



SECURITIES TRADING POLICY

This Policy has been approved by the
Board of Iluka Resources Limited (25 October 2023).

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Policy

The purpose of this Policy is to:

- ensure that public confidence is maintained in the **Company's** reputation, the Directors and employees of the Company and in the trading of the Company's securities;
- set out the Company's policies and procedures for the buying and selling of Company securities by Directors and employees; and
- recognise that some types of dealing in securities are prohibited by law.

This Policy is separate from, and additional to, the requirements imposed by the law.

In particular, this Policy addresses:

- (a) when trading in Company securities is prohibited;
- (b) the steps for Directors and employees to take to obtain clearance to trade in Company securities;
- (c) additional restrictions on dealing in the Company's securities;
- (d) a description of what insider trading is; and
- (e) exceptions to the general policy.

Directors and employees are encouraged to be long term holders of Company securities. However, it is important that care is taken in the timing of any buying or selling of such securities.

1.2 Application of the Policy

This Policy applies to the Directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Certain aspects of this Policy apply only to Directors and Restricted Employees. Restricted Employees, for the purposes of this Policy, are:

- the Executive;
- all employees involved in preparing the Company's statutory financial information; and
- any other employee as determined by the Company Secretary and approved by the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer.

1.3 Trading by Connected Persons

This Policy also extends to trading conducted by an associate, nominee or agent of a Director or employee (**Connected Persons**). This includes:

- family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, the Director or employee in his or her dealings with the Company or the Company's securities (this may include a spouse, partner, children or dependants); and
- a company or any other entity that the Director or employee is able to control.

Directors and employees must take appropriate steps to ensure that their Connected Persons only deal in securities in circumstances where the Director or employee to whom they are connected would be permitted to deal under this Policy – for example, by obtaining clearance in accordance with this Policy in respect of the Connected Persons' dealings.

If a Director or employee becomes aware that any of their Connected Persons have dealt in securities at a time when they were prohibited from doing so, they must immediately inform the Company Secretary.

2 Buying and selling the Company's securities

2.1 General prohibition – All employees

Directors and employees of the Company must not buy or sell securities in the Company when:

- they are in possession of inside information; or
- the Company has notified them that they must not deal in securities (either for a specified period, or until the Company gives further notice).

There is an explanation of inside information, as well as some examples, in Section 6 of this Policy.

2.2 Protect reputation in the market place – All employees

It is important that public confidence in the Company is maintained. It would be damaging to the Company's reputation if the market or the general public perceived that Directors and employees might be taking advantage of their position to make financial gains (by dealing in securities on the basis of inside information).

Directors and employees must, in addition to considering whether they have inside information, consider whether their proposed conduct could create a negative market perception.

A useful question to ask is: If the market was aware of all the current circumstances, could my proposed transaction be perceived by the market as me (or my Connected Persons) taking advantage of my position in an inappropriate way? How would it look like if my transaction was reported on the front page of the Australian Financial Review?

If the Director or employee is unsure, he or she should consult the Company Secretary. Where any approval is required for a dealing under this Policy, approval will not be granted where the dealing would not satisfy the test outlined above.

2.3 No dealing in a Closed Period – Directors and Restricted Employees

Directors and Restricted Employees must not deal in Company securities from:

- the end of the financial year;
- the end of a half financial year; or
- any other period that the Board specifies from time to time,

to the time when one (1) business day has elapsed after the release of the annual results or half yearly results, or to the end of the period specified by the Board respectively (“Closed Period”).

2.4 Exceptional circumstances – Directors and Restricted Employees

A Director or Restricted Employee, who is not in possession of inside information in relation to Company securities, may be given clearance to sell (but not buy) Company securities during a Closed Period if there are exceptional circumstances.

Exceptional circumstances may include:

- (a) where the Director or Restricted Employee is in severe financial hardship; or
- (b) the existence of a court order or enforceable undertaking, or some other overriding legal or regulatory requirement.

If Directors and Restricted Employees wish to seek clearance to trade in exceptional circumstances, they must do so in accordance with the process set out in Section 2.5. Where a request for clearance to trade involves the consideration of exceptional circumstances justifying a sale as the only reasonable course of action, sufficient evidence (in the opinion of the person providing clearance) of those exceptional circumstances must accompany the relevant clearance request.

