



DANAKALI

DANAKALI LTD

ABN 56 097 904 302

AUDITED FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2025

Corporate Information

Directors

Seamus Cornelius (Executive Chairman)
Paul Donaldson (Non-Executive Director)
Zhang Jing (Non-Executive Director)
Jon Coates (Non-Executive Director)
Chinekwa Duru (Non-Executive Director)

Executive Management

Greg MacPherson (Chief Financial Officer)

Joint Company Secretary

Catherine Grant-Edwards
Melissa Chapman

Registered Office and Principal Place of Business

Level 1, 2A / 300 Fitzgerald Street
NORTH PERTH WA 6006
Telephone: +61 (0)8 6266 8368

Bank

Bendigo Bank
80 Grenfell Street
Adelaide SA 5000

Auditors

Hall Chadwick
283 Rokeby Road
SUBIACO WA 6000

Share Register (Australia)

Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited
Level 11, 172 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000
Telephone: 1300 850 505 (Inside Australia)
Telephone: +61 (0)3 9415 4000 (Outside Australia)
Facsimile: +61 (0)3 9473 2500
www.computershare.com

Website

www.danakali.com

Stock Exchange Listing

Danakali Limited Shares are listed on the National Stock Exchange of Australia (NSX:DNK).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Page
Executive Chairman's Letter	3
Directors' Report	4
Auditors' Independence Declaration	22
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	23
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	24
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	25
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	26
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	27
Directors' Declaration	44
Independent Auditor's Report	45
NSX Additional Information	49

Executive Chairman's Letter

Dear Shareholders,

The past year has been an important one for our Company as we continue shaping the next chapter for Danakali. After the successful sale of the Colluli Potash Project in 2023 and the return of capital to shareholders, our focus has been on repositioning the Company for future growth. With a strong balance sheet and a clear strategy, we have spent 2025 laying the groundwork for "Danakali 2.0".

Our strategy is straightforward: to build a portfolio of high-quality exploration and development opportunities across a small number of highly prospective mining jurisdictions where we believe we can add real value. During the year we concentrated on developing a multi-jurisdictional platform that includes Eritrea, Saudi Arabia and Western Australia. Each of these regions offers strong geological potential and, importantly, aligns with the Company's experience and relationships built over many years in the industry.

A key focus remains Eritrea, a jurisdiction where the Company has already demonstrated it can develop a world-class project. During the year we continued progressing our application for the Ela Gedel Gold and Base Metals Project exploration licence. The project sits within a highly prospective mineral belt and, once granted, will provide the opportunity to begin systematic exploration in a region we know well and where we maintain strong relationships.

At the same time, we have been advancing plans to establish a presence in Saudi Arabia through a partnership with Massadir Al-Zamrda, part of the Al Qurashi group. Saudi Arabia is actively investing in the development of its mining sector and is seeking to attract international expertise into exploration. Through this partnership we expect to gain access to prospective exploration ground while benefiting from strong local support and relationships. We believe this partnership will allow us to participate in the significant growth currently taking place in the Kingdom's mining industry.

Our strategy across Eritrea and Saudi Arabia is also supported by an emerging regional dynamic. With the Red Sea effectively connecting the two jurisdictions, and with Saudi Arabia investing heavily in mineral processing and mining infrastructure, we see the potential for strong regional synergies over time.

In Australia, we continue to evaluate and advance our Western Australian exploration portfolio. Western Australia remains one of the world's most attractive mining jurisdictions, and during the year we reviewed our tenements to ensure our focus remains on the most prospective opportunities. Early-stage exploration programs are being planned to test these targets and identify the projects with the greatest potential for discovery.

Importantly, we approach this next phase of growth from a position of financial strength. The disciplined management of capital following the Colluli transaction has allowed the Company to pursue new opportunities while maintaining a strong balance sheet. This gives us flexibility to fund exploration, form partnerships and assess additional opportunities as they arise.

Looking ahead to 2026, our priorities are clear. We aim to secure the Eritrean exploration licence, formally establish our operational platform in Saudi Arabia, and commence meaningful exploration work across our Australian projects. Together, these initiatives form the foundation of the Company's new growth strategy.

While the Company has entered a new phase, our objective remains the same as it has always been: to build valuable mining assets through careful exploration, strong partnerships and disciplined capital management.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank our shareholders for their continued support as we work to build the next phase of Danakali's growth.

Yours sincerely,



Seamus Cornelius
Executive Chairman
Danakali Limited

Directors' Report

The directors present their report together with the financial statements of the consolidated entity being, Danakali Limited (**Danakali** or the **Company**) and its controlled entities (the **Group**) for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

DIRECTORS

The names and details of the Company's directors in office during the financial period and until the date of this report are as follows. Where applicable, all current and former directorships held in listed public companies over the last three years have been detailed below. Directors were in office for this entire period unless otherwise stated.

Seamus Ian Cornelius

Executive Chairman, LLB, LLM, initially appointed Non-Executive Chairman on 15 July 2013, transitioned to Executive Chairman on 14 June 2018, resumed Non-Executive Chairman role on 25 June 2019, and transitioned to Executive Chairman on 26 February 2021.

Mr Cornelius has extensive experience as a corporate lawyer and former partner of one of Australia's leading international law firms. He has a high degree of expertise in cross-border transactions, particularly in the resources and finance sectors.

Mr Cornelius was appointed as Non-Executive Chairman of the Company on 15 July 2013 and acted in the role of Executive Chairman from 14 June 2018 to 25 June 2019. As announced on 26 February 2021, Mr Cornelius was re-appointed as Executive Chairman.

Mr Cornelius is currently the Non-Executive Chairman of Duketon Mining Ltd (appointed 8 February 2013).

Special Responsibilities:

During the year Mr Cornelius was a member of the Audit and Risk Committee and a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Paul Michael Donaldson

Independent Non-Executive Director, Master's Degree - Mining Engineering, Master's Degree - Business and Technology, BEng Chemical (Honours, University Medal), Assoc Dip. Applied Science (Metallurgy), appointed 11 October 2021

Over 30 years' experience in senior management at BHP, Danakali and Pacific National. Mr Donaldson held a series of senior management roles spanning over 20 years with BHP Billiton where he managed large scale open-cut mining operations, headed the BHP Carbon Steel Materials Technical Marketing Team, managed the Port Hedland iron ore facility, as well as key roles in product and infrastructure planning across large scale supply chains.

He also has extensive experience in high level business improvement and logistics from base metal operations and a high degree of integrated supply chain management, technical operational management and frontline leadership experience in the steel industry.

Mr. Donaldson, in his previous role as the Company's CEO and Managing Director, redefined the product and development path and process for the Project, overseeing the pre-feasibility, definitive feasibility and FEED study phases.

Special Responsibilities:

During the year Mr Donaldson was Chairman of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and a member of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Zhang Jing

Non-Executive Director, M.Sc., appointed 17 June 2016

Ms Zhang has more than 15 years of international trading and business development experience in China and previously held investment and project managerial roles in public listed companies.

Ms Zhang holds a Master's degree in International Consultancy and Accounting from the university of Reading in the United Kingdom.

Special Responsibilities:

None.

Directors' Report

Jon Coates

Non-Executive Director, appointed 24 April 2024

Mr Coates has had a lengthy and successful career as a senior executive and board member in the global resources sector. He has lived and worked in a number of jurisdictions and has operated in greenfield, brownfield and mine exploration environments. His work has covered a wide range of commodities and varied geological environments. He has held senior roles in major and junior companies. The majority of his career was with Shell/Billiton, where his last position was Chief Geoscientist in the metals exploration team of BHP Billiton. More recently, Mr Coates held the role of Executive Geoscience Advisor of Ma'aden at Riyadh.

He has direct experience in remote site exploration and mining operations with complex logistics, security, community and sensitive ecosystem issues. He holds BSc and MSc degrees from the University of London and a MBA from University of Queensland. He has broad experience across exploration, project development, mining operations and M&A, from hands-on operational roles to senior executive duties and board positions.

Special Responsibilities:

During the year Mr Coates was Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee and a member of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee.

Chinekwu Duru

Non-Executive Director, appointed 13 January 2025

Ms Duru is Senior Vice President & Lead Counsel at the AFC.

She is a transactional lawyer with over 18 years of experience in infrastructure financing across various sectors (Natural Resources (Critical Minerals & Energy Resources), Transport (Port & Logistics), Heavy Industries and telecoms, Power, Project Development, Sovereign Lending, Debt Capital Markets (Funding, and OTC Derivatives) Financial Advisory, Syndications and Trade Finance transactions). She was the lead counsel on the first gold mine in Nigeria and Sierra Leone, where she advised on the debt (Senior, Mezzanine and Insurance wrap) and equity (stream financing and vanilla equity) investment of AFC into these assets.

Special Responsibilities:

None.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Catherine Grant-Edwards and Melissa Chapman

Appointed Joint Company Secretary 7 July 2017

Ms Melissa Chapman (*Certified Practising Accountant (CPA), AGIA/ACIS, GAICD*) and Ms Catherine Grant-Edwards (*Chartered Accountant (CA)*) were appointed as Joint Company Secretary on 7 July 2017. Ms Chapman and Ms Grant-Edwards are directors of Bellatrix Corporate Pty Ltd (**Bellatrix**), a company that provides company secretarial and accounting services to a number of ASX listed companies. Between them, Ms Chapman and Ms Grant-Edwards have over 40 years' experience in the provision of accounting, finance and company secretarial services to public listed resource and private companies in Australia and the UK, and in the field of public practice external audit.

