GROUP SUSTAINABILITY REPORT
2025

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The Coronado Global Resources Inc. (the Company) Sustainability Report for 2025 provides a summary of the Company's sustainability and climate related disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2025. Data for the report is included in the Company's 2025 sustainability databook. This report and data was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors. When we refer to the Company or 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 of its subsidiaries.

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.

Forward-looking statements include matters 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 4 March 2026 and filed with SEC on 3 March 2026; 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, any 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 such information is extracted from information published by Coronado and available on the Coronado and ASX websites (Coronado 2025 Statement of Coal Reserves and Coal Resources (the 2025 JORC Statement), released to the ASX on 24 February 2026). 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 2025 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 2025 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 2025 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 18.

INTRODUCTION

Coronado Global Resources Inc (Coronado, Coronado Group, the Group or the Company) is incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware in the United States of America; registered foreign company in Australia under the Corporations Act 2001 (Commonwealth of Australia) (the Corporations Act) (ARBN 628 199 468); and listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX:CRN) and includes all of its' subsidiaries

Coronado released its first Group Sustainability Report in 2019, disclosing whether the Coronado Group had any material exposure to relevant sustainability risks and, if it did, how it managed or intended to manage those risks. In the years that followed, the Group Sustainability Report 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 they related to all Group operations. Coronado voluntarily reported in alignment with, or in 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.

Coronado's wholly owned Australian entity (Coronado Australia Holdings Pty Ltd, or CAH) is required, under the Australian Corporations Act, to lodge a 'Sustainability Report', containing climate-related disclosures prepared in accordance with a specified sustainability framework established under the Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS). Although the obligations under the Corporations Act relating to sustainability reporting apply only to our Australian subsidiaries, we chose to use this as an opportunity to review our sustainability reporting across the Group.

Accordingly, this report largely covers similar content and information that aligns with the CAH climate-related disclosure obligations, but from a Coronado Group perspective. 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 well-being of our people by maintaining a safe workplace with the ultimate goal of 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, while seeking to deliver sustainable, long-term value for security holders across commodity cycles.

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

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 play an increasingly 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 growth in demand, supported by reserves located in two of the world's premier metallurgical coal regions and long-life operating assets with expected lives.

At Coronado, we strive to foster a culture in which our core values of collaboration, accountability, respect, and excellence (CARE) are demonstrated in everything 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.

C

COLLABORATION

We work together as a team to get the best outcome.

A

ACCOUNTABILITY

We do what we say we will do and take ownership of our successes and failures.

R

RESPECT

We conduct ourselves and our business in a manner that is respectful and respected.

E

EXCELLENCE

We maximise our efforts and strive to be better tomorrow than we are today.

OPERATIONS

Our mining operations and development projects are located in Queensland in Australia, and in Virginia and West Virginia 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, with the U.S. headquarters in Beckley, West Virginia.

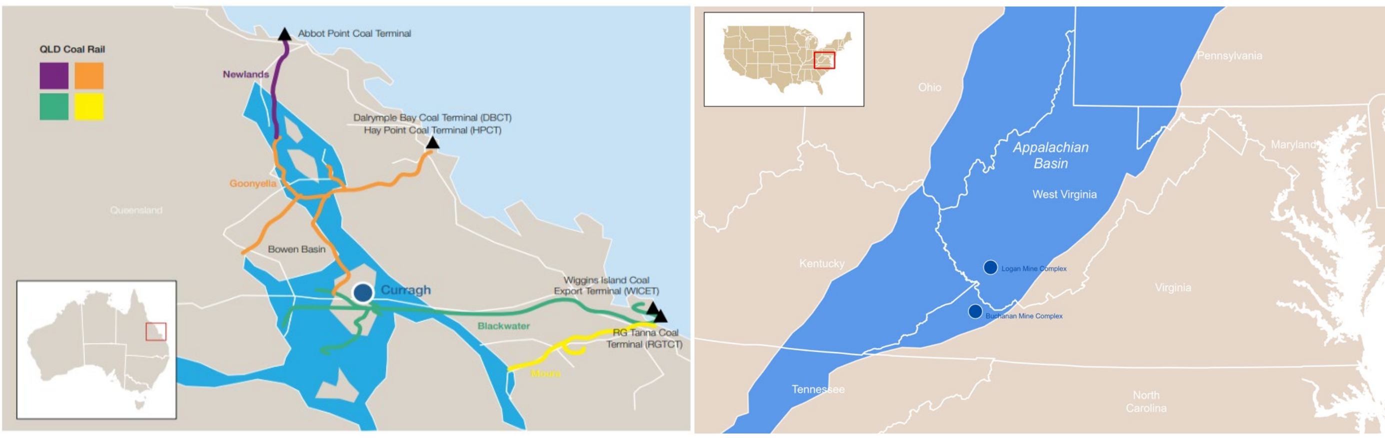
Our Australian Operations consist of the 100%-owned Curragh mine located in the Bowen Basin of Queensland, Australia. The Curragh complex is comprised of two open cut mines, Curragh North and Curragh South and one underground mine, Mammoth Underground. With approximately 20 years of reserve life, the Curragh complex is a key supplier to steelmakers in Asia, Europe and South America, contributing 10.6 MMt[1] of saleable production for the year ended December 31, 2025.

In 2025, our U.S. Operations consisted of two mining complexes (Buchanan and Logan) and one development mining property (Mon Valley), primarily located in the Central Appalachian region of the U.S., or CAPP, all of which are 100% owned. Buchanan and Logan, with approximately 21 and 34 years of reserve life, respectively, contributed a total of 5.4 MMt of saleable production for the year ended December 31, 2025. In November 2025, the Company successfully completed the sale of its development mining property located in Russell County which had previously formed part of the U.S. Operations. In February 2026, the Company announced the curtailment of production at Logan due to market conditions. Logan operations idled March 27 2026.

