particularly in the US, where Dyno Nobel's exposure is most significant. Current US government policy supports domestic coal production and coal-fired generation through regulatory measures and financial support that may extend the operating lives of coal assets and sustain demand. However, future policy settings, including the nature, duration and effectiveness of these measures, remain uncertain.

Over the longer term, the financial effects will depend on a broader range of interrelated factors, including customer demand and production plans, mine lives, energy policy, technology adoption, market structure, and Dyno Nobel's future customer and commodity mix. Given the range of potential policy, market and customer-demand outcomes, assumptions relating to customer exposure, revenue, costs and margins cannot be forecast or extrapolated to FY50 with sufficient reliability to produce a decision-useful estimate. The financial effects will be reassessed as policy settings, customer production plans, technology pathways, market conditions and relevant financial information become clearer.

Extent of Assets or Business Activities Exposed to Climate Related Risk

~ A$327m (8%)	Represents total Group thermal coal revenue, as a percentage of total Group revenue per the financial statements.

TRANSITION CLIMATE RISK 2: MARKET RISK

Reduced demand for metallurgical coal

Description

An increase in the use of recycled scrap iron and a potential move towards electric arc or hydrogen -based steel manufacturing may reduce demand for metallurgical coal mining, impacting the demand for the products and services, and therefore revenues, from Dyno Nobel Moranbah.

Scenarios	1.5°C, 1.8°C
Time Horizon	Medium and long term

Financial Statement Areas Potentially Impacted

Financial Position	Income Statement	Cash Flow
Cash and cash equivalents	Revenue	Cash flows from operating activities
Trade and other receivables	Operating expenses	
Inventories		
Trade and other payables		

Risk Strategy & Mitigating Actions

DNAP's growth strategy targets diverse customer markets including iron ore, base metals and quarrying and construction, mitigating the impact of this risk on the overall business unit

The Moranbah manufacturing plant supplies explosives for mines in Queensland's Bowen Basin. Since this region produces some of the world's highest quality metallurgical coal, with low ash content and low/medium volatile matter, it is likely that metallurgical coal from this region would continue to be in demand for longer than some other sources in the event that global demand for metallurgical coal declines as described in the lower warming scenarios. As Dyno Nobel's competitors are likely to see demand drop in line with thermal coal decline, the Moranbah facility will also retain the unique competitive advantage of being located close to these metallurgical coal mines.

Residual Risk Assessment

Considered a material risk which requires ongoing monitoring and may require management strategies to be deployed in the future.

Current and Anticipated Financial Effects (Mitigated)

Current reporting period

The identified risk of reduced demand for metallurgical coal relates to the medium and long term and did not result in an adverse financial effect in FY26. Instead, during FY26, metallurgical coal revenue increased by A$56.5m which corresponded to a A$54.8m operating margin increase. This was supported by a strong recovery in production in the second half following weather-related disruptions, firmer coal prices and resilient export demand. Near-term demand for Queensland metallurgical coal is expected to remain robust, supported by continued import demand from India and China. No other material financial impacts were identified.

FY27 anticipated impact

Based on information available at the reporting date, no significant risk of material adjustment is anticipated in FY27.

Anticipated future financial impacts

Demand for Australian metallurgical coal is expected to remain comparatively resilient compared to thermal coal in the short term, with the risk becoming more relevant in the medium to long-term as alternative steelmaking technologies are adopted.

The anticipated financial effects were assessed using regional metallurgical coal demand forecasts for Australia's principal export markets. Forecast changes in demand were applied to Dyno Nobel's metallurgical coal-related revenue, with cost of sales, overhead and EBIT margins used to estimate the potential earnings effect. The assessment also considered Dyno Nobel's ability to redirect explosives volumes to other metallurgical coal, hard-rock and mining customers where market demand remains available.

Short-term anticipated future financial impacts

The anticipated reduction in metallurgical coal earnings in the short-term is not expected to be material. While the analysis performed indicates some softening in metallurgical coal demand, Australian production is expected to remain comparatively resilient and available explosives volumes can be redirected to other customers and mining segments.

Medium-term to long-term anticipated impacts

The anticipated reduction in metallurgical coal earnings in the medium-term is expected to reduce EBIT by less than A$50m prior to considering opportunities available for redirecting explosives volumes. While global metallurgical coal demand is expected to decline at a more pronounced rate as steelmaking efficiency improves and lower-emissions technologies develop, it is anticipated that Dyno Nobel will be able to redirect explosives volumes to other customers and mining sectors which will further reduce the net impact on performance. Financial impacts are heavily dependent on timing and location of the decline in demand and the ability to redeploy volumes, retain customers and adjust the operating cost base.

The anticipated financial effects have not been quantified in the long-term due to significant estimation uncertainty, which increases as the time horizon extends out. The effect of a reduction in metallurgical coal earnings during this time horizon will depend on a broad range of interrelated factors, including the geographic composition of metallurgical coal demand, the competitiveness of Australian production, adoption of alternative steelmaking technologies, mine development and closure decisions, and Dyno Nobel's future customer and commodity mix. Assumptions relating to customer exposure, revenue, costs and margins cannot be reliably extrapolated to FY50. Given the number and interaction of these variables, it is difficult to anticipate long-term impacts that would produce decision-useful financial information. Accordingly, the long-term effects have not been quantified and will be reassessed as customer production plans, technology pathways, market conditions and sufficiently reliable financial information become available.

Extent of Assets or Business Activities Exposed to Climate Related Risk

~ A$537m (14%)	Represents the portion of metallurgical coal revenue from DNAP customers which is exposed to this risk, as a percentage of total Group revenue per the financial statements.

TRANSITION CLIMATE RISK 3: POLICY & LEGAL RISK

Regulatory GHG limits or carbon pricing create a competition risk for Moranbah Operations

Description

Regulations such as the Safeguard Mechanism, which impose costs or restrictions on Dyno Nobel's GHG intensive manufacturing operations, may increase operating costs. These facilities may become less competitive than those in countries with less strict regulations.

Scenarios	1.5°C, 1.8°C
Time Horizon	Short, medium and long term

Financial Statement Areas Potentially Impacted

Financial Position	Income Statement	Cash Flow
Cash and cash equivalents	Revenue	Cash flows from operating activities
Trade and other receivables	Operating expenses	
Inventories		
Trade and other payables		

Risk Strategy & Mitigating Actions

Dyno Nobel's Potential Transition Pathway has been developed and includes a range of projects which are progressively reducing Dyno Nobel's exposure to carbon pricing. For example, the installation of Tertiary Nitrous Oxide (N_2O) Abatement at Moranbah during FY24 reduced the facility's GHG emissions below its Safeguard Emissions Intensity Baseline in that year by approximately 200,000 tCO_2e.

Dyno Nobel customer agreements may provide the ability to pass through carbon pricing costs to customers.

Residual Risk Assessment

Considered a material risk requiring ongoing management.

Current and Anticipated Financial Effects (Mitigated)

Current reporting period

During the current reporting period, no material financial impact arose from this risk. Sufficient Safeguard Mechanism Credits (SMCs) were held by the Group to meet its compliance requirements, mitigating the potential cost of acquiring additional compliance instruments or incurring other carbon-related obligations.

FY27 anticipated impact

Based on information available at the reporting date, no significant risk of material adjustment is anticipated in FY27.

Anticipated future financial impacts

The Group has reviewed the impact of regulatory GHG limits and carbon pricing on operating costs that may be incurred by the operations at Moranbah, as these operations are currently subject to the Safeguard Mechanism. Whilst Dyno Nobel has customer agreements in place that may provide for the pass through of additional costs incurred, an increase in pricing may create a competition risk. However, it is assumed that a similar pass-through approach would be adopted across the domestic industry, limiting competitive disadvantage and supporting customer acceptance of the additional costs.

Short-term anticipated future financial impacts

As production increases and the Safeguard Mechanism baseline declines, Moranbah is anticipated to shift from generating SMCs to leveraging its accumulated credit balance to meet compliance obligations. Accumulated credits are anticipated to be sufficient to meet forecast obligations over the short term, avoiding the need to purchase additional carbon credits externally. In the situation where carbon-related costs were required to be incurred, it is anticipated that these costs would be substantially recovered through customer pricing and therefore not financially material to current operations.

Medium-term to long-term anticipated impacts

Under the current Safeguard Mechanism legislation, reductions in baseline emissions have been formally set up to 2030 with decline rates for 2030-31 to 2034-35 to be set by 1 July 2027. Whilst an indicative annual decline rate has been set in the Safeguard Rules at 3.285% from 2030–31 to 2049–50, the actual rate will be confirmed through the five-year baseline setting process. It is also currently unknown as to whether additional Government policies may be introduced in these longer term horizons and the associated impacts they may cause.

Over the medium and long-term horizons, Moranbah is anticipated to recognise a carbon liability position once all SMCs are exhausted. The magnitude of this position is highly dependent on the timing and extent of further decarbonisation activities that may occur at Moranbah which could also be subject to grants and/or funding to support these activities. Where carbon-related costs are incurred, Dyno Nobel anticipates that they would be substantially recovered through customer pricing. A similar approach is expected across the domestic industry, limiting the risk of competitive disadvantage.

While the anticipated financial impacts associated with this risk have been estimated over these time horizons, the resulting estimates are subject to a significant level of measurement uncertainty. Therefore, reporting this estimate would not be decision-useful.

Extent of Assets or Business Activities Exposed to Climate Related Risk

~ $330m (11%)	Represents the portion of total Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) produced from operations at Moranbah which is potentially exposed to this risk, as a percentage of the Group's total COGS and cost to serve per the Operating and Financial Review.

Note: During FY26, Phosphate Hill was also subject to the Safeguard Mechanism. Since the Phosphate Hill facility has been divested, there will be no future impact under the Safeguard Mechanism.

TRANSITION CLIMATE RISK 4: POLICY & LEGAL RISK

Carbon pricing impacting supply chain costs

Description

Regional carbon pricing may impact the cost of purchased emissions intensive goods and services and increase Dyno Nobel's costs. This may make Dyno Nobel less competitive than companies sourcing from jurisdictions with less strict regulations.

Scenarios	1.5°C, 1.8°C
Time Horizon	Short, medium and long term

Financial Statement Areas Potentially Impacted

Financial Position	Income Statement	Cash Flow
Inventories	Operating expenses	Cash flows from operating activities
Cash and cash equivalents		
Trade and other payables		

Risk Strategy & Mitigating Actions

Dyno Nobel is engaging with suppliers of high GHG intensity products, such as AN, on their decarbonisation plans to reduce exposure to this risk.

Dyno Nobel has a large, diverse supplier group, which may allow for the purchase of some products from jurisdictions where carbon pricing is lower, to avoid competition risks until such time as an equal, global carbon price removes this risk as described in the two lower warming scenarios.

Residual Risk Assessment

Considered a material risk requiring ongoing management.

Current and Anticipated Financial Effects (Mitigated)

Current reporting period

During the current reporting period, no material financial impact arose from this risk.

FY27 anticipated impact

Based on information available at the reporting date, no significant risk of material adjustment is anticipated in FY27.

