2025–2026

Annual Report

Contents

About STL

STL provides sustainable and globally competitive storage and handling solutions for bulk sugar and other commodities through its assets at the ports of Cairns, Mourilyan, Lucinda, Townsville, Mackay and Bundaberg.

STL is a vital component of Queensland's sugar industry, an industry that contributes approximately $4 billion in economic activity and employs more than 19,000 people.

STL's terminals receive and outload in excess of 6.5 million tonnes of raw sugar and other bulk commodities each year (including molasses, wood pellets, gypsum and silica sands), and provide 2.48 million tonnes of storage capacity.

STL is publicly listed on the National Stock Exchange of Australia (NSX: SUG). It has a market capitalisation in excess of $290 million and over 4,000 shareholders. Share ownership is restricted to sugar industry participants (growers and millers).

About this report

This annual report for Sugar Terminals Limited (STL) (ABN 17 084 059 601) is a summary of the Company's operations, activities and financial position for the year ended 30 June 2026. It complies with Australian reporting requirements and was authorised for issue by the Directors on 9 September 2026. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements included in this report.

STL is a Company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is Level 15, 348 Edward St, Brisbane, Queensland.

References to the financial year or 'FY' are to the year ended 30 June. All dollar figures are expressed in Australian currency.

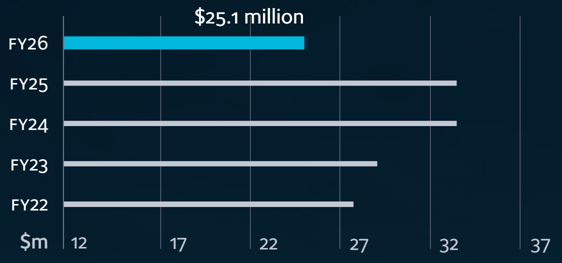
An electronic version of this report is available at www.sugarterminals.com.au. In consideration of the environment, printed copies of the annual report are only posted to shareholders who have requested a copy.

Report objectives
This annual report is provided for the benefit of STL's shareholders. It provides a clear and concise summary of STL's performance for the 2026 financial year and outlook for the year ahead. It meets STL's compliance and governance requirements and aims to build awareness of STL's operations and explain the Company's performance against its stated purpose and values.

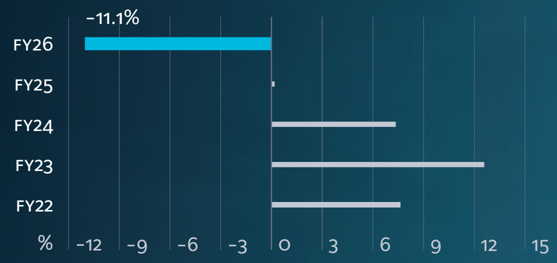
Annual General Meeting (AGM)
STL will hold its AGM on Wednesday 21 October 2026 at Clayton Utz Offices (L 28 Riparian Plz 71 Eagle Street, Brisbane Queensland 4000, at 2.00pm (Brisbane time).

Are you an Active Grower?
STL encourages increased ownership of the Company by active sugar cane growers and reminds any dry G Class shareholders of their requirement to divest their shares as per the STL Constitution.

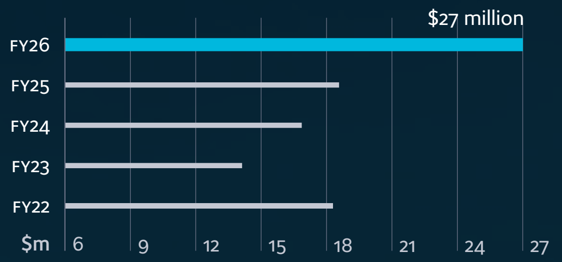
NET PROFIT AFTER TAX ($ millions)



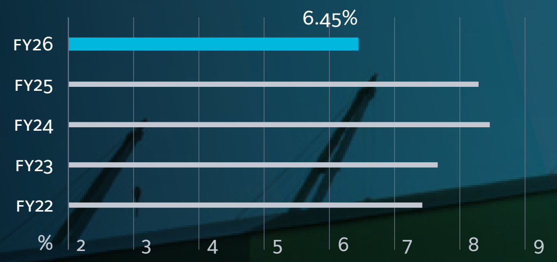
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURN (%)[1]



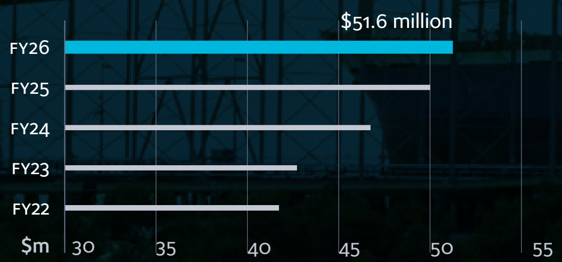
CAPITAL INVESTMENT ($ millions)



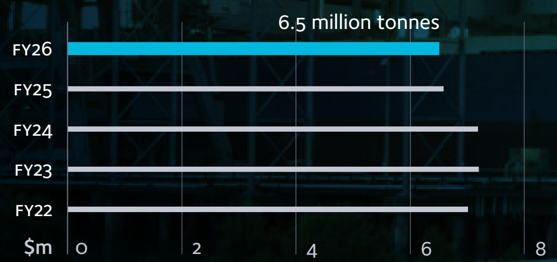
RETURN ON ASSETS (%)[2]



TERMINAL ACTIVITY CHARGES ($ millions)[3]



TERMINAL THROUGHPUT (million tonnes)



1 Full year movement in G Class share price plus dividends paid during the year, as a percentage of the share price at beginning of the year
2 Full year NPAT as a percentage of total assets as at 30 June
3 Activity charges to raw sugar customers, excluding insurance

STL'S FY26 RESULTS REFLECT THE IMPACT OF THE RENEGOTIATED 2025 STORAGE AND HANDLING AGREEMENT AND THE MAJORITY OF COSTS INCURRED IN PREPARING FOR THE TRANSITION TO FULL OPERATORSHIP ON 1 JULY 2026. WITH THIS SIGNIFICANT MILESTONE ACHIEVED, STL IS FOCUSED ON DELIVERING SAFE, EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE OUTCOMES FOR SHAREHOLDERS AND CUSTOMERS OVER THE LONG TERM.

Year in Review

1 RECORDABLE INJURY

0 ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS

42,620 TRAIN WAGONS RECEIVED

37,892 TRUCKS RECEIVED

5,032 TRUCKS DISPATCHED

91 SUGAR SHIPS LOADED

38 MOLASSES SHIPS LOADED

4 NON-SUGAR SHIPS LOADED

STL'S FUTURE SUCCESS WILL BE MEASURED BY OUR ABILITY TO OPERATE SAFELY, EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY. WE ARE COMMITTED TO STRENGTHENING CONFIDENCE THROUGH CONSISTENT PERFORMANCE, TRANSPARENCY AND DIRECT ENGAGEMENT.

Chair's Message

THE 2025-2026 FINANCIAL YEAR HAS BEEN HISTORIC FOR STL. YOUR BOARD HAS OVERSEEN THE PREPARATION FOR A FUNDAMENTAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE BUSINESS. STL ENTERS ITS NEXT CHAPTER IN A STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION.

It is a privilege to write this inaugural message to shareholders as STL Chair, following my appointment to the role after last year's Annual General Meeting (AGM). Many of you will know that my association with the business and the sugar industry pre-dates my appointment as a Non-executive Director in 2024. From 2015 to 2017, I served as STL's General Manager and Company Secretary and was involved in establishing the initial Storage and Handling Agreement with customers, as well as the Terminal Operating Agreement with Queensland Sugar Limited (QSL).

My affinity with the sugar industry goes back much further, having entered the workforce in 1976 as an accounting trainee with CSR at Victoria Mill in Ingham. I have closely followed the industry over the course of my career and watched with interest as STL has evolved. As Chair, I am focused on ensuring STL maintains its independence and decisions are made that benefit the long-term interests of shareholders and the broader industry.

Leadership renewal

The Board and executive leadership team of STL were revitalised during the year.

Three new Directors joined the Board following the retirement of former Non-executive Chair Mark Gray and Non-executive Director Sam Bonanno at the 2025 AGM, and the resignation of Miller Director Rohan Whitmee in December 2025. Independent Non-executive Directors Paul Garaty and Stephen Cantwell joined the Board in late November 2025, bringing a wealth of knowledge in port operations and logistics. In February, Non-executive Director James Wallace joined the Board as a Miller Director, with hands-on experience in the operation of Sugar Mills, cogeneration and ethanol production.

We welcomed Dwayne Freeman as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) in April 2026. Dwayne was well positioned to take the reins of STL at such a pivotal time, given his extensive experience in change leadership and strategic asset management. His in-depth knowledge of Australian ports, transportation infrastructure and international shipping are invaluable for STL as we get on with the work of managing terminal operations.

Strategic transformation

Preparation for the successful transition to an insourced operating model was a major focus for the year. By 1 July 2026, STL had assumed direct responsibility for terminal operations with all of the permanent employees from QSL's former operations group accepting roles with STL, ensuring continuity of operational knowledge and experience across the business. The first phase of the transition was delivered without impacting sugar receivals or shipping activities. STL is now operating as an integrated port operations business, with direct responsibility for providing storage and handling services to Queensland's sugar industry and other customers. A smaller second phase, focused on transferring certain supporting systems, is due to be finalised in early 2027.

STL acknowledges QSL's longstanding role in operating the bulk sugar terminals on STL's behalf under the previous arrangements. Their contribution over many year's supported the reliable operation of the terminal network and service delivery to the Queensland sugar industry.

As owner and now operator of the terminals, STL has clear accountability and responsibility for providing storage and handling services to customers. We are working with our customers and the broader sugar supply chain to initially stabilise and then continue to improve the sustainability and performance of our terminal operations, with fair and equitable access for all customers.

Financial performance

STL delivered revenue of $119.3 million for the year ended 30 June 2026, broadly in line with the prior year. Profit attributable to shareholders was $25.1 million, compared with $32.3 million in FY25, reflecting the agreed reduction in the 2025 Storage and Handling Agreement pricing and one-off costs associated with the transition to an insourced operating model. Despite these impacts, STL maintained a strong balance sheet, with net assets of $343.1 million at year end, while increasing capital investment to $27.0 million, from $18.6 million in FY25. This investment supported terminal reliability, asset renewal and the transition to direct operations. The business also generated $44.0 million in net cash from operating activities during the year, demonstrating STL's continued capacity to fund operations, capital investment and shareholder returns. Dividends paid during the year totalled $24.8 million, comprising a final FY25 dividend of 3.6 cents per share and an interim FY26 dividend of 3.3 cents per share, both fully franked.

With ongoing uncertainty regarding the state of the global sugar industry, global input cost pressures such as fuel and fertiliser, as well as local impacts, the STL Board's approach to fiscal management will concentrate on prudent cost management without compromising operational performance, including:

- Disciplined capital, asset and portfolio management
- Maintaining a strong balance sheet
- Balancing capital investment, maintenance, strategic objectives and dividends.

Outlook for FY27

With the 2026 crush underway and STL now operating under its insourced model, the focus for FY27 is to complete the transition of remaining systems, embed existing systems and processes, and continue improving the safety, sustainability and performance of terminal operations.
The Board will work with management to realise the benefits of insourcing and deliver long-term value through safe operations, prudent investments and sound governance.

During FY27 STL will reduce charges by the agreed amount in the existing SHA and we will also be negotiating a new Storage and Handling Agreement from 1 July 2027 where the customer Collective has already submitted a request for further significant price reductions.

An important area of work in the coming year will be addressing dry shareholdings, which refers to shareholders that may no longer supply cane to a mill. Approximately 20 million shares remain subject to confirmation of their current status. Building on engagement with industry bodies, the Board has approved a targeted program to identify, engage with and verify these shares through regional engagement. This work will initially focus on regions with the highest concentration of dry shareholdings, before progressively extending across other relevant areas.

Improving stakeholder relationships will continue to be a priority in the coming year. This will require STL to listen, learn, provide regular updates and seek feedback from shareholders, customers and industry stakeholders on a consistent basis.

I would like to thank shareholders for their ongoing loyalty to STL. I would also like to recognise the significant efforts made by STL's comparatively small team over the last year. It truly has been an historic year for the business.

Peter Trimble Chair

As Chair, I am focused on ensuring STL's governance is robust and decisions are made that benefit the long-term interests of shareholders and the broader industry.

Chief Executive Officer's Report

THE 2026 FINANCIAL YEAR WAS A PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANT BOARD, LEADERSHIP AND ORGANISATIONAL TRANSFORMATION FOR STL IN PREPARATION FOR INSOURCING. SIGNIFICANT WORK WAS UNDERTAKEN ACROSS SYSTEMS, TECHNOLOGY, PROCESSES AND ORGANISATIONAL CAPABILITY. TODAY, THE BUSINESS IS OPERATING UNDER AN INTEGRATED OPERATING AND OWNERSHIP MODEL AND IS POSITIONED TO DELIVER SERVICES TO OUR CUSTOMERS SAFELY, EFFICIENTLY, FAIRLY AND TRANSPARENTLY.

Joining STL in April 2026 afforded me an exciting opportunity to use my experience and knowledge to lead the business through a demanding change process related to insourcing of STL's terminal operations. Having spent the bulk of my career working with rail and port infrastructure, logistics and shipping, I am familiar with STL's operational environment and the challenges and benefits of leading an integrated port operations business.

Our people

The smooth transition to an insourcing model is a credit to the people who have been involved in making it a reality. The operations teams at the six terminals along with the corporate teams in Brisbane worked tirelessly to prepare for and deliver the transition. They demonstrated their experience and professionalism in embracing change while continuing to deliver services to customers without any material delays or impacts.

Since 1 July 2026, I have spent as much time as possible visiting each of the terminals and getting to know the people at the heart of our operations. I look forward to working closely with them in coming months as we build a culture based on safety, efficiency and effectiveness.

Our customers and shareholders

STL as a business is focused on delivering for our customers, shareholders and broader stakeholders building trust through consistent and transparent engagement as we deliver on our promises. Under my leadership STL will work directly with industry to create value and deliver world class services.