Directors' Report

INTERESTS IN SHARES, OPTIONS AND PERFORMANCE RIGHTS OF THE COMPANY

As at the date of this report, the interests of the directors in the shares, options and performance rights on issue by Danakali Limited were:

Director	Ordinary Shares	Options over Ordinary Shares
S Cornelius	22,343,867	9,725,000
Paul Donaldson	1,145,693	-

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The company is seeking new opportunities in line with its vision to become a leading exploration and development company in the Arabian-Nubian Shield and Australia, driving sustainable growth, technological innovation, and responsible resource management. The company also undertook a minimum holding buy-back for holders of unmarketable parcels of fully paid ordinary shares during the year.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Danakali Limited is a company limited by shares that is incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Share Buy-Back

On 9 April 2025, the company completed a minimum holding share buy-back for holders of unmarketable parcels (valued at less than \$500) of fully paid ordinary shares. The total number of Shares bought back by the Company was 4,836,824 shares (from 1,520 holders). The consideration paid for each share bought back by the Company was \$0.045 per share, being the approximate volume weighted average price for the previous ten trading days in which trades in the Company's shares were recorded prior the Record Date. Post Buy-back, the Company has 363,497,522 fully paid ordinary shares on issue and 907 holders.

Saudi Arabia Joint Venture Agreement & Investment License

On 14 January 2025, Danakali signed a joint venture with Saudi partner Massadir Al-Zamrda (Emerald), which will govern the formation, management & operation of a Saudi limited liability company in which Danakali will hold an 80% stake and Emerald 20%. The JV targets mineral exploration opportunities in Saudi Arabia's Arabian Shield, with Emerald providing local support and Danakali funding and leading the technical work.

On 17 August 2025, the Ministry of Investment, Saudi Arabia (MISA) granted Danakali its Investment License. This allows Danakali to establish a presence in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and pursue mineral exploration and development opportunities in partnership with its Saudi joint venture partner. As at 31 December 2025, the JV had not been incorporated.

Exploration Licenses granted in Western Australia

During the year, Danakali has been granted the following exploration licenses in Western Australia:

- Exploration Licence E59/3027 – Granted on 26 November 2025
- Exploration Licence E52/4503 – Granted on 03 November 2025
- Exploration Licence E52/4504 – Granted on 03 November 2025
- Exploration Licence E59/3017 – Granted on 31 October 2025
- Exploration Licence E59/3018 – Granted on 31 October 2025
- Exploration Licence E59/3020 – Granted on 31 October 2025
- Exploration Licence E59/3011 – Granted on 21 October 2025
- Exploration Licence E59/3012 – Granted on 23 October 2025
- Exploration Licence E59/3013 – Granted on 23 October 2025

The Group has commenced on-site inspections of granted tenements to assess geological and operational conditions.

Corporate Development

Danakali continues with its corporate development activities to investigate suitable projects to grow the company in line with its vision of being a leading exploration and development company in Arabian-Nubian Shield and Australia's precious metals and critical resources sectors, driving sustainable growth, technological innovation, and responsible resource management.

CORPORATE

Board and Management Changes

On 13 January 2025, Chinekwa Duru was appointed as a Non Executive Director of the Company.

There were no other changes to the Board or management during the period. In the future, the composition and size of the Board will be determined by the Company's operations and the skills and experience needed to protect and enhance shareholder value.

Directors' Report

Shares

There were no new shares issued during the year.

On 9 April 2025, the company bought back 4,836,824 fully paid ordinary shares as part of a minimum holding share buy-back for holders of unmarketable parcels (valued at less than \$500). The consideration paid for each share bought back by the Company was \$0.045 per share, being the approximate volume weighted average price for the previous ten trading days in which trades in the Company's shares were recorded prior the Record Date.

At 31 December 2025, there were a total of 363,497,522 fully paid ordinary shares on issue.

Options

There were no unlisted options exercised during the period.

The following unlisted options expired during the period:

- 10,000,000 unlisted options at \$0.356 expired 30 July 2025

As at 31 December 2025, there was a total of 9,725,000 unlisted options on issue with exercise price of \$0.084 which expire on 11 June 2028.

Performance Rights

There were no performance rights vested or lapsed during the period.

As at 31 December 2025, there was no performance rights outstanding.

Annual General Meeting

The Company's annual general meeting was held on 30 May 2025 (**AGM**). For more information, refer to the Notice of AGM and Results available via the Company's website.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group.

Directors' Report

EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

On 8 January 2026, the Company purchased further fixed income bonds amounting to \$10,931,780 as part of its cash management strategy.

There are no other matters or circumstances that have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 2026

The following key activities are planned over the coming year:

- Build an operational footprint in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in partnership with our joint venture partner, Massadir Al-Zamrda for Mining, and obtain the necessary exploration licence to assess the Kingdom's largely underexplored and highly prospective areas.
- Identify and assess prospective exploration targets while deepening engagement with key stakeholders in support of the Ela Gedel application.
- Review and assess additional mineral exploration and development opportunities aligned with our strategic priorities.
- Cover ongoing regulatory and compliance expenses required to maintain our licence to operate.

FINANCE REVIEW

The Group recorded a net loss of \$1,983,318 for the financial year to 31 December 2025 compared to a net loss of \$1,789,996 for the financial year to 31 December 2024. As the Group has no material revenue streams, the net loss for the year reflects corporate & administration expenses.

Total consolidated cash on hand at the end of the financial year was \$25,511,374 (31 December 2024: \$31,183,180).

Operating activities utilised \$3,090,993 (31 December 2024: \$3,496,868 utilised) of net cash flows. Net cash outflow from investing activities of \$2,300,023 was predominantly comprised of \$3.5 million for fixed income bonds and \$1.2 million interest income inflow (31 December 2024: \$3,676,858 inflow from interest). Net cash outflow from financing activities amounted to \$266,219 during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: \$162,086,612 for capital return & dividends to shareholders).

Directors' Report

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors and permanent Board sub-committees held during the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and the number of meetings attended by each Director were:

Director	Board of Directors		Audit and Risk Committee		Remuneration and Nomination Committee	
	Total meetings held / eligible to attend	Total attended	Total meetings held / eligible to attend	Total attended	Total meetings held / eligible to attend	Total attended
S Cornelius	3	3	2	2	2	2
P Donaldson	3	3	2	2	2	2
J Zhang	3	3	-	-	-	-
J Coates	3	3	2	2	2	2
C Duru ¹	3	3	-	-	-	-

¹Appointed 13 January 2025.

OPTIONS

At the date of this report, unissued ordinary shares in respect of which options are outstanding are as follows:

	Number of options
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,000,000
<i>Movements of share options during the financial year ended 31 December 2025:</i>	
Expired, exercisable at \$0.356 on or before 30 July 2025	(10,000,000)
Issued, exercisable at \$0.084 on or before 11 June 2028	9,725,000
Share options outstanding at 31 December 2025	9,725,000
<i>Movements since the financial year ended 31 December 2025:</i>	-
Total number of share options outstanding as at the date of this report	9,725,000

Expiry date	Exercise price	Number of options
11 June 2028	\$0.084	9,725,000
Total number of share options outstanding at the date of this report		9,725,000

There are no participating rights or entitlements inherent in these options and holders of the options will not be entitled to participate in new issues of capital that may be offered to shareholders during the currency of the option. No option holder has any right under the option to participate in any share issue of the Company.

No options were granted to KMP of the Company since the end of the financial year.

PERFORMANCE RIGHTS

During the year, there were no performance rights outstanding.

No performance rights holder has any right to participate in any other share issue of the Company or any other entity.

Directors' Report

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Indemnification

An indemnity agreement has been entered into with each of the directors, company secretary and Key Management Personnel of the Company named earlier in this report. Under the agreements, the Company has agreed to indemnify those officers against any claim or for any expense or cost which may arise as a result of work performed in their respective capacities to the extent permitted by law. There is no monetary limit to the extent of this indemnity.

Insurance

During the period, the Company paid an insurance premium in respect of Directors' and Officers' insurance. The premiums relate to costs and expenses incurred by the relevant officers in defending proceedings, whether civil or criminal and whatever their outcome, and other liabilities that may arise from their position, with the exception of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty or improper use of information or position to gain a personal advantage. Premiums totalling \$170,922 (2024: \$224,334) were paid in respect of directors' and officers' liability cover. The insurance policies outlined above do not contain details of the premiums paid in respect of individual officers of the Company.

INDEMNIFICATION OF AUDITORS

To the extent permitted by law, the Company has agreed to indemnify its auditors, Hall Chadwick, as part of the terms of its audit engagement agreement against claims by third parties arising from the audit (for an unspecified amount). No payment has been made to indemnify Hall Chadwick during or since the financial year.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

There were no non-audit services provided during the year.

All non-audit services provided would be subject to the corporate governance procedures adopted by the Company and would be reviewed by the Board to ensure they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and the non-audit services provided would not undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)*, as they would not involve reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision making capacity for the Company, acting as an advocate for the Company or jointly sharing risks and rewards.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company's corporate governance statement can be found at the following URL: <https://danakali.com.au/about-us/>

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has established a Risk Management Policy which outlines the Board's expectations in relation to risk management, responsibilities, risk management objectives, and the principles of its risk management framework.

The Board, through the Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for overseeing the establishment and implementation of effective risk management and internal control systems to manage the Company's material business risks and for reviewing and monitoring the Company's application of those systems.

The Audit and Risk Committee continues to work closely with management to assess, monitor and review business risks and to carry out assessments of internal controls and processes for improvement opportunities. In support of this, the Committee receives reports from management on new and emerging risks and related controls and mitigation measures that management have implemented.

A summary of the material business risks of the Company is set out in the below table.