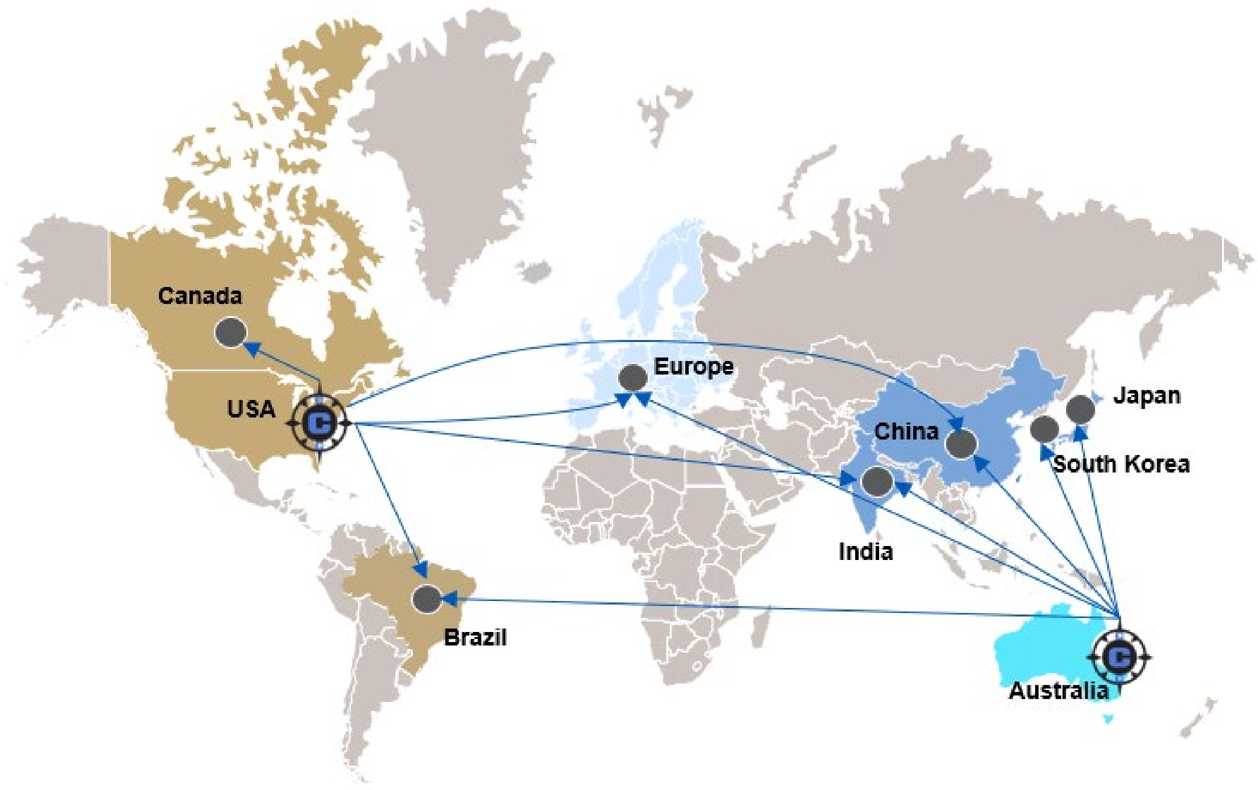
In addition to met coal, our Australian Operations sell thermal coal under a long-term contract, to Stanwell Corporation Limited (Stanwell), a Queensland government-owned entity, being the operator of the Stanwell Power Station located near Rockhampton, Queensland, and some thermal coal in the export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

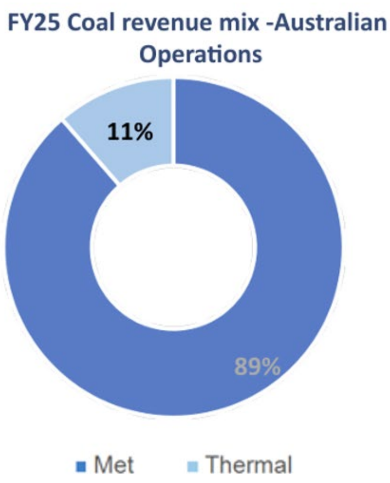
Coal produced at our mining operations is transported to customers by a combination of road, rail, barge and ship. The majority of Curragh's export met coal is railed to two main port terminals for export. Our U.S. operations are served by rail and port services for export customers, and via rail and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

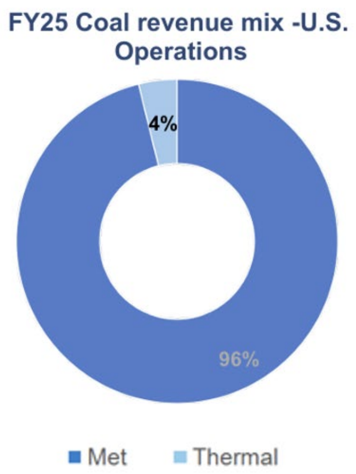
Figure 1: Location of Operations



[1] Million metric tonnes.







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 tyres, 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. The success of these relationships are important for our operations and the advancement of our development projects.

