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Ferrexpo PLC
06 August 2025

6 August 2025

Ferrexpo plc
("Ferrexpo", the "Group" or the "Company")
Interim Results for the six months ended 30 June 2025

Ferrexpo plc (LSE: FXPO), a producer and exporter of premium iron ore products to the global steel industry, is pleased to report interim results for the six months ended 30 June 2025 ("the period" or "first half" or "first six months" or "1H 2025").

Commenting on the results, Lucio Genovese, Interim Executive Chair, said:

"The first six months of 2025 have been a tale of two halves. We started the year on a strong footing, with the best quarterly production since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. This momentum, was, however, significantly curtailed in the second quarter as we were forced to downscale our activities due to the decision by the Ukrainian tax authorities' to suspend the refund of VAT to our Ukrainian subsidiaries. This is reflected in a 40% drop in production in the second quarter compared to the first quarter.

We moved quickly to lower our costs. It is regrettable that at present we have had to place approximately 40% of our workforce on reduced working hours or furlough. We have also implemented programmes to optimise stripping rates, repairs and maintenance, and cut non-essential spending across the business. The effects of these measures are difficult to absorb, yet they have been necessary and lessened the severe and negative impact of the suspension of VAT refunds. We have been able to lower our costs as much as possible in order to be competitive in a weak iron ore price environment.

During the first half, we were able to respond to strong demand from Chinese customers for our high-grade low-alumina iron ore concentrate. As a result, during the first six months of 2025, concentrate represented 36% of our production mix, three times more than in the same period a year ago. Once again, we have shown that the flexibility we have built into our business has enabled us to be more responsive to short-term changes in iron ore markets and take advantage of opportunities that present themselves. I anticipate that we will be able to continue benefiting, as we shift away from being a pellet only producer to a producer of different high-grade iron ore products, including a variety of concentrate and pellet feed as well as pellets.

Since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, Ferrexpo has continued to operate and export its products despite the immense challenges posed by the war. By remaining operational we have been able to remain relevant - maintaining a workforce, continuing to supply our customers, and supporting our local communities and Ukraine as a whole. Our calculations indicate that since February 2022 to the end of the reporting period, we have paid more than US 180 million in salaries and US 340 million in taxes, while investing more than US 400 million in capital expenditure, and procuring more than US 1.9 billion in goods and services from within Ukraine.

However, these contributions are at risk. Since the start of 2025, the Ukrainian tax authorities have suspended VAT refunds to our Ukrainian subsidiaries, resulting in lower liquidity and forcing us to downscale production to one pellet line. The tax authority's decision has also forced us to make deep cost cuts, including placing more than a third of our workforce on furlough or reduced working hours, resulting in knock on effects for families and the local community.

If we had been able to continue producing at the same levels as in the first quarter throughout the remainder of 2025, we calculate that we would have paid US 8 million more to our employees, US 23 million more in taxes, and US 150 million more for goods and services to our Ukrainian suppliers. This means that a broader US 180 million will instead be lost in economic contributions to Ukraine.

It is with great sadness that during the first six months of 2025 one more colleague was killed in action, whilst in early July we received notice that a further colleague was killed, bringing the total to 48.Our thoughts are with them and their families during this extremely difficult period. During the first half of this year, 58 more colleagues were mobilised to serve in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, whereas 26 colleagues were demobilised. This means that at the end of June a total of 738 colleagues were serving, more than at any time since the start of the full-scale invasion."

Production and financial summary

- Total commercial production for the first six months of 3.4 million tonnes, a 7% increase compared to the previous six months to 31 December 2024, and a 9% decrease compared to the first six months of 2024.
- Production mix comprised 64% pellets and 36% concentrates for the first six months, compared to 88% pellets and 12% concentrates in the same period last year, demonstrating an ability to be flexible depending on market demand for different high grade iron ore products.
- Total sales for the first six months of 2025 of 3.8 million tonnes (marginally lower compared to the same period last year) of which 60% was exported through Ukrainian Black Sea ports, 35% by rail and 5% by river barge.
- Revenues decreased by 17% to US 453 million (1H 2024: US 549 million) due to lower realised prices and marginally lower sales volumes.
- C1 Cash Cost of Production ("C1 costs") decreased to US 77.1 per tonne in the half year (1H 2024: US 78.8 per tonne), due to reduced mining activities, the effects from lower fuel prices, lower maintenance and a reduction in personnel costs.

- Underlying EBITDA decreased by 95% to US 4 million (1H 2024: US 79 million), reflecting the net effects of lower sales volumes and realised prices and higher production costs.
- Impairment loss of US 154 million.
- Loss after tax of US 196 million (1H 2024: profit US 55 million).
- The Group ended the period with a Net Cash position of US 50 million (31 December 2024: US 101 million), comprising US 52 million of cash and cash equivalents, and minimal financial debt of US 2 million.
- US 28 million capital investment for the period (1H 2024: US 55 million), comprising 55% in sustaining and 45% development capital.
- Formal written notifications of decisions not to refund VAT from the Ukrainian tax authorities are being received on a monthly basis, typically two months after the reporting month. From January to April 2025, the amount of VAT refunds refused is US 31.1 million and for the period until the end of June, the cumulative amount is 38.3 million.
- Due to the ongoing suspension of VAT refunds and the resulting reduction in financial liquidity, the Group has been forced to downscale operations to one pelletising line.
- The Group has worked extensively to lower its costs to remain financially viable. This includes reducing working time for employees, cuts in the procurement of goods services and a suspension of all non-essential CapEx, overheads and Corporate & Social Responsibility ("CSR") spending.

Commenting on the financial results, Nikolay Kladiev, CFO, said:

"The refusal of the Ukrainian tax authorities to refund the VAT owed to us since the start of 2025 has had a major impact on the operational and financial performance of the Group. At the end of March, we received the first notification that the VAT for the month of January would not be refunded, and as of the date of these interim results we have subsequently received similar notifications for the months up to April. Although we have made representations to the relevant authorities in Ukraine to resume refunds, the severe future effects are already clear. If one assumes that the refunds for June are also denied, the total unpaid refunds for the first six months of 2025 will be US 38.3 million.

In our results, we book the VAT as a receivable because it is money owed to us. Consequently, adding this to the net cash position of US 50 million as at 30 June, it is clear to see that the Group performed with resilience during the first half of the year, given factors outside of our control such as weaker iron ore prices and higher input costs. This resilience is, in part, due to the cost cutting measures that we have implemented, including decisions to cut non-essential capital expenditure which are easily made, though placing part of our workforce on furlough or reduced hours are decisions that we do not take lightly, and so I am grateful to colleagues for their understanding and commitment.

As Lucio details in his statement, the broader economic impact of denying the VAT refunds is significantly greater than the VAT amounts being withheld and this will only shrink Ukrainian industry and the fiscal and economic contributions that we collectively provide.