RISK AREA	RISK	MITIGATION/CONTROL
Operational Risk		
Exploration	The mineral exploration is a high-risk speculative undertaking. There can be no assurance that future exploration of any exploration licences that the Company may acquire an interest in will result in the discovery of an economic resource. Even if an apparently viable resource is identified, there is no guarantee that it can be economically exploited.	The Company will conduct comprehensive geological surveys, including geophysical, geochemical, and drilling programs, leveraging advanced exploration technologies to enhance discovery success rates. Furthermore, it aims to maintain a diversified portfolio of exploration targets across multiple regions to mitigate risk and maximise potential opportunities.
Tenure and Title	The ability of the Company to carry out successful exploration and mining activities will depend on the ability to obtain and maintain tenure to mining titles. The maintenance or issue of any such titles must	The Company has assembled a skilled team, including legal experts, to oversee the application and management of exploration licenses. Additionally, it maintains regular engagement with relevant ministries across various

Directors' Report

RISK AREA	RISK	MITIGATION/CONTROL
	<p>be in accordance with the laws of the relevant jurisdiction and in particular, the relevant mining legislation. Conditions imposed by such legislation must also be complied with.</p> <p>There is a risk that some or all of the pending applications or parts thereof will not be granted, or that they may be granted on terms which are substantially less favourable to the Company than would typically prevail.</p>	<p>regions to ensure compliance and uphold its good standing.</p>
Future Acquisitions	<p>As part of its growth strategy, the Company may make further acquisitions of licences or enter into strategic alliances with third parties. Any such future transactions are accompanied by the risks commonly encountered in making acquisitions of assets, such as short-term strain on working capital requirements and achieving project success.</p>	<p>The Company implements rigorous due diligence processes and engages specialists as needed when evaluating new business opportunities. A comprehensive financial analysis is conducted to assess potential impacts and ensure adequate provisions for working capital requirements.</p>
Financial Risks		
Future Funding Requirements	<p>The funds currently available on hand are considered sufficient to meet the short to mid-term objectives of the Company.</p> <p>Additional funding may be required in the event exploration costs exceed the Company's estimates and to effectively implement its business and operations plans in the future, to take advantage of opportunities for acquisitions, joint ventures or other business opportunities, and to meet any unanticipated liabilities or expenses which the Company may incur, additional financing will be required.</p>	<p>The Company has implemented appropriate capital, financial and treasury management processes and procedures to monitor and manage its future cash requirement.</p>
Liquidity	<p>Shareholders are able to sell their Shares on NSX. The timing and pricing of listed securities is determined by the live market of buyers and sellers. This type of risk is particularly relevant in the context of Shares that are not frequently traded or in situations where market conditions suddenly deteriorate.</p>	<p>The Company has implemented procedures and processes to ensure that it complies with the NSX listing rules.</p> <p>The company periodically evaluates and reviews liquidity options for shareholders.</p>
Foreign Exchange Rates	<p>The Company intends to operate in multiple jurisdictions and this may result in the use of multiple currencies.</p>	<p>The company monitors its Foreign Exchange exposure and as required, will consider hedge instruments and Multi-Currency accounts.</p>
Interest rate risk	<p>The Group is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through its holdings of fixed and floating rate debt securities and, where applicable, borrowings and cash deposits.</p>	<p>The Group manages interest rate risk by monitoring the profile of its interest-bearing assets and liabilities, maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate exposures, and only holding investment grade instruments.</p>
Industry Specific Risks		
Environmental	<p>The operations and activities of the Company are subject to the environmental laws and regulations of various jurisdictions. As with all mining operations and exploration projects, the Company's activities are expected to have an impact on</p>	<p>The Company intends to conduct its operations and activities to high standards of environmental performance, including compliance with all environmental laws and regulations. Nevertheless, such operations may give rise to potentially substantial costs</p>

Directors' Report

RISK AREA	RISK	MITIGATION/CONTROL
	the environment.	for pollution abatement, environmental rehabilitation, damage control and losses that exceed estimates, and possible regulatory intervention, potentially adversely impacting the Company's operations, financial performance and financial position
Health and Safety	Health event that could impact the employee wellbeing or disrupt business continuity.	The Company has developed a business continuity plan in the event of a business interruption event and developed various controls to limit the impact of a Pandemic.
General Risks		
Key Personnel	The responsibility of overseeing the day-to-day operations and the strategic management of the Company depends substantially on its senior management and its key personnel. The loss of key personnel, the inability to recruit necessary staff as needed or the increased cost to recruit or retain the necessary staff, may cause disruption and adversely impact the Company's operations, financial performance and financial position.	The Company has developed succession plans to reduce the exposure to the loss of any key personnel. In addition, incentive plans have been implemented.
Economic	General economic conditions, movements in interest and inflation rates and currency exchange rates may have an adverse effect on the Company's activities, as well as on its ability to fund those activities.	The Company regularly reviews broad economic conditions and its financial risks. The Company has implemented robust cash flow projects to anticipate funding needs and evaluate how adverse economic conditions could impact the business and prepare response strategies.
Changes to Laws, Regulations and Policy	The Company may be affected by changes to laws, regulations and policy (in Australia and other countries in which the Company may operate) concerning mining and exploration, property, the environment, superannuation, taxation trade practices and competition, government grants, incentive schemes, accounting standards and other matters. Such changes could have adverse impacts on the Company from a financial and operational perspective.	The Company regularly engages with external legal and financial advisors that update the company of changes to laws, regulations and policies which could impact the business.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001* for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party, for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

No proceedings have been brought or intervened in or on behalf of the Company with leave of the Court under section 237 of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out separately in this report on page 22.

Directors' Report

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

The Remuneration Report outlines the director and executive remuneration arrangements of the Group in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and its Regulations. For the purposes of this report, Key Management Personnel (**KMP**) of the Group are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company. For the purposes of this report, the term 'Executive' includes the Executive Chairman and Chief Financial Officer of the Group.

The KMP of Danakali Ltd and the Group during the financial year to 31 December 2025 were:

Directors

S Cornelius	Executive Chairman	
P Donaldson	Non-Executive Director	
J Zhang	Non-Executive Director	
C Duru	Non-Executive Director	(Appointed 13 January 2025)
J Coates	Non-Executive Director	

Non-Director KMP

G MacPherson	Chief Financial Officer
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All of the above persons were KMP during the financial year to 31 December 2025 unless otherwise stated. The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by section 308 (3C) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Key Elements of KMP Remuneration Strategy

The remuneration strategy for Danakali Ltd is designed to provide rewards that achieve the following:

- Attract, retain, motivate and reward KMP;
- Reward KMP for Company and individual performance against targets set by reference to appropriate benchmarks;
- Link reward with the strategic goals and performance of the Company;
- Provide remuneration that is competitive by market standards;
- Align executive interests with those of the Company's shareholders; and
- Comply with applicable legal requirements and appropriate standards of governance.

The Company is satisfied that its remuneration framework reflects current business needs, shareholder views and contemporary market practice and is appropriate to attract, motivate, retain and reward employees.

A summary of the key elements of the remuneration arrangements during the period is as follows:

Remuneration Component	Item	Purpose	Link to Performance
Fixed Remuneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base salary • Superannuation contributions 	Provide competitive remuneration with reference to the role and responsibilities, market and experience, to attract high calibre people.	Executive performance and remuneration packages are reviewed by the Board and Remuneration and Nomination Committee. The review process includes consideration of the individual's performance in addition to the overall performance of the Group.
Performance Based Short Term Incentive (STI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash bonus • Options / rights 	Provide reward to KMP for the achievement of individual and Group performance targets linked to the Company's short-term goals and strategic objectives.	Award of STI linked directly to achievement of company and individual KPI's and performance targets.
Performance Based: Long Term Incentive (LTI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shares • Options • Performance Rights 	Provide reward to KMP for their continued service and their contribution to achieving corporate objectives set by the Board to ensure the long-term growth of the Company.	Award of LTI linked directly to achievement of strategic Company objectives.

Directors' Report

The Remuneration Report has been set out under the following headings:

- a) Decision Making Authority for Remuneration
- b) Principles Used to Determine the Nature and Amount of Remuneration
- c) Voting and Comments Made at the Last Annual General Meeting
- d) Details of Remuneration
- e) Service Agreements
- f) Details of Share Based Compensation
- g) Equity Instruments Held by KMP
- h) Loans to KMP
- i) Other Transactions with KMP
- j) Additional Information

a) Decision Making Authority for Remuneration

The Company's remuneration policy and strategies are overseen by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee on behalf of the Board. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Board on all aspects of remuneration arrangements for KMP including:

- the Company's remuneration policy and framework;
- the remuneration arrangements for the Chief Executive Officer, Executive Chairman and other KMP;
- the terms and conditions of long-term incentives and short-term incentives for the Chief Executive Officer, Executive Chairman and other KMP;
- the terms and conditions of employee incentive schemes; and
- the appropriate remuneration to be paid to non-executive Directors.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee Charter is approved by the Board and is published on the Company's website. Remuneration levels of the Directors and KMP are set by reference to other similar sized mining and development companies with similar risk profiles and are set to attract and retain KMP capable of managing the Group's operations.

Remuneration levels for Executives are determined by the Board based upon recommendations from the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. Remuneration of non-executive directors is determined by the Board within the maximum levels approved by the shareholders from time to time.

b) Principles Used to Determine the Nature and Amount of Remuneration

The Company's remuneration practices are designed to attract, retain, motivate and reward high calibre people capable of delivering the strategic objectives of the Company. The Company's KMP remuneration framework aligns their remuneration with the achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders and conforms with market practice for delivery of reward.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee ensures that the remuneration of KMP is competitive and reasonable, acceptable to shareholders and aligns remuneration with performance. The structure and level of remuneration for KMP is conducted annually by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee relative to the Company's circumstances, size, nature of business and performance.

