



FY25 ANNUAL REPORT

Liontown Resources Limited
ABN 39 118 153 825
For the year ended 30 June 2025

For better
outcomes



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Liontown is an ASX listed battery minerals producer. With our tier-one credentials, world-class assets and strategic partners, Liontown aims to power a sustainable future by ensuring a reliable supply of responsibly mined critical minerals, while generating value for our stakeholders.

About this report

This Annual Report is a summary of Liontown’s operations, sustainability and financial results for the financial year ended 30 June 2025. All references to ‘Liontown Resources’, ‘Liontown’, ‘the Company’, ‘we’, ‘us’, ‘our’, ‘the Group’ refer to Liontown Resources Limited (ABN 39 118 153 825) and the entities it controlled in the reporting period, unless otherwise stated. To gain a broader contextual appreciation of our business, this report can be viewed together with our ESG Data Book and Corporate Governance Statement at www.ltresources.com.au

References in this report

References in this report to a ‘year’ are to the financial year ended 30 June 2025, unless otherwise stated. All dollar figures are expressed in Australian dollars (AUD) unless otherwise stated. All references to ‘Indigenous’ people are intended to include Australian Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people.

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the land on which we operate and recognise their connection to country. We pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging.

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The past year marked a major milestone for Liontown. We commenced production and joined the ranks of global lithium producers with Australia’s first underground lithium mine.

Liontown Resources is an independent, ASX-listed company and the 100% owner and operator of the tier-one Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation in Western Australia’s northern Goldfields, approximately 700 kilometres north-east of Perth. Production commenced 31 July 2024.

We work in genuine partnership with the Traditional Owners and the communities where we operate. We are committed to respecting cultural heritage and supporting local economic development through responsible mining practices.

In addition to being a tier-one asset, Kathleen Valley is underpinned by tier-one customers diversified by geography and their roles across the battery value chain. Our long-term offtake agreements with LG Energy Solution, Tesla, and Ford Motor Company set us apart from many of our peers.

Exporting via the Port of Geraldton, Liontown supplies high-quality spodumene concentrate – a key raw material in electric vehicles and energy storage systems, both of which continue to experience sustained global growth.

Our goal is to sustainably generate value and opportunity for all stakeholders while maintaining high ESG standards.

Despite market volatility, our performance at Kathleen Valley continues to meet – and in many cases exceed – our expectations. With a record of delivery and a positive long-term outlook for lithium, we believe the future remains bright.

Liontown. **Powering Tomorrow, Respecting Today.**



Our vision

To be a globally significant provider of battery minerals as the world transitions to a low-carbon future.



Our strategy

Our strategy is aimed at creating value for all stakeholders and has three focus areas:

Develop Kathleen Valley to its full potential

Our goal is to develop Kathleen Valley to its full potential as a globally significant supplier of spodumene concentrate.

Downstream expansion

Our access and control of feedstock provide options for Lontown to evaluate the economics of an integrated chemical business and capture higher margins.

Grow Lontown to its full potential by expanding our portfolio

At the opportune time, we will expand our portfolio through organic growth, value accretive mergers and acquisitions, and/or exposure to the circular economy.



Our values

Safety

- We will do everything we can to create a safe work environment.
- We will ensure everyone who visits our workplaces is supported and goes home safe every day.

Sustainability

- With our customers and suppliers, we work towards a circular economy.
- We develop resources responsibly, and the raw materials we produce are used efficiently and responsibly.

Sense of Team

- We are a group of people who get together to do important work.
- We are inclusive.
- We celebrate our diversity.
- We have fun.

Respect

- Our work involves many relationships and many stakeholders with diverse objectives.
- We ensure all voices are respectfully heard and develop solutions that balance the interests of all stakeholders.

Ambition

- We don't just want to do well, we want to keep getting better.
- The challenge of constant improvement is what motivates us.
- We set objectives and work to discover how these can be achieved.

Integrity

- We have many stakeholders who expect great things from us.
- We have the courage to do the right thing, even when it is the harder thing.
- We don't take 'shortcuts'.





Liontown is headquartered in Perth, Western Australia and exports spodumene concentrate from the Port of Geraldton. The Company controls two hard rock lithium deposits in the state's Goldfields region:

- Kathleen Valley – world class scale and economics with a mineral resource estimate of 150mt @ 1.3% Li₂O and 130ppm Ta₂O₅*
- Buldania – a prospective lithium project with a mineral resource estimate of 15mt @1.0% Li₂O



*Refer to the “Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource Statement” on page 153.



Tim Goyder
Chairman

Lontown is Australia's first – and currently only – underground lithium mine.

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present Lontown Resources' 2025 Annual Report.

FY25 marked a year of profound significance for Lontown and our shareholders, turning our vision into reality, with the successful commencement of lithium concentrate production from our Kathleen Valley mine in Western Australia.

The past 18 months have been challenging for the lithium industry, with a prolonged down cycle impacting sentiment and pricing. Despite these headwinds, Lontown has remained committed to its core purpose: creating long-term value for shareholders and positioning the Company for sustained success.

Since announcing first production in July 2024, the Company has remained focused and disciplined throughout the ramp-up to commercial production. Lontown has now joined the ranks of global lithium producers, selling 16 parcels totalling over 280,000 dry metric tonnes (dmt) of spodumene concentrate, exported from the Port of Geraldton.

As open pit operations draw to a close, our underground ramp-up is progressing well. Lontown is Australia's first – and currently only – underground lithium mine.

In response to market conditions, we made a strategic decision in November 2024 to revise our mine plan to a 2.8Mtpa operating rate, down from the previously planned 3Mtpa. This disciplined move reflects our commitment to cost-efficiency and long-term optionality. Importantly, our revised plan retains the flexibility to scale production quickly should market conditions improve.

Our long-term strategic planning ensures Lontown remains resilient and scalable, ready to thrive as demand for spodumene and battery chemicals outpaces current supply imbalances.

While short-term pressures persist, the long-term outlook for lithium remains robust.

At the time of writing, spodumene prices have rebounded up to around US\$1,000 per tonne, up from recent lows of around US\$600. Global demand for electric vehicles and stationary energy storage – particularly in China and emerging markets – continues to grow. Beyond EVs, stationary storage is emerging as a major second pillar of lithium demand, driven by the global transition to renewable energy.

In August, shortly after year-end, we completed the first tranche of a fully underwritten institutional placement, raising A\$316 million. The placement was strongly supported by both Australian and international investors – an endorsement of Kathleen Valley's quality and the future of lithium mining in Australia. The second tranche of A\$50 million was approved by shareholders in September. The Company has also completed an offer to shareholders via a Share Purchase Plan which raised an additional A\$56 million.

This capital strengthens our balance sheet, providing flexibility to complete the underground ramp-up, manage capital expenditure and pursue growth opportunities that deliver real value for shareholders. We have the right asset, the right strategy, and the right people to make it happen.

I would like to acknowledge and thank our Managing Director and CEO, Tony Ottaviano, who has led Lontown through this critical phase of our evolution into a reputable global supplier of spodumene concentrate. Tony is supported by a high-performing team that has delivered from first production through to steady-state operations.

FY26 will be a transition year for Kathleen Valley as underground production ramps up, delivering cleaner, higher-grade ore to the plant, supporting improved recoveries and low-cost, scalable operations from FY27. Our current position is a testament to the dedication and capability of our team.

I also want to recognise the contributions of two outgoing executives: Adam Smits, our Chief Operating Officer for five years, and Jon Latto, our Chief Financial Officer for the past two years.



Adam played a pivotal role in transforming Kathleen Valley from a greenfields project into a major lithium operation, while Jon steered Lontown financially through construction and into production. We thank them both sincerely for their outstanding service.

In August, we welcomed Ryan Hair as our new COO. Ryan brings over 30 years of experience in engineering, operations, and project execution, most recently as CEO of Covalent Lithium. His leadership will be instrumental as we complete our underground transition. Our Head of Finance, Graeme Pettit, has stepped into the role of Interim CFO, bringing deep knowledge of Lontown's operations.

These leadership changes mark a new chapter for Lontown, demonstrating our ability to attract top external talent while retaining internal expertise to execute our strategy.

To my fellow Directors, thank you for your continued support and guidance throughout another year of achievement.

From the Board to the Executive Team and all our employees and contractors, we are united in our commitment to delivery.

We remain focused on fulfilling our commitments – to our customers, our communities, and to you, our shareholders.

Thank you for your continued support and belief in Lontown. The foundations we have laid position us strongly for future growth and long-term value creation.

Kind regards,

Tim Goyder
Chairman



Tony Ottaviano
Managing Director / CEO

FY25 was a defining year for Lontown –marked by first production, first sales, and the successful ramp-up of the Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation –all delivered safely, on time, and in the face of one of the most volatile lithium markets on record.

Message from the CEO

FY25 was a defining year for Lontown –marked by first production, first sales, and the successful ramp-up of the process plant at Kathleen Valley –all delivered safely, on time, and in the face of one of the most volatile lithium markets on record. Making the leap from developer to producer, these milestone achievements are a testament to the resilience, focus, and commitment of our people, partners, and stakeholders.

When I became CEO, I set out to lead a company that lives its values and delivers on its commitments. FY25 has proven that ambition right. Despite the significant challenges presented by a very tough external market, our team delivered safely and successfully, ramping up to become a globally significant lithium producer.

Safety and people

The safety and well-being of our people remains our highest priority. As we transitioned from construction to operations we recorded fewer exposure hours, which contributed to a higher TRIFR of 7.39 compared to our target of less than 6.00. Despite the reduced exposure hours, our focus on preventing higher consequence injuries meant we were able to record a LTIFR of 0.92 compared to our target of less than 2.00.

We remain vigilant and committed to the safety and well-being of our people. Through visible leadership setting an example and continuous improvement –constantly reviewing, refining, and implementing safe ways of working to ensure everyone at Lontown goes home safe, every day.

Our deep partnership with the Tjiwarl Traditional Owners remains central to how we operate. This collaboration, built on shared values and mutual benefit, is not just a legal obligation but a living testament to how we operate. In FY25, we proudly awarded key contracts to Bundarra Contracting for ROM loading and Ngatjila for light vehicle maintenance –both 100% owned and operated Tjiwarl businesses, employing Tjiwarl people. We deeply value this relationship and are honoured to continue on this journey together.

Operations and marketing

Operationally, we have met – and in many areas exceeded –expectations. Since first production, to 30 June 2025, we produced over 290,000 dmt of spodumene concentrate at an average grade of 5.2% Li₂O. Lithia recoveries improved steadily through the year, averaging 58% since first production with some periods delivering above 70%, providing us with real confidence to reach our 70% target this financial year. Our plant availability averaged 89.3%.

The 95MW hybrid power station – developed in partnership with Zenith –achieved an average 81% renewable penetration and is capable of 100% renewable penetration under optimal conditions, making this Australia's first underground lithium mine with such capabilities.

These are first year metrics any start-up mine would be proud of. I'm not aware of another hard rock lithium operation globally that can match what we've achieved in our first year. It speaks volumes about the quality of our team and the strength of our partners.

Shortly after first production, we successfully exported our first shipment from Geraldton. Beginning with initial ramp-up deliveries to Sinomine, we commenced servicing our offtake agreements with LG Energy Solution and Tesla, and began supplying in accordance with the Ford contract in early FY26. We are proud to have an outstanding set of customers –diversified across the battery value chain and, in the case of LG Energy Solution and Ford, invested directly in Lontown's success.

Navigating market conditions

The lithium market remained volatile throughout FY25, with subdued pricing persisting due to current structural oversupply. While near-term conditions are challenging, we remain very confident in the long-term demand profile for lithium and believe today's pricing is actively discouraging new supply, setting the stage for future market rebalancing.

We responded decisively with a Company-wide Business Optimisation Program that delivered over A\$100 million in savings and deferrals, and strategically optimised our mine

plan to adapt to market conditions. We revised our near-term throughput target from 3.0 Mtpa to 2.8 Mtpa while preserving our ability to scale quickly to 4.0 Mtpa when market conditions warrant.

Kathleen Valley is a world-class asset –and our strategic decision to make it Australia's first underground lithium mine gives us the ability to scale production to market needs. Our adaptability preserves long-term value for our shareholders.

Financial strength and strategic partners

Following year-end, we completed tranche one of a \$316 million institutional placement at \$0.73 per share, with the Commonwealth's National Reconstruction Fund Corporation joining as a cornerstone investor for \$50 million. The remainder –84% –came from private equity. In addition, a strongly supported Share Purchase Plan raised a further A\$56 million from eligible shareholders. This successful capital raise reinforced two critical aspects of Lontown: the exceptional quality of our Kathleen Valley asset, and our increasingly vital role as a nationally significant upstream critical mineral producer.

Delivering what we have achieved takes more than great people –it requires great partners. From the outset, our strategy was to work with the best in the business. I want to thank Zenith for the hybrid power station; Lycopodium, who designed the world's most advanced lithium process plant; Monadelphous, who built it; IMC and Byrnecut for their mining expertise; and Qube, who manage our spodumene haulage between Kathleen Valley and Geraldton. Each of these companies are leaders in their field.

Outlook and strategy

Our robust financial position provides enhanced optionality to pursue our ambitious three-horizon strategy within the parameters of our capital allocation framework:

- 1. **Maximise Kathleen Valley** – fully unlock its potential, optimising production and efficiency to become a leading global lithium supplier.
- 2. **Pursue downstream opportunities** –Our access and control of feedstock provide options for Lontown to evaluate the economics of an integrated chemical business and capture higher margins.
- 3. **Lontown to its full potential - disciplined growth** –realise the broader ambition of Lontown through strategic opportunities that align with our strategy, core strengths and shareholder value.

Lontown is now a stronger, more resilient business, with the balance sheet strength to navigate this low-price environment and capitalise when the market rebalances.

Acknowledgments

I want to express my heartfelt thanks to our people who have helped get us to this point. Your dedication, resilience, and pursuit of excellence have been the driving force behind our achievements this year. In a challenging and fast-moving market, your commitment to delivering consistently high standards has been outstanding.



I also want to pay personal tribute to two senior colleagues who were with the Company through development to production and recently departed Lontown –Chief Operating Officer Adam Smits and Chief Financial Officer Jon Latto. Both were pivotal in taking Kathleen Valley from construction and financing through to production.

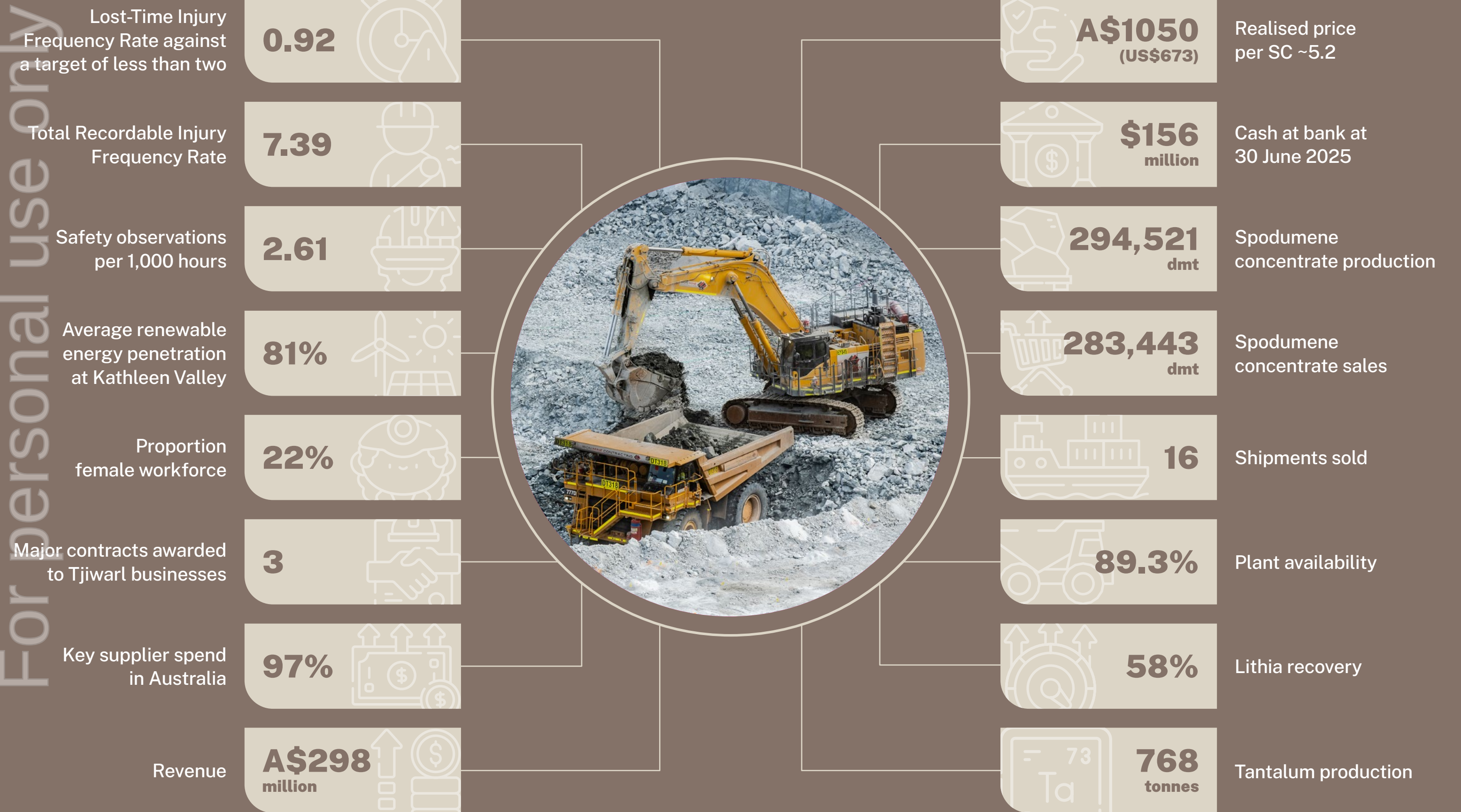
In August, we welcomed Ryan Hair as our new COO, who now leads the next phase of operational performance. With over 30 years' experience in senior mining roles, Ryan has already made a strong start and is an outstanding addition to the Lontown family.

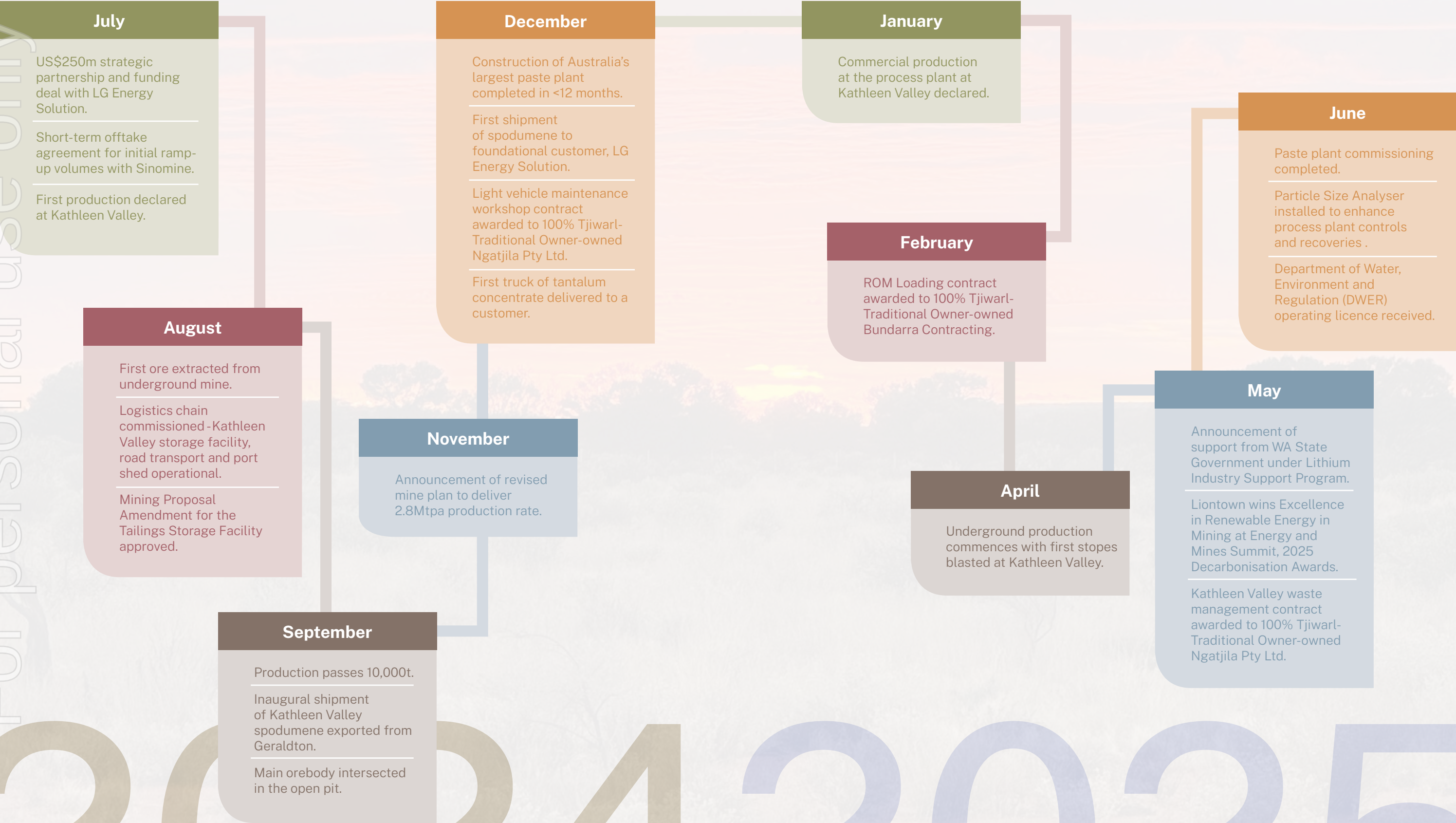
To my fellow directors, thank you for your guidance, insight, and steady support through the year. To our Chair, thank you for your clarity of purpose, unconditional support and strong leadership during a year of significant delivery. It's through having a board with an aligned perspective, committed determination that management can deliver excellence.

To our investors, thank you for your continued support. Your backing has enabled us to reach this pivotal point. We remain focused on delivering exceptional long-term value, and you can be assured we are operating a high-performing and sustainable business, strategically positioned to thrive when market conditions rebalance.

Tony Ottaviano
Managing Director/CEO

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Kathleen Valley – Australia’s first underground lithium mine

Defined by an on-time, safe and successful commissioning and ramp-up of the Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation, FY25 was a transformative year for Lontown.

The external price environment for lithium remained depressed throughout the year. Despite this, Lontown delivered strongly against expectations.

Our year of transformation was also a year of achievement. Following first production, Lontown completed its first shipment of spodumene concentrate and commenced stoping, marking the arrival of Australia’s first underground lithium mine.

Ramp-up of the Kathleen Valley processing plant processed steadily, consistently meeting or exceeding expectations. Plant performance has been strong; over 294,000 dry metric tonnes of spodumene concentrate was produced to 30 June 2025 at an average grade of 5.2% Li₂O, lithia recoveries showed progress through the year and plant availability averaged 95% at year-end. This performance - in our opening 11 months as a producer – is an outstanding result that reflects the quality of the orebody, process plant and capability of our team.

Long-term value creation for shareholders remains at the forefront of our strategy and the Company has been agile throughout the low-pricing environment adapting to market conditions to ensure we maintain a sustainable operation positioned to take advantage when the market improves.





Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation

Safety

Ensuring everyone who visits our workplace is supported and goes home safe every day is our highest priority and number one value.

Liontown's rolling 12-month LTIFR was 0.92, TRIFR was 7.39, and 2.61 safety observations per 1,000 hours were recorded. We emphasise a culture of safety where people look out for each other.

Ensuring we maintain robust systems to deal with emergency and crisis situations, Liontown conducted training with the site emergency team, crisis management team and the Company's Board of Directors to ensure clarity of processes are in place should such situations occur. Among our people, a psychosocial audit was conducted across different work groups and a mental health awareness strategic plan was developed.

At Liontown, we place the highest priority on safety. It remains a never-ending pursuit for which we will never be complacent and will always strive for a culture of continuous improvement.

Mining

The Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation became Australia's first underground lithium mine with the commencement of stoping in April 2025, following approximately 18 months of underground development work.

Blasted on-schedule, the successful commencement of stoping, marks a key milestone in the transition from open pit to underground operations for Liontown.

Processing trials using underground ore prior to first stoping achieved recoveries above 70% and more efficient plant performance. These early results validated our view: underground mining delivers cleaner ore, stronger recoveries, and improved throughput. We see this as a point of difference –and a source of competitive advantage– compared to our peers. Unlike open pit mining, underground methods allow scalable, surgical targeting of ore.

Open pit mining operations during the year focused on the main ore bench, supporting the build-up of ROM stockpiles in preparation for a full transition to underground operations during FY26, at which point open pit mining will cease at Kathleen Valley.

Between now and the transition to full underground in Q4 FY26, our priority is to progressively ramp-up underground operations and target high-margin ore, as we continue to navigate the weaker and volatile pricing environment that continues to endure.

Revised mine plan

When market conditions change, business must be able to adapt to meet the market.

In November 2024, Liontown announced a revised mine and production plan in response to the prolonged lithium downturn that persisted through the year. Thanks to a strong operational start and our strategic decision to pursue underground mining, Liontown is positioned to operate sustainably through lithium pricing cycles.

The revised plan targets a 2.8Mtpa production rate from late 2027, down from the original 3Mtpa base case, maintaining optionality for a 4Mtpa expansion case and reflecting our ability to adapt and scale output to meet market conditions.

Our strategy is centred on high-margin underground ore, lower capital intensity, and maximising tonnes per vertical metre, while retaining the flexibility to expand. A key benefit of underground mining is the ability to selectively mine different parts of the orebody, adjusting scale and cost profile in line with pricing.

In addition to prioritising higher-margin ore, the revised mine plan also allows for more efficient capital deployment by reducing fleet size and paste fill requirements.

Kathleen Valley remains a tier-one asset with a mine life of 20+ years. The revised plan preserves both resource efficiency and long-term optionality.

Flexibility is our advantage. When market conditions improve, the path back to the 4Mtpa expansion remains available. We're preserving long-term value for shareholders by leveraging the quality and scalability of this world-class asset.

Processing

Kathleen Valley's fourth-generation process plant continues to perform in-line with expectations. We have achieved positive results in throughput and availability, even when pushing the plant with an increased proportion of ore-sorting potential (OSP), processed from the strategic ROM stockpiles primarily from the open pit.



As we enter FY26, we will continue to feed clean ore and OSP mined from the open pit as we transition to full underground operations. Once that transition is complete, the process plant will be fed exclusively with underground ore from Kathleen Valley, which as outlined earlier, is expected to be cleaner – a key driver of improved recoveries. We expect our operational metrics to continue improving into our second year of production.

Lithia recoveries finished at 57% in Q4 of FY25 due to the increased proportion of OSP in the feed blend, however our confidence in achieving the target 70% recovery by Q3 FY26 remains unchanged. Plant availability averaged 89.3% across the year, supporting consistent operational progress.

Commercial production at the process plant was declared on 1 January 2025 following a successful commissioning and ramp-up period.

Since first production, Liontown has produced over 290,000 dmt of spodumene concentrate, with an average shipped grade of 5.2% Li₂O. The tantalum circuit, commissioned in October, produced 768 dmt of tantalum concentrate for the reporting period.

These are outstanding outcomes for a start-up mine in its first 11 months of operations.

Exporting high quality spodumene to tier-1 customers

In September 2024, Liontown achieved a major milestone with the successful dispatch of our first spodumene concentrate shipment from the Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation – marking the beginning of revenue generation.

Since that first cargo, we sold an additional 15 parcels to 30 June 2025, which were all exported via the Port of Geraldton. Our logistics partner, Qube, operating a fleet of RAV10 Ultra-Quad road trains daily on the 700km route from Kathleen Valley to Geraldton, provides an efficient and scalable haulage solution.

For the reporting period, initial deliveries were made under a short-term agreement with Sinomine, with our first shipment to foundation offtake partner, LG Energy Solution, completed in December 2024. Shipments to Tesla commenced in August 2025, and deliveries in accordance with the Ford contracts are expected to commence in October 2025, marking the progressive ramp-up of our long-term offtake commitments.

Our customers are diversified across geographies and at different points of the global battery value chain. This has been a positive in the current volatile pricing environment and a testament to the quality of Kathleen Valley spodumene.

In addition to contracted offtake, we executed a number of spot market sales in FY25 – with the first 10,000 tonnes to a Singapore-based trader, sold at a premium price to the spot price at the time. As a commodity with opaque pricing in its early days, unlike more established commodities, our spot sale strategy supports our commitment to a transparent and auditable pricing framework for lithium.

Hybrid power station

Built with our energy partner, Zenith Energy, the 95MW hybrid power station supports our low-carbon ambitions and enables Kathleen Valley to produce some of the cleanest spodumene concentrate globally.

Since it was commissioned, the Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation has averaged 81% renewable energy penetration during production, exceeding the 60% baseline originally set. In optimal conditions at site, it has powered Kathleen Valley with 100% renewable power over sustained periods.

The 95MW hybrid power station is underpinned by 46MW of renewable energy generation, through 30MW of wind and 16MW of solar and supported by 18MW of battery storage with the remainder supported by gas and diesel backup.

Further details on our power station and sustainability initiatives are available in the Sustainability Report from page 40.

Corporate update

People

Liontown is a significant contributor to employment in the Western Australia economy. At 30 June 2025, our headcount totalled 306 across both corporate and site based operational roles, supported by hundreds of contractors working across mining, processing, logistics and ancillary services. An average day on site at Kathleen Valley sees approx. 122 Liontown staff and a little over 400 contractors.

We are committed to building a diverse, inclusive, and values-driven workforce. At year-end, 22% of our workforce were female.

Leadership changes

On 30 June 2025, we announced changes to our Key Management Personnel. Chief Operating Officer Adam Smits and Chief Financial Officer Jon Latto both announced they would depart after playing instrumental roles in the development and delivery of the Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation.

Adam led the execution of constructing the Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation, while Jon guided the business through the financial transition from developer to producer. Their contributions have left a lasting legacy, and we sincerely thank them for their service.

In August 2025, we welcomed Ryan Hair as Chief Operating Officer. Ryan brings more than 30 years of experience in mining leadership, including most recently as CEO of Covalent Lithium, and is ideally placed to lead operations as we scale up underground mining and continue to optimise performance. In July 2025, we were also pleased to appoint our Head of Finance, Graeme Pettit, as Interim CFO. Graeme brings deep operational knowledge of the business and has been closely involved in Liontown's financial systems and reporting throughout development.

Following an executive search, the Company announced the appointment of Greg Jason as Chief Financial, effective 18 December 2025. Greg has 25 years international business experience across a broad range of industries as a CFO, COO and Executive Manager Business Development. Greg has worked in mining and resources, automotive manufacturing and sales, financial services, defence and commercial shipbuilding and repair, and logistics.

Funding

In the first week of the financial year, we announced we secured a US\$250 million (A\$372 million) strategic investment from LG Energy Solution through a five-year Convertible Notes agreement, and extended the offtake partnership to 15 years. This investment not only supported our ramp-up capital requirements but also provided strong validation of the quality of our Kathleen Valley asset by one of the world's largest battery manufacturers.

Our agreement with LG Energy Solution aligned long-term supply with long-term capital – a clear signal of confidence in both the quality of our product and our ability to deliver.

Additional support was secured from the Western Australian State Government under its Lithium Industry Support Program (LISP). In May, Liontown executed an agreement for a \$15 million interest-free loan.

The package also included a temporary two-year waiver of port charges, subject to market conditions, and rebates across selected mining tenements to assist with the low-price environment.

At 30 June 2025, Liontown held a cash balance of \$156 million. Subsequent to the end of the financial year, Liontown launched an institutional placement in two tranches to raise \$316 million (before costs) in August. In what was a huge vote of confidence in the Company, the Commonwealth Government's National Reconstruction Fund Corporation participated as a cornerstone investor in the raise contributing \$50 million alongside the \$266 million invested by the private sector. The institutional placement reinforces Kathleen Valley's quality as an asset and Liontown's strategic importance as an upstream critical mineral producer.

In addition to the institutional placement, the Company completed a Share Purchase Plan (SPP), successfully raising \$56 million dollars (before costs).

The capital raise fortified the balance sheet to give the Company a strong liquidity buffer to support ramp-up, underground transition and optionality to pursue low-cost, high return opportunities to maximise shareholder value.

Downstream

Capturing greater value through downstream integration remains a core pillar of our strategy. However, the prolonged low-price environment has moderated the pace of progress under the strategy.

Our collaborations with both Sumitomo Corporation in Japan and LG Energy Solution in Korea in studying the feasibility for downstream opportunities are ongoing.

With a 20+ year mine life at Kathleen Valley, we remain patient and committed to pursuing downstream opportunities, but only when returns for our shareholders are clear and compelling.

Business optimisation

Operating efficiently in a low-price environment is critical.

In November, in conjunction with the revised mine plan, we launched a Business Optimisation Program targeting up to A\$100 million in savings and deferrals. At 30 June 2025, over \$100 million had been realised, demonstrating our disciplined capital and cost management. We remain vigilant on our cost base in this pricing environment.



A volatile lithium market

According to Fastmarkets, spodumene prices on the spot market ranged between US\$610 and US\$975 per tonne during FY25, reflecting a continuation of the downturn that began in late 2023. The pricing environment has been shaped by persistent oversupply, trade policy uncertainty, and a lag in downstream inventory drawdowns.

In the short-term, market sentiment remains cautious. Many analysts do not foresee a swift recovery, citing structural supply overhangs and subdued pricing likely to persist into CY2026. While demand growth for electric vehicles and energy storage remains a long-term certainty, the near-term disconnect between supply and demand continues to weigh on pricing.

At Lontown, we recognise and are realistic about these market dynamics. As outlined earlier, a range of initiatives to preserve value and ensure operational resilience in a lower price environment continue to be prosecuted. Our focus remains on producing high-quality spodumene at the lowest-possible cost, maintaining strong customer relationships, and positioning ourselves to take advantage when pricing improves.

We also take a long-term view. We share the widespread view among industry forecasts who continue to project strong demand growth for battery products out to 2030 and beyond.

We believe that the current downturn is discouraging new investment and accelerating the rationalisation of higher-cost operations, which should ultimately contribute to a more balanced and sustainable market in the medium to longer term.

We assure shareholders, Lontown remains focused on discipline, delivery, and durability –ensuring we are well positioned to capitalise when this cycle turns.

Exploration

There was no material mining exploration undertaken during the financial year at either Kathleen Valley or Buldania.

The year ahead

If FY25 marked a year of transformation –with first production achieved and operations ramping up –FY26 shapes as a year of transition for Lontown.

The underground transition is central to that story. Maintaining our strong track record of delivery, we aim to complete our move to a fully underground operation by year-end –a shift we believe gives Lontown a genuine point of difference, and ultimately, a competitive advantage. Early stoping performance has validated our strategy; FY26 is about scaling it.

Processing optimisation remains a key focus. Through FY25, we saw steady improvement in lithia recovery and plant availability. Our goal remains to reach 70% lithia recovery by Q3, with consistent gains in throughput and performance. In the first half, we'll continue processing OSP from the open pit, before fully transitioning to cleaner underground ore –a key enabler for hitting our recovery targets.

The institutional placement launched early in FY26 provides the Company with a prudent liquidity buffer; however, in the difficult price environment, cost discipline remains front

We have also retained the ability to scale operations quickly should the market improve and it is prudent to do so.

and centre. Our revised mine plan is built for resilience in a weaker price environment, and our team remains focused on efficiency –maximising tonnes per vertical metre, containing capital, and maintaining operational sharpness. We have also retained the ability to scale operations quickly should the market improve, and it is prudent to do so.

On the customer front, we will continue delivering under our offtake agreements. Demand for our spodumene remains strong, and we anticipate further green shoots in market sentiment through FY26.

We've built a tier-one operation from the ground up. Our job now is to extract its full value –operationally, commercially, and strategically –so that when the market turns, we're positioned to lead and deliver long-term value for shareholders.



Sustainability Report

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Adrienne Parker
Chair of the Sustainability Committee

As Chair of the Sustainability Committee at Lontown Resources, I am proud to present our FY25 Sustainability Report, a reflection of our commitment to being a responsible operator.

Sustainability Report
From the Chair of the Sustainability Committee

FY25 marked Lontown's first year of operation at Kathleen Valley, an important milestone in our journey from project development to producer. This new phase brought greater responsibility, together with the opportunity to demonstrate that sustainability is not a parallel function; it is embedded in how we operate, engage, and create long-term value.

People are central to everything we do. In FY25, we prioritised safety as our highest operational focus and continued to embed a proactive safety culture across both our workforce and contracting partners. While our TRIFR saw a minor increase as total hours worked post-construction reduced, we maintained a strong commitment to continuous improvement and learning. We broadened our focus to include mental health and psychological safety, a key to building a resilient workforce.