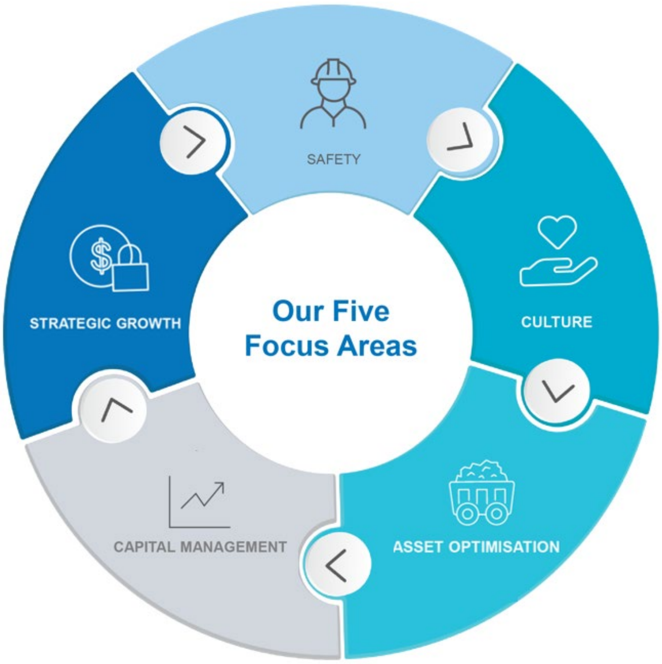
STRATEGY

CORONADO STRATEGY

The Group focuses on building long-term shareholder value through disciplined operations, capital management and the sale of metallurgical coal across commodity cycles. By doing this, we aim to run a sustainable business that benefits our employees, adds real value to the communities in which we operate and supplies a product that is important to the world.

Our strategy involves making the best use of our assets, completing mine development projects, entering new and emerging markets, and exploring opportunities for expansion and growth. We will accomplish this by leveraging our people, skills and resources to achieve excellence.

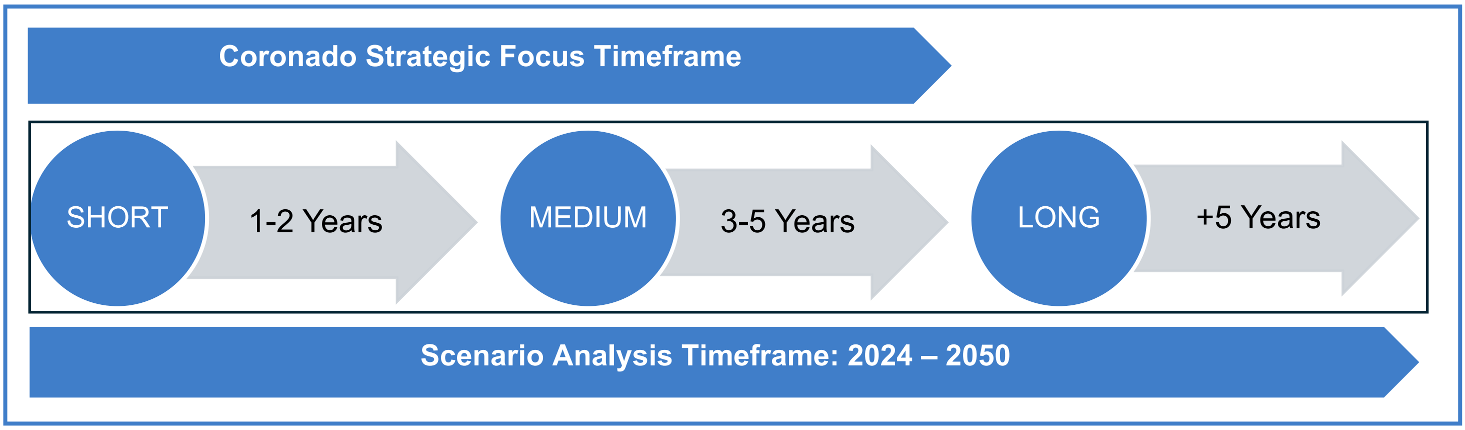
We have identified five key focus areas to help us align our resources, efforts, and investments with our strategic goals:



Throughout 2025, Coronado further embedded consideration of climate-related risks and opportunities into its strategy and business planning processes, reflecting a more structured and consistent approach to decision-making across the Group.

- **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 improving 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 outline what will be done and how it will be delivered over the next five years to achieve our strategy. This five-year horizon aligns with the short- and medium-term (~2030) horizons used in the scenario analysis to understand climate-related risks and opportunities.



CLIMATE-RELATED RISK AND OPPORTUNITIES

Background

Building on the top-down scenario analysis conducted in 2023, Coronado completed a review in 2024 to refine its understanding of potential climate-related risks and opportunities and strengthen the relevance of these insights for Group-level planning. In 2025, Coronado's Australian business completed scenario analysis to meet the mandatory sustainability reporting requirements under the Australian Corporations Act.

Group Overview

The following information provides a summary overview of climate-related risks and opportunities for the Coronado Group. Scenarios are used to support climate risk and opportunity identification and assessment.

Scenario	Low Emissions	High Emissions
Description & Frameworks	Representing stronger climate policy action, reduced fossil-fuel demand, reflecting residual physical impacts. • IPCC SSP1-2.6 (Physical)[2] • IEA NZE2050 (Transition)	Representing sustained climate policy and demand for traditional energy sources, reflecting more heightened physical climate impacts. • IPCC SSP3-7.0 [3] (Physical) [4] • IEA STEPS (Transition)

The analysis process involved building out climate risk and opportunity identification and 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.

Physical Risk Summary

These include exposure to physical climate risks that could disrupt operations and affect workforce health and safety. Increasing frequency and severity of extreme heat, flooding, bushfires and drought may damage fixed infrastructure and power systems, restrict site access and logistics, interrupt water and energy supply, and reduce productivity and operational continuity. Additionally, rising average temperatures compound these effects by elevating heat-stress risks and lifting baseline energy and water demand.