Remuneration of Non-Executive Directors

Fees and payments to non-executive Directors reflect the demands which are made on, and the responsibilities of the directors. Non-executive directors' fees and payments are reviewed annually by the Board. The Board at times receives advice from independent remuneration consultants to ensure non-executive Directors fees and payments are appropriate and in line with the market. No advice was received during the period.

The general principles of non-executive Directors' compensation are:

- Non-executive Directors are paid a base fee prior to any statutory superannuation payments;
- Additional fees are paid to Directors who serve on the board sub-committees; and
Adjustments may be made in the event that a specific non-executive Director's contribution warrants an adjustment. Such adjustments are at the recommendation of the board.

Fees for the non-executive directors are determined within an aggregate directors' fee pool limit of \$500,000 as approved by shareholders on 27 May 2019.

Remuneration of Executive Chairman

Executive Chairman's fees are determined independently to the fees of non-executive directors based on comparative roles in the external market and the specific requirements that the Company has of the Chairman.

The Executive Chairman is not present at any of the discussions relating to the determination of his own remuneration.

Remuneration of Executives

The Company's remuneration and reward framework is designed to ensure reward structures are aligned with shareholders' interest by:

- Being market competitive to attract and retain high calibre individuals;
- Rewarding high individual performance,

Directors' Report

- Recognising the contribution of each executive to the contributed growth and success of the Company, and
- Ensuring that long term incentives are linked to shareholder value.

To achieve these objectives, the remuneration of executive may comprise a fixed salary component and an 'at risk' variable component linked to performance of the individual and the Company as a whole. Fixed remuneration comprises base salary, superannuation contributions and other defined benefits. 'At risk' variable remuneration comprises both short term and long-term incentives.

The remuneration and reward framework for executive may consist of the following areas:

- Fixed Remuneration,
- Variable Short-Term Incentives,
- Variable Long-Term Incentives.

The combination of these would comprise the executive's total remuneration.

i) Fixed Remuneration

The fixed remuneration for each senior executive is influenced by the nature and responsibilities of each role and knowledge, skills and experience required for each position. Fixed remuneration provides a base level of remuneration which is market competitive and comprises a base salary and statutory superannuation. It is structured as a total employment cost package, which may be delivered as a combination of cash and prescribed non-financial benefits at the executives' discretion.

Executives are offered a competitive base salary that comprises the fixed component of pay and rewards. External remuneration consultants may provide analysis and advice to ensure base pay is set to reflect the market for a comparable role. External advice was taken this period and the recommendations have been actioned. Base salary for executives is reviewed periodically to ensure the executives' pay is competitive with the market. The pay of executives is also reviewed on promotion. There is no guaranteed pay increase included in any executive's contract.

ii) Variable Remuneration – Short Term Incentives (STI)

The Danakali Ltd Short-Term Incentive Scheme applies to executives in the Company and is designed to link any STI payment to shareholder value, with share price usually being used as the overarching performance metric. The Board has the discretion to reduce or suspend any bonus payments where Company circumstances render it appropriate.

iii) Variable Remuneration – Long Term Incentives (LTI)

Details of options issued to executives in the previous years can be found in section f(i) below.

Voting and Comments Made at the Last Annual General Meeting

The Company received 80.29% of votes in favour of its Remuneration Report for the financial year ending 31 December 2024 and received no specific feedback on its Remuneration Report at the Annual General Meeting or throughout the period.

c) Details of Remuneration

Details of the remuneration of the directors and other KMP of Danakali Ltd are set out in the following table. The disclosed directors' fees are inclusive of committee fees.

Directors' Report

KMP of the Company for the financial year to 31 December 2025:

Financial Year to 31 December 2025	Short-Term Benefits		Post-Employment	Share Based Payments			Total Remuneration	Performance related
	Salary and Fees	Performance Bonus	Super- annuation	Shares	STI Performance Rights	LTI Options		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Executive Directors								
S Cornelius	327,680	-	38,522	-	-	-	366,202	0%
Non-Executive Directors								
P Donaldson	56,000	-	6,580	-	-	-	62,580	0%
J Zhang	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	0%
C Duru ^(a)	38,710	-	-	-	-	-	38,710	0%
J Coates	56,000	-	-	-	-	-	56,000	0%
Other Non-Director KMP								
G MacPherson	327,680	-	38,521	-	-	-	366,201	0%
TOTAL	846,070	-	83,623	-	-	-	929,693	0%

Note:

(a) Appointed 13 January 2025

Directors' Report

KMP of the Company for the financial year to 31 December 2024:

Financial Year to 31 December 2024	Short-Term Benefits		Post-Employment	Share Based Payments			Total Remuneration	Performance related ^(a)
	Salary and Fees	Performance Bonus	Super- annuation	Shares	STI Performance Rights	LTI Options		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Executive Directors								
S Cornelius	320,000	124,594 ^(d)	36,000	-	-	-	480,594	26%
Non-Executive Directors								
P Donaldson	56,000	-	6,300	-	-	-	62,300	0%
J Zhang	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	0%
T Adeniji ^(b)	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	0%
J Coates ^(c)	38,422	-	-	-	-	-	38,422	0%
Other Non-Director KMP								
G MacPherson	320,000	-	43,992	-	-	-	363,992	0%
TOTAL	814,422	124,594	86,292	-	-	-	1,025,308	26%

Note:

- (a) Performance related percentage calculated in reference to bonuses payments divided by total remuneration.
- (b) Resigned 31 December 2024.
- (c) Appointed 24 April 2024
- (d) As at 31 December 2024, the performance bonus had not been paid. During the current year, the amount payable was settled by the issue of 9,725,000 unlisted options, issued at an exercise price of \$0.084 and expiring on 11 June 2028.

Directors' Report

The relative proportions of remuneration that are linked to performance and those that are fixed are as follows:

Name	Financial Year to 31 December 2025		
	Fixed Remuneration	At risk – STI	At risk - LTI
Executive Directors			
S Cornelius	100%	-	-
Non-Executive Directors			
J Zhang	100%	-	-
P Donaldson	100%	-	-
C Duru	100%	-	-
J Coates	100%	-	-
Other Non-Director KMP			
G MacPherson	100%	-	-

d) Service Agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment for the executive managers are formalised in employment contracts. Other major provisions of the agreements relating to remuneration are set out below.

S Cornelius, Executive Chairman:

- Appointed 26 February 2021.
- Engaged as a permanent part-time employee (0.8 FTE).
- Mr Cornelius's remuneration is \$327,680 per annum plus superannuation at the statutory rate. In addition, Mr Cornelius is eligible to participate in the Company's incentive plans, the terms and operation of which are at the discretion of the Board and subject to shareholder approval in the case of securities.
- Notice period of three months, required to be given by either party for termination.

G MacPherson, Chief Financial Officer:

- Appointed 1 March 2022.
- Mr MacPherson's remuneration is \$327,680 per annum plus superannuation at the Australian statutory rate.
- Engaged as a permanent full-time employee.
- Notice period of three months, required to be given by either party for termination.

e) Details of Share Based Compensation

(i) Options

During the year, the following options were issued to KMP as part of remuneration:

- 9,725,000 unlisted options with an exercise price of \$0.084 each expiring 11 June 2028 (no vesting conditions) to Mr Seamus Cornelius.
- The options were issued in settlement of the outstanding performance bonus from the prior year.

There were no new options granted to KMP during the year, other than listed above.

The terms and conditions of each grant of options constituting KMP remuneration that remain on issue to KMP at 31 December 2025 are set out in the following table:

Grant date	Vesting and first exercise date	Expiry date	Number of Options	Exercise price	Value per option at grant date	Vested and exercisable %
11 June 2025	11 June 2025	11 June 2028	9,725,000	\$0.084	\$0.012	100%
Total Options			9,725,000			

Details of options over ordinary shares in the Company, provided as remuneration to KMP are set out in the following table.

Name	Year of grant	Year in which options vest	Number of options granted	Value of options at grant date	Unamortised value of options at 31 Dec 2025	Number of options vested	Vested and exercisable
S Cornelius	2025	2025	9,725,000	\$117,127	-	9,725,000	100%
Total Options			9,725,000			9,725,000	

Options will automatically expire on the earlier of the expiry date or the date the holder ceases to be an employee of the Company, unless the Board otherwise may determine.

When exercisable, each option is convertible into one ordinary share. Further information on the options is set out in note 23.

Directors' Report

(ii) Performance Rights

There remain no performance rights held by KMP at 31 December 2025.

f) Equity Instruments Held by KMP

(i) Shares

No shares were granted as remuneration during the year ended 31 December 2025.

The number of shares in the Company held during the financial period by each director of Danakali Limited and other KMP of the Group, including their personally related parties, are set out in the following tables.

Financial Year to 31 December 2025	Balance at 1 January 2025	Granted as compensation	Received on exercise of remuneration options	On market purchases/ (sales)	Other	Balance at 31 December 2025
Shares						
Directors						
S Cornelius	17,984,523	-	-	3,665,344	-	21,649,867
P Donaldson	1,145,693	-	-	-	-	1,145,693
J Zhang	-	-	-	-	-	-
C Duru	-	-	-	-	-	-
J Coates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other KMP						
G MacPherson	-	-	-	305,827	-	305,827
TOTAL	19,130,216	-	-	3,971,171	-	23,101,387

(ii) Options

The numbers of options over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial period by each director of Danakali Ltd and other KMP of the Group, including their personally related parties, are set out in the following tables.