Looking to our results for the first half in more detail, although sales volumes were relatively flat reflecting the strong first quarter, revenues decreased 17% to US 453 million, reflecting lower realised market prices and concentrate taking up a bigger portion of the product mix. The deep cost-cutting measures that we implemented helped to drive down our costs on a unit basis, buoyed by improvements in freight rates. As we guided when we released our annual results, the Group recorded a non-cash impairment loss, totalling US 154 million. The impairment relates to the suspension of VAT refunds and the impact on the Group's long-term model to reflect the lower expected cash flow generation which, in turn, has a negative impact on the carrying value of the Group's assets in the future. Adjusting for the impairment, the underlying EBITDA for the period was US 3.9 million, which, in the face of so many challenges, is a resilient outcome. During the period, we significantly reduced our CapEx programmes, with investments decreasing to US 28 million, compared to US 55 million in the same period in 2024. The significantly lower operating cash flow generation could, however, only be partially offset by this and as a result, the closing balance of cash and cash equivalents decreased from US 101 million at the end of 2024 to US 52 million as at 30 June 2025."

Summary financial performance

US million (unless otherwise stated)	**1H 2025**	2H 2024	*Change*	1H 2024	*Change*	FY 2024
Total commercial production (kt)	**3,393**	3,163	*7%*	3,727	*(9)%*	6,890
Total pellet production (kt)	**2,170**	2,774	*(22)%*	3,297	*(34)%*	6,071
Total commercial concentrate production (kt)	**1,223**	389	*214%*	430	*184%*	819
Total sales volumes (pellets and concentrates) (kt)	**3,807**	2,981	*28%*	3,849	*(1)%*	6,830
Average 65% Fe iron ore fines price (US /t)	**113**	116	*(3)%*	131	*(14)%*	123
Revenue	**453**	384	*18%*	549	*(17)%*	933
C1 Cash Cost of production (US /t)	**77.1**	89.9	*(14)%*	78.8	*(2)%*	83.9
Underlying EBITDA	**4**	-10	*(140)%*	79	*(95)%*	69
Net cash flow from operating activities	**(24)**	36	*(166)%*	56	*(143)%*	92
Capital investment	**28**	47	*(39)%*	55	*(49)%*	102
Closing Net Cash	**50**	101	*(51)%*	112	*(56)%*	101

Health, safety and wellbeing

- The safety and wellbeing of the Group's workforce is the highest priority, and the Group continues to take extensive measures to protect its workforce, their families and local communities.
- During the first half, the Group reported a Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate ("LTIFR") of 0.56, marginally above the historic five-year trailing average of 0.52. The Group is proud to report zero fatalities for the period, and over a total of 58 months.

Iron ore markets

- The benchmark 65% grade iron ore price weakened throughout the first half of 2025 to close US 11 lower at US 104 per tonne.
- With continued access to Ukrainian Black Sea ports, 16 vessels were loaded in the first half permitting 60% of all sales to seaborne customers, with the balance of sales transported 35% by rail and 5% by river barge. Ongoing geopolitical disruption in the Middle East however has kept freight rates both volatile and high.

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Operations and marketing

- During the first half of the year, the Group operated two out of four pelletising lines in the first quarter, and one line in the second quarter, in addition to a dedicated concentrate line.
- Total commercial production of 3,393 thousand tonnes was achieved, 7% higher than the preceding six months and 9% lower than the same period last year.
- The combined production of a range of Ferrexpo pellets totalled 2,170 thousand tonnes, combined with concentrate production of 1,223 thousand tonnes, the majority of which were produced in the first quarter.
- Focus on higher-grade iron ore production continued during the first half, with all pellets and concentrates grading 65% iron ore content or above. Production and sales of FDP pellets also resumed.
- Sales volumes totalled 3,807 thousand tonnes, comprised of pellets and commercial concentrate. This represents a 28% increase compared to the previous six months to December 2024 and flat compared to the first six months of 2024.
- The Group's C1 Costs decreased to US 77.1 per tonne in 1H 2025, due to reduced mining activities, the effects from lower fuel prices and consumption, as well as from lower maintenance and the reduction in personnel costs.
- CapEx was deliberately reduced by limiting spend on development projects and only funding necessary sustaining capital projects. Total CapEx reduced to US 28 million (1H 2024: US 55 million).

Environment, social and governance

- During the first half, the Company was forced to cut back on its humanitarian and CSR efforts due to limited funds. The Group does however continue to keep employment open for returning veterans.
- Scope 1 and 2 absolute and unit emissions fell reflecting a decrease in diesel consumption from the mining fleet and less natural gas in the pelletising facilities as concentrates made a bigger part of the Group's product mix.
- Later in the year, the Group intends to release its annual 'Responsible Business Report' for 2024.

Corporate governance

On 22 May 2025, Ferrexpo held its 2025 Annual General Meeting ("AGM"), at which the majority of the resolutions were passed. However, more than 50% of the independent shareholder votes were cast against the re-election of one of the Company's Independent Non-Executive Directors. Consequently, Ferrexpo announced that the Board intends to consult and engage with shareholders to better understand the reasons behind these votes and put the matter to a second vote of all shareholders within 120 days of the AGM.

On 11 January 2025, Non-executive Director Natalie Polischuk resigned from the Board of Ferrexpo Plc with immediate effect. Natalie was Chair of the Health, Safety, Environment and Communities ("HSEC") Committee, a member of the Audit Committee and a member of the Committee of Independent Directors.

On an interim basis, Fiona MacAulay, Senior Independent Non-executive Director was appointed a member of the Audit Committee and also appointed as a member of and will Chair the HSEC Committee.

Following Ms Polischuk's resignation, the Board continues to have a majority of independent Non-executive Directors. As previously announced, the Company has an ongoing process to search for a new independent Non-executive Director and as part of this search, the Company will also take into account ethnic and gender diversity on the Board.

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About Ferrexpo:

About Ferrexpo: Ferrexpo is a Swiss headquartered iron ore company with assets in Ukraine and a listing in the equity shares commercial companies category on the London Stock Exchange (ticker FXPO) and a constituent of the FTSE All-Share index. The Group produces high grade iron ore products, which are premium products for the global steel industry and enable reduced carbon emissions and increased productivity for steelmakers when converted into steel, compared to more commonly traded forms of iron ore. Ferrexpo's operations have been supplying the global steel industry for over 50 years. Before Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the Group was the world's third largest exporter of pellets. The Group has a global customer base comprising of premium steel mills around the world. For further information, please visit www.ferrexpo.com.