We strengthened our relationships with Native Title Holders through culturally appropriate engagement, expanded employment and business participation, and progressed initiatives that support long-term community partnerships. Our approach continues to be guided by the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent and we believe that working in genuine partnership creates lasting value for Aboriginal communities and the regions that support our operations.

We focused on optimising groundwater resources and progressed the development of a long-term water strategy to ensure sustainable borefield operation alongside reliable water supply for our site. Our understanding of the surrounding ecosystems continued to deepen through vegetation health studies and collaborative environmental surveys with Tjiwarl Native Title Holders ensuring the inclusion of traditional ecological knowledge. We also initiated planning with Zenith to trial mitigation measures aimed at reducing impacts on avian fauna and bat species. These efforts reflect our commitment to responsible water use and biodiversity protection as we transition to steady-state operations.

In FY25, we strengthened our climate change response by publishing a Climate, Energy and Emissions Policy and committing to a comprehensive Climate, Energy and Greenhouse Gas Strategy. The hybrid power station averaged 81% renewable penetration at our operation, whilst we implemented a robust emissions data management system to track Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Work commenced on pilot programs to assess low-emission fleet technologies and studies into battery storage solutions to support future electrification. Looking ahead, we will finalise our Scope 3 emissions inventory, advance climate governance systems in line with AASB S2 requirements and finalise our decarbonisation strategy.



Strong governance underpins all our sustainability efforts. In FY25, we laid the groundwork for ISO 14001 (Environmental Management Systems) accreditation and commenced planning for our first modern slavery statement. We also aligned internal processes to support upcoming climate disclosure obligations under AASB S2 and to ensure our strategy is effectively implemented and monitored we have enhanced our Environmental, Social, Governance and Economic (ESGE), systems and frameworks across the business.

As Chair of the Sustainability Committee, I'm proud of how we've embedded ESGE principles across Lontown, from boardroom decisions

to frontline delivery. These principles don't just shape our obligations; they guide how we lead, how we partner, and how we define success.

As part of our ongoing growth and commitment to transparency, we have transitioned to including our sustainability disclosures in our Annual Report and are pleased to introduce Lontown's first ESG Data Book. This new ESG Data Book is a resource that represents the next chapter in our maturity journey, offering stakeholders a transparent and accessible view of our performance metrics across key ESG indicators. The ESG Data Book complements our narrative reporting by providing detailed, comparable data that supports informed decision-

making and reflects our commitment to accountability. It is a foundational step towards enhanced disclosure and continuous improvement, aligned with global best practice and stakeholder expectations.

In FY26, we will build on the foundations we have established, and we will continue to strengthen our systems and demonstrate ongoing transparency. We do this because we believe delivering value the right way is the only way.

Adrienne Parker
Chair of the Sustainability Committee



Liontown’s approach to sustainability ensures clear accountability and integration across all levels of our business.

Our approach to sustainability

Liontown’s approach to sustainability ensures clear accountability and integration across all levels of our business. The Board of Directors holds ultimate oversight, reviewing and approving our strategy, targets, and disclosures. To support this, the Sustainability Committee provides focused oversight on material ESGE risks and opportunities, reviewing key policies and initiatives. The Executive Leadership Team (ELT) is responsible for driving implementation across the organisation, embedding sustainability into core business planning. The Head of Sustainability, Compliance and Strategy leads the development and execution of our approach, advising the Board of Directors and ELT, and coordinating cross-functional initiatives to ensure regulatory compliance and building organisational capability. Implementation is carried out by operational teams, who integrate ESGE requirements into day-to-day activities. These teams deliver on targets, and provide the data needed to support informed decision making for continuous improvement and reporting.

Materiality

In FY24, we conducted our biennial formal materiality assessment to determine Liontown’s most significant sustainability impacts for reporting and to guide the Company’s Sustainability Strategy. In FY25, reflecting on our transition from construction to operations, and the change in scope and impact of our activities, we undertook a materiality refresh to review and validate the findings of our FY24 assessment.

Prospective material topics were derived from frameworks such as the *GRI Standards 2021*, the *GRI 14: Mining Sector Standard 2024*, the *SASB Metals and Mining Sustainability Accounting Standards*, and the *United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. The methodology included interviews with key internal and external stakeholders, and a survey open to all Liontown employees and contractors.

All stakeholders were asked to prioritise material topics based on the severity and likelihood of impacts. They were also encouraged to consider where Liontown was performing well and where opportunities existed for improvement. This approach provided valuable insights into both current performance and opportunities to enhance sustainability outcomes. The results of the materiality refresh have been endorsed by the Board of Directors and ELT and updated material topics include:

- Governance**
Child labour, forced labour and modern slavery, freedom of association, non-discrimination and equal opportunity, anti-corruption
- Biodiversity and Environmental Compliance**
Air emissions, biodiversity and environmental compliance
- Decarbonisation and Climate Change Adaptation**
Greenhouse gas (GHG), emissions and climate adaptation and resilience
- Water Management**
Water and effluents
- Employee Wellbeing**
Employment practices
- Health and Safety**
Critical incident management, occupational health and safety
- Respecting Indigenous Land and Resource Rights**
Local communities, rights of Indigenous people, land and resource rights
- Economic Performance**
Economic impacts



Governance

The integrity of our Sustainability Strategy is underpinned by robust governance mechanisms and a strong commitment to responsible business conduct. At Liontown, we take a top-down approach to continuously strengthening governance across all areas of the business, ensuring our strategy remains resilient, credible, and aligned with our long-term sustainability goals. Liontown has implemented a corporate governance framework aimed at ensuring effective management, compliance with regulatory requirements, and alignment with stakeholder expectations. We are committed to fostering a culture of accountability, integrity, and transparency, recognising that strong corporate governance is essential to our long-term success. It provides the foundation for effective decision-making, ensures ethical and responsible operations, and safeguards the interests of all stakeholders.

Board and Committees

Liontown’s Board of Directors, comprising both Executive and Non-Executive Directors, is accountable to shareholders for the Company’s performance over both the short and long term. The Board provides leadership and oversight of the Company’s management. It defines the Company’s purpose, sets strategic priorities, and regularly monitors management’s progress toward achieving these priorities.

Our Board members serve on key Board level committees, which include the Sustainability Committee, Remuneration and Nominations Committee, and Audit and Risk Committee.

Sustainability Committee

The Sustainability Committee, in conjunction with the Audit and Risk Committee, oversees the Company’s performance and management of sustainability risks in relation to environment and climate change, community and social engagement, health, safety and wellbeing, and responsible business (including modern slavery and human rights issues) and reporting/disclosure.

The Sustainability Committee is supported by the Head of Sustainability, Strategy and Compliance.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee oversees the Company’s financial reporting, accounting policies, and audit activities to ensure the integrity and transparency of disclosures. It reviews the effectiveness of internal financial controls and the accuracy of financial statements. The Committee also monitors the Company’s risk and compliance frameworks, including key policies, risk appetite, and any material risk exposures.

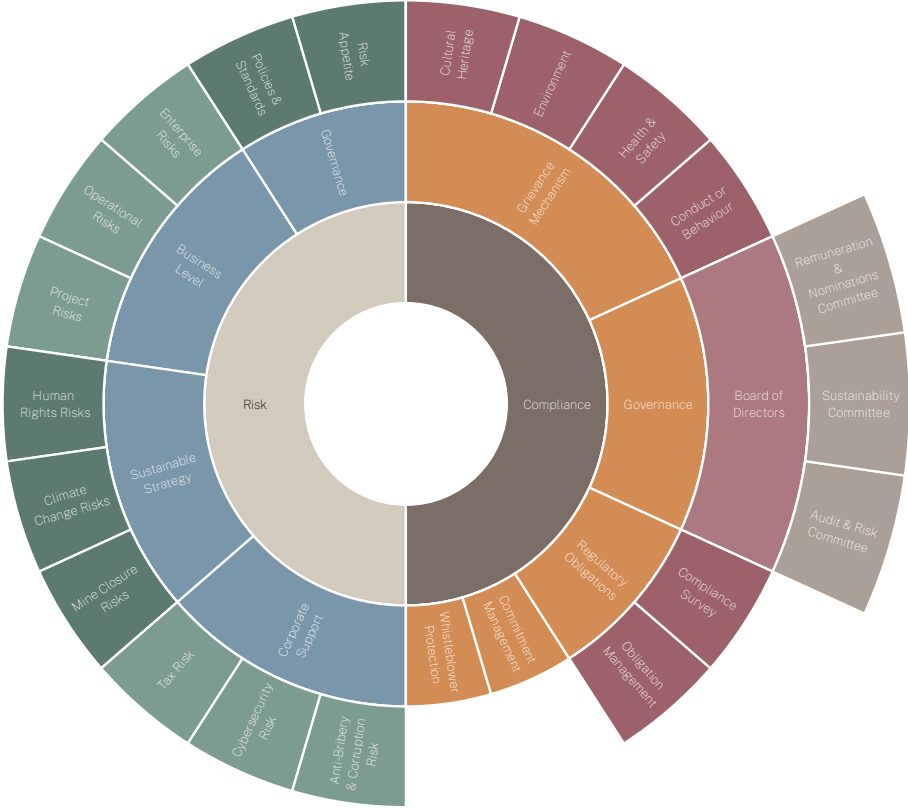
Remuneration and Nomination Committee

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee oversees the Company’s remuneration framework, processes for selection, appointment and evaluation of directors and senior executives, and the composition, diversity and effectiveness of the Board in discharging its duties.

Each committee operates under a Board-approved charter that outlines its purpose, structure, and responsibilities. The process for nominating and selecting Board members is guided by our formal policy on the appointment of directors and senior executives.

In FY26, to further improve our governance processes, we will establish dedicated Continuous Disclosure and Sustainability Working Group sub-committees, led by executive and senior management teams. The sub-committees will provide an opportunity for Liontown’s staff to participate in shaping and advancing the Comany’s strategic path.

For more information see: <https://www.ltresources.com.au/about/corporate-governance/>



Remuneration

In FY25, ELT members were remunerated with a base salary, inclusive of superannuation and participated in short and long-term performance-based incentive initiatives. The Remuneration Committee assesses CEO and Executive incentives against the Board-approved short and long-term Performance Scorecard outcomes combined with a modifier approach to individual performance, before making recommendations to the Board for approval.

Non-Executive Directors (NEDs) were remunerated with a fixed base fee inclusive of superannuation. A higher base fee was paid to the Chair and the Lead Independent NED in recognition of their additional responsibilities. Committee fees were paid to NEDs who serve on a committee to acknowledge the additional work, expertise, and accountability associated with committee participation. NEDs do not participate in performance-based incentives. NED fees are reviewed annually by the Remuneration Committee utilising third-party benchmarking. The maximum aggregate annual NED fee pool is approved by shareholders.

For more information see the Remuneration Report on page 72.

Whistleblower and grievance mechanisms

In FY25, we revised our Whistleblower Protection Policy to clearly outline the process for reporting and investigating improper conduct, including the responsibilities and types of disclosable conduct covered.

Following the successful implementation of our whistleblower and grievance platforms in FY24, further updates to the process were completed in FY25. These included the addition of tailored questionnaires covering conduct and behaviour, health and safety, and environmental concerns. In collaboration with Tjiwarl Aboriginal Corporation (TAC), we developed a culturally sensitive grievance questionnaire designed to reflect and respect cultural protocols; this provides a safe and respectful way for the Tjiwarl Traditional Owners to raise concerns.

In FY25, there were no recordable instances of whistleblower submissions.

Communication of critical concerns

Critical concerns are identified, assessed, and communicated through formal mechanisms that ensure timely escalation to the Board. Concerns raised through our online management platforms are also reported to governance bodies in accordance with confidentiality and procedural requirements. This structured approach ensures that the Board and its committees maintain oversight of critical concerns and that responses are aligned with our governance standards and stakeholder expectations.

There was one critical concern raised during the reporting period. The case was managed and resolved by Liantown.

Risk governance

We recognise the importance of continuously improving and strengthening our risk management practices and culture. This supports our strategic objectives and ensures accessible, relevant information is available across all levels of the business with regard to risk management. Our approach is designed to enable effective and informed decision-making while enhancing our ability to protect our stakeholders, people, finances, assets, knowledge, and reputation.

Our risk management practices are overseen by the Audit and Risk Committee and governed by our Risk Management Policy, Risk Management Standard and the Risk Appetite Standard which are aligned to the principles of ISO: 31000:2018 Risk Management Guidelines. These governing documents are periodically reviewed and updated to ensure they continue to meet the expectations of our Board and stakeholders.

In FY25, we achieved a significant uplift in our risk management and governance practices. The online platform for risk and compliance management was fully integrated into the business with training provided to all system users. Through this software, managers complete risk assessments and have access to a live environment where risks across the business are actively managed and monitored. Live dashboards and reports are also accessible across system users.

The Risk Management Standard was updated to reflect our transition from construction to operations, including a revised risk impact matrix to support consistent evaluation of risk consequences across the business. Consequence definitions were also aligned with our risk appetite, tolerance and capacity. Risk appetite statements and levels were reviewed and aligned with our current risk posture, better reflecting our evolving risk environment. These appetite levels are now integrated into our online risk management platform, with performance against these thresholds used by management and governance committees to assess and review our risk profile. Additionally, risk classifications were updated in parallel to ensure that outcomes from our risk management practices allow for an accurate assessment of materiality.

Our risk assessments have progressed beyond project and operational risks. In FY25, we focused on expanding our risk assessment framework to include enterprise-wide assessments across business, operational, and project levels. This extends to sustainability-related risks such as climate change, human rights and mine closure, as well as corporate support risks, including tax, cybersecurity, and anti-bribery and corruption.

Our Risk and Compliance Principal role provides guidance across all functions, to ensure consistency and quality assurance of our risk management practices.

For more information see “Business strategies and prospects for future financial years” on page 67.



Compliance governance

We recognise the importance of maintaining robust compliance practices that underpin our commitment to sustainable and responsible operations. The implementation of our online risk and compliance management platform has strengthened our implementation and management processes, with compliance assessments against applicable regulatory obligations, as well as internal and external requirements. The platform is integrated with live regulatory and legislative data, keeping our compliance assessments relevant and useful to the business.

Compliance is assessed against regulatory obligations spanning 18 broad legislative areas, including, but not limited to: Western Australian mining regulations, modern slavery, anti-bribery and corruption, work health and safety, and whistleblower protections. Beyond demonstrating adherence to these obligations, the assessment supports leadership accountability and enables a risk-based approach to compliance. It also reduces the likelihood of regulatory or reputational impacts, strengthens confidence in reporting and assurance processes and reinforces a culture of responsibility across the organisation.

The online risk and compliance management platform support management of non-regulatory commitments and obligations which may include internal business commitments, contractual obligations, Indigenous and community agreements, sustainability frameworks, investor and shareholder expectations, and industry codes and best practices. In FY26 sustainability commitments are planned to be formally managed within the platform.

We will enhance our governance of vendors and suppliers by leveraging the functions of our risk and compliance management platform. This will ensure that all engaged parties uphold their contractual obligations and compliance requirements, aligning with the expectations of our Board and stakeholders.

Anti-bribery and corruption

Our approach to anti-bribery and corruption is based on zero tolerance. We are committed to upholding the highest standards of integrity and ensuring our employees, contractors, and partners understand and adhere to our expectations. Training and internal controls are used to mitigate risks and ensure compliance with applicable laws and internal policies.

We maintain a comprehensive system of internal controls to mitigate the risk of corruption and ensure compliance with applicable anti-bribery and corruption laws. As part of this, we conduct digital screening of our suppliers and customers against relevant sanctions lists and media sources. This process helps ensure, to the best of our ability, that we do not engage with individuals or entities subject to sanctions.

In FY25, no customers we engaged were flagged with sanctions during our due diligence screening processes.

For more information see *Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy* <https://www.ltresources.com.au/about/corporate-governance/>

Modern slavery and child labour

Our compliance efforts extend to meeting the requirements of Western Australian mining legislation and the Australian Government's modern slavery reporting obligations. In FY25, we commenced preparation of our inaugural Modern Slavery Statement, aligning with regulatory requirements and reinforcing our commitment to ethical and transparent supply chain practices. We will publish our inaugural Modern Slavery Statement in December 2025.

Following the successful completion of our Social Impact Scoping Study in FY25, we are preparing to conduct a Social Impact Assessment in FY26. This will ensure our approach continues to reflect the evolving needs of our business and the communities in which we operate.



In addition, we will undertake a Human Rights Risk Assessment in FY26 to identify and prioritise the most severe potential human rights impacts across our value chain. This assessment will help us proactively manage risks related to modern slavery, forced labour and child labour.

We are also committed to upholding fundamental human rights in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. A key part of this commitment is our firm stance against child labour.

The minimum employment age at Lontown is 18 years, unless part of approved programs such as apprenticeships, graduate programs, or work experience. Individuals under 18 may only be considered for such programs following a comprehensive risk assessment being completed and approved prior to their commencement.

For more information see *Human Rights Policy* <https://www.ltresources.com.au/about/corporate-governance/>

Memberships

We are committed to achieving best practice across all aspects of the mining sector. Active participation in industry forums ensures our voice is represented alongside our peers, enabling us to contribute to and stay informed on evolving standards and innovations.

Lontown holds memberships with the following organisations:

- International Lithium Association (ILiA)
- Australasian Investor Relations Association (AIRA)
- Association of Mining and Exploration Companies (AMEC)
- Chamber of Minerals and Energy of Western Australia (CME)

Our Head of Sustainability Strategy and Compliance represents Lontown at the International Lithium Association's Sub-Committee for Sustainable Production and Supply.



Environmental compliance and biodiversity

Liontown recognises that the responsible and sustainable management of the environment is fundamental to achieving our strategic objectives. This approach not only supports environmental preservation but also helps maintain and strengthen our licence to operate. We respect the deep and ongoing connection that Aboriginal people have with the lands and waters, and we are committed to managing Kathleen Valley in a way that upholds the surrounding environment and ecosystems.

We acknowledge that mining activities can pose an inherent risk to biodiversity and the environment when not managed effectively. As a Company we are committed to the identification, avoidance, mitigation, and management of potential impacts resulting from Kathleen Valley and strive to do so in a way that demonstrates good industry practice.

For more information see Liontown's Environment Policy: <https://www.ltresources.com.au/about/corporate-governance/>

In FY25, as part of Kathleen Valley's transition from a development project to an operating mine site, we reviewed and updated our Environment Policy, Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), and their related documents to better reflect our commitment to the environment and ensure compliance with all relevant environmental legislation and our approved operating licence.

In FY26, we will undertake an audit and seek certification for the International Organisation for Standardisation's (ISO) ISO 14001:2015 standard for environmental management systems. This will ensure our operating procedures are robust and meet international expectations. By using this standard, our ESMS takes a proactive approach to minimising environmental

Liontown recognises that the responsible and sustainable management of the environment is fundamental to achieving our strategic objectives.

impact, complying with all relevant legal and regulatory obligations, and delivering on our commitments to biodiversity and the environment.

Land disturbance

Land disturbance resulting from our activities has a significant potential impact on the ecosystems surrounding Kathleen Valley. We use an internal Environmental Permits Procedure to manage and mitigate the impacts of land disturbance. The Environment and Heritage teams on-site assess each clearing permit request to ensure any excessive or unnecessary clearing is avoided. Clearing onsite is restricted to the minimum disturbance area required to conduct activities safely, with areas of pre-existing or historical clearing prioritised and used where possible.

To prevent or mitigate any potential impacts of disturbance, comprehensive baseline surveys have been conducted to identify significant flora, fauna, and ecological communities. Site layouts are optimised to avoid priority species, with approximately 700 hectares of the operations, mining tenements defined as cultural or ecological exclusion zones. Land disturbance is undertaken in accordance with Liontown's Regulatory Approvals. In FY25, 67.08 hectares of clearing occurred, bringing the total disturbance footprint of Kathleen Valley to 516.57ha.

For more biodiversity and environmental compliance related performance data, see the Biodiversity sheet in the FY25 ESG Data Book.



During Native Title negotiations with Tjiwarl, we sought to avoid impacting Jones Creek, a significant cultural heritage site. Consequently, as part of our mine planning, we chose to develop two smaller pits and an underground mine, rather than a single large open pit. While this approach offers environmental and cultural heritage benefits, such as reduced surface disturbance and preservation of important landscapes, it does require the construction of surface infrastructure like ventilation shafts. These can have localised environmental impacts, which we manage through careful planning, baseline assessments, and ongoing monitoring to minimise disturbance and protect surrounding ecosystems.

As part of our ongoing commitment to Tjiwarl and recognising the connection between cultural heritage and the environment, we ensure that monitors are invited to participate in all environmental monitoring surveys we conduct. Their presence is invaluable, with their traditional ecological knowledge and cultural insights guiding our approach to environmental management. This helps ensure we respect and protect the land in a way that aligns with cultural values.

Disturbed areas will be progressively rehabilitated during the life of the mine as they become available, using native species to re-establish ecological function, reduce erosion, and create suitable fauna habitat. Monitoring programs will be used to assess rehabilitation success and ecosystem health. Results from this monitoring will inform adaptive management practices where targets are not being met.

Traditional Owners and impacted stakeholders will be engaged during the planning and delivery of remediation activities, particularly where impacts relate to culturally

significant flora or within culturally significant areas. Our Mine Closure Plan will be updated in FY26 to reflect growing rehabilitation objectives, cultural considerations, and stakeholder input. In FY26, we will work with local Tjiwarl businesses to undertake the rehabilitation of areas disturbed during water exploration activities.

Jones Creek

As part of our Native Title Agreement (NTA) with Tjiwarl, we have committed to the continued monitoring and protection of Jones Creek. As such, in FY25, we conducted aerial surveys using drones as part of the Jones Creek erosion modelling and monitoring program that began in FY24. These complement our recurring annual ecological field surveys of Jones Creek's vegetation health. The surveys aim to deepen our understanding of key environmental factors, such as vegetation health and to safeguard the cultural heritage values associated with Jones Creek.

In addition to our annual vegetation health monitoring, in FY25, we commenced biennial desktop mapping of seasonal vegetation changes, establishing a baseline for vegetation health using two years of historical high-resolution imagery. This baseline serves as a crucial reference point for monitoring future changes in vegetation health and growth. This ensures that our biodiversity management strategies are informed by reliable and site-specific data. By using high-resolution, seasonal data, we can precisely track environmental changes throughout the life of the mine. This approach provides early indicators of potential negative impacts and offers opportunities for early intervention.



Ecosystem health

Environmental assessments were conducted at Kathleen Valley prior to the commencement of construction and recorded no threatened flora species listed under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (WA) or the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. However, two Priority 4 flora species, *Grevillea inconspicua* and *Hemigenia exilis*, were identified and are considered rare or near threatened, requiring monitoring due to limited data.

In accordance with our Native Vegetation Clearing Permits (NVCP) and internal clearing procedures, all *Grevillea inconspicua* and *Hemigenia exilis* have been recorded using GPS. Their locations have been mapped in a spatial layer to inform clearing boundaries and mitigate population impacts. This ensures that the number of plants cleared does not exceed our licence limits, with annual totals reported to the Department of Water, Environment and Regulation (DWER) as part of our regulatory reporting requirements.

In FY25, a baseline study was completed to support future environmental monitoring adjacent to ventilation shafts. These ventilation shafts are essential to supporting the safe operation of our underground mine. The purpose of the survey was to establish a monitoring program by collecting baseline data on flora and vegetation health. This will enable future assessments of potential impacts from emissions expelled by the ventilation shafts.

In FY26, we will implement routine flora and vegetation health monitoring to identify any potential impacts caused by our operations.

Invasive species and feral animal control

Mining operations can inadvertently contribute to the spread and establishment of invasive species and feral animals, which pose a significant threat to biodiversity. At Kathleen Valley, land clearing, increased vehicle and machinery movement, and changes to land use can create new pathways for the introduction of invasive plants and animals. Additionally, the accessibility of water, food waste, and shelter associated with site infrastructure may attract feral species such as cats, foxes, and wild dogs, increasing predation and competition pressures on native wildlife. Recognising these risks ensures that operational activities do not unintentionally accelerate the decline of local biodiversity or compromise ecological values.

In accordance with our NVCP, annual weed monitoring surveys are conducted each spring to record and remove weed populations within the Kathleen Valley project area. While the 2023 survey recorded a decline in weed species across the disturbance envelope, the 2024 survey observed a significant increase in both species' diversity and population numbers, with weeds found throughout the study area and along nearby drainage lines. The survey also identified future weed risk areas, including the village, topsoil stockpiles, and mining office precincts, which will require continued monitoring.

The rise in species is likely attributed to the increased site activity during construction, biology of annual weed species and above-average rainfall in September 2024.

As part of our commitment to managing and eradicating invasive species, the site-based Environment Team conducts regular inspections of high-risk areas and implements targeted weed control measures, including hand removal and herbicide application in accordance with our Weed Management Plan. In FY26, we will review our weed hygiene practices.

Feral animal control is carried out as required by a licensed contractor, based on observed activity or identified risks within the operations area. This targeted approach supports the protection of native fauna and vegetation, while also addressing potential safety risks to personnel and minimising disruption to site operations.

To reduce attractants and help prevent the establishment of feral species, we do not operate a landfill onsite, recognising that onsite waste disposal can significantly contribute to feral animal issues. Instead, all putrescible waste is securely contained and regularly removed from site by licensed contractors. Waste bins are animal-proof, and waste areas are managed to minimise access by scavenging species. These practices form part of our broader waste management strategy and reflect our commitment to protecting biodiversity, ensuring site safety, and maintaining environmentally responsible operations.

Dust management

As part of our ongoing commitment to responsible water management and dust mitigation, we reuse polished water from our wastewater treatment plants for dust suppression. Mitigating excess dust is crucial, as the build-up of dust deposition on foliage can lead to poor vegetation health.

All wastewater treatment plants at Kathleen Valley are designed to produce a Class A treated effluent. Water quality is managed in accordance with our DWER Operating Licence and local Shire approvals, with routine testing conducted to ensure it poses no risk to human health or the receiving environment. The use of recycled water reduces the need for groundwater resources.

Birds and bats

In FY25, bat activity was monitored within the project area to establish baseline data and better understand the presence and behaviour of local bat species and avian fauna. Building on these insights, in FY26 we will work closely with power provider, Zenith Energy, to develop and implement targeted mitigation trials aimed at reducing potential impacts to bat populations during operations. These trials will seek to balance biodiversity protection with the need to maintain a high penetration of renewable energy.

For further information, see:
'An Update on Bird and Bat Interactions at our Windfarm'.
<https://www.ltresources.com.au/news-media/>

Responsible tailings management

While tailings have the potential to impact biodiversity through habitat disturbance and pollution, we recognise these risks and are committed to managing them through responsible planning, engineering controls, and progressive rehabilitation.

In FY25, the construction of our Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) Cell 1 was completed in accordance with Code of Practice for Tailings Storage Facilities in Western Australia and The Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD) Guidelines on Tailings Dam Planning, Design, Construction, Operation and Closure and received operational approval from DWER.

The TSF was designed to minimise environmental impact and responsibly handle waste generated by the process plant. The use of non-acid-forming waste rock, sourced from our open pit operations, as a construction material reduces the need for long-term waste dumps. This avoids unnecessary land clearing and minimises our closure requirements.

The design of the TSF includes an impermeable high-density polythene liner. This prevents seepage and maximises water recovery, reducing our groundwater dependence and contamination risk. Our tailings are classified as non-acid forming, with no hazardous materials or substances present, and potential leachates are alkaline and non-saline.

Tailings from the process plant are either stored at the TSF or diverted to the paste fill plant for reuse. At the paste plant, tailings are dried and used as either construction material or deposited underground as paste backfill. The water reclaimed during this process is recycled back into our processing plant. Approximately 60% of all process tailings are anticipated to be deposited back into completed underground workings over the life of mine. By reusing the majority of tailings as backfill underground, it supports both mining operations and regional ground stability. This approach not only extends the life of the TSF by reducing the volume of material deposited within it, but it also reduces its overall disturbance footprint.

Tailings are managed in strict accordance with our DWER Operating Licence, with key controls in place to limit potential impacts on the environment. These include installation of telemetry, regular pipeline inspections, freeboard management, and groundwater monitoring to ensure the safe and compliant operation of our TSF.





Greenhouse gas emissions and climate change adaptation

Liontown recognises the need to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy use, and to manage climate-related risks and opportunities. We are committed to acting on climate change and reducing our own operational carbon footprint in support of a transition to a low-carbon future, whilst retaining shareholder value. As a company, we aspire to attaining net-zero operational (Scope 1 and Scope 2) emissions by 2034 and acknowledge that strong governance foundations need to be developed, implemented and maintained to achieve this commitment. In FY25, we published our Climate, Energy and Emissions Policy.

We have committed to the development of a Climate, Energy and Greenhouse Gas Strategy to establish a clear and cohesive framework for addressing climate-related risks and reducing our environmental impact. The framework will guide how we integrate climate resilience, decarbonisation, and energy efficiency into our operational and strategic decision-making. It will be designed to align with evolving regulatory expectations, investor requirements and the maturity of our business. We will establish baselines and set short, medium and long-term emission reduction targets aligned with the 2015 Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

We are committed to acting on climate change and reducing our own operational carbon footprint in support of a transition to a low-carbon future, whilst retaining shareholder value.

As part of building a resilient business and our commitment to managing climate-related risks and opportunities, we have begun reviewing all climate-related governance systems and structures within the business. This work also supports our preparation for mandatory climate-related financial disclosures introduced by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) in FY25. This review includes revisiting climate scenario modelling undertaken in FY24 as well as its associated climate-related risk and opportunities (CRRO) assessments.

To comply with the reporting requirements under the AASB S2, we have developed a roadmap to address the key areas identified in our FY25 gap analysis against the standard. As part of this, we will further integrate CRROs into our overarching risk management systems and frameworks.

Built for a low-carbon future

As a global provider of lithium concentrates, a critical mineral for battery storage and electric vehicle technologies, our operations have the potential to positively contribute to climate action and support the global energy transition and decarbonisation efforts.

As a company, we seek to continuously enhance these positive contributions by maximising our own use of renewable energy and pursuing energy efficiency at all stages of our operation where it is economically feasible to do so. We engage with technology providers and contractors whose values and vision align with our ESGE and climate-related objectives. These partnerships support us in delivering on our commitments and progressing toward a lower-emissions future.

From the early stages of project development, our operational strategy has been focused on reducing GHG emissions by design. We invested in renewable energy infrastructure from the outset through our Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Zenith Energy. Our PPA financially incentivises the production of energy from renewable sources, over LNG or diesel. In FY25, we averaged 81% renewable energy penetration at Kathleen Valley.

To ensure we continuously identify and act on energy use and emission reduction opportunities, we have implemented an integrated emissions data management system. This system allows us to identify, accurately measure, monitor and report on Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions, and energy use in accordance with the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (NGER) and the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard* (GHG Protocol). Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions inventories are captured within the system and will continue to be progressively updated and reviewed. In FY26, we will finalise Scope 3 emission inventory.

In FY25, our primary contributors of Scope 1 emissions were associated with the use of diesel in our open pit and underground mining mobile fleets, including loaders, drill rigs, haul trucks, excavators, and service vehicles. The process plant, including the crushing and grinding circuits, was the largest overall consumer of electricity at our operation. The primary source of our Scope 2 emissions is linked to the use of liquid natural gas (LNG) in the Zenith-built, owned and operated hybrid power station. We also acknowledge our contribution to Scope 3 emissions through our procurement processes, supply chain activities, and the downstream use of our products.

For more GHG emissions and energy related performance data see the *Climate, Energy and Emissions sheet in the FY25 ESG Data Book*.

Decarbonisation

Our integrated emissions data management system supports a dynamic, evidence-based approach to defining decarbonisation as part of our Climate, Energy and Greenhouse Gas Strategy.

In FY25, we began actively exploring potential pilot programmes to evaluate and identify the most cost-effective technologies for transitioning our diesel-powered fleet to electric alternatives. The purpose was to assess the technical feasibility, operational performance and cost effectiveness across various mining equipment categories. In FY26, our open pit mining fleet will be demobilised in line with the completion of the open pit, and we will conduct a desktop assessment to identify priority areas for low-emission technology investment. Key studies will include underground ventilation on demand, cable tethered and battery electric vehicles. Each study will assess energy demand, charging infrastructure, equipment performance, and lifecycle emissions. Potential insights will guide our long-term strategy for fleet electrification and energy use reduction.

We recognise the increased energy demand that will result from potential fleet electrification. As part of our strategy, we are exploring the integration of battery energy storage systems (BESS) in our own operations. In parallel, we will work with Zenith Energy to expand renewable energy generation and storage capacity at the hybrid power station, with expansions to support our future energy demands under the overarching PPA. This approach will support load balancing, enhance grid stability, and help ensure that the additional electricity demand from fleet electrification does not lead to increased Scope 2 emissions.

Our approach will incorporate marginal abatement cost curve analysis to prioritise actions based on their environmental benefit and cost-effectiveness. New technologies will be introduced through controlled pilot programs, allowing for detailed performance evaluation, technical feasibility testing, and risk mitigation before wider site deployment. This structured, scalable approach helps ensure that every initiative meaningfully contributes to our emissions reduction targets.

We will finalise our decarbonisation strategy in FY26.

Operational greenhouse gas emissions

Location	Metric	Unit	FY25	FY24
Kathleen Valley	Total Scope 1 and 2	tCO2-e	45,039.33	43,497.55
	Scope 1	tCO2-e	35,822.02	41,605.88
	Scope 2	tCO2-e	9,217.31	1,891.67
Perth Head Office	Total Scope 1 and 2	tCO2-e	59.09	49.83
	Scope 1	tCO2-e	0.00	0.00
	Scope 2	tCO2-e	59.09	49.83

For conversion factors, see the FY25 ESG Data Book.



Liontown is committed to being a responsible employer.

Water stewardship

Liontown is committed to responsible and proactive water management through the implementation of comprehensive strategies that promote efficient, sustainable, and compliant water use across our operations. This commitment is embedded in our core policies, including our Environment Policy, and is supported by a robust governance framework to ensure accountability and continuous improvement. We recognise that water is a critical resource, not only for our operational needs but also for the surrounding environment and local communities.

Kathleen Valley is in the Goldfields region of Western Australia, within an arid area facing high water stress. As such, we aim to minimise our water footprint by prioritising water recycling and reuse, optimising process water circuits, and reducing reliance on groundwater sources wherever possible. Our water management practices are aligned with regulatory requirements to ensure sustainable use and minimal environmental impact.

In Western Australia, water allocation is regulated by the DWER through a licensing system that sets strict abstraction limits. We comply with these requirements through the implementation of our Groundwater Operating Strategy, which guides responsible water use and monitoring. Our practices are also designed to uphold our obligations to Traditional Owners and other regional stakeholders, including mining companies, pastoralists, and local communities, who all rely on access to sustainable water resources. In FY25, we submitted an amendment to our Section 5C groundwater licence.

The amendment seeks to ensure our licensed abstraction volumes remain aligned with current and future water demands.

In FY25, there were no significant or reportable breaches of our water licences, and no unauthorised discharges to the environment or natural water bodies.

Water management and use

Water consumption at Kathleen Valley in FY25 was primarily attributed to open pit and underground mining, processing activities, operation of the accommodation village, and dust suppression. *A total of 1.978gL of water was abstracted, which is approximately 80% of our annual water entitlements.*

During FY25, we developed a Water Strategy, focusing on optimising our available water allocation and acquisition of additional water sources, either by third party agreement or development of new borefields. The transition from construction to operations required an updated water balance to accurately reflect operational water demand.

Water recycling

Optimising water use and identifying inefficiencies across our operations has been a priority in FY25. We assessed how our water is used and where it could be recycled, including evaluating all reverse osmosis reject streams and exploring treatment options, such as blending for reuse.

Opportunities for improvement were identified in the way in which we recover water from the TSF for reuse. In FY26, the TSF decant pump will be upgraded to reduce evaporative losses and improve water recovery. The recovered decant water will undergo additional settling and dosing, allowing it to be safely reused in our underground operations. In FY25, we assessed opportunities to expand the safe use of polished recycled water across our operations, supporting more efficient water use and further reducing reliance on groundwater resources. Work has been focused on evaluating water quality parameters to ensure all recycled streams meet the standards required for safe and effective reuse. As part of this effort, an upgrade to our wastewater treatment system at the process plant is planned in FY26. This will enable the integration of multiple recycled water streams into the process plant.

Optimising water use

Procedural processes will be reviewed in FY26, focusing on reducing water consumption and increasing efficiency at the process plant. We will leverage existing process water streams by switching the tantalum spray and cloth water to process water, which will reduce the use of retreated and treated water. We will explore replacing gland water with untreated raw water, paired with the use of mechanical seals, to minimise water losses and improve equipment performance. By repurposing water already in the process plant system, we can conserve high quality water by substituting spray water on concrete filters with filtered process water. Collectively, these initiatives will reduce our raw water demand.

