GROUP SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

2024

PREFACE

Coronado Global Resources Inc (Coronado, Coronado Group, the Group or the Company) released its first Group Sustainability Report in 2019. In the 6 years that have followed, the Group Sustainability Report has developed into a comprehensive document covering a wide range of sustainability topics, including climate change, environment, safety and health, people, community, and corporate governance as it relates to our all of our group operations. We have voluntarily reported in alignment with or with reference to a broad range of recognised frameworks with the intention of communicating and demonstrating our commitment to building a sustainable and socially responsible business.

In 2026, Coronado's wholly owned Australian entity (Coronado Australia Holdings or CAH) will be required to, under relevant Australian legislation, to lodge a 'Sustainability Report' for the year ended 31 December 2025, containing climate-related disclosures prepared in accordance with a specified sustainability framework established under the Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS). This necessitates a change to how and what we produce by way of sustainability information. Although the legislation will only apply to CAH, which in turn relates only to our Australian business, we have chosen to take this as an opportunity to review our sustainability reporting across the Group.

The key priorities for this review were to consider and ensure that:

- we are well prepared for legislative requirements, which will come into effect for the 2025 financial reporting period for CAH;
- we meet the requirements of our stakeholders, and that we provide the information and data that they want from us; and
- we are as efficient as we can be in our reporting, so that we can maintain our focus on delivering results.

In late 2024 we commissioned an independent materiality assessment. This assessment provided us with details of the requirements and expectations of internal and external stakeholders with regards to information they need from Coronado, and which data was most important to them. This has guided our decision making with regards to the sustainability reporting we will undertake going forward, the additional information we will continue to share through our website; and other communication platforms (https://coronadoglobal.com/sustainability).

Accordingly, the Group Sustainability Report that Coronado is publishing in 2025, addressing matters relevant to 2024, is very different to our prior year's report. It is structured around the ASRS principles but applies to all of our Group operations. The report includes information about Coronado and our global operations, provides context on metallurgical coal's long term future, and outlines our Company's strategy. It focusses on the climate-related risks and opportunities that apply to our global business, with consideration to the externally commissioned scenario analysis results, and outlines our decarbonisation strategy. It also provides details of the Group-wide climate related metrics and targets; and provides information on our performance against those targets. Finally, the report provides details of our climate related governance structure and risk management framework.

From 2026 onwards, Coronado intends to maintain the Group Sustainability Report and also publish a stand-alone CAH Sustainability Report. The CAH Sustainability Report will disclose how the Company complies with the ASRS, whilst the Group Sustainability Report, which will largely cover the same content and information but from a whole of Company perspective, will present a global picture more relevant to all of our stakeholders.

Coronado remains fully committed to our sustainability principles, established in 2023 and disclosed within previous sustainability reports and on our website, which are to:

- support the health and wellbeing of our people by maintaining a safe workplace with the ultimate goal with zero harm;
- respect our environment by minimising the impact of our business activities and rehabilitating affected landscapes;
- be a valued and active member of the local communities in which we operate by delivering economic benefit and engaging in an open and transparent manner;
- build teams of engaged and motivated individuals that understand the positive and social relevance of what they do; and
- operate fairly and equitably with suppliers and customers and generate profitable and sustainable returns for security holders.

We will continue to share our progress against these principles via our website. This is proposed to include updated case studies, as well as other relevant information and data. We will also continue to publish our sustainability data book, which has been published on our website since our first 2019 Sustainability Report, to demonstrate trends and provide historical information (https://coronadoglobal.com/sustainability/).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The Coronado Global Resources Inc. (the Company) Sustainability Report for 2024 provides a summary of the Company's sustainability and climate related disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2024. Data for the report is included in the Company's 2024 sustainability databook. This report and data was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 23 April 2025. When we refer to Coronado in this report, we are referring to Coronado Global Resources Inc. (ARBN 628 199 468), which is incorporated under Delaware law in the United States; a registered foreign company in Australia under the Corporations Act 2001 (Commonwealth of Australia) (the Corporations Act) and listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) under the ticker code CRN; and includes all subsidiaries.

The Corporations Act was amended during 2024 and introduced a mandatory climate-related disclosure regime for certain entities for financial years starting 1 January 2025. These climate-related financial disclosures must sit within a stand alone document identified as a 'Sustainability Report', to be contained in a relevant entity's annual report. The regime will only apply to Coronado's wholly owned Australian entity (Coronado Australia Holdings or CAH). Under this regime, CAH will be required to lodge such a sustainability report containing climate-related disclosures prepared in accordance with Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS), which have been issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). As part of the transition and preparation towards mandatory climate related disclosure, Coronado is releasing this group-level report with partial alignment to the AASB S2 *Climate-related Disclosures ("AASB S2")*, for the year ended 31 December 2024.

This report may contain statements that constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the US Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward looking statements are statements about matters that are not historical facts. Forward-looking statements appear in a number of places in this report and include statements regarding our intent, belief or current expectations with respect to our business and operations, market conditions and results of operations.

This report contains forward-looking statements concerning our business, operations, financial performance and condition, the coal, steel and other industries, as well as our plans, objectives and expectations for our business, operations, financial performance and condition. Forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as "may", "could", "believes", "estimates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "considers", "forecasts", "targets" and other similar words that involve risk and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements provide management's current expectations or predictions of future conditions, events or results. All statements that address operating performance, events or developments that we expect or anticipate will occur in the future are forward-looking statements. They may include estimates of revenues, income, earnings per share, cost savings, capital expenditures, dividend payments, share repurchases, liquidity, capital structure, market share, industry volume, or other financial items, descriptions of management's plans or objectives for future operations, or descriptions of assumptions underlying any of the above. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and reflect the Company's assumptions and expectations, but they are not a guarantee of future performance or events. Furthermore, the Company disclaims any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, except as required by law. By their nature, forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such differences include, but are not limited to, a variety of economic, competitive and regulatory factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, as described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the ASX on 20 February 2025 (AEST) and filed with SEC, as well as additional factors we may disclose from time to time in other filings with the ASX and SEC. You may get such filings for free at our website at www.coronadoglobal.com. You should understand that it is not possible to predict or identify all such factors and, consequently, you should not consider any such list to be a complete set of all potential risks or uncertainties.

In this report, references to ore reserves and resources are compliant with the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves 2012 (JORC Code) and are measured in accordance with the JORC Code. Specifically, any information in this report relating to Coal Reserves and Coal Resources is extracted from information published by Coronado and available on the Coronado and ASX websites (Coronado 2024 Statement of Coal Reserves and Coal Resources, or the 2024 JORC Statement, also released to the ASX on 20 February 2025). For details of the Coal Reserves and Coal Resources estimates and the Competent Persons statements, refer to relevant Australian and U.S. Operations sections in the 2024 JORC Statement. As an SEC registrant, our SEC disclosures of resources and reserves follow the requirements of subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K under the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Accordingly, our estimates of resources and reserves in the 2024 JORC Statement, this report; and in our other ASX disclosures may be different than our estimates of resources and reserves as reported

in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended 31 December 2024 and in other reports that we are required to file with the SEC.

In this document, "material" is used in the context of climate-related disclosures, whereby information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring that information could reasonably be expected to impact decisions made by primary users of this report.

Coronado has engaged Ernst and Young (EY) to provide independent Limited Assurance over selected indicators within this report. EY's assurance statement is provided on page 25.

HIGHLIGHTS

2024 PERFORMANCE

~280 kt	~23%	>160 kt
CO_2e- reduced in operational Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions compared to 2023.	Reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 operational GHG emissions compared to 2019 baseline year.	CO_2e-Destroyed through the VAM RTO project at Buchanan complex.

ABOUT CORONADO

STEEL STARTS HERE

Coronado is a leading producer and supplier of metallurgical coal to the global steel industry.

Metallurgical coal (met coal) is an essential ingredient in the production of steel, which is a crucial material underpinning social and economic growth globally. Steel's strength and durability make it critical in the construction of major infrastructure projects (including renewable energy infrastructure), transportation, electrical equipment, electric vehicles, and everyday household goods. As the world's population continues to grow and urbanise, steelmakers and their suppliers are expected to increasingly play a vital role in providing quality products that support a wide variety of uses well into the future.

Coronado is well positioned to meet this expected growing demand, with reserves in the premier met coal locations in the world, long-life operating assets in excess of 20 years and met coal resources exceeding 2 billion metric tonnes.