Notes:

Please note that numbers may not add up due to rounding. In reporting financial performance, financial position and cash flows, reference is made to Alternative Performance Measures ("APMs") that are not defined or specified under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"). APMs are not uniformly defined by all companies, including those in the Group's industry. Accordingly, the APMs used by the Group may not be comparable with similarly titled measures and disclosures made by other companies. APMs should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for or as superior to, measures of financial performance, financial position or cash flows reported in accordance with IFRSs. Ferrexpo refers to the following APMs in the Group's Interim Results: C1 Cash cost of production, Underlying EBITDA, Net cash/(debt), Capital investment, and Total Liquidity. Full definitions of the Company's APMs can be found in the Annual Report & Accounts.

INTRODUCTION

The war in Ukraine, now in its fourth year, continues to dominate Ferrexpo's workforce and operations.

At the end of June 2025, 738 colleagues were serving in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, more than at any time since the start of the full-scale war. Tragically, as at the end of June 2025, 47 of our colleagues have been killed serving in the Armed Forces since the start of the full-scale invasion in February 2022. We mourn their passing and honour their selfless and brave strength. As at the end of June 2025, 186 colleagues had been demobilised from the Armed Forces, of whom 98 have completed the veteran rehabilitation programme of whom 78 have returned to work.

It is important to recognise that our workforce is operating in extremely challenging conditions. Loved ones, friends and colleagues are serving in the Armed Forces, whilst they are living and working under a constant threat of aerial attack. The number of drone and missile attacks have escalated sharply in frequency and intensity in the Poltava region this year.

The health and safety of our workforce is paramount, as is the social contribution that we can offer in our communities, and to Ukraine as a whole. Sustaining employment in as safe a manner as possible supports livelihoods and helps foster more resilient communities better weather the challenges of a prolonged war.

Since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, Ferrexpo has significantly changed the way it operates. The lack of access to Ukrainian Black Sea ports until the end of last year forced us to pivot our sales towards European customers via rail. Concurrently, the business was right sized to operate at lower production levels due to logistics constraints. The business also had to adapt to constant new challenges, including conscription, establishing alternative procurement channels for important inputs and interruptions to energy supplies. Rising to the challenges has resulted in a business that is adaptive to change and flexible in how it can meet its customers' needs. It is in itself a demonstration of resilience that is testament to the hard work and determination of our people.

Sales volumes totalled 3.8 million tonnes, comprised of pellets, commercial concentrate and pellet feed. This represents a 28% increase compared to the previous six months to December 2024 and an 1% decrease compared to the first six months to June 2024.

The Group continued to benefit from access to Ukrainian Black Sea ports to export its products by sea to customers in Asia and the MENA region, and to customers in Europe who prefer deliveries by sea instead of by rail or river barge. In total 60% of the sales were exported by sea during the period compared to 53% in the previous six months and 47% in the same period last year.

In total, 16 vessels were loaded with Ferrexpo cargoes from Ukrainian ports during the period under review. Of total sales, 50% were to Asian customers, 38% to European customers and the balancing 12% to customers in the MENA region.

Sales volumes increased compared to the previous six months though were flat compared to the same period last year. However, the 65% Fe iron ore index fell 10% over the period resulting in revenue of US 453 million, an 18% increase compared to previous six months, and a 17% decrease compared to the same period last year when iron ore prices were significantly higher. As published in the Annual Report and Accounts in April 2025, the Group recorded a non-cash impairment loss, which totalled US 154 million. Adding back the impairment, the underlying EBITDA for the period was US 3.9 million, which is considered a resilient performance. The Group's result for the first half of 2025 amounts to a loss of US 196 million, mostly attributable to the impairment loss. This compares to a profit of US 55 million in the same period in 2024.

For a detailed review of iron ore markets, see the section 'Sales and Marketing Review' below and for the Group financials, see the 'Financial Review' section.

Outlook

The outlook for the second half of 2025 is challenging. During the second quarter of the year, management moved hard and fast to streamline the business to a sustainable basis by building operational resilience and preserving cash. This strategy has resulted in a situation where the business is performing financially on a marginally positive EBITDA basis. In July iron ore prices staged a small recovery, with the 65% Fe benchmark averaging US 116 per tonne in the final week of July 2025, 12% higher than the price at the start of the month. These prices provide some comfort; however, without the refund on VAT that is owed to us, the business will need to continue operating at reduced levels. Representations are being made to the Ukrainian authorities to restore VAT refunds, in addition to other international stakeholders.

Should this be secured, the ambition is to add back capacity, return those on reduced hours and furlough back to the workplace, and increase the social and economic contributions to Ukraine.

Shareholder returns

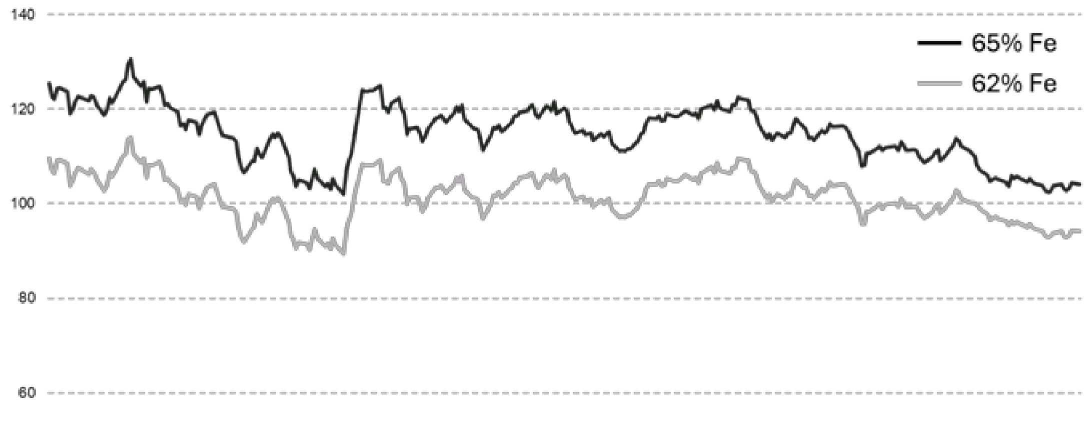
Given the reduced financial liquidity of the Group, the Board of Directors have elected not to declare an interim dividend for 2025 at this time because this would affect the Group's ability to continue as a going concern as disclosed in Note 2 Summary of material accounting policies and Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes to these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

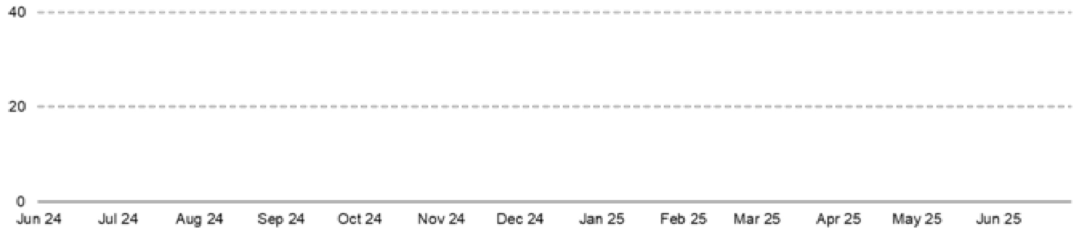
SALES AND MARKETING REVIEW

Iron ore supply, demand and prices

Following the seasonal rally in iron ore prices towards the end of last year, prices drifted lower through the first half of 2025, with the benchmark 65% Fe price closing 10% lower at the end of the period.