Financial Year to 31 December 2025	Balance at 1 January 2025	Granted	Exercised	Expired	Cancelled	Other	Balance at 31 December 2025	Vested and exercisable	Unvested
Options									
Directors									
S Cornelius	2,000,000	9,725,000	-	(2,000,000)	-	-	9,725,000	9,725,000	-
Other KMP									
G MacPherson	2,000,000	-	-	(2,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4,000,000	9,725,000	-	(4,000,000)	-	-	9,725,000	9,725,000	-

(iii) Performance Rights held by KMP

There remain no performance rights held by KMP at 31 December 2025.

g) Loans to KMP

There were no loans to KMP during the period.

h) Other Transactions with KMP

There were no transactions with KMP during the period.

Directors' Report

i) Additional Information

The remuneration structure has been set up with the objective of attracting and retaining the highest calibre staff who contribute to the success of the Company's performance and individual rewards. The remuneration policies seek a balance between the interests of stakeholders and competitive market remuneration levels. The overall level of KMP compensation takes into account the performance of the Group over a number of years and the stage of activities the Company is engaged in.

The table below shows the performance of the Group over the last 5 reporting periods:

Financial Year	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2022	31 Dec 2021
Basic profit/(loss) per share (cents)	(0.55)	(0.4860)	0.3632	(0.095)	(0.0287)
– Continuing Operations	(0.55)	(0.4860)	0.0041	(0.0122)	(0.0287)
– Discontinued Operations	N/A	N/A	0.3591	0.0027	N/A
Share Price	\$0.037	\$0.04	\$0.41	\$0.39	\$0.43
Profit/(Loss) for the period	(\$1,983,318)	(\$1,789,996)	133,787,133	(3,502,352)	(\$10,037,168)
– Continuing Operations	(\$1,983,318)	(\$1,789,996)	1,515,444	(4,500,780)	(\$10,037,168)
– Discontinued Operations	N/A	N/A	132,271,689	998,428	N/A

The Company continues to review its remuneration framework to ensure it reflects current business needs, shareholder views and contemporary market practice and remains appropriate to attract, motivate, retain and reward employees.

-- END OF REMUNERATION REPORT --

Directors' Report

Directors' resolution

This report is signed in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors dated 12 March 2026.



Mr Seamus Cornelius
Executive Chairman

12 March 2026

To the Board of Directors,

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 307C OF THE CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

As lead audit director for the audit of the financial statements of Danakali Limited and its controlled entities for the year ended 31 December 2025, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours Faithfully

Hall Chadwick

HALL CHADWICK WA AUDIT PTY LTD

Mark Delaurentis

MARK DELAURENTIS CA
Director

Dated this 12th day of March 2026
Perth, Western Australia

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Revenue and Other Income			
Interest revenue	4	1,288,540	1,642,121
Sundry		-	-
Expenses			
Depreciation expense	9 & 11	(59,789)	(33,119)
Administration expenses	5	(3,168,277)	(3,380,426)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)		(14,572)	(18,572)
Profit/(Loss) before Income Tax from Continuing Operations		(1,954,098)	(1,789,996)
<hr/>			
Income tax expense	7	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the Year from Continuing Operations		(1,954,098)	(1,789,996)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Fair value gain/(loss) on investment in bonds designated as at FVOCI		(29,220)	-
Total Comprehensive Profit/(Loss) for the Year		(1,983,318)	(1,789,996)
<hr/>			
Earnings/(loss) per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company:			
Basic profit/(loss) per share (cents per share)	18	(0.54)	(0.49)
Diluted profit/(loss) per share (cents per share)	18	(0.54)	(0.49)

The above Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	25,511,374	31,183,180
Receivables	8	138,644	144,973
Prepayments		127,856	118,284
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		25,777,874	31,446,437
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	9	7,197	-
Financial Assets	10	3,548,980	-
ROU Asset	11	89,654	146,277
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		3,645,831	146,277
TOTAL ASSETS		29,423,705	31,592,714
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	129,996	180,455
Lease Liability	13	58,497	62,403
Provisions	14	223,080	236,199
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		411,573	479,057
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease Liability	13	43,616	88,269
Provisions	14	96,717	69,739
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		140,333	158,008
TOTAL LIABILITIES		551,906	637,065
NET ASSETS		28,871,799	30,955,649
EQUITY			
Issued capital	15	31,069,064	31,286,723
Reserves	16	87,907	1,244,959
Accumulated losses	17	(2,285,172)	(1,576,033)
TOTAL EQUITY		28,871,799	30,955,649

The above Consolidated Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	Issued Capital \$	Reserves		Accumulated Profit / (Losses) \$	Total Equity \$
			Share Based Payments \$	Financial Asset Revaluation \$		
BALANCE AT 1 JANUARY 2025		31,286,723	1,244,959	-	(1,576,033)	30,955,649
Profit for the period		-	-	-	(1,954,098)	(1,954,098)
Other comprehensive income				(29,220)	-	(29,220)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	(29,220)	(1,954,098)	(1,983,318)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Buyback of shares	15	(217,659)	-	-	-	(217,659)
Share based payments expense	16	-	117,127	-	-	117,127
Share based payments (expiry)	16	-	(1,244,959)	-	1,244,959	-
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2025		31,069,064	117,127	(29,220)	(2,285,172)	28,871,799
BALANCE AT 1 JANUARY 2024		135,716,735	1,244,959	-	57,851,063	194,812,757
Profit for the period		-	-	-	(1,789,996)	(1,789,996)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-	-	-	(1,789,996)	(1,789,996)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Capital returned on shares	15	(104,430,012)	-	-	-	(104,430,012)
Dividend paid	17	-	-	-	(57,637,100)	(57,637,100)
BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER 2024		31,286,723	1,244,959	-	(1,576,033)	30,955,649

The above Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 \$	2024 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		(1,954,098)	(1,789,996)
Adjusted for:			
Finance Income		(1,288,540)	(1,642,120)
Foreign exchange losses		14,572	19,930
Share based payments/movement		(7,467)	-
Depreciation of property plant and equipment		59,789	33,119
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		13,860	57,629
Operating cashflows before movement in working capital		(3,161,884)	(3,321,438)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		(3,244)	132,311
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables		74,135	(307,741)
NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(3,090,993)	(3,496,868)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investment in Fixed income bonds		(3,549,260)	-
Payments for plant & equipment		(10,363)	-
Interest received		1,259,600	3,676,858
NET CASH INFLOW/(OUTFLOW) USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(2,300,023)	3,676,858
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment for shares purchased back from shareholders		(217,659)	-
Payment for capital return to shareholders		-	(104,430,012)
Dividends paid		-	(57,637,100)
Payment for lease liability		(48,560)	(19,198)
Payments for the cancellation of options		-	-
NET CASH OUTFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(266,219)	(162,086,310)
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH		(5,657,235)	(161,906,320)
Cash at the beginning of the financial year		31,183,180	193,109,430
Net foreign exchange differences		(14,571)	(19,930)
CASH AT THE END OF THE YEAR	6	25,511,374	31,183,180

The above Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Danakali Ltd (**Danakali** or the **Company**) is a for profit company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia, and whose shares are publicly listed on the National Stock Exchange of Australia (**NSX**). The consolidated financial report of the group as at, and for the year ended 31 December 2025 comprises the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the **Group**). The address of the registered office is Level 1, 2A / 300 Fitzgerald Street, North Perth, WA, 6006.

The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency.

The financial report of Danakali for the year ended 31 December 2025 was authorised for issue by the Directors on 12 March 2026. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the consolidated entity are described in the Directors' Report.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

The general purpose consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, Australian Accounting Interpretations and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

The consolidated financial statements of the Danakali Ltd Group also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (**IFRS**) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (**IASB**).

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the loan to the joint venture that was measured at fair value.

(a) New standards, interpretations and amendments adopted by the Group

The Group applied all new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that were effective as at 1 January 2025.

(b) New accounting standards and interpretations not yet effective

Australian Accounting Standards and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective and have not been adopted by the Group for the annual reporting year ended 31 December 2025. The Group assessed that the new accounting standards and interpretation not yet effective do not have a significant impact on the Group. The standards relevant to the Group are outlined in the table below.

Reference	Title	Summary
AASB 2024-2	Amendments to AASs - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">AASB 2024-2 amends AASB 9 Financial Instruments and AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify aspects of classification, measurement and derecognition of financial instruments. The amendments provide additional guidance on assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, particularly where instruments include contingent features such as ESG-linked adjustments. They also clarify when a financial liability is derecognised when settled through electronic payment systems.
AASB 2025-2	Amendments to AASs – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments: Tier 2 Disclosures	AASB 2025-2 amends AASB 1060 General Purpose Financial Statements – Simplified Disclosures for For-Profit and Not-for-Profit Tier 2 Entities to align Tier 2 disclosure requirements with recent amendments relating to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. The amendments introduce additional disclosures for certain financial instruments, including those with contingent features, while maintaining the simplified disclosure objective of AASB 1060.
AASB 2025-1	Amendments to AASs – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	AASB 2025-1 amends AASB 9 Financial Instruments and AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to address accounting issues arising from contracts that reference nature-dependent electricity, such as certain renewable energy power purchase agreements. The amendments clarify how the 'own-use' exemption is applied to these contracts, permit the application of hedge accounting in specified circumstances, and introduce additional disclosure

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Reference	Title	Summary
		requirements to improve transparency about the financial effects of such arrangements. These amendments are particularly relevant for entities exposed to variable-output electricity contracts.

(c) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

At the date of this report, the directors are satisfied there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to continue business activities and the Group will be able to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

At balance date, the Group had cash and cash equivalents of \$25,511,374 (31 December 2024: \$31,183,180) and a net working capital surplus of \$25,366,301 (31 December 2024: \$30,967,381). The existing cash reserves are sufficient to cover the working capital requirements of the Group for the next 12 months.