Coronado implements several measures ensuring preparedness and resilience, 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

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[2] Scenario only applied to the Australian operations.
[3] *In the absence of SSP3-7.0 data, SSP5-8.5 scenario data is provided as a close indicator.*
[4] Scenario only applied to the Australian operations.

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 firewalls, 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.

Transitional Risk and Opportunity Summary

Coronado also faces transition-related risks and opportunities stemming from changes in market demand and customer preferences, evolving regulation and policy, technology shifts, public sentiment, and stakeholder expectations. Key transitional risks in the longer term include:

- Increasing climate-related regulation and policy impacting customers and financial institutions. Evolving climate-related regulations and policy, particularly mandatory (or voluntary) climate-related disclosure requirements, and carbon reduction and carbon pricing mechanisms, may:
  - Impact on customer and market demand for coal,
  - Deter investors / financial institutions from investing in coal, impacting access to and/or cost of finance and capital
- Australian Federal decarbonisation policy and legislative requirements. In particular, increased costs to meet Safeguard Mechanism [5] compliance through either carbon reduction initiatives or purchasing carbon credits, or costs from civil penalties for failing to comply with the Safeguard Mechanism.

Coronado implements several measures ensuring preparedness and resilience, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Proactively monitoring and assessing emerging regulatory, policy and stakeholder developments to ensure timely identification and integration of new climate-related requirements into strategic planning.
- Maintaining ongoing engagement with key stakeholders, including investors, financiers, customers, industry groups and regulators, to understand evolving expectations.
- Building understanding of emission reduction technology readiness and abatement potential through ongoing engagement and discussions with original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), technology providers, industry bodies and research bodies.
- Multi-year monitoring period (MYMP) arrangement in place with the Australian Federal Clean Energy Regulator. The MYMP allows Coronado's Australian subsidiary, CAH to continue to progress emissions reductions over the MYMP timeframe.
- Continued investigation and execution of decarbonisation initiatives to enable emissions-reduction technologies.
- Applying financial sensitivity modelling and analysis to assess the potential impacts of variable carbon-pricing settings, regulatory changes and demand shifts on operational and financial outcomes.

Conversely, while many decarbonisation initiatives require additional upfront and operating investment, advances in low-emissions technologies and improvements in operational efficiency have the potential to mitigate longer-term cost pressures and support competitiveness over time. Demand variability, potentially including higher demand for premium product specifications, may create selective market opportunities, provided that strategy, capital allocation, and engagement with key stakeholders remain aligned with a credible transition plan.

[5] See Safeguard Mechanism section at page 17

Climate Risk and Opportunity Integration

Capital Management and Carbon Pricing

Over recent years, Coronado has progressively strengthened the integration of climate-related risks and opportunities into its capital allocation framework, ensuring these considerations are embedded alongside financial, operational and strategic factors in investment decision-making. 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 2025, as part of preparations for meeting the Safeguard Mechanism[6] 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 Emissions Tracking and Metrics section of this report.

Industry Engagement and Funding Opportunities

Throughout 2025 Coronado continued to work with industry bodies, including:

- Low Emissions Technology Australia (LETA),
    - Coronado maintained its membership and active engagement with LETA, a not-for-profit investment fund committed to advancing technologies and delivering solutions to reduce emissions from hard-to-abate industries. LETA's board has prioritised supporting miners in lowering Scope 1 emissions and, in 2025, approved funding for a fugitive emissions abatement project at Curragh's open-cut coal mining operations. Coronado benefits from LETA's investments in initiatives aimed at reducing Scope 1 emissions, such as the development of Ventilation Air Methane (VAM) technology, as well as Scope 3 projects including Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS).
- Queensland Resources Council (QRC)
    - Coronado is an active member of the QRC, an independent body representing the commercial developers of Queensland's minerals and energy resources. The QRC is the peak industry association for Queensland's resources sector, with members committed to working together to achieve energy security and a sustainable resources sector in Queensland while lowering their emissions.
- Australian Coal Association Research Fund (ACARP)
    - The Curragh complex continues to be a contributor to the ACARP. The collaborative program for Met 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 commission research proposals that deliver significant benefit to key industry problems – including reducing GHG emissions across the coal mining value chain. Research outcomes are exclusively shared with ACARP member companies and mines, for benefit across the Australian coal mining industry.
- National Mining Association (NMA)
    - Coronado's U.S. operations engage with the National Mining Association (NMA), the leading trade organisation representing the U.S. mining industry. The NMA provides a platform for engagement on regulatory, policy, safety and environmental matters, including climate, energy and emissions-related issues relevant to U.S. coal producers.

These engagements support Coronado's understanding of current and emerging climate policy landscapes, existing and developing emissions-reduction technologies, and associated considerations across both Australia and the

[6] See Safeguard Mechanism section at page 17

United States. They also demonstrate alignment with stakeholder expectations, including customers, investors and financial institutions.

DECARBONISATION STRATEGY

In 2025 Coronado continued development and progression 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.

When considering the timeframes with associated forecasts of Scope 1 and 2 emissions, the following emission categories have been identified as the predominant sources, continuing to reinforce the areas of focus.

- Scope 1 - Fugitive emissions
- Scope 1 - Diesel based emissions
- Scope 2 - Purchased Electricity

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.

Coronado's U.S. Operations remain actively exploring and assessing various emissions related opportunities:

- In the short term, in collaboration with our key partners, the focus continues the continuation and optimization of the two Ventilated Air Methane (VAM) Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer (RTO) units at Buchanan.
- There is also potential to utilize 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.
- Reviewing the mine design and ventilation systems for possible changes to minimize the release of methane to the atmosphere.