Iron ore prices (US /t)





The first quarter of 2025 saw a moderately elevated price environment for iron ore due to weather-related supply disruptions from major exporting countries, Australia and Brazil. This resulted in some tightening of supplies at a time when seasonal restocking in China ahead of the Chinese New Year holiday was underway. This was also supported by mid-to-high grade price spreads on iron ore averaging US 13 per tonne at the time.

In the second quarter of 2025 however, the major iron ore producers ramped up exports, incentivised by favourable weather conditions and a relatively subdued freight market. Despite good demand and higher levels of steel production levels in China as the peak construction season approached, the growth in supply outweighed the seasonal demand peak, putting pressure on prices, evidenced in a 7% fall in the benchmark 65% Fe price and the 62 - 65% Fe spreads narrowing by 20%.

Industry commentators have been quick to note signs of improvement in July, which is reflected in our continued sales to China, however, the outlook remains uncertain.

Pellet premiums

Pellet premiums remained suppressed in the first half of 2025 as idled capacity from large pellet exporters globally came back online, resulting in increased supply pressure on the market. Combined with relatively lacklustre demand in the Atlantic blast furnace markets, the Atlantic pellet premium in the first half of 2025 fell to five-year lows; while suppressed steel margins in China failed to support pellet premiums in Asian markets.

Following a sustained period of lower pellet premiums, a reduction in pellet exports is expected in the second half following announcements of capacity cuts by some large players which could result in tighter supply and lend some support to pellet premiums.

Customer development

The Group has continued to export via Ukrainian Black Sea ports since access was restored in late 2023. Responding to relatively stronger demand for high-grade pellet feed concentrate in Asia, the Group once again demonstrated flexibility by increasing concentrate production and fixing 11 capesize vessels to Asia (out of a total 16 vessels) during the period, compared to just four in the same period last year.

Improvements in product specifications enabled by quality improvement projects at site has also allowed the Group to continue expanding its sales of FDP to new customers in the Middle East region in the first half of 2025, further developing its footprint in the low-emissions direct reduction steelmaking sector.

Freight

The C3 freight rate (Capesize freight rate from Brazil to China), is used as a reference when pricing the Group's sales. C3 rates in the first half 2025 remained relatively low at US 20 per tonne (1H 2024: US 26 per tonne) due to weather-related supply disruptions in Brazil. It is also interesting to note that as the perceived risks around shipping from Ukraine ease, the Group has observed a material decrease in freight rates shipping from Ukraine relative to international freight benchmarks, as more ship owners express interest to operate this route.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Ongoing legal disputes and new adverse actions in Ukraine with significant impact on the Group's business activities and cash flow generation in the first half of 2025

Summary

Despite the unpredictable situation in Ukraine due to the ongoing war, the Group showed strong momentum at the beginning of the year, resulting in the Group's best quarterly production in the first quarter since the full-scale invasion in February 2022. This strong momentum was, however, significantly curtailed in the second quarter as the Group started to experience the full impact of the Ukrainian tax authorities' decisions to suspend the refund of VAT to the Group's Ukrainian subsidiaries.

In response to the rejection of VAT refunds, the Group adjusted its production volumes in the second quarter to minimise the negative impact on the Group's cash flow and available cash equivalents. Lower production volumes resulted in lower sales volumes, which has an adverse effect on the Group's profitability and cash flow generation.

The Group reported a loss for the first half of 2025 of US 196 million, which includes an impairment in the amount of US 154 million on the Group's non-current operating assets recorded as at 30 June 2025. The impairment primarily results from a non-adjusting post balance sheet event, which was disclosed in the Group's 2024 Annual Report & Accounts.

In the first quarter of 2025, the Group operated an average of two pellet lines, reducing to a single pellet line for reasons described above in the second quarter. This affected the Group's production costs on a per tonne basis. Throughout the second quarter, the Group worked extensively to lower its cost base to remain financially viable. This included placing approximately 37% of employees on reduced working time or on furlough, further cuts in procurement of goods and services and a suspension of all non-essential capital expenditures.

The index prices for 65% Fe iron ore fines averaged US 113 per tonne in the first quarter on a similar level as in the fourth quarter 2024, before weakening by approximately 8% in the second quarter, due to increased supply and concerns about global trade. This ultimately affected realised margins and cash flow generation.

The Group ended the first half of 2025 with a net cash position of US 50 million (31 December 2024: US 101 million). The capital expenditures for the first half of 2025 totalled US 28 million, significantly less than the US 55 million in the

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Key Financial Performance Indicators

US million (unless stated otherwise)	**1H 2025**	1H 2024	*Change*	FY 2024
Total pellet production (kt)	**2,170**	3,297	*(34%)*	6,071
Total pellet and concentrate production (kt)	**3,393**	3,727	*(9%)*	6,890
Total sales volumes (kt)	**3,807**	3,849	*(1%)*	6,830
Iron ore price (65% Fe Index, US /t)[1]	**113**	131	*(14%)*	123
Revenue	**453**	549	*(17%)*	933
C1 cash cost of production (US /t)	**77.1**	78.8	*(2%)*	83.9
Underlying EBITDA[A]	**4**	79	*(95%)*	69
Underlying EBITDA[A] margin	**1%**	14%	*(13pp)*	7%
Capital investment[A]	**28**	55	*(49%)*	102
Closing net cash	**50**	112	*(56%)*	101

Revenue

Revenue decreased by 17% to US 453 million in the first half of 2025 (1H 2024: US 549 million), primarily due to lower realised prices and marginally lower sales volumes. Whilst total sales volumes were 42 thousand tonnes lower at 3.8 million tonnes, there was a significant shift in the ratio of pellets to concentrate produced as the Group responded to strong Chinese demand for its high-grade low-alumina iron ore concentrate. As a result, concentrates represented 32% of the Group's sales in the first half of 2025, three times more than in the same period a year ago. Revenue in the first half of 2025 was therefore primarily affected by a 14% decline in the average benchmark iron ore price (65% Fe) and a 15% drop in the average Atlantic pellet premium. At the same time, the average index rates for international freight decreased by 22% to US 20.1 per tonne compared to US 25.8 per tonne in the same period in 2024. The net effect of changes index prices, pellet premiums and freight rates lowered the Group's net back realised prices for sales under the International Commercial Terms ("Incoterms") of FOB ("Free on Board").

The Group continued to benefit from the availability of the Ukrainian Black Sea ports and seaborne sales remained stable at 2.1 million tonnes.