(d) Principles of consolidation

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

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

(e) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable, and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan to sell the asset and the sale expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the statement of financial position.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the statement of profit or loss.

(f) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the full Board of Directors.

(g) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Danakali's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(iii) Foreign operations

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless that is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, a proportionate share of such exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale where applicable.

(h) Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

(i) Income tax

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements at the reporting date. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(j) Leases

Group as Lessee

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(i) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption for those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of plant and equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(k) Impairment of assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment annually to determine if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are consolidated at the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

or group of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

For Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows presentation purposes, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(m) Receivables

(i) Initial recognition

Receivables are initially recognised and measured at fair value. Receivables that are held to collect contractual cash flows and are expected to give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Receivables that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost are measured at fair value through profit or loss (**FVTPL**).

(ii) Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Impairment

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Group considers an event of default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due or external sources indicate that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors. A financial asset is credit impaired when there is evidence that the counterparty is in significant financial difficulty or a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event has occurred. The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovering the contractual cash flow.

(n) Investment in joint venture

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Group's investment in a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method.

Under the equity method, the investment in a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the joint venture. Any change in other comprehensive income of those investees is presented as part of the Group's other comprehensive income. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of a joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the joint venture.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture and its' carrying value, then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of the equity accounted investment' in profit or loss.

Upon loss of joint control over a joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the joint venture upon loss of joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

(o) Plant and equipment

All plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is de-recognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line basis so as to write off the net cost or other revalued amount of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, it is Group's policy to transfer the amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

(p) Financial Instruments

The Group classifies investment bond instruments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The election to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis at initial recognition and is irrevocable. This classification reflects the Group's intention to hold these investments for long-term strategic purposes, rather than for short-term profit taking.

Investment bond instruments designated at FVOCI are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Subsequently, these investments are measured at fair value at each reporting date.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal. Interest received from these instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive payment is established, provided the dividends represent a return on investment.

The fair value of these investment instruments is determined using quoted market prices in active markets, classified as Level 1 within the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy.

(q) Exploration and evaluation costs

Acquired exploration and evaluation costs are capitalised. Ongoing exploration and evaluation costs are expensed in the period they are incurred.

(r) Development Expenditure costs

When proven mineral reserves are determined and an application for development has been submitted subsequent development expenditure is capitalised as development capital, a non-current asset, provided commercial viability conditions continue to be satisfied. Capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure is reclassified into capitalised development costs and evaluated for impairment annually. On completion of development, all capitalised development costs including capitalised exploration and evaluation expenditure are transferred to mine properties and depreciation commences.

(s) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial period which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are paid on normal commercial terms.

(t) Employee benefits

(i) Wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, and other short terms benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Long-term employee benefits are measured using the projected unit credit valuation method.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(ii) Share-based payments

The Group provides benefits to employees (including directors) of the Group in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services in exchange for options or rights over shares ('equity-settled transactions') refer to note 23.

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted. The fair value of options is determined by an internal valuation using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of performance rights is determined by consideration of the Company's share price at the grant date.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ('vesting date').

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects (i) the extent to which the vesting period has expired and (ii) the number of options or rights that, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, will ultimately vest. This opinion is formed based on the best available information at balance date. No adjustment is made for the likelihood of market performance conditions being met as the effect of these conditions is included in the determination of fair value at grant date.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition or awards with non-vesting conditions.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award.

(u) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Consolidated Entity has the unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

(v) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (i.e. an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale) are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Borrowing costs are capitalised from the date that sufficient funding has been secured and unconditional and the project development execution has started. This judgment will be reviewed periodically relative to the Project development. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(w) Issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(x) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to owners of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial period, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the period.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(y) Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies.

(z) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

(aa) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

3. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group is organised into one main operating segment which involves the exploration of minerals. All of the Group's activities are interrelated and discrete financial information is reported to the Board (Chief Operating Decision Maker) as a single segment.

Accordingly, all significant operating decisions were based upon analysis of the Group as one segment. The financial results from this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the Group as a whole as at 31 December 2025.

4. REVENUE

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Interest revenue	1,288,540	1,642,121

5. EXPENSES

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Employee benefits (net of recharges)	1,324,626	919,323
Financial advisory & consultancy fees	81,250	137,500
Directors' fees	556,025	661,316
Compliance and regulatory expenses	116,464	93,142
Insurance	221,912	300,819
Investor & Public relations	56,727	268,902
Other administration expenses	811,273	999,424
	3,168,277	3,380,426

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash at bank and on hand	25,511,374	31,183,180
	25,511,374	31,183,180

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates and at a fixed rate on term deposits.

7. INCOME TAX

	2025 \$	2024 \$
(a) Income tax recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total tax benefit/(expense)	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(b) Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

Profit/(loss) before income tax expense	(1,954,098)	(1,789,996)
Prima facie tax benefit at the Australian tax rate of 30.0% (2024: 30.0%)	(586,229)	(536,998)
Adjustment of under-provision of deferred tax in prior year	156,760	618,137
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
<i>Revaluation adjustments</i>	8,766	-
Movements in unrecognised temporary differences	420,703	(81,139)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	-	-

(c) Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income tax at 31 December relates to the following:

	Statement of Financial Position		Statement of Comprehensive Income		Statement of Change in Equity	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Deferred Tax Liabilities:</i>						
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/loss	(176)	(407)	232	(407)	-	-
Interest receivable	(27,024)	(30,066)	3,042	(30,066)	-	-
Lease Liability payments	(20,327)	(5,759)	(14,568)	(5,759)	-	-
Prepayments	(38,357)	(35,485)	(2,872)	14,308	-	-
<i>Deferred Tax Assets:</i>						
Provision for employee entitlements	95,939	91,780	4,158	17,288	-	-
Accrued expenditure	7,500	7,500	-	(113,880)	-	-
ROU Asset depreciation	24,065	7,078	16,987	7,078	-	-
Share issue expenses	-	126,700	-	-	(126,700)	(134,895)
Tax losses	10,266,820	9,853,096	413,724	30,298	-	-
Net deferred tax assets not recognised as utilisation is not probable	(10,308,440)	(10,014,437)	(420,703)	81,140	126,700	134,895
	-	-	-	-	-	-

8. RECEIVABLES

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Current</i>		
Net GST receivable	30,731	38,518
Interest receivable on term deposit	90,082	100,220
Other receivables	17,831	6,235
	138,644	144,973

9. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Plant and equipment</i>		
Gross carrying value – at cost	39,632	36,471
Accumulated depreciation	(32,435)	(36,471)
Net book amount	7,197	-
<i>Plant and equipment</i>		
Opening net book amount at beginning of the year	-	9,526
Additions	10,363	-
Disposals/Retirement	-	-
Depreciation charge	(3,166)	(9,526)
Closing net book amount at end of the year	7,197	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Financial Assets- Fixed Income Bonds		
Gross amount – at cost	3,549,260	-
Accrued interest	28,940	-
Fair value gains/(losses) recognised in OCI	(29,220)	-
	3,548,980	-

The fair value of the above investment instruments is determined using quoted market prices in active markets, classified as Level 1 within the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy. Details of the bonds portfolio as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

Issuer	Interest Rate	Cost	Maturity Date	Credit Rating
Aurizon Network Pty Ltd	6.1% fixed rate	1,033,330	12/09/2031	BBB+
EnBW International Finance B.V.	5.197% fixed rate	989,300	26/11/2031	A-
Insurance Australia Group Ltd*	BBSW+1.75%	1,014,560	15/06/2033	A-
QBE Insurance Group Ltd*	BBSW+1.8%	512,070	21/11/2031	BBB+
		3,549,260		

*BBSW: Bank Bill Swap Rate

11. ROU (RIGHT OF USE) ASSETS

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Land and Building		
Gross carrying value – at cost	169,870	-
Additions	-	169,870
Accumulated depreciation	(80,217)	(23,593)
Net book amount	89,654	146,277
Land and Building		
Opening net book amount at beginning of the year	146,277	-
Additions	-	169,870
Depreciation charge	(56,623)	(23,593)
Closing amount	89,654	146,277

The lease agreement for the office premises is for a duration of 3 years ending 31 July 2027.

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Trade payables	61,142	4,380
Employee benefits payable	-	124,594
Accrued expenses	25,000	25,000
Other payables	43,854	26,481
	129,996	180,455

13. LEASE LIABILITY

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Opening carrying amount at beginning of the year	150,672	-
Additional liability during the year	-	169,870
Interest accrued	9,538	5,009
Repayments	(58,097)	(24,207)
Closing carrying amount at end of the year	102,113	150,672

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Non-current liability (2-5 years)	43,616	88,269
Current liability (0- 1 year)	58,497	62,403
Total lease liability	<u>102,113</u>	<u>150,672</u>

Payments for the office lease, discounted at the RBA small business lending rate 7.41%, over 2.5 years.

14. PROVISIONS

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Current		
Employee entitlements	223,080	236,199
Non-Current		
Employee entitlements	96,717	69,739
	<u>319,797</u>	<u>305,938</u>

Employee entitlements relate to the balance of annual leave and long service leave accrued by the Group's employees. Recognition and measurement criteria have been disclosed in note 2.