Operational readiness

Preparing to assume direct terminal operations has been the prime focus for STL in the past year. Work has included:

- Transferring operational responsibility for all six bulk sugar terminals from QSL to STL.
- Transitioning the terminal workforce into STL while preserving operational knowledge and experience.
- Establishing the systems, processes and controls required to support direct terminal operations.
- Transferring operational data, asset management records and key documentation into STL systems.
- Novating or establishing supplier, service and support contracts and other arrangements needed for business continuity.
- Preparing governance, risk, safety, information communications & technology, finance, human resources and procurement arrangements for the new operating model.

With the first phase of the transition delivered, STL is now operating as an integrated port operations business, with a smaller second phase focused on certain supporting systems due for completion in early 2027.

Assets and infrastructure

In 2025-2026, STL invested $27.0 million in capital programs across the terminal network, supporting terminal reliability, asset renewal and the transition to direct operations. The program focused on progressing priority infrastructure, safety and reliability projects across the network, with several projects completed or advanced through delivery and a further pipeline of works carried into FY27. This included continued investment in major infrastructure works, including Lucinda jetty remediation, conveyor strengthening works, shiploader electrical and hydraulic upgrades, terminal amenities projects and wharf safety improvements, to improve operational safety and reduce infrastructure risk.

Key projects underway in FY27 include Project Safeguard, which is upgrading critical terminal guarding, protection and safety control systems to strengthen operational resilience, and fire management system upgrades across the terminal network. These works are aimed at improving asset protection, emergency preparedness and the safe, reliable operation of STL's bulk sugar terminals.

STL will continue to invest in critical terminal infrastructure, with a focus on safety, asset reliability, performance and long-term sustainability. We will also look at opportunities to increase the utilisation of terminal infrastructure and reduce costs to the industry without impacting on service delivery.

FY27 priorities

Our top priority for the coming year is to stabilise the new operating model and start capturing the long-term benefits of insourcing. This involves working with the new STL team to embed core systems and processes, strengthen operational capability and build a culture focused on safety, operational efficiency and customer outcomes.

Delivering terminal operations safely, efficiently and effectively is key to building trust with the industry.

I look forward to meeting more of our shareholders and industry stakeholders throughout the 2026-2027 financial year as I visit the terminals and their surrounding communities.

Dwayne Freeman CEO

Under my leadership STL will work directly with industry to create value and continue to deliver world class services.

WITH NEW LEADERS IN PLACE ON THE BOARD AND EXECUTIVE TEAM, STL IS WELL-PLACED TO CONTINUE THE COMPANY'S EVOLUTION AS THE OWNER AND OPERATOR OF QUEENSLAND'S VITAL STORAGE AND HANDLING ASSETS.

Leadership

Board of Directors

Peter Trimble

Independent Non-executive Chair
Appointed 18 December 2024

Peter has broad executive and non-executive leadership experience across a variety of industries, including agriculture, construction, education and the sugar industry. Peter commenced his career in the sugar industry at Victoria Mill in 1976 and later worked in CSR's milling operations for several years before returning to the industry as General Manager of STL from 2015 to 2017. He is currently a Non-executive Director of G8 Education, where he chairs the Audit and Risk Committee, and a Director of Somerset College Ltd and member of its Finance Committee. Peter is also Executive Chair (part-time) of Efficiency Leaders Pty Ltd, a leading provider of automated procure-to-pay products and solutions. Peter holds a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Queensland, is a Fellow of CPA Australia and a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Peter serves as Chair of the STL Board.

Current directorships/other interests:

G8 Education: Non-Executive Director

Somerset College Ltd: Director

Efficiency Leaders Pty Ltd: Executive Chair (part time)

Stephen Cantwell

Independent Non-executive Director

Appointed 25 November 2025

Stephen brings broad executive leadership experience across key industries including logistics, transport, ports, manufacturing, infrastructure and rail. He currently chairs Newcastle Coal Infrastructure Group and TasRail Pty Ltd, and also serves as a Non-Executive Director of Lindsay Australia. He previously served as a Non-Executive Director of Queensland Rail Limited and Port of Brisbane Limited, among other organisations. Stephen holds a Bachelor of Business Degree with majors in Operations Research and Information Systems, a Graduate Diploma in Transport Management and a Master of Business Degree. He is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport and the Centre for Integrated Engineering Asset Management. For STL, Stephen serves as chair of the Finance and Audit Committee.

Current directorships/other interests:

Newcastle Coal Infrastructure Group: Chair

TasRail Pty Ltd: Chair

Lindsay Australia: Non-Executive Director

John (Paul) Garaty

Independent Non-executive Director

Appointed 25 November 2025

Paul has over 35 years' experience in transport and logistics, with extensive operational expertise across port operations, shipping and stevedoring. During his career, Paul has held executive and senior management positions with Asciano, Toll, BHP and McAleese, and has been responsible for the operations of Patrick container terminals, Pacific National intermodal rail operations and Toll Shipping. Paul holds a Bachelor of Economics and brings significant operational and supply chain expertise to the Board. Paul also serves as Chair of STL's Safety, Risk and Sustainability Committee.

Current directorships/other interests:

Nil

Steven (Steve) Kirby

Non-executive Director appointed by G Class shareholders

Appointed 29 November 2023

Steve is the Founder, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Australian Cane Farms (ACF), which owns and operates approximately 4,500 hectares of sugar cane farms in the Burdekin region. Prior to establishing ACF in 2005, Steve held a variety of senior roles during a 16-year career with NM Rothschild Australia, including Head of Structured Finance and Head of Agribusiness. Steve is also the Chairman of Benedict Industries, a privately held quarrying and recycling business. He is a Chartered Accountant with more than 20 years' experience as a senior finance professional. Steve is a member of STL's Safety, Risk and Sustainability Committee.

Current directorships/other interests:

Australian Cane Farms: Managing Director

Benedict Industries: Chairman

Paul Schembri

Non-executive Director appointed by G Class shareholders

Appointed 12 December 2024

Paul has extensive leadership experience within the Australian sugar industry and grower representative organisations. He has served as Chair of Mackay CANEGROWERS, CANEGROWERS Queensland and CANEGROWERS Australia, and represented Australian growers nationally and internationally, including through industry delegations to Brazil, China, Thailand and France. Paul has also contributed to the industry as a former Director of Queensland Sugar Limited and former Vice President of the World Association of Beet and Cane Growers. Paul is a Graduate and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and is a member of STL's Finance and Audit Committee.

Current directorships/other interests:

Committee for Regional Australia Greater Whitsundays representative: Member

James Wallace

Non-executive Director appointed by M Class shareholders

Appointed 19 February 2026

James is General Manager Operations for Wilmar Sugar & Renewables and is responsible for the health, safety and day-to-day operations of sugar factories, cogeneration facilities and an ethanol distillery. He has extensive operational and technical experience within the sugar and renewable energy industries and brings significant industry knowledge to the Board. James holds a Bachelor of Chemical Engineering (Honours), an MBA (Finance), and is a Chartered Professional Engineer (CPEng) and Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ). James is a member of STL's Safety, Risk and Sustainability Committee.

Current directorships/other interests:

Australian Sugar Manufacturs (ASM): Director

Mark Greenwood

Non-executive Director appointed by M Class shareholders

Appointed 9 April 2024

Mark is General Manager Commercial for Wilmar Sugar and is responsible for sales and marketing, strategy and business development. His experience spans commercial negotiations, financial analysis, strategic planning, business development and major capital projects. Prior to joining Wilmar, Mark held senior roles with Santos, Citi, JP Morgan and Rio Tinto, and previously served as a Director of GLNG Operations. Mark holds a Bachelor of Chemical Engineering (Honours) and is a Graduate Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Mark is a member of STL's Finance and Audit Committee.

Current directorships/other interests:

Nil

Management

Dwayne Freeman

Chief Executive Officer

Appointed 13 April 2026

Dwayne has over 20 years of experience across strategic asset management, business transformation, infrastructure and complex stakeholder environments. Prior to joining STL, Dwayne held Chief Executive Officer roles with Abbot Point Operations and Sea Swift, along with other senior executive positions across the ports, logistics, infrastructure and transport sectors. Having lived and worked throughout regional and rural Queensland, Dwayne is passionate about regional development. Dwayne holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting).

Robbie White

Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary

Appointed 26 August 2024

Robbie has over 20 years of experience gained across a variety of industries, including construction and pharmaceuticals manufacturing. Prior to joining STL, Robbie was the Chief Financial Officer of Keystone Civil, overseeing the finance, human resources, HSEQ, construction, plant and logistics functions of the business. Before Keystone Civil, Robbie was the Chief Financial Officer of Luina Bio, with responsibility for finance, administration, human resources and ICT. Robbie is a CPA and holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting).

STL IS COMMITTED TO BEING AN INDEPENDENT, TRUSTED, TRANSPARENT, COLLABORATIVE, SOLUTION-FOCUSSED AND IMPORTANT TEAM PLAYER WITHIN THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OVER THE LONG TERM.

Governance

Corporate Governance Statement

STL IS COMMITTED TO GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, CONSISTENT WITH ASX GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES.

STL's governance framework has evolved with the company's development and will continue to be refined, in line with the eight principles of the ASX corporate governance council's corporate governance principles and recommendations – 4th edition (the recommendations).

This corporate governance statement outlines STL's governance practices and policies and their compliance with the recommendations.

PRINCIPLE 1:

Lay solid foundations for management and oversight

A listed entity should clearly delineate the respective roles and responsibilities of its board and management and regularly review their performance.

Recommendation 1.1:

Board Charter

STL's Board Charter provides detailed information on the operation of the Board and is available on the Company's website. The Board reviews its Charter a minimum of every two years or updated when required to ensure compliance with legislation and good governance practices. It was last reviewed in FY26. The conduct of the Board is also governed by STL's constitution, and where there is inconsistency with that document, the constitution prevails to the extent of the inconsistency. The respective roles of STL's Board of Directors and its management are set out in the Board Charter. The Board is responsible for the overall direction and affairs of the business. Its role is to govern STL rather than to manage it and its main task is to set the strategic direction of the Company and oversee the performance of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and senior management. Management's role is to manage the Company in accordance with the directions and delegations of the Board.

The Chair oversees the conduct of the Board and its relations with shareholders and other stakeholders.

Recommendation 1.2:

Appointments

STL carefully considers the character, experience, qualifications and skill of potential candidates for appointment as independent Directors of the Board and conducts appropriate police, banned Director, insolvency and any other appropriate searches to verify the suitability of candidates prior to their appointment.

STL has developed a Director Application Form matrix which highlights the skills, knowledge and experience necessary for an STL Director and also provides a summary of Director duties including fiduciary duties, confidentiality obligations and conflict of interest provisions. The Director Application Form is available on the Company's website.

In compliance with the requirements of the STL Constitution, STL provides material information relevant to a decision to elect or re-elect an M Class or G Class Director in the Notice of Meeting for STL's Annual General Meeting provided to shareholders.

Recommendation 1.3:

Written agreements

STL provides all Directors and senior executives with a written letter of appointment that sets out the terms of their appointment.

Recommendation 1.4:

Company Secretary

STL's Company Secretary is accountable to the Board, through the Chair and operates independently of the CEO and senior management. The Company Secretary facilitates STL's corporate governance processes and is responsible for coordinating Board meetings and minutes, for communicating with regulatory bodies, and for all statutory and other filings.

Recommendation 1.5:

Diversity policy

STL has a diversity and inclusion policy, which is available on the Company's website. The Company is committed to improving the diversity of its workforce.

Recommendation 1.6:
Board performance

STL's Board recognises its responsibility to conduct regular evaluations of the performance of the Board and individual Directors.

It is STL's policy that, every three years, the Board engages an independent firm with expertise in Board assessment to facilitate the process.

The next review will be completed in the 2027 financial year.

Recommendation 1.7:
Senior executive performance

STL's Board evaluates the performance of the CEO annually against goals, targets and other key performance indicators determined by the Board and aligned to the strategic direction of STL. The CEO evaluates the performance of senior executives annually against goals, targets and other key performance indicators aligned to STL's strategic direction.

PRINCIPLE 2:
Structure the board to be effective and add value

The board of a listed entity should be of an appropriate size and collectively have the skills, commitment and knowledge of the entity and the industry in which it operates, to enable it to discharge its duties effectively and to add value.

Recommendation 2.1:
Nomination committee

STL does not have a Nomination Committee. However, the Board as a whole has the appropriate balance of skills, knowledge, experience, independence and diversity to enable it to discharge its responsibilities for succession planning and for identifying the character, experience, qualifications and skills required for any new independent Director that is appointed to the Board.

Recommendation 2.2:
Skills matrix

STL aims to have an appropriate mix of expertise and experience on its Board and Committees so that the Board can discharge its corporate governance and oversight responsibilities. STL discloses the profiles of its Board members on its website and in its annual report to shareholders. These profiles set out the skills, experience and qualifications of Directors. STL also provides material information relevant to a decision to elect or re-elect a Director in the Notice of Meeting provided to shareholders. Together, the Directors have a broad range of experience, expertise, skills, qualifications and contacts relevant to STL and its business. Given STL's ownership structure and the manner in which Directors are appointed under the Constitution, the Board does not currently publish a formal board skills matrix. STL has in place a Director Application Form matrix which highlights the skills, knowledge and experience necessary for a STL Director and provides a summary of Director duties. The Director Application Form is available on the Company's website.

Recommendation 2.3:
Director independence

STL discloses the names, length of service, qualifications and experience of all of its Directors, including those that are independent Directors, on the Company's website and in its annual report. The Board regularly assesses the independence of its Directors having regard to the factors described in the Recommendations and the circumstances of STL.

The Board has determined that three Directors are independent Directors. In making this assessment, the Board has considered the relationships and interests described in Box 2.3 of the Recommendations and is satisfied that each independent Director is able to exercise objective and unfettered judgment and act in the best interests of STL as a whole.

As detailed in STL's Constitution, all Directors have a legal obligation to disclose to the Board any material interest which relates to the business of the Company. STL has in place a formal Conflicts of Interest policy which outlines these legal obligations in more detail. A copy of the Director Conflict of Interest Policy is available on the Company website.