Iron ore prices

US per tonne	**1H 2025**	1H 2024	*Change*	FY 2024	*Change*
Average 62% Fe iron ore fines price	**100.8**	117.3	*(14%)*	109.4	*(8%)*
Average 65% Fe iron ore fines price	**112.6**	130.7	*(14%)*	123.4	*(9%)*
Average 62%/65% spread	**11.8**	13.4	*(12%)*	14.0	*(16%)*

The changes of iron ore fines prices in the first half of 2025, compared to the same period in 2024, are reflecting a balance between cautious demand and ample supply. The demand is currently affected by ongoing trade tensions and increased barriers to trade on steel. This effect is exacerbated by high port stockpiles, reducing the urgency to restock, and increasing production volumes in Australia and Brazil ahead of new projects in other countries that will become operational soon. As a result, the overall supply growth outpaced the demand in the first half of 2025. This is also likely to be the case in the second half of 2025, as possible fiscal or economic measures will not be able to offset the ongoing structural weakness of the steel and property sector.

For more information on the market factors influencing pricing of the Group's products and logistics, please see the Market Review section.

C1 cash cost of production

Cost of sales in first half of 2025 totalled US 311 million, compared to US 314 million in the same period in 2024. The decrease is mainly due to the lower total production as result of the rejection of VAT refunds in Ukraine, so that the Group had to adjust its production volumes in the second quarter to minimise the negative impact on the Group's cash flow and available cash balance. The total production volume for pellets and concentrates decreased by 9% to 3.4 million tonnes, compared to 3.7 million tonnes in the comparative period last year. Because of the rejected VAT refunds and changing market conditions, the Group assessed and adjusted its production split to generate the best possible returns under the changed circumstances. This resulted in a decrease of the volume of pellets produced by 34% to 2.2 million tonnes (1H 2024: 3.3 million tonnes), and an increase of the volume of concentrate produced by 184% to 1.2 million tonnes (1H 2024: 0.4 million tonnes). As in previous years since the start of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the Group's production costs are still affected by higher prices for raw materials such as gas and electricity, whereas the Group benefited from lower fuel prices as well as an overall cost reduction programme.

In the first half of 2025, the Group continued focusing on lowering its cost base to remain financially viable. As a result, production was downscaled from an average of two pellet lines in the first quarter to a single line in the second quarter. As a result, approximately 37% of employees were placed on reduced working time or on furlough, and further cuts were made to the Group's repair and maintenance programme and its mining operations.

The C1 cash cost of production ("C1 costs") reflects the Group's operating costs for the production of iron ore pellets, with a breakdown of the different cost components shown in the table below.

The Group's average C1 costs decreased to US 77.1 per tonne in the first half of 2025, compared to US 78.8 per tonne in same period in 2024. The total costs per tonne were lower, principally due to reduced mining activities, the effects from lower fuel prices and consumption, as well as from lower maintenance and the reduction in personnel costs. These cost efficiencies were partially offset by higher prices for electricity, gas and materials, further affected by a slight appreciation of the local currency in Ukraine to the US dollar.

The main C1 costs drivers are the prices of electricity, natural gas and diesel, which are outside of the Group's control and still affected by the ongoing war in Ukraine. The Group continued to experience a sharp increase in electricity prices due to the currently weak power generation and distribution facilities in Ukraine as a result of continued Russian attacks. The decreased mining and maintenance activities in the first half of 2025 resulted in a lower proportion of diesel consumption and repair costs. Another important component of the Group's C1 costs that is also outside of the Group's control relates to royalties in Ukraine, which accrue and are paid based on a tiered also outside of the Group's control relates to royalties in Ukraine, which accrue and are paid based on a tiered system. According to this regime, royalties are calculated based on the benchmark index price for a medium-grade (62% Fe) iron ore fines price and computed based on the cost of different iron ore products. The rate varies between 3.5%, 5.0% and 10.0% depending on the benchmark index price for 62% Fe. The royalty expense totalled US 14 million in the first half of 2025, compared to US 20 million in the same period in 2024, driven mainly by the lower production volume and the effect of lower average index prices in the first half of 2025.

Group operating costs, denominated in Ukrainian hryvnia ("UAH"), account for approximately two thirds of the Group's C1 costs. Consequently, changes in hryvnia to dollar rates can have a significant impact on the Group's operating costs, including the C1 costs. Historically, the Group's C1 costs benefited from a devaluation to the US dollar, whereas in the first half of 2025, the UAH marginally appreciated to the US dollar, compared to a devaluation of 7% in the same period in 2024, putting additional pressure on the Group's C1 costs.

The Group's C1 costs per tonne represent the cash cost of the production of iron pellets from ore, divided by the production volume. The C1 costs exclude non-cash costs such as depreciation, pension costs and inventory movements. Following the sharp increase of the volume of concentrate produced in the first half of 2025, the computation of the C1 costs per tonne was amended so that only the costs related to the pellet production are divided by the volume of produced pellets, whereas the computation of C1 costs per tonne of the comparative period was based on the total costs divided by the volume of produced pellets. The C1 cash cost of production (US dollars per tonne) is regarded as an Alternative Performance Measure ("APM").

Breakdown of C1 costs

The Group's business is very energy intensive, and the main C1 costs components are electricity, natural gas and diesel, which collectively represent 49% (1H 2024: 45%) of the total cost base as presented in the chart below with changes and the proportions of the different cost components.

In the first half of 2025, the proportion of C1 costs per tonne for electricity increased by 7% to 34% (1H 2024: 27%), as the effect from higher electricity prices was exacerbated by the lower production volume. The average electricity price in Ukraine in the first half of 2025 increased by 28% in US dollar terms to an average of US 147 per megawatt-hour ("MWh"), peaking at US 173 per MWh in February 2025, then steadily decreasing in the second quarter to US 136 per MWh in June 2025. This compares to an average of US 115 per MWh in the first half of 2024. The proportion of natural gas increased to 9% (1H 2024: 7%) due to higher prices on the global markets, partially offset by lower consumption due to an increase in the production of concentrates resulting in less gas being required for pelletising, whereas the proportion of fuel decreased from 11% in the first half of 2024 to 6%, mainly due to the Group's decreased mining activities in the first half of 2025. The average prices for oil (Brent) and natural gas, both in US dollar terms, were 8% lower and 32% higher in the first half of 2025, compared to opposite effects of 4% higher and 23% lower in the first half of 2024.

The increase in the proportion for materials from 13% in the first half of 2024 to 17% in the first half of 2025 is mainly due to a higher volume of concentrate purchased from third party suppliers, as well as the effects of local inflation and the marginal appreciation of the Ukrainian currency. The slight decrease in the proportion of personnel expenses from 9% in the first half of 2024 to 8% in the first half of 2025 is largely driven by the increased proportion of employees placed on reduced working time or on furlough, partially offset by adjustments increases in salaries and the payment of bonuses made to the workforce in Ukraine.