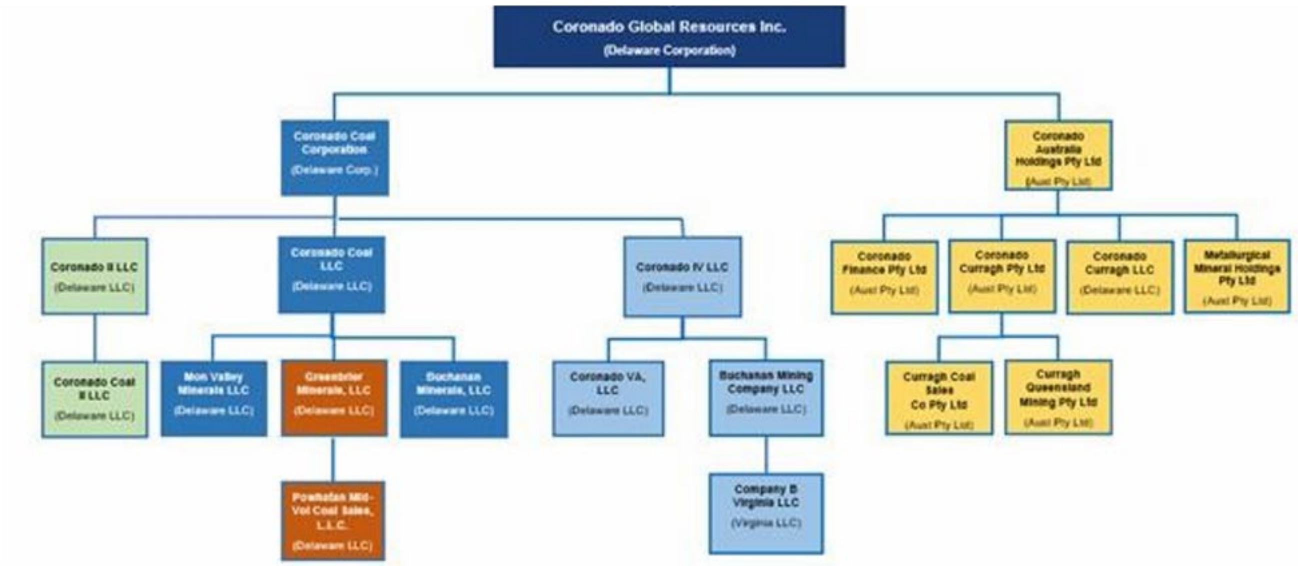
GOVERNANCE

GOVERNANCE – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The business and affairs of the Coronado Group are managed by or under the direction of the Board. Subject to the provisions of Delaware law, in accordance with the Coronado Board Charter and Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Coronado Board has reserved certain authorities and delegated others to its Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The Board's role is to:

- represent and serve the interests of the company and its stockholders by overseeing and appraising the Company's strategies, policies and performance;
- protect and optimise company performance and build sustainable value for stockholders in accordance with any duties and obligations imposed on the Board by law and the company's Bylaws and Certificate of Incorporation and within a framework of prudent and effective controls that enable risk to be assessed and managed;
- set, review and monitor compliance with the company's values and governance framework (including establishing and observing high ethical standards); and
- ensure stockholders are kept informed of the Company's performance and major developments affecting its state of affairs.

All matters not specifically reserved for the Board but necessary for the day-to-day management of the Coronado Group are delegated to the CEO, and the CEO may further delegate these to Coronado's subsidiaries, employees and contractors. The Coronado Group structure as at the date of this report is set out below:



* Coronado Global Resources Inc. holds 100% ownership interest in its subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated.

GOVERNANCE – CORONADO BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Board Oversight of Climate

The Board is ultimately responsible for ensuring that a system of climate risk oversight and management is in place and internal controls are effective. More details regarding Coronado's governance arrangements can be found at https://coronadoglobal.com/sustainability/social/governance/.

Throughout 2025 and as of 31 December 2025, the Board was comprised of seven Directors:

- four independent Non-Executive Directors;
- an Executive Chair;
- the Coronado CEO and
- one non-independent Non-Executive Director.

However as at the date of this report, following the resignation of the CEO, effective 31 March 2026; from 1 April 2026, the Board comprises six Directors, with an independent Chair, three independent Non-Executive Directors, the Interim CEO and one non-independent Non-Executive Director.

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

- The HSEC committee is responsible for setting 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 charter of the HSEC committee outlines the committee's key responsibilities and procedures.
- 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 and transitional climate risks. This includes consideration of risk appetite and tolerance. The charter of the AGR committee outlines the committee's key responsibilities and procedures.
- The CN committee is responsible for reviewing the overall skills and experience represented by Directors to ensure that the composition and mix remain 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. The charter of the CN committee outlines the committee's key responsibilities and procedures.

In line with its responsibility to review any public reporting or significant public statements regarding HSEC matters, the HSEC committee reviews the Group sustainability report before it is presented to the Board for approval. The HSEC committee is provided with regular detailed updates from leaders appointed with responsibility to manage Group-wide emissions-reduction initiatives and projects, as well as climate-related disclosures.