When an issue arises at a Board meeting relating to such an interest, the Board will discuss the matter and where relevant, will require the Director with the disclosed interest to leave the meeting. The matter will then be discussed further by the remaining non-conflicted Directors and any resolution will be made by the non-conflicted Directors.

The Director with the interest will be notified of any resolution following the finalisation of the meeting or after the vote is completed.

The Company Secretary maintains a Register of Conflicts of Interest which is confirmed at each meeting of Directors.

Recommendation 2.4:
Number of independent Directors

STL's Constitution requires that the number of Industry Directors appointed by its M Class and G Class shareholders be equal and in total exceed the number of Independent Directors by at least one.

During FY26, STL's Board comprised three independent directors for the majority of the year. Following the retirement of two independent directors in November, there was a short period where the Board had one independent director, until two new independents were appointed in December. The Board also included two directors appointed by G Class shareholders and two directors appointed by M Class shareholders.

Recommendation 2.5:
Independent chair

The Board Charter requires that STL appoint an independent, non-executive Director as Chair and STL acts in accordance with the Charter. STL currently has an independent Chair who is not the CEO.

Recommendation 2.6:
Director induction and professional development

New Directors undergo a full induction into their role on the Board. STL has a Board Professional Development Policy that requires Directors to undertake the AICD Company Director course and successfully complete relevant assessments within 12 months of joining the Board (if they have not already done so). Directors are required to maintain relevant Director professional development as outlined by the AICD.

PRINCIPLE 3:
Instil a culture of acting lawfully, ethically and responsibly

A listed entity should instil and continually reinforce a culture across the organisation of acting lawfully, ethically and responsibly.

Recommendation 3.1:
Values

In 2018, the STL Board adopted five core values for the business: Safe, Sustainable, Service Orientated, Innovative and Independent. These values reflect the qualities inherent in STL's purpose and underpin its entire operations.

Recommendation 3.2:
Board code of conduct

STL's Board Charter outlines the director's responsibilities and duties in addition to the STL Code of Conduct, which are available on the Company website. Any breaches of the Code of Conduct are advised to the Board.

Recommendation 3.3:
Whistleblower policy

STL's whistleblower policy is available on the Company's website. In accordance with this policy, the outcome of any whistleblower related investigation must be reported to the STL Board.

Recommendation 3.4:
Anti-bribery and corruption policy

The Code of Conduct requires any issues related to bribery or corruption to be reported to the Board. The Code of Conduct is available on the Company's website.

PRINCIPLE 4:
Safeguard the integrity of corporate reports

A listed entity should have appropriate processes to verify the integrity of its corporate reports.

Recommendation 4.1:
Audit committee

STL's Board has a Finance and Audit Committee that comprises three non-executive Directors. The Committee oversees the integrity of financial reporting and effective systems of internal control.

The Charter of the Committee and the qualifications and experience of Committee members are provided on the STL website. The Committee Charter is reviewed and amended from time to time as appropriate. Details regarding the number of Committee meetings held and member attendance are published in STL's annual report.

Recommendation 4.2:
CEO & CFO declaration

The CEO and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) each provide a statement to the STL Board with the half yearly and annual financial report to the effect that the Company's risk management and internal compliance and control system is operating efficiently and effectively in all material respects.

Recommendation 4.3:
External audit

STL's annual and half year reports that STL releases to the market are externally audited by independent auditors. The process is overseen by the Board's Finance and Audit Committee and managed by STL's CFO.

PRINCIPLE 5:
Make timely and balanced disclosure

A listed entity should make timely and balanced disclosure of all matters concerning it that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of its securities.

Recommendation 5.1:
Disclosure policy

The Board's commitment to compliance with continuous disclosure under the NSX listing rules is contained within the STL Board Charter, which is available on the Company's website.

Continuous disclosure is a standing item for all Board meetings.

Recommendation 5.2:
Distribution of material announcements

STL's Company Secretary ensures the Board receives copies of all market sensitive announcements as soon as they have been released to the NSX. Announcements are also published on the STL website.

Recommendation 5.3:
Disclosure of new or substantive presentations

Presentations that provide new or substantive information about STL are released to the NSX and posted on the STL website by the Company Secretary in a timely manner after they have been made.

PRINCIPLE 6:
Respect the rights of security holders

A listed entity should provide its security holders with appropriate information and facilities to allow them to exercise their rights as security holders effectively.

Recommendation 6.1:
Website

STL's Company Secretary provides information about the Company, its strategic direction and corporate governance via the STL website: sugarterminals.com.au.

Recommendation 6.2:
Investor relations program

STL aims to ensure that all shareholders are well informed of all major developments affecting STL and is committed to facilitating effective communication with shareholders as a means of providing a better understanding of STL's business, governance and its financial performance. Key aspects of STL's investor relations program includes:

- facilitation of full participation by shareholders at STL's AGM
- contact details provided on market announcements where shareholders can seek further information
- allocation of appropriate resources to give due consideration and respond to concerns of its shareholders and
- a commitment, where practicable, to holding three STL Board meetings per year at its bulk sugar terminals with an aim to visit each terminal within a 2 year timeframe.

Recommendation 6.3:
Shareholder participation

STL encourages shareholder attendance at general meetings and welcomes questions from shareholders with an ability to submit written questions ahead of the AGM. For those who cannot attend the meeting in person, meetings are webcast live to shareholders with a recording of the webcast posted to the STL website following the meeting. The Company Secretary publishes all materials released at the Annual General Meeting on the Company's website.

Recommendation 6.4:
Substantive resolutions

All substantive resolutions at a meeting of STL security holders are decided by a poll and not a show of hands.

Recommendation 6.5:
Electronic communications

STL and its share registry manager MUFG Corporate Markets provide all shareholders with the option to receive and send Company communications electronically.

Shareholders may contact MUFG Corporate Markets on 1300 554 474 (Australia) should they wish to elect to receive communications electronically.

PRINCIPLE 7:
Recognise and manage risk

A listed entity should establish a sound risk management framework and periodically review the effectiveness of that framework.

Recommendation 7.1:
Risk committee(s)

STL's Board has a Safety, Risk and Sustainability Committee, which is committed to safeguarding the people and environment associated with STL's operations and overseeing STL's risk management framework. The Committee comprises three non-executive Directors and the CEO. The Chair of the Safety, Risk and Sustainability Committee is an independent non-executive Director.

The Charter of the Committee and the qualifications and experience of Committee members are available on the STL website. The Committee Charter is reviewed and amended from time to time as appropriate. Details regarding the number of Committee meetings and member attendance are published in STL's annual report.

Recommendation 7.2:
Risk review

Through its Safety, Risk and Sustainability Committee, STL's Board ensures that the Company has an appropriate risk management framework.

STL undertakes an annual review of strategy and operations to update its risk profile in line with the risk appetite set by the Board in conjunction with management.

Recommendation 7.3:
Internal audit

STL has no dedicated resource for an Internal Audit function. However, the STL Board ensures that the Company has an appropriate risk management framework through its Safety, Risk and Sustainability Committee, which is responsible for evaluating and continually improving the effectiveness of its internal controls.

The Board believes it, and the Safety, Risk and Sustainability Committee, have appropriate oversight of STL's existing operations and risk.

Recommendation 7.4:
Material exposure to environment and social risks

The Safety, Risk and Sustainability Committee evaluates, reports and provides assurance to the Board in respect of any identified material exposure to environmental or social risks (including modern slavery). STL's annual report provides all information that shareholders would reasonably require to assess any material exposure to environmental or social risks that could adversely affect STL.

STL has included a sustainability disclosure in its annual report which provides its approach to managing sustainability impacts. At the date of this statement, other than as otherwise disclosed, STL does not have any known material exposure to environmental or social risks.

PRINCIPLE 8:
Remunerate fairly and responsibly

A listed entity should pay Director remuneration sufficient to attract and retain high quality Directors and design its executive remuneration to attract, retain and motivate high quality senior executives and to align their interests with the creation of value for security holders and with the entity's values and risk appetite.

Recommendation 8.1:
Remuneration committee

As at 30 June 2026, STL did not have a remuneration committee. The full Board has responsibility for the functions associated with remuneration of Directors, the CEO and senior executives. Since year end, STL's Board has established a People and Culture Committee with the first meeting to commence in first half of FY27. The Committee will have oversight over people and culture related items, including remuneration. The Committee comprises three non-executive Directors. The Chair of the People and Culture Committee is an independent non-executive Director. The Committee charter is currently under development and will be approved at the next Board meeting.

The Board retains responsibility for approving Director and CEO remuneration. The CEO is responsible for managing remuneration arrangements, performance targets and assessments for direct reports within Board-approved policies and delegations.

Recommendation 8.2:
Remuneration policies and practices

STL sets out its policies and practice for the remuneration of Directors and senior executives in its annual remuneration report, which is published within STL's annual report.

Independent benchmarking is conducted to determine appropriate levels of remuneration for Directors and senior executives.

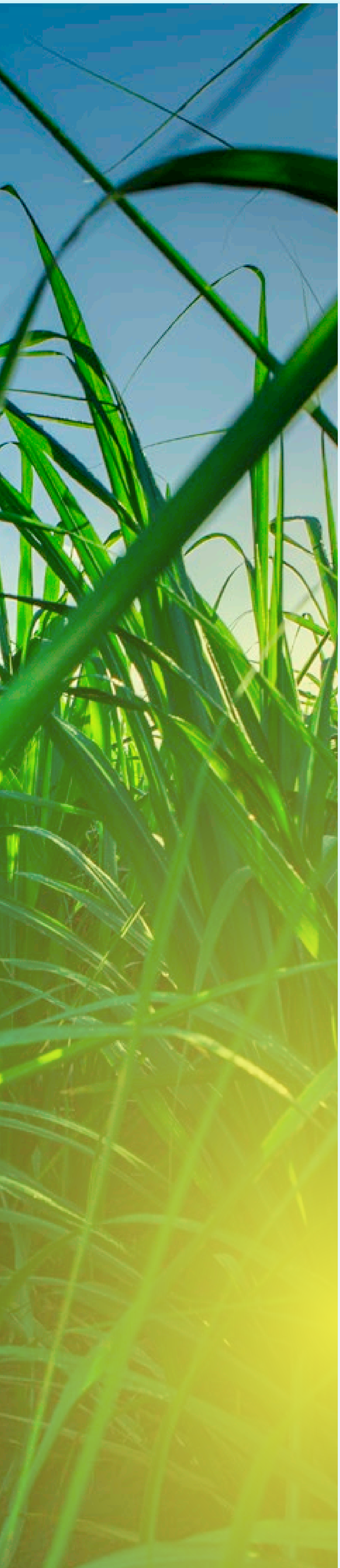
STL has adopted remuneration policies which comply with the Recommendations including separately disclosing the remuneration of non-executive Directors and other senior executives in the STL Annual Report. No Director or senior executive is involved directly in deciding their own remuneration.

Recommendation 8.3:
Equity-based remuneration

The STL constitution limits shares on issue by the Company to M Class shares and G Class shares. M Class shares can only be issued to Active Millers. G Class shares can only be issued to Active Growers. Due to these limitations, STL does not have an equity-based remuneration scheme.

STL IS THE CUSTODIAN OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY'S HIGHLY VALUABLE LOGISTICS ASSETS AND IS ENTRUSTED TO ENSURE THESE ASSETS CONTINUE TO BE WELL MAINTAINED AND SERVE RELIABLY, FAIRLY AND AT A COMPETITIVE COST.

Sustainability Report



Our Approach to Sustainability

Sustainability is embedded in STL's purpose of providing safe, reliable and efficient bulk sugar storage and export infrastructure that supports Queensland's sugar industry and regional communities.

We recognise that long-term value creation requires balancing exceptional operational performance with the health and wellbeing of our people, protection of the environment, strong stakeholder relationships and sound governance. Sustainability considerations are integrated into STL's strategic planning, risk management processes, operational decision-making and capital investment activities.

Our Sustainability Policy outlines our commitment to a culture that prioritises:

- Health, safety and wellbeing
- Environmental stewardship
- Community and industry engagement
- Strong governance and ethical conduct
- Long-term business resilience and value creation

These are underpinned by STL's core values: Safe, Sustainable, Service-orientated, Innovative and Independent.

The Board's Safety, Risk and Sustainability Committee oversees sustainability-related strategy, compliance obligations, risks and emerging opportunities. The Committee reviews sustainability and climate-related risks, monitors the effectiveness of risk mitigation activities and provides guidance on STL's sustainability disclosures and initiatives.

Our Sustainability strategy is built around 4 interconnected pillars:

- People
- Environment
- Community & Industry
- Business Performance

These pillars reflect the sustainability elements most relevant to STL's operations, stakeholders and long-term success.

People

The safety, health and well-being of our people remain STL's highest priority.

We are committed to providing a safe and inclusive workplace for employees, contractors and visitors through robust systems, procedures and controls designed to eliminate or minimise workplace risks. STL now maintains ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems certification for all bulk sugar terminals and invests in training, competency development and continuous improvement initiatives to ensure our workforce is equipped to perform their roles safely and effectively.

STL manages a range of critical safety risks associated with bulk sugar storage and handling activities. These risks are subject to ongoing monitoring and are supported by engineering controls, targeted capital investment, preventative maintenance programs, permit systems, inspections and other risk mitigation measures.

In FY26, significant effort was directed toward enhancing STL's operational management systems, asset management practices and infrastructure readiness in preparation for the successful insourcing of terminal operations. This work strengthened accountability, improved visibility of safety and sustainability performance across the business, and reinforced STL's capacity to operate its assets safely, reliably and efficiently. Continuous review and improvement of these systems, assets and practices will remain a key priority for STL.