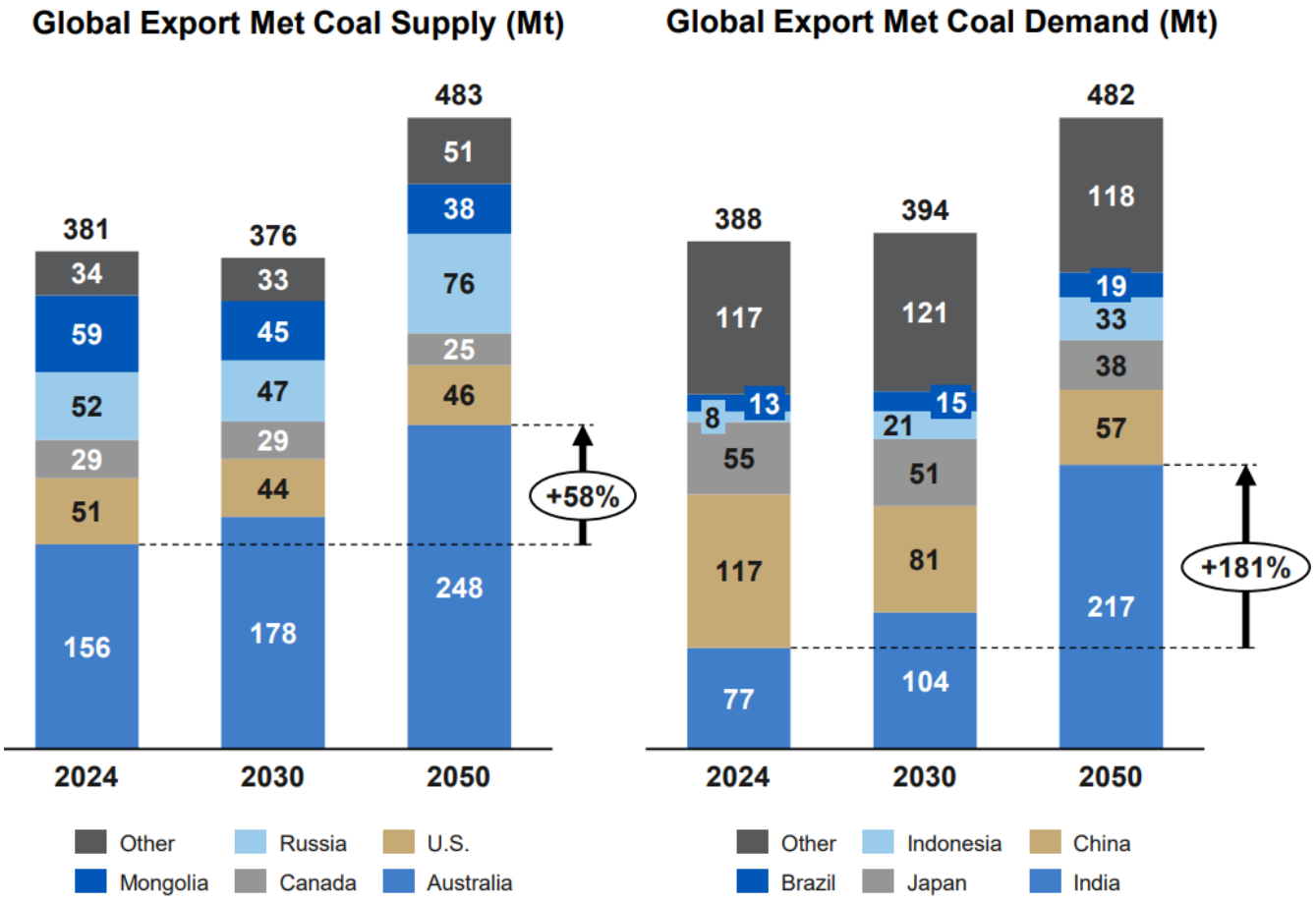
At Coronado, we strive to embed a culture where our core values of collaboration, accountability, respect, and excellence (CARE) are demonstrated in everything that we do. Our values drive our culture. They guide our decision-making and set the standard for our workforce, with safety as a core principle.

MET COAL'S LONG-TERM FUTURE

The world's reliance on met coal remains crucial, and Coronado is a key supplier of this essential commodity. As steel demand grows, met coal is positioned to continue to play an integral role in infrastructure development and the energy transition globally. Coronado expects met coal to remain a cornerstone of global steel production and the world's expanding needs.

Coronado is positioning to meet the rising demand for met coal as the global energy transition continues. Steel remains vital to global infrastructure and energy goals, driving the need for high-quality met coal. With mines operating across three major complexes in Australia and the U.S, Coronado is built for scale and positioning - ensuring a reliable supply to expand progress and support global aspirations.

Global demand for export met coal is expected to rise to 482 Mt by 2050, with India's export met coal demand forecast to surge by 181% by that year, as set out below. Australia is forecast to be the primary global supplier of all export met coal by 2050, with current production poised to increase substantially to meet the demand projections.



Source: Independent Data Analysis, CRN analysis (Reference: Wood Mackenzie November 2024 Coal Market Service Metallurgical Trade Investment Horizon outlook H2 2024; AME Metallurgical Coal Strategic Market Study 2024 Q4, S&P Global Platts Metallurgical Coal Commodity Briefing Plus 23 Jan 2025. Mt = Million metric tonnes. Rounding has been applied)

OPERATIONS

Our mining operations and development projects are located in Queensland in Australia, and in Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania in the U.S. Our operations in the U.S., or U.S. Operations, and our operations in Australia, or Australian Operations, are strategically located for access to transportation infrastructure, enabling us to serve a diversified customer base spanning five continents. The corporate head office is located in Brisbane, Australia, and the U.S. headquarters in Beckley, West Virginia.

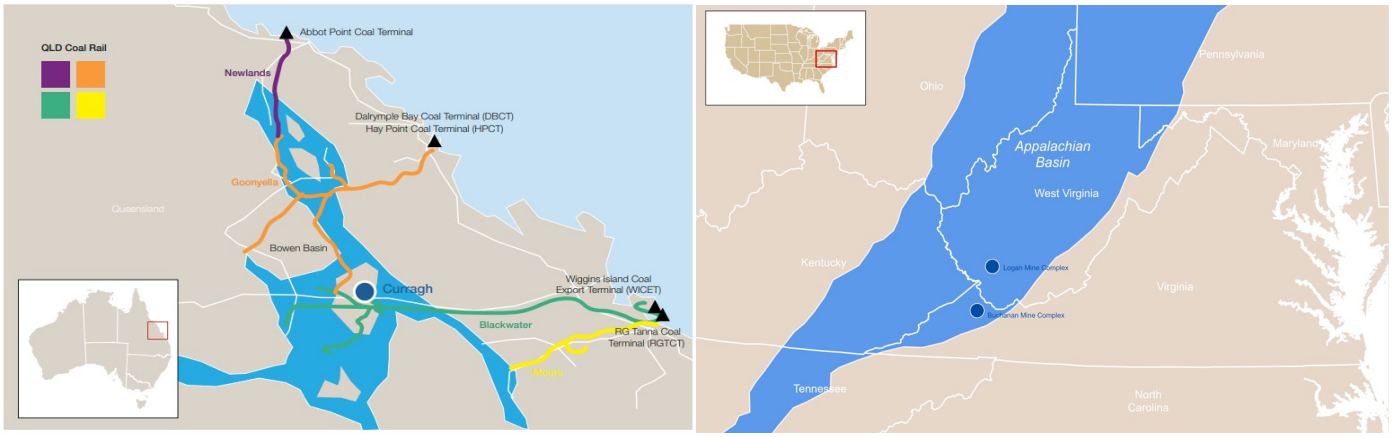
Our Australian Operations consist of the 100%-owned Curragh mine located in the Bowen Basin of Queensland, Australia. The Curragh complex is comprised of two open cut mines, Curragh North and Curragh South and one underground mine, Mammoth Underground. With approximately 22 years of reserve life, the Curragh complex is a key supplier to steelmakers in Asia, Europe and South America, contributing 9.7 MMt of saleable production for the year ended December 31, 2024.

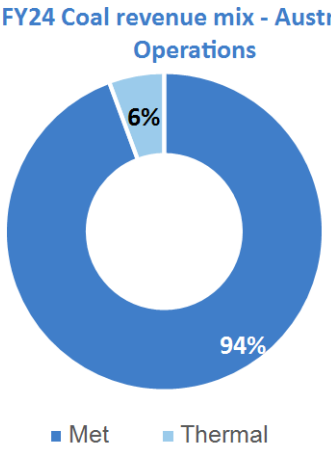
Our U.S. Operations consist of two mining complexes (Buchanan and Logan) and two development mining properties (Mon Valley and Russell County), primarily located in the Central Appalachian region of the U.S., or CAPP, all of which are 100% owned. Buchanan and Logan, with approximately 24 and 30 years of reserve life, respectively, contributed a total of 5.7 MMt of saleable production for the year ended December 31, 2024. On January 14, 2025, the Company successfully completed the sale of its idled Greenbrier property which formed part of the U.S. Operations.

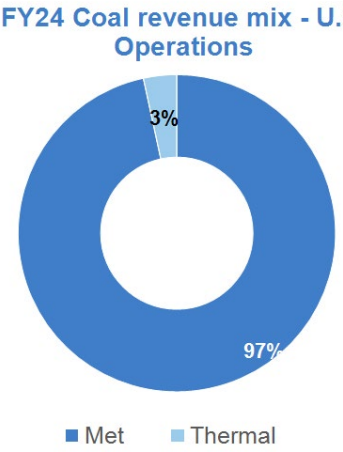
In addition to met coal, our Australian Operations sell thermal coal under a long-term legacy contract assumed in the acquisition of Curragh, to Stanwell Corporation Limited (Stanwell), a Queensland government-owned entity, being the operator of the Stanwell Power Station located near Rockhampton, Queensland; and some thermal coal in the export market. Our U.S. Operations also produce and sell some thermal coal.

Coal produced at our mining operations is transported to customers by a combination of road, rail, barge and ship. The majority of Curragh's export met coal is railed for export via two main port terminals. Our US operations are served by rail and port services for export customers, and via rail and either directly or indirectly through inland river dock facilities for domestic customers.