15. ISSUED CAPITAL

	2025		2024	
	Number of shares	\$	Number of shares	\$
(a) Share capital				
Ordinary shares fully paid	363,497,522	31,069,064	368,334,346	31,286,723
Total issued capital	<u>363,497,522</u>	<u>31,069,064</u>	<u>368,334,346</u>	<u>31,286,723</u>
(b) Movements in ordinary share capital				
Balance at the beginning of the year	368,334,346	31,286,723	368,334,346	135,716,735
<i>Transactions during the year:</i>				
– Share buyback	(4,836,824)	(217,659)		
– Capital returned	-	-		- (104,430,012)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>363,497,522</u>	<u>31,069,064</u>	<u>368,334,346</u>	<u>31,286,723</u>

(c) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

	2025	2024
	Options	Options
(d) Movements in options on issue		
Balance at beginning of the year	10,000,000	10,000,000
<i>Exercised, lapsed, cancelled or expired during the year:</i>		
– Expired, exercisable at \$0.356 on or before 30 July 2025	(10,000,000)	-
<i>Issued during the year:</i>		
– Exercisable at \$0.084 on or before 11 June 2028	9,725,000	-
Balance at end of the year	<u>9,725,000</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(e) Movements in performance rights on issue

There were no performance rights on issue on 31 December 2025, and no movements during the year.

16. RESERVES

	2025 \$	2024 \$
(a) Reserves		
Share-based payments reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	1,244,959	1,244,959
Transferred to share capital	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	(1,244,959)	-
Employee and contractor share options and performance rights (note 23)	117,127	-
Balance at end of the year	<u>117,127</u>	<u>1,244,959</u>
Financial Asset Revaluation Reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	(29,220)	-
Balance at end of the year	<u>(29,220)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total reserves	<u>87,907</u>	<u>1,244,959</u>

(b) Nature and purpose of reserves

Share-based payments reserve

The share-based payments reserve is used to recognise the fair value of share options and performance rights issued.

Financial Asset Revaluation reserve

The Financial Asset Revaluation reserve accumulates unrealized gains and losses not yet included in the net profit or loss. It represents temporary value changes in FVOCI assets.

17. ACCUMULATED LOSSES

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Balance at beginning of the year	(1,576,033)	57,851,063
Transfer from share-based payment reserve	1,244,959	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	(1,954,098)	(1,789,996)
Dividends paid	-	(57,637,100)
Balance at end of the year	<u>(2,285,172)</u>	<u>(1,576,033)</u>

18. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(a) Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share (EPS)

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Profit/(Loss) attributable to the owners of the Company used in calculating basic and diluted loss per share	(1,954,098)	(1,789,996)
Basic & Diluted Earnings/(loss) per share attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (cents)	(0.54)	(0.49)

(b) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator

	2025 No. of Shares	2024 No. of Shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic loss per share	363,497,522	368,334,346
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted loss per share	<u>363,497,522</u>	<u>368,334,346</u>

A total of 9,725,000 (2024: 10,000,000) share options and 0 (2024: 0) performance rights were outstanding at the end of the year, which were excluded in the diluted EPS calculation. As the strike price of the outstanding options are significantly

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

above the current market price they have been excluded. The diluted EPS was equal to the basic EPS as they were anti-dilutive for that year.

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's activities expose it to market, liquidity and credit risks arising from its financial instruments.

The Group's management of financial risk is aimed at ensuring net cash flows are sufficient to meet all of its financial commitments and maintain the capacity to fund the activities of the business. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. Management monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through regular reviews of risks.

Market (including foreign exchange and interest rate risks), liquidity and credit risks arise in the normal course of business. These risks are managed under Board approved treasury processes and transactions.

The principal financial instruments as at reporting date include cash, receivables and payables.

This note presents information about exposures to the above risks, the objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency and net investments in foreign operations. The Group has not formalised a foreign currency risk management policy however, it monitors its foreign currency expenditure in light of exchange rate movements.

As at 31 December 2025, the Group held \$7,590 (2024: \$4,138) of cash and term deposits denominated in US Dollars.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in US Dollar exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. A strengthening of the Australian Dollar rate results in an increased loss before tax. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Change in USD Rate %	Effect on Loss before tax \$ (increase) decrease	Effect on Equity \$ (increase) decrease
Year to 31 December 2025	+5%	(573)	573
	-5%	573	(573)
Year to 31 December 2024	+5%	(333)	333
	-5%	333	(333)

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to movements in market interest rates on cash. The Group's policy is to monitor the interest rate yield curve out to six months to ensure a balance is maintained between the liquidity of cash assets and the interest rate return. The entire balance of cash for the Group of \$25,511,374 (2024: \$31,183,180) is subject to interest rate risk. The weighted average interest rate received on cash by the Group was 5.05% (2024: 5.27%).

Interest rate risk arises from fluctuations in market interest rates, which may affect the fair value of the Group's bond investments. The fair value of fixed-rate bonds is particularly sensitive to changes in market yields. The Group manages interest rate risk by:

- Monitoring the duration and maturity profile of bond investments;
- Diversifying investments across different maturity dates; and
- Regularly reviewing market interest rate movements and yield curves.

The Group does not currently use derivative financial instruments to hedge interest rate risk associated with bond investments.

(b) Liquidity risk

The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and ensuring sufficient cash and marketable securities are available to meet the current and future commitments of the Group. Due to the nature of the Group's activities, being mineral exploration, the Group does not have ready access to credit facilities, with the primary source of funding being equity raisings.

The Board of Directors constantly monitors the state of equity markets in conjunction with the Group's current and future funding requirements, with a view to initiating appropriate capital raisings as required.

The financial liabilities of the Group are confined to trade and other payables as disclosed in the Consolidated Statement

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

of Financial Position. All trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and due within 12 months of the reporting date.

(c) Credit risk

The Group's significant concentration of credit risk includes cash, which is held with a major Australian bank with AA3 credit rating, accordingly the credit risk exposure is minimal. The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date is the carrying amount of cash as disclosed in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Group manages credit risk on bonds by only investing in investment-grade bonds, monitoring external credit ratings and issuer financial performance; and limiting exposure to individual issuers and counterparties.

The Group does not presently have any material debtors. A formal credit risk management policy is not maintained in respect of debtors.

(d) Fair values

The Group is exposed to fair value risk on bond investments which are determined using the quoted prices in active markets (Level 1). The Group has established controls to ensure fair value measurements are consistent and appropriate, including periodic review of valuation methodologies and assumptions.

20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it may continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

Capital managed by the Board includes Shareholder equity, which was \$28,871,799 (2024: \$30,955,649). The focus of the Group's capital risk management is the current working capital position against the requirements of the Group to develop its new business activities plus corporate overheads. The Group's strategy is to ensure appropriate liquidity is maintained to meet anticipated business requirements, with a view to initiating appropriate capital raisings when required in the future.

21. CONTINGENCIES

There are no material contingent liabilities or contingent assets of the Group as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

22. COMMITMENTS

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
<i>Short-term lease commitments:</i>		
Minimum lease payments		
- within one year	64,119	62,403
<i>Long-term lease commitments:</i>		
Minimum lease payments		
- beyond one year	37,997	102,116
Total Commitments	102,116	164,519

Operating Leases:

The minimum future payments above relate to non-cancellable leases for offices.

23. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

(a) Expenses arising from share-based payment transactions

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised during the period were as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Options issued	117,127 ⁽ⁱ⁾	-
Performance Rights issued	-	-
Cancellation of options for value	-	-
	117,127	-

(i) Performance bonus accrued in 2024, settled in current year by issue of 9,725,000 unlisted options issued at an exercise price of \$0.084 and expiring on 11 June 2028.

(b) Options

The Group provides benefits to employees (including directors), contractors and consultants of the Group in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees, contractors and consultants render services in exchange for options to acquire ordinary shares.

Options granted carry no dividend or voting rights. When exercisable, each option is convertible into one ordinary share

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

of the Company with full dividend and voting rights. Set out below is a summary of the options granted (being those the subject of share-based payments).

	2025		2024	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000,000	\$0.356 ⁽ⁱ⁾	10,000,000	\$0.640 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Granted	9,725,000	\$0.084	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired	10,000,000	\$0.356 ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	-
Cancelled	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of the year	9,725,000	\$0.084	10,000,000	\$0.356 ⁽ⁱ⁾
Exercisable at end of the year	9,725,000	\$0.084	10,000,000	\$0.356 ⁽ⁱ⁾

(i) In accordance with Listing Rule 7.22.3, the exercise price of each option was reduced by the equivalent of the return of capital per share made to shareholders on the 8 January 2024 and 8 July 2024. The options strike price was reduced by \$0.273 and \$0.01076 per option to \$0.35624 (DNK Announcements 19 January 2024 and 8 July 2024).

Movements within specific classes of unlisted options (being those the subject of share-based payments) during the year is as follows:

Unlisted Options – Class	Opening balance	Granted	Cancelled	Expired	Closing balance
	1 Jan 2025				31 Dec 2025
Exercise price \$0.356 ⁽ⁱ⁾ expiry date 30/07/2025	10,000,000	-	-	(10,000,000)	-
Exercise price \$0.084 expiry date 11/06/2028	-	9,725,000	-	-	9,725,000
	10,000,000	9,725,000	-	(10,000,000)	9,725,000

(i) In accordance with Listing Rule 7.22.3, the exercise price of each option was reduced by the equivalent of the return of capital per share made to shareholders on the 8 January 2024 and 8 July 2024. The options strike price was reduced by \$0.273 and \$0.01076 per option to \$0.35624 (DNK Announcements 19 January 2024 and 8 July 2024).

Remaining contractual life

The weighted average remaining contractual life of share options outstanding at the end of the period was 2.5 years (31 December 2024: 6 months), with exercise prices at \$0.084.