2.5 Requirements for clearance and reporting

Prior to any proposed trade, Directors and Restricted Employees must seek approval for the proposed trade in the Company’s securities as follows:

- (a) the Chairman must inform the Company Secretary and obtain the written approval of the Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee before dealing;

- (b) any Director must inform the Company Secretary and obtain the written approval of the Chairman before dealing; and
- (c) Restricted Employees and, where applicable, all other employees, must inform and obtain the written approval of the Company Secretary before dealing.

When seeking approval, Directors and Restricted Employees must confirm that they are not in possession of inside information. All notifications and applications for approval must be in writing.

The approver is not obliged to provide reasons for any aspect of their decision, and may revoke their approval at any time. If a request is not approved or an approval is revoked, that fact must be kept confidential.

In the case of a Director seeking approval, the Chairman (or, where applicable, the Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee) will confirm with the Company Secretary that neither the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer nor the Company Secretary consider that any inside information exists.

A request for approval to trade will be answered as soon as practicable. Clearance must not be given to trade in Company securities if to do so would be in breach of this Policy. Directors or Restricted Employees given clearance to trade must trade no more than two (2) business days from clearance being received, otherwise the approval is no longer effective and fresh approval must be sought.

Approval under this Policy is not an endorsement of the trade. Personnel are responsible for their own compliance with the law.

On completion of the transaction(s) (not settlement of the transaction) for which clearance has been obtained, the Director or Restricted Employee must notify the Company Secretary as soon as reasonably practicable (and in any event by close of business on the following business day of the transaction) that the cleared transaction has been completed.

As noted under Section 1.3 of this Policy, the requirement to obtain clearance extends to dealings conducted by a Connected Person.

3 Other prohibitions applying to the Company's securities

3.1 No short-term trading in Company securities

Directors and employees must not engage in short-term trading of Company securities (i.e. buy and sell within a 12 month period) without prior written approval.

Any proposed sale of Company securities less than 12 months after their acquisition must receive prior written clearance in accordance with the procedures set out in Section 2.5 of this Policy.

Selling securities received following the vesting of entitlements under an employee, executive or Director equity plan within 12 months of the vesting date is not a short-term dealing.

Further, Directors and employees must not engage in short-selling of the Company's securities. Short-selling involves borrowing and selling securities in the hope that they can be bought back at a lower price in the future to close out the short position at a profit.

3.2 Derivatives, hedging and margin lending arrangements

- (a) Directors and employees must not at any time enter into a transaction (e.g. a derivative) that operates or is intended to operate to limit the economic risk of holdings of unvested Company securities or vested Company securities which are subject to a holding lock.
- (b) Key Management Personnel (**KMP**) must not at any time enter into a transaction that involves using Company securities as collateral in any financial transaction, including margin lending arrangements.

4 Trading excluded from the Policy

Some trading in Company securities by Directors or employees is excluded from the operation of certain provisions of this Policy. However, such trading remains subject to the insider trading rules in the Corporations Act.

The following circumstances normally involve situations where the trading is passive, outside the Director's or employee's control, or where there is no underlying change in beneficial ownership, and are therefore excluded from the operation of Sections 2.3 (No dealing in a Closed Period), 2.5 (Requirements for clearance and reporting) and 3.1 (No short term trading):

- (a) transfers of Company securities by a Director or employee into a superannuation fund or trust in which the Director or employee is a beneficiary;
- (b) trading under a pre-approved non-discretionary trading plan, where the Director or employee did not enter into the plan or amend the plan during a Closed Period, the plan does not permit the Director or employee to exercise any influence or discretion in relation to trading under the plan and the plan cannot be cancelled during a Closed Period, other than in exceptional circumstances;
- (c) a disposal of Company securities arising from the acceptance of a takeover offer, scheme of arrangement or equal access buy-back;
- (d) a disposal of rights, or an acquisition of Company securities, under a pro rata issue;
- (e) acquisition of Company securities through a dividend reinvestment plan or share purchase plan available to all retail shareholders;

- (f) a disposal of securities of the Company that is the result of a secured lender exercising their rights, for example, under a margin lending arrangement; and
- (g) an acquisition of Company securities under an employee, executive or director incentive or share matching scheme.