For more water-related performance data, see the Water sheet in the FY25 ESG Data Book.

Employment practices

Liontown is committed to being a responsible employer. Through the implementation of sustainable employment practices such as providing suitable working conditions, fair remuneration, and respecting diversity and inclusion, we aim to empower our workplace participants. To achieve this, we strive to provide our people with meaningful work connected to a purpose, provide opportunities for development and access to training required to perform and deliver. This is not only a core aspect of our values as a company but is also reflected in the commitments within our Human Rights Policy, Code of Conduct, Diversity Policy, and Statement of Values. To ensure this is embedded throughout the Company, the Code of Conduct is assigned to all employees and contractors to read and acknowledge as part of the onboarding process.

For more information on Liontown's policies, see: <https://www.ltresources.com.au/about/corporate-governance/>

Amid market pressures and the transition to full production at Kathleen Valley, talent retention and employee turnover emerged as key business risks. Our focus in FY25 has been on creating stability for our people. We have undertaken initiatives to incentivise and retain talent, reviewed our remuneration methodology to ensure equitable pay, and addressed roster structures to improve work-life balance. By encouraging a stable and supportive environment, we aim to reduce turnover, maintain critical skills within the business, and strengthen long-term workforce engagement. There was only a marginal fluctuation in the overall total number of employees at the end of FY25.

Employee profile

Location	Metric	Unit	FY25	FY24
Kathleen Valley	Total Casual	#	2	8
	Female	#	1	2
	Male	#	1	6
	Non-binary / Other / Non-disclosed	#	0	0
	Total Maximum Term (Full Time)	#	8	21
	Female	#	1	3
	Male	#	7	18
	Non-binary / Other / Non-disclosed	#	0	0
	Total Permanent (Full Time)	#	226	197
	Female	#	34	25
	Male	#	191	171
	Non-binary / Other / Non-disclosed	#	1	0
	Total Permanent (Part Time)	#	0	0
	Female	#	0	0
	Male	#	0	0
	Non-binary / Other / Non-disclosed	#	0	0
Perth Head Office	Total Casual	#	3	6
	Female	#	3	5
	Male	#	0	1
	Non-binary / Other / Non-disclosed	#	0	0
	Total Maximum Term (Full Time)	#	4	10
	Female	#	2	3
	Male	#	2	7
	Non-binary / Other / Non-disclosed	#	0	0
	Total Permanent (Full Time)	#	60	66
	Female	#	29	30
	Male	#	31	36
	Non-binary / Other / Non-disclosed	#	0	0
	Total Permanent (Part Time)	#	3	1
	Female	#	2	0
	Male	#	1	1
	Non-binary / Other / Non-disclosed	#	0	0

Note: Engagement terms are as per contracts of employment:

- Permanent = Employment is ongoing.
- Maximum Term = Employment is for a defined maximum period of time.
- Casual = Employment is ad hoc as when required, with no commitment to ongoing work.
- Full Time = Employed for 38 hours per week.
- Part Time = Employed for less than 38 hours per week.
- Consultants and embedded contractors are not included in the data set. The information provided is at 30 June 2025.



For more employee related performance data, see the Employee sheet in the FY25 ESG Data Book.

At the end of FY25, we saw a change in key executive leadership with Jon Latto, Chief Financial Officer, and Adam Smits, Chief Operating Officer, advising the Company of their decisions to step down from their roles. We are pleased to advise of the appointment of Ryan Hair as Chief Operating Officer commencing 11 August 2025 and the appointment of Graeme Pettit as Interim Chief Financial Officer pending a formal search to identify and appoint a new Chief Financial Officer.

For more information, see the 30 June 2025 ASX Release: ‘CFO and COO –Executive Leadership changes’ (<https://www.ltresources.com.au/investors/asx-releases/>)

Remuneration and equitable pay

As part of Liontown’s commitment to providing fair remuneration to our employees, we successfully finalised and implemented a revised Remuneration Framework across the business in FY25. This framework establishes a consistent, transparent, and market-aligned approach to employee remuneration. As part of this initiative, we launched a new incentive framework including an Employee Share Plan, reinforcing our commitment to long-term value sharing and employee ownership. These enhancements support talent attraction, retention, and engagement.

Through FY25, we conducted a tendering process to determine a preferred supplier list for labour agencies and contractors. While our tender onboarding process requires labour agencies and contractors to agree to terms and conditions which include minimum wage requirements, remuneration recommendations have also been provided based on Liontown’s pay structure and relevant industry benchmarking. We had no formal concerns raised related to pay parity in FY25.

Enterprise agreements

Liontown currently has no employees that are covered by enterprise agreements (also known as collective bargaining agreements). However, we introduced the Operation and Trades Framework for employees who could otherwise be covered by an enterprise agreement. This Operation and Trades Framework underpins the remuneration classification and benefits structure for Liontown Process Operator, Trade and Trade Associate positions in the absence of an enterprise agreement. The Operation and Trades Framework provides a structured and consistent approach to remuneration by recognising experience, competence, and requirements for employees covered by the Mining Industry Award 2020.

The Operation and Trades Framework provides a tiered pay structure for these employees aligned to the Mining Industry Award 2020 and industry standards. This structure defines the annual base salary and allowances relevant for each position level in accordance with their terms and conditions of employment, differentiating levels of experience and competency structure with the capability to support progression through the framework.

Gender diversity and inclusion

Liontown has established gender diversity targets as part of our broader inclusion and equity strategy. While implementation of the gender roadmap is ongoing, clearly defined targets have been set, and work is actively progressing toward achieving them. A monthly workforce diversity report is provided to the CEO, detailing gender representation to enable granular analysis and leadership accountability.

Female leadership participation rate for FY25 was 19% compared with FY24 at 17%. Our overall female workforce proportion was 22%.



FY25 also saw the introduction a formal Parental Leave Guide to support its permanent workforce and promote a family-inclusive workplace culture. Eligible employees identified as the primary carer are entitled to a minimum of 12 weeks paid primary carer leave, with an additional two weeks of paid leave granted for each year of continuous service, up to a maximum of 26 weeks. This reflects our commitment to gender equity, employee wellbeing, and work-life balance.

Wellbeing and work-life balance

At Lontown, we seek to provide a healthy work-life balance for our Fly-In-Fly-Out (FIFO) workforce. We continue to address potential adverse impacts of roster changes by consulting with our people to understand the impact, and identify proposals for change whilst considering mutual arrangements, timelines for change and potential mitigation strategies. We provide hybrid/Perth-site split rosters, temporary roster changes based on personal needs (e.g. caring responsibilities), and have been negotiating changes to fly days and times with our aviation transportation provider based on employee feedback.

Notification of change to employment terms and conditions requires 'reasonable' notice in accordance with the *Fair Work Act 2009*. Where feasible, in FY25, we endeavoured to exceed four weeks' notice, and on average, aimed to provide a minimum of six weeks' notice of change. Where practical, we work with employees to provide flexibility on the timeline for change.

Additionally we conducted a comprehensive review of all roster patterns against applicable industrial instruments, with input from relevant stakeholders.

The focus was on ensuring leave entitlements, accruals and deductions are accurately applied for rostered employees. Starting in FY26, all employees on an ongoing site-based day shift roster will receive a total of five weeks of annual leave entitlements per year, one week more than the minimum annual leave entitlements.

A broad suite of benefits aimed at supporting health, financial wellbeing, and engagement is currently offered to our workforce. These benefits are available to all permanent employees, with selected entitlements also extended to employees engaged on a temporary basis to promote inclusivity and equity across our team. These entitlements include mobile phone usage, health insurance discounts through the WHEREFIT program, eligibility for annual remuneration review, novated leasing options, and up to five weeks of annual leave (subject to engagement terms and conditions). This inclusive approach across the business for our employees supports our commitment to equitable treatment, regardless of employment type, and is consistent with our workforce value proposition and retention objectives.

While the majority of employment benefits were made available to both permanent and temporary employees in FY25, there were some exceptions. Under our formal Parental Leave Guide, the paid leave entitlement extends to permanent employees only. Employees engaged temporarily are not eligible to participate in our formal incentive schemes. However, the Open Pit Completion Bonus may be extended to temporary employees depending on their role and alignment with specific scope-of-work milestones. In FY26, we will continue to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of our management approach to workforce-related topics through structured reporting, data analysis, and meaningful stakeholder engagement.



Health and safety

Lontown is committed to providing a workplace where safety, both physical and psychological, is non-negotiable. We foster a culture where everyone understands their responsibilities and actively prioritises health and safety, ensuring no task is undertaken at the expense of a person's wellbeing. As we entered our first year of operations at Kathleen Valley, protecting the health, safety, and wellbeing of our people remained our highest priority. We recognise that safety goes beyond compliance; it's about prioritising the wellbeing of our people, protecting the environment, and maintaining operational continuity.

Our approach to health and safety is underpinned by strong leadership, clear accountability, and a culture of continuous improvement. We empower our workforce to speak up, take action, and drive better outcomes. By having a strong safety culture, we realise positive outcomes beyond our operations.

These commitments to health and safety are reflected in our Health and Safety Policy, Code of Conduct and Statement of Values. The Board is responsible for overseeing the Health and Safety Policy, providing strategic direction and ensuring appropriate governance.

Management is accountable for implementing the policy and integrating health and safety into day-to-day operations. Responsibility for upholding the Health and Safety Policy applies to all employees, contractors, suppliers, and anyone representing Lontown.

As part of our focus on continuous improvement, the Health and Safety Policy was updated in FY25.

For more information, see Lontown's Health and Safety Policy: <https://www.ltresources.com.au/about/corporate-governance/>

Lontown is committed to providing a workplace where safety, both physical and psychological, is non-negotiable.

Our safety performance

In FY25, we progressed through construction, commissioning, and into early operations. As activity shifted towards production, our total exposure hours declined in the second half of the year. With injury numbers remaining relatively stable, the reduction in hours resulted in a slight increase to our Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR), which rose from 5.99 to 7.39. Our Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) also increased, from 0.32 to 0.92, following two lost time injuries. Our focus remains on positive reporting of injuries, and we are committed to reducing lagging indicators.

Recordable injuries

Location	Metric	Unit	FY25	FY24
Full Business	Total Recordable Injuries: Employees	#	2	-
	Total Recordable Injuries: Contractors	#	14	-
	Total Recordable Injuries Rate: Employees	Rate	3.31	-
	Total Recordable Injuries Rate: Contractors	Rate	8.96	-
	Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (x million hours worked)	Rate	7.39	5.99
	Near miss events: All	#	20	-
	Near miss frequency rate: Total	#	9.23	-
	Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)	Rate	0.92	0.33

All injuries in FY25 were minor in nature, with our people being placed on restricted duties. We continue to focus on reducing musculoskeletal sprains, strains, and hand injuries through our ongoing weekly safety meetings and awareness campaigns. To support early intervention and improve recovery outcomes, we also introduced an on-site physiotherapist to our medical team during FY25.

Recordable injuries by mechanism

Location	Metric	Unit	FY25	FY24
Full Business	Hitting objects with a part of the body	#	1	-
	Being hit by moving objects	#	4	-
	Falls on same level (including slips and trips)	#	2	-
	Other muscular stress	#	5	-
	Falls from a height	#	1	-
	Repetitive movement with low muscle loading	#	1	-
	Exposure to mental stress factors	#	1	-
	Unspecified mechanisms of injury	#	1	-

For more safety related performance data, see the Health and Safety sheet in the FY25 ESG Data Book <https://www.ltresources.com.au/investors/annual-reporting/>



Leadership, communication, consultation and involvement

A positive safety culture is built on a foundation of strong safety leadership. In FY25, we implemented an increased focus on safety observations, as they promote proactive, people-focused risk management. By encouraging our leaders and workforce to engage in open, real-time conversations about health and safety, we can identify hazards, correct unsafe behaviours, and reinforce positive actions before incidents occur. Tracking observations also gives us valuable insight into the strength of our safety engagement and where we can continue to improve. Safety observations were included as a lead indicator and metric within the Company scorecard by tracking the frequency of Lontown-led safety observations per 1,000 hours worked across site. We achieved a rate of 2.61, exceeding our target of two in FY25.

As part of our communication and consultation procedure, we maintain a range of routine forums to support consistent and transparent engagement across the workforce. These include return-to-site briefings, pre-shift meetings, shift handovers, weekly safety meetings, toolbox talks within workgroups, and regular site-based Health and Safety Committee meetings. Each forum plays an important role in ensuring timely information sharing, raising awareness of risks, and encouraging two-way dialogue on health and safety matters.

Our site-based Health and Safety Committee plays a key role in promoting safety and wellbeing, with at least 50% worker representation. Meeting every five weeks, the Committee's purpose is to facilitate cooperation between workers and leaders to carry out measures

designed to ensure workers health and safety. The Committee brings together site leaders, contractors, safety personnel, and subject matter experts to review safety procedures, incidents, performance, and actions. All actions and outcomes are recorded in our internal safety management system.

We also released a Health and Safety Representative (HSR) Procedure in FY25 to assist our site HSRs in fulfilling their duties and outlining the issue resolution process. HSRs provide a voice for workers, support open communication, and help identify and resolve safety issues, contributing to a stronger, more proactive safety culture.

In FY25, we improved our safety communications through dedicated electronic safety information boards across site in key locations. These boards display dynamic, location-specific content such as safety performance dashboards, incident alerts, site notices, campaign videos, and contact details for first aiders and key personnel. The electronic safety information boards can be updated remotely, allowing us to provide timely, relevant, and engaging safety information tailored to each workgroup.

We have not negotiated any formal agreements with trade unions.

Safety management systems

Our Kathleen Valley Mine Safety Management System (MSMS) was developed and implemented for the Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation to ensure we have a framework and standard approach to managing health and safety. The MSMS covers our employees and contractors at Kathleen Valley and is aligned to Lontown's full business Work



Health and Safety Management System (WHSMS) which covers all employees, contractors and visitors that are engaged with our business.

Under the Western Australian Government’s *Work Health and Safety (Mines) Regulations 2022*, a MSMS is required for all mining operations. Our MSMS is aligned with the Mine Safety Management System: Code of Practice to ensure industry best practice. Documents within the MSMS are reviewed regularly with consultation and involvement from relevant stakeholders. Performance standards, which set out the performance criteria for each key element of the MSMS, assist us with understanding each obligation and how to effectively audit our performance. In FY25, we developed and implemented key management plans, which form part of our MSMS. These included the Radiation Management Plan, Ventilation Control Management Plan and Principal Mining Hazard Management Plan.

Contractors engaged to work at Kathleen Valley are required to submit a health and safety management plan for approval to demonstrate that their own safety management systems meet our requirements and performance criteria. We also conduct system audits to ensure that our contractors’ safety management systems continue to meet our safety requirements.

Continuous improvement is embedded in the MSMS through regular review cycles, performance monitoring, and a strong feedback loop with our workforce and contractors, ensuring our safety practices evolve with operational needs and emerging risks.

Incident and injury management

Our Incident Reporting and Investigation Procedure provides us with a standard method for reporting and recording all incidents. It outlines key roles and responsibilities, clear steps on initial response, preservation of incident scenes and internal and external notifications.

In FY25, we reviewed this procedure to provide better clarity to our contractors on their obligations to report incidents to Liontown. Gender-based incidents, including sexual harassment, are treated with the utmost seriousness and are thoroughly investigated through established processes. Supervisors are accountable for ensuring that investigations are completed and corrective actions closed out within set timeframes.

In FY25, we updated our injury management policies and procedures to align with the updated Workers Compensation and Injury Management legislation that came into effect on 1 July 2024. We also increased our focus on early intervention and return to work support with worker and supervisor awareness training and resources.

Our internal health and safety software platform is accessible to both employees and contractors and is used to store all controlled health and safety documents and assist in managing safety. We record all health and safety related events and activities including incidents, hazards, observations, inspections and audits. Notifications and corrective actions are also tracked through the platform.

Training, education and competency

Quality training is critical to ensure we meet our health and safety obligations. We are committed to fostering a culture of continuous learning and competency development. Our learning strategy encompasses a broad spectrum of training initiatives, helping employees to build the mindsets, skills, and expertise they need to be successful. Our learning strategy seeks to support professional development and build capabilities across the Company, in a time and cost-effective manner.

We have maintained our relationship with a registered training organisation to help deliver RII30420 Certificate III in Resource Processing. The training material is developed and delivered by our training team and is mapped to the 13 national units of competency.

Hazard and risk management

As the mine operator at Kathleen Valley, Liontown has operational control over safety. However, safety remains the responsibility of everyone. Mining is an inherently high-risk environment, and the prevention of fatalities and injuries is our number one priority. While many of the injuries sustained by employees and contractors are minor, our exposure to safety risks is high. Our operations involve both open cut and underground mining, construction, commissioning, processing, and exploration, with a significant proportion of the work carried out under contract by external companies engaged to provide specialist services.

All workers, including employees and contractors, have the right to cease work that they deem unsafe as per the *Work Health and Safety Act 2020 (WA)* and our stop work authority.

Our Hazard and Risk Management Procedure outlines our risk management approach. It includes our risk assessment methodology, including identifying inherent and residual risk and classifies controls using the standard hierarchy of controls. Risk assessment tools are categorised into personal risk assessments, onsite risk assessments and planning risk assessments. Our risk registers contain our known hazards, risk assessments and the controls that need to be implemented to mitigate associated risks at our operation.

Inspections, observations, and hazard reports help us monitor safety performance, while audits ensure ongoing compliance with regulatory requirements and the MSMS. Inspections are guided by structured checklists, tailored to specific tasks and work areas. Findings are used to assign corrective actions, which are tracked to close-out in an open and transparent way.

In FY25, we improved our systems of work to ensure that high-risk tasks are clearly defined, consistently executed, and carried out in line with safety and operational standards. This included the introduction of an electronic Authority to Work (ATW) system, providing a centralised, real-time platform for managing work permits, approvals, and safety controls. The ATW system enhances visibility, streamlines workflows, and ensures that only authorised and properly prepared work is authorised to proceed, helping to reduce risk and improve overall site safety and compliance.



Emergency and crisis management

As part of our commitment to strengthening crisis preparedness, we delivered refresher Crisis Management Team (CMT) training and Board-level CMT awareness sessions in FY25. The purpose of this training was to upskill participants, reinforce confidence in our crisis management capabilities, and ensure alignment with our established Crisis Management Framework. In addition, Emergency Management Team (EMT) and Emergency Response Team (ERT) members received targeted training to enhance their operational readiness.

In FY25, we increased our mutual aid agreements to include additional mine operators within our region, as well as the Department for Fire and Emergency Services (DFES). The agreement with DFES now means that Liontown can be called upon to assist with community-reported emergencies off site, such as bushfires or traffic accidents that may occur on the Goldfields Highway. In FY25, we established a regional mutual aid group that meets every quarter and is made up of Liontown and five other local mine operators. The quarterly meetings help to ensure that each mining company can effectively support each other and the community.

Health and hygiene

We provide a Medical Emergency and Response Centre (MERC) as well as a village medical clinic to ensure all workers have access to quality medical services. The MERC is purpose-built for patient care and emergency response, featuring a clinical area with a treatment room, office space, and kitchen. The layout supports efficient movement during emergencies and has a dedicated emergency zone with lockers, response equipment, cleaning facilities, and maintenance areas. The facility is staffed by paramedics, emergency services officers, and injury management specialists. This team is led by an Emergency Response Coordinator, who oversees all medical, emergency, and security operations as incident controller.

Our medical team are qualified medical professionals registered through the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (AHPRA). The medical team provide medical care for both occupational and non-occupational health needs. All medical information is stored on a restricted server with limited access to maintain the confidentiality and privacy of workers' health and medical related information.

Our Kathleen Valley Health Management Plan includes hazards identified within the broader scope of health management, including psychosocial risk factors, contaminants, noise, hazardous manual tasks, whole body vibration, hand and arm vibration, water quality, and other hazards identified for similar exposure groups. The plan is regularly reviewed, and action plans are designed to take into account any additional controls or adjustments required. Quarterly health and hygiene sampling is undertaken by a qualified hygienist, with personal results reported to each individual.

In FY25, we increased our static and personal dust monitoring on site to better understand air emissions associated with the dry plant crushing circuit and blasting within the open pit. We also now provide respirable crystalline silica awareness training to all workers as part of our mandatory online learning modules.

Maintaining a mentally healthy workplace

In FY25, we continued our focus on psychosocial risk factors both in a FIFO context as well as our Perth corporate office environment.

We continued to partner with the Western Australian Government's Mental Awareness, Respect and Safety (MARS) program and Edith Cowan University (ECU), who conducted further research designed to investigate how humour can affect worker wellbeing. Research conducted through this partnership has enabled ECU to develop a FIFO-specific survey tool, which will be piloted at Kathleen Valley ahead of its official launch in FY26.

During FY25, we undertook a series of confidential consultation focus groups to gain insights into the psychosocial hazards and risk factors relevant to our workforce, both on site and in Perth. These conversations informed a comprehensive risk assessment, which identified key workforce hazards and risk factors. The findings guided the development of our Mentally Healthy Workplace Strategy and the implementation of clear controls to address identified risks. Implementation of the strategy will be a key focus in FY26.

All employees have access to our Employment Assistance Program (EAP), which provides access to psychology and counselling services. Liontown provides Mental Health First Aid training to employees and contractors to ensure we have people with the skills to recognise and respond to someone experiencing a mental health issue or crisis until professional help is received or the crisis resolves.



Respecting Indigenous land and resource rights

Liontown is committed to upholding the rights of Aboriginal people with enduring connections to the lands and waters on which we operate. We are committed to building respectful, long-term relationships through open and collaborative engagement with Aboriginal communities. We undertake respectful, inclusive and culturally appropriate engagement processes and ensure sufficient time for stakeholders to make fully informed and culturally appropriate decisions. By working in partnership, we aim to deliver outcomes that preserve cultural heritage, enable sustainable development, and support the social and economic well-being of Aboriginal peoples. Our commitments are embedded across key policies, including our Stakeholder Engagement Policy, Environmental Policy, and Human Rights Policy, which guide our approach to responsible and inclusive operations.

In FY25, we drafted our Stakeholder Engagement Management Plan, which will be finalised in FY26. This provides a framework to ensure consistent, respectful, and transparent engagement with all stakeholders, including Native Title Holders.

Engaging with Native Title Holders

The lands surrounding our Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation hold deep cultural, spiritual, and historical significance for Native Title Holders, and we recognise our responsibility to protect and respect this heritage. We are committed to building strong and respectful relationships with Native Title Holders and local communities by ensuring meaningful engagement. The principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent guide our engagement process with all Native Title Groups.

We are committed to building respectful, long-term relationships through open and collaborative engagement with Aboriginal communities.

TAC are the recognised Native Title Holders for the land on which the Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation is located, with their determination formally recognised under Australian law. Our commitment to Tjiwarl is informed by the NTA and our Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP). In FY24 we finalised a Heritage Protection Agreement with Watarra Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC (Darlot) to allow access to our Mt McClure borefield.

To support broader strategic engagement, several key initiatives were progressed in FY25. We developed a Native Title Implementation Plan to proactively manage our NTA obligations with TAC and maximise opportunities linked to the operation. We also introduced a culturally appropriate grievance mechanism to foster open, respectful, and inclusive communication. We commenced development of an Indigenous Employment and Training Framework aimed at future workforce inclusion.

Opportunities for Tjiwarl members in line with the NTA were prioritised through both employment and business engagement, recognising the importance of meaningful participation in our operations. We welcomed three Aboriginal apprentices and one trainee into our workforce, creating early career pathways aligned with our long-term commitment to local capacity building. In FY25, we introduced cultural leave provisions to support Aboriginal employees in meeting cultural and community responsibilities.



To ensure our leadership team is equipped to foster inclusive workplaces, we implemented targeted training for supervisors to enhance their ability to support and engage Aboriginal team members effectively. Our on-site Heritage and Community team plays an important role in supporting our Tjiwarl employees, ensuring they feel respected, included, and connected throughout their time with Liontown. The Heritage and Community team provides a culturally safe and supportive environment by offering regular check-ins, facilitating access to cultural leave, and acting as a point of contact for any workplace or personal concerns. This dedicated support helps build a strong sense of community on site and ensures our Aboriginal employees are empowered to thrive both professionally and culturally.

In support of cultural heritage protection, we upheld our commitments to TAC under the CHMP. Cultural heritage monitoring not only helps to protect important cultural sites but also provides Tjiwarl members with meaningful opportunities to be on Country, maintain cultural connection, and earn income through active participation in site activities. In FY25, Tjiwarl heritage monitors were employed to monitor key site activities, contributing a total of 2,432 hours of on-ground cultural heritage monitoring. In accordance with the Heritage Protection Agreement signed with Darlot in FY24, Darlot heritage monitors were employed for 53 hours in FY25 to monitor sections of the Mt McClure pipeline during its construction.

Community engagement

Acknowledging the life-of-mine and the presence of many Tjiwarl members and other community stakeholders residing in Wiluna, Leonora, and Leinster, we recognise the importance of working closely with these communities. We understand that maintaining open and respectful relationships with these communities is essential to our long-term success. We are committed to creating lasting value in the communities where we operate by contributing time, resources, and support to local initiatives.

In FY25, our Heritage and Community team were joined by other employees of Liontown and participated in over 500 hours of community related engagement, across a range of activities, including supporting the Nyunnga-Ku Back to Country Camp to promote cultural reconnection; participating in the Wiluna Remote Community School Career Expo to inspire future career pathways in mining; sponsoring the Leonora Golden Gift; and delivering community Christmas donations in Leonora, funded by Liontown staff.

As part of our commitment to the surrounding communities, we developed a small grants program to guide financial contributions. The objective of the program is to build long-term relationships with Tjiwarl and the local community, supporting shared ambitions to create value for the community. The Program will be rolled out and advertised in FY26.

For more performance data, see the Aboriginal Rights and Community sheet in the FY25 ESG Data Book.



Economic performance

Our Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation, its activities and the sale of the spodumene concentrate produced directly contribute to economic growth through taxes, royalties, local procurement, workforce wages, and contracts with local Traditional Owner businesses.

At Liontown, we believe in the interconnection between ESGE principles and that by incorporating ESGE standards and principles throughout our business, we can generate value not just for ourselves, but throughout our value chain. We are committed to upholding these values whilst driving sustainable growth for our shareholders.

Commercial

In Q1 of FY25, we secured a short-term offtake agreement with Sinomine for the supply of spodumene concentrate from our Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation. By securing a short-term offtake over the duration of our ramp-up, we de-risked sales while the process plant progressed toward full commercial production capacity.

This agreement complemented our existing long term offtake agreements with Ford, LG Energy Solution and Tesla, which have begun progressively coming into effect.

In FY25, a total of 16 parcels were sold, transporting 269,643 dry metric tonnes (dmt) of spodumene concentrate to our customers. This marks a significant milestone in the ramp-up of our operational and export capabilities.

Lithium Industry Support Program

In FY25, Liontown successfully applied for access to the WA Government’s Lithium Industry Support Program and has executed a Deed of Loan with the State Government for an interest-free loan of \$15 million. Additionally, the WA Government confirmed our eligibility for a waiver of port fees, as well as rebates for certain mining tenement fees from 1 January 2025 for a two-year period or until the average price per tonne of spodumene concentrate exceeds US\$1,100 for two successive quarters.

For more information, see the 7 May 2025 ASX Release: ‘Lithium Industry Support Program’
[\(https://www.ltresources.com.au/investors/asx-releases/\)](https://www.ltresources.com.au/investors/asx-releases/)

Cost optimisation

While the underlying fundamentals of the lithium market remain strong, the pricing of spodumene concentrate saw a continued decline in FY25, resulting in pressure on our product margins. To address this, we began a comprehensive review of costs throughout all areas of the business. The process examined one-off cost savings, recurring cost savings and cost deferrals. As a result, through disciplined cost and capital management, we realised more than \$100m in cost savings and deferrals in FY25. By reducing our cost base, we strengthen the resilience of our business, ensuring we can endure this challenge in the interim and position ourselves to capitalise on value when the lithium price recovers.

Procurement practices

Our procurement activities are designed to drive value-for-money outcomes that support Liontown in meeting our strategic objectives.

Sustainability considerations are integrated throughout our existing procurement policies, standards and procedures where practicable.

We expect all our suppliers to demonstrate a commitment to environmental and social responsibility, including respect for human rights. These expectations are embedded across our supplier engagement processes from initial identification and onboarding through to ongoing performance monitoring. To meet our due diligence obligations, we screen both current and potential suppliers for ESG-related risks such as environmental crimes, sanctions, human trafficking, and other human rights abuses, regardless of their risk classification.

By partnering with suppliers who prioritise responsible business practices, we can create a more responsible, sustainable and resilient supply chain. Working together, we can minimise ESG risks, drive innovation, foster long-term partnerships, and contribute to a better future for our stakeholders and the countries and communities where we operate.

For more information see:
<https://www.ltresources.com.au/suppliers/>

For more ESG-related economic performance data, see the Finance and Procurements sheets in the FY25 ESG Data Book

Partnering with Aboriginal businesses

As a business, we recognise the significant opportunity we have to contribute to long-term, meaningful growth for Aboriginal companies by building sustainable and inclusive partnerships.

These relationships are essential for fostering mutual respect, strengthening cultural understanding, and enabling long-term social and economic success for both Liontown and the communities we operate within.

In line with this commitment, FY25 marked an important milestone in our Aboriginal business engagement journey. We proudly awarded three key contracts to two 100% Tjiwarl-owned businesses to support our Kathleen Valley Operations. Ngatjila Pty Ltd was awarded the contract for the light vehicle maintenance workshop, providing skilled trade and mechanical services. They were also awarded the contract for waste management. Bundarra Contracting Pty Ltd was awarded the ROM loading contract, a critical component of our operational logistics and ore handling. These contracts not only represent commercial outcomes but also demonstrate our commitment to building capacity, enabling economic participation, and supporting long-term business growth within the Tjiwarl community.

We will continue to work collaboratively with Traditional Owners to identify further opportunities for Aboriginal-owned businesses across our operations, ensuring our supply chain reflects the values of inclusion, equity, and respect. These partnerships form a key part of our broader social performance strategy and our commitment to delivering shared value through responsible resource development.

We are committed to upholding these values whilst driving sustainable growth for our shareholders.



Directors' Report

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Directors’ Report

The Directors present their report together with the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group consisting of Liontown Resources Limited (Liontown or the Company) and its controlled entities for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 and the independent auditor’s report thereon.

Directors

The names and details of the Company’s Directors in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated.

Timothy Goyder Non-Executive Chair	
Experience:	Mr Goyder is a highly regarded mining executive with over 49 years’ experience within the resources industry. He has been involved in the formation and management of several publicly listed companies, focused on mineral exploration and development. During his career Mr Goyder has had considerable experience in capital raising within both the Australian and international markets. Mr Goyder was appointed as Non-Executive Chair on 2 February 2006.
Interest in shares and options at the date of this report:	333,781,367 ordinary shares
Special responsibilities:	Member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
Directorships held in other listed entities in the last three years:	Mr Goyder is currently Non-Executive Chairman of DevEx Resources Limited, Non-Executive Chairman of Minerals 260 Limited, Non-Executive Director of entX Limited (not listed) and was previously Non-Executive Chairman of Chalice Mining Limited (resigned 24 November 2022).

Antonino Ottaviano BEng (Mechanical), MBA Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	
Experience:	Mr Ottaviano is a global mining executive, with over 30 years’ experience leading operations across Australia, the Americas, Asia, Europe and Africa. Prior to joining Liontown, he held senior executive roles with two of the world’s largest mining companies, BHP and Rio Tinto, establishing a successful track record in Operations, M&A, project delivery and business transformation programs, most recently as Group Performance and Improvement Officer with BHP Limited. Mr Ottaviano was appointed Managing Director on 5 May 2021.
Interest in shares and options at the date of this report:	8,064,222 ordinary shares 645,719 unlisted short-term incentive (STI) performance rights 2,882,551 unlisted long-term incentive (LTI) performance rights
Special responsibilities:	None
Directorships held in other listed entities in the last three years:	None

Ian Wells B Bus. FCPA and GAICD
Lead Independent Non-Executive Director

Experience:	Mr Wells is a highly respected and experienced finance professional with more than 25 years’ leadership and operational experience across all finance functions, and in a range of industries. These include bulk mining, port, rail, and energy infrastructure. Most recently, Mr Wells spent 13 years with ASX Top 10 company Fortescue Metals Group Limited and served as Chief Financial Officer for five years to January 2023. He is a senior executive and leader with corporate finance, multi-billion-dollar funding, capital management and business transformation expertise. Mr Wells was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 1 January 2024 and Lead Independent Non-Executive Director on 26 September 2024.
Interest in shares and options at the date of this report:	231,096 ordinary shares
Special responsibilities:	Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee and member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee from 1 January 2024. Lead Independent Non-Executive Director from 26 September 2024.
Directorships held in other listed entities in the last three years:	None

Jennifer Morris OAM, B.Arts, AICD, INSEAD
Independent Non-Executive Director

Experience:	Ms Morris is an accomplished corporate executive and Non-Executive Director, with key experience in advising corporations and government entities on strategy development, governance controls, complex large-scale business transformation, human capital related work, the embedding of environment, social and governance related policies and the understanding of high-performance environments learned during her varied career including elite sport. Ms Morris is a former partner of global professional services firm Deloitte where her career spanned more than 10 years working across the mining, government and transport sectors. Ms Morris was also previously a Senior Marketing Analyst for Rio Tinto Iron Ore. Ms Morris was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 24 November 2021.
Interest in shares and options at the date of this report:	252,715 ordinary shares
Special responsibilities:	Chair of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee from 1 October 2022, member of the Audit and Risk Committee to 30 September 2022 and from 1 January 2025, and member of the Sustainability Committee from 1 October 2022.
Directorships held in other listed entities in the last three years:	Ms Morris is a Non-Executive Director of Sandfire Resources Ltd and was previously a Non-Executive Director of Fortescue Metals Group Ltd (resigned 30 June 2023).

Shane McLeay B Eng Mining (Hons) FAusIMM AWASM
Independent Non-Executive Director

Experience:	Mr McLeay is a mining engineer and senior manager in the resource sector with over 30 years’ experience. He has a strong track record in starting up and operating mines of varying scale, with a skillset that includes project management, building highly capable teams and overseeing operational ramp-up to steady-state production. He has extensive experience in senior operational site management, predominantly in gold and base metal hard rock mines, prior to founding Entech in 2010. Mr McLeay was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 3 May 2022.
Interest in shares and options at the date of this report:	321,505 ordinary shares
Special responsibilities:	Member of the Audit and Risk Committee from 1 July 2022 and member of the Sustainability Committee from 1 October 2022.
Directorships held in other listed entities in the last three years:	None

Adrienne Parker LLB MAICD
Independent Non-Executive Director

Experience:	Ms Parker is a highly esteemed lawyer and Non-Executive Director with over 25 years’ experience in the infrastructure, energy and resources sectors. As a partner in national and global law firms she specialised in procurement and delivery of large construction, engineering, energy and mining projects across a number of jurisdictions worldwide, and was part of the leadership group overseeing the business and driving strategy and growth. Ms Parker has extensive legal and commercial expertise and skills in business planning and strategy, risk management, leadership and change management, corporate governance and sustainability. Ms Parker was appointed as a Non-Executive Director on 1 October 2022.
Interest in shares and options at the date of this report:	66,196 ordinary shares
Special responsibilities:	Member of the Audit and Risk Committee from 1 October 2022 and Chair of the Sustainability Committee from 1 October 2022.
Directorships held in other listed entities in the last three years:	Ms Parker is currently a Non-Executive Director of Fleetwood Limited, Resolute Mining Limited and NRW Holdings Limited.

Company Secretary

The name and details of the Company Secretary in office during the financial year and until the date of this report are as follows:

Mr Clint McGhie B.Com, CA, AGIA

Experience:	Mr McGhie is an experienced Chartered Accountant and Company Secretary who commenced his career at a large international accounting firm and has since been involved with several ASX and AIM listed exploration and development companies operating in the resources sector, including Minerals 260 Limited, Salt Lake Potash Limited, Berkeley Energia Limited and Sovereign Metals Limited. Mr McGhie is a Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia (Chartered Secretary), and a Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia. He was appointed Company Secretary on 5 May 2021.
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Directors’ meetings

The number of board and committee meetings attended by each Director during the year are as follows:

	Board Meeting		Audit and Risk Committee		Remuneration and Nomination Committee		Sustainability Committee	
	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend
T Goyder	14	14	-	-	5	5	-	-
A Ottaviano	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Wells	14	14	5	5	5	5	-	-
J Morris	13	14	3	3	5	5	4	4
S McLeay	12	14	5	5	-	-	4	4
A Parker	14	14	5	5	-	-	4	4

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company during the course of the financial year were mineral exploration, evaluation and development.