Due to the ongoing war in Ukraine and the absence of VAT refunds, which have led to lower production volumes, the Group reduced its maintenance and repair programme for its mining and processing equipment compared to the first half of 2024. See section "C1 cash cost of production" for further information on the Group's production costs.

C1 Costs breakdown

US per tonne	**1H 2025**	1H 2024	*Change*	FY 2024	*Change*
Electricity	**34%**	27%	*7%*	32%	*2%*
Natural gas and sunflower husks	**9%**	7%	*2%*	7%	*2%*
Fuel (including diesel)	**6%**	11%	*(5%)*	9%	*(3%)*
Materials	**17%**	13%	*4%*	12%	*5%*
Personnel	**8%**	9%	*(1%)*	8%	-
Maintenance and repairs	**14%**	17%	*(3%)*	17%	*(3%)*
Grinding media	**5%**	6%	*(1%)*	6%	*(1%)*
Royalties	**6%**	8%	*(2%)*	7%	*(1%)*
Explosives	**1%**	2%	*(1%)*	2%	*(1%)*

The numbers above are rounded to full decimals

Selling and distribution costs

Total selling and distribution costs decreased to US 133 million in the first half of 2025, compared to US 148 million in the same period in 2024, primarily driven by lower freight tariffs on seaborne sales. Seaborne logistics routes are generally the lowest cost and most efficient way to deliver the Group's products to customers. During the first half of 2025, the index rates for international freight averaged 22% lower at US 20.1 per tonne compared to US 25.8 per tonne in the same period in 2024. The Group's seaborne sales, mainly under CFR ("Cost and Freight") and CIF ("Cost, Insurance and Freight") Incoterms, remained stable at 2.1 million tonnes, as the Group continued to benefit from access to Ukrainian Black Sea ports. However, in the first half of 2024, this volume included 0.3 million tonnes sold under FOB ("Free on Board") terms, where the customer bears responsibility for the freight (1H 2025: nil). As a result of the generally lower freight rates, partially offset by a higher proportion of shipments under CFR and CIF Incoterms, the Group's international freight costs decreased to US 70 million, compared to US 74 million during the same period in 2024. In addition to the international freight costs, the Group's selling and distribution costs are also dependent on the level of domestic Ukrainian logistics costs, such as railway tariffs and port charges. In general, the Group's logistics costs continue to be affected by the ongoing war in Ukraine, including higher insurance premiums than before the war. However, the Group benefited from a decrease of the insurance premiums in the first half of 2025, also due to rebates as a result of the volumes insured in 2024, resulting in a decrease of the freight insurance costs to US 1 million, compared to US 5 million in the same period in 2024.

The Ukrainian rail network is essential to delivering the Group's products to Black Sea ports and to the Western border of Ukraine. Following war-related congestions in 2022 and 2023, the situation continued to improve in 2024 and

2025 and rail tariffs in Ukraine remained unchanged during the first half of 2025, compared to the rates during the financial year 2024. A hefty 70% increase of the rail tariffs was imposed in July 2022, and a potential new increase are being touted, without a decision made as at the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses in the first half of 2025 decreased to US 31 million, compared to US 32 million in the same period in 2024. Following the rejection of the VAT refunds, the Group worked extensively throughout the second quarter of 2025 to lower its cost base. Measures taken include placing approximately 37% of employees in Ukraine on reduced working hours or furlough. General and administrative expenses also include legal and consulting costs totalling US 8 million (1H 2024: US 9 million), which are in connection with ongoing legal proceedings against the Group in Ukraine.

See Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes to these interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the current environment in Ukraine facing the Group, and further information on the ongoing legal challenges and disputes of the Group in Ukraine.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses increased to US 166 million in the first of half 2025, compared to US 14 million in the comparative period in 2024. This increase is predominantly due to a non-cash impairment loss of US 154 million recorded as at 30 June 2025 on the Group's non-current operating assets, including property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other non-current assets, which was allocated to various asset categories within property, plant and equipment. The recorded impairment loss was expected as disclosed in the Group's 2024 Annual Report & Accounts as a non-adjusting post balance sheet event in relation to the rejection of VAT refunds in Ukraine. As a result, the Group adjusted its production plan to mitigate the effect from VAT related working capital outflows and to preserve its available cash balance, affecting also the Group's cash flow generation, which forms the basis of the impairment test.

Currency

Ferrexpo prepares its accounts in US dollars. The functional currency of the Group's operations in Ukraine is the Ukrainian hryvnia, as approximately two thirds of the Group's operating costs are historically denominated in local currency.

The local currency appreciated marginally from 42.039 at the beginning of 2025 to 41.641 as at 30 June 2025, with an average exchange rate of 41.631 in the first half of 2025 (1H 2024: 39.009).

With the continuation of Martial Law in 2025, the National Bank of Ukraine ("NBU") has continued to maintain significant currency and capital controls to manage the local currency. As a result, there are limitations to converting balances in local currency into US dollars, and to transferring US dollars between onshore and offshore accounts of the Group.

See Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes to these interim condensed consolidated financial statements for further information.

Ukrainian hryvnia : US dollar[1]	
Spot 04.08.25	41.764
Opening rate 01.01.25	42.039
Closing rate 30.06.25	41.641
Average 1H 2025	41.631
Average 1H 2024	39.009

[1] Source: National Bank of Ukraine

Operating and non-operating foreign exchange losses/gains

The functional currency of the Ukrainian subsidiaries is the hryvnia. Historically, the devaluation of the hryvnia against the US dollar resulted in foreign exchange gains on the Group's Ukrainian subsidiaries' US dollar denominated receivable balances from the sale of iron ore products. In the first half of 2024 the local currency in Ukraine slightly appreciated against the US dollar resulting in operating foreign exchange losses of US 7 million, compared to gains of US 55 million in the same period in 2024, when the hryvnia depreciated.

Non-operating foreign exchange gains of US 8 million in the first half of 2025, compared to losses of US 25 million in the same period of 2024, also due to the appreciation of the hryvnia and primarily relating to the translation of US dollar denominated loan payable balances of the Group's Ukrainian subsidiaries.

For further information on the operating foreign exchange gains and the non-operating foreign exchange losses, please see Note 6 Foreign exchange gains and losses to these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Underlying EBITDA

The Group's underlying EBITDA remained positive at US 4 million for the first half of 2025, despite the loss for the period, although this is significantly lower than in the same period in 2024 (1H 2024: US 79 million). The sharp decline is mainly due to lower operating profits resulting from the adjusted lower production plan following the rejection of VAT refunds in Ukraine and lower realised prices, which could not be offset by the effects from lower C1 production costs and the further cost-cutting measures initiated by the Group during the second quarter of 2025.

Underlying EBITDA is an Alternative Performance Measure ("APM").