Figure 1: Location of Operations







The principal goods we purchase in support of our mining activities are mining equipment, replacement parts, diesel fuel, natural gas, ammonium nitrate and emulsion based explosives, off road tires, steel related products (including roof control materials), lubricants and electricity. As a general matter, we have many well established, strategic relationships with our key suppliers of goods and we are not dependent on any of our individual suppliers.

We also manage and operate several major pieces of mining equipment and facilities to produce and transport coal, including, but not limited to, longwall mining systems, continuous miners, draglines, dozers, excavators, shovels, haul trucks, conveyors, coal preparation plants, and rail loading and blending facilities. Obtaining and repairing these major pieces of mining equipment and facilities often involves long lead times. We strive to extend the lives of existing equipment and facilities through maintenance practices and equipment rebuilds to defer the requirement for larger capital purchases. We use our global leverage with major suppliers to support security of supply to meet the requirements of our mines.

We partner with contractors and other third parties for exploration, mining, and other services, and the success of these relationships are important for our operations and the advancement of our development projects.

Appendix A contains an overview of our Group operations.

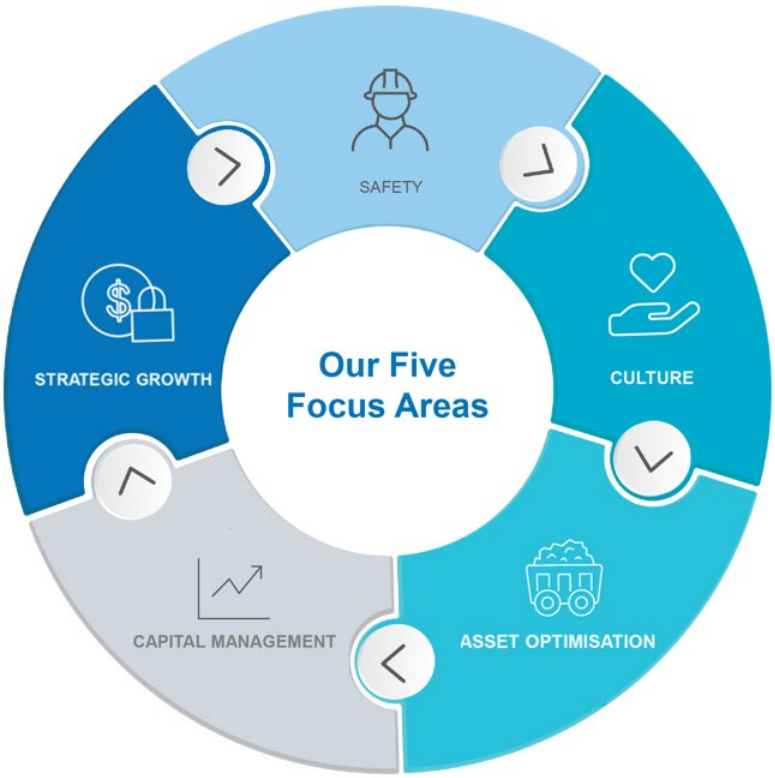
STRATEGY

CORONADO STRATEGY

We recognise that, as a business, our fundamental purpose is to maximise long-term shareholder value through providing distributions and increasing share value from producing, selling, and investing in met coal. By doing so, we will continue operating a sustainable business that creates long-term benefits for our employees, adds real value to the communities in which we operate and provides a product that the world needs.

Our strategy is to maximise and optimise how we use our assets, deliver mine development projects, access new and growing markets, and evaluate expansion and growth opportunities. We plan to achieve this through leveraging our people, skills and resources across the business to drive excellence.

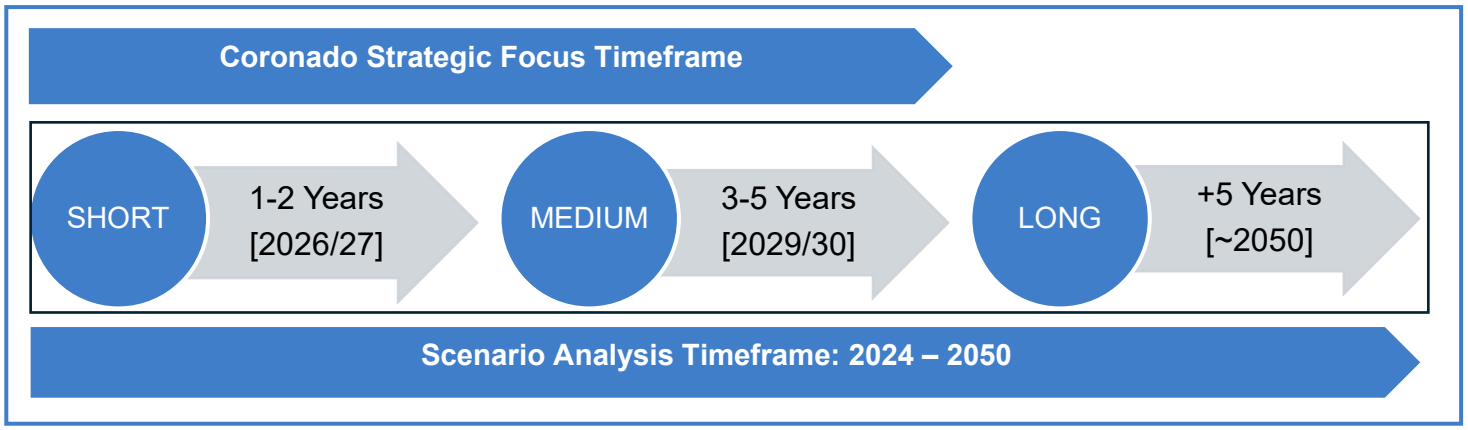
We have identified five key focus areas that guide how we will align our resources, efforts, and investments to achieve our strategic plans:



Throughout 2024 our strategy and business planning processes continued to integrate the consideration of climate-related risks and opportunities into these focus areas. This integration is showcased by our continuous progress towards:

- **Asset Optimisation** - Developing and implementing long-term mine plans to ensure our operations are optimised and safely delivering production. Managing projects to ensure they deliver against our sustainability and emissions reduction goals.
- **Capital Management** - Ensuring that all capital investments are supported by a detailed business case and aligned to our strategy and sustainability goals, including the consideration of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and decarbonisation.
- **Strategic Growth** - Focusing on identifying opportunities to diversify our existing operations and build climate resilience. Exploring partnerships with key stakeholders to mutually increase value and align with our strategy, including partnerships and working together on emissions reduction projects.
- **Culture** - fostering a culture of teamwork, inclusivity, and accountability. Clearly and continuously communicating our strategy so that employees know how they contribute to our success.
- **Safety** - delivering and continually improve our safety and culture, systems, and processes, with a key focus on maintaining effective layers of risk management practices.

Key internal timeframes have been developed to provide a schedule of how and what we will do over the next five years to achieve our strategy. This five-year horizon aligns with the short and medium-term (~2030) horizons used as part of the scenario analysis undertaken to understand climate-related risks and opportunities.



CLIMATE-RELATED RISK AND OPPORTUNITIES

In 2023, Coronado conducted a top-down scenario analysis, to assess the potential impacts of various future climate scenarios on its internal strategies and plans. Coronado then completed a review of this analysis in 2024.

Coronado applied both the International Energy Agency[1] (IEA)'s Net Zero Emissions 2050 (NZE250) and Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) scenarios, with a short-term (base-line year) medium-term (2030) and long-term (2050) focus. The analysis process involved building out a climate risk and opportunity assessment, based on Coronado's business model critical functions and climatic events of interest. Coronado's group-level risk definitions were applied to each identified risk and opportunity against each scenario (NZE2050 and STEPS) and captured in a climate-related scenario analysis risk register.

Table 1 below provides our summary of the details and underlying assumptions of each scenario in terms of the global narrative that could play out, the translation of this into physical and transition risks and opportunities for the met coal sector.

[1] IEA 2022 World Energy Outlook (World Energy Outlook 2022)