Environment

Deliver environmental stewardship through environmentally safe practices and reducing our environmental footprint

FOCUS AREAS

Waste Management, Recycling and Responsible Disposal Practices

Environmental Stewardship

Environmental Footprint

Water Management

Renewable Energy Transition

Risk Management and Compliance

Community and industry

Connect with our stakeholders to drive positive change

FOCUS AREAS

Stakeholder Engagement and Communication

Service Quality

Community Partnerships and Compliance

People

Foster a workplace culture that values diversity, inclusiveness, safety, innovation and care for the wellbeing of our people

FOCUS AREAS

Safety

Training

Innovative Thinking

Care and Wellbeing

Business performance

Deliver positive long-term outcomes for our shareholders and customers

FOCUS AREAS

Long-term Value Creation

Asset Management

Supply Chain Sustainability and Efficiency

Income Diversification

Ethical Governance

Environment

As the owner of six bulk sugar terminals along the Queensland coastline, several of which are located within or adjacent to the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area, STL recognises its responsibility to operate in a manner that protects the environment and supports the long-term sustainability of the regions in which it operates. This includes minimising our environmental footprint and operating in a manner that contributes to the ongoing health of coastal waters as well as mitigating any pollution associated with noise, dust, spillage and waste.

Environmental stewardship is supported through integrated management systems, risk assessments, monitoring programs and compliance processes designed to minimise potential impacts associated with terminal operations. Environmental risks and compliance obligations are actively managed through STL's broader enterprise risk management framework.

Key initiatives include:

- environmental monitoring and reporting
- sweet water capital investment, minimisation and irrigation activities
- maintaining ISO 14001 Environment Management Systems certifications for all terminals
- ongoing workforce training and environmental competency programs
- regular review of environmental risks and controls.
- automated meter reading implemented across all terminals to ensure compliance with our environmental authorities.

Climate Change

STL recognises climate change as both a strategic and operational challenge.

As a critical component of Australia's sugar export supply chain, STL's assets and operations may be impacted by climate-related risks including sea level rise, extreme weather events, cyclones, flooding, storm surge and temperature-related impacts on infrastructure. These risks have the potential to affect operational performance, asset resilience and supply chain reliability.

To improve resilience, STL continues to:

- monitor emerging climate-related risks and opportunities
- incorporate climate considerations into infrastructure planning and asset management
- maintain cyclone preparedness and business continuity arrangements
- consider climate-related factors when reviewing insurance arrangements
- investigate opportunities to improve energy efficiency and support future decarbonisation initiatives.

STL is also preparing for future climate-related financial disclosure requirements through the progressive implementation of governance, risk management and reporting processes aligned with Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS).

Community and Industry

STL plays a critical role in supporting Queensland's sugar industry and the regional communities in which it operates.

Our terminals provide essential export infrastructure linking growers, millers, marketers and customers to global markets. We recognise that STL's long-term success is closely linked to the ongoing sustainability and resilience of the broader sugar industry.

We maintain active engagement with industry participants, shareholders, regulators, customers and local communities through formal and informal consultation processes, stakeholder events, regional Board engagement, newsletters and regular information updates.

STL is committed to operating responsibly and maintaining the trust of the communities and stakeholders who rely on our services and infrastructure.

Business Performance

Sustainability underpins STL's ability to deliver long-term value to our shareholders, customers and industry participants.

Effective governance, prudent financial management and disciplined risk management support STL's ongoing resilience and performance. Sustainability-related risks are incorporated into STL's enterprise risk framework and are regularly reviewed by management and the Board's Safety, Risk and Sustainability Committee.

Material sustainability-related risks monitored by STL include:
- workplace health and safety
- environmental incidents and compliance obligations
- climate change and extreme weather events
- major asset failure
- business interruption
- reputational risk
- supply chain integrity and modern slavery risks.

These risks are managed through a combination of operational controls, asset integrity programs, integrated management systems, business continuity planning, governance oversight and insurance arrangements.

STL also continues to explore opportunities to diversify income streams and optimise the value generated from its infrastructure assets, supporting the long-term sustainability of both STL and the broader sugar industry.

Future Priorities

Looking ahead, STL is focused on:
- further integrating sustainability considerations into strategic planning and decision-making
- continuing to strengthen governance and oversight of sustainability-related matters
- improving climate-related risk assessment and resilience planning
- preparing for mandatory climate-related financial disclosures applicable to STL from FY28
- enhancing sustainability performance measurement and reporting capability
- investigating renewable energy and other opportunities to reduce operational emissions over time
- continuing to strengthen stakeholder engagement and community relationships.

Through these initiatives, STL aims to continue building a resilient, sustainable and responsible business that supports shareholders, customers, employees, industry participants and regional communities over the long term.

Results

Directors' Report

1 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

STL provides sustainable and globally competitive storage and handling solutions for bulk sugar and other commodities.

STL has in place contractual arrangements that support the ongoing provision of storage and handling services to Queensland's raw sugar industry. During FY26, Queensland Sugar Limited (QSL) signed the two-year Storage and Handling Agreement (SHA) that took effect on 1 July 2025, meaning the agreement has now been executed by all six raw sugar customers. The SHA expires on 30 June 2027 and includes an option to extend for a further 12 months. Its terms provide customers with lower storage and handling charges, including reductions reflecting the cost savings from insourcing terminal operations.

In April 2026, STL and QSL entered into a Terminal Operating Transition Agreement governing the transfer of operations and control, operational assets, employees and supporting arrangements for STL's six bulk sugar terminals on 1 July 2026. A comprehensive readiness program was undertaken, including the staged implementation of critical systems and transfer of the workforce, supplier arrangements and operating processes required to maintain safe and reliable services.

Following the end of the financial year, the transition was completed on 1 July 2026 as scheduled with no disruption to sugar receivals or shipping activities. All permanent employees in QSL's former operations group accepted roles with STL, preserving operational knowledge and experience across the terminal network.

The completion of insourcing is a significant strategic milestone that simplifies STL's operating model and gives STL direct accountability to deliver safe, efficient and sustainable services. The new operating model is intended to provide enduring benefits to the Queensland sugar industry, and contribute to its long-term competitiveness.

2 REVIEW OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This operating and financial review has been prepared to assist shareholders in understanding STL's operations, financial position, business strategies, prospects and material risks. The review focuses on matters that the Directors consider relevant to an assessment of STL's performance for the financial year and the factors that may affect future results.

FY26 was a transition year for STL. The financial results reflect three key features of the year: the final year of the previous outsourced operating model, the introduction of lower customer pricing under the 2025 SHA, and non-recurring costs incurred to prepare the business for direct operation of the terminals from 1 July 2026.

STL revenue from continuing operations for the year ended 30 June 2026 was $119.3 million, 0.9% above the prior year (2025: $118.5 million). Revenue from bulk sugar handling was $115.9 million (2025: $114.9 million), comprising availability charges and terminal activity and testing charges under the Storage and Handling Agreement (SHA). Availability charges reflect the customer pricing framework agreed under the 2025 SHA, while terminal activity and testing charges represent the direct recovery from customers of costs incurred, without margin or mark-up.

Profit attributable to STL shareholders declined by 22.1% to $25.1 million (2025: $32.3 million). The reduction primarily reflects the lower availability charges under the 2025 SHA, together with one-off costs associated with the transition to the insourced operating model. While these factors reduced FY26 earnings, the transition work undertaken during the year positions STL to deliver a more direct and sustainable operating model, with a continued focus on safe, reliable services and strategic imperatives, competitive customer pricing and sustainable shareholder returns over the longer term.

The FY26 result included approximately $9.3 million of non-recurring costs associated with preparing STL to assume direct operation of the terminals from 1 July 2026. These costs primarily related to workforce establishment, systems implementation, supplier transition, advisory support and operational readiness activities. Expense movements for the year therefore reflect both normal operating activity and transition-related expenditure, with the transition-related costs not expected to recur at the same level in FY27.

STL maintained a strong financial position at 30 June 2026, with net assets of $343.1 million, broadly consistent with the prior year. Current assets reduced to $29.0 million, primarily reflecting the payment of dividends and expenditure associated with the transition to the insourced operating model. Non-current assets increased to $361.0 million, reflecting continued investment in terminal infrastructure, systems and transition-related assets to support safe and reliable operations.

Current liabilities reduced during the year, while non-current liabilities increased, reflecting the timing and classification of obligations associated with operating activities, asset investment and transition arrangements. The Directors consider STL's balance sheet position to be sound, with sufficient financial capacity to meet its obligations, fund planned capital expenditure and support the long-term sustainability of the terminal network.

Five year comparative performance and financial position is summarised below.

Comparative financial information

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000	2024 $'000	2023 $'000	2022 $'000
Revenue from continuing operations	**119,263**	118,510	115,375	105,468	101,587
Profit attributable to shareholders	**25,138**	32,277	32,470	29,151	27,857
Balance sheet					
Current assets	**29,024**	40,732	37,711	34,750	28,648
Non-current assets	**360,980**	346,442	343,446	344,777	345,650
Current liabilities	**(21,575)**	(27,936)	(23,829)	(20,985)	(20,133)
Non-current liabilities	**(25,285)**	(16,390)	(17,132)	(19,863)	(17,277)
Net assets	**343,145**	342,848	340,197	338,679	336,888

Business Strategy and Outlook

From 1 July 2026, STL became the operator of its six bulk sugar terminals. This change establishes a new operating platform for STL, while maintaining safe, reliable and efficient bulk sugar terminal infrastructure for the benefit of Queensland's sugar industry.

The SHA and the insourced operating model are central to STL's strategy. Together, they provided shareholders, customers and other stakeholders with the benefits of the restructured operating model, lower customer pricing, and direct asset-owner accountability for operational outcomes. The Directors consider these changes important to supporting the long-term sustainability of STL's terminal network and the competitiveness of the Queensland sugar industry.

The Directors remain focused on ensuring the business is appropriately positioned to respond to changing industry and customer needs, technology developments, workforce challenges and evolving regulatory expectations. STL will continue to focus on operational efficiency, disciplined cost management, and targeted capital investment to preserve asset integrity, maintain service performance, and ensure fair and equitable access.

Likely Developments and Expected Results of Operations

The Directors expect STL to continue operating as Queensland's dedicated bulk sugar terminal provider, facilitating the efficient export of raw sugar through its terminal network.

Future operating performance will continue to be influenced by sugar production volumes, terminal throughput, operating costs, infrastructure investment requirements, workforce availability and broader economic conditions. STL expects to continue investing in asset renewal, technology and business systems to support safe and reliable operations and improve long-term business performance and realise the expected benefits of the insourced operating model.

While future financial outcomes remain subject to seasonal and market conditions, the Directors consider STL to be well positioned to continue delivering services to customers and maintaining the long-term sustainability of the business. The Directors have disclosed information about likely developments and expected results only to the extent they consider appropriate and where disclosure is not likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to STL.

In FY27, STL's financial performance is expected to reflect the further reduction in customer pricing under the existing SHA, offset by the absence of non-recurring transition costs incurred in FY26. STL has also commenced the pricing review required under the current SHA ahead of the next pricing period from 1 July 2027. That review will occur in an environment where customers continue to place pressure on STL to deliver further significant price reductions, while STL must also ensure pricing supports safe, reliable and sustainable operation of the terminal network and balancing our obligations to shareholders.

Other than the matter noted above, no matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

a) the Company's operations in future financial years, or
b) the results of those operations in future financial years, or
c) the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Material Business Risks

The achievement of STL's strategic and financial objectives is subject to a number of risks that could materially affect future financial performance, operations and prospects .

Key risks include:

Customer and Throughput Risk
STL's revenue and utilisation levels and operating efficiency are influenced by sugar production volumes and exports. Adverse weather events, disease outbreaks, changes in agricultural production, customer behaviour (including continued pricing pressure) or broader industry developments may result in reduced throughput and/or lower revenue, and place pressure on profitability and cash flows.

Infrastructure and Asset Reliability Risk

The business relies on the safe and reliable operation of critical port and terminal infrastructure. Asset failures, equipment breakdowns or delays in capital investment programs may disrupt receivals or shipping activities, increase repair and maintenance costs, reduce customer service levels and adversely affect financial performance.

Safety Risk

As an operator of large-scale industrial facilities, STL is exposed to health and safety risks associated with maintenance, operational and marine activities. A significant safety incident could adversely affect employees, contractors, operations, reputation and financial performance, including through operational disruption, increased costs or enforcement action.

Cyber Security and Technology Risk

STL relies on a range of operational and corporate information systems, including systems implemented to support the insourced operating model. Cyber security incidents, system failures or technology disruptions could impact terminal operations, financial reporting, business continuity, operational effectiveness and regulatory compliance.

Regulatory and Compliance Risk

STL operates in a highly regulated environment. Changes in legislation, environmental requirements, workplace regulations, port-related obligations or corporate governance requirements may increase compliance costs, require additional investment, affect business operations or expose STL to enforcement, penalties or reputational impacts.

Environmental and Climate-Related Risks

STL recognises that climate-related risks have the potential to affect both its operations and the broader sugar industry supply chain.

Physical risks associated with climate change include more frequent or severe weather events, flooding, cyclones, storm surges and temperature changes that may damage terminal infrastructure, disrupt receivals or shipping activities, increase maintenance requirements and affect future capital expenditure.

Transition risks may arise from changes in government policy, regulatory requirements, stakeholder expectations, emissions reporting obligations, energy markets and broader industry responses to climate change. These matters may increase compliance costs, require further investment in systems or infrastructure, or affect customer and shareholder expectations.

STL continues to assess climate-related risks and opportunities and will further develop its reporting framework in preparation for Australia's mandatory climate-related financial disclosure requirements.

Insurance and Risk Transfer

STL maintains insurance arrangements to support the management of insurable risks across its operations and asset base. The availability, scope and cost of insurance may be affected by market conditions, claims experience, asset values and increasing exposure to severe weather and climate-related events. Higher premiums, increased deductibles, coverage exclusions or reduced insurance capacity could increase STL's cost base or financial exposure in the event of a significant incident.

Risk Management

STL maintains an enterprise risk management framework designed to identify, assess, monitor and manage risks that may impact the achievement of strategic, operational and financial objectives.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the effectiveness of the risk management framework, while management is responsible for implementing appropriate controls and monitoring activities across the business. Key risk mitigation activities include safety management systems, asset management programs, cyber security controls, business continuity planning, insurance arrangements, financial controls, compliance processes and ongoing regulatory compliance processes.