Anticipated future financial impacts

The quantification focuses on AN purchased by DNAP as this represents Dyno Nobel's most immediate, concentrated and measurable supply-chain exposure to carbon pricing. Australia's Safeguard Mechanism creates an explicit carbon constraint for covered emissions-intensive facilities, while equivalent industrial carbon-pricing exposure is not currently present for Dyno Nobel's principal US supply arrangements. The substantial majority of DNAP's purchased AN is manufactured domestically. AN procurement is also the largest contributor to Dyno Nobel's upstream Scope 3 emissions because of the emissions intensity of nitric acid and AN production. Publicly available facility-level emissions and baseline data therefore provide the most relevant and reliable basis for estimating potential carbon compliance costs and any resulting cost pass-through to DNAP from purchased AN. While the broader risk applies across Dyno Nobel's global supply chain, other exposures have not been quantified where carbon-pricing mechanisms, supplier concentration or sufficiently reliable facility-level data are not currently present.

Short-term anticipated future financial impacts

The anticipated financial effects were assessed by modelling the potential pass-through to Dyno Nobel of carbon compliance costs associated with AN purchased by DNAP. The analysis compares forecast facility emissions with the declining Safeguard Mechanism baseline and allocates any resulting cost to Dyno Nobel based on its estimated share of the supplier's AN production. In the short-term, no material financial effect is anticipated. Per the assumed commissioning timeline and following the anticipated full effectiveness of a supplier's tertiary emissions-abatement project based on historical performance, modelled facility emissions remain below the declining Safeguard Mechanism baseline. Consequently, per the analysis performed, no excess emissions cost is anticipated to be passed through to Dyno Nobel.

Medium-term to long-term anticipated impacts

The anticipated financial effects have not been quantified in the medium and long-term due to significant estimation uncertainty. Under the current Safeguard Mechanism, baseline decline rates are formally established only to 2030, with rates for 2030–31 to 2034–35 to be determined through the five-year baseline-setting process by 1 July 2027. Although the Safeguard Rules indicate an annual decline rate of 3.285% from 2030–31 to 2049–50, the actual rates remain subject to future confirmation. The financial effects will also depend on future government policy, carbon prices, abatement performance, contractual cost pass-through arrangements, technology developments and AN market conditions. Given these uncertainties, any estimate would have a range too broad to provide decision-useful information. The medium and long-term effects will therefore be reassessed as policy settings and other relevant conditions become clearer.

Extent of Assets or Business Activities Exposed to Climate Related Risk

~ A$207m (7%)	Represents the portion of total procurement spend for AN purchased by DNAP, which is potentially exposed to this risk, as a percentage of total global COGS and cost to serve per the Operating and Financial Review.

TRANSITION CLIMATE RISK 5: MARKET RISK

Rapid decarbonisation leaves privileged assets stranded

Description

A late and sudden transition to a low carbon economy may result in some high carbon-emitting operations becoming stranded assets. This may also impact long-term contracts or offtake agreements.

Scenarios	1.8°C, 2.7°C
Time Horizon	Medium and long term

Financial Statement Areas Potentially Impacted

Financial Position	Income Statement	Cash Flow
Cash and cash equivalents	Revenue	Cash flows from operating activities
Trade and other receivables	Financial and other income	Cash flows from investing activities
Inventories	Operating expenses	
Property, plant and equipment		
Trade and other payables		
Provisions		

Risk Strategy & Mitigating Actions

Dyno Nobel's Potential Transition Pathway is progressively reducing its exposure to the stranded asset risk in the event of a late and sudden transition to a low-carbon economy. N_2O abatement has been installed at both assets considered to be at risk should a late and sudden transition occur: those at Cheyenne, Wyoming (thermal coal mining supplier) and Moranbah, Queensland (metallurgical coal mining supplier).

Dyno Nobel uses an internal carbon price to test capital investments in assets against a range of scenarios.

Strategic action has been taken to grow supply into emerging critical minerals markets in South America, in western US, where Cheyenne is located, and into metals and quarry and construction sectors in Asia Pacific, where Moranbah is located.

Residual Risk Assessment

Due to Dyno Nobel's management strategies as described above, the risk of an asset becoming stranded is considered to be greatly reduced.

Current and Anticipated Financial Effects (Mitigated)

Current reporting period

During the current reporting period, no material financial impact arose from this risk.

FY27 anticipated impact

Based on information available at the reporting date, no significant risk of material adjustment is anticipated in FY27.

Anticipated future financial impacts

This risk considers whether accelerated decarbonisation, including changes in climate policy, technology, energy inputs and customer demand, could reduce the utilisation, useful lives or recoverable amounts of the Cheyenne and Moranbah AN manufacturing facilities. The anticipated financial effects were assessed with reference to current regulatory settings, business plans, expected demand, asset viability and the potential for incremental compliance, energy and capital costs.

Short-term anticipated future financial impacts

No material financial effect is anticipated in the short-term. The risk associated with rapid decarbonisation leaving privileged assets stranded was identified as potentially affecting Dyno Nobel's business prospects only over the medium and long term. Accordingly, the risk event is not reasonably expected to occur within the short-term horizon.

Medium-term to long-term anticipated impacts

No material financial effect is anticipated in the medium-term beyond that already reflected in existing plans for the facilities' useful lives. However, a formal quantification has not been performed because the timing and financial effects depend on several interrelated assumptions that cannot be forecast with sufficient reliability, including future climate policy, emissions requirements, energy and feedstock costs, technology developments, customer demand, commodity mix and capital requirements. Accordingly, qualitative information has been provided to explain factors supporting the assessment.

Cheyenne is expected to remain viable over the medium term. Wyoming's regulatory framework generally limits state GHG requirements from exceeding applicable federal standards, while current US federal policy supports domestic fossil-fuel production and favours a less restrictive approach to GHG regulation. Future climate-related requirements are therefore expected to result primarily in incremental compliance, energy or capital costs rather than restrictions on production. Cheyenne's established infrastructure, strategic location and the ongoing demand for AN in mining and industrial applications further supports its expected viability.

Moranbah is also expected to remain viable due to continued demand for AN across an increasingly diversified mining customer base, including gold, copper and other critical minerals expected to benefit from the energy transition. The facility's thermal coal exposure is anticipated to reduce significantly over this time-horizon, and approximately 80% of its remaining coal-related demand relates to metallurgical coal, for which transition risks are expected to emerge more gradually. Australia's current policy settings support an orderly transition and do not contemplate a phase-out of coal mining on a timeframe expected to strand the facility. Moranbah's emissions are also currently below its Safeguard Mechanism baseline, supported by the introduction of N_2O abatement technology.

Accordingly, no material impairment, closure or other adverse financial effect is anticipated for either facility over the medium term.

TRANSITION CLIMATE RISK 5: MARKET RISK **Rapid decarbonisation leaves privileged assets stranded**	
	The anticipated long-term financial effects have not been quantified due to significant estimation uncertainty. Outcomes will depend on future climate policy, carbon-pricing and emissions requirements, energy and feedstock costs, technology adoption, developments in low-emissions steelmaking, commodity and customer demand, future abatement options, capital requirements and the ongoing competitiveness of both facilities. Given the interaction of these factors, it is difficult to define reasonable long-term scenarios that would provide a reliable and decision-useful estimate. Management will continue to monitor these matters and update the assessment as circumstances change.
Extent of Assets or Business Activities Exposed to Climate Related Risk	
~ US$136m (3%) – Cheyenne ~ A$995m (17%) – Moranbah	Represents the carrying values of Cheyenne and Moranbah respectively which are exposed to this risk, as a percentage of total Group assets per the financial statements.

PHYSICAL CLIMATE RISK 1: ACUTE

Simsbury operations interrupted or damaged by increased severe rainfall, flooding or snowfall

Description

Simsbury operations may be impacted by more intense or frequent rainfall, flooding and snowfall under the higher warming scenarios. Severe precipitation could interrupt production or damage critical infrastructure, including the site's electrical infrastructure, boiler facilities and the B200 ShockTube roof. This could increase the risk of roof collapse, localised flooding, safety incidents and temporary operational disruption.

Scenarios	2.7°C, 4+°C
Time Horizon	Short, medium and long term

Financial Statement Areas Potentially Impacted

Financial Position	Income Statement	Cash Flow
Cash and cash equivalents	Revenue	Cash flows from operating activities
Trade and other receivables	Financial and other income	Cash flows from investing activities
Inventories	Cost of goods sold	
Property, plant and equipment	Operating expenses	
Trade and other payables		

Risk Strategy & Mitigating Actions

Dyno Nobel's Simsbury operations have been managing the impacts of localised flooding, heavy rainfall and snowfall for a number of years. Existing controls include:

- monitoring approaching weather events to forecast potential flood levels, snowfall and roof-loading conditions and support timely response planning;
- maintaining and implementing the Simsbury Flood Action Plan and Snow Load Roof Deflection Procedure;
- deploying physical flood-protection measures, including sandbags and sump pumps, around critical infrastructure;
- maintaining trained personnel to implement the roof procedure when snow load reaches 80% of the allowable limit or snow depth reaches 12 inches;
- conducting regular roof inspections and completing maintenance to address identified structural integrity issues;
- storing inventory and safety stock in areas not expected to be affected by flooding to support continuity of supply;
- maintaining a spare transformer for use if the operating transformer is damaged by flooding;
- maintaining a temporary boiler that can be retrofitted if the boiler house is damaged; and
- maintaining flood insurance coverage for the site.

Residual Risk Assessment

Detailed risk analysis was performed during FY26. With existing controls in place, structural failure of the B200 roof was assessed as highly unlikely. However, the potential for a flood-related interruption or damage to critical infrastructure means that the broader severe precipitation risk remains a material risk requiring ongoing management.

Current and Anticipated Financial Effects (Mitigated)

Current reporting period

During the current reporting period, no material financial impact arose from this risk.

FY27 anticipated impact

Based on information available at the reporting date, no significant risk of material adjustment is anticipated in FY27.

Anticipated future financial impacts

The anticipated financial effects were assessed by considering the likelihood, severity and potential duration of production interruption or asset damage resulting from flooding, heavy rainfall or snowfall at Simsbury. The assessment considered existing preventative and mitigating controls, including severe-weather monitoring, site flood protections, drainage and pumping systems, safety stock, critical spare equipment, temporary replacement infrastructure, roof-loading procedures, roof inspections and maintenance, and flood insurance.

Based on the controls currently in place, a severe precipitation event is not expected to result in a material financial impact in the short to medium term. However, residual uncertainty remains regarding the future frequency and severity of extreme precipitation events and the potential for damage to critical infrastructure or interruption to production.

Short-term anticipated future financial impacts

No material financial effect is anticipated in the short term. A significant flood-related interruption or structural roof failure is not expected based on the current risk assessments and the preventative and mitigating controls in place. Dyno Nobel expects to reinforce the boiler room walls at an estimated one-off cost of approximately A$0.7 million to further reduce the risk of damage to critical infrastructure.

Medium-term to long-term anticipated impacts

No material financial effect is anticipated in the medium term, provided that existing monitoring, inspection, snow-removal, maintenance and flood-management controls continue to operate effectively.

The anticipated financial effects in the long term have not been quantified because the extent and timing of future financial impacts remain subject to significant estimation uncertainty. Relevant factors include future rainfall and snowfall patterns, the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, site and roof conditions, the effectiveness of existing and planned controls, and future adaptation requirements. Consequently, a reliable estimate cannot currently be made. The risk and associated financial effects will be reassessed as climate projections, site conditions and adaptation requirements become clearer.