Table 1

	Net Zero Emissions 2050 (NZE250)	Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS)
Scenario Overview	Based on the Paris Agreement's objective of limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels; and assumes that global greenhouse gas emissions reach net zero by 2050. This scenario relies on aggressive policies and the rapid deployment of low-carbon technologies to achieve this goal.	The basis of this scenario is that the world is on track to limit global warming to approximately 2.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels. This scenario does not assume governments will achieve all announced goals but rather looks at what governments are actually doing to reach their targets.
Physical Climate Risks	***Note:*** *Due to similarity over the timeframes considered, physical risks under both scenarios are presented in unison below.* **Australia (Monsoonal northeast)**: Extreme rainfall events and bushfires will increase in intensity across medium- and long-term time horizons. Tropical cyclones will decrease in frequency but increase in intensity. Extreme heat events are predicted to occur more frequently, last for a longer duration of time, and reach hotter temperatures. Maximum and minimum average temperatures will also increase overtime. [1] **United States (Virginia and West Virginia):** Frequency of extreme precipitation events will increase, with increased flooding risks in West Virginia. Drought events are predicted to become more intense across both states. Extreme heat events will increase, with more intense heat wave events across Virginia. [2][3]	
Transitional Climate Risks & Opportunities [4]	In this scenario, governments would block new fossil fuel developments (including new met coal) and impose stringent restrictions on emissions from existing projects. Additionally, stricter carbon pricing mechanisms and reduced fossil fuel subsidies would escalate supply chain costs for met coal. Securing financing and insurance would become a substantial challenge for the coal industry as many sectors strive to publicly align with the Paris Agreement's goals and move entirely away from coal as a commodity. In this scenario, the steel sector's demand for met coal is expected to decline by 2050, driven by the growing preference for low-emission alternatives. However, fully transitioning away from met coal and decarbonising the steel sector remains challenging due to cost and infrastructure issues. Carbon capture, utilisation, and storage (CCS) technologies are not expected to achieve significant penetration, resulting in residual demand for met coal. Despite these challenges, met coal producers may benefit from technological advancements and automation, enabling mines to operate with lower direct emissions and fewer workers.	In this scenario, the projected trajectory of current government policies and actions poses moderate transition risks and moderate opportunities for met coal. Governments globally are expected to maintain their current emission reduction targets, focusing primarily on sectors that are easier to abate. The steel industry's heavy dependence on met coal, combined with insufficient investments in alternative technologies, could potentially lead to a small decrease in global met coal production by 2030 and slightly more in 2050. In this scenario, weaker carbon pricing mechanisms and continued fossil fuel subsidies until 2030 are likely to be favourable for the coal sector. Furthermore, met coal is anticipated to remain a part of the steel industry, with higher quality coal being preferred. This reliance is mainly due to increasing demand in Indian and Southeast Asian markets, and the difficulty in replacing met coal with reliable and economic substitutes. However, decreased production and increased supply chain costs resulting from carbon pricing may still impact profitability.

[1] CSIRO – Monsoonal North East subcluster: Sub-Clusters (climatechangeinaustralia.gov.au)
[2] NOAA – Virginia State climate summaries: Virginia - State Climate Summaries 2022 (ncics.org)
[3] NOAA – West Virginia State climate summaries: West Virginia - State Climate Summaries 2022 (ncics.org)
[4] IEA 2022 World Energy Outlook (World Energy Outlook 2022)

These two scenarios were considered in the risk analysis outlined below in Table 2. This table portrays an overview of the climate-related risks and opportunities identified with respect to Coronado. An indication has been made in the table where any potential difference in risk and opportunity may exist depending on the scenario applied.

Table 2

Risk Type	Risk / Opportunity		Short Term Horizon	Medium Term Horizon	Longer Term Horizon
Physical^	Extreme Heat	Frequency of extreme heat events increases, impacting the integrity of fixed infrastructure, causing damage to power supplies and electrical infrastructure.			
	Flooding	Rainfall events result in flooding, damage infrastructure, create disruption to supply and sales distribution routes, limit access to our sites and impact Coronado's ability to secure insurance.	*	**	
	Wind/storm/cyclone.	Wind and rain events result in infrastructure damage, disruption to supply and export routes and expose staff and contractors to greater safety risk.	*	**	
	Fire (Physical)	Bush and other fires, causing damage to fixed plant and infrastructure, disrupting supply and export routes, impacting power and utilities supply, impacting the health and safety of employees.		**	
	Drought	Prolonged drought impacts site water supply negatively impacting production and may reduce the potable water supply for staff impacting physical health.			
	Average temperature increase	Average temperature increase impacts workforce productivity and safety.		**	
Transition^^	Market demand / consumer preference change	Change in market sentiment and / or a shift in markets toward low emission energy alternatives have negative impacts on Coronado's reputation and creates challenges with securing finance, insurance and attracting a skilled workforce.	+	**	
		Demand for higher quality coal may increase, creating opportunity for Coronado.			
	Regulation change	Regulation and regulatory compliance obligations increase leading to: a reduction in investment; difficulty in securing finance and insurance and accessing debt; and increased operating costs.	+	**	
	Changes in public sentiment	Change in public sentiment impacts the availability of finance and access to workers, reducing the efficiency of mining operations.	+	**	
	Technology change	Advancements in mining equipment technology may lead to greater efficiencies. This could lead to reduced energy input required, and lower emission-intensities from operations.			
		New developments in low carbon technologies for the energy and steel sectors may lead to lower demand for coal, reduced sales and challenges in accessing debt or capital.		**	
	Change in stakeholder expectations.	Increased stakeholder expectations of organisations to shift towards low-carbon operations may add additional hurdles to securing finance.	+	**	

^ Physical risks were generally considered higher under the STEPS scenario
^^ Transition risks were generally considered higher under the NZE2050 scenario
* The outcome could be material to a user of this report
** Stable when compared to short term risk

Risk Rating – Scheme
Low risk or risk not considered material
Medium Risk
Increased or Higher Risk
Opportunity

Scenario Analysis Summary

Table 3 provides a summary of the hypothetical implications of the scenario analysis for the Coronado Group:

Table 3

	Net Zero Emissions 2050 (NZE250)	Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS)
Physical	While climate changes are expected to be mitigated relative to the STEPS scenario, Coronado is still likely to incur some costs associated with physical climate risks. In Australia, the Curragh complex faces moderate operational and production risks from flooding and storms which could also disrupt supply routes and damage infrastructure, as well as the impact of extreme heat.	Physical risks are expected to intensify. In Australia, the Curragh complex faces an increased risk of flooding and storms that could disrupt supply routes and damage infrastructure, as well as extreme heat that imposes greater rehabilitation obligations. In the USA, similar risks arise from increased flooding and higher temperatures. Additionally, drought intensity is likely to increase in both the USA and potentially Australia, which may negatively impact production rates.
Transitional	Coronado may face challenges such as limited access to finance and insurance, rising energy costs due to increased carbon pricing, reduced demand for met coal, and potential constraints on business growth from restrictions on greenfield and brownfield developments and stringent emission related conditions on existing coal mines. Opportunities from advancement in mining equipment technologies and demand for higher quality coal is likely to increase in this scenario.	Commitments to Net Zero by companies make it more challenging for Coronado to secure finance and insurance, although it remains feasible. Ongoing fossil fuel subsidies help maintain lower energy prices, while mixed carbon pricing signals exert some upward pressure. Opportunity from steel demand continuing to grow, and a lag in investment in non-fossil fuel steel manufacturing allows the met coal industry to persist through to 2050. In this scenario opportunities from advancement in mining equipment technologies will likely be present.

Climate Risk and Opportunity Integration

In 2023, Coronado's risk register was reviewed and amended to incorporate the scenario analysis outputs as part of its annual risk review. In 2024, focus was placed on strategic risks, and a strategic-level risk review was completed. This process involved considering climate-related risks captured in the risk register which were deemed to have potential to prevent Coronado from achieving its strategic objectives.

Coronado addresses climate-related transitional risks by staying informed about developments in the climate-change stakeholder and regulation landscape. The Company maintains regular engagement with stakeholders, including investors, financiers, insurers, and regulators. Coronado also continues to implement emissions reduction initiatives to support its stakeholders in meeting their emissions goals.

For climate-related physical risks Coronado implements several measures ensuring preparedness and resilience across various scenarios, including, but not limited to the following:

- For flood, rain and storm events, at its Australian Operations Coronado has infrastructure in place, such as levees built to withstand 1:1000-year flood events. Additionally, the operations conduct annual wet weather preparedness processes and conduct dam sediment build-up surveys every two years to maintain storage capacity. At Coronado's U.S. Operations key mine entry points are located above flood plains, reducing risk of inundation; flood studies are also performed to model the impact of rainfall on key infrastructure.
- To mitigate fire risks, Coronado utilises fire suppression systems that are routinely monitored and complemented by statutory inspections. Key infrastructure is protected by fire walls, while emergency response protocols ensure preparedness. Dedicated fire water storage and delivery systems are strategically located near critical infrastructure, such as Coal Handling and Processing Plants (CHPP), conveyors and underground working sections.
- For drought-related risks, Coronado follows a water management plan and strategy while actively recycling water to reduce external demand. With multiple raw water dams providing water supply, the Company holds

licenses to extract water from key sources. At its Australian Operations a Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP), supports effective water management during droughts.

- To address average temperature increasing risks, Coronado follows robust Safety and Health Management Systems (SHMS) including procedures for heat management and a TARP for working in hot conditions.

Capital Management and Carbon Pricing

Coronado incorporates climate-related risks and opportunities into its capital allocation framework, ensuring they are integral to decision-making processes. The investment and valuation teams are responsible for executing this framework, evaluating climate risks, opportunities, and carbon pricing— including carbon reduction costs— when assessing both organic and inorganic growth prospects. Major investment decisions requiring approval from the Board of Directors (the Board) are first reviewed and endorsed by the executive team before being presented to the Board. A project management standard for capital projects is also in place, integrating a stage gate or decision point process inclusive of climate-related risk consideration, further strengthening governance of capital management.

Carbon pricing is also integrated into Coronado's financial processes to support management in decision making and to inform planning and operational teams. It helps relevant operations assess the financial impacts of GHG emissions on current and future performance. The carbon pricing data is sourced from Coronado's subscribed analyst reports on emissions trading schemes, applicable to the regions where we operate. This ensures a range of pricing factors are considered, taking into account aspects such as relevant regulation and regional carbon markets.

Carbon Credits

In 2024, as part of preparations for meeting the Safeguard Mechanism[2] requirements in Australia, Coronado has continued engagement with several brokers and financial institutions. As a facility covered by the Safeguard Mechanism the Curragh complex evaluated compliance pathways to manage liability. This is detailed in the Metrics section of this report. No international or Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) were purchased in the 2024 reporting period.