5 Responsibilities

The Company Secretary is responsible for:

- (a) maintaining this Policy in accordance with, at a minimum, the Listing Rules as amended from time to time;
- (b) ensuring strict compliance with the Policy;
- (c) keeping complete records of clearance requests, clearances and trading in Company securities by Directors and employees, including updating the Company's register of Directors interests;
- (d) ensuring that the Policy is actively communicated to Directors and employees, both as part of the Company's induction process and its ongoing training activities; and
- (e) ensuring that the Policy is available for inspection on the Company's website.

6 Definitions

6.1 Securities

A reference in this Policy to "securities" includes: shares; debentures; rights; options; warrants; exchange-traded options; contracts for difference; any other instrument or derivative in respect of the Company on issue from time to time; and any other instrument that is a "security" for the purposes of the insider trading provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

6.2 Insider trading

In broad terms, the law provides that person who has inside information about a company (defined below) must not:

- (a) buy or sell securities in a company, or enter into an agreement to buy or sell securities in a company, or exercise options over securities, or otherwise apply for, acquire or dispose of securities (**deal**);
- (b) procure (e.g. encourage) someone else to deal in securities in a company; or
- (c) directly or indirectly pass on that information to another person where they know, or ought reasonably to know, that that person would be likely to deal in the securities or procure (e.g. encourage) someone else to deal in the securities of that company.

These restrictions apply to all securities, not just the Company's securities.

6.3 Inside information

Inside information is information that:

- (a) is not generally available to the market; and
- (b) if it were generally available to the market, a reasonable person would expect it to have a material effect (upwards or downwards) on the price or value of a security (i.e. it is price sensitive).

Examples of inside information

To illustrate the prohibition described above, the following are examples of potential inside information which, if made available to the market, may be likely to affect materially the price or value of Company securities:

- (a) a transaction that will lead to a significant change in the nature or scale of the Company's activities;
- (b) a material mineral discovery;
- (c) a material change to the Company's mineral resources;
- (d) a material acquisition or disposal;
- (e) the granting or withdrawal of a material licence;
- (f) the entry into, variation or termination of a material agreement;
- (g) becoming a plaintiff or defendant in a material law suit;
- (h) the fact that the Company's earnings will be materially different from market expectations;
- (i) the appointment of a liquidator, administrator or receiver;
- (j) the commission of an event of default under, or other event entitling a financier to terminate, a material financing facility;
- (k) under-subscriptions or over-subscriptions to an issue of securities;
- (l) giving or receiving a notice of intention to make a takeover; and
- (m) any rating applied by a rating agency to the Company or its securities and any change to such a rating.

This list is not exhaustive and there are many other examples of information that potentially could be price sensitive. Knowledge of the potential for or the likelihood of any of the matters listed above occurring should also be considered to be inside information for the purposes of this Policy.

For these purposes, "information" extends beyond pure matters of fact and includes matters of opinion and intention. It is not limited to information that is generated by, or sourced from within, the Company, nor is it limited to information that is financial in character or that is measurable in financial terms.

7 Trading in securities of other Companies

Whilst the Policy does not prescribe restrictions on trading in the securities of other entities (other than in accordance with the general prohibition on insider trading set out in Section 2.1), Directors and employees should be alert to the likelihood of coming into possession of inside information in respect of the securities of other listed entities as a consequence of the Company's commercial activities.

If intending to trade in the securities of the Company's commercial partners, Directors and employees should actively consider whether they may in fact be in possession of inside information in respect of the relevant commercial partner and, if in any doubt as to the legality or propriety of the proposed transaction, seek advice from the Company Secretary.

Given the reputational risk to the Company if misconduct occurs in these circumstances, Directors and employees should always err on the side of caution in assessing the nature of their knowledge.

Directors and employees are reminded that the insider trading prohibition extends to the passing on of inside information to a third party that would be likely to buy or sell the relevant securities – this prohibition applies to information in respect of the Company's commercial partners to the same extent as it applies to inside information regarding the Company.

8 Penalties and breaches of the Policy

Insider trading is a criminal offence. The criminal penalties for a breach of the insider trading prohibition include large fines and/or jail terms.

In addition, the insider trader, and any other persons involved in the contravention, may also be liable to compensate third parties for any resulting loss.

A breach of the Policy will be regarded very seriously and will be addressed using the procedures for addressing breaches in Company policy. It may lead to disciplinary action being taken against the individual, including the possibility of dismissal and forfeiture or lapsing of securities. If you are an employee, adherence to the Policy is a term of your employment.

9 Review

The Board will periodically review this Policy to ensure it remains effective.