Extent of Assets or Business Activities Exposed to Climate Related Risk

~ A$64m (2%)	Represents the portion of COGS attributable to the Simsbury operations exposed to this risk, as a percentage of total Group COGS and cost to serve per the Operating and Financial Review.

PHYSICAL CLIMATE RISK 2: CHRONIC

Increased extreme heat conditions across Northern Australia sites

Description

Higher maximum temperatures can result in lower personnel productivity, heat exhaustion and, if incorrectly identified and managed, serious injury or death. Fatigue management issues may also result in poor task turnaround during daytime workable hours outdoors, which may result in operational delays. Fatigue and mental stress can also indirectly lead to other serious accidents, injury, and fatality.

Scenarios	2.7°C, 4+°C
Time Horizon	Medium and long term

Financial Statement Areas Potentially Impacted

Financial Position	Income Statement	Cash Flow
Property, plant & equipment	Operating expenses	Cash flows from operating activities
Cash and cash equivalents		Cash flows from investing activities

Risk Strategy & Mitigating Actions

Dyno Nobel currently manages worker health and safety in a range of extreme environments.

A new fatigue management procedure was implemented across the Americas in FY22; and in FY23, regional fatigue management procedures were implemented across the Group. This assists in monitoring and managing the impacts of slow (chronic) changes in temperature on employee health and safety.

Residual Risk Assessment

As this risk has the potential to result in a fatality, it is rated as a material risk on the Dyno Nobel risk matrix and requires ongoing monitoring and management. Dyno Nobel is committed to the ongoing management of worker health and safety through its Zero Harm strategic driver. The Group continues to monitor the effectiveness of processes in place to manage heat stress and fatigue.

Current and Anticipated Financial Effects (Mitigated)

Current reporting period

During the current reporting period, air conditioning systems at a number of Dyno Nobel-owned residential properties were upgraded, with several properties still outstanding. However, the impact of these costs and other preventative controls were not financially material in the current reporting period.

FY27 anticipated impact

Based on information available at the reporting date, no significant risk of material adjustment is anticipated in FY27.

Anticipated future financial impacts

Dyno Nobel assessed the anticipated future financial effects of increased extreme heat conditions by estimating the expenditure required to maintain cooling infrastructure and workforce welfare measures at Moranbah. The assessment includes planned cooling upgrades, recurring inspections, and the periodic replacement of operational and residential air-conditioning systems and related equipment, with expenditure classified as operating or capital in nature based on its applicable accounting treatment.

Short-term anticipated future financial impacts

No material financial effect is anticipated in the short-term. Increasing temperatures are expected to increase reliance on cooling infrastructure and workforce protection measures. Planned cooling upgrades and additional equipment are expected to result in recurring operating expenditure and limited capital investment to support safe working conditions.

Medium-term to long-term anticipated impacts

In the medium term, ongoing inspection, maintenance and operation of cooling infrastructure are expected to result in recurring operating expenditure. Periodic capital investment will also be required as cooling systems and workforce welfare equipment reach the end of their useful lives. The anticipated medium-term financial effects are therefore not expected to be material.

In the long term, continued increases in heat exposure may require further workforce protection measures and replacement of operational and residential air-conditioning systems. However, the nature, timing and cost of these requirements cannot currently be estimated with sufficient reliability. The long-term financial effects have therefore not been quantified due to significant estimation uncertainty. In particular, the assessment cannot reliably determine whether the cooling measures currently identified will remain sufficient, when equipment will require replacement, or how cooling technology, asset condition and future costs may change through to FY50.

The assessment is limited to the direct costs of managing workforce heat exposure at Moranbah. It does not quantify potential productivity losses, reductions in safe working hours, absenteeism, operational delays or impacts at other Dyno Nobel operations.

Extent of Assets or Business Activities Exposed to Climate Related Risk

~ A$1,024m (47%)	Represents the portion of the carrying value of property, plant & equipment located across Northern Australia sites which is potentially exposed to this risk, as a percentage of the Group's total property, plant & equipment per the financial statements.

TRANSITIONAL CLIMATE OPPORTUNITY 1: POLICY OPPORTUNITY

Access to funding and grants to implement decarbonisation measures

Description

The rapid transition to a low carbon economy described in the lower warming scenarios includes funding and grants, providing an opportunity for Dyno Nobel to access financial support to decarbonise its manufacturing facilities. This would provide Dyno Nobel with a commercial advantage if it can provide products with a lower carbon footprint than competitors, or provide them earlier than competitors, since lower carbon footprint products are also described as being in high demand in these scenarios.

Scenarios	1.5°C, 1.8°C
Time Horizon	Short, medium and long term

Financial Statement Areas Potentially Impacted

Financial Position	Income Statement	Cash Flow
Cash and cash equivalents	Financial and other income	Net cash flows from operating activities
Trade and other receivables	Operating expenses	Net cash flows from investing activities
Property, plant and equipment	Income tax expense / (benefit)	Net cash flows from financing activities
Intangible assets		
Deferred tax assets / liabilities		
Interest bearing liabilities		

Opportunity Strategy & Actions

Dyno Nobel has allocated resources, and assigned responsibility to specific roles, which make up the Carbon Pricing and Grants Steering Committee, to track and manage applications for funding and grants associated with the energy transition.

In recent years, these activities have resulted in:

- Securing an A$0.9m ARENA grant to investigate renewable hydrogen and green ammonia;
- Securing an A$9m through the Powering the Regions Fund for decarbonisation projects;
- Participating in the Australian Industry Greenhouse Network and Carbon Market Institute to monitor Australian climate policy developments; and
- Leveraging relationships with legal advisers, grant consultants and accounting firms across key operating regions to obtain early insights into funding opportunities, regulatory developments and compliance requirements that support global decarbonisation initiatives.

Opportunity Assessment

Considered an ongoing opportunity. Dyno Nobel continues to monitor opportunities and partnerships which may financially assist the Group and its customers to decarbonise.

Current and Anticipated Financial Effects

Current reporting period

No grant or funding applications relating to this opportunity were made during the current reporting period. However, during FY26, grant payments were received relating to an emissions reduction project at the Moranbah facility, with an initial payment received in FY25 following execution of the agreement. The total amount expected to be received in relation to this project is less than A$10m across FY25-FY27.

FY27 anticipated impact

Based on information available at the reporting date, no grant or funding applications relating to this opportunity are anticipated in FY27. However, during FY27, the final payment relating to an emissions reduction project at the Moranbah facility is expected to be received.

Anticipated future financial impacts

The Group has reviewed relevant programs in Australia, the US and the European Union that are currently known and assessed these for alignment with the Group's decarbonisation pathways, including renewable hydrogen and low-carbon ammonia, carbon capture and storage, and emissions reduction projects at manufacturing facilities.

Access to government support may reduce the net capital cost of transition projects, generate production-based income or tax benefits, improve expected project returns and influence investment decisions. For example, Dyno Nobel's FY20 Moranbah renewable hydrogen feasibility study concluded that the project was technically viable but not commercially viable without government support, demonstrating the potential importance of funding availability to the economics of certain decarbonisation opportunities.

At the reporting date, Dyno Nobel has not identified any specific projects for which support under the identified funding programs is expected to be sought, and no applications have been submitted. As a result, no financial benefits have been recognised in relation to these potential opportunities. Due to the absence of identified projects and the significant estimation uncertainty associated with future project scope, technology selection, location, timing, eligibility requirements, funding structures, application outcomes and compliance obligations, Dyno Nobel is unable to quantify the anticipated financial effects of this opportunity with reasonable confidence at the reporting date. Any future financial benefits will depend on Dyno Nobel identifying and developing eligible projects, obtaining internal investment approvals, successfully securing funding and satisfying applicable program requirements and conditions.

The timing, magnitude and accounting treatment of any future benefits will depend on several factors, including project scope, technology selection, location, emissions reduction outcomes, funding availability and program-specific eligibility criteria. Financial support may be received in a variety of forms, including upfront or milestone-based grants, production-based incentives and refundable or non-refundable tax benefits. Potential impacts may include reductions in capital expenditure, increases in other income, tax benefits, improved project economics and enhanced returns on investment.

Dyno Nobel expects that projects will proceed only where they satisfy applicable investment and approval criteria, including economic return thresholds, or where there is a strategic rationale to maintain long-term asset value, operating capability or market competitiveness. Program availability, funding design and government policy settings may change over time and could affect the extent to which these opportunities are realised. Consequently, the ultimate financial effects of this transition opportunity remain uncertain and dependent on future project development, application outcomes and ongoing compliance with funding conditions.

While no specific opportunities have been progressed to application stage, Dyno Nobel has a demonstrated history of successfully obtaining government funding and grants to support strategic and operational initiatives. The Group will continue to search for and aim to seize these opportunities where appropriate, and will accordingly continue to review the anticipated future financial effects where more certainty is known in future years.

Extent of Assets or Business Activities Exposed to Climate Related Opportunity

~ A$1,513m (70%)	Represents the portion of total machinery, plant & equipment which is potentially subject to this opportunity, as a percentage of the Group's total property, plant & equipment per the financial statements.

TRANSITION CLIMATE OPPORTUNITY 2: MARKETS OPPORTUNITY

Increased demand for critical minerals

Description

The 1.5°C, 1.8°C and 2.7°C scenarios describe a significant increase in demand for mining of copper and other critical minerals required for new low-carbon technologies. This provides an opportunity for Dyno Nobel to expand into new markets and offset reduced demand for thermal coal, and later metallurgical coal.

Scenarios	1.5°C, 1.8°C, 2.7°C
Time Horizon	Short, medium and long term

Financial Statement Areas Potentially Impacted

Financial Position	Income Statement	Cash Flow
Cash and cash equivalents	Revenue	Net cash flows from operating activities
Trade and other receivables	Operating expenses	Net cash flows from investing activities
Inventories		
Property, plant and equipment		
Trade and other payables		

Opportunity Strategy & Actions

Dyno Nobel's global business growth strategy is aligned with this opportunity. With the purchase of Titanobel in FY22, Dyno Nobel entered the French quarry and construction market and gained access to New Caledonian and West African markets with future facing mineral opportunities. Strategic action continues to be taken to expand into emerging copper and other critical minerals markets in both South America and western US. Dyno Nobel conducts a quarterly review of critical minerals project pipelines, customer investment decisions and regional supply chain markets. Business unit reviews track critical minerals demand, tender activity, project timing, capacity utilisation and customer concentration by region.

Account plans for strategic customers include exposure to minerals growth, technology needs, contract milestones and expansion triggers.

Opportunity Assessment

Considered an ongoing opportunity. Together with the existing Nitromak business in Türkiye, strategic actions taken to date provide a compelling foundation to expand across Europe, the Middle East and Africa by capturing expected growth in critical minerals mining and pursuing further growth in established markets. This expansion supports Dyno Nobel's strategy to diversify its customer, commodity and geographic exposure and progressively reduce the financial impact of declining demand for thermal coal and, over the longer term, metallurgical coal.

Current and Anticipated Financial Effects

Current reporting period

During FY26, revenue from the metals market (excluding iron ore and gold) increased by A$163.9m across the Group. No other material financial impacts were identified.

FY27 anticipated impact

Based on information available at the reporting date, metals volumes are anticipated to continue to increase in FY27.

Anticipated future financial impacts

The transition to a lower-carbon economy is expected to increase demand for critical minerals, creating an opportunity for Dyno Nobel to supply additional explosives and related services to mining operations and offset the impact of a reduction in demand from thermal coal markets.