Industry Engagement and Funding Opportunities

Throughout 2024 Coronado continued to work with industry bodies. Globally, Coronado is participating in the Caterpillar "Pathways to Sustainability" program. This program will help Coronado with holistic learning opportunities, energy transition project advisement; and additional benefits related to sustainable product access.

In Australia, Coronado received approval from Low Emissions Technology Australia (LETA) to partially fund an open-cut coal mining fugitive emissions abatement project. LETA is a not-for-profit investment fund dedicated to advancing technology and delivering solutions that make emissions reductions easier.

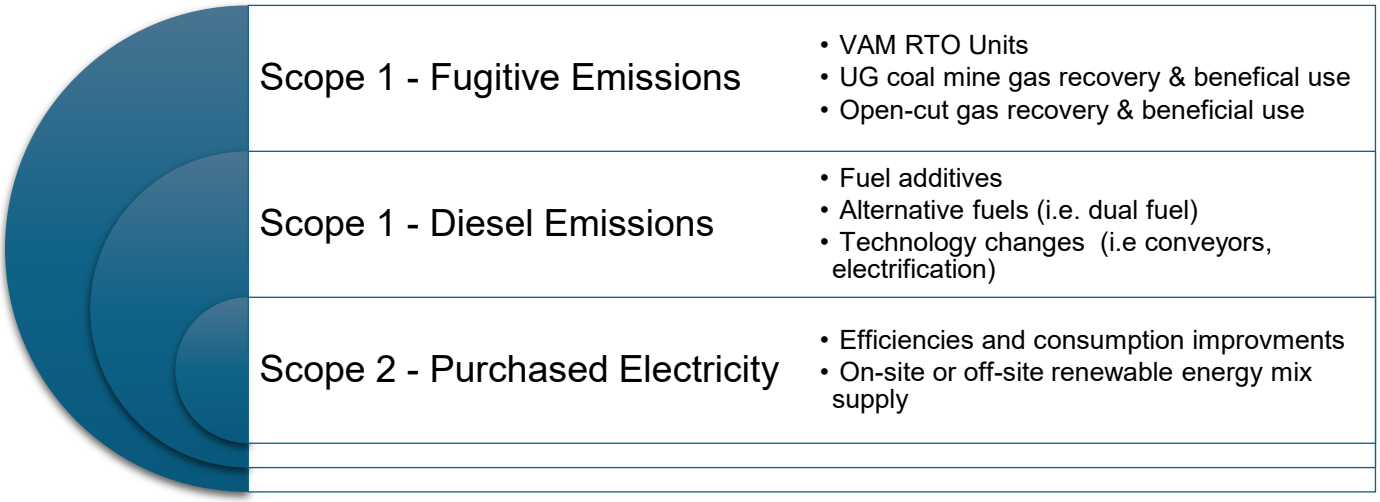
Coronado is also an active member of the Queensland Resources Council (QRC), an independent body representing the commercial developers of Queensland's minerals and energy resources. Additionally, the Curragh complex continues to be a contributor to the Australian Coal Association Research Fund (ACARP). The collaborative program for metallurgical and thermal coal mines from NSW and Queensland utilises the industry's technical competence together with the broader research and science community to develop technologies and solutions to the many challenges facing our industry. ACARP seeks research proposals that deliver significant benefit to key industry problems - including reduced emissions. Research outcomes are exclusively shared with ACARP member companies and mines, for benefit across the Australian coal mining industry.

[2] See Safeguard Mechanism section at page 22

DECARBONISATION STRATEGY

In 2024 Coronado continued development of our group-wide decarbonisation roadmap to prioritise different emissions-reduction technologies and opportunities. Taking into account regional considerations such as regulatory landscapes, operational impact, technological advancements, and commercial viability.

In the U.S. and Australia, we are actively engaged in initiatives to lower our emissions and have made significant strides towards achieving our short-term goals. Coronado is also considering medium-term (up to five years) and long-term (over five years) projects. When considering these timeframes and current operational forecasts of Scope 1 and 2 emissions, the following broad buckets of emission types have been identified as the predominant sources. As such, Coronado's developing decarbonisation roadmap remains focused on continuing and investigating the following:



In Australia, the Curragh complex has developed an initial decarbonisation strategy encompassing both its Open Cut (OC) and underground (UG) operations. This dual approach provides diversification in emissions reduction initiatives, enhancing the facility's resilience and adaptability in meeting Curragh's goals and regulatory requirements. By addressing emissions across both mining activities, Curragh is strategically positioned for success, ensuring a balanced, flexible, agile, and robust pathway toward achieving decarbonisation milestones. Coronado also entered into a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), linking 50% of Curragh's forecasted electricity supply to a windfarm. This PPA is set to commence in 2026, contingent on the windfarm's completion by that time.

Coronado's U.S. Operations remain actively exploring and assessing various opportunities to reduce emissions and energy use. In the short term, the focus continues on development and optimisation of the Ventilated Air Methane (VAM) Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer (RTO) units at Buchanan, where two units are now in operation. As the Buchanan mining operations continue to expand, further VAM potential will be evaluated. There is also potential to utilise green energy offsets from Coronado's electricity supplier commencing in the short-term time frame. In the medium and longer term, initiatives are focused on alternative energy sources to facilitate components of the operations and investigating additional opportunities for abatement of very low concentrations of methane.

As Coronado's decarbonisation journey continues, its understanding of emissions is strengthening; and in late 2024 work commenced on the development of a Scope 3 emissions profile. This initiative is ongoing in 2025, guided by the GHG Protocol Standard[3] and Technical Guidance[4], along with the introduction of future mandatory reporting requirements in the Australian region.

[3] Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard | GHG Protocol
[4] Scope 3 Calculation Guidance | GHG Protocol

GOVERNANCE

GOVERNANCE – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Coronado's Board is currently comprised of 8 Directors, with diverse backgrounds, business experience, skills and attributes, comprising:

- 5 independent Non-Executive Directors, including the Deputy Chair and Lead Independent Director;
- the Executive Chair;
- the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer; and
- 1 non-independent Non-Executive Director.

The Board is governed by the Board Charter and Corporate Governance Guidelines and provides oversight on a range of corporate and sustainability issues. The Board may delegate specific functions to a committee convened in accordance with their respective charters as approved by the board. The Board and each of the standing committees have specific responsibilities relating to sustainability matters.

The Board maintains three standing committees: Audit Governance and Risk (AGR) committee; Compensation and Nominating (CN) committee; and Health, Safety, Environment and Community (HSEC) committee.

- The AGR committee has oversight for and advises the board on financial and non-financial risk related matters, including climate-related risks, which may include assessment of physical climate risks. The AGR committee reviews, at least annually, the Company's risk management framework and reports to the Board its findings. This includes consideration of risk appetite and tolerance.
- The HSEC committee sets the strategic approach for sustainability and action on climate-related risks and opportunities, and ensures that these risks and opportunities, as well as emissions reduction targets, are regularly considered.
- The CN committee is responsible for reviewing the overall skills and experience represented by Directors to ensure that the composition and mix remains appropriate to deliver the Company's strategy. The CN committee also structure the short-term and long-term incentives that encourage high performance, are challenging and are linked to the creation of sustainable stockholder returns, including the achievement of sustainability related metrics.

In 2024, the AGR committee met on 5 occasions and the HSEC Committee held 3 meetings.

In line with its responsibility to review any public reporting or significant public statements regarding HSEC matters, the HSEC committee reviews the sustainability report before it is presented for approval by the Board. The HSEC committee is provided with regular detailed updates from leaders appointed with responsibility to manage Australian and U.S. emissions-reduction initiatives and projects, as well as climate related disclosures. These updates include a focus on the status of the Company's GHG emissions and updates on the Company's emissions-reduction projects.

All members of Coronado's Board ensure they remain current on issues relevant to the resources industry, particularly sustainability, and climate-related matters. As well as conducting their own research on such trends and expectations, internal and external experts are invited to attend HSEC committee meetings and Board meetings to provide further insight. More details regarding Coronado's governance arrangements can be found in our Corporate Governance Statement.