Review of operations

The Directors present the operating and financial review of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Operating performance

The information provided in the review is set out in pages 17 to 25 of this Annual Report and forms part of the Directors’ Report and provides information to assist users in assessing the operations and activities of the Group.

Production costs

The reconciliation of Unit Operating Cost (UoC) for the period provided as guidance to the financial metrics reported in the financial statements under Australian Accounting Standards is set out below.

	Note	30 June 2025 \$’000
Mining and processing costs	6	250,833
Inventory movement	6	(66,195)
Haulage	6	23,977
Operating cost		208,615
Adjustment for H1 FY25 operating costs not included as part of guidance ⁽¹⁾		(137,619)
Adjustment for H1 FY25 inventory movement ⁽²⁾		96,571
Adjustment for non-cash portion of inventory movement ⁽³⁾		(14,169)
Operating cost H2 FY25		153,398
Spodumene concentrate sold in H2 FY25	dmt	191,270
H2 FY25 unit operating cost⁽⁴⁾	\$/dmt sold	802

(1) Represents the non-statutory adjustment for costs incurred during H1 FY25 that did not relate to the guidance period.
(2) Represents the non-statutory adjustment for inventory movements during H1 FY25.
(3) Represents the non-statutory adjustment for the non-cash portion of the inventory movement in H2 FY25.
(4) Unit operating cost per dmt sold on a 5.2% basis (SC6e: \$931per dmt sold).

Given that operations at the processing plant commenced during H1 FY25, the UoC guidance provided by the Company in November 2024 was for H2 FY25 only. The H2 FY25 UoC reflects the ramp up of operations to steady-state production, as the business prepares to transition to full-scale underground mining during FY26. Operating costs in Q4 FY25 were impacted by lower recoveries as a result of processing low-grade ore stockpiles.

Financial performance

The financial results of the Group reflect the commencement of operations and the recognition of revenues and costs associated with the production of spodumene concentrate such as mining, processing, depreciation and amortisation, maintenance and general and administrative costs. The Group completed construction of the Kathleen Valley processing plant in July 2025, commencing the commissioning and ramp up of the processing plant. Development of the underground mine remains ongoing, with commercial production expected in the fourth quarter of 2026.

The Group’s Board approved the declaration of commercial production at the Kathleen Valley processing plant with effect from 1 January 2025. In accordance with Accounting Standards, commercial production in relation to the Kathleen Valley processing plant refers to a period where the processing plant has operated as intended by management for a sustained period. In addition to the cessation of the capitalisation of commissioning costs, the declaration of commercial production resulted in the commencement of depreciation of the assets associated with the processing plant over their respective useful lives and the cessation of capitalising borrowing costs. The Group reported a net loss after tax of \$193.3 million for the year compared to a net loss after tax of \$64.9 million in 2024. The \$128.4 million increase in loss after tax was primarily driven by the gross loss from operations of \$144.1 million (2024: \$nil). The gross loss from operations was primarily impacted by a \$81.1 million net realisable value write-down against the Group’s ore and spodumene concentrate inventories. This write-down mainly relates to OSP stockpiles, which were accumulated during the operational ramp-up period and accordingly carry a higher historical cost base. In the current lithium price environment, the estimated net realisable value of these stockpiles is below their recorded cost. OSP is primarily associated with material mined from the open pit which is scheduled for completion in December 2025.

Revenue for the period totalled \$297.6 million achieved

with the backdrop of low lithium commodity prices, which included a drop of 24% (~US\$203/t) during the final three months of the financial year.

Finance expenses totalled \$47.1 million which represented an increase of \$25.2 million compared to 2024. The increase is mainly attributable to a \$32.4 million rise in interest expense due to no longer capitalising interest expense on the Kathleen Valley processing plant post the declaration of commercial production in January 2025. The increase in interest expense was partially offset by a \$21.1 million decrease in facility fees and charges. The 2024 facilities fees and charges related to bank fees, advisor fees, non-cash amortisation of borrowing costs and other costs directly associated with various funding streams that were expensed in the prior year.

The Group recognised movements in its Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position for the period associated with the US\$250 million convertible notes issued to LG Energy Solution, Ltd. This includes a:

- \$34.3 million gain on the change in fair value of the embedded derivative which is driven by factors such as the Company’s share price, exchange rate movements and the passage of time between issuance date and period end; and
- \$9.4 million foreign exchange loss related to a decrease in the AUD:USD exchange rate across the period.

Underlying EBITDA

Underlying EBITDA, a non-IFRS measure, is defined as earnings before interest, financing related gains and losses, tax, depreciation, amortisation and exploration and evaluation expenditure. It serves as a key indicator of the Company’s financial performance. During the year, the Group’s operations generated Underlying EBITDA of \$55.0 million. The reconciliation of Underlying EBITDA to the financial metrics reported in the financial statements under Australian Accounting Standards is presented below.

	Note	30 June 2025 \$’000
Net loss after tax		(193,277)
Net realisable value adjustment	6	81,120
Gain on initial recognition of interest free loan	7(a)	(2,922)
Fair value movement on derivative liability	20	(34,302)
Foreign currency losses on financing activities	20	9,394
Underlying net loss after tax		(139,987)
Finance income	8	(11,388)
Finance expense	8	47,064
Depreciation and amortisation	6 & 7(b)	159,173
Income tax expense	9	182
Underlying EBITDA		55,044

Financial position

	Note	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
Key metrics			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	20	687,608	317,755
Lease liabilities	18	143,491	143,018
Total debt		831,099	460,773
Cash and cash equivalents	11	155,575	122,949
Net debt		675,524	337,824
Equity			
Key Ratios			
Gearing % ⁽¹⁾		59	37
Net gearing % ⁽²⁾		54	31

(1) Total debt / (Total debt + Equity).
(2) Net debt / (Net debt + Equity).

At balance date the Group had net assets of \$580.6 million (2024: \$770.1 million), and a shortfall of current assets over current liabilities of \$279.7 million (2024: \$42.8 million excess). The Group’s excess of current liabilities over current assets as at 30 June 2025 is driven largely by the classification as a current liability of the convertible notes of US\$250 million (A\$338.5 million of interest bearing loans and the related derivative liability of A\$34.5 million) that were issued to LG Energy Solution, Ltd on 4 July 2024. The convertible notes are classified as a current liability because LG Energy Solution, Ltd may elect to convert the debt into equity in the Company at any time before the maturity date at their option. The only contractual cash repayment occurs in the event that the notes were not converted into equity before the maturity date of 4 July 2029.

The Group cash and cash equivalents on hand was \$155.6 million as at 30 June 2025 (2024: \$122.9 million). After year end, the Group announced that it had successfully completed an institutional placement in two tranches to raise \$316 million, and a Share Purchase Plan to raise an additional \$56 million. The capital raising fortifies Liontown’s balance sheet and has been sized to ensure resilience across a range of lithium price environments, and positions Liontown to capitalise on a recovery in lithium prices and growth opportunities. The enhanced balance sheet and improved liquidity provide the flexibility to maximise shareholder returns in line with the Company’s capital allocation framework, including the pursuit of low-cost, high-return initiatives or de-leveraging through early debt repayment.

The carrying value of property plant and equipment increased by \$143.0 million to \$1,343.6 million at 30 June 2025. Capitalised project development costs were the main contributor to the year-on-year movement. The Group has recognised a \$25.3 million rehabilitation asset (2024: \$23.1 million) and a corresponding rehabilitation provision in line with the increased disturbance associated with development of Kathleen Valley. During the year the Group began to recognise depreciation on the rehabilitation asset and unwind the discount on the corresponding rehabilitation provision associated with the open pit and Kathleen Valley process plant. This was triggered by the commencement of commercial production at the Kathleen Valley processing plant.

Trade and other payables decreased by \$39.9 million to \$88.2 million at 30 June 2025 (2024: \$128.1 million). Accrued expenses accounted for \$60.1 million of the balance and primarily related to open pit mining, underground mine development and sustaining capital costs.

Current interest bearing loans and borrowings of \$365.0 million at 30 June 2025 is primarily related to the convertible notes held by LG Energy Solution, Ltd, and payments due within 12 months on the Ford term loan facility. Non-current interest bearing loans and borrowings of \$322.6 million at 30 June 2025 is primarily related to the fully drawn \$300 million Ford term loan facility and capitalised interest. Refer to note 20 for further details.

Statement of cash flows

	30 June 2025 \$'000	30 June 2024 \$'000
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	713	(47,016)
Net cash used in investing activities	(330,689)	(680,786)
Net cash from financing activities	362,602	545,313
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	32,626	(182,489)

Net cash inflow from operating activities was \$0.7 million (2024: \$47.0 million outflow) which included cash inflows of \$302.1 million receipts from customers. The \$258.2 million increase in cash paid to suppliers and employees mainly related to production costs as the Company transitioned from construction to production during the year.

Net cash outflows from investing activities decreased by \$350.1 million to \$330.7 million (2024: \$680.8 million). The decrease in cash outflows was primarily driven by finalising construction of the Kathleen Valley processing plant and related infrastructure during the year.

Net cash inflows from financing activities of \$362.6 million (2024: \$545.3 million) was primarily related to issuing convertible notes to LG Energy Solution, Ltd for US\$250 million (\$372.3 million). Repayment of borrowings, lease liabilities and interest of \$22.0 million mainly relates to hire purchase arrangements and cash payments for right of use assets.

Business strategies and prospects for future financial years

The strategy of the Group is to create long-term shareholder value, demonstrate how ESG can be incorporated into our business to create better outcomes and be a globally significant provider of battery minerals for the rapidly growing clean energy market. To achieve its objective, the Group currently has the following business strategies and prospects:

- (i) Realise the Project’s full potential by becoming a globally significant supplier of spodumene;
- (ii) Downstream Expansion: investigate options to develop integrated operations to capture higher margins; and
- (iii) At the opportune time, expand the portfolio through organic growth (including the Buldania Lithium Project), value accretive merger and acquisition, and/or exposure to the circular economy.

Material business risks

Liontown’s operations face inherent risks which could affect our ability to deliver on commitments, market guidance and business strategies. Early identification of these risks and managing them effectively is essential to our ability to uphold our commitments and ensure we deliver long term value for our stakeholders. Our approach to risk management for material risks is to provide early insight to strategic decision makers and engagement with key stakeholders, allowing us to protect both immediate operational goals and long-term business sustainability. The material risks facing our business, along with our response, are outlined below.

Safeguarding our people and sustaining operations

Ensuring the safety and welfare of our employees, contractors, and local communities is our highest priority. The mining industry inherently involves risks that can lead to fatalities, injuries, or illnesses, as well as environmental harm, community disruption, or significant financial losses. Our primary goal is to achieve zero fatalities and permanent disabilities. We operate on the principle that all fatalities are preventable, so we concentrate on identifying, managing, and, whenever possible, eliminating hazards. Safe and stable operations are fundamental to our goal of becoming a leader in safety performance in the industry.

Our response

Our operations face substantial hazards due to their complex nature. Conducting underground and open pit operations simultaneously exposes us to geotechnical, environmental, operational, fire and explosion, and emergency access risks. Our processing facilities add mechanical and chemical hazards to these existing exposures.

Our response to preventing and addressing these hazards is to implement and enforce robust controls and systems to manage these risks. Crisis management training and emergency response teams are in place to manage any major incidents on site. Our “Same shift solutions” approach means safety issues get addressed immediately, building a strong safety culture across our operation. Our safety systems focus on identifying and managing hazards before they become incidents or realised risks. This includes safety management software, risk assessments, critical control identification, and regular compliance reviews and audits. We work closely with regulators to meet or exceed requirements, maintaining open communication to ensure our operations remain compliant with industry standards.

Meeting our regulatory and compliance obligations

The lithium industry is highly regulated, and shifts in government policy, legislation, and public attitudes on issues like taxation, the environment, and social matters can have a significant impact on our business. Meeting our regulatory and compliance obligations is fundamental to ensure we continue to meet our commitments and operate in an ethical manner. Failure to do so could lead to significant penalties, including monetary fines or the forfeiture of tenure, as well as reputational damage and negatively impact our financial performance.

Our response

Our response to meeting our obligations is to actively track and assess our compliance against these obligations and build the active management of compliance requirements in to how we operate. In addition to ensuring we regularly review our performance, we conduct due diligence checks on suppliers and customers using specialist sanctions scanning software to flag compliance risks within our engagements. The proactive nature of our risk management and assessments across critical areas of regulatory compliance, including financial, social and work health and safety, assists us in complying with requirements. This approach means regulatory compliance becomes part of how we work, reducing the risk of penalties or license issues that could disrupt our operations. Further, the implementation of workplace behaviour standards training ensures all employees understand their legal obligations, with content updated as laws change.

Delivering on our production targets and operating costs

Our ability to consistently deliver on production targets and manage operating costs in a dynamic and competitive operating environment is critical to our success as a business and our stakeholders. The nature of our industry presents inherent challenges, from geological complexities to challenges within supply chains, which can impact production and financial performance. Our objective is to achieve production targets safely and efficiently while maintaining a clear focus on streamlining our operational performance.

Our response

Our operations have transitioned from development to production and will transition to full scale underground mining in FY26. Meeting our market guidance is influenced by our ability to manage risks associated with completion of the open pit and the transition to underground operations, including management of potential delays in achieving adequate mill feed volumes from underground mining. We have engaged a tier 1 underground contractor, experienced in delivering the required drill and bog rates, have proactively managed the required production drills on site to meet stope drilling requirements, and conduct regular technical workforce reviews to identify and address potential operational impacts. Underground mining operations are governed by comprehensive processes, policies, procedures and risk assessments, similar to our

established safety management systems. We also continue to optimise the process plant’s operating parameters to improve processing performance and achieve lithia recovery targets. Real time tracking systems and process automation have been implemented to monitor parameter modifications and their impact on both recovery rates and product quality. We remain focused on the disciplined execution of these areas and strategic cost management to mitigate associated risks, achieving our all-in sustaining cost targets, and delivering long term value for our stakeholders.

Meeting sustainability commitments and stakeholder expectations

We are committed to operating as a responsible battery minerals provider, a commitment reflected in our public statements and reporting. As a result, we are subject to stakeholder and regulatory expectations to comply with all regulatory requirements and commitments we have made. The failure to meet these commitments, or to effectively manage stakeholder expectations, could lead to disruptions to our operations and impact our cash flows but more importantly, diminish trust with our stakeholders and investors.

Our response

Our response to sustainability is built on understanding our stakeholders, especially those in the areas in which we operate, and customer expectations to ensure our operations deliver on those expectations. We conduct biennial materiality assessments to help us identify areas which have the greatest impact on these expectations and business performance, allowing for the prioritisation of efforts and informing our decarbonisation strategy. Our sustainability team ensures these commitments are part of how we conduct our business. Regular compliance reviews track our performance against both regulatory requirements and voluntary commitments, allowing us to address any gaps before they affect stakeholder trust or jeopardise our operational licence.

Managing the impacts of climate change

Sustainability practices are embedded within our Company to address the global risks and impacts of climate change. Our operations require proactive management from physical and transition risks to mitigate potential impacts on the environment. By thoroughly understanding our specific exposures across our portfolio, we incorporate measures to improve our resilience to climatic events and ensure the long-term viability of our Company.

Our response

We face physical risks such as increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, which could disrupt operations and our supply chains, and transitional risks stemming from evolving regulations, carbon pricing, and market shifts. We have embedded carbon reduction strategies into our operations and capital allocation, to ensure we are best positioned to meet our emission

reduction targets. Regular monitoring and reporting of our emissions enables continuous improvement and demonstrates our accountability to stakeholders and the environment.

Long term sustainable water supply and stewardship

A reliable and sustainable water supply is critical to our long-term operations, as our processing activities, village accommodation, and general amenities are all heavily reliant on its ongoing availability. The Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation is located in a region where water is an inherently scarce resource, and this scarcity is expected to increase due to the impacts of climate change. Additionally, with the increased scarcity of water we have an ever-increasing responsibility to use available water efficiently and limit the impact on the environment, heritage and the community.

Our response

Our commitment to the responsible stewardship of water centres on maximising resource efficiency, implementing water recycling and treatment systems to reduce our dependency on raw water extraction, and ensuring regulatory compliance and environmental protection. The borefield network we have established is continuously monitored in real time to ensure we adhere to our license obligations and allows for water supply trend analysis to inform our global water management plan, aligning supply with short and long-term needs. Our ongoing exploration and drilling programs and engagement with stakeholders for future water supply options ensure that we are proactively addressing the most time intensive tasks first to ensure we are well informed on the available options.

Managing our exposure to commodity price volatility

Our financial performance is directly impacted by fluctuations in the prices of spodumene concentrate and lithium chemicals. The lithium mining industry is inherently exposed to the volatility of global markets, which can create significant revenue uncertainty and impact our operational viability. A sustained decline in commodity prices may require us to reassess the feasibility of our mine plans and could lead to a decision to interrupt or alter operations. This could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and our ability to meet our obligations.

Numerous factors, many of which are outside of our control, influence the price we receive. These include the global supply and demand for lithium, advancements in battery technology, geopolitical policies, and the specific terms of our sales agreements.

Our response

Our management of the volatile and uncontrollable nature of commodity prices is based on forward looking indicators to enable a timely response to changes in forecast pricing. We conduct scenario modelling to stress test our operational and financial performance across market conditions and develop contingency plans for Board

review. Continuous market assessment tracks industry trends and geopolitical factors that affect spodumene concentrate pricing to inform our decision making. Our sales agreements are structured in a way to provide some mitigations and diversification against short-term volatility, whilst our treasury policies allow us to manage financial risks and cash flow to ensure we maintain appropriate liquidity during periods of market uncertainty.

Navigating volatility in foreign exchange rates

Our business is exposed to foreign exchange rate volatility due to revenues and the convertible note facility being denominated in US dollars, while operational costs and other financing are in Australian dollars. This exposure can result in variability in cash flow, profitability, and business valuation.

Our response

Given the inherent unpredictability of future currency movements, we proactively manage these financial risks through a robust risk management strategy, including our Treasury Policy, which is structured in a way to provide pathways to maintaining appropriate liquidity and support our long-term strategy. Furthermore, our budgeting and forecasting processes ensure that we regularly monitor forecast exchange rate movements along with short-term and long-term spodumene concentrate prices.

Resilience during times of heightened geopolitical volatility

Operating in both Australian and international markets exposes our business to the effects of geopolitical volatility. The ever-changing political landscape and shifts in international trade policies, including the implementation of wide-ranging, reciprocal and retaliatory tariffs and trade restrictions, could adversely impact our business, operations and financial performance. Building resilience through diversification is a key component of our strategy to mitigate these risks.

Our response

Much like our exposure to commodity prices and volatility in the foreign exchange rates, geopolitical variability is uncontrollable by nature. However, we endeavour to strengthen areas in which we have influence to manage impacts as much as possible. Our experienced corporate affairs team ensures we have active engagement with governments and regulators to help us anticipate policy changes before they affect our business, while strong relationships with customers in international jurisdictions provide early warning of shifting conditions. This customer base which spans across multiple countries and includes long term agreements also helps us balance geopolitical impacts as we are not reliant on a single market or trade relationship. The result is an ability to adjust our commercial approach, as far as reasonably practical, to further protect the exposure to our financial position.

Protecting business continuity and information security from cyber attacks

The use of effective and sophisticated Information Technology Systems is fundamental to our business performance, but they also expose us to a range of cybersecurity risks. Malicious cyber actors pose an increasing threat to our systems, and a breach could result in significant operational disruption, reputational damage, and the loss of sensitive information. The various forms of cyber-attacks, such as ransomware, phishing, and denial-of-service, alongside vulnerabilities in our systems and software, present a continuous challenge that must be actively managed to protect business continuity and information security.

Our response

Our approach to cybersecurity is built on the implementation of effective protection which addresses both technological vulnerabilities and human factors that create security gaps. Our embedded information technology controls include real time monitoring systems, which alongside regular security assessments, are structured to detect and respond to threats before they may impact our operational continuity. We manage human factors by providing ongoing employee training to build awareness of the constantly changing nature and types of cyber threats. Like our approach to safeguarding our people, we have established crisis management protocols to ensure that, in the event of a large scale cyber attack, we can respond quickly and recover effectively to minimise the impact on our operational and business continuity.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

There were no significant changes to the state of affairs other than those noted elsewhere in this financial report.

Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid during the period and the Directors recommend that no dividend be paid.

Events subsequent to reporting date

Institutional Placement and Share Purchase Plan

On 8 August 2025 the Company announced that it had successfully completed an institutional placement in two tranches to raise \$316 million. The Commonwealth Government’s National Reconstruction Fund Corporation participated as a cornerstone investor in the raise contributing \$50 million alongside the \$266 million invested by the private sector. Total proceeds for the first tranche of \$266 million was received by the Company during August 2025. The second tranche for up to \$50 million has been approved by shareholders.

On 28 August 2025 the Company announced that it had successfully completed a Share Purchase Plan to raise an additional \$56 million, which was received on this date.

As a result of the first tranche of the institutional placement and Share Purchase Plan the conversion price of the US\$250 million convertible notes to LG Energy Solution, Ltd has been amended from \$1.80 to \$1.64 per convertible note. The exercise price will be amended to \$1.62 for the second tranche of the placement upon issue of shares.

Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors’ Reports) Instrument 2016/191 and in accordance with the legislative instrument, amounts in the Directors’ Report and Financial Report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Likely developments

There are no likely developments that will impact on the Company other than as disclosed elsewhere in this report.

Insurance of Directors and Officers and indemnities

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium under a contract insuring all Directors and Officers of the Company against liability incurred in that capacity. Disclosure of the nature of liabilities insured and the premium is subject to a confidentiality clause under the contract of insurance.

The Company has agreed to indemnify its auditors, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, to the extent permitted by law, against any claim by a third party arising from Liontown’s breach of their agreement. The indemnity stipulates that Liontown will meet the full amount of any such liabilities including a reasonable amount of legal costs.

Proceedings on behalf of the company

On 21 December 2023, the Company announced that it had received notice that the private royalty holder, Drem Pty. Limited (Drem), has filed legal proceedings seeking declarations regarding the interpretation of the relevant documents and the amount of the royalty payable. As announced by the Company on 8 November 2024, the NSW Supreme Court has given judgment in the matter. The effect of the Court’s decision is that the amount of royalty is calculated as 2% of gross sales of production from the relevant tenements, instead of a lesser percentage of 1.743%.

During the financial year, the Company’s subsidiary, LRL (Aust) Pty Ltd (LRL) filed an appeal against the judgment of the NSW Supreme Court. The appeal was heard in May 2025 and the decision was handed down in early September. By a 2 to 1 margin, the NSW Supreme Court dismissed Liontown’s appeal.

LRL has been paying the royalty at 2% in line with the primary judgment, as a result the loss on appeal does not have a material impact on the royalty payable and is not considered material to the Company.

Options, service and performance rights granted over unissued shares

(a) Options

At the date of this report nil fully paid ordinary shares of the Company are under option.

(b) Performance rights

At the date of this report 12,239,428 fully paid ordinary shares of the Company are under performance rights on the following terms and conditions:

	Number
Short Term Incentive Performance Rights Expire 30 June 2026 with a nil exercise price	222,411
Long Term Incentive Performance Rights Expire 30 June 2027 with a nil exercise price	722,950
Long Term Incentive Performance Rights Expire 30 June 2028 with a nil exercise price	2,083,612
Long Term Incentive Performance Rights Expire 30 June 2029 with a nil exercise price	4,770,867
Lion’s Share Rights Expire 30 June 2027 with a nil exercise price	618,125
Short Term Incentive Performance Rights Expire 30 June 2029 with a nil exercise price	3,821,463
Total Performance Rights	12,239,428



Jennifer Morris
Chair of the Remuneration Committee

On behalf of the Board of Directors (Board) of Liontown, I am pleased to present the Remuneration Report (the Report) for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Remuneration Report - Audited From the Chair of the Remuneration Committee

Key changes to the remuneration framework

Liontown has rapidly advanced in recent years, progressing from an exploration-focused business to project construction and, in FY25, commenced operations. This evolution has marked a shift in the Company’s strategic development from discovery, definition, feasibility, and development towards the longer-term goal of sustained operational delivery. In parallel, the remuneration framework has matured to support this transition, aligning with longer-term outcomes, shareholder expectations, and contemporary best practice.

The Board has taken feedback from market proxies, external advice and a review of other market participants to implement the following key changes to the remuneration framework during FY25:

- Introduction of a two-year STI deferral, that enhances our retention capabilities and allows for claw back of incentives where this may be required
- Changes to the remuneration mix with an adjustment to the ratio of STI to LTI, while maintaining a high portion of remuneration being delivered in equity
- Changes to target and maximum STI opportunity to align with peer groups
- Introduction of a Minimum Shareholder Requirement (MSR)

The Board has carefully considered these changes and believes the updated remuneration framework is fit-for-purpose for Liontown at this point, to ensure Executives focus on the key priorities to deliver ongoing and sustained success for the business and for shareholders, while enabling Liontown to attract, retain, motivate and engage quality Executives. Further details of the changes to the remuneration framework can be found in section 4.

Liontown leadership

FY25 was a pivotal year for Liontown as we transformed from project developer to project operator, finalised commissioning of the plant and commenced operations and ramp up. During this period we had steady leadership in our CEO, Antonino Ottaviano, our COO, Adam Smits and our CFO, Jon Latto. As we progress into FY26 and Kathleen Valley moves into the next phase, transitioning from open pit to underground mining and towards steady state operations, both Adam Smits and Jon Latto, who were both instrumental in building the Project, have departed the business. We thank them for their dedication to ensuring Kathleen Valley has been a true success and we look forward to working with our new COO, Ryan Hair, as we focus on the long-term value of our assets.

Remuneration outcomes for FY25

Fixed Annual Remuneration (FAR) – The Board undertook a comprehensive market review of remuneration compared to companies of a similar size and complexity, in readiness for the company’s growth transition. This analysis indicated increases were warranted for the Executive team. However, in recognition of the challenging market conditions for Lithium producers, the difficult but prudent decision was made to freeze base remuneration with no increases applied for Executive KMPs in FY25 other than an increase in the Superannuation Guarantee from 11% to 11.5%. Further detail in relation to Executive KMP Fixed Annual Remuneration is outlined in section 5.1.

Short Term Incentive (STI) – The Board establishes a set of key short term incentive metrics each financial year to ensure a common focus across the business on our key priorities to deliver success for now and into the future. The key metrics are developed across the strategic pillars of safety, production, cost, sustainability, people and growth. The outcome of the FY25 STI Performance Scorecard was 113.50%, reflecting a positive year of achievement, particularly with regard to our Production performance. Taking Individual outcomes into consideration, the overall outcome for the CEO was 124.85% of Target (83% of maximum) while the outcome for the COO and CFO was 119.18% of Target (79%

FY25 performance

There were many highlights in our maiden year of operations, including:

- A good safety track record with TRIFR of 7.39 for FY25 and 2.61 safety observations recorded per 1,000 hours worked;
- On-time completion and commissioning of the Kathleen Valley Project with operations commencing as planned at the start of FY25;
- Successful ramp-up of the Kathleen Valley processing plant with commercial production declared with effect from 1 January 2025;
- Underground mining significantly progressed with 7,302 development metres achieved in the full year with 214Kt of ore mined and first stoping commenced on time;
- Successful execution of open pit mining with over 2.4mt of ore mined for the financial year;
- Required water supply secured and significant volume stored to meet commissioning and ramp-up requirements. Mt McClure bore field and connecting pipeline infrastructure completed and brought online;
- Completed and commissioned the 95mw hybrid power station infrastructure including gas turbine power station, 30,000 solar panels, 5 wind turbines, and supporting battery energy storage system delivering 81% renewable power penetration in FY25;
- Due to changes in market conditions, Management completed a business wide optimisation program that has removed more than \$100m of costs in FY25 and re-designed the forward mine plan for the current and forecast price environment;
- Continued implementation of key processes and go-live of enterprise systems across finance, warehousing, inventory management, maintenance, human resources and processing required to operate the business.

of maximum). Of this outcome, 30% was deferred into equity for two years. Further details of the FY25 STI Performance Scorecard outcome and STI awarded to Executive KMP is outlined in section 5.2.

Long Term Incentive (LTI) – The outcome of the FY23 LTI Performance Scorecard was largely impacted by the performance of the LTR share price over the three-year period, mainly driven by the downturn in spodumene and lithium chemicals commodity prices, and resulted in a vesting outcome of 33% of target (or 22% of maximum). Further details of the FY23 LTI Performance Scorecard outcome and FY25 LTI granted to Executive KMP is outlined in section 5.3. In November 2024, Liontown shareholders approved the issue of FY25 LTI performance rights to the CEO.

Non-Executive Director Fees (NED) – The Board undertook an in-depth review of Liontown’s NED Fees relative to companies of a similar size and complexity to Liontown. While this review indicated that increases were warranted for the NEDs, in line with the freeze to the Executive KMP’s base remuneration due to challenging market conditions, no changes were made to Board and Committee fees in FY25. Further information in relation to the Non-Executive Director fee policy is outlined in section 6.

Looking ahead

Over the next couple of years, as Kathleen Valley moves towards steady state mining and processing operations, our remuneration framework, policies and practices put in place in FY25 will further mature with the business. The metrics included in our STI Performance Scorecards have evolved to align with an operating mine and processing

plant. The deferral of the STI will be phased in over three years. As from FY27, 50% (up from 30% in FY25) will be delivered in equity that vests after two-years and 50% will awarded in cash (down from 70% in FY25).

The Board believes that the remuneration framework is fit-for-purpose for Liontown at this stage, to focus the attention of our Executive team, to be competitive relative to the market, to enhance retention of our key personnel and to ensure Liontown continues to grow sustainably and deliver value to our shareholders.

Following the freeze to Executive KMP FAR in FY25, the Board has recently undertaken a robust market review and benchmarking exercise against industry peer group data, metals and mining companies of a similar size and companies with similar market capitalisation. After significant consideration by the Board, FAR has been increased for FY26 to align with market remuneration and ensure retention of the CEO.

On behalf of the Directors, I thank each of our shareholders for your ongoing support. We always welcome your feedback and comments on any aspect of this Report.

Regards,

Jennifer Morris
Chair of the Remuneration Committee

FY25 Performance Highlights

	30 June 2021	30 June 2022	30 June 2023	30 June 2024	30 June 2025
Share price (\$)	0.850	1.055	2.830	0.905	0.700
Market Capitalisation (\$'000)	1,546,243	2,312,798	6,232,383	2,194,629	1,700,584
Net profit/(loss) after tax (\$'000)	(10,567)	40,855	(22,213)	(64,918)	(193,277)

Key Performance Indicator Outcomes

Safety	Cost	Operations
 LTIFR: 0.92 TRIFR: 7.39 Safety Observations: 2.61/1,000 hrs	 H2 FY25 Unit Operating Cost: A\$802 H2 FY25 AISC: A\$1,081	 Production: 295kdm Concentrate Sales: 283kdm Recovery: 58%
ESG	People	Other
 Average renewable energy penetration at Kathleen Valley: 81% Awarded ‘Excellence in Renewable Energy in Mining’ at 2025 Decarbonisation Awards	 Proportion female workforce: 22% Employee engagement participation: 86%	 Cash balance at 30 June 25: \$156m Revenue: \$298m Cost optimisation: >\$100m in costs removed or deferred

Overview of Executive KMP remuneration outcomes in FY25

Executive KMP Changes	There were no changes to Executive KMP during FY25.
Fixed Annual Remuneration	There was no increase to base remuneration for Executive KMPs in FY25 other than an increase in the Superannuation Guarantee from 11% to 11.5%. Fixed Annual Remuneration therefore increased by 0.45% for all Executive KMPs.
FY25 Short Term Incentive (STI)	Liontown commenced operations at Kathleen Valley in FY25 and delivered successfully on the FY25 STI Performance Scorecard. Production and ESG metrics exceeded targets and all other metrics met threshold to target outcomes. Further details of the scorecard outcomes can be found in sections 5.2.1–5.2.3. Having carefully considered the overall achievements at Kathleen Valley, the Board has determined that an FY25 STI Performance Scorecard outcome of 113.50% of target is appropriate. After taking individual performance outcomes into account, this resulted in the CEO receiving 83% of maximum and the COO and CFO receiving 79% of maximum. 30% of this outcome was deferred into equity for two years.
FY23 Long Term Incentive (LTI) vesting	The FY23 LTI was delivered in the form of rights and was tested for the three years ending 30 June 2025. Due to market conditions and lithium commodity prices, the Absolute Total Shareholder Return (TSR) was -39% over the three-year performance period and the Relative TSR, measured against the ASX 200 Resources, was in the 18th percentile, failing to meet either of the TSR targets in the FY23 LTI Performance Scorecard. Other FY23 LTI Performance Scorecard metrics related to the FY25 production performance and were difficult to achieve due to being approved three years in advance of the performance period and impacted by cost increases greater than CPI and changes to timing in commencement of operations. The Board has determined the FY23 LTI Performance Scorecard outcome of 33% is appropriate. Further details of the scorecard outcomes can be found in sections 5.3.1–5.3.3.

1. Introduction

The Board of Directors of Liantown present the Remuneration Report (the Report) for the Company and its controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2025. This Report forms part of the Directors’ Report and has been prepared and audited in accordance with section 300A and 308(3C) of the Corporations Act 2001.

The information provided in this Report has been prepared based on the Group’s remuneration framework and policies, which are designed to attract, retain, and motivate talented people who are essential to the Group’s success.

2. FY25 Key Management Personnel

Key Management Personnel (KMP) are defined as “those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity”. Within this Report, references to Executives includes Executive Directors and other KMP.

The KMP during FY25 were:

Non-Executive Directors

KMP	Position	Term as KMP
Timothy Goyder	Chair	Full financial year
Ian Wells	Lead Independent Non-Executive Director	Full financial year
Jennifer Morris	Non-Executive Director	Full financial year
Shane McLeay	Non-Executive Director	Full financial year
Adrienne Parker	Non-Executive Director	Full financial year

Executives

KMP	Position	Term as KMP
Antonino Ottaviano	Chief Executive Officer	Full financial year
Adam Smits	Chief Operating Officer	Full financial year
Jon Latto ⁽¹⁾	Chief Financial Officer	Full financial year

(1) Jon Latto ceased being a KMP on 30 June 2025

3. Remuneration framework and policies

3.1 Remuneration governance

Liantown’s remuneration governance framework is designed to ensure that Executive and Non-Executive remuneration practices align with the Group’s performance and shareholder interests. This framework delineates clear accountabilities across various groups within the organisation, as outlined in the table below.

Group	Accountabilities
Board	Amongst its accountabilities, the Board oversees the overall remuneration framework, ensuring alignment with Company performance and shareholder interests. Responsibilities include approving remuneration policies, reviewing remuneration for the Board and for senior executives, and monitoring incentive plans.
Remuneration and Nomination Committee	Established by the Board and operating under its own Charter, with its role defined by the Terms of Reference, the Remuneration and Nomination Committee ensures no bias in remuneration and makes recommendations on: • Remuneration policy • Senior executive remuneration • Incentive plans • Superannuation arrangements
Management	Management identifies and recommends remuneration adjustments, performance metrics, and incentive plan designs to the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.
External Advisors	External advisors provide independent information, advice and recommendations on remuneration matters. Their recommendations are reviewed by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee for alignment to the business and ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. Any advice provided by external advisors is used to assist the Board. It is not a substitute for the Board and Remuneration Committee procedures. The Remuneration Committee did not receive any remuneration recommendations from the external consultant in relation to KMP in FY25.

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of Non-Executive and Executive remuneration is separate and distinct.

3.2 Guiding principles

Guiding Principles of Executive Reward				
Alignment with shareholder returns	Attract and retain talent	Performance-based rewards	Fairness and transparency	Compliance and governance
A framework that aligns the best interests of shareholders to KMP remuneration via short and long term goals and deliverables	Remuneration that is market competitive to attract and retain experienced and skilled KMP	A rewards based remuneration framework that incentivises achievement of strategic milestones and operational goals	Maintain fairness and transparency in remuneration practices to meet shareholder expectations and align with market practice	Compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements and best practice governance

3.3 Alignment of remuneration framework to Liontown’s strategy

The remuneration framework links remuneration outcomes for Executive KMP to the achievement of key metrics across seven strategic pillars, designed to deliver value for shareholders across the short to long term.