3 DIVIDENDS

Dividends provided for or paid to members during the financial year were as follows:

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2025 of 3.6 cents per share (2024 – 4.1 cents per share), fully franked based on applicable tax rate of 30%, paid on 9 October 2025.	**12,960**	14,760
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2026 of 3.3 cents per share (2025 – 4.1 cents per share), fully franked based applicable tax rate of 30%, paid on 31 March 2026.	**11,880**	14,760
	24,840	29,520

On 9 September 2026, the Directors determined that a final ordinary dividend of $10.80 million (3.0 cents per fully paid share), fully franked based on the applicable tax rate at 30%, will be paid on 7 October 2026 to shareholders whose names are recorded on the Register on 18 September 2026.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

STL is responsible for managing the environmental impacts of its terminal operations and maintaining the environmental licences required under the Environmental Protection Act 1994. Following the transition to an insourced operating model on 1 July 2026, STL directly manages environmental compliance across its six bulk sugar terminals.

During the financial year, STL was not aware of any material non-compliance with applicable environmental requirements.

5 INFORMATION ON DIRECTORS AND COMPANY SECRETARY

The following persons were Directors of STL during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report unless indicated otherwise:

Mr Mark (Alan) Gray
Mr Peter Trimble
Mr Salvatore (Sam) Bonanno
Mr John (Paul) Garaty
Mr Stephen Cantwell
Mr Mark Greenwood
Mr Steven (Steve) Kirby
Mr Paul Schembri
Mr Rohan Whitmee
Mr James Wallace

1 Mr Mark (Alan) Gray was Chair from the beginning of the period until his retirement on 19 November 2025.
2 Mr Peter Trimble was appointed Chair on the 19 November 2025 and continues in office at the date of this report
3 Mr Salvatore (Sam) Bonanno was a Director from the beginning of the period until his retirement on 19 November 2025.
4 Mr Rohan Whitmee was a Director from the beginning of the period until his resignation on 19 December 2025.
5 Mr John (Paul) Garaty was appointed a Director on 25 November 2025 and continues as at the date of this report.
6 Mr Stephen Cantwell was appointed a Director on 25 November 2025 and continues as at the date of this report.
7 Mr James Wallace was appointed a Director on 19 February 2026 and continues as at the date of this report.

Mr Robbie White was Company Secretary for the whole of the financial year.

Further information on Director's and the Company Secretary is provided on pages 10 to 13.

6 MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors and of each Board Committee held during the year ended 30 June 2026, and the numbers of meetings attended by each Director were:

			Meetings of committees			
	Full meetings of directors		Safety, Health, Environment & Risk Committee Meetings		Finance & Audit Committee Meetings	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
M Gray	3	3	*	*	*	*
P Trimble	13	12	*	*	1	1
S Bonanno	3	3	3	3	*	*
P Garaty	9	9	1	1	*	*
S Cantwell	9	9	*	*	2	2
M Greenwood	13	12	*	*	3	3
S Kirby	13	10	4	4	*	*
P Schembri	13	13	*	*	3	3
R Whitmee	5	5	3	2	*	*
J Wallace	7	7	*	*	*	*

A Number of meetings held during the time the director held office or was a member of the committee during the year.
B Number of meetings attended
* not a member of the relevant committee for the full year

7 REMUNERATION REPORT

The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by section 308 (3C) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The objective of the Company's remuneration framework is to ensure that reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework aligns remuneration with the achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders. The Board ensures that remuneration satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:
- competitiveness and reasonableness
- acceptability to shareholders
- transparency
- alignment with company performance.

The Company has structured a remuneration framework that is market competitive and complementary to the reward strategy of the organisation. Directors are not eligible for performance bonuses.

Non-executive Directors

Fees and payments to non-executive Directors reflect the duties and responsibilities of STL Directors. Non-executive Directors' fees are reviewed periodically by the Board. The last market review of independent Director fees was in 2017 in preparation for the new business model and the recruitment of additional independent Directors.

Directors are appointed for a term not exceeding 3 years and each Director is subject to retirement by rotation in line with the constitution. A Director may only be appointed for a maximum of 3 consecutive terms. No notice is required for termination.

Directors' fees

The Directors' remuneration is reviewed with effect from 1 July each year, as set out in the table below. Directors are not entitled to retirement allowances or termination payments.

Directors receive an additional fee to Chair a committee. There is no additional fee for any Director or the Chair for participating in a committee.

Directors' fees are determined within an aggregate Directors' fee pool limit, which is periodically subject to approval by shareholders. The maximum aggregate annual amount currently is $630,000 which was approved by shareholders at the STL AGM on the 20 November 2024.

The following fees (inclusive of statutory superannuation) have applied:

	2026	2025
Chair	$117,039	$117,039
Independent non-executive Directors	$70,223	$70,223
Non-executive Directors appointed by G & M Class shareholders	$70,223	$70,223
Committee Chair Allowance	$5,675	$5,675

Executive pay

The CEO and CFO employment contracts do not have a minimum term. The current CEO's employment contract stipulates a six months' notice of termination. The former CEO's agreement provided for twelve months' at the time of termination, which formed the basis of FY26 termination benefit. The CFO contract incorporates a four months' notice of termination.

The executive pay and reward framework has three components:
- base pay and benefits
- short-term performance incentives
- other remuneration such as superannuation.

Base pay

Executives are offered a competitive base pay, which is reviewed annually to ensure the remuneration is in line with the market. In FY22, the Board commissioned an external benchmarking study of executive remuneration to assist in its assessment of the remuneration of key management personnel.

As at 30 June 2026, the fixed remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer is $460,000 (inclusive of superannuation) and the Chief Financial Officer is $324,000 (inclusive of superannuation). There are no guaranteed base pay increases fixed into management contracts.

Benefits

A car parking benefit is provided to the CEO. No other benefits were paid during the year.

Short-term incentives

Executive pay incorporates the opportunity to earn a short-term performance incentive (STI). Each year the Board considers appropriate key performance indicators and financial and non-financial targets for the CEO and evaluates performance against these targets. STI payments may be adjusted according to achievements against the targets, at the discretion of the Board.

The performance metrics are aligned with STL's 7 Key Success Areas eg Safety, Customer Service, Asset Stewardship, Finance, Innovation & Improvement, Income Diversification and Working Together.

In FY26, the STI cash bonus plan for executives was based on performance against a number of key metrics including financial and non-financial performance indicators. The executive's performance is assessed and an appropriate measure attributed to each performance metric.
- the recently appointed Chief Executive Officer was entitled to a STI Bonus Plan of up to 30% of remuneration.
- the Chief Financial Officer was entitled to a STI Bonus Plan of up to 20% of remuneration.

The Chief Financial Officer's STI outcome exceeded the target opportunity following the CEO's assessment of performance against agreed objectives, including the successful delivery of a number of strategic initiatives during FY26 that were critical to the Company's long-term success.

Executive remuneration does not incorporate any long-term performance incentives.

Details of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of each Director and executives of STL are set out in the following tables.

2026

	Short-term benefits					Post-employment benefits (Superannuation)	Total
	Cash salary and fees	Bonus	Leave benefits[1]	Non-monetary benefits	Other – termination benefit		
Name	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Non-executive Directors							
S Bonanno	26,259	–	–	–	–	3,151	29,411
S Cantwell	40,660	–	–	–	–	4,879	45,539
A Gray	40,493	–	–	–	–	4,859	45,353
P Garaty	40,660	–	–	–	–	4,879	45,539
M Greenwood	62,700	–	–	–	–	7,524	70,224
S Kirby	62,700	–	–	–	–	7,524	70,224
P Schembri	62,700	–	–	–	–	7,524	70,224
P Trimble[3]	157,944	–	–	–	–	10,839	168,783
J Wallace	22,729	–	–	–	–	2,727	25,456
R Whitmee	29,687	–	–	–	–	3,563	33,250
Subtotal non-executive Directors	**546,532**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**57,469**	**604,001**
Executives							
D Freeman	94,470	–	8,139	789	–	7,500	110,898
D Quinn	231,765	–	–	3,105	468,428	47,118	750,416
R White	305,044	97,200	21,782	-	–	30,000	454,026
Total	**1,177,811**	**97,200**	**29,921**	**3,894**	**468,428**	**142,087**	**1,919,341**

2025

	Short-term benefits					Post-employment benefits (Superannuation)	Total
	Cash salary and fees	Bonus	Leave benefits[1]	Non-monetary benefits[2]	Other – termination benefit		
Name	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Non-executive Directors							
A Bartolo	24,492	–	–	–	–	2,817	27,309
S Bonanno	68,070	–	–	–	–	7,828	75,898
A Gray	104,968	–	–	–	–	12,071	117,039
M Greenwood	62,981	–	–	–	–	7,243	70,223
S Kirby	62,981	–	–	–	–	7,243	70,223
L Muller	26,472	–	–	–	–	3,044	29,516
P Schembri	34,830	–	–	–	–	4,005	38,836
P Trimble	36,614	–	–	–	–	4,211	40,824
R Whitmee	62,981	–	–	–	–	7,243	70,223
Subtotal non-executive Directors	**484,388**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**55,704**	**540,093**
Executives							
D Quinn	436,542	167,879	22,126	6105	–	29,787	662,439
C Wagner	45,108	-	-	–	–	4,843	49,951
R White	238,636	36,741	13,167	–	–	25,510	314,054
R Hughes[4]	224,027	39,426	5,964	–	–	29,316	298,734
Total	**1,428,702**	**244,045**	**41,257**	**6,105**	**–**	**145,161**	**1,865,270**

1 Leave benefits includes the net movement of short-term benefit such as annual leave

2 Non-monetary benefits include car parking

3 The Chair remuneration disclosed in the table for FY26 exceeds the standard Chair fee as it includes additional allowances approved by the Board during the year for increased duties.

4 Previous Assets and Engineering Manager commenced employment on 15 March 2021 and ceased employment 24 April 2026. No other person had authority and responsibility for planning and controlling the activities of the company during the year.

CEO Termination Benefits

The former CEO ceased employment with the Company during the year. Amounts paid or payable in connection with the cessation of employment are disclosed in the remuneration table, including amounts classified as termination benefits in the relevant remuneration categories. The Board assessed the termination benefits having regard to the CEO's Employment Agreement and the requirements of Part 2D.2 of the Corporations Act 2001, including the applicable maximum entitlement cap, and was satisfied that the amounts paid were within the applicable cap.

Share-based compensation

The Company does not have a share-based compensation plan. Directors and executives do not have any rights to subscribe for equity or debt securities of the Company.

Additional information

There are no loans to Directors or executives.

8 NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The Company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Company is important.

BDO was appointed as STL's auditor at the Company's AGM held on 26 October 2022.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditors BDO for non-audit services provided during the year are set out below:

	2026 $	2025 $
BDO Australian firm:		
Taxation compliance services	**14,270**	10,125
Taxation advice services	**5,000**	6,643
Consulting services	**–**	18,492
Administration charges - Other Services	**1,254**	1,093
	20,524	36,353

9 AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under Section 307C of the Corporation Act 2001 is set out on page 34.

10 INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

Premiums have been paid in respect of policies of insurance for current and former directors and officers. Disclosure of the nature of the liabilities insured by these contracts and the premiums paid under these contracts of insurance is prohibited by the terms of the contracts.

11 PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF 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 part of those proceedings.

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

12 ROUNDING OF AMOUNTS

STL is an entity to which ASIC Legislative Instrument 2026/191 applies. In accordance with that instrument, amounts in the financial report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar. For presentation purposes, amounts may be shown rounded to the nearest million dollars in the narrative sections of the report, while detailed tables are presented in thousands of dollars.

13 AUDITOR

Following appointment as the Company auditor at the AGM held on the 26 October 2022, BDO continues in office in accordance with Section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

Peter Trimble Chair

Brisbane
9 September 2026

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Auditor's independence declaration

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Brisbane QLD 4000
GPO Box 457 Brisbane QLD 4001
Australia

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY C K HENRY TO THE DIRECTORS OF SUGAR TERMINALS LIMITED

As lead auditor of Sugar Terminals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Sugar Terminals Limited.

C K Henry

Director

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

Brisbane, 9 September 2026

Annual Financial Report

30 JUNE 2026

Statement of profit & loss and comprehensive income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Revenue from Continuing Operations	2	**119,263**	118,510
Operating expenses	3	**(49,346)**	(49,097)
Depreciation expenses	3	**(16,209)**	(15,791)
Insurance expense		**(4,183)**	(3,608)
Employee benefits expense	3	**(2,879)**	(2,214)
Professional fees expense		**(1,031)**	(1,035)
Net loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment		**(145)**	(116)
Insourcing expenses	3	**(9,248)**	–
Operating profit		**36,222**	46,649
Finance costs	11	**(186)**	(145)
Profit before income tax		**36,036**	46,504
Income tax expense	4	**(10,898)**	(14,227)
Profit for the year		**25,138**	32,277
Other comprehensive income		**-**	–
Total comprehensive income		**25,138**	32,277

		2026 Cents	2025 Cents
Earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company			
Basic and diluted earnings per share	5	**6.98**	8.97

The above statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of financial position

AS AT 30 JUNE 2026

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**17,291**	32,795
Trade and other receivables	7	**9,774**	7,881
Current tax assets		**1,779**	–
Other financial assets	8	**180**	56
Total current assets		**29,024**	40,732
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	**349,616**	341,793
Intangible assets	10	**5,500**	2,521
Right-of-use asset	11	**5,864**	2,128
Total non-current assets		**360,980**	346,442
Total assets		**390,004**	387,174
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	**21,367**	24,575
Current tax liabilities		**–**	3,108
Lease liabilities	11	**207**	253
Total current liabilities		**21,574**	27,936
Non-current liabilities			
Net deferred tax liabilities	13	**18,172**	12,994
Lease liabilities	11	**7,113**	3,396
Total non-current liabilities		**25,285**	16,390
Total liabilities		**46,859**	44,326
Net assets		**343,145**	342,848
Equity			
Contributed equity	14	**317,628**	317,628
Retained earnings	15	**25,517**	25,220
Total equity		**343,145**	342,848

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of changes in equity

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Notes	Contributed Equity $'000	Retained Earnings $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 30 June 2024		317,628	22,568	340,196
Profit for the year		–	32,277	32,277
Prior period adjustment land amortisation	15	–	-106	-106
Total comprehensive income for the year		–	32,171	32,171
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Dividends provided for or paid	16	–	(29,520)	(29,520)
Balance at 30 June 2025		317,628	25,220	342,848
Profit for the year		**–**	**25,138**	**25,138**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**–**	**25,138**	**25,138**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners				
Dividends provided for or paid	16	**–**	**(24,840)**	**(24,840)**
Balance at 30 June 2026		**317,628**	**25,517**	**343,145**

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of cash flows

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of goods and services tax)		**127,020**	122,274
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)		**(73,287)**	(63,178)
		53,733	59,096
Interest received		**1,102**	1,481
Interest paid		**(186)**	(145)
Income taxes paid		**(10,607)**	(16,761)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	24	**44,042**	43,671
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant & equipment		**(30,919)**	(15,792)
Payments for intangibles		**(3,459)**	(296)
Proceeds from redemption of financial assets		**(124)**	8,998
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(34,502)**	(7,090)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	14	**(24,840)**	(29,520)
Principal element of lease payment		**(204)**	(108)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(25,044)**	(29,628)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(15,504)**	6,953
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**32,795**	25,842
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6	**17,291**	32,795

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to financial statements

30 June 2026

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The principal accounting policies adopted by Sugar Terminals Limited (STL or the Company) in preparation of the financial report are set out below and in the following notes to the financial statements. These policies are consistent with those of the previous financial year, unless otherwise stated.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001. STL is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing these financial statements.