The quantitative analysis performed uses copper as a proxy for critical-minerals activity, as it represents approximately 80% of the anticipated material movement. Forecast mining activity was converted into explosives demand using assumed blasting rates and powder factors for open-cut and underground mines. The base case assumed Dyno Nobel captures a share of incremental demand consistent with its current market position. Low and high scenarios were applied to assess the potential range of demand and market share outcomes. Revenue, margins, capital expenditure and working capital requirements were based on comparable customer and tender information.

Short-term anticipated future financial impacts

The opportunity in the short-term is estimated to generate cumulative additional revenue of approximately A$300m – A$500m and an operating margin benefit of approximately A$60m – A$90m. Cumulative operating cash inflows are assumed to be partly offset by capital expenditure, resulting in a net cash flow benefit of approximately A$10m – A$20m. Realisation of these benefits is highly dependent on forecast mining projects proceeding and Dyno Nobel securing and servicing its assumed share of incremental demand.

Medium-term to long-term anticipated impacts

The anticipated medium- and long-term financial effects have not been quantified due to significant estimation uncertainty, which increases as the time horizon extends.

In the medium term, uncertainty primarily relates to the timing and scale of future critical-minerals demand, the progression and approval of forecast mining projects, and Dyno Nobel's ability to secure and service a share of incremental demand. Outcomes will also depend on policy and technology developments, future mining methods, customer contracting, competitive conditions and pricing. Given the range of potential market, project and customer-demand outcomes, assumptions relating to Dyno Nobel's achievable market share, revenue, costs, margins and associated capital expenditure cannot be estimated with sufficient reliability to produce a decision-useful range.

Over the longer term, the financial effects will depend on a broader range of interrelated factors, including global critical-minerals demand, policy and technology pathways, mine development and approvals, market structure, competitive conditions, pricing, and Dyno Nobel's future customer and commodity mix. Given the broad range of potential outcomes, these assumptions cannot be forecast or extrapolated to FY50 with sufficient reliability to produce a decision-useful estimate.

The anticipated financial effects will be reassessed as market conditions, project pipelines, customer demand, commercial opportunities and relevant financial information become clearer.

Extent of Assets or Business Activities Exposed to Climate Related Opportunity

~ A$784m (20%)	Represents the portion of total global revenue from the metals market (excluding iron ore and gold) subject to this opportunity, as a percentage of the Group's total revenue per the financial statements.

TRANSITION CLIMATE OPPORTUNITY 3: MARKETS OPPORTUNITY

Increased demand for quarrying and construction material

Description

Higher warming scenarios describe impacts on cities, towns, and infrastructure from extreme weather events coupled with rising sea levels. An immense quantity of aggregate and other quarried materials will be required to rebuild damaged or new, more resilient infrastructure, increasing demand for explosives from the quarrying and construction sector.

Scenarios	1.5°C, 1.8°C, 2.7°C, 4+°C
Time Horizon	Medium and long term

Financial Statement Areas Potentially Impacted

Financial Position

Trade and other receivables

Inventories

Property, plant and equipment

Trade and other payables

Cash and cash equivalents

Income Statement

Revenue

Operating expenses

Cash Flow

Net cash flows from operating activities

Opportunity Strategy & Actions

DNA is the second-largest industrial explosives distributor in North America by volume, providing AN, initiating systems and services to the quarrying and construction sector in the southern US, northeast Midwest US and Canada. In FY26, approximately 20% of DNA revenues were from the quarrying and construction sector, and this is growing. DNA has a leading position in this end market, which benefits from a favourable mix of Dyno Nobel's high grade explosives, proprietary initiating systems and services.

DNAP is targeting growth into the quarrying and construction sector in Asia Pacific. A quarterly market scan of quarrying and construction and climate resilience projects is conducted across Australia, Indonesia and other key Asia Pacific markets. Account plans for major quarrying and construction customers include volume outlook, tender timing and supply risk triggers. Framework agreements and preferred supplier positions with key quarrying and construction and infrastructure customers in growth corridors are in development.

Opportunity Assessment

Considered an ongoing opportunity.

Dyno Nobel monitors the global environment, conducts detailed assessments of relevant markets and regularly updates the supply and demand forecasts so that the Group can quickly respond to change. DNA also operates a Quarry Academy training centre for stone quarry operators.

Current and Anticipated Financial Effects

Current reporting period

During FY26, while revenues generated from the DNAP quarrying and construction sector increased, the financial impact of the additional volumes were not material to the Group.

FY27 anticipated impact

Based on information available at the reporting date, explosives volumes to quarrying and construction customers are anticipated to continue to increase in FY27.

Anticipated future financial impacts

The Group assessed the anticipated financial effects of increased demand for quarrying and construction materials by estimating incremental explosives volumes, revenue, cost of sales, overheads and EBIT across Australia, Indonesia and other identified Asia Pacific markets where growth in the quarrying and construction sector is anticipated. The assessment uses regional market sizes and growth rates from the Group's strategy analysis, anticipated market share, expected product-consumption ratios and financial assumptions from the Group's five-year strategy model.

Short-term anticipated future financial impacts

In the short term, anticipated commercial growth and increased market penetration in Asia Pacific are expected to generate additional sales of bulk emulsion and initiation systems, resulting in higher revenue, cost of sales and overheads. The opportunity is anticipated to have a positive effect on EBIT, subject to the Group securing additional customers and converting identified opportunities into contracted sales. Whilst some growth is expected, it is not anticipated to have a material impact on the financial performance of the Group.

The short-term assessment assumes that additional bulk volumes are supplied as higher-value emulsion products, initiation-system demand develops in line with forecast bulk explosives volumes, and pricing follows the profile incorporated in the Group's five-year strategy model. It also assumes that the anticipated growth can be supported by the Group's existing operating and delivery capacity. Any additional property, plant and equipment or working capital required to capture the opportunity has not been included and will be incorporated when identified.

Medium-term to long-term anticipated impacts

In the medium term, increasing investment in climate adaptation, and infrastructure resilience, repair and rebuilding, may support additional demand for quarrying and construction materials. However, the magnitude and timing of financial effects will depend on variables including government policy settings, the timing and scale of infrastructure investment, technology adoption, market structure, competitive conditions and pricing. These variables cannot currently be forecast with sufficient reliability to support a meaningful estimate. Any financial estimate produced would be subject to a margin of error sufficiently wide that it would not provide useful information for decision-making. The medium-term financial effects have therefore not been quantified.

In the long term, continued expenditure in response to physical climate impacts may support sustained demand for quarrying and construction materials. However, uncertainty remains regarding future policy settings, market development, technology adoption, pricing and the Group's achievable market share increases over this horizon. The long-term financial effects have therefore not been quantified because they cannot currently be estimated with reasonable confidence and any estimate would not provide decision-useful information.

The Group will reassess the medium and long-term financial effects as market conditions, policy settings, infrastructure investment, customer demand and capacity requirements become clearer and sufficiently reliable information becomes available.

Extent of Assets or Business Activities Exposed to Climate Related Opportunity

~ A$17m (<1%)	Represents the portion of total DNAP revenues from quarrying and construction customers which is potentially subject to this opportunity, as a percentage of the Group's total revenue per the financial statements.

3.4 Climate Transition Plan

Dyno Nobel's Climate Transition Plan describes the Group's business model in the context of the climate-related risks and opportunities identified. It is based on four pillars:

1. **Maintain strong climate governance**, as outlined in **Section 2**;
2. **Align the growth strategy with the transition** to manage risks and pursue opportunities;
3. **Reduce operational emissions (scope 1 and 2 GHG)** to manage carbon pricing exposure and lower the carbon footprint of Dyno Nobel's products; and
4. **Reduce value chain emissions (scope 3 GHG)** through lower-carbon products and collaboration with suppliers and customers.

3.4.1 Aligning the growth strategy with the transition

The identified climate-related opportunities support several potential areas of growth for Dyno Nobel.

Dyno Nobel supplies explosives products and services to the mining and quarrying and construction industries. Demand for these products and services is expected to continue through the transition to a lower-carbon economy.

The Group's growth strategy includes capital-light expansion in new regions, targeting supply gaps in markets including copper and other critical minerals required for the energy transition. This supports the management of Transition Risks 1 and 5 and the pursuit of Opportunities 2 and 3, as outlined in **Section 3.2**.

In the US, declines in thermal coal demand seen in market forecasts are being managed through expansion into critical minerals and quarrying and construction markets. This forms part of a broader strategic shift towards these markets.

Dyno Nobel's product technology strategy focuses on higher-margin, technology-based solutions and reducing reliance on bulk AN sales associated with bulk commodities such as coal. Research and Development (R&D) activities include testing biodiesel and renewable diesel and developing lower-emissions technologies.

Between FY23 and FY25, Dyno Nobel developed and delivered its first electric mobile processing unit (eMPU), including a charging station designed for connection to on-site solar or wind power.

3.4.2 Reducing operational emissions

Dyno Nobel monitors emerging carbon pricing policies and markets to manage Transition Risks 3 and 4, and identifies grants and other funding opportunities that may support decarbonisation, consistent with Opportunity 1.

The Group's potential operational GHG transition pathway includes potential decarbonisation plans for its principal operating assets. These plans are intended to reduce operational emissions, support asset viability and manage carbon pricing exposure.

Dyno Nobel does not currently anticipate that decarbonisation will require significant changes to its overall business model, as demand for its products and services is expected to continue through the transition.

3.4.2.1 Operational GHG targets and potential transition pathway

-5% by FY25 Achieved	-25% by FY30	-50% by FY36	Net Zero Ambition by FY50

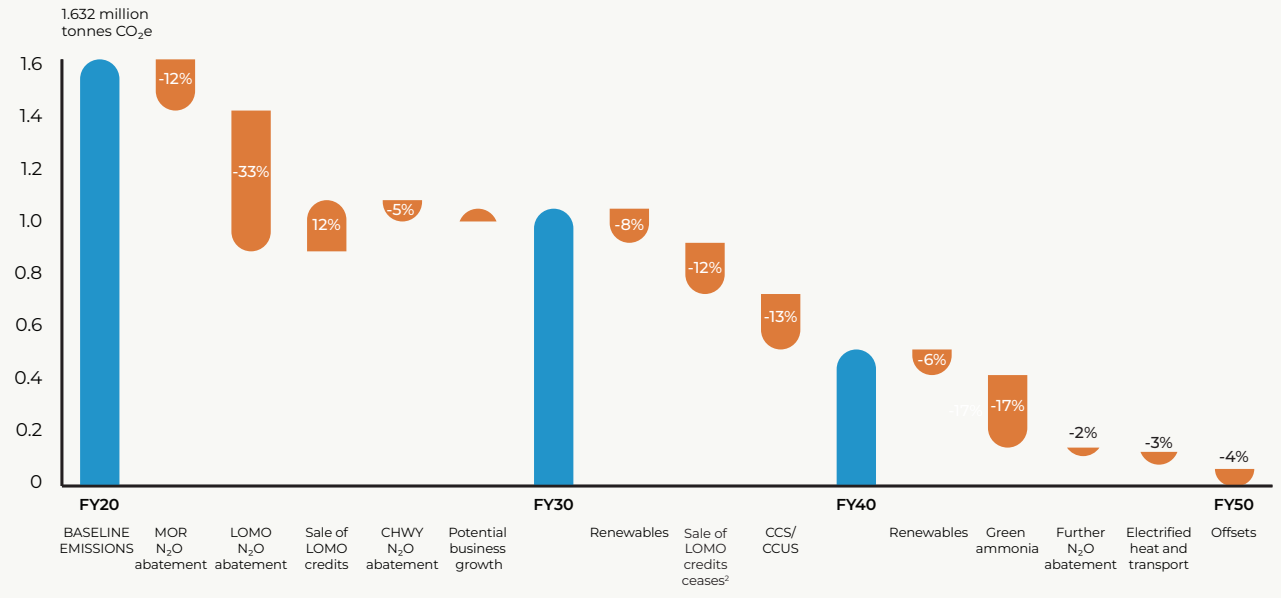
Dyno Nobel intends to retain and progressively decarbonise its operations using the most appropriate commercial model available at the time of project implementation.