Options granted during the year

Details of options granted during the year, valued using the Black & Scholes Option Pricing Model to produce the fair value per option are as follows:

Number of Options	Grant Date	Expiry Date	Fair Value per Option	Exercise Price	Share Price at Grant Date	Risk free Interest Rate	Estimated Volatility
9,725,000	11/06/2025	11/06/2028	\$0.012	\$0.084	\$0.057	3.45%	76.85%

As detailed in the Company's Annual Report, a short-term incentive (STI) scheme applies to executives in the Company and is designed to link any STI payment with the achievement of specified key performance indicators (KPI's) which are in turn linked to the Company's strategic objectives and targets.

No options were granted during the year ended 31 December 2024.

(c) Performance Rights

There were no performance rights on issue during the year ended 31 December 2025.

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Parent entity

The ultimate parent entity within the Group is Danakali Limited.

(b) Subsidiary

Interests in the subsidiary is set out in note 26.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(c) Key management personnel compensation

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Short-term benefits	846,070	814,422
Post-employment benefits	83,623	86,292
Performance bonus	-	124,594
	<u>929,693</u>	<u>1,025,308</u>

(d) Transactions with directors, director related entities and other related parties

AFC is deemed to be a related party of the Company on the basis of significant influence. The related party status applies from 23 April 2020, being when AFC held an interest of 14.57% (2024:14.4%) in the issued capital of the Company and the date that Danakali appointed two AFC nominees to its Board of Directors.

AFC President and CEO, Samaila D. Zubairu, and AFC Senior Director for Investment Operations & Execution, Taiwo Adeniji, joined Danakali's Board as Non-Executive Directors on 23 April 2020. After their resignations as directors (Samaila D. Zubairu on 15 June 2023 and Taiwo Adeniji on 31 December 2024), AFC Senior Vice President & Lead Counsel Chinekwu Duru was appointed as a Non-Executive Director of the Company on 13 January 2025. These appointments are in accordance with the terms of the Subscription Agreement which provides AFC the right to appoint two nominees to the Board of Danakali provided AFC's Danakali ownership remains above certain thresholds. As at the date of release of this report, AFC holds one out of five board seats on the Company.

There were no other material related party transactions.

25. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

During the year, the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Company, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Assurance related		
- Hall Chadwick	37,407	59,406
	<u>37,407</u>	<u>59,406</u>

26. SUBSIDIARIES

Interest in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy:

Name	Principal Activities	Country of Incorporation	Class of Shares	Equity Holding	
				2025 %	2024 %
Danakali Investments Pty Ltd ^(a)	Investment in Exploration	Australia	Ordinary	100	100
Danakali (KSA) Pty Ltd	Investment in Exploration	Australia	Ordinary	100	100

The proportion of ownership interest is equal to the proportion of voting power held.

(a) Previously STB Eritrea Pty Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

27. PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

The following information relates to the parent entity, Danakali Limited. The information presented here has been prepared using accounting policies consistent with those presented in note 2.

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Current assets	25,776,520	31,444,967
Non-current assets	3,645,841	149,006
Total assets	29,422,361	31,593,973
Current liabilities	353,076	416,654
Non-current liabilities	198,830	220,411
Total liabilities	551,906	637,065
Net Assets	28,870,455	30,956,908
Issued capital	31,069,075	31,286,723
Share-based payments reserve	87,907	1,244,959
Accumulated profit/(loss)	(2,286,527)	(1,574,774)
Total equity	28,870,455	30,956,908
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(1,953,336)	(1,789,316)
Total Comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year	(1,982,556)	(1,789,316)

28. DIVIDENDS

No dividends were paid in 2025.

During 2024, the shareholders approved a total return of capital of \$3,963,278 and the Board approved a special dividend of \$3,403,409 to shareholders as at 5:00pm (AWST) on 1 July 2024 (Record Date).

The total distribution amounted to \$7,366,687 and was paid on 8 July 2024.

The return of capital of \$100,466,735 approved at the shareholders general meeting held on 24 November 2023 and the Board approved special dividend of \$54,233,691 to shareholders as at 5:00pm (AWST) on 2 January 2024 (Record Date) was paid to shareholders on the 8 January 2024.

29. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE BALANCE DATE

Financial Assets

On 8 January 2026, the Company purchased further fixed income bonds amounting to \$10,931,780 as part of its cash management strategy.

Other matters

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

As at 31 December 2025

Entity Name	Entity type	Body Corporates		Tax Residency	
		Place formed or incorporated	% of share capital held	Australian or Foreign	Foreign Jurisdiction
Danakali Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	N/A	Australian	N/A
Danakali Investments Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australian	N/A
Danakali (KSA) Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100%	Australian	N/A

Directors' Declaration

In the Directors' opinion:

- (a) the financial statements and notes of Danakali Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date;
- (b) the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2;
- (c) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable subject to achieving the matters set out in note 2(c);
- (d) the consolidated entity disclosure statement is true and correct as at 31 December 2025; and

The directors have been given the declarations by the Executive Chairman and Chief Financial Officer required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Seamus Cornelius
EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN
Perth, 12 March 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DANAKALI LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Danakali Limited (“the Company”) and its subsidiaries (“the Consolidated Entity”), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the director’s declaration.

In our opinion:

- a. the accompanying financial report of the Consolidated Entity is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity’s financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Consolidated Entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board’s *APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
Valuation and Classification of Financial Assets	
<p>During the year, the Group invested \$3.55 million in fixed income bonds, classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.</p> <p>This was a key audit matter due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represent a significant balance; and - Judgement in classification under AASB 9 	<p>Our procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing management's classification of bond investments under AASB 9 • Verifying independent market price confirmations at balance date; • Reperforming accrued interest calculations; • Assessing compliance with AASB 13 fair value hierarchy disclosures; and • Evaluating adequacy of financial risk disclosures

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Consolidated Entity's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2025, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, with the exception of the remuneration report and our related assurance opinion.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Consolidated Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Consolidated Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Consolidated Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Consolidated Entity to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Consolidated Entity audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Company, for the year ended 31 December 2025, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with s 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Hall Chadwick

HALL CHADWICK WA AUDIT PTY LTD

Mark Delaurentis

MARK DELAURENTIS CA
Director

Dated this 12th day of March 2026
Perth, Western Australia

NSX Listing Rules- Additional Disclosures

NSX Listing Rule 6.9(12): Top 10 Shareholders

In accordance with NSX Listing Rule 6.9(12), the top 10 shareholders and the number of securities that they hold as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

		Listed ordinary shares	
		Number of shares	Percentage of ordinary shares
1	AFC EQUITY INVESTMENTS LIMITED	52,958,908	14.57
2	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	36,502,259	10.04
3	WELL EFFICIENT LIMITED	35,000,000	9.63
4	MORGAN STANLEY AUSTRALIA SECURITIES (NOMINEE) PTY LIMITED <NO 1 ACCOUNT>	31,171,756	8.58
5	BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD	21,781,938	5.99
6	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <CLEARSTREAM>	21,091,295	5.80
7	NGE CAPITAL LIMITED	20,000,000	5.50
8	MR SEAMUS IAN CORNELIUS	10,562,838	2.91
9	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	10,437,914	2.87
10	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT>	10,254,635	2.82
		<u>249,761,543</u>	<u>68.71</u>

NSX Listing Rule 6.9(13): Distribution of equity securities

In accordance with NSX Listing Rule 6.9(13), shareholder distribution as at 31 December 2025 is as follows:

	Holders	Securities	%
1 - 1,000	45	10,341	0.00%
1,001 - 5,000	59	153,332	0.04%
5,001 - 10,000	31	246,014	0.07%
10,001 - 100,000	566	19,847,501	5.46%
100,001 and over	164	343,240,334	94.43%
TOTAL	<u>865</u>	<u>363,497,522</u>	<u>100%</u>

NSX Listing Rules 6.9(5) and (6): Director's interest in contracts

No director proposed for election at the forthcoming annual general meeting has a service contract.

There are no contracts of significance subsisting during or at the end of the financial year in which a director is or was materially interested, either directly or indirectly.

NSX Listing Rules- Additional Disclosures

NSX Listing Rule 6.9(9): Summary of Financial Information for past 5 years

Balance Sheet as at 31 December	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Current Assets	25,777,874	31,446,437	195,539,736	14,976,203	23,042,875
Non-Current Assets	3,645,831	146,277	9,526	49,896,803	45,540,198
TOTAL ASSETS	29,423,705	31,592,714	195,549,262	64,873,006	68,583,073
Current Liabilities	411,573	479,056	672,476	902,699	1,349,684
Non-Current Liabilities	140,333	158,009	64,029	52,160	48,200
TOTAL LIABILITIES	551,906	637,065	736,505	954,859	1,397,884
NET ASSETS	28,871,799	30,955,649	194,812,757	63,918,147	67,185,189
Issued Capital	31,069,064	31,286,723	135,716,735	127,866,319	127,866,319
Reserves	(2,197,265)	(331,074)	59,096,022	(63,948,172)	(60,681,130)
TOTAL EQUITY	28,871,799	30,955,649	194,812,757	63,918,147	67,185,189
Income statement for the year ending 31 December	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
CONTINUING OPERATIONS					
Revenue	1,288,540	1,642,121	5,916,994	89,484	43,142
Expenses	(3,242,638)	(3,432,117)	(4,401,550)	(4,589,933)	(10,080,310)
Profit/(Loss) before Income Tax from Continuing Operations	(1,954,098)	(1,789,996)	1,515,444	(4,500,449)	(10,037,168)
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS					
Profit after tax for the year from discontinued operations	-	-	132,271,689	998,427	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	(1,954,098)	(1,789,996)	133,787,133	(3,502,352)	(10,037,168)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Revaluation Adjustments	(29,220)				
Foreign currency translation reserve related to equity accounted investment	-	-	(2,590,023)	-	1,064,052
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	(1,983,318)	(1,789,996)	131,197,110	(3,502,352)	(8,973,116)