

1. Introduction

Resolute is committed to being a responsible corporate citizen. Resolute interprets its responsibilities as not only requiring it to comply with the laws respectively binding upon each of Resolute's entities but also requiring it to conduct its business in accordance with the ethical principles and practices set out in Resolute's Code of Conduct.

The Board requires that the Code of Conduct extends to Resolute as a whole, including the Board and Resolute's executives and personnel generally, so as to create a culture within Resolute that promotes ethical and responsible behavior.

An important element of the Code of Conduct addresses bribery and corruption and states that corrupt practices are not acceptable, irrespective of local standards and practices in the place of business.

This Policy provides further guidance.

This Policy does not form part of any Employee's contract of employment or contract for the provision of services and we may amend it at any time. It will be reviewed regularly

2. Principles and purpose

Resolute is committed to conducting its business ethically and with honesty and integrity, with a "zero-tolerance" approach to bribery and corruption.

This Policy is consistent with the laws and business practices of Resolute headquartered in Australia but to which the UK Bribery Act also applies. To the extent to which the laws and business practices of any place in which a Resolute Company may do business:

- provide a higher standard of ethical probity than the terms of this Policy, then to the extent to which they do, that higher standard is to be observed and complied with; and
- provide a lower standard of ethical probity than the terms of this Policy, then the terms of this Policy will apply.

Nothing in this Policy absolves a Resolute Company or a Person from regulatory compliance with any local laws that may apply.

3. Policy prohibitions

a) Subject to paragraph (b), Persons must not directly or indirectly (including through a third-party intermediary):

- engage in Bribery;
- engage in Corruption;
- make or receive a Facilitation Payment;
- make or receive a Gift/Hospitality Benefit; or
- threaten or retaliate against another Person who has refused to offer or accept a Bribe or who has raised concerns about possible Bribery or Corruption

b) The prohibitions in paragraph (a) do not limit:

- the making of a Facilitation Payment in very limited circumstances as explained in more detail below;
- the making or receipt of a Gift/Hospitality Benefit within prudential guidelines and practices published

from time-to-time by Resolute where the Gift/Hospitality Benefit is part of a legitimate sponsorship arrangement entered into by, and for the benefit of, a Resolute Company on bona fide commercial “arms-length” terms; or

- a Gift/Hospitality Benefit:
 - is made or received in the name of a Resolute Company and not in the name of a Person; AND
 - is not contrary to the ethics and values in Resolute’s Code of Conduct; AND
 - is given or received openly and not in secret; AND
 - is of a relatively notional or limited value having regard to the financial and other circumstances of the recipient; AND
 - is reasonable, justifiable, appropriate and proportionate in the context of the culture and accepted prudential business practices of both Australian and the place where the Gift/Hospitality Benefit is made or received; AND
 - is not illegal in the place where the Gift/Hospitality Benefit is made or received; AND
 - is not made or received so as to induce an improper or preferential decision or action to be taken; AND
 - is transparently accounted for in accordance with prudential guidelines and practices published from time to time by Resolute.

4. Anti-bribery laws

Most countries have local laws which prohibit bribery of public officials in those countries. In addition, many countries including Australia, the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada have anti-bribery laws which criminalise the bribery of foreign public officials. These laws are “extra-territorial” which means they can apply even if the act of bribery takes place in another country. Some countries also extend their anti-bribery laws to cover the bribery of private parties.

Bribery does not just relate to public officials, however. Bribery covers the offering, promising or giving of a bribe to another person (so that could be a supplier/agent/associate/other third party); requesting, agreeing to receive or accepting a bribe; does not however simply cover the taking or receiving (or offering/accepting) of bribes to foreign public or public officials.

Commercial organizations themselves must also prevent bribery by persons associated with the company seeking to obtain or retain business, or an advantage in the conduct of business.

All persons worldwide are potentially criminally liable for violating anti-bribery laws. Criminal violations could result in fines for individuals and imprisonment for each violation. Individuals could also be subject to additional criminal fines and penalties under local laws. Resolute could face numerous sanctions, including criminal indictment and fines, disgorgement of profits, debarment from doing business with government entities, and the appointment of a compliance monitor to oversee its business operations.

5. Facilitation Payments

A Facilitation Payment (or grease payment) is generally accepted to be small payment or payment-in-kind generally made to a low level public official to expedite actions which that official would ordinarily perform as part of their job. Such payments are generally of a minor nature for the sole or dominant purpose of securing or expediting the

performance of a routine government action. They often occur in dealings with customs, immigration or tax officials, when obtaining permits, licenses or other government papers and in other circumstances.

Resolute prohibits Facilitation Payments.