The potential operational GHG transition pathway is indicative and subject to uncertainty, particularly for projects after FY30. Timing has been informed by the Group's climate-related scenario analysis.

Renewable electricity and electric vehicle adoption is expected to occur progressively. For presentation purposes, the associated emissions reductions are shown at the time horizons by which adoption is assumed to be substantially complete.

The pathway uses the Group's FY20 baseline adjusted for the sale of the Waggaman, US facility and divested fertiliser assets. A history of baseline adjustments is presented diagrammatically in **Section 3.4.2.2**.

Potential Dyno Nobel operational GHG transition pathway[1]



1. Forward looking pathway shows estimated reductions in GHG emissions to air associated with actual and potential projects. Baseline and forward looking pathway excludes the IPF Distribution business and St Helen's fertiliser manufacturing facilities, which were divested during FY25; the Phosphate Hill, Mt Isa and Townsville Port operations, which were sold 30 June 2026; and the Geelong and Gibson Island fertiliser manufacturing remediation sites. See the Company's ASX releases dated 12 May 2025, 1 October 2025 and 1 July 2026.
2. A portion of the credits earned from the LOMO N20 abatement will be sold until FY35. As of FY36, Dyno Nobel will benefit from the full annual reduction in GHG emissions.

Key enablers for the technologies required in the future to decarbonise Dyno Nobel's operations are summarised below:

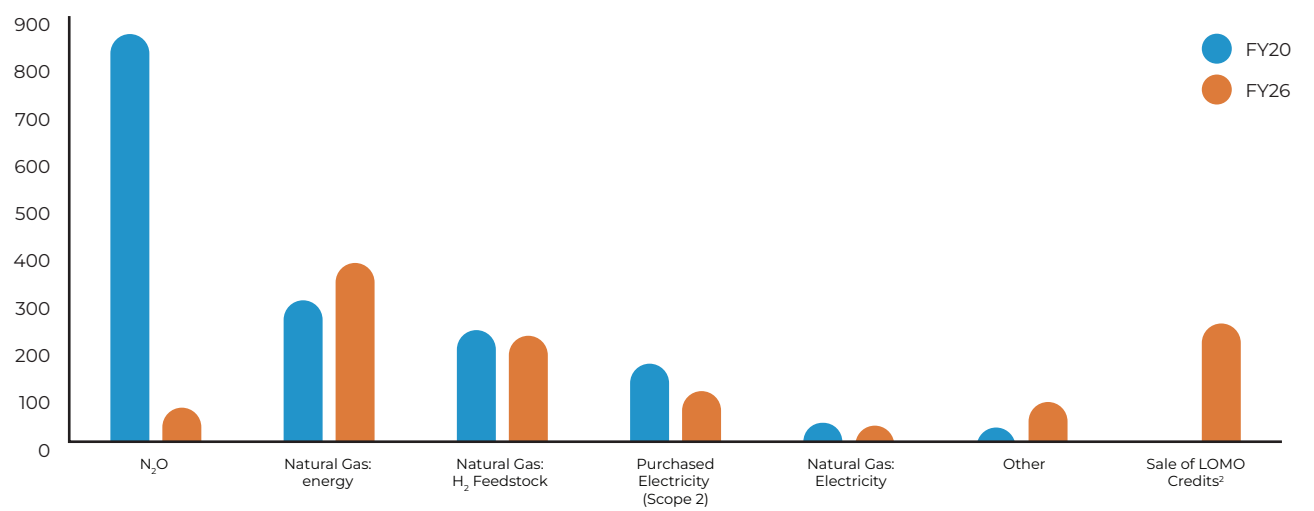
Green Ammonia (renewable hydrogen)

- Policy incentives.
- Reductions in electrolyser capital costs through increased R&D spend and value manufacturing at scale.
- Large amounts of low-cost solar and wind supplied from the grid, or from behind-the-meter renewable energy installations where grid connectivity is limited.

CCS/CCUS (Carbon Capture and Storage or Use)

- Policy incentives.
- Suitable geological formations located close to Dyno Nobel's manufacturing sites.
- Securing CCS offtake contracts.

FY26[1] pureplay explosives business scope 1 and 2 (kt CO_2e) by source against FY20 baseline



GHG Emission Source	% of gross FY26 GHG	Change Against FY20 Baseline
Nitric acid N_2O process emissions	8%	92% decrease due to N_2O abatement installations at Moranbah, Queensland and Louisiana, Missouri.
Natural gas for energy to drive the feedstock reaction	42%	26% increase mostly due to increased production at Cheyenne.
Natural gas for H_2 ammonia feedstock	25%	5% decrease due to relative increase in CO_2 captured from this stream to make urea and CO_2 sales.
Scope 2 (purchased electricity)	11%	35% decrease due to on-site solar and fuel cell installations, increased energy efficiency and changes in grid emission factors.
Natural gas for on-site electricity generation	4%	15% decrease due to slightly reduced generation of electricity at our on-site gas fired power plant.
Other	9%	5% increase due to change in proportionality (lower total GHG denominator).
Credit Sales[2]	(NA)	FY26 is the first year in which credits have been sold.

1. Baseline excludes the IPF Distribution business and St Helen's fertiliser manufacturing facilities, which were divested during FY25.
2. The sale of 250,000 of the CAR credits granted for the abatement achieved by the LOMO tertiary N_2O project during FY26 means that these reductions are transferred to the purchaser. As a result, 250 kt CO_2e must be added back into Dyno Nobel's FY26 total net scope 1 emissions.

3.4.2.2 Progress against the operational GHG transition pathway

Moranbah Tertiary N_2O Abatement

The Moranbah nitric acid plant was built in FY12 with secondary N_2O abatement subsequently installed. This is estimated to have reduced emissions by approximately 400,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e) annually for the past 14 years.

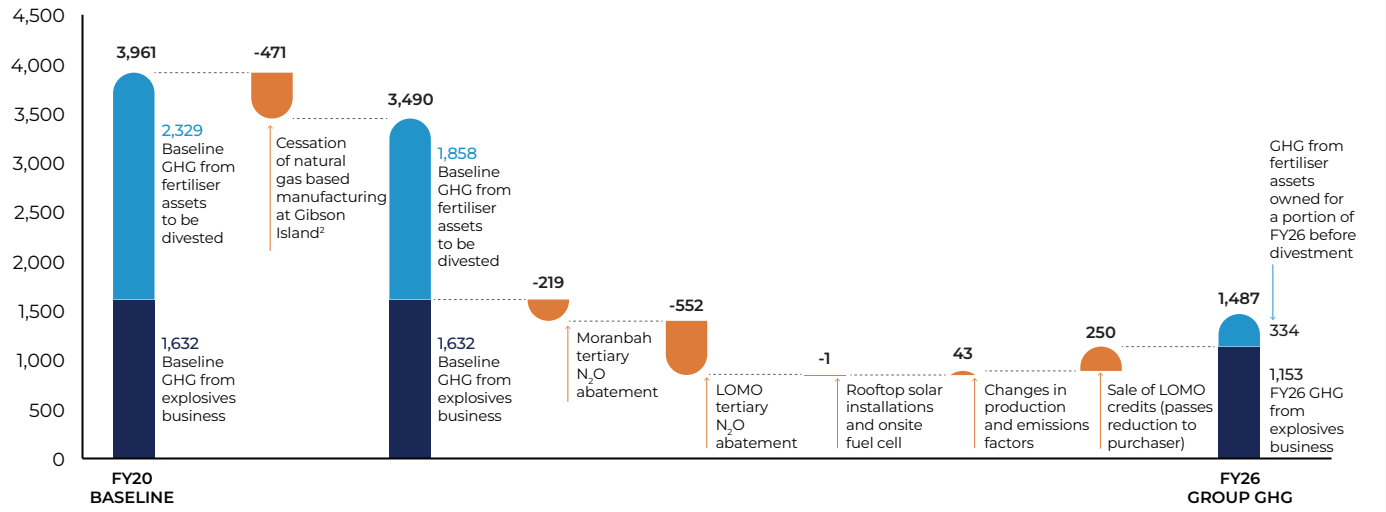
Tertiary abatement was installed in FY24 following an investment of approximately A$20m. The unit has abated up to 99% of N_2O process emissions and supported achievement of the Group's previous short-term target to reduce absolute scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions by 5% by FY25, relative to the adjusted FY20 baseline.

Louisiana, Missouri Tertiary N_2O Abatement

Tertiary N_2O abatement was installed at the Louisiana, Missouri (LOMO) AN manufacturing facility in FY25 following an investment of approximately US$8m. Like Moranbah, the abatement unit requires periodic catalyst replacement to maintain performance.

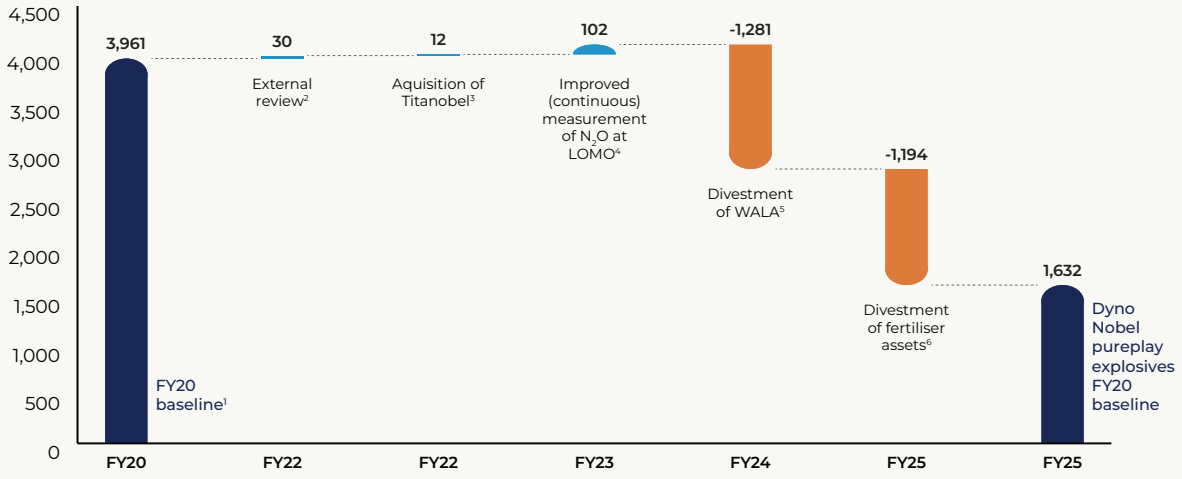
The project is expected to reduce scope 1 emissions by approximately 550,000 tCO_2e annually and will support the Group's updated short-term and medium-term GHG reduction targets.