Performance Scorecards are designed around these seven strategic pillars:

Safety	Production	Cost	Sustainability	People	Growth	Performance
Accountability for a safe workplace	Delivering on our production targets	Ensuring our operations are delivered on budget	Upholding sustainability and environmental goals	Prioritising our most important assets, our people	Planning and delivering on future goals and ambitions	Delivering earnings results and shareholder returns

Strategic Pillar	Focus in FY25	FY 25 STI Scorecard	FY 25 LTI Scorecard
Safety	Safely transition from project construction to operations	✓	
Production	Kathleen Valley production commencement and ramp up	✓	
Cost	Cost reduction and cost deferral initiatives, delivering on budget	✓	
ESG	Renewable energy consumption and Traditional Owner partnerships	✓	
People	Employee engagement and gender diversity	✓	
Growth	Opportunities for the future	✓	✓
Performance	Delivering the best results for shareholders in a low commodity price environment		✓

3.4 Benchmarking

The Board engages an independent remuneration advisor to provide market data as an input into setting reward levels for Non-Executive Directors and Executive KMP. Benchmarking was undertaken for FY25 remuneration across three market segments, being similar sized producers in the metals and mining sector, similar sized developers in the metals, mining and energy sectors and a cross section of ASX 100 – 200 companies with comparable market capitalisation.

The intention is for Target remuneration levels to be informed by the 50th percentile of the market, with the opportunity to earn 75th percentile outcomes for exceptional performance relative to our KPIs and with regard to delivery to shareholders.

When taking into account the extensive experience and skill set of the CEO and exceptional leadership over this transformational period, it was recognised that the CEO remuneration warranted upward adjustment. However, in recognition of the challenging market conditions for Lithium producers, the difficult but prudent decision was made to freeze base remuneration with no increases applied for Executive KMPs in FY25 other than an increase in the Superannuation Guarantee from 11% to 11.5%.

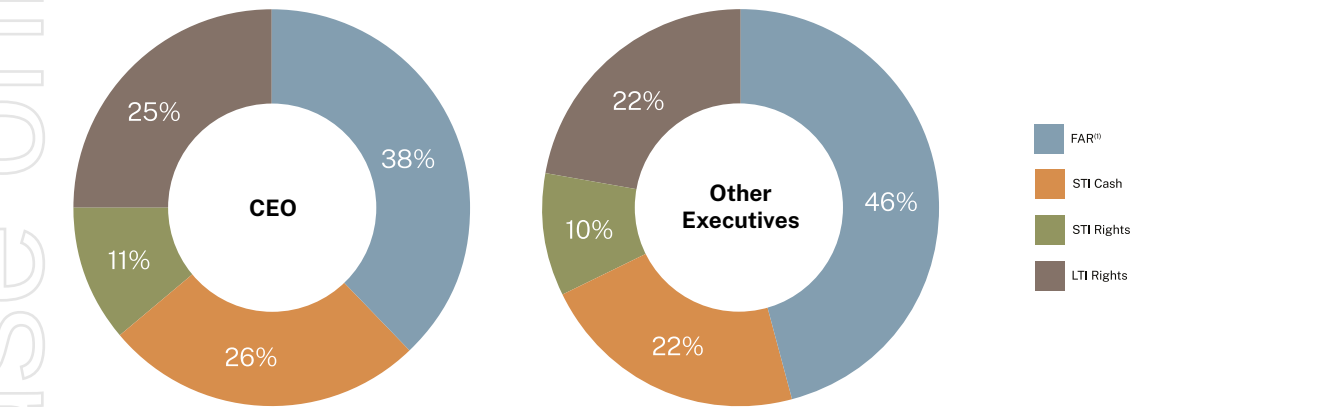
3.5 FY25 components of Executive KMP remuneration

Remuneration consists of elements of Fixed Annual Remuneration (FAR) and variable ‘at risk’ remuneration, comprising short term and long-term incentives.

	Fixed Component	Variable / At Risk	
	Fixed Annual Remuneration	Short-Term Incentive	Long-Term Incentive
Purpose	Provide fair, market-related fixed pay for the skills and experience an executive brings to a role. Attract and retain experienced leaders.	Reward for achievement of annual performance targets that are aligned to key business priorities. Metrics are financial and non-financial and are typically within the control of the Executive KMP.	Drive ownership behaviours and ensure focus on the creation of long-term value. Align performance to shareholder interests.
Description	Salary and other benefits (including statutory superannuation).	Annual incentive opportunity delivered in cash (70% in FY25) and deferred performance rights (30% in FY25).	Three-year incentive opportunity delivered through performance rights.
Link to Strategy/ Performance	Rewards experience and sustained performance in the role.	Performance-based reward linked to business strategy via an annual Performance Scorecard.	Reward for sustainable multi-year performance aligned with shareholder value via a three-year Performance Scorecard.
Market Positioning	Set at the median of peer group.	Target set at the median of peer group.	Target set at the median of peer group.
FY25 Approach	FY25 remuneration was benchmarked relative to three peer groups, including similar sized producers in the metals and mining sector, similar sized developers within the metals, mining and energy sectors and a cross section of ASX 100 – 200 companies with a similar market capitalisation. However, due to lithium market conditions, no increase was made to Executive KMP Fixed Annual Remuneration in FY25 other than an increase in the Superannuation Guarantee from 11% to 11.5%	Quantum (% of FAR)	Quantum (% of FAR)
		TargetMaximum	Maximum
		CEO100%150%	CEO100%
		Other Executive KMP70%105%	Other Executive KMP70%
		FY25 STI Performance Scorecard consists of financial and non-financial metrics deemed by the Board as key priorities, allocated across: Safety10% Production35% Cost30% ESG10% People10% Growth5% Individual performance was assessed for each Executive KMP and applied as a modifier to the outcome of the Performance Scorecard. The Board considers leadership behaviours and how the scorecard results delivered when assessing individual performance.	FY25 LTI Performance Scorecard includes the following performance metrics, assessed over a three-year period to 30 June 2027: Relative TSR (peer group)50% Relative TSR (ASX 200 resources)30% Growth20%

3.6 FY25 target remuneration mix

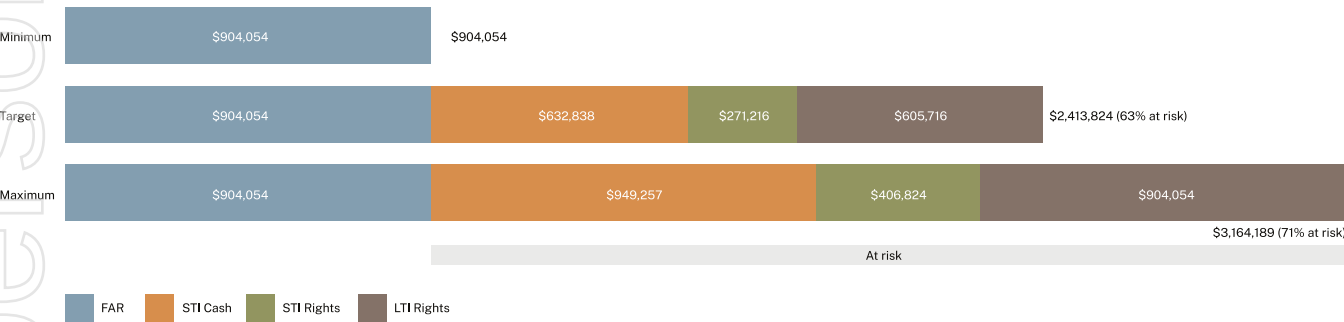
The target remuneration for Executive KMP is determined each year by the Committee in response to market conditions and strategic business objectives. The actual STI and LTI awarded are subject to performance against pre-determined targets forming the STI and LTI Performance Scorecards. The target quantum for each of the Executive KMP roles, as well as the remuneration mix, is illustrated below.



(1) Fixed Annual Remuneration consisting of base salary and superannuation.

3.7 Range of FY25 remuneration outcomes

Rewards are based on actual business and individual achievements during the performance period and therefore, the total remuneration received by the Executive KMP will vary each year. The diagram below demonstrates the potential range of remuneration outcomes for the CEO based on minimum, target and maximum scenarios.



(1) Fixed Annual Remuneration consisting of base salary and superannuation.

In the Minimum scenario, no STI or LTI is awarded to the CEO and only Fixed Annual Remuneration including superannuation is paid.

In the Target scenario, incentives are awarded to the CEO where target metrics are achieved, as established through the STI and LTI Performance Scorecards. Target STI award is 67% of the maximum stretch STI opportunity. The LTI outcome is deemed to be a 67% vesting of issued LTI performance rights, taking into account the probability of achieving the challenging hurdles.

In the Maximum scenario, incentives are awarded where stretch metrics are achieved, as established through the STI and LTI Performance Scorecards. Maximum award is up to 150% of the target STI opportunity. Stretch LTI award is up to 100% vesting of issued LTI performance rights.

4. Changes to remuneration framework

Changes made to the remuneration framework for FY25 are detailed in the table below. The Board has carefully considered these changes and believes the updated remuneration framework is transitioning towards market expectations and best practice while enabling Liontown to attract, retain, motivate and engage quality executives.

Key Change	Explanation																																																
Introduction of a two-year STI deferral	To promote alignment between remuneration outcomes and our shareholder’s experience, a two-year equity based STI deferral has been introduced for FY25 onward. The Board considers an STI deferral as an important approach as it: • strengthens our retention strategy, given the certainty of vesting if the Executive remains employed • increases alignment with shareholders with a more direct experience of share price movement without further performance criteria • is appropriate to allow for clawback of incentives when deemed necessary. The deferred STI portion of total STI paid will be phased in over three years. In FY25, 30% of Executive KMP’s STI awards have been deferred. In FY26, 40% will be deferred and in FY27, 50% will be deferred.																																																
Changes to Timing in CEO Target Remuneration Mix																																																	
FY24	<table><tr><th>Year 1</th><th>Year 2</th><th>Year 3</th></tr><tr><td>\$900,000</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>\$360,000 (40%)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">\$1,125,000 (125%)</td></tr></table>	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	\$900,000						\$360,000 (40%)			\$1,125,000 (125%)			FY25	<table><tr><th>Year 1</th><th>Year 2</th><th>Year 3</th></tr><tr><td>\$904,054</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>\$632,838 (70%)</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>\$271,216 (30%)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">\$605,716 (67%)</td></tr></table>	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	\$904,054			\$632,838 (70%)				\$271,216 (30%)		\$605,716 (67%)																		
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(1) Short term cash incentives were introduced from FY25 onwards.																																																	
Introduction of a Cash STI component	STI remuneration was previously delivered in the form of performance rights only, that were granted at the start of the financial year and vested at the end of the one-year performance period. While this approach preserved cash during the development stage, the remuneration outcomes were subject to share price volatility during that time, which was frequently influenced by factors outside of management’s control. To ensure the value of the STI at the end of the year is aligned to management’s performance during the year, to provide sufficient and ongoing motivation and to align with market practice and remain competitive independent of share price performance, the Board has introduced a cash component to the STI. This will further enhance Liontown’s ability to attract and retain the appropriate skills to the business. The balance of STI remuneration is now delivered by a two-year equity based STI deferral, as detailed above.																																																
Changes to the remuneration mix	Remuneration targets were previously significantly weighted towards equity and long term incentives to preserve cash during the development phase when the business was not generating revenue. An adjustment has been made in FY25 to the ratio of STI to LTI to deliver a more even weighting, while retaining a similar total variable pay opportunity and to retain a meaningful weighting of equity. This allows for a more balanced approach towards short and long term goals and aligns with market practice.																																																
<table><thead><tr><th>Executive</th><th>Year</th><th>FAR</th><th>Short Term Incentive Cash⁽¹⁾</th><th>Short Term Incentive Rights</th><th>Long Term Incentive Rights</th><th>Total at Risk</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td rowspan="2">CEO</td><td>FY24</td><td>125%</td><td></td><td>40%</td><td></td><td>165%</td></tr><tr><td>FY25</td><td>70%</td><td>30%</td><td></td><td>67%</td><td>167%</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">COO</td><td>FY24</td><td>35%</td><td></td><td>70%</td><td></td><td>105%</td></tr><tr><td>FY25</td><td>49%</td><td>21%</td><td>47%</td><td></td><td>117%</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">CFO</td><td>FY24</td><td>35%</td><td></td><td>70%</td><td></td><td>105%</td></tr><tr><td>FY25</td><td>49%</td><td>21%</td><td>47%</td><td></td><td>117%</td></tr></tbody></table>				Executive	Year	FAR	Short Term Incentive Cash ⁽¹⁾	Short Term Incentive Rights	Long Term Incentive Rights	Total at Risk	CEO	FY24	125%		40%		165%	FY25	70%	30%		67%	167%	COO	FY24	35%		70%		105%	FY25	49%	21%	47%		117%	CFO	FY24	35%		70%		105%	FY25	49%	21%	47%		117%
Executive	Year	FAR	Short Term Incentive Cash ⁽¹⁾	Short Term Incentive Rights	Long Term Incentive Rights	Total at Risk																																											
CEO	FY24	125%		40%		165%																																											
	FY25	70%	30%		67%	167%																																											
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CFO	FY24	35%		70%		105%																																											
	FY25	49%	21%	47%		117%																																											
(1) Short term cash incentives were introduced from FY25 onwards.																																																	

Changes to target and maximum STI opportunity to align with peer group	Target and maximum STI opportunities have been adjusted to be more aligned to market pay levels. The maximum opportunity remains 1.5x the Target opportunity. As from FY25, the target STI opportunity for the CEO has increased from 40% to 100% and for other Executive KMP, from 35% to 70%, balancing out the short and long-term focus of key deliverables, while remaining market competitive.
Introduction of a modifier approach to STI	In FY25, the Board introduced a modifier approach to reflect individual performance in the STI award for Executive KMP. Previously, business performance accounted for 80% of the STI Scorecard, while individual performance accounted for 20%. From FY25, the Business Scorecard carries a total weighting of 100%, with individual performance considered on a role-by-role basis as a modifier. The modifier approach means the STI Performance Scorecard forms 100% of target and can then be modified for individual performance. This change in approach provides the Board with some discretion to increase or reduce incentives awarded for individual achievements or for poor performance. While the STI Performance Scorecard is set with the best of intentions, in limited instances, outcomes may be out of the control of the Executive KMP. The modifier approach allows the Board to align performance to meaningful reward when the Board wishes to retain and motivate their Executive KMP. In instances where performance has not met expectations, the modifier approach may be used to reduce incentives, notwithstanding the outcome of the STI Performance Scorecard. (A) Company Scorecard STI 0-150% X (B) Individual Performance Modifier 0-150% = (C) Overall STI Outcome Max 150%
Introduction of a Minimum Shareholding Requirement	To ensure KMP interests are aligned to those of shareholders, a Minimum Shareholding Requirement (MSR) has been introduced in FY25. Over a period of 5 years, the CEO is required to accumulate vested shares equivalent to 2 times Fixed Annual Remuneration. All other KMP (including Non-Executive Directors) are required to accumulate vested shares equivalent to 1 times Fixed Annual Remuneration.

5. FY25 Executive KMP remuneration outcomes

Remuneration outcomes are structured to reflect our commitment to aligning executive performance with Liontown’s strategic objectives and shareholder interests.

Performance outcomes awarded consist of three components, fixed remuneration, short-term performance incentives (STI) and long-term performance incentives (LTI).

5.1 Fixed Annual Remuneration

There was no increase in base remuneration for Executive KMP in FY25 other than an increase in the Superannuation Guarantee from 11% to 11.5%. Total Fixed Annual Remuneration (FAR) for Executive KMP for FY25 and FY24 is shown below.

Name	Effective Date	FY25	FY24	% Change
Antonino Ottaviano (CEO)	1/7/2024	\$904,054	\$900,000	0.45
Adam Smits (COO)	1/7/2024	\$442,872	\$440,887	0.45
Jon Latto (CFO)	1/7/2024	\$441,982	\$440,000	0.45

5.2 Short-term incentives

Short-term incentives for Executive KMP were awarded according to the outcome of the STI Performance Scorecard.

FY25 STIs were awarded to Executive KMPs in cash (70%) and by the issuance of performance rights (30%). Performance rights awarded will vest two years after the performance period, being 30 June 2027, subject to continuous employment.

5.2.1 FY25 STI performance scorecard outcomes

Due to on time completion and commissioning of the Kathleen Valley Project, operations commenced as planned at the start of FY25. The processing plant was successfully ramped up and commercial production was declared on 1 January 2025. Underground mining was significantly progressed and open pit mining was successfully executed. As a result, the FY25 STI Performance Scorecard outcomes are reflective of these significant achievements and a highly successful maiden year of operations.

Performance Pillar	Weighting	Performance Metric	Threshold	Target	Maximum	Awarded Percentage	
Safety	10%	TRIFR	8	6	5.5	9%	Our commitment to safety is paramount. Improvements to our safety performance are required and management is taking steps to ensure safety awareness and outcomes continue to be prioritised.
		Safety observations	1/1,000 hours worked	2/1,000 hours worked	4/1,000 hours worked		The Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) as of June 2025 was 7.39. 2.61 safety observations recorded per 1,000 hours worked in FY25.
Production	35%	Underground development metres	4,866 – 5,909	5,909 – 6,952	>6,952	47%	In our first year of operations, Kathleen Valley has delivered exceptional production results including ramp up of the process plant and the underground mine ahead of the transition from open pit in FY26.
		Tonnes of ore mined	1,668 – 2,026	2,026 – 2,383	>2,383		7,302 underground development metres in FY25.
		Tonnes of concentrate produced (SC6e)	194,600 – 250,200	250,200 – 305,800	>305,800		2,662kt of ore mined in FY25. 253kt of concentrate produced (SC6e).
Cost	30%	Kathleen Valley operational costs (A\$m)	270 - 319	221 - 270	<221	30%	Operational costs and capex were within target in FY25. This is a strong result for our first year of processing and demonstrates the successful commencement and ramp up of operations.
		Kathleen Valley capex costs (A\$m)	354 - 419	290 - 354	<290		FY25 operating costs (excluding inventory movement) of \$261m. FY25 total capex spend of \$295m.
ESG	10%	Engagement with communities	Per Board assessment	Effective spend >\$3m	Effective spend >\$4m	15%	Liontown is committed to building relationships and partnering with Tjiwarl traditional owners. Contracts commenced in FY25 for ROM handling, LV maintenance and waste management. FY25 spend was \$10.9m through contracts related to Tjiwarl businesses and contractors.
		Renewable power consumption	50%	60%	70%		The Zenith hybrid power station was commissioned at the start of FY25 and successfully powered the ramp up of operations at Kathleen Valley. FY25 renewable power consumption of 81%.
People	10%	Culture, engagement survey participation	>70%	>70% with identification of improvements required	>70% and actional response taken	7.5%	Liontown is committed to building an engaged and gender diverse team. In a period of operational change due to commencement of operations and market volatility. FY25 engagement survey results demonstrated a strong participation rate.
		Gender participation rate	>15%	>20%	>25%		FY25 engagement survey participation was 86%. Gender participation rate was 22% at 30 June 2025.
Growth	5%	Business development and resource acquisition	As per Board assessment	Resources Farm In agreement formed and presented to Board	Business / Asset acquisition formed and presented to Board	5%	Assessed per Board determination.
Scorecard Outcome	100%		50%	100%	150%	113.50%	

The Board considers the FY25 STI Performance Scorecard outcome appropriate given the considerable achievements made in the financial year.

5.2.2 FY25 Executive KMP individual performance

CEO Individual Performance

In recognising Antonino Ottaviano's exceptional leadership this year, the Board awarded a 110% performance outcome for his individual modifier on FY25 STI. This reflects an outstanding year in which Mr Ottaviano has driven results well beyond expectations while navigating a highly challenging environment for lithium. Key highlights include:

Leadership and Talent Attraction; Mr Ottaviano has successfully attracted and retained high-calibre talent, strengthening Lione town's executive and operational teams for both the current ramp-up and the company's long-term growth.

Market Presence and Advocacy; Mr Ottaviano has elevated Lione town's profile in the Australian and global markets, positioning the company as a leading voice in the lithium sector. His consistent messaging to the market is well respected.

Strategic Execution and Resilience; Mr Ottaviano has navigated significant challenges with discipline and clarity, overseeing the ramp-up of Kathleen Valley while ensuring operational resilience and cost optimisation. Throughout a year of volatility, Mr Ottaviano has demonstrated composure and resolve, providing confidence to shareholders, employees, and stakeholders alike.

Capital Management; Mr Ottaviano has led the company through complex financing initiatives, including preparation for a substantial capital raise.

This result reflects the Board's strong confidence in Mr Ottaviano's leadership and his pivotal role in Lione town's continued progress.

COO Individual Performance

Adam Smits was awarded a 105% performance outcome for his individual modifier on FY25 STI due to his significant contribution to successful commencement and ramp up of operations at Kathleen Valley. Mr Smits continued to materially invest effort over and above expectations during the year, spent significant time on site and delivered results above market expectations while managing costs within a highly challenging lithium pricing environment.

CFO Individual Performance

Jon Latto was awarded a 105% performance outcome for his individual modifier on FY25 STI due to his significant contribution in securing low cost critical funding and navigating the Company through its early financial milestones, ensuring a strong platform for long-term value creation.

5.2.3 FY25 STI Award for Executive KMP

Executive KMP	Target STI Opportunity (\$)	Scorecard Outcome (%)	Individual Outcome (%)	Overall STI Outcome (% of Target)	STI Awarded (\$)	FY25 STI Cash Portion (\$)	FY25 STI Rights Portion (\$)	Maximum STI Opportunity (\$)	Percentage of Maximum	
									Awarded %	Forfeited %
CEO ⁽¹⁾	904,054	113.50	110	124.85	1,128,712	790,098	338,614	1,356,081	83%	17%
COO ⁽²⁾	310,010	113.50	105	119.18	369,455	369,455	-	465,015	79%	21%
CFO ⁽³⁾	309,387	113.50	105	119.18	368,727	368,727	-	464,080	79%	21%

(1) CEO FY25 STI cash portion was paid in September 2025, the STI performance rights portion will be issued following shareholder approval at the 2025 AGM.
(2) COO FY25 STI was paid in cash in September 2025 to Adam Smits as part of his 'good leaver' termination payment.
(3) CFO FY25 STI was paid in cash in July 2025 to Jon Latto as part of his 'good leaver' termination payment.

5.2.4 FY23 retention incentive

In FY23 the Company offered an 18-month cash retention incentive to the CFO, Jon Latto, as part of a broader employee retention program, to provide employment certainty and ensure continued focus on the development of the Project during the takeover process commenced by Albemarle Corporation. The incentive was offered subject to continued employment by Liontown through to 31 December 2024.

The following retention incentives were awarded to Executive KMP in FY25:

	FY23 Retention Incentive Awarded ⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Fixed Annual Remuneration
Jon Latto (CFO)	\$146,400	33%

(1) \$293,600 of the retention incentive was accrued in FY24 and the balance of \$146,400 was accrued in FY25. The total retention incentive was paid in cash in FY25 following completion of the continuous service period.

5.2.5 Recognition payments

In recognition of the exceptional performance from the COO and CFO, the Company awarded discretionary recognition payments to Adam Smits and Jon Latto as part of their termination arrangements.

Mr Smits (COO) was awarded \$50,000 for additional discretionary effort to support the Company in its equity raise, concluding due diligence work undertaken by potential government investors, leading analyst and fund manager site visits and the additional preparation of a detailed and comprehensive handover as part of the transition to a new COO, a critical and supplementary task that drew on Mr Smits’ tenure, experience and deep understanding of the Kathleen Valley operations.

Mr Latto (CFO) was awarded \$72,000 for additional discretionary effort to support the Company in securing low-cost critical funding and continued supplementary effort above any beyond what was expected in order to ensure funding, processes and controls were in place to support the successful transition to operations. Mr Latto also delivered significant cost optimisation savings across the Group.

5.3 Long-term incentive

5.3.1 FY23 Long term incentive, vesting in FY25

FY23 LTI performance rights were granted in November 2022 and had a three-year performance period, ending 30 June 2025.

Vesting performance rights for Executive KMP in FY25 were awarded according to the outcome of the FY23 LTI Performance Scorecard.

5.3.2 FY23 LTI performance scorecard outcomes

Performance Pillar	Weighting	Performance Metric	Threshold	Target	Maximum	Awarded Percentage	Scorecard Outcome
Absolute Total Shareholder Return (TSR)	25%	Share price performance over the three-year period	50% of return target	75% of return target	100% of return target	0%	Absolute TSR over the performance period was -39%.
Relative Total Shareholder Return	25%	Share price performance against ASX 200 Resources over the three-year period	50th percentile	62.5th percentile	75th percentile	0%	Relative TSR against the ASX 200 Resources placed Liontown in the 18th percentile.
Operations	25%	FY25 Cash Unit Cost (CPI and uncontrollable adjusted)	Cash Unit Cost of US\$480/t SC6e	Cash Unit Cost of US\$430/t SC6e	Cash Unit Cost of US\$380/t SC6e	10.5%	FY25 operations metrics in the FY23 LTI Performance Scorecard were calculated three years in advance of the performance period and were based on DFS information. FY25 CPI adjusted Cash Unit Cost was US\$603 per tonne. The first spodumene shipment was made in late September 2024 and the scorecard assumed a full year of sales. FY25 sales volumes were 283Kdmt. FY25 product quality was between threshold and target level for offtake agreements.
		FY25 Concentrate sold (Kdmt)	347	385	424		
		FY25 Product quality	Product quality meets threshold level in offtake agreements	Product quality meets target specification in offtake agreements	Product quality exceeds specification set in offtake agreements		
ESG	10%	FY25 Renewable power consumption	50%	60%	70%	15%	The Zenith hybrid power station was commissioned at the start of FY25 and successfully powered the ramp up of operations at Kathleen Valley. FY25 renewable power consumption was 81%. FY25 emissions were 0.14t CO2-e per tonne of concentrate produced.
		FY25 Carbon emissions	0.22	0.20	0.18		
Growth	15%	Downstream opportunities	Downstream strategy complete, approved by Board and PFS concluded	DFS commenced, partner selected and approved by Board	DFS commenced, partner selected and offtake in place for 1st train production	7.5%	Downstream PFS complete. At Board discretion.
		Increase Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Kathleen Valley	5% uplift	10% uplift	20% uplift		
		Increase Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) for Buldania	15% uplift	33% uplift	66% uplift		
		Value accretive opportunities to deliver sustainable value over the long term	Approved by Board	Value accretive farm in agreement	New farm in and maiden MRE declared		
Scorecard Vesting Outcome	100%		50%	100%	150%	33%	

5.3.3 FY23 LTI outcomes

Executive KMP	FY23 LTI Scorecard Outcome (%)	Number of Rights granted	Number of Rights vesting ⁽¹⁾	Face value ⁽²⁾ of Rights vesting (\$)	Share price performance ⁽³⁾ (\$)	Value of vesting Rights as 30 June 2025 ⁽⁴⁾ (\$)
Antonino Ottaviano (CEO)	33	1,423,854	313,248	340,313	(121,039)	219,274
Adam Smits (COO)	33	405,928	89,305	97,021	(34,507)	62,514
Jon Latto (CFO) ⁽⁵⁾	33	-	-	-	-	-

- (1) 22% of Rights granted are vesting in FY25, being 33% of the target number of Rights granted, with 33% being the vesting outcome of the FY23 LTI Performance Scorecard.
- (2) Face value is the value of rights vesting, calculated using the 20 day VWAP at 30 June 2022 of \$1.0864, being the commencement of the performance period.
- (3) Share price performance represents the change in share price over the performance period.
- (4) Value of vesting Rights at 30 June 2025 represents the number of rights vesting multiplied by the closing share price on 30 June 2025 of \$0.70.
- (5) Jon Latto (CFO) did not participate in the FY23 LTI.

5.3.4 FY25 LTI performance rights

Under the FY25 LTI plan, performance rights were granted to Executive KMP in November 2024, have a three-year performance period ending 30 June 2027 and are subject to achievement of performance metrics as outlined in section 5.3.5.

Executive KMP	Face value ⁽¹⁾ (% of Fixed Annual Remuneration) ⁽²⁾	Face Value ⁽¹⁾ \$	No. of Performance Rights Issued	Anticipated vesting date
Antonino Ottaviano (CEO)	100	904,054	1,639,264	2027
Adam Smits (COO) ⁽³⁾	70	310,011	562,123	2027
Jon Latto (CFO) ⁽⁴⁾	70	309,387	560,992	2027

- (1) Face value is the value of rights granted, calculated using the 5 day VWAP at grant date of \$0.5515.
- (2) Fixed Annual Remuneration is the FY25 base remuneration inclusive of superannuation.
- (3) Adam Smits ceased as a KMP on 31 Aug 2025 and as part of his ‘good leaver’ termination payment, he retained a portion of his FY25 LTI Performance Rights which are still anticipated to vest in FY27 subject to the outcome of the FY25 LTI Performance Scorecard.
- (4) Jon Latto ceased as a KMP on 30 June 2025 and as part of his ‘good leaver’ termination payment, he retained a portion of his FY25 LTI Performance Rights which are still anticipated to vest in FY27 subject to the outcome of the FY25 LTI Performance Scorecard.

5.3.5 FY25 LTI performance scorecard

Performance Pillar	Weighting	Performance Metric	Vesting Schedule	
Performance	50%	Relative Total Shareholder Return (TSR) measured against a lithium peer group	<50th Percentile:	0% to vest
	30%	Relative Total Shareholder Return (TSR) measured against ASX 200 Resources	50th to 75th Percentile:	Pro rated vesting from 50% to 100%
			>75th Percentile:	100% to vest
Growth	12%	Optimised production rate for Kathleen Valley	<2.3mtpa:	0% to vest
			2.3 to 2.5mtpa:	Pro rated vesting from 0% to 100%
			>2.5mtpa:	100% to vest
	8%	Growth	From 0% to 100%, per Board assessment	
Total	100%			

5.4 Terms and conditions of rights awarded under STI and LTI plans

Type of equity	Performance rights are rights to receive fully paid ordinary shares in Liontown Resources Ltd (ASX:LTR) subject to meeting specific performance and vesting conditions (Rights). No consideration is payable by employees to be allocated Rights. If the Rights vest, no consideration or exercise price is payable for the allocation of shares. Rights that have vested in accordance with vesting conditions but have not been exercised in accordance with specified dates will expire and automatically lapse and become incapable of converting into shares. The Board retains discretion to make a cash equivalent payment in lieu of an allocation of Shares.
Dividend and voting rights	Rights carry no entitlement to voting, dividends or dividend equivalent payments.
Cessation of employment	If the person holding the performance rights is no longer working for the Company or their contract ends for any reason, any unvested performance rights they have will automatically lapse and be forfeited, unless the Board otherwise determines, in its discretion.
Change of control	If there is a change of control, or if the Board determines that there is likely to be a change of control, the Board may in its discretion determine the manner in which unvested performance rights will be dealt, including the vesting and conversion of performance rights.
Rights to participate in new issues	Rights do not entitle participation in any new issue of securities.

5.5 Executive KMP FY25 realised pay

The following table summarises the FY25 realised remuneration for Executive KMP including Fixed Annual Remuneration, short term incentives to be paid in cash relating to FY25, the value of deferred STI rights to be awarded relating to FY25 and the value of long-term incentive rights vesting, calculated at 30 June 2025. This information is provided as a view of the total value of remuneration awarded to each Executive KMP for the financial year and differs to the accounting information provided for Statutory Disclosures in section 8.

Executive KMP	Fixed Annual Remuneration ⁽¹⁾	Other Amounts ⁽²⁾	Retention Payments ⁽³⁾	STI Cash ⁽⁴⁾	STI Deferred Rights ⁽⁵⁾	LTI Vesting Rights ⁽⁶⁾	Total Realised Pay
Antonino Ottaviano (CEO)	904,054	19,637	-	790,098	338,614	219,274	2,271,677
Adam Smits (COO)	442,872	12,256	-	369,455	-	62,514	887,097
Jon Latto (CFO)	441,982	6,067	146,400	368,727	-	-	963,176

- (1) Fixed Annual Remuneration is the FY25 base remuneration inclusive of superannuation.
- (2) Other Amounts includes the cost to the Company of fringe benefits and salary continuance insurance.
- (3) The Retention Payment made to Jon Latto (CFO) was accrued over FY24 and FY25, totalled \$440,000 and was paid in FY25.
- (4) STI Cash is the cash portion of short term incentive payments relating to FY25.
- (5) STI Deferred Rights is the non-cash portion of short term incentive payments relating to FY25, awarded as two year deferred performance rights.
- (6) LTI Vesting Rights is the value of FY23 LTI rights vesting, calculated as the number of rights multiplied by the LTR share price at 30 June 2025 of \$0.70

6. Non-Executive Director remuneration

6.1 Guiding principles

Our remuneration philosophy for Non-Executive Directors is designed to align their interests with the interests of our shareholders while maintaining objectivity and independence in their decision-making by adhering to the following guiding principles:

- Non-Executive Directors are remunerated by fees (cash and superannuation) and may be remunerated with equity components to further align Non-Executive Directors’ interests with the long-term performance of Liontown;
- Remuneration fees must remain within shareholder approved annual aggregate, ensuring transparency and accountability;
- Directors do not participate in any performance-based incentive schemes to maintain objectivity and preserve impartiality; and
- No retirement benefits are provided beyond statutory superannuation, reinforcing our commitment to a straightforward and equitable remuneration structure.

6.2 Non-Executive Director fees

Non-Executive Directors receive a fixed fee for their services, which includes fees for participation in Board committees and they do not participate in performance-based incentive schemes. Our Non-Executive Director remuneration policy is reviewed annually to ensure it remains competitive and aligned with market practices.

The total fee pool for Non-Executive Directors is determined by shareholder approval and was set at \$1m for FY25. No changes were made to Non-Executive Director base fees or committee fees in FY25 other than for an increase in the Superannuation Guarantee from 11% to 11.5%.

FY25 Non-Executive Director base fees and committee fees:

Annual Board Fees (\$)	FY24 Fee inclusive of superannuation	FY25 Fee inclusive of superannuation	% change
Chair	\$166,500	\$167,250	0.45%
Lead Non-Executive Director	\$111,000	\$111,500	0.45%
Non-Executive Director	\$77,700	\$78,050	0.45%
Audit, Remuneration and Sustainability Committee Fees (\$)	FY24 Fee inclusive of superannuation	FY25 Fee inclusive of superannuation	% change
Chair	\$16,650	\$16,725	0.45%
Member	\$8,325	\$8,362	0.45%

7. Looking forward to FY26

Liontown has undergone a transformational change in the business in recent years as it progressed from an exploration-focused business, through to project construction and, in FY25 into production with the commencement of operations at Kathleen Valley.

As the business has evolved, to remain a competitive and attractive employer, it has been necessary to review and enhance our remuneration offering. The Board therefore undertook an extensive review of the Liontown remuneration framework in FY25 and implemented numerous changes to align our remuneration to good market practice and ensure outcomes that are aligned to the shareholders’ interests (see Section 4). FY26 sees the Group build on these changes as outlined below.

7.1 Executives

The following changes to KMP occurred during or after reporting date:

KMP	Position	Date of change
Jon Latto	Chief Financial Officer	Ceased as a KMP on 30 June 2025
Ryan Hair	Chief Operating Officer	Commenced as a KMP on 31 August 2025
Adam Smits	Chief Operating Officer	Ceased as a KMP on 31 August 2025

7.2 FY26 Fixed Annual Remuneration

As outlined above, the Board exercised restraint with regards to the FAR for FY25, and did not provide an adjustment, (other than an increase in the Superannuation Guarantee) in recognition of the challenging market conditions for lithium producers at the time, even though an increase to FAR was warranted, based on market data.

The Board undertook a further robust benchmarking exercise at the end of FY25, using a third-party remuneration consultant, comparing FAR and Total Annual Remuneration against industry peer group data, including mining and metals companies of a similar size and companies with a similar market capitalisation. Following the freeze on remuneration in FY25, the Board took the opportunity to reset the FAR levels for FY26 to align with the market.

The increase in remuneration for the CEO takes into account Mr Ottaviano’s extensive experience, his skill set and his exceptional leadership required by the business through this transformation period. Building on Mr Ottaviano’s outstanding performance in recent years, as highlighted in section 5.2.2, the Board believes the performance and value of Mr Ottaviano to the Company warrants his updated fixed annual remuneration for FY26, noting no meaningful increase has been awarded since FY24.

The Board has approved the following FY26 Fixed Annual Remuneration inclusive of superannuation:

Executive KMP ⁽¹⁾	FY25 Fixed Annual Remuneration	FY26 Fixed Annual Remuneration	% change
Antonino Ottaviano (CEO)	\$904,054	\$1,300,000	44%
Ryan Hair (COO) ⁽²⁾	-	\$630,000	-

(1) Upon the appointment of a new CFO, they will be considered a KMP.

(2) Ryan Hair commenced as COO on 11 August 2025.

7.3 Short-term incentives

As part of the planned transition to 50% two year deferred performance rights for STI, the FY26 non-cash portion of total STI will increase to 40% for FY26, previously 30% in FY25. The portion of two year deferred performance rights for STI will further increase in FY27 to 50% of total STI awarded.

The approved increase in the non-cash portion of STI promotes alignment between remuneration outcomes and our shareholder’s experience. The Board considers an STI deferral appropriate to allow for clawback of incentives when deemed necessary and as an important retention strategy for KMP.