However, Resolute recognises that there may be exceptional emergencies where a Person is under threat of violence or personal harm should a Facilitation Payment not be made. Such exceptional emergencies may arise if a payment is required to protect against loss of life, limb or liberty. If a Person makes a payment in such an exceptional emergency, he or she should report this as soon as reasonably practicable to the In-country Accountant/Financial Controller who must notify the CFO and General Counsel.

6. Political involvement

6.1 Corporate political involvement

Resolute's approach to corporate political participation is simple and applies everywhere we do business. No Person may make any political contribution or contribute to a political party or individuals involved in politics, whether in cash or in kind, anywhere in the world without pre-approval in writing from the CEO or from someone delegated by the CEO in writing to provide such approval.

6.2 Personal political involvement

Resolute recognises a Person's right to participate as individuals in the political process, in ways that are appropriate to each country. However, you must be careful to make clear that you do not represent Resolute as you participate in the political process.

7. Charitable donations and sponsorships

As part of its corporate citizenship activities, Resolute may give donations to charities or provide sponsorships for sporting or cultural events. Any such donation or sponsorship must be transparent and properly documented.

Resolute will only provide donations and sponsorships to organisations that serve a legitimate public purpose, and which are themselves subject to high standards of transparency and accountability. Appropriate due diligence must be conducted on the proposed recipient and a full understanding obtained as to its bona fides.

Charitable donations refer to small or large amounts of financial resources provided voluntarily to a charitable organisation to support a cause or initiative with no expectation of commercial gain in return. Resolute's approach to charitable donations is that these:

- must not be made to gain an unfair business advantage;
- must not be made to individuals; and
- must not be politically connected.

Prior to a charitable donation being made, you must ensure that:

- a proposal for the use of funds is submitted by the charitable organisation;
- the charity is a legitimate organisation;
- appropriate pre-approval has been obtained from the CEO or from someone delegated by the CEO in writing to provide such approval; and
- copies of all relevant documentation are kept.

Sponsorships refer to support for an event, initiative or organisation, by providing financial, property and/or other

resources, in return for certain rights, benefits or associations that may be exploited. Sponsorships differ from donations, in that they are intended to be mutually beneficial.

Prior to a sponsorship being made, you must ensure that:

- a proposal for the use of funds is submitted by the organisation/person seeking the sponsorship;
- appropriate pre-approval has been obtained from the CEO or from someone delegated by the CEO in writing to provide such approval; and
- copies of all relevant documentation are kept.

8. Accurate books and records

Resolute business books and records must be maintained in a proper, responsible and honest manner which will allow Resolute to comply with the laws applicable to it.

Persons must ensure that a record of all hospitality or gifts given or received, payments to foreign government bodies or foreign public officials are maintained in such a way that they are easily visible to management and auditors (that is, so that they do not blend in to the general population of supplier payments). You must also submit all expenses claims relating to hospitality, gifts or payments to third parties in accordance with our expenses policy and record the reason for expenditure.

Accounts must not be kept "off-book" to facilitate or conceal improper payments

9. Internal reporting

Resolute's business units that transact international business, especially transactions directly with foreign governments, have primary responsibility for internally reporting bribe solicitations or other requests in violations of the law to their Designated Officer and for appropriately responding to such requests.

If Persons are offered a bribe, or are asked to make one, or if Persons suspect that any bribery, corruption or other breach of this policy has occurred or may occur, they must notify their Designated Officer or report it in accordance with Resolute's Whistleblowing Policy as soon as possible.

10. Other relevant responsibilities of Persons

It is the responsibility of all Persons to:

- comply with and assist in the implementation of this Policy;
- read and understand this Policy;
- raise concerns with a Designated Officer about any instance, circumstance or suspicion, based on reasonable grounds, that may indicate a breach or potential breach of this Policy;
- refuse to take part in any Bribery, Corruption or Facilitation Payment or to receive any Gift/Hospitality Benefit which are prohibited by this Policy.

11. Policy review

This Policy will be the subject of periodic review (and as appropriate recommended revision) by management, reporting to the Board via the Audit and Risk Committee, to ensure that the Policy at least meets both regulatory and contemporary industry standards and practices, as well as the delivery of the Policy's principles and purpose.

12. Definitions

Bribery/Corruption includes any circumstance where one person (whether directly or indirectly through the intermediation of a third party(s)) in any manner (expressly or impliedly) offers or gives, seeks, accepts or acquiesces in the acceptance of a payment, gift, favour or advantage (financial or otherwise) to or from another:

- to improperly influence the outcome of a dealing or transaction;
- to induce or reward improper conduct; or
- to gain any improper commercial, contractual, regulatory, political or personal advantage.

Bribery can take many forms and need not involve the payment of money. Non-monetary forms of bribery could include providing:

- gifts;
- hospitality;
- lavish entertainment;
- travel;
- support for a favoured cause or political party;
- employment;
- provision for any service; and/or
- education for family members.

CEO means the chief executive officer of RSG.

CFO means the chief financial officer of RSG.