FY26 group wide scope 1 and 2 against FY20 baseline[1] (kt CO_2e)



1. FY20 baseline adjusted for the sale of the Waggaman, Louisiana ammonia plant in FY23 and the purchase of Titanobel in FY22.
2. While not contributing to our reduction targets, closure of assets is considered to be a reduction against baseline under GHG Protocol accounting methodologies since emissions permanently cease, rather than being transferred to another company, as is the case in a divestment or acquisition.

History of FY20 baseline adjustments (kt CO_2e)



1. FY20 baseline as announced in FY21 with short and medium term targets.
2. External review of our global GHG data calculations by an expert third party against the GHG protocol, including application of the AR5 N2O GWP to process emissions of N_2O.
3. Aquisition of Titanobel and associated small global sites.
4. Restatement of scope 1 emissions using 12 months data from improved N_2O measurement technologies installed at Louisiana, Missouri.
5. Divestment of WALA in December 2023 (during FY24).
6. Divestment of IPF fertiliser business, St Helens, Oregon, and remaining fertiliser manufacturing assets. See the Company's ASX releases dated 12 May 2025, 1 October 2025 and 1 July 2026.

3.4.2.3 Next steps in the scope 1 and 2 transition pathway

Dyno Nobel continues to assess and progress projects that may support its pathway towards net zero.

Enhanced N_2O abatement at Cheyenne

Dyno Nobel is progressing an upgrade to the existing N_2O abatement unit at its Cheyenne, Wyoming AN manufacturing facility. Installation is planned for FY27 and is expected to reduce emissions by approximately 30,000 tCO_2e annually.

Moranbah electricity supply options

During FY26, Dyno Nobel continued to assess options to reduce natural gas-fired electricity generation at Moranbah. The options have the potential to reduce emissions by approximately 30,000 tCO_2e annually.

The assessment includes grid connection options that may support the future purchase of renewable electricity for green hydrogen production.

Lower-carbon ammonia production

Dyno Nobel continues to assess technologies and alternative inputs to support lower-carbon ammonia production. Options include biogas, carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS), and green hydrogen.

These technologies may reduce emissions while supporting the ongoing operation of domestic manufacturing facilities during the transition.

3.5 Resourcing the Climate Transition Plan

Dyno Nobel allocates financial and operational resources to its Climate Transition Plan through established capital allocation, strategy and budgeting processes.

Aligning capital allocation with the transition

Capital projects supporting growth in critical minerals and quarrying and construction markets are assessed through the Group's capital allocation process.

Each capital expenditure application must include a Climate Risk and Opportunity assessment to support consideration of material climate-related risks, opportunities and trade-offs. An internal carbon price is also applied to relevant investment decisions, as outlined in **Section 5.2**.

Investment in operational decarbonisation

Operational decarbonisation projects are assessed through the same capital allocation process. Assessments consider:

- potential GHG emissions reductions;
- avoided or reduced carbon pricing exposure;
- benefits to Dyno Nobel's customer offering;
- the Group's internal carbon price; and
- material climate-related risks and opportunities.

The timing and cost of projects in the potential transition pathway will depend on available technology, financial incentives and the commercial models available when investment decisions are made.

As an example, potential options for decarbonising ammonia and AN manufacturing include:

- producing green hydrogen using on-site renewable electricity and electrolysers;
- producing green hydrogen using purchased renewable electricity;
- purchasing green hydrogen from a third-party supplier; or
- purchasing green ammonia for the manufacture of lower-carbon AN.

Options will be assessed based on technical feasibility, commercial availability, emissions reduction potential and alignment with the Group's Capital Allocation Framework.

Investment in lower-carbon products and services

Dyno Nobel invests in product technology and R&D to develop lower-carbon services and aims to collaborate with suppliers and customers to reduce value chain emissions.

Related capital projects, including the eMPU, are assessed through the Group's capital allocation process and climate risk and opportunity assessment requirements.

Physical climate adaptation

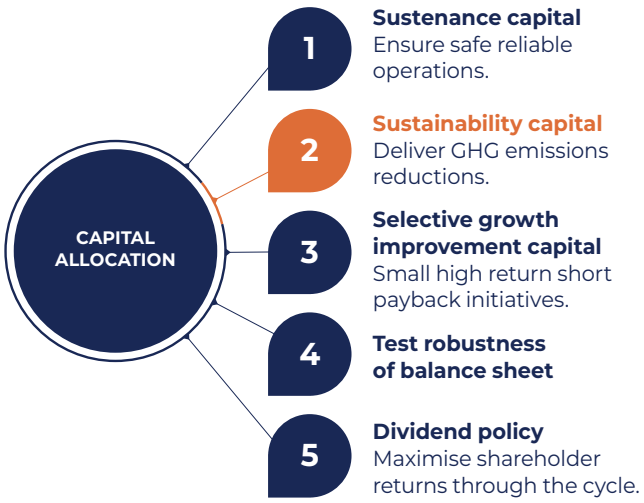
Adaptation expenditure and operational controls required to manage physical climate risks are incorporated into site-level risk management, maintenance and capital planning.

Resourcing GHG measurement and reporting

The Group's annual budget includes the cost of its GHG data management platform, which supports the measurement and management of scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions.

Capital allocation framework

Dyno Nobel's Capital Allocation Framework prioritises 'Sustainability Capital' equally with sustenance capital and capital for high-return, short-payback investment initiatives. This capital is allocated to progress major projects related to decarbonisation of operations, which supports the management of risks and opportunities related to carbon pricing, emerging regulatory risks, customer demand for products with reduced upstream scope 3 GHG.



3.6 Climate resilience

Dyno Nobel uses climate-related scenario analysis to assess the resilience of its strategy and business model to physical and transition climate risks and opportunities. The assessment considered four scenarios described in **Section 3.1** and the material risks and opportunities in **Section 3.2**.

Assessment approach

Climate resilience was considered through global risk assessment workshops in FY24 and FY26 and transition risk and opportunity quantification workshops in FY26.

A refreshed scenario analysis and resilience assessment is planned for FY27-FY28.

Climate resilience assessment

Dyno Nobel considers its current strategy and business model resilient under the Fast Action (1.5°C), Forecast Policy (1.8°C) and Current Trajectory (2.7°C) scenarios, subject to timely execution of its growth, decarbonisation and risk management strategies. Under the Disrupted State (above 4°C) scenario, severe and widespread physical impacts result in socioeconomic disruption and geopolitical conflict. However, the location of Dyno Nobel's major manufacturing assets in Australia and the US, which are relatively wealthy countries with stable governance and domestic supply chains, would provide resilience for Dyno Nobel's business if this scenario were to occur.

Demand for Dyno Nobel's products and services is expected to continue through the transition. The Group's growth strategy is aligned with increasing demand from metals, critical minerals and quarrying and construction markets, while its transition pathway supports the progressive decarbonisation and viability of its manufacturing assets. Dyno Nobel does not anticipate that major changes to the current business model or portfolio will be required and will continue to closely monitor changes reflected in market forecasts for any impacts on the business strategy.

A late and rapid transition presents the greatest risk to the Cheyenne, Wyoming and Moranbah, Queensland manufacturing assets due to potential declines in regional thermal and metallurgical coal activity. Potential responses to maintain the asset values include market diversification, development of lower-carbon products, asset conversion or upgrade, and decommissioning where necessary.

Dyno Nobel regularly monitors market conditions and its balance sheet to maintain liquidity and flexibility to reallocate capital. This supports investment in mitigation and adaptation, pursuit of climate-related opportunities, and the upgrade, repurposing or decommissioning of assets where required.

Significant uncertainties

The assessment is subject to uncertainty regarding the timing and extent of climate policy and carbon pricing, changes in coal and critical minerals demand, technology availability and cost, commercial arrangements, investment timing, and the location and severity of physical climate impacts. The scenarios are not forecasts, and changes in assumptions could affect the conclusions.

Resilience by scenario

A summary of the resilience of Dyno Nobel's long-term strategy and business model under the Group's four future climate-related scenarios is presented in the table below.

Scenario A: Fast Action (1.5°C)	Scenario B: Forecast Policy (1.8°C)	Scenario C: Current Trajectory (2.7°C)	Scenario D: Disrupted State (above 4°C)
SSP1-1.9	**SSP2-2.6**	**SSP2-4.5**	**SSP5-8.5**
Impact of scenario on level of risks which may impact the resilience of Dyno Nobel			
» Market Shifts: Decreasing demand for thermal and metallurgical coal » Policy risks: Competition risks reduced by early adoption of a global carbon price » Stranded asset risk » Physical risks: Limited warming	» Market Shifts: Decreasing demand for thermal and metallurgical coal » Policy risks: Competition risks due to late adoption of a global price » Stranded asset risk associated with late, sudden transition » Physical risks: Limited warming	» Market Shifts: Decreasing demand for thermal and metallurgical coal » Policy risks: Competition risks may arise due to regional carbon pricing » Stranded asset risk reduced due to slower transition » Physical risks: Greater warming	» Market Shifts: Increasing demand for thermal and metallurgical coal » Policy Risks: Fewer policy risks arise » Reduced risk of stranded assets » Warming results in severe physical impacts on assets, customers, suppliers and logistics
Impact of scenario on level of opportunities which may increase the resilience of Dyno Nobel			
» Market Shifts: Increasing demand for critical minerals » Increasing demand for lower carbon products and services » Policy and Technology: Support and development of green hydrogen	» Market Shifts: Increasing demand for critical minerals » Increasing demand for lower carbon products and services » Policy and Technology: Support and development of green hydrogen	» Market Shifts: Slower increase in demand for critical minerals » Increased demand for quarrying and construction » Demand for low carbon products » Policy and Technology: Less support for green hydrogen	» Slow increase in demand for critical minerals » Increased demand for quarrying and construction materials in countries which can afford to rebuild » Less demand for low carbon products » Policy and Technology: Lack of support for green hydrogen
Key scenario characteristics and Dyno Nobel's resilience in the context of identified risks and opportunities			
Global coordinated action, strong government policies and incentives supports Dyno Nobel's scope 1 and 2 decarbonisation pathway and scope 3 strategies. This would enable Dyno Nobel to decarbonise manufacturing assets and offer bulk product with a lower carbon footprint. Rapid growth in demand for critical minerals would support business growth strategy and reduce the impact of declining coal demand. Responses required to decarbonise assets and manage physical impacts.	Continued ambition for strong government policies and incentives supports Dyno Nobel's scope 1 and 2 decarbonisation pathway and scope 3 strategies. This would enable Dyno Nobel to decarbonise manufacturing assets, offer bulk product with a lower carbon footprint and likely avoid stranded asset risks with the ability to decommission facilities if required. Critical minerals demand growth supports business growth strategy. Responses required to decarbonise assets and manage physical impacts.	Delayed government support for decarbonisation pushes green hydrogen viability out to post FY40, in line with Dyno Nobel's Transition Pathway. A slower and disrupted transition reduces the impacts of market risks and opportunities, but the trends still occur, aligning with Dyno Nobel's growth strategy into critical minerals, and quarrying and construction. Demand for metallurgical coal also continues. Responses required to decarbonise, manage carbon pricing impacts and physical impacts.	More frequent and severe extreme weather could damage assets and infrastructure, interrupt operations and logistics, increase repair and adaptation costs, and disrupt customers and suppliers. Dyno Nobel's principal operations in Australia and the US would likely benefit from comparatively resilient institutions and infrastructure. However, severe and widespread impacts could materially constrain operations, supply chains and growth in affected regions. Responses may be required to narrow business scope to domestic operations in these locations and invest strategically in global regions with fewer impacts.