7.4 Non-Executive Director fees

Following the freeze to remuneration in FY25, The Board undertook a robust benchmarking exercise using an independent remuneration consultant at the end of the financial year to compare Non-Executive Director Board and committee fees to industry peer group data with consideration given to market capitalisation and metals and mining companies of a similar size.

Subject to an increase in the Non-Executive Director fee pool at the 2025 AGM and noting Directors fees have not increased since Dec 2021 (other than an increase in the Superannuation Guarantee), Director fees for FY26 will increase to align with market remuneration as follows:

Annual Board Fees (\$)	FY25 Fee inclusive of superannuation	FY26 Fee inclusive of superannuation	% change
Chair	\$167,250	\$308,000	84%
Lead Non-Executive Director	\$111,500	\$168,000	51%
Non-Executive Director	\$78,050	\$134,400	72%
Audit, Remuneration and Sustainability Committee Fees (\$)	FY25 Fee inclusive of superannuation	FY26 Fee inclusive of superannuation	% change
Chair	\$16,725	\$33,600	101%
Member	\$8,362	\$16,800	101%

The current maximum aggregate Non-Executive Director fee pool of \$1m per annum was approved by shareholders at the 2021 AGM. The Board intends to seek shareholder approval to increase the Non-Executive Director fee pool to \$1.5m.

8. Statutory disclosures

Statutory remuneration differs from actual remuneration paid to executives due to the accounting treatment of share-based payments.

The tables below include the statutory remuneration disclosures for FY25 and FY24. This includes Fixed Annual Remuneration, STI, LTI, and other benefits.

8.1 Executive KMP statutory remuneration

Executive KMP		Short-Term Benefits				Post-Employment Benefits		Long-Term Benefits	Share-based Payments		Total	Proportion of Remuneration Performance Based
		Salary and Fees (\$)	Discretionary Payments ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	Other Amounts ⁽²⁾ (\$)	Cash STI (\$)	Superannuation (\$)	Termination payments (\$)	Retention incentive ⁽³⁾ (\$)	STI Shares ⁽⁴⁾ (\$)	LTI Shares ⁽⁴⁾ (\$)		
T Ottaviano	FY25	810,811	-	50,536	790,098	93,244	-	-	112,871	711,018	2,568,578	63
	FY24	810,811	261,000	29,273	-	89,189	-	-	185,738	1,353,927	2,729,938	56
A Smits	FY25	397,195	-	(8,581)	369,455	45,677	496,654 ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	302,627	1,603,027	42
	FY24	411,754	112,000	31,137	-	28,814	-	-	170,810	527,690	1,282,205	54
J Latto	FY25	396,397	-	19,216	368,727	45,585	198,395 ⁽⁶⁾	146,400	-	286,077	1,460,797	45
	FY24	425,101	285,216	(3,296)	-	44,665	-	293,600	170,466	204,725	1,420,477	26
Total	FY25	1,604,403	-	61,171	1,528,280	184,506	695,049	146,400	112,871	1,299,722	5,632,402	
	FY24	1,647,666	658,216	57,114	-	162,668	-	293,600	527,014	2,086,342	5,432,620	

(1) Discretionary payments awarded to KMP, executives and senior management to recognise their efforts to go above and beyond to meet key achievements in FY24. For J Latto, this also included an amount of \$173,216 that was awarded in FY24 for an STI relating to FY23.

(2) Other amounts includes the cost to the Company of providing time off in lieu, annual leave, long service leave, fringe benefits and the value of salary continuance insurance.

(3) In FY23, certain roles were identified and offered an 18 month retention incentive. This amount is the pro-rata amount accrued and payable if the employee is still employed by Liontown on 31 December 2024. The \$293,600 of this portion was accrued in FY24 and the remaining balance of \$146,400 was accrued in FY25. A total of \$440,000 was paid out in cash in FY25.

(4) The fair value of performance rights was calculated by an independent expert and allocated to each reporting period starting from the grant date to vesting date.

(5) Termination payment for A Smits includes payment in lieu of notice, an estimate of FY26 STI payable and a termination recognition payment.

(6) Termination payment for J Latto includes payment in lieu of notice and a termination recognition payment.

8.2 Non-Executive Director statutory remuneration

Non-Executive Directors		Short-Term Benefits		Post-Employment Benefits	Total
		Salary and Fees (\$)	Other Amounts ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	Superannuation (\$)	
T Goyder	FY25	157,500	6,067	18,112	181,679
	FY24	157,500	5,634	17,325	180,459
J Morris	FY25	96,192	-	11,062	107,254
	FY24	92,500	-	10,175	102,675
S McLeay	FY25	100,000	-	11,500	111,500
	FY24	100,000	-	11,000	111,000
A Parker	FY25	92,500	-	10,637	103,137
	FY24	92,500	-	10,175	102,675
I Wells ⁽²⁾	FY25	115,231	-	13,252	128,483
	FY24	46,250	-	5,088	51,338
C Williams ⁽³⁾	FY25	-	-	-	-
	FY24	52,500	-	5,775	58,275
A Cipriano ⁽⁴⁾	FY25	-	-	-	-
	FY24	61,250	-	6,738	67,988
Total	FY25	561,423	6,067	64,563	632,053
	FY24	602,500	5,634	66,276	674,410

(1) Other amounts, where applicable, includes the cost to the Company of providing fringe benefits.
(2) Mr Wells was appointed on 1 January 2024.
(3) Mr Williams resigned 31 March 2024.
(4) Mr Cipriano resigned 31 December 2023.

8.3 KMP shareholdings

The relevant interest of each KMP in the share capital of the Company is illustrated in the table below:

	Balance at 1 July 2024	Received on Exercise of Rights/Options or as STI Award	Net Acquisitions/ (Disposals) ⁽¹⁾	Balance at 30 June 2025	Progress to Minimum Shareholder Requirement ⁽²⁾
Number of Shares					
Non Executive Directors					
T Goyder	335,699,175	-	(2,000,000)	333,699,175	Met
J Morris	86,619	-	125,000	211,619	Met
S McLeay	180,409	-	100,000	280,409	Met
A Parker	-	-	25,100	25,100	Not Met
I Wells	190,000	-	-	190,000	Met
Executives					
T Ottaviano	6,592,447	1,430,679	-	8,023,126	Met
A Smits	5,185,827	592,191	(1,000,000)	4,778,018	Met
J Latto	-	-	-	-	Not met
Total	347,934,477	2,022,870	(2,749,900)	347,207,447	

(1) Acquisitions and disposals refer to shares purchased and sold on the open market.
(2) Progress is calculated for Non-Executive Directors as the amount paid to acquire the shares divided by the base fee (excluding Committee Chair or Member fees), and for Executive KMP as the grant price of any vested shares and vested but unexercised options, divided by Fixed Annual Remuneration.

8.4 KMP options

Directors, executives, key employees and consultants may be eligible to participate in equity-based compensation via the Employee Securities Incentive Plan.

Under the terms and conditions of the Incentive Plan, options issued allow the holder the right to subscribe to one fully paid ordinary share. Any option not exercised before expiry will lapse on the expiry date.

There are no participating rights or entitlements inherent in the options and the holders will not be entitled to participate in new issues of capital offered to shareholders during the currency of the options. All shares allotted upon the exercise of options will rank pari passu in all respect with other shares.

No options over ordinary shares were granted as compensation to any KMP or employees during the year. No options vested or were exercised during the year.

The following table shows a reconciliation of the number of options held by each KMP during FY25:

	Balance 1 July 2024	Granted	Options Exercised	Forfeited in FY25	Balance 30 June 2025	Vested and Exercisable
Number of Options						
Non Executive Directors						
T Goyder	-	-	-	-	-	-
J Morris ⁽¹⁾	500,000	-	-	(500,000)	-	-
S McLeay	-	-	-	-	-	-
A Parker	-	-	-	-	-	-
I Wells	-	-	-	-	-	-
Executives						
T Ottaviano	-	-	-	-	-	-
A Smits	-	-	-	-	-	-
J Latto	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Options held by Ms Morris lapsed during the year and did not vest. Options were granted to Ms Morris in FY22 with a fair value of \$0.778 per right as at grant date of options.

8.5 Performance rights

During the year, 3,273,015 performance rights were issued to Executive KMP.

At 30 June 2025, 4,537,112 performance rights with a nil exercise price were held by Executive KMP. Specific performance hurdles are required to be achieved (including market, non-market based and employment status) and are subject to Board approval before the performance rights can vest. The below table shows a reconciliation of the number of performance rights held by each KMP during the year:

2025	Balance 1 July 2024	Granted as Remuneration – STI ⁽¹⁾	Granted as Remuneration – LTI ⁽²⁾	Performance Rights Exercised	Performance Rights Forfeited ⁽³⁾	Held at date of Resignation	Balance 30 June 2025
Number of Performance Rights							
Executive KMP							
T Ottaviano	3,968,775	510,636	1,639,264	(1,430,679)	(1,159,726)	-	3,528,270
A Smits ⁽⁴⁾	1,274,311	-	562,123	(592,191)	(661,262)	-	582,981
J Latto ⁽⁵⁾	333,422	-	560,992	-	(468,553)	-	425,861
Total	5,576,508	510,636	2,762,379	(2,022,870)	(2,289,541)	-	4,537,112

(1) Deferred STI performance rights relating to the FY25 incentive will continue to vest over the balance of the two years to 30 June 2027.
(2) LTI Performance Rights were issued with a fair value of \$0.535 per right at grant date with a vesting date of 30 Jun 2027 and an expiry date of 30 Jun 2029.
(3) Performance rights forfeited include Tony Ottaviano and Adam Smits’ FY23 LTI performance rights that did not vest as a result of the outcome of the FY23 LTI Performance Scorecard and Jon Latto’s FY24 and FY25 LTI performance rights that lapsed upon his resignation.
(4) Adam Smits ceased being a KMP effective on 31 August 2025.
(5) Jon Latto ceased being a KMP effective on 30 June 2025.

8.6 Details of equity incentives affecting reporting period and future remuneration

Details of vesting profiles of unlisted performance rights held by each KMP during the year ended 30 June 2025 are detailed below:

Executive	Instrument	No. of Rights	Grant Date	% Vested in Year	% Forfeited in Year	Financial Vesting Year
T Ottaviano	Performance Rights	1,423,854	21-Nov-22	22% ⁽¹⁾	78%	2025
T Ottaviano	Performance Rights	930,039	5-Dec-23	-	-	2026
T Ottaviano	Performance Rights	1,639,264	23-Dec-24	-	-	2027
T Ottaviano	Performance Rights	510,636	30-Jun-25	-	-	2027
A Smits	Performance Rights	405,928	21-Nov-22	22% ⁽¹⁾	78%	2025
A Smits	Performance Rights	255,137	19-Sep-23	-	17%	2026 ⁽²⁾
A Smits	Performance Rights	562,123	23-Dec-24	-	50%	2027 ⁽²⁾
J Latto	Performance Rights	254,624	19-Sep-23	-	32%	2026 ⁽³⁾
J Latto	Performance Rights	560,992	23-Dec-24	-	65%	2027 ⁽³⁾

(1) 22% of Rights granted are vesting in FY25, being 33% of the sum of target Rights granted, with 33% being the vesting outcome of the FY23 LTI Performance Scorecard.
(2) Adam Smits ceased as a KMP on 31 Aug 2025 and as part of his ‘good leaver’ termination payment, he retained a portion of his FY24 and FY25 LTI Performance Rights which are still anticipated to vest in FY26 and FY27 subject to the outcome of the FY24 and FY25 LTI Performance Scorecards.
(3) Jon Latto ceased as a KMP on 30 June 2025 and as part of his ‘good leaver’ termination payment, he retained a portion of FY24 and FY25 LTI Performance Rights which are still anticipated to vest in FY26 and FY27 subject to the outcome of the FY24 and FY25 LTI Performance Scorecards.

8.7 Executive KMP employment contracts

Executive KMP Employment Contracts	Contracts are entered into by Executive KMP in their personal capacity.	
	The key terms for the CEO include:	
	• No fixed term	
	• Six months’ notice by either party	
	• Termination provision:	
	-Six months’ notice in the event of a material change	
	-Twelve months’ notice in the event of a change of control	
	The key terms for all other Executive KMP:	
	• No fixed term	
	• Three months’ notice by either party	
	• Termination provision:	
	-Six months’ notice in the event of a material change	
	-Six months’ notice in the event of a change of control	

8.8 Additional information

Transactions between KMP and related parties

During FY25, there were no material transactions between KMP and related parties.

Amounts payable by KMP loans to KMP

No loans were granted to KMP during the year.

Transactions with other entities

Several key management persons, or their related parties, hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of those entities.

One of these entities transacted with the Group during the reporting period. The terms and conditions of the transactions with management persons and their related parties were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-Director related entities on an arm’s length basis.

Mr McLeay is the Managing Director of mining consulting company Entech Pty Ltd. The Company used the services of Entech Pty Ltd prior to the appointment Mr McLeay becoming Non-Executive director and the Company continues to use Entech Pty Ltd for mining consulting services, as required. During the reporting period the amount incurred was \$73,960 (2024: \$244,410) and the amount unpaid as at 30 June 2025 was nil (2024: nil).

End of the Audited Remuneration Report.

Auditor’s independence declaration

The auditor’s independence declaration is set out on page 100 and forms part of the Directors’ Report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Corporate governance

The Directors of the Group support and adhere to the principles of corporate governance, recognising the need for the highest standard of corporate behaviour and accountability.

Please refer to the Company website at <http://www.ltresources.com.au/corporate-governance>.

This report is made with a resolution of the Directors:



Antonino Ottaviano
Managing Director

Dated at Perth the 25th day of September 2025



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25 September 2025

Board of Directors
Liontown Resources Limited
Level 2, 32 Ord Street
West Perth WA 6005

Dear Board Members

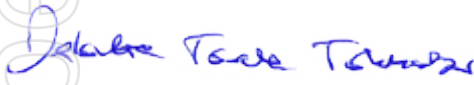
Auditor’s Independence Declaration to Liontown Resources Limited

In accordance with section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the Directors of Liontown Resources Limited.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial report of Liontown Resources Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2025, 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; and
- Any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

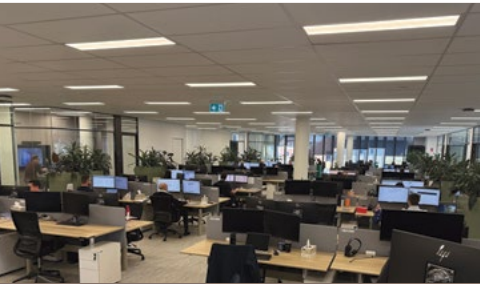
Yours faithfully


DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU


David Newman
Partner
Chartered Accountants

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Member of Deloitte Asia Pacific Limited and the Deloitte organisation.





Financial Report

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Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		\$'000	\$'000
Sales revenue	5	297,565	-
Cost of goods sold	6	(441,665)	-
Gross Loss		(144,100)	-
Other income	7(a)	3,598	225
Corporate and administration expenses	7(b)	(36,293)	(41,324)
Exploration and evaluation expenditure expensed	7(d)	(1,354)	(12,299)
Share based payments	26	(4,178)	(7,083)
Loss before financing and tax		(182,327)	(60,481)
Finance income	8	11,388	17,496
Finance expense	8	(47,064)	(21,927)
Fair value movement on derivative financial instrument	20	34,302	-
Foreign currency losses on financing activities	20	(9,394)	-
Loss before income tax		(193,095)	(64,912)
Income tax expense	9	(182)	(6)
Net loss after tax		(193,277)	(64,918)
Other comprehensive loss items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net loss on fair value movement of financial assets, net of tax		(394)	(342)
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to owners of the Company		(193,671)	(65,260)
Basic loss per share (dollars per share)	10	\$(0.080)	\$(0.028)
Diluted loss per share (dollars per share)	10	\$(0.080)	\$(0.028)

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		\$'000	\$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	155,575	122,949
Trade and other receivables	12	12,452	8,340
Financial assets	13	26,357	26,357
Inventories	14	24,884	22,804
Total current assets		219,268	180,450
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	13	713	1,398
Property, plant and equipment	15	1,343,560	1,200,618
Other assets	16	-	2,458
Total non-current assets		1,344,273	1,204,474
Total assets		1,563,541	1,384,924
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	88,184	128,120
Lease liabilities	18	8,104	6,491
Provisions	19	3,222	2,811
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	20	364,992	232
Derivatives	20	34,488	-
Total current liabilities		498,990	137,654
Non-current liabilities			
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	20	322,616	317,523
Lease liabilities	18	135,387	136,527
Provisions	19	25,974	23,148
		483,977	477,198
Total liabilities		982,967	614,852
Net assets		580,574	770,072
Equity			
Share capital	21	955,358	955,343
Accumulated losses		(380,635)	(196,390)
Reserves	22	5,851	11,119
Total equity		580,574	770,072

The consolidated statement of financial position is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Issued Capital	Accumulated Losses	Share- Based Payments Reserve	Investment Revaluation Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Total Equity
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 1 July 2024	955,343	(196,390)	11,110	(130)	139	770,072
Loss for the year	-	(193,277)	-	-	-	(193,277)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(394)	-	(394)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(193,277)	-	(394)	-	(193,671)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Share issue cost	(5)	-	-	-	-	(5)
Share-based payments	20	-	4,158	-	-	4,178
Transfer between equity items	-	9,032	(9,032)	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2025	955,358	(380,635)	6,236	(524)	139	580,574

	Issued Capital	Accumulated Losses	Share- Based Payments Reserve	Investment Revaluation Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Total Equity
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 1 July 2023	576,734	(133,226)	5,877	212	139	449,736
Loss for the year	-	(64,918)	-	-	-	(64,918)
Other comprehensive gain/(loss)	-	-	-	(342)	-	(342)
Total comprehensive gain/(loss) for the year	-	(64,918)	-	(342)	-	(65,260)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Issue of shares (net of costs)	378,513	-	-	-	-	378,513
Share-based payments	96	-	6,987	-	-	7,083
Transfer between equity items	-	1,754	(1,754)	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2024	955,343	(196,390)	11,110	(130)	139	770,072

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		302,119	-
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(311,328)	(53,111)
Payments for exploration and evaluation		(1,361)	(12,498)
Interest received		11,283	18,593
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	11	713	(47,016)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for plant and equipment		(330,689)	(665,729)
Payment for financial assets		-	(15,057)
Net cash used in investing activities		(330,689)	(680,786)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		387,286	181,251
Repayment of borrowings		(2,476)	(91)
Borrowing costs paid		(2,635)	(11,537)
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	389,943
Payment for share issue costs		(5)	(11,192)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(7,726)	(1,339)
Interest paid		(11,842)	(1,722)
Net cash from financing activities		362,602	545,313
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		32,626	(182,489)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		122,949	305,438
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	11	155,575	122,949

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

Contents of the notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

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- Note 2: Reporting entity
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- Note 25: Parent entity information

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- Note 26: Share-based payments
- Note 27: Contingent assets and liabilities
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- Note 30: Related party transactions
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Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

Basis of preparation

This section of the financial report sets out the Group’s (being Liontown Resources Limited and its controlled entities) accounting policies that relate to the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole. Where an accounting policy is specific to one note, the policy is described in the note to which it relates.

The notes include information which is required to understand the Consolidated Financial Statements and is material and relevant to the operations and the financial position and performance of the Group.

Information is considered relevant and material if:

- The amount is significant due to its size or nature;
- The amount is important in understanding the results of the Group;
- It helps to explain the impact of significant changes in the Group’s business; or
- It relates to an aspect of the Group’s operations that is important to its future performance.

1. Corporate information

The Consolidated Financial Statements of Liontown Resources Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025 was authorised for issue on 25 September 2025.

Liontown Resources Limited (the ‘Company’ or ‘Liontown’) is a for-profit company limited by shares, whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange. The Company and most of its subsidiaries were incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Refer to note 24 for details of subsidiaries and country of incorporation. The registered office and principal place of business of the Company is Level 2, 32 Ord Street, West Perth, WA 6005.

The nature of the operations and principal activities are disclosed in the Directors’ Report.

2. Reporting entity

The Financial Statements are for the Group consisting of Liontown Resources Limited and its subsidiaries. A list of the Group’s subsidiaries is provided at note 24.

3. Basis of preparation

These general purpose Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (‘AIFRS’). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

These Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except where certain financial assets and liabilities are required to be measured at fair value.

All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated, in accordance with ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors’ Reports) Instrument 2016/191 and Instrument 2023/519.

(a) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

(a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

Any non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of financial position respectively.

(b) Significant accounting judgements and key estimates

The preparation of a financial report requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Key estimates and assumptions may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period.

Judgement and estimates that are material to the financial report are found in the following sections:

Inventory (note 14)	- measurement of inventory at the lowest of cost or net realisable value
Property, plant and equipment (note 15)	- judgements in assessing the commencement of commercial production
	- judgements in relation to depreciation and amortisation
	- estimation of ore reserves and mineral resources
	- impairment testing for non-financial assets
Rehabilitation liability (note 19)	- measurement of mine closure provisions

(c) Functional currency translation

The functional currency of the Company is Australian dollars and the functional currency of the controlled entity based in Tanzania is United States dollars (US\$). The presentation currency of the Group is Australian dollars.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Group’s functional currency at exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at exchange rates at the date of the initial transaction.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity upon translation to presentation currency.

On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

(d) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Australia Taxation Office (ATO) is included as a current asset or liability in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the consolidated statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

(e) Leases

The Group determines whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the commencement date. Judgement is applied to determine whether or not the contract contains an identified asset, has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use and has the right to direct how and for what purpose the asset is used throughout the period of use. Judgement is also applied in assessing a supplier’s right and practical ability to substitute alternative assets through the period of use.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset’s recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an assets or cash generating unit’s (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment including mine development is dependent on the Group’s estimate of the ore reserve that can be economically and legally extracted. The Group estimates its ore reserves and mineral resources based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological data on the size, depth and shape of each ore body, and requires complex geological judgments to interpret the data.

The estimation of ore reserves is based on factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements, and production costs along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body and removal of waste material. Changes in these estimates may impact upon the carrying value of mine properties, property, plant and equipment, provision for rehabilitation, recognition of deferred tax assets, inventory as well as depreciation and amortisation charges during the period.

In assessing fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD), the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group’s CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses for continuing operations are recognised in the income statement in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset. An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset’s or CGU’s recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset’s recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the income statement unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

(g) Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards

In the year ended 30 June 2025, the Directors have reviewed the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the Group and effective for the current annual reporting period. It has been determined that there is no impact, material or otherwise, of the new and revised Standards and Interpretations on the Group.

Standards and Interpretations on issue not yet effective

Several accounting standards and interpretations have been issued and will be applicable in future periods. While these remain subject to ongoing assessment, no significant impacts have been identified to date. The Group has not early adopted the following standards and interpretations:

- AASB 1/AASB121/AASB1060 – Lack of exchangeability (AASB 2023-5) – effective 1 January 2025
- AASB 9/AASB 7 – Classification and measurements of financial instruments (AASB 2024-2) – effective 1 January 2026
- AASB 9/AASB 7 – Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity (AASB 2025-1) – effective 1 January 2026
- AASB 1/AASB 7/AASB 9/AASB 10/AASB 107- Annual improvements Volume 11 (AASB 2024-3) – effective 1 January 2026
- AASB 1060 – Classification and measurement of financial instruments: Tier 2 disclosures (AASB 2025-2) – effective 1 January 2026
- AASB 18 – Presentation and disclosure in financial statements – effective January 2028

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

(g) Adoption of new and revised Accounting Standards (continued)

- AASB 10/AASB 128 – Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture (AASB 2014-10 and related amendments) – effective 1 January 2028

(h) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis of accounting.

The Group incurred a net loss after tax for the year ended 30 June 2025 of \$193.3 million (30 June 2024: \$64.9 million), and net cash outflows from operating and investing activities of \$330.0 million (30 June 2024: \$727.8 million).

As at 30 June 2025 the Group held cash and cash equivalents of \$155.6 million (30 June 2024: \$122.9 million) and had a deficit of current assets over current liabilities of \$279.7 million (30 June 2024: excess of \$42.8 million). The Group’s excess of current liabilities over current assets as at 30 June 2025 is driven largely by the classification as a current liability of the convertible notes of US\$250 million (A\$338.5 million of interest bearing loans and the related derivative liability of A\$34.5 million) that were issued to LG Energy Solution, Ltd on 4 July 2024. LG Energy Solution, Ltd can elect to convert the debt into shares in the Company at any time after six months from issue of the convertible notes. Notwithstanding that the conversion into equity would have no cash impact, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the debt owing to LG Energy Solution, Ltd for at least a 12-month period which is necessary for the debt to be classified as a non-current liability. Settlement in cash cannot take place before the maturity date of 4 July 2029.

The Group completed construction of the processing facility at the Kathleen Valley Lithium Project in July 2024 and commenced commercial production at the plant on 1 January 2025. Development of the underground mine remains ongoing, with commercial production expected in the fourth quarter of 2026. While ramping up of the underground mine carries inherent risks, the directors are confident in the Group’s ability to successfully execute the ramp-up, supported by a strong track record of performance closely aligned with operational plans.

During the year ended 30 June 2025, spot prices for lithium chemicals and spodumene concentrate continued to decline, leading to significant reductions in short-term and medium-term price forecasts. In response, the Group has initiated a range of measures and mitigating actions (referred to collectively as the “Optimisation Initiatives”) aimed at optimising operational plans, reducing production costs, improving margins, and deferring or cancelling discretionary expenditures.

On 8 August 2025 the Group announced that it had successfully completed an institutional placement in two tranches to raise \$316 million. The Commonwealth Government’s National Reconstruction Fund Corporation participated as a cornerstone investor in the raise contributing \$50 million alongside the \$266 million invested by the private sector. Total proceeds for the first tranche of \$266 million was received by the Group during August. The second tranche for up to \$50 million has also been approved by shareholders. On 28 August 2025 the Group announced that it had successfully completed a Share Purchase Plan to raise an additional \$56 million, which was received on this date.

The directors have prepared a cash flow forecast (the Forecast), which incorporates pricing under multiple scenarios, including the continuation of current spot prices throughout the forecast period and that the ramp-up of the Project continues as planned.

Based on the current cash reserves following the placement, supported by the Forecast, the Group expects to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet all obligations and working capital requirements for the 12 months following the date of approval of this financial report.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Performance for the year

This section provides additional information about those individual line items in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income that the Directors consider most relevant in the context of the operations of the entity.

4. Segment reporting

The Group has one reportable operating segment which is exploration, development and mining of minerals in Western Australia. The Group’s operating segment has been determined with regard to information and reporting provided to the Group’s decision makers which are used to make strategic decisions regarding the Group’s resources. The Managing Director is considered to be the chief decision maker. Reports to the Managing Director and the Board are based upon the Group as one segment and the financial results of this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the Group as a whole.

5. Sales revenue

	2025 \$’000	2024 \$’000
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from sale of concentrate	287,355	-
Revenue from shipping	11,857	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	299,212	-
Provisional pricing adjustments	(1,647)	-
Total Revenue	297,565	-

Accounting policy

Concentrate sales

The Group’s principal revenue is from the sale of spodumene concentrate. The Group also earns revenue from the provision of shipping services in relation to the concentrate.

Revenue is recognised when control of the concentrate passes to the customer. This is generally determined when title passes together with significant risks and rewards of ownership, which for Free on Board (FOB) and Cost, Insurance, and Freight (CIF) shipments of concentrate is the bill of lading date.

The amount of revenue recognised reflects the consideration which the Group expects to be entitled to that is highly probable of not reversing by reference to the relevant contractual price and estimated quality and quantity of the concentrate. Customer sales contracts can contain provisional pricing at the time the product is delivered to the vessel, with the final pricing determined at a later date. The provisionally priced concentrate sales are repriced at each reporting period, by reference to updated forward market prices, until the final pricing and settlement is confirmed with these adjustments reported in the line-item ‘Provisional pricing adjustments’ and are presented separately from revenue from contracts with customers.

Shipping services

Where the Group’s concentrate sales are sold under CIF Incoterms, the Group is responsible for providing shipping services after the date that the Group transfers control of the metal concentrate to its customers. The Group, therefore, has a separate performance obligation for shipping services which are provided solely to facilitate the sale of the concentrate it produces.

For CIF arrangements, the transaction price is allocated to the spodumene concentrate and shipping services using the relative stand-alone selling price method. Shipping services revenue is generally recognised over the period in which the shipping services are being provided.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

6. Cost of goods sold

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Mining and processing costs ⁽¹⁾	250,833	-
Inventory Movements	(66,195)	-
Capitalised commissioning costs	(39,307)	-
Net realisable value adjustment (note 14)	81,120	-
Depreciation and amortisation	157,610	-
Shipping and insurance	11,857	-
Haulage ⁽²⁾	23,977	-
Royalties	21,770	-
	441,665	-

(1) Costs include mining, processing, maintenance, site administration and credits for the sale of tantalum concentrate.
(2) Costs include haulage and port charges.

Cost of sales includes the normal costs of producing and selling metal concentrate. These costs include the mining, processing and selling costs involved in generating inventories sold during the period. Commercial production at the Kathleen Valley processing plant commenced on 1 January 2025, with depreciation included in cost of goods sold from that point forward. As detailed in Note 3(h), the underground mine had not reached commercial production as at 30 June 2025; therefore, no depreciation or amortisation related to the underground mine has been recognised in cost of sales for the reporting period. Refer to note 15 for more information on the Company's depreciation and amortisation policy.

Prior to the processing plant reaching commercial production, the Company elected to measure inventories at a cost that would result in a nil margin upon sale, with any excess costs capitalised to Assets Under Construction (AUC) as commissioning costs.

The net realisable value write-down of \$81.1 million against the Group's ore and spodumene concentrate inventories primarily relates to OSP stockpiles, which were accumulated during the operational ramp-up period and accordingly carry a higher historical cost base. In the current lithium price environment, the estimated net realisable value of these stockpiles is below their recorded cost. OSP is primarily associated with material mined from the open pit which is scheduled for completion in December 2025.

7. Other income and expenses

(a) Other income

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Gain on initial recognition of interest free loan (note 20)	2,922	-
Foreign currency gain	676	-
Other income	-	225
	3,598	225

Accounting policy

Other income is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

7. Other income and expenses (continued)

(b) Corporate and administration expenses

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Administration and general costs	15,354	14,733
Business development costs ⁽¹⁾	254	4,326
Depreciation and amortisation	1,563	1,379
Personnel expenses (7(c))	19,122	20,688
Foreign currency loss	-	198
	36,293	41,324

(1) Comparative includes \$3.985 million of costs directly associated with the proposed (and subsequently terminated) transaction with Albemarle Corporation.

(c) Personnel expenses

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Directors' fees, employee wages and salaries	16,698	18,502
Other associated personnel expenses	1,570	1,838
Leave entitlements	854	348
	19,122	20,688

(d) Exploration and evaluation expenditure

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Kathleen Valley, WA	1,119	9,628
Buldania, WA	136	1,132
Other	99	1,539
	1,354	12,299

Accounting policy

Costs incurred in the exploration and evaluation stages of specific areas are expensed in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred. In addition, costs associated with acquiring interests in new exploration licences and study related costs are also expensed. Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource is demonstrable in respect to an area of interest, development expenditure is capitalised to the consolidated statement of financial position.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

8. Finance income and expenses

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Finance income		
Interest income	11,388	17,496
	11,388	17,496
Finance expense		
Interest charges calculated using the effective interest rate method	(32,641)	(169)
Accretion on rehabilitation and restoration provision	(565)	-
Interest on lease liabilities (note 18)	(11,809)	(414)
Other ⁽¹⁾	(2,049)	(21,344)
	(47,064)	(21,927)

(1) Prior year includes \$21.315 million of bank fees, advisor fees, non-cash amortisation of borrowing costs and other costs directly associated with various debt funding streams that have been expensed.

9. Income tax

Components of income tax as follows:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	(182)	(6)
Total income tax expense reported in the consolidated statement of profit of loss and other comprehensive income	(182)	(6)

Numerical reconciliation between tax expense and pre-tax net loss:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Loss before tax	(193,095)	(64,912)
Income tax benefit using the domestic corporation tax rate of 30% (2024 : 30%)	(57,929)	(19,473)
<i>Decrease in income tax benefit due to:</i>		
Non-deductible expenses	1,265	2,174
Deferred tax assets not recognised	52,131	17,299
Adjustments in respect of deferred tax of prior year	4,533	-
Recognised tax losses to offset DTL on financial assets	(182)	(6)
Income tax expense on loss before tax	(182)	(6)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

9. Income tax (continued)

Recognised deferred tax balances		
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Deferred tax assets comprise:		
Inventory	24,336	-
Capital allowances	5,590	-
Capitalised borrowing costs	3,508	-
Leases	3,253	-
Other deferred tax assets	4,218	483
	40,905	483
Deferred tax liabilities comprise:		
Derivatives	(10,290)	-
Property, plant & equipment	(29,489)	-
Investment in Equity Securities	-	(257)
Other deferred tax liabilities	(1,126)	(226)
	(40,905)	(483)
Net DTA / (DTL)	-	-

Income tax in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

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

Deferred tax is provided on all temporary differences at balance date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance date.

Deferred tax assets of \$40.9 million (2024: \$0.5 million) were used to offset deferred tax liabilities.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets for the Group are attributable to the following:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Assets		
Revenue losses available to offset against future taxable income	108,334	41,496
Capital allowances	-	9,347
Other deferred tax assets	4,750	5,835
	113,084	56,678

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. As at 30 June 2025, the Group has not recognised a net deferred tax asset, as the underground mine had not yet reached commercial production. The recognition of the deferred tax asset will be reassessed once the underground mine achieves commercial production, as this forms the basis for the long-term operations and profitability of the Kathleen Valley project. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9. Income tax (continued)

Liontown and its 100% owned Australian resident subsidiaries have implemented the tax consolidation legislation. Current and deferred amounts are accounted for in each individual entity as if each entity continued to act as a taxpayer on its own. The Company recognises its own current and deferred tax amounts and those current tax liabilities, current tax assets and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax credits and unused tax losses which it has assumed from its controlled entities within the tax consolidated Group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts payable or receivable from or payable to other entities in the Group. Any difference between the amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) controlled entities in the tax consolidated Group.

10. Earnings/(loss) per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share at 30 June 2025 is based on the loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent entity and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year ended 30 June 2025.

The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial years comprised the following:

	2025	2024
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders for basic earnings (\$'000)	(193,277)	(64,918)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue at the end of the year ('000)	2,426,438	2,351,552
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted) on issue at the end of the year ('000)	2,426,438	2,351,552
Basic loss per share (dollars per share)	\$(0.080)	\$(0.028)
Diluted loss per share (dollars per share)	\$(0.080)	\$(0.028)

Nil options (2024: 500,000 options) and 12,239,428 performance rights (2024: 10,222,758) were excluded from the diluted earnings/(loss) per share calculation as they are considered to be antidilutive.

The Company has US\$250,000,000 of unlisted convertible notes on issue, which are convertible into fully paid ordinary shares (refer to note 20 for further details). If converted, these notes would have a dilutive impact on the earnings/(loss) per share calculation.

Subsequent to the end of the financial year, the Group successfully completed an institutional placement in two tranches (refer to Note 31 for further information). Tranche 1 resulted in the issuance of 364,406,529 shares. In addition, 76,764,138 shares were issued under the Share Purchase Plan. These share issuances will affect future earnings/(loss) per share calculations.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Assets

This section provides additional information about those individual line items in the consolidated statement of financial position that the Directors consider most relevant in the context of the operations of the Group.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Cash at bank ⁽¹⁾	155,575	122,949
	155,575	122,949

(1) \$619,237 of cash held at 30 June 2025 (2024: \$593,541) relates to supplier retentions, held under the Building and Construction Industry (Security of Payment) Act 2022.

Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents is considered to approximate fair value.

Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash flows from operating activities:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Loss for the year	(193,277)	(64,918)
Depreciation and amortisation	159,173	1,394
Interest expense	47,064	15,372
Net realisable value adjustment	81,120	-
Capitalised commissioning cost (non-cash)	(20,800)	-
Fair value movement on equity investment	-	(200)
Fair value movement on derivative financial instrument	(34,302)	-
Gain on initial recognition of interest free loan	(2,922)	-
Net foreign exchange loss	8,718	-
Share-based payments	4,178	7,083
Loss on asset disposal	-	151
	48,952	(41,118)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(4,112)	(340)
Increase in inventories	(83,200)	(11,857)
Increase in financial assets	(406)	-
Increase in trade and other payables	38,810	5,998
Decrease in deferred taxes	182	6
Increase in provisions	487	295
Net operating cash flows	713	(47,016)

Non-cash and financing activities

During the year the Company made additions of \$8,198,748 to lease liabilities (2024: \$136,671,299).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

11. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Lease Liability \$'000
Balance at 30 June 2023	6,039
Additions	136,671
Interest expense	3,353
Payments	(3,045)
Balance at 30 June 2024	143,018
Additions	8,198
Interest expense	11,809
Payments	(19,534)
Balance at 30 June 2025	143,491

12. Trade and other receivables

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current – Trade and other receivables		
Trade and other receivables ⁽¹⁾	9,190	5,573
Prepayments	3,262	2,767
	12,452	8,340

(1) Trade and other receivables includes GST receivable, interest receivable and recharges to suppliers. There was no expected credit loss at balance date.