Compliance with IFRS

These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities, and certain classes of property, plant and equipment which have been measured at fair value.

New and amended standards adopted by STL

STL has adopted all new and revised accounting standards and interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to STL and to be implemented for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 July 2025. There was no impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

With the exception of AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which STL is currently assessing for potential impact, the other new accounting standards and amendments are not expected to have a material effect on STL's financial position or performance when applied in future periods. However, they are anticipated to significantly affect the presentation and the nature and extent of disclosures within the Financial Statements.

Going concern

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

In assessing the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation, the Directors considered STL's forecast cash flows, available liquidity and contracted revenue streams. On 1 July 2025, STL entered into a two-year storage and handling agreement with its six raw sugar customers, providing contracted revenue through to 30 June 2027. The agreement also contains options for a further one-year extension.

Based on this assessment, the Directors have concluded that STL has adequate resources to continue its operations and meet its obligations as and when they fall due, and that the going concern basis of preparation remains appropriate.

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of STL are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which STL operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars ($), which is STL's functional and presentation currency.

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 recoverable, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or other payables in the balance sheet.

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.

Significant judgements and estimates

In the process of applying STL's accounting policies, management is required to exercise judgement and make estimates regarding future events and assumptions.

Areas involving significant judgement or estimation uncertainty include the application of accounting policies relating to asset capitalisation (Note 9), leases (Note 11), the estimation of long service leave obligations (Note 3) and the estimation of environmental remediation obligations (Note 18).

The measurement of the long service leave liability requires management to make assumptions regarding future employee service periods, salary and wage growth, employee turnover rates and the timing of future leave utilisation. Changes in these assumptions may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability. The associated expense is recognised in profit or loss within employee benefits expenses (Note 3), with a corresponding employee benefits provision recognised in the statement of financial position.

Terminal operations insourcing transaction

During the year, STL entered into arrangements to transition the operation of the bulk sugar terminal network from Queensland Sugar Limited (QSL) to STL effective 1 July 2026. The Terminal Operating Transition Agreement was executed on 9 April 2026 and required STL to provide consideration and assume certain obligations before the effective transition date.

Management exercised significant judgement in determining that the transaction should be accounted for as an asset acquisition rather than a business combination. In making this assessment, management considered the transfer of terminal-related assets and the transition of employees to STL. While the transfer of assets and employees are factors commonly associated with a business combination, management concluded that these elements principally arose as a consequence of the expiration of the existing terminal operating arrangements and the commercial requirements associated with the insourcing of terminal operations. Accordingly, management determined that the transaction did not constitute the acquisition of a business as defined in AASB 3 Business Combinations.

Significant judgement was also required in determining the timing of recognition of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and related obligations arising from the transition arrangements. Although the operational transfer of terminal activities occurs on 1 July 2026, certain rights and obligations were created upon execution of the agreement on 9 April 2026. These included the payment of consideration of $5 million on 10 April 2026 and the assumption of certain employee-related obligations prior to the operational transition date. Management assessed the contractual terms of the arrangements to determine which balances met the recognition criteria at 30 June 2026 and which amounts represented events occurring after the reporting period requiring disclosure only. As a result, the financial statements include both recognised balances and subsequent event disclosures relating to the transition, with the timing of recognition requiring significant management judgement.

The measurement of the long service leave liability requires management to make assumptions regarding future employee service periods, salary and wage growth, employee turnover rates and the timing of future leave utilisation. Changes in these assumptions may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability. The associated expense is recognised in profit or loss within employee benefits expense (Note 3), with a corresponding employee benefits provision recognised in the statement of financial position.

Rounding of amounts

STL is an entity to which ASIC Legislative Instrument 2026/183 applies. In accordance with that instrument, amounts in the financial report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, to the nearest dollar. For presentation purposes, amounts may be shown rounded to the nearest million dollars in the narrative sections of the report, while detailed tables are presented in thousands of dollars.

Corporate information

A description of the Company's operations and its principal activities is included in the review of operations and activities on page 26 of the Directors' report which is not part of this financial report.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the Directors on 9 September 2026. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

All press releases, financial reports and other information are available on the Company website www.sugarterminals.com.au.

STL is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Sugar Terminals Limited
Level 15
348 Edward Street
Brisbane QLD 4000

Notes to financial statements 30 JUNE 2026

NOTE 1 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Operating segments

STL operates as a single operating segment. Financial information is reported and reviewed on an entity-wide basis and the business is managed as an integrated operation. The Chief Executive Officer and the Board assess the performance of STL based on net profit after tax.

NOTE 2 REVENUE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

a) Disaggregation of revenue from continuing operations

	Storage & handling – raw sugar $'000	Storage & handling – other $'000	Other Income $'000	Total $'000
2026				
At a point in time	**–**	**1,149**	**1,106**	**2,255**
Over time	**115,858**	**1,150**	**–**	**117,008**
Total revenue	**115,858**	**2,299**	**1,106**	**119,263**
2025				
At a point in time	–	866	1,442	2,308
Over time	114,911	1,291	–	116,202
Total revenue	114,911	2,157	1,442	118,510

b) Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period		
Storage and handling – raw sugar	**4,109**	4,674
Storage and handling – other	**256**	0
	4,365	4,674

STL measures revenue at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of duties and taxes paid. STL revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

c) Revenue from contracts with customers

Storage and handling services – raw sugar:

In the storage and handling contracts with raw sugar customers, there is a single performance obligation for STL to stand-ready to provide capacity to its customers for an integrated service of providing storage, receiving, outloading and testing during the financial year. The key factor that leads to the determination of a single stand-ready performance obligation is STL's commitment to provide customers with storage capacity for a 12 month period based upon a defined nomination process. There are no limits on activity (receival or outloading) services or the timing of those services.

Revenue from storage and handling agreements with raw sugar customers is recognised using a straight-line method, as storage and handling facilities are available and utilised by customers over a 12 month period. While there are peak months of receipts during harvest season, the stand ready arrangements provide customers with the flexibility to make real time economic decisions on storage and handling of raw sugar dependent on market conditions. Customers benefit from STL standing ready to satisfy the performance obligation and are therefore considered to derive equal value throughout the contract period.

The activity (receival or outloading) and testing services provided by STL for raw sugar are not considered to be distinct from the overall integrated storage and handling service obligations of STL to provide customers with a capped volume of available capacity throughout the year.

Other customer specific services represent separate performance obligations that are only provided when requested by the customer. Revenue from these services is recognised when the relevant service has been performed.

Storage and handling services – other:

Revenue from other storage and handling services comprises a range of customer-specific services. Depending on the nature of the service provided, revenue is recognised either over time or at a point in time when the relevant performance obligation is satisfied.

NOTE 3 EXPENSES

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Expenses		
Operating expenses		
Operations contractor fee	**44,236**	44,066
Analytical services fee	**1,670**	1,638
Outgoings and licence fees	**2,267**	2,057
Other operating expenses	**1,173**	1,336
Total operating expenses	**49,346**	49,097
Employee benefit expense		
Defined contribution superannuation	**181**	181
Employee remuneration and other benefits	**2,698**	2,034
Total employee benefit expense	**2,879**	2,214
Depreciation		
Land	**128**	128
Property, plant and equipment	**15,481**	15,104
CUI Assets	**123**	122
Intangible assets	**334**	309
Right of use assets	**143**	128
Total depreciation	**16,209**	15,791
Insourcing expenses		
Employee entitlements	**3,630**	–
Operator contractor transition costs	**3,005**	–
Professional & advisory fees	**1,689**	–
Project resources	**509**	–
ICT implementation and migration costs	**284**	–
Other transition costs	**71**	–
Travel & Accommodation	**60**	–
Total Insourcing expenses	**9,248**	–

Operations contractor fee

Operations contractor fees represent amounts paid to Queensland Sugar Limited (QSL) under the operating agreement for the management and operation of STL's six bulk sugar terminals. The operating agreement remained in place throughout the reporting period and expired on 30 June 2026. Following STL's decision to insource terminal operations, operational responsibility for the terminals transferred to STL on 1 July 2026. Accordingly, no operations contractor fees will be incurred under this arrangement in future reporting periods.

Analytical services

STL has agreed to a one-year agreement with Gateway Laboratories for the supply of analytical services.

Employee benefits expense

Contributions are made by STL to an employee's superannuation fund and are charged as expenses when incurred.

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date, incurred but not paid are recognised in expenses 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.

Liabilities for employee short term incentives are recognised as an expense when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. Settlement occurs within 12 months and is measured at the amounts expected to be paid when they are settled.

Insourcing expenses

During the year, STL incurred costs associated with the transition from an outsourced operating model to an internally managed operating model. These costs included employee entitlements, operator transition costs, professional and advisory services, project resources, ICT implementation and migration activities, travel and accommodation and other transition-related expenditure. Costs that met the recognition criteria for an asset have been capitalised and are excluded from the amounts disclosed above.

Notes to financial statements 30 JUNE 2026

NOTE 4 INCOME TAX

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
a) Income tax expense		
Current taxation	**11,988**	15,214
Deferred tax expense/(benefit) relating to temporary differences (Note 13)	**(1,090)**	(987)
	10,898	14,227
b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable		
Profit before income tax	**36,036**	46,505
Income tax calculated at the Australian corporate tax rate of 30% (2026 – 30%)	**10,811**	13,951
Tax effect of non-deductible depreciation	**276**	276
Adjustment to deferred tax balances	**(189)**	–
Income tax expense	**10,898**	14,227
Effective Tax rate (income tax expense as a percentage of profit before tax)	**30.2%**	30.6%

Income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the current income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity.

NOTE 5 EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2026 Cents	2025 Cents
a) Basic and diluted earnings per share		
From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of STL	**6.98**	8.97
b) Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share	**$'000**	$'000
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders used in calculating basic earnings per share	**25,138**	32,277
c) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator	**Number**	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	**360,000,000**	360,000,000

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as profit attributable to STL equity holders divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares.

Diluted earnings per share

STL has no dilutive potential ordinary shares. Accordingly, diluted earnings per share is equal to basic earnings per share.

NOTE 6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Cash at bank and on hand	**17,291**	32,795
	17,291	32,795
a) Reconciliation to cash flow statement		
The above figures reconcile to the amount of cash shown in the statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:		
Balances as above	**17,291**	32,795
Balances per statement of cash flows	**17,291**	32,795

b) Cash at bank and on hand

Cash at bank earns a floating interest rate of 4.35%, which is the rate at 30 June 2026 (2025 – 4.35%).

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise 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 subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents where they form an integral part of STL's cash management activities.

c) Interest rate risk exposure

STL's exposure to interest rate risk is discussed in Note 17.

NOTE 7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current		
Trade receivables	**2,470**	1,708
Less: allowance for impairment	**(314)**	(314)
Other receivables	**7,618**	6,487
	9,774	7,881

a) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and therefore are all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate, less provision for impairment.

b) Fair value and credit risk

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivables mentioned above.

Trade receivables are written off where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst other, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Company.

c) Impairment of trade receivables

During FY25, STL recognised an impairment allowance of $0.3 million relating to specific overdue invoices where collection remains uncertain. The allowance remains recognised at 30 June 2026 while recovery efforts continue. STL continues to actively pursue recovery of the outstanding amounts and has sought professional advice in relation to the matter.

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Allowance for impairment		
Opening balance	**(314)**	
Impairment expense recognised		(314)
Closing balance	**(314)**	(314)

NOTE 8 FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Term deposits	**180**	56
	180	56

a) Financial assets

Term deposits earn a weighted average interest rate of 4.97%, which is the average rate on deposits invested at 30 June 2026 (2025 – 4.95%).

Term deposits with original maturities of three months or less are presented as cash equivalents. Term deposits with original maturities greater than three months are presented as other financial assets.

Term deposits that have a maturity of three months or more from the date of acquisition are presented as other financial assets.

b) Impairment of financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets are subject to the expected credit loss requirements of AASB 9. Based on the credit quality of the financial institutions with which STL holds these assets, any expected credit loss was assessed as immaterial at 30 June 2026.

c) Financial assets held as collateral

STL has term deposits held as security for office lease arrangements. At 30 June 2026, term deposits totalling $178,590 were held as collateral in respect of lease obligations. This comprised a term deposit of $56,360 relating to the office lease entered into in July 2024, which matured on 23 July 2026, and a replacement term deposit of $122,230 established in June 2026 in connection with the subsequent lease arrangement.

