



ACN 108 753 608 • ABN 86 108 753 608

Securities Trading Policy

Introduction

Yandal Resources Limited (the “**Company**” or “**Yandal**”) is committed to conducting its business ethically and in accordance with the highest standards of corporate governance. In determining these standards, the ASX Corporate Governance Council’s Principles of Good Corporate Governance and Best Practice Recommendations (as amended from time to time) (the “ASX Corporate Governance Principles”) have been referred to.

The purpose of these guidelines is to assist Key Management Personnel (“**KMP**”) to avoid conduct known as ‘insider trading’. In some respects, the policy extends beyond the strict requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth). KMP are encouraged to be long-term holders of Yandal’s securities. However, it is important that care is taken in the timing of any purchase or sale of such securities.

This policy applies to Yandal’s (and if applicable, its subsidiaries) KMP who possess inside information including:

- Directors (including the Managing Director);
- Alternate Directors;
- Officers;
- Senior Executives and their closely related parties;
- Employees and connected persons of employees; and
- in certain circumstances, consultants and contractors.

What types of transactions are covered by this policy?

This policy applies to both the sale and purchase of any securities of Yandal and its subsidiaries on issue from time to time.

What is insider trading?

Prohibition

Insider trading is a criminal offence. It may also result in a civil liability. In broad terms, a person will be guilty of insider trading if:

- a) that person possesses information which is not generally available to the market and, if it were generally available to the market, would be likely to have a material effect on the price or value of Yandal’s securities (i.e., information that is ‘price sensitive’); and
- b) that person:
 - a. buys or sells securities in Yandal; or
 - b. procures someone else to buy or sell securities in Yandal; or
 - c. passes on that information to a third party where that person knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the third party would be likely to buy or sell the securities or procure someone else to buy or sell the securities of Yandal.

Examples

To illustrate the prohibition described above, the following are possible examples of price sensitive information which, if made available to the market, may be likely to materially affect the price of the Company’s securities:

- a) the Company considering a major acquisition or disposal of assets;
- b) the threat of major litigation against the Company;
- c) the Company’s sales and profit results materially exceeding (or falling short of) the market’s expectations;
- d) a material change in debt, liquidity or cash flow;
- e) a significant new development proposal (e.g. new product or technology);

- f) the grant or loss of a major contract;
- g) a management or business restructuring proposal;
- h) a share issue proposal;
- i) an agreement or option to acquire an interest in a mining tenement, or to enter into a joint venture or farm-in or farm-out arrangement in relation to a mining tenement; and
- j) significant discoveries, exploration results, or changes in reserve/resource estimates from mining tenements in which the Company has an interest.

Dealing through third parties

A person does not need to be a Director or employee of Yandal to be guilty of insider trading in relation to securities in Yandal. The prohibition extends to dealings by KMP through nominees, agents or other associates, such as family members, family trusts and family companies (referred to as “**Associates**” in these guidelines).

Information however obtained

It does not matter how or where the person obtains the information – it does not have to be obtained from Yandal to constitute inside information.

Employee share schemes

The prohibition does not apply to acquisitions of shares or options by employees made under employee share or option schemes, nor does it apply to the acquisition of shares as a result of the exercise of options under an employee option scheme. However, the prohibition does apply to the sale of shares acquired under an employee share scheme and also to the sale of shares acquired following the exercise of an option granted under an employee option scheme.

Guidelines for trading in the Company’s securities

General Rule

In addition to the prohibition on dealing in Yandal securities while in possession of inside information about Yandal, subject to the following, the time for any KMP to buy or sell Company securities is not permitted during the following periods:

- a) two weeks before the release of the Company’s Annual Financial Report;
- b) two weeks before the release of the Company’s Half-year Financial Report;
- c) two weeks before the release of the Company’s quarterly reports;
- d) any other period determined by the Board or the Managing Director (such as prior to the announcement to ASX of a significant matter or event);

(the **Closed Periods**).

Yandal may at its discretion vary this rule in relation to a particular period by a general announcement to all employees either before or during the period. However, if a KMP of the Company is in possession of price sensitive information which is not generally available to the market, then he or she must not deal in the Company’s securities at any time.