GOVERNANCE – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT

Members of the executive team, reporting to the Coronado Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO) are responsible for climate-related oversight. The Chief People and Sustainability Officer (CPSO) has executive-level responsibility for coordinating the development of Coronado's sustainability strategy, compiling external sustainability reporting, and providing information to external stakeholders on sustainability matters. During 2024, the Chief Operating Officer (COO) was responsible for delivery and management of identified emissions reduction programs; and the COO continues to hold that responsibility, supported by relevant environment and technical teams. Following the establishment of the Chief Development Officer (CDO) role, effective earlier this year, further sustainability initiatives are being considered and reviewed by the technical teams reporting to the CDO. All of these executive roles liaise closely with several working groups that deliver sustainability programs and initiatives, including emissions reductions and climate-related financial disclosure. Environment and technical teams are based in both the U.S. and Australia due

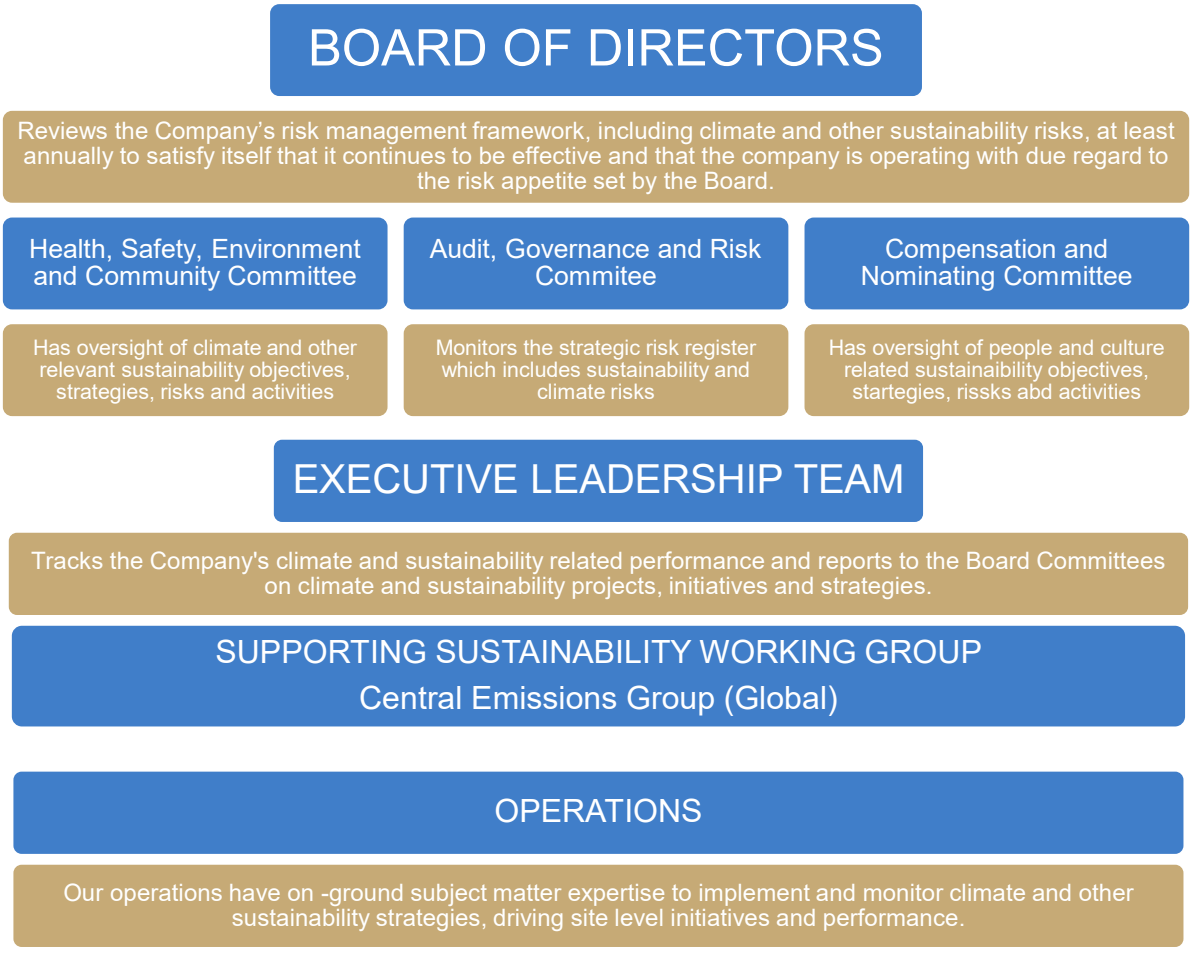
to the complexity of legislative requirements. These regionally based teams are responsible for emissions related data management, along with monitoring and tracking compliance with regulatory requirements.

Within Coronado, there are also internal working groups that focus on key areas of importance. The initiatives undertaken by these working groups and progress made against strategic initiatives are reported regularly to the Board, via the relevant sub-committee. Through Coronado's various memberships and associations, the Company remains aware of current legislation and potential impacts.

One key internal working group is the Coronado emissions-reduction team called the Central Emissions Group (CEG). The CEG comprises subject-matter experts and senior leaders from both U.S. and Australian regions. Throughout 2024, this group collaborated to discuss and understand the impacts of climate change on Coronado's business strategy. A key focus in 2024 was ensuring emissions-reductions were progressing as planned. The Group evaluates GHG emissions data against forecast GHG emissions, presents updates on decarbonisation projects, considers regulatory impacts such the Safeguard Mechanism[5] in Australia, as well as discusses ideas that may be in the pipeline in relation to any abatement potential and new technologies.

Governance – Structure

The following diagram depicts the Group's sustainability governance framework, showcasing the interconnections between its Board structure, executive committees, and supporting governance tiers. Note that this diagram exclusively addresses climate-related governance and does not encompass the Group's complete governance framework.



[5] See Safeguard Mechanism section at page 22

Governance – Remuneration Systems

Coronado's remuneration system includes a short-term incentive (STI) program which provides participants with a financial reward for performance, based on both the achievement of Company performance goals and individual performance goals.

This performance scorecard is agreed on an individual basis based on the participant's roles and responsibilities within Coronado. The STI payment that each participant becomes entitled to each year (if any) is based on the achievement of the set financial and non-financial performance targets.

The CN Committee approves STI payments to be made to executives each year, based on the executive's performance against each of the predetermined goals.

In 2024, for the individual performance portion of the STI which was worth 50% of overall STI opportunity, the current CEO provided the CN Committee with his assessment of the achievement of each executive, other than himself, with respect to their individual targets set for that year. Each individual performance goals were aligned with the delivery of the following climate-related elements:

- Operational and financial: delivery of the 2024 plan, inclusive of emissions reduction initiatives;
- Strategy and growth: driving long term initiatives; enhancing strategic plans; and
- Sustainability: prioritising and driving progress towards sustainability targets, including GHG emissions, and demonstrating leadership effectiveness and authenticity.

The CN Committee assessed the individual performance of the CEO. Their assessment is based on achievement of short-term financial, strategic and operational performance goals, which ultimately lead to favorable long-term operating results and contribute to the overall value of Coronado. In 2024, this included a sustainability component ensuring executive-level sponsorship and support of GHG emissions related projects to meet sustainability goals.

More information on how executive remuneration is linked to sustainability measures can be found in the Company's Proxy Statement, released on 23 April 2025.

RISK MANAGEMENT

RISK MANAGEMENT

Coronado's climate risk management is integrated into its Group risk management processes, which are governed by the Group Risk Management Framework and Risk Management Policy. These outline:

- Risk management responsibilities;
- Risk assessment frequency;
- Risk assessment criteria (likelihood and consequence);
- The requirement to implement internal controls; and
- The level within the organisation risk assessments are to be performed.

Our risk management framework enables a holistic and integrated approach to managing risk. The key objectives of the framework are to provide a means to:

- identify and manage risks impacting the achievement of the Group's strategic objectives
- use a risk-based approach to identify priorities (in terms of relative risk levels) and allocating resources effectively and efficiently
- demonstrate due diligence in discharging legal and regulatory obligations and meeting the expectations and standards of external stakeholders.

RISK GOVERNANCE

The Coronado Board determines Coronado's risk appetite, oversees its risk management framework and performs an annual review of strategic risks. The Board is supported by the:

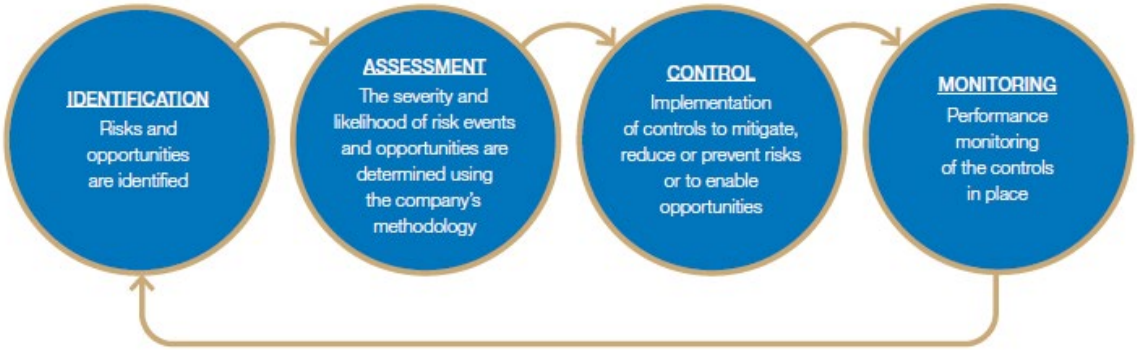
- AGR committee, which oversees and advises on financial and non-financial risk related matters, including the connection between risk appetite, tolerance and strategy, and the management of strategic and other risks;
- HSEC committee, which reviews HSEC risks, issues and action plans put in place.

The Company's internal audit function's accountabilities and annual plans are governed by the AGR committee. The annual internal audit plan is approved by the board and performance against the plan is monitored by the AGR committee.

RISK PROCESS

Risk management at Coronado is implemented through the following activities:

- Identifying potential for impacts on the achievement of Coronado's corporate and business objectives through risk assessments using approved criteria as outlined in the Risk Management Policy;
- Conducting risk assessments (risk identification, risk analysis, including the likelihood and impact assessment, and risk evaluation) for material and strategic risks;
- Integrating risk assessment processes at a site, project and Group level.
- Designing, implementing, operating and assessing risk controls to reduce risks to a tolerable level; and
- Establishing performance standards for critical controls over material risks with supporting verification processes with the aim of supporting continuous improvement.
- Maintaining a focus on emerging and evolving key risk areas such as climate change, technology, innovation and cyber security.