4. Risk Management

Dyno Nobel identifies, assesses, prioritises and monitors climate-related risks and opportunities through its Group Risk and Opportunity Management Framework. The framework integrates risk management with strategy and performance and applies the same materiality, governance, escalation and assurance requirements used for other risk categories. It is aligned with the COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework (2017) and ISO 31000:2018.

4.1 Scenario analysis to inform identification of climate-related risks and opportunities

Climate-related scenario analysis informs the identification and assessment of transition and physical risks, and opportunities.

The four scenarios described in **Section 3.1** represent a diverse range of outcomes and are not forecasts. These climate scenarios were developed in FY24 using the most recently available information from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), regulations, and global climate related trends in the explosives industry.

The scenarios incorporate qualitative and quantitative assumptions relevant to Dyno Nobel, including climate policy, carbon pricing, commodity and energy prices, energy mix, technology development, renewable energy uptake and regional physical hazards.

The FY24 scenario analysis focused on Australia and the US, where most of Dyno Nobel's business operations, including its major manufacturing sites, are located. In FY26, the scenarios were updated to include climate projections for nine smaller but strategically important sites across Europe, South America, Mexico and Canada.

4.2 Assessing and prioritising risks and opportunities

Climate-related risks and opportunities were identified and assessed against the developed scenarios using a comprehensive assessment process through interviews, workshops and validation sessions with relevant business, operational and supply chain personnel, supported by external specialists.

The scenarios were used to:

- assess the likelihood and potential financial effects of each climate-related risk and opportunity, taking into account Dyno Nobel's strategy and business model;
- assess the consequences using the Group Risk and Opportunity Matrices; and
- determine whether future climate conditions could change the likelihood or consequence of risks already recorded in Dyno Nobel's risk registers.

Dyno Nobel assesses climate-related risks and opportunities using the Group Risk and Opportunity Matrices. The assessment considers:

- the consequence or benefit of the risk or opportunity, which considers the nature and magnitude of potential effects on the Group's strategy, business model and financial performance;
- the likelihood of the risk or opportunity under each relevant scenario; and
- the effect of existing and planned controls, treatments and actions.

Risks and opportunities are prioritised using the Group's established materiality criteria. A climate-related risk is treated as material where it has a Worst Credible Consequence Rating of 5 or above on the Dyno Nobel Risk Matrix, and or a Residual Risk Rating equal to 27 or above. These ratings correspond to an impact on EBIT above a defined quantitative threshold, and include any risk that could result in a fatality. An opportunity is material if it has an Opportunity Rating of 27 or above. Material risks and opportunities are assigned to accountable risk owners and are subject to further analysis using the bow-tie method, with critical controls and risk treatment actions established where relevant. The resulting material risks, opportunities and management responses are outlined in **Section 3.2**.

Climate-related risks are prioritised relative to other Group risks based on their assessed likelihood, consequence and proximity, using the Group Risk Matrices. In addition, opportunity assessments are mandatory for the climate change risk category. Risks exceeding established materiality or risk appetite thresholds are subject to escalation, treatment plans and enhanced monitoring.

4.2.1 Transition risks and opportunities

The FY24 and FY26 assessments considered transition risks and opportunities over the time horizons described in **Section 3.2**. External specialists identified risks and opportunities associated with each scenario's description of the policy, market, technology, stakeholder and reputational effects for the relevant region. Materiality was then determined for each risk and opportunity by the relevant Dyno Nobel representatives during a series of workshops.

4.2.2 Physical risks

External specialists assessed physical climate hazards for Dyno Nobel assets and one third-party port using location-specific climate projection data. The assessment considered acute and chronic hazards, including bushfire, rainfall and flooding, sea-level rise and storm surge, temperature and humidity, and wind.

The physical risk assessment used the Current Trajectory (2.7°C) and Disrupted State (above 4°C) scenarios because they provide the greater range of potential physical impacts.

Detailed analysis of climate hazards was considered on Dyno Nobel's operations using daily and hourly climate projection data specific to each asset. Global and regional climate models were selected according to site location and data availability. Australian projections used NARCliM1.5. US projections used the IPCC Climate Atlas and World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Climate hazard assessments for the FY26 sites were undertaken using the ClimSystems Climate Insights AR6 framework, which integrates CMIP6 global climate models, regional climate datasets and hazard-specific indices.

Following physical risk identification, materiality was determined by the relevant Dyno Nobel representatives during a series of workshops.

The following sites were covered in the FY24 assessment:

- AN manufacturing facilities in Moranbah, Queensland in Australia and Louisiana, Missouri and Cheyenne, Wyoming in the US.
- Initiating Systems manufacturing facilities in Helidon, Queensland; in Australia and Graham, Kentucky; Wolf Lake, Illinois; Simsbury, Connecticut; and Carthage, Missouri in the US.
- Port Alma in Queensland Australia, which is a significant third-party logistics facility for the DNAP business unit.

The following sites were covered in the FY26 assessment:

- An initiating systems manufacturing facility in Dinamita, Mexico.
- Emulsion plants located in North Bay, Ontario in Canada; Coquimbo in Chile; Pontailler-sur-Saone and Vonges in France; Soma in Türkiye; and Port Hedland, Moura and Kalgoorlie in Australia.

The FY24 and FY26 assessments considered physical risks over the time horizons described in **Section 3.2**.

4.3 Monitoring and managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Material transition risks and opportunities are assigned to the ELT member(s) best placed to manage the exposure. Physical risks are assigned to operational risk owners, generally the relevant site Operations Manager.

Risk and opportunity owners monitor exposure, benefits, controls and treatment actions using qualitative and, where appropriate, quantitative indicators. Material risks are reviewed through the Group's established risk reporting and escalation processes.

Dyno Nobel also monitors climate-related opportunities through the same Group Risk and Opportunity Management Framework, including changes in market demand, technology, policy settings and access to decarbonisation funding.

During FY26, each material risk and opportunity was re-validated through a targeted risk workshop to ensure that timely information was captured in the Risk Management System relevant to current business practices and operations.

Climate-related risks and opportunities identified through the FY26 assessment will be validated in FY27, including confirmation of their likelihood, potential consequences, materiality and appropriate management response plan.

4.4 Changes in process relative to the prior reporting period

As this is the first year of reporting under AASB S2, there are no changes in process relative to the prior reporting period, other than those disclosed in this report.

5. Targets and Metrics

5.1 GHG reduction targets and progress

Dyno Nobel's GHG emissions reduction targets have evolved since its first emissions intensity target was established in FY15. This was followed by its first short-term absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions reduction target set in FY20, and the setting of a medium-term absolute reduction target and 'net zero by FY50 ambition' in FY21. Following achievement of the initial short-term absolute target, Dyno Nobel updated its short- and medium-term targets and established its first scope 3 emissions reduction targets in FY25.

5.1.1 Voluntary GHG targets

Dyno Nobel's ambition is to achieve net zero operational GHG emissions by FY50. Short and medium-term scope 1 and 2 targets were established in FY21 and updated in FY25 to support progress towards this ambition.

The voluntary targets presented in the tables below cover carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide and were not developed using a sectoral approach. All targets are gross, except for the net-zero-by-FY50 ambition, which is expected to require approximately 65,000[1] carbon credits. The type and nature of carbon credits that will be available when the credits are required cannot currently be determined.

1. Corresponds to the approximately 4% residual emissions referenced in the potential transition pathway in **Section 5.1.6**.

Dyno Nobel's operational (scope 1 and 2) GHG targets				
	Previous short-term target	**Short-term target**	**Medium-term target**	**Net zero ambition**
Target name	**-5% by FY25**	**-25% by FY30**	**-50% by FY36**	**Net zero by FY50 ambition**
Metric used	Absolute tCO_2e	Absolute tCO_2e	Absolute tCO_2e	Absolute tCO_2e
Objective	Mitigation (voluntary)	Mitigation (voluntary)	Mitigation (voluntary)	Mitigation (voluntary)
Coverage	Dyno Nobel Group global scope 1 and 2	Dyno Nobel Group global scope 1 and 2	Dyno Nobel Group global scope 1 and 2	Dyno Nobel Group global scope 1 and 2
Milestones towards targets	Moranbah N_2O tertiary abatement installed: FY24	Louisiana N_2O tertiary abatement installed: FY25	See section 3.4.2.1	See section 3.4.2.1
Paris alignment	Not Paris-aligned	Not Paris-aligned	Not Paris-aligned	Not Paris-aligned
Science Based Target (SBT)	No	No	No	No
FY20 baseline (tCO_2e)	**2,813,273[2]**	**1,631,851[3]**	**1,631,851[3]**	**1,631,851[3]**
Targeted tCO_2e	**2,667,356**	**1,223,888**	**815,926**	**0**
Gross FY26 scope 1[4,5]	1,114,319	1,114,319	1,114,319	1,114,319
Gross FY26 scope 2[4,5]	122,853	122,853	122,853	122,853
Gross FY26 scope 1 and 2[4,5]	**1,237,172**	**1,237,172**	**1,237,172**	**1,237,172**
Credits sold	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Net FY26 scope 1 and 2	**1,487,172**	**1,487,172**	**1,487,172**	**1,487,172**

Dyno Nobel's value chain (scope 3) GHG targets		
	Dyno Nobel Asia Pacific (DNAP)	**Dyno Nobel Americas (DNA)**
Target name	**-25% by FY30**	**-40% by FY30**
Metric used	Intensity scope 3 tCO_2e/t of AN purchased	Intensity scope 3 tCO_2e/t bulk product sold
Objective	Mitigation (voluntary)	Mitigation (voluntary)
Coverage	77% of DNAP's scope 3	25% of DNA's scope 3
Paris alignment	No	No
SBT	No	No

2. Dyno Nobel's scope 1 and 2 FY20 baseline adjusted for the sale of the Waggaman, Louisiana (WALA) ammonia manufacturing facility.
3. Dyno Nobel's scope 1 and 2 FY20 baseline adjusted for the sale of WALA, the IPF Distribution Business and fertiliser manufacturing assets at St Helens in Oregon and Gibson Island, Phosphate Hill and Mt Isa Queensland.
4. FY26 scope 1 and 2 include emissions from Phosphate Hill and associated operations for the nine months to 30 June 2026 before these were divested.
5. Dyno Nobel's operations emit carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, as well as trace amounts of fugitive SF6. No other GHG's are released.

5.1.2 Mandatory GHG targets under the Safeguard Mechanism

Australia's Safeguard Mechanism (SGM) establishes annual, production-adjusted scope 1 emissions baselines for covered facilities. Each baseline reflects facility output multiplied by the applicable emissions intensity for that output. Baselines generally decline by 4.9% each year to FY30, supporting Australia's target to reduce emissions by 43% below FY05 levels by FY30.

Where a facility exceeds its baseline, it must surrender Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) or use another available compliance pathway. These pathways include applying for a Multi-Year Monitoring Period, where an exceedance is offset by performance below baseline over the approved period, or seeking a Trade-exposed Baseline-adjusted (TEBA) determination where eligibility requirements are met.