Accounting policy

Trade receivables (subject to provisional pricing) are non-interest bearing, are exposed to future commodity price movements over the provisional pricing period and, hence, do not satisfy the solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI') test, and, as a result, are measured at fair value up until the date of settlement. These trade receivables are initially measured at the amount which the Group expects to receive, being the estimate of the price expected to be received at the end of the provisional pricing period, with subsequent movements in fair value being recognised in the comprehensive income statement.

Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for expected credit loss. Recoverability of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

13. Financial assets

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current – Financial assets		
i) Bank and other guarantees	26,357	26,357
	26,357	26,357
Non-current – Financial assets		
ii) Investments held in equity securities	700	1,204
Other financial assets	13	194
	713	1,398

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

13. Financial assets (continued)

Accounting policy

Bank and other guarantees held (e.g. performance guarantees, security deposits, or other refundable instruments) are recognised as financial assets when the Company obtains a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another party. These are initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

The value of equity securities held as an investment are initially measured at fair value. These are remeasured at reporting date to ensure their separate carrying values represents their fair value. Any fair value movements (net of tax) are recorded through the Investment Revaluation reserve and through Other Comprehensive Income.

i) Bank and other guarantees

In 2023, the Company secured a \$25 million demand guarantee facility from Export Finance Australia (EFA) as part of the security package underpinning the construction of the Hybrid Power Station at Kathleen Valley. The terms of the guarantee require the Company to make incremental cash payments to EFA to cover the \$25 million guarantee facility. At reporting date, the Company had deposited \$25 million in an interest-bearing account with EFA.

ii) Investments held in equity securities

The Board views these shareholdings as long-term investments and as such have elected to designate these investments as at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income. Fair value changes on the investment are therefore accounted for through Other Comprehensive Income and in equity through an Investment Revaluation Reserve (refer note 22).

The financial asset is level 1 in the fair value measurement hierarchy.

14. Inventories

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current		
Ore stockpiles - at net realisable value	-	22,804
Concentrate – at net realisable value	7,731	-
Stores and consumables – at cost	17,153	-
	24,884	22,804

Concentrate stockpiles and ore stockpiles are surveyed and valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs represent the weighted average cost of production and include direct materials, direct labour, depreciation and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable production overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity.

Consumables and spares are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned to individual items of stock based on weighted average cost. Any allowance for obsolescence is determined by reference to specific stock items identified.

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

As at 30 June 2025, the Group recorded a non-cash write-down of certain ore and concentrate stockpile inventory balances, amounting to \$81.1 million. This write-down primarily relates to OSP stockpiles accumulated during the operational ramp-up phase, which carry a higher historical cost base. Given the current lithium price environment, the estimated net realisable value of these stockpiles was lower than their recorded cost.

Ore inventories expected to be utilised within twelve months after the balance sheet date are classified as current assets. All other inventory is classified as non-current.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

15. Property, plant and equipment

2025	Mine properties ⁽¹⁾	Plant and equipment	Right of use assets	Assets under construction	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cost	266,994	740,966	149,301	361,868	1,519,129
Accumulated depreciation	(131,302)	(27,616)	(16,651)	-	(175,569)
Net book value	135,692	713,350	132,650	361,868	1,343,560
Opening net book value	181,643	71,127	136,710	811,138	1,200,618
Additions	15,433	26,335	8,200	253,741	303,709
Disposals	-	-	-	(728)	(728)
Transfer between classes	61,621	640,662	-	(702,283)	-
Depreciation and amortisation ⁽²⁾	(123,005)	(24,774)	(12,260)	-	(160,039)
Net book value	135,692	713,350	132,650	361,868	1,343,560

(1) Mine properties include \$55.7 million of deferred stripping costs relating to the open pit mine that are expected to be fully amortised in H1 FY26.
(2) Depreciation and amortisation of \$157.6 million has been included in the inventory balance, \$0.9 million capitalised into AUC as part of underground development, and \$1.5 million has been included in the income statement.

2024					
Cost	189,940	73,969	141,102	811,138	1,216,149
Accumulated depreciation	(8,297)	(2,842)	(4,392)	-	(15,531)
Net book value	181,643	71,127	136,710	811,138	1,200,618
Opening net book value	9,520	4,556	4,578	310,805	329,459
Additions	69,457	3,025	136,032	672,874	881,388
Disposals	-	(317)	(221)	-	(538)
Transfer between classes	110,963	66,373	-	(177,336)	-
Depreciation and amortisation	(8,297)	(2,510)	(3,679)	4,795	(9,691)
Net book value	181,643	71,127	136,710	811,138	1,200,618

At 30 June 2025 the Group had outstanding contractual capital commitments of \$20.2 million (2024: \$57.3 million) which are expected to be settled prior to 30 June 2026.

Accounting policy

Mine properties

Mine property assets include costs incurred in accessing the ore body and costs to develop the mine to the production phase once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of a mining operation has been established.

Stripping (waste removal) costs are incurred both during the development phase and production phase of open pit mining operations. Stripping costs incurred during the development phase are capitalised as mine properties under development (included within assets under construction). Stripping costs incurred during the production phase are generally considered to create two benefits:

- the production of ore inventory in the period - accounted for as a part of the cost of producing those ore inventories; or
- improved access to the ore to be mined in the future - recognised under producing mines if the following criteria are met:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

15. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Mine properties (continued)

- future economic benefits (being improved access to the ore body) associated with the stripping activity are probable;
- the component of the ore body for which access has been improved can be accurately identified; and
- the costs associated with the stripping activity for that component can be reliably measured.

Mine property assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses recognised. The initial cost of an asset comprises of its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation and the estimate of the rehabilitation costs. Costs are typically reclassified from assets under construction to mine properties once the related assets achieve commercial production.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation & amortisation and accumulated impairment losses recognised. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and costs incurred in bringing the asset into use. Items of plant and equipment are derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefit is expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising on derecognition of the asset are included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss when the asset is derecognised. During the year, the Company reclassified \$640.7 million from assets under construction to plant and equipment following commencement of commercial production of the Kathleen Valley processing plant effective 1 January 2025. Costs are typically transferred from assets under construction to plant and equipment when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual value using an appropriate method (either straight line, diminishing value, or units of production basis) over either estimated useful life or the estimated resource. Depreciation and amortisation is typically recognised in profit or loss. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset category	Depreciation and amortisation method	Estimated useful lives
Plant and equipment	Straight line	2 to 23 years
Right-of-use assets	Straight line	Over the shorter of the lease term and the life of the asset
Mine properties	Units of production basis, unless doing so results in depreciation charges that do not reflect the asset's useful life, then mine properties would be depreciated on a straight-line basis	Life of mine reserves or assets' useful lives (depending on method used) between 2 to 23 years
Deferred stripping	Units of production basis	Units of production basis over the life of mine

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation & amortisation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. The recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the life of the asset. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

Assets under construction

Assets under construction include the cost of developing mine property and plant and equipment assets once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of a project has been established. When construction is completed, or commercial production has been achieved the asset is reclassified to the relevant category of property, plant and equipment. At 30 June 2025, the balance of assets under construction mainly relate to underground development.

Development expenditure includes the direct costs of construction, pre-production costs and qualifying borrowing costs incurred during the construction phase. During the year \$16.0 million (2024: \$16.7 million) of interest were capitalised into Assets under construction. The carrying value is assessed for impairment whenever the facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the asset may exceed the recoverable amount.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

15. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Kathleen Valley impairment assessment

A review of impairment indicators for the Kathleen Valley Cash Generating Unit (CGU) was undertaken during 2025, with the significant decline in spodumene prices, which triggered significant reductions in short- and medium-term lithium price forecasts being identified as an impairment trigger.

As a result, an impairment test was performed to determine the recoverable amount for the Kathleen Valley CGU.

Recoverable amount:

The recoverable amount of the CGU is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD) (based on level 3 fair value hierarchy) and its value-in-use (VIU), using an asset's estimated future cash flows (as described below) discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Recoverable amount has been determined based on FVLCD. Given the nature of the Company’s activities, information on the fair value of an asset is usually difficult to obtain unless negotiations with potential purchasers or similar transactions are taking place. Consequently, the FVLCD for the CGU is estimated based on discounted future estimated cash flows (expressed in real terms) expected to be generated from the continued use of the CGU using market-based pricing assumptions for spodumene concentrate and lithium hydroxide, forecast production volumes underpinned by the level of probable ore reserves and measured, indicated and inferred mineral resources, operating costs and capital requirements, all of which are based on the CGU’s latest mine plans. These cash flows are discounted using a real post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU.

The FVLCD model showed a recoverable amount in excess of the carrying value and therefore no impairment charge was recognised.

Key judgement, estimates and assumptions:

Commencement of commercial production:

Judgement is required in determining the point at which an asset achieves commercial production. Commercial production is determined by reference to factors such as the completion of commissioning activities, the achievement of sustainable throughput and recovery rates.

Depreciation and amortisation:

The Group applies both the straight-line and units of production methods to depreciate and amortise its assets. Significant judgement is required in determining useful lives, reserves and resources over which assets are depreciated or amortised. These estimates are reviewed annually, and any changes are applied prospectively from the date of reassessment.

Plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. Where an asset comprises components with different useful lives, each component is accounted for separately.

The Group uses the unit of production basis when amortising mine specific assets which results in an amortisation charge proportional to the depletion of the anticipated remaining life of mine production. Economic life, which is assessed annually, has due regard to both its physical life limitations and present assessments of economically recoverable reserves of the mine property. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. Where there is a change in the reserves the amortisation rate is adjusted prospectively in the reporting period in which the change occurs.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

15. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Key judgement, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Ore reserves and mineral resources:

The Group estimates ore reserves and mineral resources each year based on information compiled by Competent Persons as defined in accordance with the Australian code for reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012 (‘JORC code’). Estimated quantities of economically recoverable reserves and mineral resources are based upon interpretations of geological models and require assumptions to be made including estimates of short and long-term commodity prices, exchange rates, future operating performance, and capital requirements. Changes in reported reserve and mineral resource estimates can impact the carrying value of mine properties, plant and equipment, provision for restoration and rehabilitation obligations as well as the amount of depreciation and amortisation.

Impairment of non-financial assets:

At each reporting date, the Group assesses its assets for indicators of impairment. The recoverable amount of an asset is determined as the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Where impairment indicators are identified, the recoverable amount is estimated, which involves significant judgement in relation to future cash flows, commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, production volumes, operating costs, and capital expenditure. These assumptions are subject to uncertainty and may change over time; accordingly, the Group reviews and updates them on a regular basis.

16. Other assets

	2025 \$’000	2024 \$’000
Borrowing costs	-	2,458

Borrowing costs relate to the five-year US\$250 million convertible notes secured with LG Energy Solution, Ltd. The facility was not available for use as at 30 June 2024, but was fully executed and drawn down in July 2024 and the borrowing costs were transferred to offset borrowing liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position from this date. The borrowing cost will be amortised over the term of the convertible notes (refer note 20).

Equity and liabilities

17. Trade and other payables

	2025 \$’000	2024 \$’000
Trade payables ⁽¹⁾	22,856	5,251
Accrued expenses	60,087	122,249
Other payables	5,241	620
	88,184	128,120

(1) Amount includes \$7.4 million expected provisional pricing adjustments for sales of lithium spodumene to be paid back to customers upon final settlement

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

18. Lease liabilities

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current	8,104	6,491
Non-current	135,387	136,527
Total lease liability	143,491	143,018
Lease liabilities reconciliation		
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Reconciliation		
As at 1 July	143,018	6,039
Additions to lease liability	8,198	136,671
Interest on lease liabilities	11,809	3,353
Lease repayments (cash)	(19,534)	(3,045)
As at 30 June	143,491	143,018

Maturity Analysis by year

	On Demand \$'000	Less than 1 year \$'000	1 - 2 years \$'000	2 - 3 years \$'000	3 - 4 years \$'000	4 - 5 years \$'000	5+ years \$'000	Total \$'000
Lease payments ⁽¹⁾	-	19,280	19,003	18,721	18,307	16,546	138,687	230,544

(1) Undiscounted payments across the total maturity profile.

Accounting policy

The Group has lease contracts for various items of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. Leases of plant and machinery generally have lease terms between one and 15 years, while motor vehicles and other equipment generally have lease terms between one and five years.

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. As at 30 June 2025 lease liabilities have a weighted remaining lease term of 12 years 9 months and were determined using a weighted average effective interest rate of 8.25%. The total undiscounted cash-flows over the remaining lease term amount to \$230.5 million.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption for leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. During the year, the Group incurred short-term lease expenses of \$0.1 million (2024: \$0.8 million). These amounts were not required to be included in the measurement of the lease liability and were recognised in the income statement.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

19. Provisions

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current		
Annual leave	3,005	2,618
Other accrued employee entitlements	217	193
	3,222	2,811
Non-Current		
Rehabilitation and restoration	25,823	23,073
Provision for long service leave	134	58
Other provisions	17	17
	25,974	23,148
Reconciliation of rehabilitation and restoration costs:		
	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Opening book value	23,073	9,520
Revision of provision during the year	2,185	13,553
Expenditure on rehabilitation and restoration	-	-
Discount unwound	565	-
	25,823	23,073

Significant accounting judgements and key estimates

The Group assesses its rehabilitation and restoration provision at each reporting date. Significant estimates and assumptions are made in determining the provision as there are numerous factors that will affect the ultimate amount payable. These factors include estimates of the extent, timing and costs of rehabilitation activities, technological changes, regulatory changes, cost increases as compared to the inflation rates, and changes in discount rates. These uncertainties may result in future actual expenditure differing from the amounts currently provided. The provision at reporting date represents management’s best estimate of the present value of the future rehabilitation costs.

The key assumptions used are as follows:

- Life of mine of 23 years (2024: 23 years)
- Inflation rate of 2.5% per annum (2024: 2.5% per annum)
- Discount rate of 4.88% per annum (2024: 4.83% per annum)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

20. Interest bearing loans and borrowings

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Current		
Debt Facility	26,086	-
Unsecured convertible notes	338,524	-
Other loans	382	232
	364,992	232
Non-Current		
Debt Facility	322,139	316,955
Other loans	477	568
	322,616	317,523
Total Interest bearing loans and borrowings	687,608	317,755
Related derivatives (Current)		
Derivative liability measured at fair value	34,488	-
	34,488	-

Reconciliation of interest-bearing loans and borrowings:

	Debt Facility	Unsecured Convertible Notes	Other Loans	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 30 June 2023	115,082	-	152	115,234
Additions	181,251	-	740	181,991
Interest accrued	20,622	-	18	20,640
Payments	-	-	(110)	(110)
Balance at 30 June 2024	316,955	-	800	317,755
Additions	15,000	372,286	2,546	389,832
Derivative liability measured at fair value	-	(68,790)	-	(68,790)
Gain on initial recognition of interest free loan	(2,922)	-	-	(2,922)
Interest accrued	19,192	28,269	58	47,519
Payments	-	-	(2,545)	(2,545)
FX revaluation	-	9,394	-	9,394
Transaction costs	-	(2,635)	-	(2,635)
Balance at 30 June 2025	348,225	338,524	859	687,608

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

20. Interest bearing loans and borrowings (continued)

Maturity Analysis by year								
	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	5+ years	Total
30 June 2025⁽¹⁾	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Debt facility	-	42,009	55,454	64,625	61,543	163,157	-	386,788
Unsecured convertible notes ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	417,084	-	417,084
Other loans	-	514	225	154	98	-	-	991

(1) Undiscounted payments across the total maturity profile.
(2) US\$250m convertible notes including US\$23.4m capitalised interest maturing on 4 July 2029 and converted at FX rate as at 30 June 2025. LG Energy Solution, Ltd can elect to convert the debt into shares in the Company at any time after six months from issue of the convertible notes, however, repayment in cash cannot occur before the maturity date.

Maturity Analysis by year								
	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	5+ years	Total
30 June 2024⁽¹⁾	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Debt facility	-	-	44,786	54,785	56,414	53,408	185,767	395,160
Other loans	-	232	232	225	154	98	-	941

(1) Undiscounted payments across the total maturity profile.

Ford debt facility

The Company entered into a Funding Facility with a subsidiary of the Ford Motor Company to partially fund the development costs of the Kathleen Valley Lithium Project in June 2022.

The key terms of the Ford debt facility are as follows:

- Total debt facility of up to \$300 million.
- Interest rate of 1.5% per annum + Australian Bank Bill Swap Rate, updated quarterly.
- Interest capitalised until earliest of commencement of supply or 1 September 2025.
- Maturity date of five years from the commencement of supply.
- Quarterly repayments over the life of the loan, from commencement of supply with a balloon payment upon maturity.
- Senior security over Kathleen Valley Lithium Project assets and shares held in the borrower in the wholly owned subsidiary, LRL (Aust) Pty Ltd.
- Supply commencement to occur no later than 1 September 2025.

There are no other financial covenants associated with this debt facility. However, as is customary with facilities of this nature it is subject to undertakings and other commitments, all of which have been, and are forecast to continue to be, complied with.

At 30 June 2025, the \$300 million facility was fully drawn. Using the effective interest rate method, \$0.9 million of borrowing costs and \$28.7 million of interest was amortised from inception to 30 June 2025 and capitalised into Asset Under Construction.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

20. Interest bearing loans and borrowings (continued)

Unsecured Convertible Note with LG Energy Solution, Ltd

On 2 July 2024, the Company announced that it had entered into a subscription agreement with LG Energy Solution, Ltd pursuant to which LG Energy Solution, Ltd has agreed to subscribe for US\$250,000,000 of unlisted convertible notes, convertible into fully paid ordinary shares in the Company (Convertible Notes). For further information, please refer to the Company’s announcement on 2 July 2024 titled “Strategic partnership with LG Energy Solution to deliver long-term funding for Kathleen Valley”.

On 4 July 2024 the Company announced that it had issued the Convertible Notes to LG Energy Solution, Ltd having received the full proceeds under the Convertible Note Subscription Agreement.

The Convertible Notes are convertible at the option of LG Energy Solution, Ltd into ordinary shares, either in whole or in part, at the conversion price of \$1.80 per ordinary share any time after 4 January 2025 up until the date that is five business days prior to the maturity date.

LG Energy Solution, Ltd received approval for this transaction from the Foreign Investment Review Board on 28 February 2025.

The convertible notes are classified as a current liability because LG Energy Solution, Ltd may elect to convert the debt into equity in the Company at any time before the maturity date at their option. The only contractual cash repayment occurs in the event that the notes were not converted into equity before the maturity date of 4 July 2029.

As at 30 June 2025, 250,000,000 convertible notes each with an initial face value of US\$1.00 remain on issue.

The key terms of the convertible notes are provided below:

Topic	Summary
Issuer	Liontown Resources Limited
Principal amount and initial face value	The aggregate principal amount of the convertible notes is US\$250,000,000 divided into 250,000,000 convertible notes each with an initial face value of US\$1.00
Maturity date	4 July 2029
Interest rate	Secured Overnight Financing Rate
Interest payment dates	Semi-annually up to the Maturity Date (or earlier if redeemed or converted)
Interest payment	Within the first two years, interest may be capitalised and added to the principal amount or paid by way of an issuance of shares at the prevailing market price at the time, at the Company’s election. After the first 2 years, interest is to be paid in cash to the extent that the Company has available cash as calculated in accordance with the terms of the contract. Any balance of interest not paid in cash is to be paid by way of any issuance of share at the prevailing market price at the time.
Tax Gross-up	Payments under the convertible notes to be grossed up to account for any tax required to be withheld.

The convertible notes includes an embedded derivative. The debt host component of the convertible notes is initially recognised as a financial liability at fair value (being fair value of the proceeds received less the fair value of the embedded derivative and transaction fees) and subsequently, the debt is measured at amortised cost. Any movements in the fair value of the embedded derivative and effective interest associated with the debt host component will be recognised in the Company’s consolidated statement of profit or loss, unless they qualify for capitalisation under AASB 123. As of 30 June 2025, \$6.1 million in interest on the convertible notes has been capitalised to Assets Under Construction. Since the liability is monetary in nature and denominated in United States Dollar (USD), it is subject to revaluation at each reporting period, with foreign exchange differences recognised in the Company’s consolidated profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

20. Interest bearing loans and borrowings (continued)

The fair value of the embedded derivative have been estimated using a combination of a Black Scholes option pricing model and a Monte Carlo option pricing model. The net proceeds received from the issuance of the Convertible Notes have been split between a loan liability and a derivative financial liability component, representing the fair value of the embedded derivative, as follows:

Convertible Notes proceeds	
	\$’000
Nominal value of Convertible Notes issued	372,286
Transaction fees	(2,635)
Net Convertible Note proceeds	369,651
Measurement at inception	
Interest bearing loans	300,861
Derivative financial liability	68,790
Carrying value at inception	369,651
Convertible Notes interest	28,269
Gain on revaluation of embedded derivative	(34,302)
Foreign currency revaluation loss	9,394
Carrying amount at 30 June 2025	373,012
Represented by:	
Interest bearing loans	338,524
Derivatives	34,488
	373,012

Lithium Industry Support Program

On 7 May 2025 the Company announced that it had entered into a Deed of Loan with the Western Australian State Government for a \$15 million interest-free loan under the Government’s Lithium Industry Support Program (LISP).

The Company will be required to repay the loan through regular quarterly payments over two years following the end of the interest-free period, which will cease after average lithium spodumene prices have exceeded US\$1,100 per tonne for two successive quarters, or by 30 June 2026, whichever occurs earlier. The loan is unsecured and doesn’t impact the terms and conditions of existing debt facilities.

The loan is initially recognised at fair value, determined by discounting the scheduled principal repayments using the Group’s incremental borrowing rate of 10.75%. The difference between the loan’s nominal amount and its fair value is recognised as a gain on initial recognition of the interest-free loan. Subsequently, the carrying amount of the loan increases over its term as the discount is unwound, with the resulting finance cost recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

21. Share capital

Ordinary shares on issue:

	2025 No. ('000)	2025 \$'000	2024 No. ('000)	2024 \$'000
On issue at the beginning of the year	2,425,005	955,343	2,202,255	576,734
Rights issues and placements	-	-	202,778	365,000
Issue of shares (share purchase plan)	-	-	15,420	24,645
Issue of shares for unlisted options	-	-	2,221	298
Issue of shares for performance rights ⁽¹⁾	4,363	-	2,254	-
Issue of shares to employees (incentive plan) ⁽²⁾	37	20	77	96
Less share issue costs	-	(5)	-	(11,430)
Movement during the year	4,400	15	222,750	378,609
On issue at the end of the year	2,429,405	955,358	2,425,005	955,343

(1) In FY2025, 4,363,226 performance rights vested and were issued to KMP and other employees. The shares were issued for nil consideration.
(2) In FY2025, 36,873 shares were issued to employees as a sign-on incentive. The shares were issued for nil consideration and were recognised as share-based payments expensed during the year.

22. Reserves

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Share-based payments reserve	6,236	11,110
Investment revaluation reserve	(524)	(130)
Foreign currency translation reserve	139	139
Total Reserves	5,851	11,119

Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payments reserve is used to record the value of equity benefits provided to employees and directors as part of their remuneration and other parties as part of their compensation for services. Refer to note 26 for further details of share-based payment plans.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Balance at beginning of the financial year	11,110	5,877
Share-based payments	4,158	6,987
Transfers to Accumulated Losses	(9,032)	(1,754)
	6,236	11,110

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

22. Reserves (continued)

Investment revaluation reserve

The investment revaluation reserve is used to record the fair value movement of investments in listed equity securities (refer to note 13) at balance date.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Balance at beginning of the financial year	(130)	212
Fair value movement on revaluation of financial assets	(576)	(348)
Tax effect on investment revaluations and disposals	182	6
Balance at the end of the financial year	(524)	(130)

Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record the exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries.

Financial instruments

23. Financial instruments

(a) Capital risk management

The capital structure of the Group consists of equity attributable to equity holders, comprising issued capital, reserves and accumulated losses as disclosed in notes 21 and 22, and in the consolidated statement of financial position. The company also has a fully drawn \$300 million debt facility executed in June 2022 with the Ford Motor Company, US\$250 million of unlisted convertible notes issued to LG Energy Solution, Ltd in July 2024 and a \$15 million interest-free loan executed in May 2025 as part of the Western Australia Government’s Lithium Industry Support Program.

The Board reviews the capital structure on a regular basis and considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Group will balance its overall capital structure through new share issues as well as debt funding or refinancing of debt (where appropriate), if the need arises.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices and interest rates will affect the Group’s income or value of its holdings of financial instruments.

The Group currently has exposure to equity price risk, interest rate risk, commodity price risk and foreign exchange rate risk. The Board reviews the exposure to these risks on a regular basis to ensure that the Group is not adversely affected by movements in these exposures.

(c) Commodity price risk

The Group is exposed to commodity price risk due to spodumene sales being predominantly subject to prevailing market prices. The majority of sales contracts are structured on a provisional pricing basis, with the final prices determined on or after the vessel has arrived at the port of discharge. The estimated consideration in relation to the provisionally priced contracts is revalued using the latest available pricing at the end of each reporting period. The impact of the lithium chemicals price movements is recorded as provisional pricing adjustments to revenue. At 30 June 2025, 52kdm (2024: nil) of spodumene sales remained subject to provisional pricing with the final price to be determined in the following financial year.

A reasonably possible 10% change in commodity prices, with all other variables held constant, would result in a \$4.6 million impact on loss before tax as at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

23. Financial instruments (continued)

(d) Foreign exchange rate risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group’s exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the US\$250 million convertible notes issued to LG Energy Solution, Ltd, the Group’s foreign currency cash holdings, receivables from sale of spodumene concentrate products denominated in USD and trade payables denominated in foreign currencies. The carrying amount of the Group’s financial assets and liabilities held in a currency other than the Group’s functional currency are as follows (expressed in AUD):

	USD	Other currencies	Total AUD
	\$’000	\$’000	\$’000
Cash and cash equivalents	14,583	-	14,583
Trade and other receivables	2,118	-	2,118
Trade and other payables	(7,473)	(26)	(7,499)
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	(338,524)	-	(338,524)
Derivative liability measured at fair value	(34,488)	-	(34,488)
	(363,784)	(26)	(363,810)

A reasonably possible 10% change in the AUD/USD exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, would have a \$3.6 million impact on loss before tax as at the balance sheet date.

(e) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of an interest-bearing financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity of the exposure at the balance sheet date to a reasonably possible change in interest rates.

	Effect on profit before tax	
	2025	2024
	\$’000	\$’000
100 basis points increase	6,755	1,507
100 basis points decrease	(6,755)	(1,507)

At the end of the reporting period, the financial assets and liabilities exposed to interest rate risk are set out below:

Interest Maturing in:						
	<1 Year	1 - 5 years	Floating Interest	Non-Interest Bearing	Total	Weighted Average Interest Rate
2025	\$’000	\$’000	\$’000	\$’000	\$’000	%
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	155,575	-	155,575	3.96
Financial assets	26,357	-	26,357	713	27,070	3.62
Financial liabilities						
Lease liabilities	(8,104)	(135,387)	(143,491)	-	(143,491)	8.25
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	(364,992)	(322,616)	(675,530)	(12,078)	(687,608)	7.19

Notes to the consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

23. Financial instruments (continued)

(e) Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest Maturing in:						
	<1 Year	1 - 5 years	Floating Interest	Non-Interest Bearing	Total	Weighted Average Interest Rate
2024	\$’000	\$’000	\$’000	\$’000	\$’000	%
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	122,949	-	122,949	4.52
Financial assets	26,357	-	26,357	1,398	27,755	3.93
Financial liabilities						
Lease liabilities	(6,491)	(136,527)	(143,018)	-	(143,018)	8.27
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	(232)	(317,523)	(317,755)	-	(317,755)	7.19

(f) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group’s cash at bank, term deposits as well as credit exposure to trade customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. Credit risk represents the potential financial loss if a customer or counterparty fail to perform as contracted.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk by only transacting with high credit quality financial institutions.

Credit risk arising from sales of spodumene concentrate to customers is predominately mitigated by entering into long term sales contracts with high quality counterparties. For short-term or spot sale contracts, we typically require payment of 100 per cent of the provisional value of the sale which is payable by letter of credit when the vessel is loaded. The customer contract also specifies the Standard and Poor’s rating required by financial institutions providing the letters of credit as a further measure. Once the final value of the shipment has been determined as per the terms of the sales contract, any additional amount not covered by the letter of credit arrangement is invoiced to the customer and subject to credit risk.

At 30 June 2025, all trade receivables have been settled within the normal credit terms and conditions agreed with the customers. The Group assesses expected credit losses by considering the risk of default adjusted for credit enhancements, such as the letters of credit obtained. On this basis, the resulting expected credit loss on trade and other receivables held at amortised cost are immaterial and no provision has been recognised at 30 June 2025.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

23. Financial instruments (continued)

(g) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Board actively monitors the Group’s ability to pay its debts as and when they fall due by regularly reviewing the current and forecast cash position based on the expected future activities.

Contractual cash flows:

	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount
30 June 2025	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	155,575	-	-	-	-	155,575	155,575
Trade receivables	9,190	-	-	-	-	9,190	9,190
Financial assets	26,357	-	713	-	-	27,070	27,070
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables	(88,184)	-	-	-	-	(88,184)	(88,184)
Lease Liabilities	(9,816)	(9,464)	(19,003)	(53,574)	(138,687)	(230,544)	(143,491)
Interest bearing loans and borrowings ⁽¹⁾	(22,160)	(20,363)	(55,679)	(706,661)	-	(804,863)	(687,608)

(1) US\$250m convertible notes including US\$23.4m capitalised interest maturing on 4 July 2029 and converted at FX rate as at 30 June 2025. LG Energy Solution, Ltd can elect to convert the debt into shares in the Company at any time after six months from issue of the convertible notes, however, repayment in cash cannot occur before the maturity date.

Contractual cash flows:

	Less than 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount
30 June 2024	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	122,949	-	-	-	-	122,949	122,949
Trade receivables	8,340	-	-	-	-	8,340	8,340
Financial assets	26,357	-	1,398	-	-	27,755	27,755
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables	(128,120)	-	-	-	-	-	(128,120)
Lease Liabilities	(9,615)	(9,615)	(18,805)	(55,134)	(155,721)	(248,890)	(143,018)
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	(116)	(116)	(45,018)	(165,084)	(185,767)	(396,101)	(317,755)

(h) Net fair values of financial instruments

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities approximate their net fair values.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Group composition

This section of the notes includes information that must be disclosed to comply with accounting standards and other pronouncements relating to the structure of the Group, but that is not immediately related to individual line items in the Financial Statements.

24. List of subsidiaries

	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest	
		2025 %	2024 %
Parent entity			
Liontown Resources Limited	Australia		
Subsidiaries			
LRL (Aust) Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Kathleen Valley Holdings Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
LTR BM Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
LBM (Aust) Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
LBM (SA) Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Buldania Holdings Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Buldania Lithium Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%
Liontown Resources (Tanzania) Limited ⁽¹⁾	Tanzania	100%	100%

(1) T Goyder holds 1 of the 648,887 shares issued by the Company.

25. Parent entity information

The financial information for the parent entity, Liontown Resources Limited, has been prepared on the same basis as the Consolidated Financial Statements, except as set out below.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment in the parent entity’s financial statements.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income		
Loss for the year	(27,102)	(31,961)
Total comprehensive loss	(27,102)	(31,961)
Statement of Financial Position		
Current assets	110,154	121,525
Non-current assets	860,317	662,693
Total assets	970,471	784,218
Current liabilities	374,356	9,927
Non-current liabilities	15,541	4,219
Total liabilities	389,897	14,146

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

25. Parent entity information (continued)

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Net assets	580,574	770,072
Equity		
Share capital	955,358	955,343
Reserves	5,711	10,980
Accumulated losses	(380,495)	(196,251)
Total equity	580,574	770,072

Other information

This section of the notes includes other information that must be disclosed to comply with accounting standards and other pronouncements, but that is not immediately related to individual line items in the Financial Statements.

26. Share-based payments

This section of the notes includes information that must be disclosed to comply with accounting standards and other pronouncements relating to the provision of services and remuneration of employees and consultants of the Group, but that is not immediately related to individual line items in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payments	4,178	7,083
	4,178	7,083

Accounting policy

The cost of equity-settled share-based payment transactions is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. This cost is recognised as an expense, together with a corresponding increase in the share-based payment reserve within equity, over the vesting period — being the period during which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled.

At each reporting date, the Group reviews its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The cumulative expense recognised reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group’s best estimate of the number of awards that will ultimately vest. The movement in this cumulative expense is recognised in profit or loss under employee benefits expense.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards with market or non-vesting conditions. These are treated as vested regardless of whether the condition is met, provided all other vesting conditions are satisfied. Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant-date fair value of the original award. Any incremental fair value arising from the modification, or any change that is otherwise beneficial to the employee, is recognised as additional expense at the date of modification.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

26. Share-based payments (continued)

Employee securities incentives

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

The Group currently provides benefits under an Employee Securities Incentive Plan (Incentive Plan). The Incentive Plan was last approved by Shareholders at the 2024 AGM.

Under the terms of the Incentive Plan, the Board may offer equity securities (i.e. options, performance or service rights) at no consideration to full-time or part-time employees (including persons engaged under a consultancy agreement) and executive and non-executive directors.

Options issued

No options were issued during the 2025 financial year.

Each option entitles the holder, on exercise, to one ordinary fully paid share in the Company. There is no issue price for the options. The exercise price for the options is such price as determined by the Board. An option may only be exercised after that option has vested and any other conditions imposed by the Board on exercise are satisfied. The Board may determine the vesting period, if any.

There are no voting or dividend rights attached to the options. There are no voting rights attached to the unissued ordinary shares. Voting rights will be attached to the unissued ordinary shares when the options have been exercised.

The number and weighted average exercise prices of share options is as follows:

	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$) 2025	Number of Options 2025	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$) 2024	Number of Options 2024
Outstanding at beginning of the year	2.45	500,000	0.742	4,000,000
Granted during the period	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the period	-	-	0.498	(3,500,000)
Lapsed/expired during the period	2.45	(500,000)	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	2.45	500,000
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	2.45	500,000

The weighted average contractual life remaining as at 30 June 2025 was nil (2024: 0.40 years). There were no outstanding share options in place as at 30 June 2025.

Non-market performance conditions are not taken into account in the grant date fair value measurement of the services received.

No share options were exercised during the year.

Performance rights issued

During the 2025 financial year 10,325,710 performance rights were granted. As at 30 June 2025, a total of 12,239,428 performance rights were held by directors and employees. Specific performance hurdles are required to be achieved (including market, non-market based and employment status) and are subject to Board approval before the performance rights can vest. One performance right is a right to receive one fully paid ordinary share in the Company at vesting at no consideration or exercise price. Performance rights granted have an expiry date and nil exercise price. The fair value of the performance rights is calculated as at grant date.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

26. Share-based payments (continued)

A summary of the performance rights on issue during the year is as follows:

30 June 2025								
Grant date	Opening Balance	Granted	Vested	Exercised	Lapsed	Outstanding at 30 June 2025		Share Price at Date of Grant (\$)
						Unvested	Vested	
4 May 2021	2,512,441	-	2,512,441	2,512,441	-	-	-	0.400
21 Nov 2022	3,136,043	-	1,274,010	659,122	1,862,034	-	614,887	2.030
9 Feb 2023	511,866	-	108,062	-	403,804	-	108,062	1.455
30 Jun 2023	943,717	-	929,561	929,561	14,156	-	-	2.830
19 Sep 2023	401,252	-	294,252	206,924	106,999	-	87,329	3.030
19 Sep 2023	1,197,601	-	-	-	385,390	812,211	-	3.030
05 Dec 2023	184,203	-	135,083	-	49,120	-	135,083	1.235
05 Dec 2023	1,335,635	-	27,063	27,063	37,171	1,271,401	-	1.235
27 Nov 2024	-	1,639,264 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	1,639,264	-	0.775
18 Dec 2024	-	4,223,858 ⁽¹⁾	28,115	28,115	1,064,140	3,131,603	-	0.550
30 Jun 2025	-	641,125 ⁽²⁾	-	-	23,000	618,125	-	0.700
30 Jun 2025	-	3,821,463 ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	3,821,463	-	0.700
Total	10,222,758	10,325,710	5,308,587	4,363,226	3,945,814	11,294,067	945,361	

- (1) The performance vesting conditions are:
 - Up to 50% vest on 30 June 2027, upon the Company receiving between 50 to > 75th percentile of Relative Total Shareholder Return (TSR) measured against a lithium peer group.
 - Up to 30% vest on 30 June 2027, upon the Company receiving between 50 to > 75th percentile of Relative Total Shareholder Return (TSR) measured against ASX 200 Resources.
 - Up to 12% vest on 30 June 2027, upon the Company optimised production rate for Kathleen Valley between 2.3 to >2.5 mtpa.
 - Up to 8% vest on 30 June 2027, based on the Board assessment of the Company's growth.
 - The share rights vest on 30 June 2027 for eligible employees who remain continuously employed by the Company on the vesting date.
- (2) Up to \$2,000 share rights value vest on 30 June 2026 for eligible employees who remain continuously employed by the Company until the vesting date.
- (3) The share rights are granted in connection with the FY25 STI and vest on 30 June 2027 for eligible employees who remain continuously employed by the Company until the vesting date.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

26. Share-based payments (continued)

Details of performance rights granted during the year is as follows:

Series	Number	Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise Price (\$)	Weighted fair value at grant date (\$)	Vesting date
PR9	1,639,264	27 Nov 2024	30 June 2029	-	0.5915	30 June 2027
PR9	4,223,858	18 Dec 2024	30 June 2029	-	0.3817	30 June 2027
Lion's Share Rights	641,125	30 Jun 2025	30 June 2027	-	0.7000	30 June 2026
PR10	3,821,463	30 Jun 2025	30 June 2029	-	0.6631	30 June 2027
Total	10,325,710					

Performance rights valuation

The following table lists the assumptions used in determining the fair value of performance rights granted during this financial year.