Coronado Board Climate Experience

Coronado's Board comprises diverse backgrounds, business experience, skills and attributes. The Board Skills Matrix set out below sets out the skills and experience of Directors sought in four key areas; and that Coronado seeks to continue to achieve in its members:

- **Leadership & Governance**
  - Leadership
  - Public Listed Company experience
  - Corporate Governance
  - Strategy
  - Corporate Law
  - Economics
- **Technical, Operations & Safety**
  - Coal mining industry experience
  - Engineering (mining, civil)
  - Environmental management
  - Project delivery
  - Exploration
  - Safety management
- **Sustainability & Stakeholder Management**
  - Research
  - Investor relations
  - Media relations
  - Policy analysis
  - Remuneration
  - Volunteer / Not-for-Profit
- **Business, Finance & Risk**
  - Accounting
  - Audit
  - Finance
  - Risk Management
  - Mergers and Acquisitions
  - Marketing

In 2025, the Board conducted its annual self-assessment against the Board Skills Matrix as part of its ongoing review of the collective skills and experience required to effectively oversee the Company's strategy and risk profile. While there is no standalone 'climate-related skill' within the Board Skills Matrix, Directors are prompted, as part of this process, to consider climate-related knowledge and experience within relevant competency areas, including risk management (Business, Finance and Risk), strategy (Leadership and Governance) and policy analysis (Sustainability and Stakeholder Management).

As part of its ongoing capability review, the Board continues to refresh and deepen its collective expertise in areas such as policy analysis, supporting effective oversight of strategies responding to evolving climate-related risks and opportunities. The Board maintains an ongoing education and awareness program, overseen by the CN Committee, under which internal and external subject-matter experts provide briefings to the HSEC Committee and the Board. Consistent with this approach, targeted education sessions are planned for 2026, including briefings on industry approaches to Scope 3 reporting, to ensure the Board remains informed of emerging developments relevant to its oversight responsibilities.

Coronado Board Climate Oversight Frequency

The Board and each of the standing committees maintain an annual calendar of scheduled meetings, providing opportunities to be informed about Coronado Group climate-related risks and opportunities. The AGR committee reviews, at least annually, the Company's risk management framework and reports to the Board its findings. The HSEC committee met 4 times in 2025 and was provided an update on climate-related emissions projects, in addition to updates on the progress of preparation for mandatory climate-related disclosure requirements. More details regarding Coronado's governance arrangements, as well as background to the frequency of Board and other committee meetings held in 2025, can be found in Coronado's Corporate Governance Statement.

GOVERNANCE – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT

Members of the executive team, reporting to the CEO have relevant responsibilities for group-wide 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 group sustainability matters. During 2025, the Chief Operating Officer (COO) was responsible for the delivery and management of identified emissions reduction programs for the Coronado Group, supported by relevant environment and technical teams; and the then Chief Development Officer (CDO) ensured further sustainability initiatives were being considered and reviewed by the technical teams within the CDO portfolio. All these executive roles liaise closely with several working groups that specifically deliver sustainability programs and initiatives, including emissions reductions and climate-related financial disclosure. Environment and technical teams within Coronado are responsible for emissions-related data management, along with monitoring and tracking compliance with regulatory requirements.

The initiatives undertaken by these working groups and progress made against strategic initiatives are reported regularly to the Board via the relevant committee.

One key internal working group is the Coronado emissions-reduction team, known as the Central Emissions Group (CEG). The CEG comprises subject-matter experts and senior leaders from both U.S. and Australian regions. Throughout 2025, this group collaborated to discuss and understand the impacts of climate change on Coronado's business strategy. A key focus in 2025 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 in Australia, as well as sharing ideas that may be in the pipeline in relation to any abatement potential and new technologies.

Governance –Coronado Remuneration Systems

The CN committee set the overall objectives of Cornado's remuneration systems and, accordingly, the executive compensation framework. On an annual basis, the performance of the Coronado executive team is reviewed as relevant to their specific role, in addition to financial performance, safety and environmental performance and strategic leadership.

Members of the executive team are accountable for delivering sustainability outcomes embedded within the Company's strategic plan and operating priorities.

The performance of the executive team during the 2025 Reporting Period has been assessed in accordance with this process.

RISK MANAGEMENT

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Coronado Risk Management Framework and Risk Management Policy are maintained and approved by the Board. Climate risk management is integrated into Coronado's risk management processes, which are governed by Coronado's Group Risk Management Framework and Risk Management Policy. These outline:

- Coronado's commitment to risk management;
- Risk identification and evaluation processes;
- Context for the integration of risk management at Coronado across sites and functions;
- The documentation and performance of mitigating controls and actions; and
- Coronado's focus on emerging risk areas, including climate change.

The Risk Management Framework enables a holistic, 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 strategic objectives;
- use a risk-based approach to identify priorities (in terms of relative risk levels) and allocate resources effectively and efficiently; and
- demonstrate due diligence in discharging legal and regulatory obligations and meeting the expectations and standards of external stakeholders.

The Risk Management Framework outlines roles and responsibilities for key stakeholder groups, including:

- The Board:
- AGR committee:
- HSEC committee: and
- The Executive team.

The Risk Management Framework and Risk Management Policy are currently subject to annual review or as prompted by changes in Coronado's risk landscape.

RISK GOVERNANCE

The Board determines Coronado's risk appetite, oversees its risk management framework and performs an annual review of strategic risks. In relation to risk management, the Board is supported by the AGR committee and HSEC committee

The AGR committee governs the accountabilities and annual plans of Coronado's internal audit function. The annual internal audit plan is approved by the Board, and performance against the plan is monitored by the AGR committee. Internal audits focus on group level risks and associated mitigating people, process and system based controls.

RISK PROCESS

Integrated into Corondo's risk management process is the identification and management of potential risks relating to climate. Coronado takes a consistent, systematic approach to identifying, assessing, and addressing climate-related risks, managing them with the same rigor as other key risks. Risk management at Coronado is implemented through the following activities:

Risk and Opportunity Identification

Climate-related risks and opportunities are identified through the Coronado Group-level strategic risk register. A review of Coronado's strategic risks, that is, those risks that may occur and have an impact on the achievement of Coronado's strategic objectives, is performed annually and reported to the AGR committee and Board.