The SGM applies to Dyno Nobel's Moranbah facility. It also applied to Phosphate Hill while the facility was operated by Dyno Nobel, until its divestment on 30 June 2026. For the year ended 30 June 2026, Moranbah generated 81,863 Safeguard Mechanism Credits (SMCs) for emissions below its baseline, while Phosphate Hill exceeded its baseline by 57,114 tCO_2e. SMCs generated at Moranbah are expected to be surrendered against the Phosphate Hill liability when it falls due in FY27. Future Phosphate Hill obligations will apply to the purchaser.

The Moranbah baseline cannot be precisely quantified to FY30 because it varies with production mix and the combination of site-specific factors and a number of other aspects related to the calculation of a facility's specific baseline in a given year. Assuming the 4.9% annual decline rate applies to the facility's overall emissions intensity, the implied reduction by FY30 would be approximately 34.3% against a FY23 baseline.

Tertiary abatement of N_2O process emissions was installed at Moranbah in FY24. The project reduces scope 1 emissions by approximately 200,000 tCO_2e each year and is estimated to have reduced the facility's overall emissions intensity by approximately 35%, subject to annual operating performance. As this reduction was achieved by FY25, Moranbah is expected to generate SMCs while its emissions remain below the declining baseline.

5.1.3 GHG measurement

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions are measured in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (2004). The scope 1 and 2 emissions, as reported in **Sections 3.4.2.2** and **5.1**, are calculated using the operational control approach, and align with the consolidated accounting group described in the FY26 Financial Report. Scope 2 emissions are reported on a location-based basis. Dyno Nobel had no relevant power purchase agreements in FY26 , and no other relevant contractual agreements.

Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were calculated using a combination of direct measurement and activity-based estimation methods.

N_2O process emissions were directly measured and converted to carbon dioxide equivalent using the applicable 100-year Global Warming Potential value. Other scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying relevant activity data by the applicable emission factor. Activity data included electricity, natural gas and fuel consumption obtained from supplier invoices, gas transportation and delivery dockets, and purchase quantities extracted from Dyno Nobel's internal accounting systems.

Dyno Nobel has adopted the jurisdictional relief available under AASB S2 to calculate scope 1 and 2 emissions associated with its Australian operations using NGER factors, which use a 100-year Global Warming Potential from the International Panel on Climate Change's fifth Assessment report.

Emission factors were selected based on the location and type of activity and were sourced from the following publications and regulatory sources:

Australia: Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

- Australian Government, *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Measurement) Determination 2008*, Compilation 20 (incorporating the 2025 Update; applicable to FY25–26).
- Department of Climate Change, Energy, the *Environment and Water, Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors 2025*.
- Clean Energy Regulator, applicable 2025–26 Emissions and Energy Reporting System emission-factor release.

Americas: Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

- N_2O process emissions: The International Panel on Climate Change's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6).
- US electricity: US Environmental Protection Agency, applicable *Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database* emission factors (2025).
- US and Canadian fuels: US Environmental Protection Agency, *Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2025*.
- Canada, Chile and Mexico electricity: International Energy Agency, *Emissions Factors 2025* (April 2026 update).
- Other fuels not covered by the above sources: UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, *Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2026*.

Other regions: Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

- Electricity in all other countries: International Energy Agency, *Emissions Factors 2025* (April 2026 update).
- Fuels in all other countries: UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, *Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors 2026*.

5.1.4 Tracking progress against GHG targets

Progress against GHG targets is described in **Sections 3.4.2.2** and **3.4.2.3** and in the table in **Section 5.1**. Following external assurance of annual scope 1 and 2 emissions, performance is reported annually to the ELT and Board as part of their review of external reporting. The annual report from Management to the Board on progress against the Climate Transition Plan also includes progress against targets, an update on decarbonisation projects under investigation, and progress in the implementation of strategies to track and manage scope 3 GHG.

5.1.5 Reviewing GHG targets

In addition to reviewing performance annually, the ELT and Board review Dyno Nobel's short and medium-term GHG targets when circumstances warrant. This may include the year in which a short-term target is due, or where investigations into new projects or technologies materially change Dyno Nobel's potential GHG transition pathway. Proposed targets are endorsed by the ELT and approved by the Board.

The GHG targets have not been validated by a third party. In setting and reviewing the targets in FY25, Dyno Nobel considered the Paris Agreement and Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) guidance, including the SBTi linear trajectory and chemicals sector methodology, as well as the viability of available technologies and projects. Dyno Nobel's short and medium-term scope 1, 2 and 3 targets are not Paris-aligned or validated SBTi targets. However, the Group considers them ambitious in the context of current policy and technological developments and continues to investigate further projects and scope 3 reduction strategies to support more ambitious targets over time.

5.1.6 Use of carbon credits for voluntary targets

Dyno Nobel's potential GHG transition pathway prioritises major capital projects to reduce operational emissions and meet its voluntary short and medium-term targets. Dyno Nobel currently estimates that carbon credits may be required for approximately 4% of residual operational emissions to achieve net zero by FY50.

5.2 Metrics

5.2.1 Climate-related financial exposure

Dyno Nobel uses a range of metrics to quantify financial exposure to climate-related risks and alignment with climate-related opportunities. The metrics are presented in the risk and opportunity tables in **Section 3.2**.

5.2.2 Capital deployment

During FY26, Dyno Nobel deployed A$0.7m of capital expenditure on decarbonisation projects across our operations.

Dyno Nobel also incurs other costs in addressing climate-related risks and opportunities that are not included in this metric. These costs are excluded where they are operational in nature, immaterial, or not separately identifiable from broader expenditure with both climate-related and non-climate-related purposes. This includes certain asset maintenance and major project expenditure, as climate resilience considerations are embedded in business-as-usual asset management, maintenance and project design processes.

5.2.3 Internal carbon price

Dyno Nobel applies an internal carbon price to capital expenditure assessments and investment decisions. Introduced for projects at major Australian manufacturing sites in FY12, the carbon price was extended to growth capital and investment decisions following Board approval in FY21.

The internal carbon price was A$41 per tonne in Australia and US$75 per tonne in the United States in FY26. It is projected to increase as follows:

FY27: A$45 / US$78

FY31: A$137 / US$141

FY36: A$186 / US$170

FY50: A$347 / US$238

5.2.4 Executive accountability and performance metrics

The Board has linked delivery of certain aspects of Dyno Nobel's climate change strategy to Executive Key Management Personnel (KMP) remuneration outcomes for a number of years. For FY26, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) relating to the management of material climate-related risks and opportunities (see **Section 3.2**) were incorporated under a separate component of 'at risk' Short-Term Incentive (STI) framework for all Executive KMP. This component represented 5% of each Executive KMP's STI opportunity.

These objectives are aligned to Dyno Nobel's Climate Transition Plan, including its GHG transition pathway, resilience strategies and strategic controls for material climate-related risks and opportunities. The measures were designed to focus executives on key short-term priorities within their areas of accountability that contribute to the delivery of the Group's longer-term climate objectives.

Directors' Declaration

on the Sustainability Report set out on pages 99 to 128

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Dyno Nobel Limited (the Company), we declare that, in the opinion of the directors, the Company has taken reasonable steps to ensure that the substantive provisions of the attached climate statements of the Company and its controlled entities for the year ended 30 September 2026, as set out on pages 99 to 128 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), including:

i) Complying with Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2 *Climate-related Disclosures* and the requirements of section 296C; and

ii) containing the climate statement disclosures required by s.296D of the *Corporations Act 2001*.



Greg Robinson
Chair

9 November 2026



Mauro Neves
CEO & Managing Director

9 November 2026

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Independent Auditor's Review Report to the Members of Dyno Nobel Limited

Review Conclusion

We have conducted a review of the following specified Sustainability Disclosures in the Sustainability Report of Dyno Nobel Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") for the year ended 30 September 2026 as required by Australian Standard on Sustainability Assurance ASSA 5010 *Timeline for Audits and Reviews of Information in Sustainability Reports under the Corporations Act 2001* ("ASSA 5010") issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ("AUASB"):

Sustainability Disclosures	Reporting requirement of Australian Sustainability Reporting Standard AASB S2 *Climate-related Disclosures* ("AASB S2") (including related general disclosures required by Appendix D)	Location in the Sustainability Report
Governance	Paragraph 6	Section 2 *Governance* on pages 101 to 102
Strategy (risk and opportunities)	Subparagraphs 9(a), 10(a) and 10(b)	Descriptions of the climate-related risks and opportunities within section 3 *Strategy* on pages 107 to 117
Scope 1 and 2 emissions	Subparagraphs 29(a)(i)(1) to (2) and 29(a)(ii) to (v)	Gross FY26 scope 1 and scope 2 emissions in Section 5 *Targets and Metrics* on page 126

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 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 Australian Standard on Sustainability Assurance ASSA 5000 *General Requirements for Sustainability Assurance Engagements* ("ASSA 5000") 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 below.

Our responsibilities under ASSA 5000 are further described in the '*Auditor's Responsibilities'* section of this report.

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We are independent of the Group in accordance with the applicable ethical requirements of APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited (November 2018 incorporating all amendments to June 2024 (the "Code"), together with the ethical requirements in the Act, that are relevant to our review of the specified Sustainability Disclosures and public interest entities in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code.

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

Our firm applies Australian Standard on Quality Management ASQM 1 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies and 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 the Group are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 September 2026 but does not include the specified Sustainability Disclosures and our auditor's report thereon.

Our conclusion on the specified Sustainability Disclosures does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. The other information includes the financial report and remuneration report upon which we have performed an audit and issued a separate auditor's report.

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 the Company are responsible for:

a) The preparation of the specified Sustainability Disclosures in accordance with the Act; and
b) Designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control necessary to enable the preparation of the specified Sustainability Disclosures, in accordance with the Act that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Inherent limitations in preparing the specified Sustainability Disclosures

Greenhouse gas emissions quantification is subject to significant measurement uncertainty, which arises because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases. The comparability of sustainability information between entities and over time may be affected by inconsistencies in the methods to estimate or measure those emissions, due to different, but acceptable, methods applied.

The specified Sustainability Disclosures include judgements and assumptions about future events and circumstances. Actual outcomes may differ from those described and, accordingly, the disclosures are subject to a higher level of inherent uncertainty.

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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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement. We also:

- Perform risk assessment procedures, including obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the engagement, to identify and assess the risks of material misstatements, 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.
- Design and perform procedures responsive to 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:

- Performed inquiries, walkthroughs, and inspection of documentation to understand the processes, systems, methodologies and personnel involved in preparing the specified Sustainability Disclosures.
- Inspected internal information (e.g. Board meeting minutes, terms of reference, committee charters and internal policies) supporting the Governance disclosures.
- Assessed the appropriateness of management's determined reporting boundary.
- Assessed the completeness and accuracy of disclosed climate-related risks and opportunities based on management's process and judgements to identify material information for disclosure.
- Performed analytical procedures and tested on a sample basis Scope 1 and 2 emissions data and emission factors and assessed management's estimation methods against the relevant requirements of AASB S2 and the GHG Protocol and NGER Scheme legislation.
- Reconciled the specified Sustainability disclosures in the Sustainability Report to the underlying outcome of procedures performed.
- Evaluated the disclosure and overall presentation of the specified Sustainability Disclosures against the relevant requirements of AASB S2.



DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU



Suzana Vlahovic
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Melbourne, 9 November 2026