CLIMATE-RELATED RISK AND OPPORTUNITY

Integrated into our risk management process is the identification and management of potential risks relating to climate. Coronado faces risks from both the global transition to a net-zero emissions economy and the potential physical impacts of climate change.

Coronado takes a consistent systematic approach to identifying, assessing, and addressing climate-related risks, managing them with the same rigor as other key risks. The Company leverages its internal specialists, who are skilled in evaluating these risks and analysing the effectiveness of existing systems, processes, and policies. When additional expertise is needed, Coronado engages external consultants to ensure best practices are applied in its risk management efforts. Climate-related risks are reviewed by the HSEC Committee, which escalates any significant risks to the AGR Committee for further consideration.

Climate related risks and opportunities have been outlined earlier in the Strategy section of this document.[6]

[6] See Climate Related Risks and Opportunities section at page 10

METRICS AND TARGETS

Coronado has been tracking and disclosing GHG emissions, GHG emissions intensity and energy consumption to quantify our climate footprint since 2018.

In 2021, Coronado set its first emissions-related target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 30% by 2030, against a 2019 baseline year. Coronado is considering reviewing this target, based on the changes to our operations that have occurred since 2019. This includes the introduction of underground operations at Curragh. The commencement and incorporation of Mammoth Underground will likely have an influence on Coronado's forecast emissions profile. As we consider whether a measurement against the prior baseline is still appropriate, we will continue to focus on reducing our emissions in alignment with our production plans. Our GHG reduction target does not include Scope 3 emissions.

Scope 1 GHG emissions refer to the direct GHG emissions that occur from sources owned or controlled by Coronado. Scope 1 direct emissions primarily stem from our mining activities and the industrial processes conducted within our operational areas as well as those fugitive emissions resulting from the mining and extraction processes for coal.

Scope 2 GHG emissions refer to indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity acquired and consumed by Coronado. Scope 2 GHG emissions are measured using the location-based method which reflects the average emissions factors of electricity grids from which Coronado consumes electricity.

In Australia, GHG Scope 1 and 2 emissions are disclosed annually to the Australian Clean Energy Regulator (CER) in accordance with the requirements of the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) scheme. For our U.S. operations, Scope 1 and 2 emissions data is submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

2024 RESULTS

In 2024, Coronado's Scope 1 and 2 absolute Group operational GHG emissions were 2.39 $mtCO_2e$. Table 4 below provides a summary of GHG emissions since 2019:

Table 4

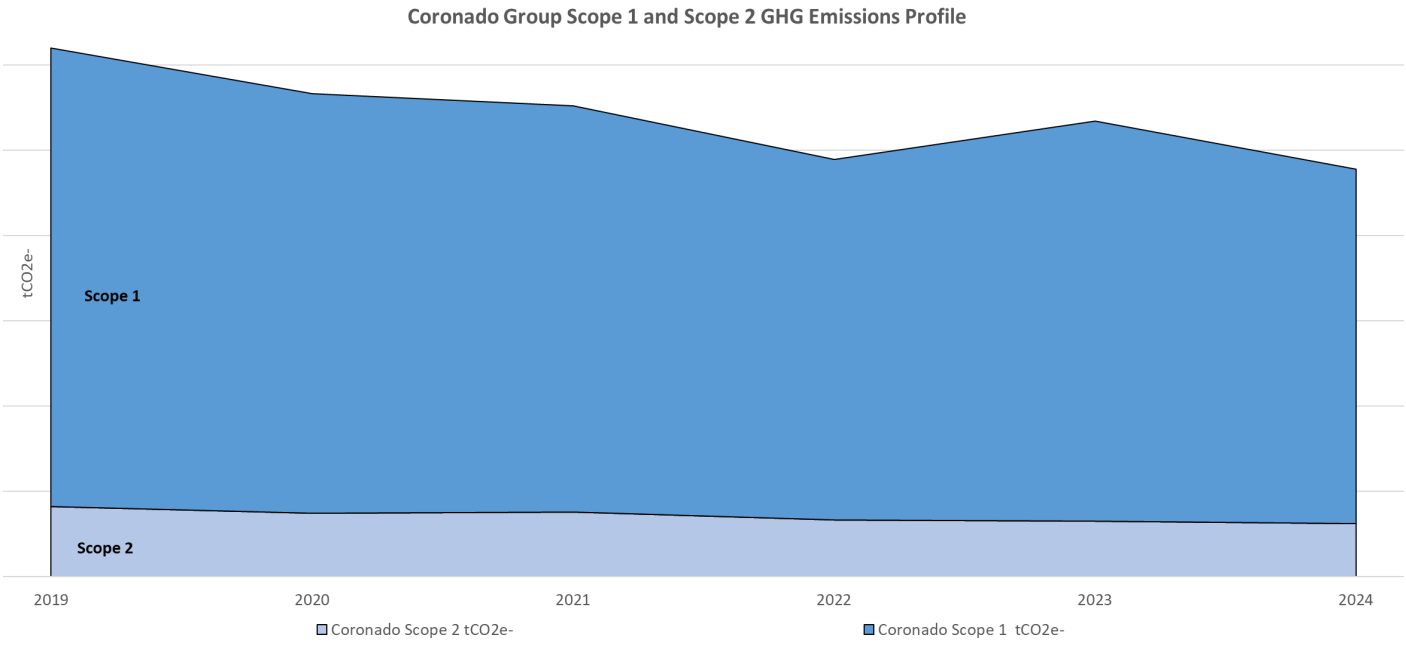
GHG emissions	Unit	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Scope 1							
– Curragh [1]	tCO_2e	909,444	1,142,716	861,227	913,728	614,990	563,919
– U.S. Operations [2]	tCO_2e	1,168,230	1,199,697	1,250,906	1,463,836	1,842,001	2,124,996
Scope 2							
– Curragh [1]	tCO_2e	169,352	168,648	174,694	209,450	206,230	212,942
– U.S. Operations[2]	tCO_2e	142,475	157,983	157,088	171,609	166,667	197,009
Absolute Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions	$mtCO_2e$	**2.39**	**2.67**	**2.44**	**2.76**	**2.83**	**3.10**
Reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions compared to 2019	%	23%	14%	21%	11%	9%	-

[1] Curragh Scope 1 and 2 emissions is the latest NGER data for the reporting period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, reported to the CER, Australia.
[2] U.S. Operations - Scope 1 includes diesel usage and fugitive emissions for all mines except mines not required to report methane by the EPA i.e. three of the Logan underground mines and Greenbrier. The Scope 1 mine emissions reflect the current reporting year data as submitted to the EPA website. GHG emissions for Buchanan Mine do not include gob wells. Oils and grease and other emissions from industrial processes at all mines are excluded. Coronado used the EPA 2024 GHG Emission Factors Hub last modified January 15, 2025 to calculate emissions (https://www.epa.gov/climateleadership/ghg-emission-factors-hub). Due to submittal timeline, the GHG emissions have not been finalized, submitted and approved by USEPA. Scope 2 emissions, which includes electricity usage purchased off the grid, reflect the applicable EPA conversions for each year.

PERFORMANCE AGAINST CLIMATE RELATED TARGETS

Coronado continues to reduce its carbon footprint. Operational GHG emissions across the Group decreased by 0.28 mtCO_2e compared to 2023 and have decreased by ~23% since 2019.

The 2023 to 2024 year-on-year decrease is primarily due to the Australian operations mining coal at the Curragh complex that has lower gas content; and the Buchanan mine VAM RTO abatement project at the U.S. operations, resulting in less fugitive emissions being released.



In 2024, the Buchanan mine continued and improved on the VAM abatement project. A second VAM unit was installed and commissioned in 2024, with total methane destruction increasing to ~164ktCO_2e in the year. Since the start of the project in 2022 a total of ~434 ktCO_2e has been destroyed. Moving forward, the annual emissions at Buchanan are expected to include the potential destruction of about 150-200ktCO_2e by the VAM RTO units to 2030 and beyond.

At the Curragh complex, the second stage of a dual fuel truck program was completed. This trial has confirmed on a technical basis that the gas conversion technology delivers a gas to diesel displacement ratio that is within tolerance of project expectations and can provide reduced emissions. Important learnings on risk and operational challenges were identified through this project and future programs will be commercially evaluated with the project partners prior to progressing with next steps.

The Mammoth Underground mine also commenced at the Curragh complex at the end of 2024. As part of the state-based regulatory requirements, the complex received approval for a GHG abatement plan, committing to initiatives over the approved mine life of the underground facility. These commitments, aligning with Australian federal government level requirements, include an initial gas drainage pilot program with flaring of gas to reduce emissions; with ongoing commitments for continuous improvement and investigation into viable decarbonisation projects.

Safeguard Mechanism – Australia Operations

Curragh is one of approximately 219 facilities covered by the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (Safeguard Mechanism) Rule* 2015 established under the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (the Safeguard Mechanism), which includes large Australian based industrial facilities. The Safeguard Mechanism, which is only applicable to Coronado's Curragh complex, is aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions through setting baselines on the quantity of annual emissions produced.