Notes to financial statements 30 JUNE 2026

NOTE 9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold land $'000	Buildings $'000	Plant and equipment $'000	CUI assets $'000	Under construction $'000	Total $'000
Year ended 30 June 2026						
Opening net book amount	**10,036**	**172,792**	**144,617**	**2,688**	**11,661**	**341,794**
Reclassification	**–**	**213**	**(213)**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Additions	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**23,713**	**23,713**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**(145)**	**–**	**–**	**(145)**
Transfers	**–**	**78**	**12,924**	**–**	**(13,002)**	**–**
Write-off of project costs	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(14)**	**(14)**
Depreciation charge	**(128)**	**(6,727)**	**(8,753)**	**(124)**	**–**	**(15,732)**
Closing net book amount	**9,908**	**166,356**	**148,430**	**2,564**	**22,358**	**349,616**
At 30 June 2026						
Cost	**12,805**	**321,912**	**273,877**	**2,909**	**22,358**	**633,862**
Accumulated depreciation	**(2,897)**	**(155,556)**	**(125,447)**	**(345)**	**–**	**(284,245)**
Net book amount	**9,908**	**166,356**	**148,430**	**2,564**	**22,358**	**349,616**
Year ended 30 June 2025						
Opening net book amount	10,164	179,164	139,327	2,721	7,511	338,887
Additions	–	337	7,810	70	10,159	18,376
Disposals	–	–	(116)	–	–	(116)
Transfers	–	–	5,990	19	(6,009)	–
Depreciation charge	(128)	(6,710)	(8,395)	(122)	–	(15,354)
Closing net book amount	10,036	172,792	144,617	2,688	11,661	341,793
At 30 June 2025						
Cost	12,805	321,621	262,744	2,909	11,661	611,739
Accumulated depreciation	(2,769)	(148,829)	(118,127)	(222)	–	(269,947)
Net book amount	10,036	172,792	144,617	2,688	11,661	341,793

Assets under construction comprise capital expenditure on a number of terminal infrastructure, plant and equipment projects which were not available for use at 30 June 2026.

Non-current assets pledged as security

STL had access to an undrawn $3 million bank overdraft facility at the reporting date. The security for this overdraft is as follows:

- Deed of mortgage and consent over lease of land at Townsville bulk sugar terminal
- Fixed and floating charge over the whole of the Company's assets, excluding its interests in the leases of land at the ports of Cairns, Mourilyan, Lucinda, Bundaberg and Mackay

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment is shown 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 Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Following its inception, STL acquired several leasehold land properties, each with an initial lease term of 100 years and a further 100-year renewal option. The leasehold land is recognised at its deemed cost (i.e. historical cost) and is amortised over the initial 100-year lease term. The renewal options are within STL's sole discretion and control.

Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

- Buildings 40 – 80 years
- Plant and equipment 7 – 80 years
- Leasehold land 100 years
- Common User Infrastructure Assets (CUI) 20 – 40 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet 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.

Disposal

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds received with the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

a) Accounting policy and cash-generating unit

Assets subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised where an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, being the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For impairment purposes, management treats the integrated terminal network as a single cash-generating unit, as the terminals are operated as a network with revenue contracted on a network basis and cash inflows that are not largely independent at an individual terminal level.

b) Impairment assessment

As at 30 June 2026, STL's market capitalisation was below the carrying amount of its net assets. STL's G Class and M Class shares are restricted shares and are open to active growers and active millers within the Queensland sugar industry. Trading occurs infrequently within a closed register and share prices may not necessarily reflect the underlying value of STL's terminal network. In assessing whether any impairment indicators existed, management considered the continuing utilisation of the terminal network, FY26 throughput of 6.5 million tonnes (FY25: 6.57 million tonnes), the contractual arrangements supporting revenue generation and the terminal network's ongoing ability to generate positive operating cash flows. Based on this assessment, management concluded that no impairment indicators were present as at 30 June 2026 and no impairment loss has been recognised for the year ended 30 June 2026 (2025: nil).

NOTE 10 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Software

	Software assets $'000	Software under development $'000	Intellectual Property	Intellectual Property WIP	Total $'000
Year ended 30 June 2026					
Opening net book amount	**2,521**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,521**
Additions	**–**	**113**	**–**	**3,200**	**3,313**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Transfers	**113**	**(113)**	**3,200**	**(3,200)**	**–**
Amortisation	**(334)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(334)**
Closing net book amount	**2,300**	**0**	**3,200**	**0**	**5,500**
At 30 June 2026					
Cost	**3,439**	**–**	**3,200**	**–**	**6,639**
Accumulated depreciation	**(1,138)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1,138)**
Net book amount	**2,300**	**0**	**3,200**	**0**	**5,500**
Year ended 30 June 2025					
Opening net book amount	2,594	–	–	–	2,594
Additions	236	–	–	–	236
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers	–	–	–	–	–
Amortisation	(309)	–	–	–	(309)
Closing net book amount	2,521	–	–	–	2,521
At 30 June 2025					
Cost	3,325	–	–	–	3,325
Accumulated depreciation	(805)	–	–	–	(805)
Net book amount	2,521	–	–	–	2,521

Included in intangible assets is intellectual property of $3.2 million capitalised as part of STL's transition to an insourced operating model. The asset was available for use at 30 June 2026 and amortisation will commence in FY27 in accordance with STL's amortisation policy.

Recognition and measurement

Costs incurred in developing products and systems, acquiring software and licences, and acquiring identifiable intellectual property are capitalised as intangible assets where future economic benefits are expected to flow to STL and the asset can be measured reliably.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software development may include external direct costs of materials and services, employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortised from the date they are available for use.

Software is stated at historical costs, less any accumulated amortisation. Amortisation of software assets is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

- Software assets 10 years
- Intellectual Property 10 years

Notes to financial statements 30 JUNE 2026

NOTE 11 LEASES

a) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The following amounts are recognised in the statement of financial position relating to leases:

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Right-of-use assets	**6,576**	2,696
Less: accumulated depreciation	**(712)**	(568)
	5,864	2,128
Reconciliation of the written down value at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:		
Right-of-use assets		
Opening balance 1 July 2025	**2,128**	1,965
Cairns licence remeasurement	**3,355**	0
New office lease	**565**	0
Lease modification and termination adjustment	**(41)**	291
Depreciation expense	**(143)**	(128)
Closing balance 30 June 2026	**5,864**	2,128
Lease liabilities		
Current	**207**	253
Non-current	**7,113**	3,396
Total lease liability	**7,320**	3,649
Future lease payments:		
Future lease payments are due as follows:		
No later than one year	**449**	259
Later than one and not later than five years	**1,853**	769
Later than five years	**21,248**	10,999
	23,550	12,027
b) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss		
The depreciation and amortisation disclosed in the statement of profit or loss includes the following amounts for right-of-use assets:		
Depreciation charge right-of-use assets	**143**	128
Interest expense	**186**	145
	330	274
The total cash outflow for leases	**390**	253

During FY26, STL reassessed the expected future lease payments associated with the Cairns wharf licence, resulting in a remeasurement of the related lease liability and right-of-use asset of $3.4 million.

c) STL's leasing activities and how these are accounted for

STL has signed long-term head leases with each port authority for nominal values. Each head lease includes the option for STL to extend the lease term. Commencing in 2001, the value of the land attributable to each lease was recognised on STL's balance sheet (refer to Note 9 Property, Plant and Equipment). As the value of the lease liability for the head leases is considered immaterial, no change has been made to the accounting treatment under AASB 16.

STL has long-term licence agreements in place for the wharf land upon which STL's wharves reside at Cairns, Lucinda and Bundaberg. Each licence includes the option for STL to extend the licence term. For these licences, STL obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the underlying assets (the wharf land), therefore the agreements are considered to incorporate a lease for the purposes of AASB 16. The fees for the wharf licences at Lucinda and Bundaberg are nominal. As the value of the lease liability for the wharf licenses is considered immaterial, no change has been made to the accounting treatment under AASB 16. At Cairns, STL pays an annual licence fee and this licence is considered to incorporate a lease for the purposes of AASB 16.

During FY26, STL entered into a new office lease and the previous office lease arrangement was terminated. The new lease has been recognised as a right-of-use asset and lease liability, and the termination of the previous lease resulted in a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset and lease liability.

STL has entered into an arrangement with Gladstone Ports Corporation (GPC) in relation to the Common User Infrastructure (CUI) facility at the Port of Bundaberg. Lease payments under the arrangement are fully variable and linked to the future use of the facility (tonnes shipped). As there are no fixed or in-substance fixed lease payments, the arrangement does not give rise to a lease liability under AASB 16. Payments are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees

The lease payments are discounted using an estimate of STL's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT-equipment and small items of office furniture.

d) Critical judgements in determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

NOTE 12 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Trade and other payables	**17,002**	19,900
Contract liabilities	**4,365**	4,674
	21,367	24,575

Trade and other payables are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

The carrying amount of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

a) Other payables

Wages, salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave 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. Liabilities for sick leave, which are non-vesting, are recognised when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable.

Short term incentive plans

STL recognises a liability for employee short term incentive plan entitlements in other payables when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. Settlement occurs within 12 months and is measured at the amounts expected to be paid when they are settled.

b) Deferred revenue

STL invoices raw sugar customers the annual availability charge in equal monthly instalments. Where an amount is invoiced and received in advance of the related storage and handling service being provided, STL recognises a contract liability. The contract liability is recognised as revenue in the following period as the related performance obligation is satisfied.

Notes to financial statements 30 JUNE 2026

NOTE 13 DEFERRED TAX

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
a) Deferred tax assets		
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Lease liabilities	**2,196**	1,095
Employee provisions	**1,116**	51
Revenue received in advance	**1,310**	1,402
Other	**170**	214
Total deferred tax assets	**4792**	2762
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions	**(4,792)**	(2,762)
Net deferred tax assets	**–**	-
b) Deferred tax liabilities		
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Right of Use Assets	**1,759**	638
Property, plant & equipment	**21,204**	15,118
Other	**1**	0
Total deferred tax liabilities	**22,964**	15,756
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions	**(4,792)**	(2,762)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**18,172**	12,994
c) Movements		
Opening balance at 1 July	**12,994**	14,068
Deferred tax recognised on FY24 and FY25 income tax return amendments	**6,268**	
under/over provision		(87)
Charged to the income statement (Note 4a)	**(1,090)**	(987)
Closing balance at 30 June	**18,172**	12,994

Deferred income tax is provided for in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where STL has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

During the year, STL amended its income tax returns for the years ended 30 June 2024 and 30 June 2025 to claim immediate deductions for certain asset categories qualifying as deductible repairs and maintenance under the Income Tax Assessment Act. This represents a change in tax position. The amendments reduced the tax base of the relevant assets, increasing the deferred tax liability by $6.268 million, with a corresponding reduction in current tax. The related current tax was refunded by the Australian Taxation Office during the year ended 30 June 2026.

As part of the insourcing of terminal operations, STL recognised certain employee-related provisions prior to 1 July 2026. These provisions gave rise to deductible temporary differences, as the associated amounts are not deductible for tax purposes until paid. Accordingly, a deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of the employee provisions assumed and accrued in connection with the insourcing.

NOTE 14 CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

	2026 Shares	2025 Shares	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
a) Share capital				
Ordinary shares				
Fully paid	**360,000,000**	360,000,000	**317,628**	317,628
b) Movements in ordinary share capital				
Opening balance			**317,628**	317,628
Closing balance			**317,628**	317,628

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.

Where there is a voting by poll at a meeting of shareholders, each share is entitled to one vote, except that no holder of G class shares may vote more than 5% of the total number of G Class shares.

Where there is a voting by show of hands at a meeting of shareholders, every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote.

	2026	2025
At 30 June there were 360 million ordinary shares fully paid, consisting of:		
G Class ordinary shares	**229,348,203**	229,348,203
M Class ordinary shares	**130,651,797**	130,651,797
	360,000,000	360,000,000

During the year ended 30 June 2026, there were no movements in the total number of ordinary shares on issue.

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.

NOTE 15 RETAINED EARNINGS

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Movements in retained earnings were as follows:		
Retained earnings		
Balance at 1 July	**25,220**	22,568
Adjustment of prior year balances	**-**	(106)
Restated opening balance	**25,220**	22,462
Total comprehensive income	**25,138**	32,277
Dividends provided for or paid	**(24,840)**	(29,520)
Balance at 30 June	**25,517**	25,220

Notes to financial statements 30 JUNE 2026

NOTE 16 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND DIVIDENDS

a) Risk Management

STL's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, maintain an appropriate capital structure and provide returns to shareholders.

The Board monitors capital through regular review of cash flow forecasts, working capital requirements and dividend distributions.

The entity is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
b) Dividends paid on ordinary shares during the year		
Final fully franked dividend for the year ended 30 June 2025 of 3.6 cents per share, paid on 9 October 2025 (2025 4.1 cents)	**12,960**	14,760
Interim fully franked dividend for the year ending 30 June 2026 of 3.3 cents per share, paid on 31 March 2026 (2025 – 4.1 cents)	**11,880**	14,760
	24,840	29,520
c) Dividends not recognised at year end		
In addition to the above dividends, since year end the Directors have determined that a final fully franked dividend of 3.0 cents per fully paid ordinary share will be paid on 7 October 2026, As the dividend was determined after reporting date, it has not been recognised as a liability as at 30 June 2026. (2025 3.6 cents)	**10,800**	12,960

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of STL on or before the end of the year, but not distributed at balance date.

d) Franked dividends

The franked portion of the final dividend recommended after 30 June 2026 will be franked out of existing franking credits or out of franking credits arising from the payment of income tax for the year ending 30 June 2026.

Franking credits available for subsequent reporting periods based on a tax rate of 30% (2025 – 30%)	**4,393**	9,313

The above amounts represent the balance of the franking account as at the end of the financial year, adjusted for:
a) franking credits that will arise from the payment of the current tax liability
b) franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the reporting date
c) franking credits that may be prevented from being distributed in subsequent financial years.

The dividend declared by the directors since year end, but not recognised as a liability at year end, will result in a reduction in the franking account of $4,628,571 (FY25 $5,554,285).

NOTE 17 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

STL's activities expose the entity to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The overall risk management program of STL focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance. Whilst STL has concentration of risk as the STL is exposed to a concentration of credit risk as services are provided to a limited number of customers within the Australian sugar industry. The directors consider this risk to be mitigated through long-standing contractual arrangements and ongoing monitoring of customer creditworthiness.

a) Credit risk

STL is exposed to a concentration of credit risk as services are provided to a limited number of customers within the Australian sugar industry. The directors consider this risk to be mitigated through long-standing contractual arrangements and ongoing monitoring of customer creditworthiness.

b) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and access to funding through committed credit facilities.