Contractor means contractors, consultants and other service providers.

Corruption means a dishonest activity in which a Person or an entity acts contrary to the interests of the entity and abuses his/her position of trust in order to achieve some personal gain or advantage for him or herself or for another person or entity.

Designated Officer means an officer designated by Resolute to receive information from Persons in the terms of this Policy and includes the Company Secretary, CFO and General Manager People, Culture and Information.

Director means a director of RSG.

Employee includes directors and employees of Resolute whether or not in a full/part time, casual or permanent capacity, and all persons employed by Resolute through any joint venture or alliance project.

Facilitation Payment refers to where a relatively small payment, reward or benefit is passed (directly or indirectly through the intermediation of a third party(s)) for the purpose of expediting or facilitating the performance or completion of an administrative, bureaucratic or relatively routine function or action, especially but not necessarily by a government or public official or employee, the service for the provision of the function or action is legally required to be delivered in any event.

Fraud means a dishonest activity causing actual or potential financial loss to any person or entity, including the theft of moneys or other property by employees or persons external to the entity and where deception is used at the time, immediately before or immediately following the activity. This also includes the deliberate falsification, concealment, destruction or use of falsified documentation used or intended for use for a normal business purpose or the improper

use of information or position for personal financial benefit.

General Counsel means the general counsel of RSG.

Gifts/Hospitality Benefits includes a benefit arising from the provision of hospitality (including attendance at social and sporting functions, meals and entertainment events) or the conferment of a gift or token of appreciation (whether or not of material financial or other value).

Personnel and Person means each Director, officer, Employee, agent, contractor and other party acting or purporting to act for or on behalf of a Resolute Company.

Policy means this Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy, as amended from time-to-time.

Public Official includes:

- an official or employee of a government or government owned enterprise;
- an official or employee of a government agency or regulatory authority;
- an official or employee of a political party or a political candidate;
- any official or employee of an international public organisation such as the United Nations, World Bank or International Monetary Fund;
- a member of the judiciary or magistracy;
- an individual who holds or performs the duties of an appointment, office or position created by custom or convention, including some members of royal families and some tribal leaders;
- a person who is, or holds themselves out to be, an authorised intermediary of a government official;
- a Relative or associate of such government official; and
- police officers, customs and tax officials, employees of state owned enterprises, political party officials as well as children or other Relatives of a government or political party official.

Relative means an immediate family member and includes a spouse, partner, parent, child and sibling whether by blood, marriage or adoption (including in-laws) and includes anyone residing in a person's home (other than tenant or domestic employee).

Resolute means RSG and its subsidiaries and related entities.

Resolute Company means RSG or a subsidiary or related entity of RSG.

RSG means Resolute Mining Limited ACN 097 088 689.

you or **your** means any Person.

13. Related documents

- Audit and Risk Committee Charter
- Code of Conduct
- Policy for Reporting and Investigating Unethical Practices
- Whistleblower Policy
- There should be other documents referencing : training/monitoring/senior management commitment/police/procedures; due diligence; risk assessments etc

14. Approval and review

This document is to be reviewed annually by the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board.

Version	RIGS Document Category	Date	Status	RIGS Document Owner	Reviewer	Approver	Approval Date
1.0	Board	23/08/2018	Reviewed	Amber Stanton <i>General Counsel & Company Secretary</i>	John Welborn <i>Managing Director & CEO</i>	Martin Botha <i>Chair</i>	23/08/2018
2.0	Board	21/02/2018	Reviewed	Amber Stanton <i>General Counsel & Company Secretary</i>	John Welborn <i>Managing Director & CEO</i>	Martin Botha <i>Chair</i>	21/02/2018
3.0	Board	17/06/2019	Amended	Amber Stanton <i>General Counsel & Company Secretary</i>	John Welborn <i>Managing Director & CEO</i>	Martin Botha <i>Chair</i>	17/06/2019
4.0	Board	19/02/2020	Reviewed	Amber Stanton <i>General Counsel & Company Secretary</i>	John Welborn <i>Managing Director & CEO</i>	Martin Botha <i>Chair</i>	19/02/2020
5.0	Board	23/02/2023	Reviewed	Richard Steenhof <i>General Counsel & Company Secretary</i>	Terence Holohan <i>Managing Director & CEO</i>	Martin Botha <i>Chair</i>	23/02/2023
6.0	Board	20/03/2024	Reviewed	Bianca Depres & Sam Wright and Tim Whyte <i>Principal Legal Counsel & Company Secretaries</i>	Terence Holohan <i>Managing Director & CEO</i>	Martin Botha <i>Chair</i>	20/03/2024
7.0	Board	11/12/2025	Reviewed	Bianca Depres <i>General Counsel</i>	Chris Eger <i>Managing Director & CEO</i>	Andrew Wray <i>Chair</i>	12/12/2025