Risk and Opportunity Assessment

- Risk and opportunity assessment processes are guided by the maximum foreseeable loss (consequence) and likelihood definitions included within Coronado's Risk Management Policy.
- The consequence table includes categories covering environment, safety, reputation, operational and financial, which can all be used to assess the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities.
- When performing the climate-related assessments, the most appropriate category for each identified risk and opportunity is used.

Risk and Opportunity Prioritisation

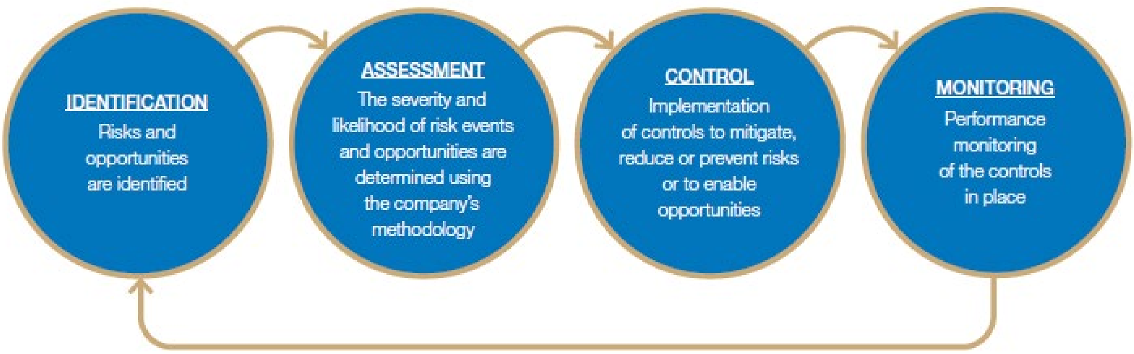
- Coronado prioritises climate risks in relation to materiality. The AGR committee provides oversight of Coronado's risk management processes, which include consideration and reporting to the Board on key risks relevant to the Company.
- The strategic risk register, described earlier, is reported to the AGR committee and Board on an annual basis.
- The material risk register is a key input into the strategic risk register, together with underlying operational risk registers.
- Coronado performs an annual assessment of insurance loss scenarios to support the renewal of insurance policies. These loss scenarios include consideration of climate-related risks, including increased extreme whether events which may result in damage or loss of key fixed and mobile assets.

Risk and Opportunity Monitoring

- The AGR committee meets at least quarterly and receives an Assurance and Risk status update, covering all of the Coronado Group subsidiaries, at each meeting.
- As aligned with the AGR committee's schedule, these updates are used to communicate key changes in the risk profile, including changing or emerging climate risks.
- The HSEC committee meets routinely and is provided with an update on climate-related emissions project risks as well as updates on progression on preparation for mandatory climate-related disclosure requirements.
- The executive team receive a monthly update on changing and emerging risks.
- Risks are monitored through a combination of external industry updates and consideration of internal project and events which may have an impact on Coronado.

Continuous Improvement and re-assessment

- The connections between the strategic, material, operational and climate-related risk registers continue to evolve and improve.
- . Planned improvements in this process include tracking key mitigations and establishing continuous monitoring processes for these mitigations.



METRICS

Since commencing Group-wide tracking and disclosure of GHG emissions in 2018, Coronado has enhanced the consistency, governance and use of emissions data to better support regulatory compliance, operational decision-making and long-term planning. Our focus is on maximising our emission reductions in alignment with our production plans.

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).

2025 METRICS

In 2025, Coronado's Scope 1 and 2 absolute Group operational GHG emissions were 2.53 $mtCO_2e$.

The table below provides a summary of GHG emissions since 2019:

GHG emissions	Unit	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Scope 1								
- Curragh [1]	tCO_2e	1,145,280	909,444	1,142,716	861,227	913,728	614,990	563,919
- U.S. Operations [2]	tCO_2e	1,068,633	1,168,230	1,199,697	1,250,906	1,463,836	1,842,001	2,124,996
Scope 2								
- Curragh [1]	tCO_2e	166,120	169,352	168,648	174,694	209,450	206,230	212,942
- U.S. Operations[2]	tCO_2e	146,147	142,475	157,983	157,088	171,609	166,667	197,009
Absolute Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions	$mtCO_2e$[3]	**2.53**	**2.39**	**2.67**	**2.44**	**2.76**	**2.83**	**3.10**

In preparing the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions disclosure, the following criteria were applied:

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

[1] Curragh: 2025 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions data for the reporting period 1 January to 31 December. 2019-2024 Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is based on NGER data for the reporting period 1 July to 30 June, reported to the CER, Australia.
[2] U.S. Operations: Scope 1 emissions reflect the reporting year data as submitted to the EPA website. 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. Under the GHGRP (40 C.F.R. Part 98), Buchanan Mine Scope 1 emissions exclude gob well emissions and reflect reductions from partner-operated VAM RTO units. Coronado does not own these reductions and does not create, certify, or claim any carbon credits or offset. 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). Scope 2 emissions, which include electricity usage purchased off the grid, reflect the applicable EPA conversions for each year.Due to submittal timeline, the GHG emissions have not been finalized, submitted and approved by USEPA.
[3] Million tCO2e-

U.S. Operations

To ensure a safe working environment at our Buchanan Mine Complex, we maintain ventilation to either remove or render harmless any methane encountered during the mining process. That requirement necessitates the release of some methane into the atmosphere from our ventilation shafts. In collaboration with our industry partner, two Ventilation Air Methane (VAM) Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer's (RTO's) units have been commissioned and are operational at the bleeder ventilation shafts allowing for the conversion of methane to carbon dioxide. In 2025, these units continued operating efficiently to reduce the impact of these methane emissions.