If a facility is above the baseline it can purchase and surrender ACCUs or enter into multi-year monitoring periods (MYMP). In the last quarter of 2024, Coronado developed a plan and applied to enter into a five year monitoring period for its Curragh complex. This was approved in early 2025. Given the challenges for abatement within the industry this MYMP allows Coronado to adapt to changes in the mine plan, ensuring continued progress toward emissions reduction goals, while optimising operational efficiency. This not only mitigates risks but also allows opportunities to implement innovative technologies and sustainable practices across the entire Curragh complex.

During the MYMP, Coronado will focus on two key emissions reduction initiatives at Curragh:

1. Underground Gas Project. Scheduled to commence in 2025, this project aims to optimise gas drainage from the underground mine. Methane will be pre-drained from coal seams in advance of mining operations, allowing for its capture and flaring.
2. Open Cut (OC) Gas Project. Also scheduled to commence in 2025, this initiative involves pre-draining methane from coal seams in the OC mine. The process captures and flares methane, mitigating emissions from OC mining operations. This project will be carried out in partnership with industry experts and aims to advance pre-drainage practices in the OC mining sector.

Under a business-as-usual scenario, through implementation of planned projects at the Curragh mine, net emissions over the MYMP are expected to progressively reduce, supporting compliance with the Safeguard Mechanism.

APPENDIX A

OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

	Curragh Complex	Buchanan Complex	Logan Complex	Greenbrier	Mon Valley	Russell County
Location	Bowen Basin in Central Queensland. Covers approximately 256 km^2	Near the town of Oakwood in Buchanan County, Virginia, within the Central Appalachian (CAPP [1]) geological province. Covers approximately 357 km^2	Boone, Logan and Wyoming Counties in southern West Virginia, within the CAPP geological province. Covers a 104 km^2 area	Greenbrier and Nicholas Counties of West Virginia, within the CAPP geological province. Covers approximately 176 km^2	Coronado continues to pursue plans and strategies to develop a new underground met coal mine in southwest Pennsylvania, U.S. Coronado expects that met coal from the proposed Mon Valley mine will ultimately be produced from the Upper Freeport coal seam in the safest, lowest-cost, and most environmentally responsible manner. Mon Valley retains 197Mt of coal reserves. It is envisaged the project will create a significant number of new permanent jobs in the region, have a minimal footprint of surface facilities, and supply high-quality met coal to U.S. customers for the manufacture of steel. Coronado has commenced community engagement processes with the Forward Township Planning Commission to discuss the proposed Mon Valley Minerals project and permitting process. Coal is not expected to be mined from Mon Valley until the early 2030s.	Coronado has long-term plans to develop an underground met coal mine complex to mine the Russell County reserve in Virginia in the late 2030s. The Russell County reserve is comprised of 50 Mt of JORC proved and probable coal reserves.
Year opened	1983	1983	2005	2008		
Year acquired	2018	2016	2014	2013		
Reserves	290 Mt	154 Mt	135 Mt	12 Mt		
Resources	936 Mt	203 Mt	248 Mt	55 Mt		
2024 Saleable production	9.7 Mt	3.5 Mt	2.1 Mt	0.0 Mt		
Number of active mines	Two open cut mines, utilising draglines and truck/shovel. One underground [2] mine with two continuous miners.	One underground mine with two longwall mining systems	Four active underground mines – Lower War Eagle, Powellton, Eagle #1, Muddy Bridge. One idled underground mine. Three surface mines – Toney Fork, Elk Lick and Middle Fork	Greenbrier complex is currently idle and in care, maintenance and rehabilitation status. One underground mine (Mountaineer 1 – idle from March 2020) and three reclaimed surface mines		
Types of coal products	High-quality low-vol HCC, SCC, PCI, and thermal coal	Low-vol HCC and premium low-vol PCI coa	High quality high-vol HCC and SCC met coals, PCI coal and thermal coal	Premium quality mid-vol met coal, PCI, and thermal coal (including activated carbon specialty markets)		
Key customers/ markets	Met coal exported to international steel mills throughout Asia, Europe, and South America. Thermal coal primarily for use by Australian domestic power station (Stanwell*)	North American customers and export destinations, including Asia, Europe, and South America	North American steelmakers and export destinations, including Europe, South America, and India	North American steelmakers and export destinations, including Europe, Asia, and South America		
Expansion projects	Further ramp up of Mammoth Underground.	Surface works to increase the raw coal storage area and the installation of a second set of skips to increase hoisting capacity, optimising longwall production rates and reducing logistics bottlenecks	3.2 Mt mineable reserves adjacent to existing Logan operations			

[1] CAPP stands for Central Appalachian

[2] Mammoth Underground mine commenced operations 19 December 2024

LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT

Shape the future with confidence

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Independent Limited Assurance Report to the Management and Directors of Coronado Global Resources Inc.

Our Conclusion:

Ernst & Young ('EY', 'we') were engaged by Coronado Global Resources Inc. ('Coronado') to undertake a limited assurance engagement as defined by Australian Auditing Standards, hereafter referred to as a 'review', over the Subject Matter defined below for the year ended 31 December 2024. Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe the Subject Matter has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria defined below.

What our review covered

We have carried out a limited assurance engagement over Coronado's Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for its Australian and United States (US) operations as disclosed in its 2024 Sustainability Report.

Subject matter

The Subject Matter for our limited assurance engagement is Coronado's Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for its Australian and US operations as disclosed in its 2024 Sustainability Report.

Australian operations

Coronado's Australian Operation is its Curragh complex and the GHG emissions disclosed in its 2024 Sustainability Report, and set our below, are for the *National Greenhouse Gas and Energy Reporting Act* 2007 (NGERs) reporting year ended 30 June 2024.

1. Scope 1 GHG emissions, inclusive of diesel stationary, diesel transport and fugitive emissions being 909,444 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2-e); and
2. Scope 2 GHG emissions, being 169,352 tCO_2-e

US operations

Coronado's US Operations comprise its Buchanan and Logan complexes and the GHG emissions disclosed in its 2024 Sustainability Report and set our below are for Coronado's financial year ended 31 December 2024.

1. Selected Scope 1 GHG emissions, inclusive of diesel stationary, diesel transport and fugitive emissions being 1,168,230 tCO_2-e
2. Scope 2 GHG emissions, being 142,475 tCO_2-e

Other than the GHG emission data specified above, we did not perform assurance procedures on the remaining information included in the 2024 Sustainability Report, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or conclusion on this information.

Criteria applied by Coronado.

In preparing the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions disclosures, Management applied the following Criteria:

- *National Greenhouse Gas and Energy Reporting Act* 2007 for Scope 1 and 2 GHG data related to the Australia operation.
- Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (codified at 40 *Code of Federal Regulation* Part 98) of the United States Environmental Protection Agency for Scope 1 and 2 GHG data related to the US operations.

Key responsibilities

Coronado's responsibility

Coronado's management is responsible for selecting the Criteria, and for presenting the Subject Matter in accordance with that Criteria, in all material respects. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls, maintaining adequate records and making estimates that are relevant to the preparation of the subject matter, such that it is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

EY's responsibility and independence

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Subject Matter based on our review.

We have complied with the independence and relevant ethical requirements, which are founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

The firm applies Auditing Standard ASQM 1 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Shape the future with confidence

Our approach to conducting the review

We conducted this review in accordance with the *Australian Auditing and Assurance Standards Board's Australian Standard on Assurance Engagement Other Than Audits or Review of Historical Financial Information ('ASAE 3000') and Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements* ('ASAE 3410') and the terms of reference for this engagement as agreed with Coronado on 7 April 2025. That standard requires that we plan and perform our engagement to express a conclusion on whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Subject Matter is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Criteria, and to issue a report.

Summary of review procedures performed

A review consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for preparing the Subject Matter and related information and applying analytical and other review procedures.

The nature, timing, and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgement, including an assessment of the risk of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The procedures we performed included, but were not limited to:

- Conducted interviews with key personnel to understand the process for collecting, collating and reporting the Subject Matter during the reporting period.
- Gaining an understanding of the basis for calculating and reporting GHG emissions
- Checking that the calculation criteria had been applied in accordance with the methodologies outlined in Coronado's criteria.
- Undertaking analytical review procedures to support the reasonableness of the data.
- Identifying and testing assumptions that supported calculations.
- Checking emissions factors and considered their consistency with the reporting criteria.
- Testing, on a sample basis, to underlying source information to check the accuracy of the data.
- Reviewing the presentation of the information in Coronado's 2024 Sustainability Report.
- Performed such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that the evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our review conclusion.

Inherent limitations

Procedures performed in a review engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a review engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. Our procedures were designed to obtain a limited level of assurance on which to base our conclusion and do not provide all the evidence that would be required to provide a reasonable level of assurance.

While we considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls when determining the nature and extent of our procedures, our assurance engagement was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls. Our procedures did not include testing controls or performing procedures relating to assessing aggregation or calculation of data within IT systems.

The greenhouse gas quantification process is subject to scientific uncertainty, which arises because of incomplete scientific knowledge about the measurement of greenhouse gases. Additionally, greenhouse gas procedures are subject to estimation and measurement uncertainty resulting from the measurement and calculation processes used to quantify emissions within the bounds of existing scientific knowledge.

Use of our Assurance Report

We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this assurance report to any persons other than management and the Directors of Coronado or for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared.

Our review included web-based information that was available via web links as of the date of this statement. We provide no assurance over changes to the content of this web-based information after the date of this assurance statement.

Ernst & Young
Brisbane, Australia
23 April 2025