No short-term trading in the Company’s securities

The KMP should never engage in short-term trading in the Company's securities. Short-term trading includes buying and selling securities on market within a 1 month period is not encouraged.

Securities in other companies

Buying and selling securities of other companies with which Yandal may be dealing is prohibited where an individual possesses information which is not generally available to the market and is 'price sensitive'. For example, where an individual is aware that Yandal is about to sign a major agreement with another company, they should not buy securities in either Yandal or the other company.

Exceptions

The KMP may at any time:

- a) acquire ordinary shares in Yandal by conversion of securities giving a right of conversion to ordinary shares;
- b) acquire Company securities under a bonus issue made to all holders of securities of the same class;
- c) acquire Company securities under a dividend reinvestment, or top-up plan that is available to all holders of securities of the same class;
- d) acquire, or agree to acquire or exercise options under a Company Share Option Plan;
- e) withdraw ordinary shares in Yandal held on behalf of the employee in an employee share plan where the withdrawal is permitted by the rules of that plan;
- f) acquire the ordinary shares in Yandal as a result of the exercise of options held under an employee option scheme;
- g) transfer securities of Yandal already held into a superannuation fund or other saving scheme in which the restricted person is the beneficiary;
- h) make an investment in, or trade in units of, a fund or other scheme (other than a scheme only investing in the securities of Yandal) where the assets of the fund or other scheme are invested at the discretion of a third party;
- i) where a restricted person is a trustee, trade in the securities of Yandal by that trust, provided the restricted person is not a beneficiary of the trust and any decision to trade during a prohibited period is taken by the other trustees or by the investment managers independently of the restricted person;
- j) undertake to accept, or accept, a takeover offer;
- k) trade under an offer or invitation made to all or most of the security holders, such as a rights issue, a security purchase plan, a dividend or distribution reinvestment plan and an equal basis buy-back, where the plan that determines the timing and structure of the offer has been approved by the board. This includes decisions relating to whether or not to take up the entitlements and the sale of entitlements required to provide for the take up of the balance of entitlements under a renounceable pro rata issue;
- l) dispose of securities of Yandal resulting from a secured lender exercising their rights, for example, under a margin lending arrangement;
- m) exercise (but not sell securities following exercise) an option or a right under an employee incentive scheme, or convert a convertible security, where the final date for the exercise of the option or right, or the conversion of the security, falls during a prohibited period and Yandal has

been in an exceptionally long prohibited period or the Company has had a number of consecutive prohibited periods and the restricted person could not reasonably have been expected to exercise it at a time when free to do so; or

- n) trade under a non-discretionary trading plan for which prior written clearance has been provided in accordance with procedures set out in this policy.

In respect of any share or option plans adopted by the Company, it should be noted that:

- a) it is not permissible to provide the exercise price of options by selling the shares acquired on the exercise of these options unless the sale of those shares occurs during the period specified under General Rule above; and
- b) where the exercise price of options is being provided by a margin loan or other form of lending arrangement, then there may be a risk that the KMP may need to sell shares to avoid providing additional capital or security to the lender in the event of a decrease in the value of the shares.
- c) Were this to occur at a time when the person possessed inside information, then the sale of Company securities would be a breach of insider trading laws, even though the person's decision to sell was not influenced by the inside information that the person possessed and the person may not have made a profit on the sale. Where the Company securities are provided to a lender as security by way of mortgage or charge, a sale that occurs under that mortgage or charge as a consequence of default would not breach insider trading laws.

Notification of periods when Directors and employees can trade

The Company Secretary will endeavor to notify all the KMP of the times when they are permitted to buy or sell the Company's securities as set out in the guidelines above.

Approval and Notification Requirements

Approval requirements – Directors

Any Director wishing to buy, sell or exercise rights in relation to the Company's securities must obtain the prior approval of either the Chairman in consultation with the Managing Director or the Board before doing so.