Net finance expense

The Group's finance expenses in the first half of 2025 remained stable at US 2 million, compared to the same period in 2024.

With the exception of lease liabilities, the Group does not have any outstanding interest-bearing loans and borrowings, therefore no interest expenses on finance facilities were incurred. As in the prior year, the majority of finance expense relates to the calculated interest on the Group's pension scheme, without any cash outflow effects, and to bank charges. At the same time, interest income decreased from US 2 million in the first half of 2024 to US 1 million in the first half of 2025. Interest income is derived from the available funds invested in deposits and depends on interest rates on the global financial markets and the funds invested.

Further details on finance expense are disclosed in Note 7 Net finance expense to these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Income tax

The Group's income tax expense decreased to US 9 million, compared to US 20 million in the same period in 2024. The lower income tax expense is due to the fact that some of the Group's subsidiaries realised losses in the first half of 2025. The income tax expense also includes the effect of an additional allowance of US 3m recorded on deferred tax assets recognised in Ukraine. The Group's overall loss position is due to a significant impairment loss recorded as at 30 June 2025 on the Group's non-current assets, which is mainly allocated to the Group's operations in Ukraine and required downscaling of the Group's operations. Both effects are the result of the adjusted production plan following the rejection of VAT refunds in Ukraine, affecting the Group's cash flow generation and profitability.

The effective tax rate as of 30 June 2025 is affected by the additional impairment loss of US 154 million on the Group's non-current operating assets, which is primarily allocated to the Group's operations in Ukraine, and the effect from extracted low grade ore totalling US 12 million, which are both not tax deductible in Ukraine. As a consequence, there is no deferred tax effect recognised as it was done in the past.

The effective tax rate for the first half of the 2025 financial year was positive at 4.9% and therefore not comparable to previous periods. The reason for the positive effective tax rate is that the Group is in a loss position even before the significant impairment charge and no deferred tax assets on the resulting tax loss carry forwards were recognised, as it is currently uncertain whether the Group's subsidiaries in the various countries will be able to benefit from them in the near future.

The lower production volumes affecting the Group's overall profitability also had an adverse impact on the taxes to be paid in the different jurisdictions, but mainly in Ukraine. As a result of the lower profitability in the different jurisdictions, the income tax paid by the Group decreased to US 3 million, compared to US 13 million in the same period in 2024, of which US 10 million was paid in Ukraine. The income tax paid in the first half of 2025 includes withholding tax on intercompany interest payments totalling US 1 million (1H 2024: US 2 million), to be considered as income tax payments and paid in Ukraine. Further details on taxation are disclosed in Note 8 Taxation to these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Items excluded from underlying earnings

In addition to the usual adjustments made to the underlying EBITDA, the figure for the first half of 2025 was adjusted as at 30 June 2025, considering the non-cash effect of the US 154 million impairment loss. The impairment loss was to be expected and results from a non-adjusting post balance sheet event, which was disclosed in Note 35 Events after the reporting period included in the Group's 2024 Annual Report & Accounts.

See Note 10 Property, plant and equipment to these interim condensed consolidated financial statements for further details.

Loss for the half year

The Group's result for the first half of 2025 amounts to a loss of US 196 million, mostly attributable to the US 154 impairment loss. This compares to a profit of US 55 million in the same period in 2024. The loss is also attributed to lower pellet sales volumes and lower iron ore prices and higher prices for energy and key consumables.

Cash flows and cash equivalents

Operating cash flow before changes in working capital decreased by 94% to US 5 million, compared to US 82 million in the same period in 2024. The lower operating cash flow generation is the result of the adjusted production plan following the rejection of VAT refunds by the Ukrainian tax authorities since March 2025. In terms of the working capital, there was an overall outflow of US 24 million, compared to US 12 million in the same period in 2024. The net outflow was largely driven by an increase in the trade receivables balance due to increased sales volumes in June 2025, whereas the decrease of inventories and the increase of taxes recoverable are linked to the adjusted production plan mentioned above. Since March 2025, the Group's subsidiaries in Ukraine did no longer receive VAT refunds, resulting in a sharp increase in the outstanding VAT balance as at 30 June 2025 and further increases are to be expected until VAT refunds resume.

The net cash flow from operating activities was negative at US 24 million, compared to positive at US 56 million in the same period in 2024. The effect from the lower operating cash flow was accentuated by working capital outflows as at 30 June 2025.

During the first half of 2025, the Group significantly reduced its capital expenditure programme, with investments decreasing to US 28 million, compared to US 55 million in the same period in 2024. See the Capital investment section below for further information.

The significantly lower operating cash flow generation could only be partially offset with the initiated decrease of capital expenditures. As a result, the closing balance of cash and cash equivalents decreased to US 52 million as at 30 June 2025, compared to US 106 million as of 31 December 2024.

The balance of cash and cash equivalents held in Ukraine amounts to US 2 million as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: US 4 million). Following the adoption of Martial Law in Ukraine, currency and capital control restrictions were introduced in Ukraine by the NBU, which are still in place. Although these measures were softened by the regulator in 2024, they are still affecting the Group in terms of its ability to make cross-border payments, which may be carried out only in exceptional cases.

For further information see Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes to these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Capital investment

Capital expenditure in the first half of 2025 totalled US 28 million compared to US 55 million in the same period in 2024. Of the total amount spent in the first half of 2025, sustaining and modernisation capital expenditure totalled US 15 million (1H 2024: US 19 million), covering the activities of all of the Group's major business units, and investments in strategic development projects totalled US 13 million (1H 2024: US 36 million). The significant decrease of the capital expenditures reflects the Group's extensive work to reduce all non-essential capital expenditures following the rejection of VAT refunds by the tax authorities in Ukraine since March 2025.

Since the beginning of the war, the Group continuously reviewed and optimised the level and timing of its capital expenditure programme to ensure the reliability of operations in Ukraine and to avoid unexpected downtimes. The recent rejection of VAT refunds required more extensive cuts, albeit primarily for strategic development projects, whereas the sustaining and modernisation capital expenditures remained on a similar level as in the comparative period in 2024.

Following the rejection of VAT refunds, the Group significantly reduced its investments in strategic development projects, which decreased to US 13 million, compared to US 36 million in the same period in 2024. The largest capital investments included additional funds for the new press filtration complex and a new concentrate conveyer line along the production circuit, which totalled US 5 million and US 3 million, respectively. The purpose of these projects is the increase of the production of high-grade iron ore products so that the business can build flexibility into its production mix and be more nimble adapting to short-term changes in demand for different products. The Group also funded US 2 million on stripping activities for future production and US 1 million on the development and exploration at the Belanovo Mine.