The directors consider STL's liquidity position to be supported by existing cash reserves and the undrawn $3 million overdraft facility.

Refer to Note 20 for details of the transition to an insourced operating model effective 1 July 2026.

i) Financing arrangements

STL had access to the following undrawn borrowing facility at the reporting date:

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Floating rate		
Expiring within one year (bank overdraft)	**3,000**	3,000

The bank overdraft facility may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice.

c) Market risk

i) Foreign exchange risk

STL is not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposure.

ii) Price risk

STL is not exposed to equity securities price risk.

iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

STL is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk through cash and term deposit balances held with Australian financial institutions. The impact of changes in interest rates is not considered material to STL's financial position. There is no external debt or interest-bearing obligations.

NOTE 18 ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION AND MAKE-GOOD OBLIGATIONS

STL is subject to environmental laws and regulations in relation to its bulk sugar terminal facilities and has remediation and make-good obligations under the relevant lease and licence arrangements. These obligations may arise during the term of, or upon expiry or earlier termination of, a relevant lease or licence.

Each of STL's bulk sugar terminals is operated under a long-term lease with the relevant port authority. The principal terminal leases have initial terms of 100 years and include options exercisable by STL to extend the leases for a further 100 years. If a lease or licence terminates, the treatment of terminal infrastructure will depend on the relevant contractual arrangements and circumstances at that time, including whether the infrastructure is removed, remains with the landlord or is transferred to an alternative user.

At 30 June 2026, having regard to the long-term nature of the lease arrangements, the extension options available to STL, the continued operation and utilisation of the terminals and the potential for alternative use or transfer of the facilities, the Directors consider the possibility of an outflow of economic benefits associated with the remediation and make-good obligations to be remote. Accordingly, no provision has been recognised. This assessment will be reviewed at each reporting date.

Notes to financial statements 30 JUNE 2026

NOTE 19 COMMITMENTS

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Capital Commitments		
Capital expenditure contracted by QSL on behalf of STL and not recognised as a liability at reporting date	**8,662**	6,526
Capital expenditure contracted directly by STL for the GPC Common User Infrastructure Project and not recognised as a liability at reporting date	**345**	345
	9,007	6,871

Under the terms of the Operating Agreement, QSL incurred expenditure and entered into capital commitments on STL's behalf in accordance with approved capital expenditure budgets. Such expenditure was reimbursed by STL.

The commitments contracted by QSL on behalf of STL represent open purchase orders for capital works and related services at 30 June 2026. The associated goods and services had not been received by STL at the reporting date and therefore had not been recognised as liabilities.

Following the transition to STL's insourced operating model on 1 July 2026, these purchase orders were novated to STL and will be settled directly by STL.

In June 2022, STL agreed with Gladstone Ports Corporation (GPC) to proceed with construction of the Common User Infrastructure (CUI) at the Port of Bundaberg. The project includes capital works on STL-owned assets and remained under construction at 30 June 2026. STL's capital commitments at the reporting date included $345,000 relating to the project.

NOTE 20 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 1 July 2026, STL transitioned from an outsourced operating model under the operating agreement with Queensland Sugar Limited (QSL) to an internally managed operating model. This followed the expiry of the QSL operating agreement on 30 June 2026.

From 1 July 2026, STL directly employs the terminal workforce previously employed by QSL.

As part of the transition, STL acquired plant and equipment, motor vehicles, information technology hardware and other operating assets from QSL with a net book value of approximately $8.3 million. These assets will be recognised in STL's financial statements from 1 July 2026. The acquisition was funded from STL's existing cash reserves, with 50% of the consideration paid on 1 July 2026 and the balance payable in accordance with the terms of the transition arrangements. Management has assessed the transition and considers the acquisition of assets from QSL to be an asset acquisition rather than a business combination under AASB 3.

As a result of the transition, the operations contractor fee payable to QSL ceases from 1 July 2026 and is replaced by the direct operating costs incurred under the insourced operating model, including employee, maintenance, utilities and other operating costs.

The insourced operating model introduces additional operational risks for STL that were previously managed by QSL. These include employee and workforce risks, operational and service delivery risks, procurement and vendor management risks, and risks associated with the delivery of capital projects. Management is updating and implementing systems, controls and governance arrangements to manage these risks.

The financial effects of the insourced operating model will be reflected in the financial statements for the year ending 30 June 2027. STL's six bulk sugar customers under a ACCC approved collective bargaining arrangement have recently written to STL seeking further significant pricing reductions which will need to be considered by the STL Board when agreeing a new Storage and Handling Agreement to commence 1 July 2027.

Other than the matter noted above, no matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:
a) the Company's operations in future financial years;
b) the results of those operations in future financial years; or
c) the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Subsequent to 30 June 2026, the Directors determined a final fully franked dividend of 3.0 cents per share. Further details are provided in Note 14(c).

NOTE 21 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	2026	2025
a) Key management personnel		
Key management personnel compensation		
Short-term	**1,325,945**	1,720,109
Termination benefits	**468,428**	0
Post-employment benefits	**142,087**	145,161
	1,919,341	1,865,270

Detailed remuneration disclosures are provided in the remuneration report on pages 29 to 32.

Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel - Shareholdings

The number of ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each Director and other key management personnel of the Company, including their personally related entities, are set out below. No shares were granted during the reporting period as compensation.

	2026	2025
S Kirby		
Shares held at the beginning and end of the year	**15,468**	15,468
P Schembri		
Shares held at the beginning and end of the year	**22,662**	22,662
b) Transactions with other related parties		
The following transactions occurred with other related parties:		
Provision of services to shareholders	**112,645,701**	114,524,650
Purchase of services from shareholders	**74,660,973**	64,201,011
Outstanding balances arising from sales/ purchases		
The following balances (inclusive of any goods and services tax) are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties:		
Current receivables (provision of services to shareholders)	**1,887,467**	937,848
Current payables (purchase of services from shareholders)	**12,540,852**	18,873,402
Prepaid revenue from shareholders	**4,109,701**	4,674,427

Terms and conditions

The transactions have been recorded in accordance with the terms and conditions included in the storage and handling agreements.

NOTE 22 REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by BDO Audit Pty Ltd (BDO) as the auditor of STL, by BDO's related network firms and non-related audit firms:

	2026 $	2025 $
Auditors of STL – BDO		
Audit and review of financial reports FY25 invoiced in FY26	**23,700**	
Audit and review of financial reports FY26	**80,000**	76,000
Administration charges associated with assurance services	**2,976**	1,875
Other services		
Taxation compliance services	**14,270**	10,125
Taxation advice services	**5,000**	6,643
Consulting services	**–**	18,492
Administration charges - Other Services	**1,254**	1,093
Total remuneration for other services	**20,524**	36,353
Total services provided by BDO	**127,200**	114,228

Notes to financial statements 30 JUNE 2026

NOTE 23 ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

STL depends on six customers for 97% of its revenue via income from the storage and handling agreement.

NOTE 24 RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX TO NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Profit for the year	**25,138**	32,277
Depreciation	**16,209**	15,791
Net loss (gain) on disposal of non-current assets	**145**	116
Decrease (increase) in impairment of receivables	**-**	-
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables	**(1,880)**	(5,273)
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables	**4,141**	3,294
Increase (decrease) in current tax liabilities	**(4,887)**	(1,505)
Increase (decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	**5,178**	(1,028)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**44,042**	43,671

Consolidated entity disclosure statement

Sugar Terminals Limited has no controlled entities, and therefore is not required by the Australian Accounting Standards to prepare consolidated financial statements.

As a result, section 295(3A)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001 does not apply to the entity

Directors' Declaration

In the Directors' opinion:

a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 35 to 56 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 Company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

c) the Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement is true and correct

The Directors have been given the declarations by the Chief Executive Officer 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.

Peter Trimble Chair

Brisbane
9 September 2026

Independent Auditor's Report

BDO

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Sugar Terminals Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Sugar Terminals Limited the (Company), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of Sugar Terminals Limited, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) Giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; 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 Company 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 audits of the financial report of public interest entities in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Key audit matters

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.

BDO

Carrying Value of Property, Plant and Equipment

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) represents 90% ($349.6 million) of the Company's total assets as at 30 June 2026 (see Note 9). PPE comprises assets integral to the Company's operations and are subject to regular and extensive repairs and maintenance and capital asset replacement programs, where required. Therefore, the carrying value of PPE is a key audit matter due to its significance in the statement of financial position of the Company and the costs incurred annually in relation to capital asset replacements, costs of maintenance and depreciation expense.	Procedures we performed in assessing the carrying value of PPE included, but were not limited to, the following: • Reviewed the Company's accounting policies and methodologies for capitalisation of PPE and assessed whether they comply with the requirements of AASB 116 *Property, Plant and Equipment*; • Reviewed capital assets under construction balances to determine any long outstanding balances that may require impairment; • Reviewed management's impairment assessment; • Agreed PPE balances from the fixed assets register to the financial statements; • Performed substantive procedures, on samples basis, on material PPE movements (additions, transfers and disposals) by agreeing to supporting documentation including invoices and contracts; • Performed reasonableness test, on a sample basis, on depreciation charges during the year by re-calculating depreciation recorded in the fixed assets register; • Assessed the reasonableness of useful lives, on a sample basis, by reviewing historical independent engineering reports used to determine the PPE's useful lives; • Assessing the disclosures of make good provision associated with PPE, including engaging our internal IFRS specialist to review the Company's accounting treatment including reviewing the independent accounting advice commissioned by management; and • Reviewed the adequacy of the PPE disclosures in the financial statements.

Transition to an Insourced Operating Model

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
During the year, the Company progressed the transition of terminal operations from Queensland Sugar Limited (QSL) to an internally managed operating model. The transition became effective on 1 July 2026 following the expiry of the operating agreement with QSL. As disclosed in Notes 3, 10 and 20, the Company recognised significant costs during the year, capitalised certain intangible assets, provided for entitlements of transferring employees and included disclosure of the other operating assets as a subsequent event. The transaction required significant auditor attention to evaluate the appropriate measurement and recognition of transferred assets and liabilities. Given the material impact on the Company's financial statements and the level of judgement involved, this matter was considered a key audit matter.	Procedures we performed in relation to the insourcing included, but were not limited to: • Obtained an understanding of the transition arrangements between STL and QSL and assessed the substance of the transaction. • Evaluated management's assessment that the transition represented a contract termination and specific asset acquisition rather than a business combination. • Assessed the accounting treatment applied to employee entitlement obligations and other transition-related liabilities recognised during the year. • Evaluated management's assessment of the recognition and measurement of intellectual property acquired as part of the transition arrangements and its useful life • Assessed the accounting treatment adopted for transition-related costs and considered whether amounts had been appropriately expensed or capitalised. • Evaluated the adequacy of disclosures included within the financial statements relating to the transition.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Company's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of:

a) the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and

b) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, and

for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

i) the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

ii) 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 Company'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 Company 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx) at:

https://www.auasb.gov.au/admin/file/content102/c3/ar2_2020.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 30 to 32 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Sugar Terminals Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2026, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

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

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

C K HENRY
Director

Brisbane, 9 September 2026

Shareholder Information

Top 10 shareholdings

The Company has G Class shares, the acquisition of which is restricted to Active Growers and M Class shares which are restricted to Active Millers.

Lists of the top 10 G Class shareholdings and all of the M Class shareholdings as at the balance date:

G Class Shareholdings

Shareholder	Number of Shares
Anthoan Pty Ltd	11,515,155
MSF Investments Pty Ltd	11,494,226
QSL Investments (No 4) Pty Ltd	11,467,410
QSL Investments (No 3) Pty Ltd	11,467,410
QSL Investments (No 2) Pty Ltd	11,467,410
QSL Investments (No 1) Pty Ltd	11,467,410
MSF Sugar Pty Ltd	11,446,455
Queensland Sugar Limited	10,031,649
MP Australia Investments Pty Ltd	8,816,360
Jaswel Pty Ltd	4,774,508

M Class Shareholdings

Shareholder	Number of Shares
Wilmar Sugar Australia Investments Pty Ltd	65,810,955
Mackay Sugar Limited	32,730,150
MSF Sugar Pty Ltd	16,568,672
The Mulgrave Central Mill Company Pty Ltd	9,505,841
Tully Sugar Limited	6,016,179
Isis Central Sugar Mill Co Ltd	20,000

Substantial shareholders

Shareholder	%
MSF Sugar Ltd (and associated companies)	19.32%
Wilmar Sugar Australia Investments Pty Ltd	18.59%
Queensland Sugar Limited (and associated companies)	15.53%
Mackay Sugar Limited	9.09%

Distribution of shareholders

	G Class holders		M Class holders		Total shareholders		
Range of units	Holders	Securities	Holders	Securities	Holders	Securities	% of units
1 to 1,000	199	85,226	0	0	199	85,226	0
1,001 to 5,000	534	1,639,646	0	0	534	1,639,646	0
5,001 to 10,000	597	4,496,847	0	0	597	4,496,847	1
10,001 to 100,000	2,501	81,268,169	1	20,000	2,502	81,288,169	23
100,001 and over	183	141,858,315	5	130,631,797	188	272,490,112	76
Total	4,014	229,348,203	6	130,651,797	4,020	360,000,000	100

Corporate directory

Directors
Peter Trimble – Chair
Stephen Cantwell
John (Paul) Garaty
Mark Greenwood
Steven (Steve) Kirby
Paul Schembri
James Wallace

Company Secretary/CFO
Robbie White

Registered Office
Level 15
348 Edward Street
Brisbane City QLD 4000

Share Register
Sugar Terminals Limited Share Registry
c/- MUFG Corporate Markets
Locked Bag A14
Sydney South NSW 1235

Auditor
BDO
Level 18
360 Queen Street
Brisbane QLD 4000

Solicitors
Clayton Utz
GPO Box 9806
Brisbane QLD 4001

Bankers
National Australia Bank
PO Box 10653
Brisbane QLD 4001

Stock Exchange Listing
Sugar Terminals Limited G Class shares are listed on the National Stock Exchange of Australia

Website
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STL

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