Approval requirements – Other KMP

Any Officers, Senior Executives, Employees and in certain circumstances, consultants and contractors wishing to buy, sell or exercise rights in relation to the Company's securities must obtain the prior approval of the Managing Director before doing so.

Notification

Any KMP (or through his or her associates) buys, sells or exercises rights in relation to Company securities (including entering into an agreement that provides a lender with rights in their securities held in the Company) must notify the Company Secretary of the details of the transaction within five (5) business days of the transaction occurring. This notification obligation operates at all times but does not apply to acquisitions of shares or options by employees made under employee share or option schemes, nor does it apply to the acquisition of shares as a result of the exercise of options under an employee option scheme.

Approvals to buy or sell securities

All requests to buy or sell securities must include the intended volume of securities to be purchased or sold and an estimated time frame for the sale or purchase.



Copies of written approvals must be forwarded to the Company Secretary prior to the approved purchase or sale transaction.

KMP sales of securities

KMP need to be mindful of the market perception associated with any sale of Company securities and possibly the ability of the market to absorb the volume of shares being sold. With this in mind, the management of the sale of any significant volume of Company securities (i.e. a volume that would represent a volume in excess of 10% of the total securities held by the seller prior to the sale, or a volume to be sold that would be in excess of the average daily traded volume of the shares of the Company on the ASX for the preceding 20 trading days) by a KMP needs to be discussed with the Board and Yandal's legal and financial advisors prior to the execution of any sale.

Exemption from trading window restriction due to exceptional circumstance

A KMP who is not in possession of inside information in relation to Yandal, may be given prior written clearance by the Managing Director (or in the case of a Director the Managing Director and Chairman) to sell or otherwise dispose of Company securities outside of the trading window detailed in the guidelines above where the person is in severe financial hardship or where there are exceptional circumstances as set out in this policy.

Severe financial Hardship or exceptional circumstances

The determination of whether a KMP is in severe financial hardship will be made by:

- in the case of KMP other than directors, the Managing Director or Chairman;
- in the case of directors other than the Chairman, the Chairman
- in the case of the Chairman, two other directors.

A financial hardship or exceptional circumstances determination can only be made by examining all of the facts and if necessary obtaining independent verification of the facts from banks, accountants or other like institutions.

Financial hardship

A KMP may be in severe financial hardship if they have a pressing financial commitment that cannot be satisfied other than by selling the securities of Yandal.

In the interests of an expedient and informed determination by the Managing Director, Chairman or Board of Directors, any application for an exemption allowing the sale of Company securities outside of the trading window detailed in the guidelines above based on financial hardship must be made in writing, be accompanied by a statutory declaration stating all of the facts and be accompanied by copies of relevant supporting documentation, including contact details or the persons accountant, bank and other such independent institutions.

Any exemption, if issued, will be in writing and shall contain a specified time period during which the sale of securities can be made.

Exceptional circumstances

Exceptional circumstances may apply to the disposal of Company securities by a KMP if the person is required by a court order, a court enforceable undertaking for example in a bona fide family settlement, to transfer or sell securities of the Company, or there is some other overriding legal or regulatory requirement to do so.



Any application for an exemption allowing the sale of Company securities outside of the trading window in the guidelines above based on exceptional circumstances must be made in writing and be accompanied by relevant court and/or supporting legal documentation.

Any exemption, if issued, will be in writing and shall contain a specified time period during which the sale of securities can be made.

ASX notification for Directors

The ASX Listing Rules require Yandal to notify the ASX within five (5) business days after any dealing in securities of Yandal (either personally or through an associate) which results in a change in the relevant interest of a Director in the securities of the Company. The Company has made arrangements with each Director to ensure that the Director promptly discloses to the Company Secretary all the information required by the ASX.

Effect of Compliance with this Policy

Compliance with these guidelines for trading in the Company's securities does not absolve that individual from complying with the law, which must be the overriding consideration when trading in the Company's securities.

Review

This policy will be reviewed by the board as required to ensure that it continues to reflect the letter and spirit of all applicable laws and regulations and Yandal's commitment to its staff and the community.

Date Established: May 2022