Australia Operations - Safeguard Mechanism

The Curragh complex is 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 is aimed at reducing Scope 1 GHG emissions through setting baselines, or limits, on the quantity of annual emissions produced. This baseline is set on a net emissions intensity basis through the production variable ROMt [7](i.e. tCO2e- [8]/ ROMt). Coronado's Australian subsidiary, CAH as the relevant reporting entity, is aligned with the current Safeguard Mechanism requirements, which are in place from 2024 to 2030.

Under the Safeguard Mechanism, if a facility is above the baseline, it can purchase and surrender a Prescribed Carbon Unit (PCU) or enter an MYMP. In early 2025, CAH received approval to enter a five-year, MYMP. The MYMP provides flexibility to implement planned gas pre-drainage initiatives and progress toward emissions-reduction objectives. This not only mitigates risks but also allows opportunities to implement innovative technologies and sustainable practices across the entire Curragh complex.

During the MYMP, CAH is focusing on two key emissions reduction initiatives:

1. Underground Gas Project. This project aims to optimise gas drainage from the Mammoth Underground mine. Methane will be drained from coal seams in advance of mining operations, allowing for its capture and flaring.
2. Open Cut Gas Project. This potential initiative involves draining methane from coal seams in the OC mines with the intent to capture and flare, thus mitigating fugitive emissions from mining operations. This project intends to be carried out in partnership with industry experts and aims to advance pre-drainage practices in the OC mining sector.

In 2025, CAH continued to make progress against the Safeguard Mechanism and MYMP arrangement, with the undertaking of a gas drainage pilot project. This ongoing drainage pilot provided valuable technical and operational insights for the development of the reservoir model to optimise drainage, cost and support potential beneficial gas use.

PCUs will also be used (if necessary) to manage any residual balance above the Safeguard Mechanism and thereby achieve compliance. For the purposes of the NGER Act and Safeguard Mechanism, a PCU represents one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2-e) that would have otherwise been released into the atmosphere. A PCU is either:

- An Australian Carbon Credit Unit (ACCU)
- A Safeguard Mechanism Credit Unit (SMC)

No other carbon units are eligible for Safeguard Mechanism compliance, with the framework permitting the use of ACCUs and SMCs only. Both schemes are administered by the Clean Energy Regulator, which oversees issuance, verification and compliance processes to support the credibility and integrity of the units.

Performance in relation to the Safeguard Mechanism and the MYMP is reviewed routinely by management and the HSEC committee.

[7] Run of Mine tonnes.
[8] Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide equivalent.

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LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT

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Shape the future with confidence

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Independent auditor's review report to the directors of Coronado Global Resource Inc.

Conclusion

We have conducted a review of the following information in the 2025 Sustainability Report of Coronado Global Resource Inc. (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group) for the year ended December 31, 2025 (the 'subject matter'):

Subject matter	Criteria	Location in 2025 Group Sustainability Report
Australia Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007	Page 16 - Section *Metrics*
U.S. Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	The U.S. EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub (incorporating emissions data from various sources including EPA's Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, EPA's Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) and the Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks)	Page 16 - Section *Metrics*

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, we have not become aware of any matter in the course of our review that makes us believe that the subject matter outlined above for the Company is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Basis for conclusion

Our review has been conducted in accordance with ASSA 5000 *General Requirements for Sustainability Assurance Engagements* (ASSA 5000) issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our review includes obtaining limited assurance about whether the subject matter is free from material misstatement.

The procedures in a review vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, an audit. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a review is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had an audit been performed. See the *Summary of the work performed* section of our report.

Our responsibilities under ASSA 5000 are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities* section of our report.

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We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements of *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited (November 2018 incorporating all amendments to June 2024) (the Code), that is relevant to review of the subject matter of public interest entities in Australia . We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

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

Other information

The management of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Company's Annual Report, including the Financial Report and the Sustainability Report, but does not include the subject matter, and our review report thereon.

Our conclusion on the subject matter does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our review of the subject matter, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the subject matter, or our knowledge obtained when conducting the review, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities for the subject matter

The management of the Company are responsible for:

- The identification, selection of suitable criteria;
- The preparation of the subject matter in accordance with the criteria; and
- Designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control necessary to enable the preparation of the subject matter, in accordance with the criteria that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Inherent limitations

Greenhouse gas emissions quantification is subject to significant measurement uncertainty, which arises because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases. The comparability of sustainability information between entities and over time may be affected by inconsistencies in the methods to estimate or measure those emissions, due to different, but acceptable, methods applied.

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LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT CONT.

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Our report does not extend to any disclosures or assertions made by Coronado Global Resource Inc relating to future performance plans and/or strategies disclosed in 2025 Sustainability Report.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether the subject matter, defined in the *Conclusion* section of our report, is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a review report that includes our conclusion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of users taken on the basis of the subject matter.

As part of a review in accordance with ASSA 5000, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement. We also:

- Perform risk assessment procedures, including obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the engagement, to identify and assess the risks of material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, at the disclosure level but not for the purpose of providing a conclusion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Design and perform procedures responsive to assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Summary of the work performed

A review is a limited assurance engagement and involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the subject matter. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on professional judgement, including the assessed risks of material misstatement at the disclosure level, whether due to fraud or error.

In conducting our review, 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
- Read minutes of relevant committees to understand matters discussed and decisions made with respect to the subject matter
- Assessed the appropriateness of the reporting boundaries applied
- Undertook analytical review procedures to support the reasonableness of the subject matter
- Agreed the subject matter disclosures made in the report with the underlying records
- Evaluated the presentation and disclosure of the subject matter against the requirements of the criteria

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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 Global Resource Inc., or for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared.

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Andrew Carrick
Partner
Brisbane, Australia
19 May 2026

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