Grant date	Number	Weighted fair value (\$)	Underlying share price for issue (\$)	Dividend yield	Expected volatility (%)	Risk-free rate (%)	Expected life (years)
FY25 LTI							
27 Nov 2024	1,639,264	0.5915	0.775	-	75	3.891	4.592
18 Dec 2024	4,223,858	0.3817	0.550	-	75	3.738	4.534
FY25 STI							
30 Jun 2025	3,821,463	0.6631	0.700	-	N/A	N/A	4.000
Lion's Share Rights							
30 Jun 2025	641,125	0.7000	0.700	-	N/A	N/A	2.000
10,325,710							

The fair value of performance rights granted is estimated using a combination of Monte-Carlo and Black Scholes simulation models. It takes into account historical and expected dividends, and the share price fluctuation covariance of the Company and the comparator group to predict the distribution of relative share performance. In addition, the fair value of retention rights granted was valued using the 5-day VWAP pricing and the fair value of FY25 STI rights was valued using 20-day VWAP.

Other share-based payments

During the 2025 financial year, the Company issued 36,873 shares to an employee as a sign-on incentive.

27. Contingent assets and liabilities

For the year ended 30 June 2025, there are no contingent assets or liabilities (2024: \$nil).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

28. Remuneration of auditors

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Deloitte		
Audit and review services	265	233
Assurance services	-	40
Other - tax compliance and other services	40	39
	305	312

29. Commitments

Tenement commitments

In order to maintain current rights of tenure to exploration tenements the Group, together with its joint venture partners, is required to perform exploration work to meet the minimum expenditure requirements specified by various State governments. These amounts are subject to negotiation when a lease application and renewal is made and at other times. The approximate minimum level of expenditure to retain current tenements which are not provided for in the Consolidated Financial Statements are detailed below:

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Within 1 year	507	732
1-5 years	2,534	2,039
>5 years	507	2,821
	3,548	5,592

To the extent that expenditure commitments are not met, tenement areas may be reduced, and other arrangements made in negotiation with the relevant State and Territory government departments on renewal of tenements to defer expenditure commitments or partially exempt the Company.

Refer to note 15 for information in relation to outstanding contractual capital commitments as at 30 June 2025.

30. Related party transactions

(a) Key Management Personnel

The following were Key Management Personnel of the Group at any time during the reporting period and unless otherwise indicated were key management personnel for the entire period:

Non-Executive Directors

- Timothy Goyder – Chair
- Ian Wells – Lead Independent Non-Executive Director
- Jennifer Morris – Non-Executive Director
- Shane McLeay - Non-Executive Director
- Adrienne Parker – Non-Executive Director

Executives

- Antonino Ottaviano - Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Adam Smits – Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- Jon Latto – Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

30. Related party transactions (continued)

The Key Management Personnel compensation is as follows:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Short-term employee benefits	3,761,344	2,971,129
Long-term employee benefits	146,400	293,600
Post-employment benefits	249,069	228,944
Termination Payments	695,049	-
Share-based payments	1,412,593	2,613,357
	6,264,455	6,107,030

(b) Loans made to Key Management Personnel and related parties

No loans were made to Key Management Personnel and their related parties.

(c) Other transactions with Key Management Personnel

Management personnel, or their related parties, may hold positions in other entities that result in them having control or significant influence over the financial or operating policies of those entities.

One entity transacted with the Group during the reporting period. The terms and conditions of the transactions with key management personnel and their related parties were no more favourable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-key management personnel related entities on an arm’s length basis.

The aggregate amounts recognised during the year relating to key management personnel and their related parties were as follows:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Mining consulting services ⁽¹⁾	73,960	244,410
	73,960	244,410

(1) One of the Company’s non-executive director Mr Shane McLeay is Managing Director of Entech Pty Ltd who provide mining consulting services to the Company. The services are provided on “as required basis” and on normal commercial terms.

Amounts payable to KMP and related parties at reporting date arising from these transactions was nil (2024: \$nil).

31. Events occurring after the reporting period

Institutional placement and Share Purchase Plan

On 8 August 2025 the Company announced that it had successfully completed an institutional placement in two tranches to raise \$316 million. The Commonwealth Government’s National Reconstruction Fund Corporation participated as a cornerstone investor in the raise contributing \$50 million alongside the \$266 million invested by the private sector. Total proceeds for the first tranche of \$266 million was received by the Company during August 2025. The second tranche for up to \$50 million has been approved by shareholders.

On 28 August 2025 the Company announced that it had successfully completed a Share Purchase Plan to raise an additional \$56 million, which was received on this date.

As a result of the first tranche of the institutional placement and Share Purchase Plan the conversion price of the US\$250 million convertible notes to LG Energy Solution, Ltd has been amended from \$1.80 to \$1.64 per convertible note. The exercise price will be amended to \$1.62 for the second tranche of the placement upon issue of shares.

Consolidated entity disclosure statement

This Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement has been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and includes required information for each entity that was part of the consolidated entity as at the end of the financial year.

Section 295 (3A) of the *Corporations Act 2001* defines tax residency as having the meaning in the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*. The determination of tax residency involves judgement as there are currently several different interpretations that could be adopted, and which could give rise to different conclusions on residency.

	Type of Entity	Ownership Interest	Country of Incorporation	Tax Residency	
				Australian or foreign	Foreign jurisdiction
Parent entity					
Liontown Resources Limited	Body Corporate	-	Australia	Australian	N/A
Subsidiaries					
LRL (Aust) Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100%	Australia	Australian	N/A
Kathleen Valley Holdings Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100%	Australia	Australian	N/A
LTR BM Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100%	Australia	Australian	N/A
LBM (Aust) Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100%	Australia	Australian	N/A
LBM (SA) Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100%	Australia	Australian	N/A
Buldanía Holdings Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100%	Australia	Australian	N/A
Buldanía Lithium Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	100%	Australia	Australian	N/A
Liontown Resources (Tanzania) Limited ⁽¹⁾	Body Corporate	100%	Tanzania	Australian ⁽²⁾	Tanzania

(1) T Goyder holds 1 of the 648,887 shares issued by the Company.
(2) Classified as an Australian tax resident under ITAA 1997, but is also a tax resident of its country of incorporation under that country's law.

Entities listed above are part of the consolidated entity as at 30 June 2025.

Directors' declaration

1.

In the opinion of the Directors of Liontown Resources Limited (the Company):

(a)

the financial statements, notes and additional disclosures of the Group are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including:

i.

giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the year then ended; and

ii.

complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*;

(b)

there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

(c)

the financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

2.

This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the Directors in accordance with section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001* for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

3.

The information disclosed in the consolidated entity disclosure statement on page 144 is true and correct.

This declaration is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:



Antonino Ottaviano
Managing Director

Dated this 25th day of September 2025



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Independent Auditor’s Report to the Members of Liontown Resources Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Liontown Resources Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, 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 June 2025 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 Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board’s APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of 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.

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report 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.

Key Audit Matter	How the scope of our audit responded to the Key Audit Matter
Revenue from sale of concentrate and provisional pricing adjustments associated with trade receivables As disclosed in Note 5 of the financial statements, revenue recognised on the sale of concentrate was \$287.4 million for the year ended 30 June 2025. Provisional pricing adjustments associated with the fair value movements of trade receivables amounted to a loss of \$1.6 million. As is customary in the sale of such commodities, the sale of concentrate can be subject to quotational pricing under various offtake agreements. Revenue is required to be recognised at the time the performance obligation is satisfied, in accordance with the terms of the specific offtake agreement, and as such revenue is recognised prior to completion of the quotational period. During the quotational period, the consideration receivable is remeasured for changes in the commodity price until final settlement occurs, with the fair value movements recognised separately to the related sale. The quotational period adjustments increases the complexity of the Group’s recognition of revenue and receivables.	Our procedures included, but were not limited to: • obtaining an understanding of the relevant controls management has in place in respect of revenue recognition and the valuation of trade receivables; • assessing the revenue recognition policy against the requirements of AASB 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>; • obtaining an understanding of the various offtake agreements, with specific regard to the timing of revenue recognition, and contractual pricing terms; • testing on a sample basis, sales recorded either side of year end to ensure revenue has been recognised in the correct period; • agreeing on a sample basis the metal concentrate tonnes sold to underlying support, including bill of lading documents; • agreeing on a sample basis assay results to third party reports; and • assessing the pricing utilised for revenue recognition, and subsequent remeasurement of trade receivables for reasonableness by comparing to external market data. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures included in Note 5 to the financial statements.

Accounting for Property, Plant and Equipment: assets under construction and mine development properties As at 30 June 2025, the carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment amounts to \$1,343.6 million, as disclosed in Note 15 of the financial statements. Included within this balance is \$361.9 million of expenditure related to the development of the Kathleen Valley Project, which is capitalised as part of assets under construction, which relates primarily to costs associated with the development of the underground mine. During the year, \$702.3 million of assets were transferred from assets under construction to mine properties and plant and equipment as a result of the related assets being ready for intended use during the year. Accounting for Property, Plant and Equipment requires judgement in determining: • additions and whether underlying expenditure incurred should be capitalised or expensed; • the timing of transfers out of assets under construction, following an asset being ready for its intended use; • the allocation of mining costs between operating and capital expenditure; • the units of production used to amortise mine properties; and • the accounting policy associated with costing inventory produced prior to the achievement of commercial production.	Our procedures with respect to capitalised expenditure associated with assets under construction included, but were not limited to: • testing, on a sample basis, the additions to assets under construction through agreeing to source documents, including assessing the appropriateness of capitalising the expenditure incurred, and ensuring that additions are recognised in the correct period; • assessing the appropriateness of capitalising borrowing costs as part of assets under construction in accordance with the requirements of AASB 123 <i>Borrowing Costs</i>; • assessing the timing of transfers from assets under construction to mine properties and plant and equipment during the year; and • assessing the classification of the balance remaining within assets under construction as at year end to ensure and that the assets were not ready for their intended use as at 30 June 2025. Our procedures related to the allocation of mining costs included, but were not limited to: • assessing the appropriateness of the allocation of costs between operating and capital expenditure based on the nature of the underlying activity, and recalculating the allocation based on the underlying physical data; • assessing deferred stripping models by agreeing monthly strip ratios to underlying physical data and performing a comparison to life of mine strip ratios based on the most recent life of mine information; • testing the mathematical accuracy of the modelling; and • evaluating management’s policy in relation to the costing of inventory produced prior to the achievement of commercial production. For the Group’s unit of production amortisation calculations our procedures included, but were not limited to: • testing the mathematical accuracy of the rates applied; and • agreeing the inputs to source documentation, including: - the ore tonnes mined from the open pit during the year to production schedules; and - the total ore tonnes for the open pit to the applicable reserves statement. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures included in Note 15 to the financial statements.
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Rehabilitation provision As at 30 June 2025 a rehabilitation provision of \$25.8 million has been recognised as disclosed in Note 19 of the financial statements. Judgement is required in the determination of the rehabilitation provision, including: • assumptions relating to the manner in which rehabilitation will be undertaken; • scope and quantum of costs, and timing of the rehabilitation activities; and • the determination of appropriate inflation and discount rates to be adopted.	Our procedures included, but were not limited to: • obtaining an understanding of, and assessing the design and implementation of, the key controls management has in place to estimate the rehabilitation provision; • agreeing rehabilitation cost estimates to underlying support, including where applicable reports from management’s external experts; • holding discussions with management’s experts to understand and challenge the adequacy and appropriateness of assumptions utilised in the cost estimate of the various rehabilitation activities, particularly in relation to labour costs, rehabilitation scope and activities, and disturbance areas; • assessing the independence, competence and objectivity of experts used by management; • assessing management’s position in regards to key uncertainties identified by the expert, and performing sensitivities on cost inputs where relevant; • confirming the closure and related rehabilitation dates are consistent with the latest life of mine estimates; • comparing the inflation and discount rates to available market information; and • testing the mathematical accuracy of the rehabilitation provision model. We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures included in Note 19 to the financial statements.
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Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group’s annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, but does not include the financial report and our auditor’s report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of 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 has 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 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 72 to 98 of the Directors’ Report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Liontown Resources Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2025, 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


David Newman
Partner
Chartered Accountants
Perth, 25 September 2025



Resources and Reserves

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The Company reviews and reports its Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources at least annually. The date of reporting is 30 June each year, to coincide with the Company’s end of financial year balance date. If there are any material changes to the Ore Reserves and Mineral Resource estimates for the Company’s mining projects over the course of the year, the Company is required to report these changes.

Kathleen Valley Lithium Project

The Kathleen Valley Project Mineral Resource estimate:

The Company reported its maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the Kathleen Valley Lithium Project in Western Australia on 4 September 2018. The Company has since announced updated Mineral Resource estimates for the Project on 9 July 2019, 11 May 2020, 8 April 2021 and 30 June 2024. A full update to the Mineral Resource estimate has been prepared due to considerations for mining depletion, updated geological information and interpretation, and operational experience.

During the period, Liontown undertook grade control drilling to support the open pit and underground operations. The data from this drilling, open pit and underground mapping, and depletion from the open pit and underground mining were incorporated into geological modelling and resource estimation work. The results after mining depletion confirmed that there were no material changes to the Mineral Resource estimate during the year ended 30 June 2025.

Mineral Resources are inclusive of Ore Reserves.

Classification	As at 30 June 2024			As at 30 June 2025			% Difference		
	Million tonnes	Li ₂ O %	Ta ₂ O ₅ ppm	Million tonnes	Li ₂ O %	Ta ₂ O ₅ ppm	Million tonnes	Li ₂ O %	Ta ₂ O ₅ ppm
Measured – in situ	19	1.30	150	16	1.33	140	-	-	-
Measured – stockpiles	1	0.95	140	1	0.92	150	-	-	-
<i>Total Measured</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>1.29</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>1.31</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>-14%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>-3%</i>
Indicated	109	1.37	130	106	1.36	130	-2%	-1%	2%
Inferred	26	1.27	120	26	1.24	120	1%	-2%	-0%
TOTAL	155	1.34	130	150	1.33	130	-3%	-1%	1%

Reported above Li₂O cut-off grades of 0.4% for open pit and 0.6% for underground material, which aligns with the operational activities of Kathleen Valley and the updated Ore Reserve estimate.

Figures have been depleted for mining activities for the relevant FY surfaces.

Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate, which may cause inconsistencies in the totals.

2024 and 2025 Mineral Resource Ta₂O₅ grades reported to two significant figures.

The Kathleen Valley Project Ore Reserve:

The Company reported its maiden Ore Reserve as part of the Preliminary Feasibility Study on 2 December 2019. Major updates were reported in October 2020 and November 2021. The Ore Reserve estimate was most recently updated in the FY24 Annual Report to shareholders at 30 June 2024 reflecting no material change since 2021. A full update to the Ore Reserves estimate has been prepared at 30 June 2025 due to changes in the mine design, 12 months of mining depletion, changes to the mine operating strategy, updated costs, and changes to assumptions and modifying factors based on operating and processing experience.

At 30 June 2025 all site infrastructure was complete and operational, with successful completion of processing ramp-up, 11 months of milling operations, paste plant commissioning, and a full year of mining in both the Kathleen’s Corner open pit and Kathleen Valley underground. Open pit mining progressed through the main ore zone and is on schedule for completion in December 2025, and underground production mining (stoping) commenced in April 2025 and is ramping up on schedule. Since the previous Ore Reserve update, Liontown updated the underground mine design and final open pit designs focusing on producing a low Fe₂O₃ flotation feed and ramp-up of underground production. Mining and processing costs have been updated to reflect operational experience and the updated operating strategy based on current spodumene pricing. Ore sorting via on-site ore sorting trains and operational processing experience has demonstrated that a combination of ore sorting and OSP direct feed as part of the ROM blend can produce a viable flotation feed from high Fe₂O₃ mineralisation. The Ore Reserve estimate at 30 June 2025 reflects no material change after mining depletion.

Classification	As at 30 June 2024			As at 30 June 2025			% Difference		
	Million tonnes	Li ₂ O %	Ta ₂ O ₅ ppm	Million tonnes	Li ₂ O %	Ta ₂ O ₅ ppm	Million tonnes	Li ₂ O %	Ta ₂ O ₅ ppm
STOCKPILES									
Proved	0.6	0.98	110	0.9	0.97	160	+50%	-1.2%	+45%
OPEN PIT									
Proved	3.1	1.26	189	0.6	1.24	155	-81%	-1.4%	-18%
Probable	0.3	0.94	139	0.0	1.22	161	-100%	+30%	+16%
Subtotal Open Pit	3.4	1.23	185	0.6	1.24	155	-82%	+0.8%	-16%
<i>Subtotal open pit & stockpile</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>1.19</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>-63%</i>	<i>-9.6%</i>	<i>-9.0%</i>
UNDERGROUND									
Proved	-	-	-	6.8	1.31	115	--	--	--
Probable	65.2	1.34	120	63.4	1.32	119	-2.8%	-1.4%	-0.3%
<i>Subtotal underground</i>	<i>65.2</i>	<i>1.34</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>1.32</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>+7.6%</i>	<i>-1.5%</i>	<i>-0.6%</i>
TOTAL	69.2	1.34	123	71.7	1.32	119	+3.6%	-1.8%	-3.1%

Tonnages and grades are diluted and reported at a Li₂O cut-off grade of 0.5% (open pit) and 0.8%-1.15% (underground stoping) depending on the schedule period (FY2026, FY2027 and FY2028 onward), mine area (Mt Mann or NW) and mining method. An incremental Li₂O cut-off grade of 0.5%-0.65% has been used for underground development depending on the schedule period. The Ore Reserve is based on US\$822.50/dmt (stockpiles and open pit) and US\$822.50/dmt (FY2026), US\$898/dmt (FY2027), and US\$1,326/dmt (FY2028 onward)/dmt (underground) FOB SC6.0 pricing assumptions at US\$:AUS exchange rate of 0.65 (FY2026) and 0.70 (FY2027 onward).

Stockpiles, open pit and underground figures exclude ore sort rejects

Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate, which may cause inconsistencies in the totals. Ore Reserves tonnes (millions) reported to one decimal place. Non-zero tonnes rounded to 0.0Mt are reported with associated grades.

Buldanía Lithium Project

The Anna Deposit, Buldanía Project Mineral Resource estimate:

The Company reported its maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the Anna Deposit, Buldanía Lithium Project in Western Australia on 8 November 2019. There was no change during the year ended 30 June 2025.

Classification	As at 30 June 2024			As at 30 June 2025		
	Million tonnes	Li ₂ O %	Ta ₂ O ₅ ppm	Million tonnes	Li ₂ O %	Ta ₂ O ₅ ppm
Indicated	9.1	1.0	45	9.1	1.0	45
Inferred	5.9	1.0	42	5.9	1.0	42
Total	15	1.0	44	15	1.0	44

Reported above a Li₂O cut-off grade of 0.5% for open pit potential.

Tonnages and grades have been rounded to reflect the relative uncertainty of the estimate, which may cause inconsistencies in the totals.

Governance arrangements and internal controls

The Company has ensured that the Ore Reserve and Mineral Resources quoted are subject to thorough governance arrangements and internal controls.

The Mineral Resource estimates for the Kathleen Valley and Buldanía Projects were prepared by independent specialist resource and mining consulting group Snowden Optiro.

The Ore Reserve for the Kathleen Valley Project was prepared internally and reviewed by independent mining consulting group Snowden Optiro.

The Company’s management carries out regular reviews and audits of internal processes and external consultants that have been engaged by the Company.

The Company confirms the following:

- The Ore Reserve and Mineral Resource statements above are based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by a Competent Person or Persons.
- The Mineral Resource statement above has, as a whole, been approved by Mrs Christine Standing. Mrs Standing is an employee of Snowden Optiro and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.
- Mrs Standing has provided prior written consent to the issue of the Mineral Resource statement in the form and context in which it appears in this annual report.
- Excluding the metallurgical and processing inputs, the Ore Reserve statement above has, as a whole been approved by Dr Kelly Fleetwood. Dr Fleetwood is a full-time employee of Liontown Resources and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- Dr Fleetwood has provided written consent to the issue of the Ore Reserve statement in the form and context in which it appears in this annual report.
- The metallurgical and processing inputs to the Ore Reserve statement has been approved by Mr Ian Rolley. Mr Rolley is a full-time employee of Liontown Resources Ltd and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- Mr Rolley has provided written consent to the issue of the Ore Reserve Statement in the form and context in which it appears in this annual report.





Additional information

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Listing of tenements held in Australia (directly or beneficially):

Country	Project	Tenement No.	Registered Holder	Nature of interests
Australia	Kathleen Valley	M36/264	LRL (Aust) Pty Ltd (wholly owned subsidiary of Liontown Resources Limited).	100% – nickel claw back rights retained by other party
		M36/265		
		M36/459		
		M36/460		
		E36/879	LRL (Aust) Pty Ltd	100%
		G36/52		
		L36/55		
		L36/106		
		L36/236		
		L36/237		
		L36/248		
		L36/250		
		L36/251		
		L36/255		
		L36/256		
		L36/265		
		L36/267		
		L36/268		
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		L36/279		
		L36/280		
		L36/282		
		L53/272		
		L53/273		
		L53/279		
		L53/282		
		L53/285		
		L53/288		
		L53/289		
		L53/290		
		M36/696		

Country	Project	Tenement No.	Registered Holder	Nature of interests
Australia	Kathleen Valley	E36/1041	LRL (Aust) Pty Ltd	0% – pending application
		E36/1094		
		E36/1096		
		E53/2347		
		E53/2348		
		E53/2349		
		L36/264		
		L36/291		
		L36/292		
		L36/293		
		L36/294		
		L36/295		
		L36/296		
		L36/297		
		L36/298		
		L36/299		
		L36/305		
		L36/306		
		L36/307		
		L36/308		
		L36/309		
		L36/310		
		L53/274		
		L53/309		
	Buldania	E63/856	Avoca Resources Pty Ltd	100% of rights to lithium and related metals secured by Lithium Rights Agreement
		M63/647		0% – pending application
		P63/1977		
		M63/676		
		E63/1660	Buldania Lithium Pty Ltd	100%
		E63/2369		
		E63/2267	LRL (Aust) Pty Ltd	0% – pending application
		E63/2268		

Additional information required by the Australian Securities Exchange Limited Listing Rules and not disclosed elsewhere in this report applicable as at 1 September 2025 is set out below.

Shareholdings

Substantial shareholders

Shareholder	Number of ordinary shares held ⁽¹⁾
Mrs Georgina Hope Rinehart and Hancock Prospecting Pty Ltd (HPPL) and subsidiaries of HPPL ⁽²⁾	478,601,639
Timothy R B Goyder ⁽³⁾	333,781,367
State Street Corporation and subsidiaries	176,207,965

Notes:

(1) This refers to the number of shares held by each substantial shareholder as disclosed to the Company in substantial holding notices by the shareholders as at 1 September 2025.

(2) Ms Bianca Hope Rinehart in her capacity as trustee of the Hope Margaret Hancock Trust filed a substantial shareholder notice on 14 August 2025 in respect of 478,601,639 shares which were the subject of the substantial holding notice lodged by Mrs Rinehart, HPPL and subsidiaries of HPPL on 13 August 2025 on the basis that a relevant interest arises by virtue of the operation of section 608(3)(a) of the Corporations Act.

(3) The number of shares held by Mr Timothy Goyder and his associates includes 333,699,175 shares in accordance with the substantial shareholder notice dated 14 August 2025 and an additional 82,192 shares acquired by Mr Goyder and his associates following participation in the August 2025 share purchase plan.

Issued capital

Share capital comprised 2,870,575,647 fully paid ordinary shares of the Company and the Company had 35,881 holders of fully paid ordinary shares.

Unquoted securities

Unlisted Security ⁽¹⁾	Total in Class	Number of Holders
Performance Rights (expiring 30 June 2026)	222,411	3
Performance Rights (expiring 30 June 2027)	2,929,946	7
Performance Rights (expiring 30 June 2028)	2,469,001	11
Performance Rights (expiring 30 June 2029) ⁽²⁾	5,721,598	32
Lion’s Share Rights (expiring 30 June 2027)	641,125	223
Convertible Notes ⁽³⁾	250,000,000	1

Notes:

(1) All performance rights and employee rights listed above were issued under an employee incentive scheme.

(2) During the year, 1,639,264 Performance Rights (expiring 30 June 2029) were issued under the employee incentive scheme following approval under Listing Rule 10.14.

(3) 100% of the Convertible Notes on issue as at 1 September 2025 are held by LG Energy Solution Ltd

Voting Rights

The voting rights to the ordinary shares set out in the Company’s Constitution are:

“Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class or Classes of shares –

- (a) at meetings of members or classes of members each member entitled to vote in person or by proxy or attorney; and
- (b) on a show of hands every person who is a member has one vote and on a poll every person in person or by proxy or attorney has one vote for each ordinary share held.”

Holders of options, performance rights and convertible notes do not have voting rights.

Distribution of equity security holders

Size of Holding	Ordinary Shares		Unlisted Share Options		Performance Rights		Convertible Notes	
	No. Holders	% Held	No. Holders	% Held	No. Holders	% Held	No. Holders	% Held
1-1,000	10,000	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,001-5,000	11,668	1.08	-	-	223	100.00	-	-
5,001-10,000	4,589	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,001-100,000	7,936	9.25	27	11.54	-	-	-	-
100,001 and over	1,688	88.24	26	88.46	-	-	1	100.00
Total	35,881	100.00	53	100.00	223	100.00	1	100.00

Marketable parcels

The number of shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel was 4,832.

Twenty largest ordinary fully paid shareholders

Name	Number of ordinary shares held	Percentage of capital held %
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	783,720,894	27.30
MR TIMOTHY RUPERT BARR GOYDER	333,781,367	11.63
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	155,681,354	5.42
J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	144,290,118	5.03
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <CLEARSTREAM>	94,405,675	3.29
NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION FUND CORPORATION	68,493,151	2.39
GKCF SUPER PTY LTD <GRAHAM K DRILLING S/F A/C>	30,000,000	1.05
OCJ INVESTMENT (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	29,339,726	1.02
CLEMENT PTY LTD <D&M GOYDER FAMILY S/FUND A/C>	29,110,000	1.01
THE UNIVERSAL ZONE PTY LTD <KLUCK PROPERTY FUND A/C>	26,758,489	0.93
BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD	22,227,241	0.77
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT>	17,584,808	0.61
ANISIMOFF SUPER FUND PTY LIMITED <ANISIMOFF SUPER FUND A/C>	14,071,491	0.49
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <AGENCY LENDING A/C>	12,420,753	0.43
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED - A/C 2	11,583,819	0.40
NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED	10,695,229	0.37
GREMLYN PTY LTD <GIANEL FAMILY A/C>	10,141,096	0.35
MR MATTHEW JAMES MAINGAY	9,465,198	0.33
KENMA INVESTMENT ADVISORS PTY LIMITED <KENMA SUPER FUND A/C>	9,436,096	0.33
DOUBLE EAGLE PTY LTD	9,287,887	0.32
Total top 20	1,822,494,392	63.49
Others	1,048,081,255	36.51
Total	2,870,575,647	100.00



Restricted Securities

There are no restricted ordinary shares on issue.

On-Market Buy-Back

There are no current on-market buy-back of securities.

Corporate Governance Statement

Liontown has adopted a Corporate Governance Manual which forms the basis of a comprehensive system of control and accountability for the administration of corporate governance. The Board is committed to administering the policies and procedures with openness and integrity, pursuing the true spirit of corporate governance commensurate with the Company’s needs.

In establishing the Company’s corporate governance framework, to the extent they are applicable to the Company, the Board has referred to the recommendations set out in the ASX Corporate Governance Council’s ‘Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations – 4th Edition’.

The Company’s Corporate Governance Statement 2025, which explains how Liontown complies with the ASX Corporate Governance Council’s ‘Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations – 4th Edition’ in relation to the year ended 30 June 2025, is available in the Corporate Governance section of the Company’s website, www.ltresources.com.au/about/corporate-governance and will be lodged with ASX together with an Appendix 4G at the same time that this Annual Report is lodged with ASX.

Competent Persons Statement

The Information in this Report that relates to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation is extracted from the ASX announcement “Kathleen Valley Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Update” released on 25 September 2025 which is available on www.ltresources.com.au.

The information in this Report that relates to production targets for the Kathleen Valley Lithium Operation were first reported on 11 November 2024 in the ASX Announcement “Kathleen Valley update and H2 FY25 guidance” and are underpinned by the Company’s existing Ore Reserves that have been prepared by a Competent Person in accordance with the JORC Code (2012 Edition).

The Information in this Report that relates to Mineral Resources for the Buldania Project is extracted from the ASX announcement “Liontown announces maiden Mineral Resource Estimate for its 100%-owned Buldania Lithium Project, WA” released on 8 November 2019 which is available on www.ltresources.com.au.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any other new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person’s findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

AHPRA

Australian Health Practitioners Regulation Agency.

ASX 300/ASX 200/ASX 100

A stock market index that measures the performance of the top 300/200/100 companies listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

Australian Securities Exchange (ASX)

An Australian public company that operates Australia's primary securities exchange.

CEO

Chief Executive Officer.

CHMP

Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

CMT

Crisis Management Team.

CY

Calendar Year.

Competent Person

A minerals industry professional who is a Member or Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, or of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, or of a 'Recognised Professional Organisation', as included in a list available on the JORC and ASX websites. These organisations have enforceable disciplinary processes, including the powers to suspend or expel a member.

A Competent Person must have a minimum of five years' relevant experience in the style of mineralisation or type of deposit under consideration and in the activity that the person is undertaking (JORC Code).

Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS)

A feasibility study undertaken to a high degree of accuracy (+15%) which may be used as a basis for raising finance for the construction of a project.

DFES

Department for Fire and Emergency Services.

Downstream Scoping Study (DSS)

A desktop feasibility study

undertaken to a relatively low degree of accuracy (+35%) which may be used as a basis for further studies and test work on downstream processing of lithium concentrate.

DWER

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.

EAP

Employment Assistance Program.

ECU

Edith Cowan University.

EGM

Extraordinary General Meeting.

ESMP

Environmental Social Management Plan.

ESMS

Environmental and Social Management Systems.

Energy Storage System (ESS)

A technology or infrastructure designed to capture and store energy for later use. It allows for the retention of excess energy produced during periods of low demand or high generation and then release it when demand exceeds supply or generation is low. Common types of energy storage systems include batteries (like lithium-ion).

ESG

Environmental, Social and Governance.

EV

Electric vehicle.

FAR

Fixed Annual Remuneration.

FID

Financial investment decision.

FY

Financial year.

GHG

Greenhouse gas.

Greenfield

An undeveloped site.

GRI

Global Reporting Initiative.

IEA

International Energy Agency.

Inferred Mineral Resource

That part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade (or quality) are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade (or quality) continuity (JORC Code).

JORC

Joint Ore Reserves Committee comprising representatives of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and Minerals Council of Australia (MCA) as well as the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX), the Financial Services Institute of Australasia (FinSIA) and the accounting profession.

JORC Code

The Australasian Code for reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012 Edition prepared by the JORC.

KMP

Key Management Personnel.

KPI

Key Performance Indicator.

Li₂O

Lithium oxide.

Lithium

Lithium is the lightest of all the solid metals. It is highly combustible and reactive, and it readily bonds with other metals. Lithium has an exceptional ability to conduct electricity, making it a preferred component for batteries.

LTi

Long-term incentives.

Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)

The number of lost-time injuries within a given accounting period, relative to the total number of hours worked in that period.

M&A

Mergers and Acquisitions.

Medically Treated Injury Frequency Rate (MTIFR)

Work related injuries that require medical treatment.

Mtpa

Million tonnes per annum.

MSMS

Mine Safety Management System.

MSR

Minimum Shareholder Requirement.

MW

Megawatt. A unit of power equivalent to one million watts.

Native Title Agreement (NTA)

Native title is the designation given to the common law doctrine of Aboriginal title in Australia, which is the recognition by Australian law that Indigenous Australians (both Aboriginal Australian and Torres Strait Islander people) have rights and interests to their land that derive from their traditional laws and customs.

Net-zero emissions

Achieving an overall balance between greenhouse gas emissions produced and greenhouse gas emissions taken out of the atmosphere.

NRFC

National Reconstruction Fund Corporation.

Offtake agreement

A contract between the producer of a resource and a buyer of the resource, who is known as the offtaker, to sell and purchase all or substantially all of the future production from the project.

Open-cut mining

A surface mining technique of extracting rock or minerals from the earth from an open-air.

Ore Reserve

The parts of a mineral resource that can be economically mined.

OSP

Ore Sorting Potential. Ore that has the potential to be upgraded via advanced rock sorting techniques to increase lithium grade and remove impurities.

Pastefill

A method developed to fill the mined-out voids underground and to stabilise ground support.

Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS)

A preparatory study required to enable funders to undertake a successful feasibility study for a particular investment opportunity.

Run-of-Mine (ROM) pad

Area designated for storage/stockpiling of ore received from the mine prior to processing.

SAG Mill

Semi-Autogenous Grinding (SAG) Mill used for grinding large fragments into small pieces which are then used for further processing.

SASB

Sustainability Accounting Standards Board.

SC6

Spodumene concentrate is a high-purity lithium ore with approximately 6 percent lithium content being produced as a raw material for the subsequent production of lithium-ion batteries for electric vehicles.

Scope 1 GHG emissions

Direct greenhouse (GHG) emissions that occur from sources that a re controlled or owned by an organisation (e.g. on-site fossil fuel combustion and fleet fuel consumption).

Scope 2 GHG emissions

Indirect emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by an organisation (e.g. emissions that result from the generation of electricity, heat or steam purchased by the organisation from a utility provider).

Scope 3 GHG emissions

Indirect greenhouse gas emissions other than Scope 2 emissions that are generated in the wider economy. They occur as a consequence of the activities of a facility, but from sources not owned or controlled by that facility's business. (e.g. employee travel; emissions associated with contracted solid waste disposal and wastewater treatment).

Scoping Study

An initial appraisal carried out early in the life of a resource project. They are based on initial drilling and informed assumptions, and commonly include an elementary mine plan.

SDG

Sustainable Development Goals.

Spodumene

A pyroxene mineral consisting of lithium aluminium inosilicate and is a source of lithium.

STI

Short-term incentive

Ta₂O₅

Tantalum pentoxide.

TAC

Tjiwarl Aboriginal Corporation.

Tailings Storage Facility

A structure built for the purposes of storing the uneconomical ore and water from the mining process.

Tenement

Collective mining rights that include prospecting licences, exploration licences, retention licences and mining leases.

Tier-1

Tier 1 deposits are company-making mines and are large, long life and low cost with NPV at the Decision-to-Build stage of >\$1000m (in 2013 US Dollars –Source: MinEx Consulting © October 2019).

TRIFR

Total recorded injury frequency rate.

TSF

Tailings storage facility.

US

United States.

WA

Western Australia.

Directors

Timothy R B Goyder
Chair

Antonino Ottaviano
Managing Director/CEO

Ian Wells
Lead Independent Non-Executive Director

Jennifer Morris
Independent Non-Executive Director

Shane McLeay
Independent Non-Executive Director

Adrienne Parker
Independent Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Clint McGhie

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5 Spring Street
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Share Registry

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Pty Ltd.**

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ASX Share Code

LTR



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