Considering the fall in cash flow generation, which is affected by the rejection of VAT refunds and continued effects from the ongoing war in Ukraine, no ordinary dividends were declared or paid during the first half of the financial years 2025 and 2024. The Group has a shareholder returns policy outlining the Group's intention to deliver up to 30% of free cash flows as dividends in respect of a given year. The Group's ability to make dividend payments also depends on developments in respect of the ongoing legal disputes in Ukraine.

For further information see Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes to these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Debt and maturity profile

The Group is doing everything it can to maintain a robust balance sheet, being essentially debt free, with a net cash position of US 50 million as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: US 101 million). With the exception of lease liabilities, the Group did not have any outstanding interest-bearing loans and borrowings as of 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024.

As of 30 June 2025, the credit rating agency S&P had a corporate and debt rating for Ferrexpo of CCC, with a negative outlook. The credit ratings agency Moody's had a long-term corporate and debt rating for Ferrexpo of Caa3, with a negative outlook. The credit ratings agency Fitch maintains a CCC- with a negative outlook rating for the Group. While the credit rating of Ferrexpo is capped by the sovereign credit rating of Ukraine, the ceilings for credit ratings ascribed to Ferrexpo by S&P, Moody's and Fitch are higher (four notches above sovereign, SD, for S&P, one notch above sovereign, Ca, for Moody's and three notches above sovereign, RD, for Fitch).

Related party transactions

The Group enters into arm's length transactions with entities under the common control of Kostiantyn Zhevago and his associates. All these transactions are considered to be in the ordinary course of business.

During the first half of 2025, the Group made a bail payment of UAH5 million (approximately US 120,000) (1H 2024: US 1 million) on behalf of one member of the top management (1H 2024: one) of one of the Group's subsidiaries in Ukraine in respect of various legal actions and ongoing court proceedings initiated by certain governmental bodies against the Group's subsidiaries and members of the senior management in Ukraine.

See also section below, Note 19: Contingent liabilities and legal disputes and Note 21 Related party disclosures to these interim condensed consolidated financial statements for further details.

Contingent liabilities and legal disputes

The Group is exposed to risks associated with operating in a challenging environment in Ukraine during a time of war and the current circumstances facing Mr Zhevago. As a result, the Group is subject to various legal actions and ongoing court proceedings initiated by different government agencies in Ukraine. There is a continued risk that the independence of the judicial system, and its immunity from economic and political influences in Ukraine may not be upheld. Consequently, Ukrainian legislation might be applied inconsistently to resolve the same or similar disputes. As a result, the Group is exposed to a number of higher risk areas than those typically expected in a stable economy, which require a significant portion of critical judgements to be made by management.

In respect of the ongoing contested sureties claim before the Supreme Court of Ukraine, several court hearings took place in the first half of 2025 without a final Supreme Court ruling. As at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the date of the next hearing is scheduled for 8 September 2025. If the final Supreme Court ruling is not in favour of Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM"), the claimant may take steps to appoint either a state or a private bailiff and request the commencement of enforcement procedures, which could have a material negative impact on the Group's business activities and its ability to continue as a going concern, as the assets of FPM could be seized or subject to a forced sale. In connection with the contested sureties claim, the counterparty filed an application for bankruptcy of FPM and a hearing scheduled for 24 July 2025 in respect of that application was postponed. A further hearing is yet to be scheduled. In the event of a possible negative decision by the court of first instance, the Group will appeal. In the meantime, it is currently not possible to assess the potential impact of such bankruptcy proceedings and their timing, as these depend on further court proceedings, which may extend over a considerable period of time.

As announced on 4 February 2025, the Group's subsidiary FPM has received information that a civil claim was filed seeking joint liability of FPM and its General Director for damages amounting to UAH157 billion (approximately US 3.8 billion as at 1 August 2025) in favour of the Ukrainian state. This claim is related to an initial accusation of the illegal sale of waste products, as disclosed in the Group 2023 Annual Report & Accounts, which have evolved into accusations that FPM is illegally mining and selling subsoil (minerals other than iron ore), which is said to have caused damage to the environment. FPM rejects these allegations in their entirety on the basis that there was no illegal extraction of the subsoil. Management is of the opinion that these accusations and the claim are without merit and FPM has started the vigorous defence of its position in the Ukrainian courts. Even if a court in Ukraine would conclude that there was illegal mining and sale of subsoil, the extent of this claim is in no way comprehensible, and it is the Group management's position that no reliable estimate can be made as at the date of approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements. As a result, and due to the absence of significant developments since the approval of the Group's 2024 annual financial statements, no provisions were recognised as at 30 June 2025 in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Following the personal sanctions imposed on Mr Zhevago by Ukrainian authorities on 12 February 2025, local subsidiaries of the Group in Ukraine have not been receiving VAT refunds since March 2025. Although no sanctions have been imposed on any member of the Group, the personal sanctions on Mr Zhevago have implications on the Group's operation and, as a consequence, on its profitability and cash flow generation, which could have an impact on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. In connection with the personal sanctions on Mr Zhevago, on 20 February 2025, the State Bureau of Investigation (the "SBI") made a media announcement regarding a potential

20 February 2025, the State Bureau of Investigation (the "SBI") made a media announcement regarding a potential claim to the High Anti-Corruption Court of Ukraine (the "HACC") to nationalise 49.5% of shares in FPM and certain of its assets.

In addition to the above cases, there is a risk of transfer of 49.5% of the corporate rights in a subsidiary of the Group in Ukraine to the Ukrainian Asset Recovery and Management Agency ("ARMA"); this is related to ongoing proceedings against Mr Zhevago.

See Note 2 Summary of material accounting policies and Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes to these interim condensed consolidated financial statements as well as the Principal Risks section for further details.

Going concern

As at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, both the war and legal actions against the Group in Ukraine are ongoing and still pose a significant threat to the Group's mining, processing and logistics operations in Ukraine. This threat results in material uncertainties outside of the Group's control. In addition to the war-related material uncertainty, the Group is also exposed to the risks associated with operating in a challenging environment in Ukraine, which may or may not be exacerbated by the war and/or the current circumstances facing Mr Zhevago (see Ukraine country risk in the Update on Principal Risks section). As a result, the Group is exposed to a number of risk areas that are heightened compared to those expected in a stable economy, such as an environment of political, fiscal and legal uncertainties, which represents another material uncertainty as at the date of approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements. As mentioned in the section Contingent liabilities and legal disputes above, there are a number of legal actions against the Group in Ukraine, which had to be assessed by the management also in terms of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and required critical judgements.

Detailed information on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and material uncertainties are disclosed in Note 2 Summary of material accounting policies to these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Nikolay Kladiev

Chief Financial Officer, Ferrexpo plc

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Health and safety

Despite the ongoing war in Ukraine, Ferrexpo continues to maintain a good safety record, with zero fatalities since August 2020. The Group recorded a 6-month lost time injury frequency rate ("LTIFR") of 0.56, higher than the average 0.54 for 2024 due to a lost-time injury in January when an employee received a slight injury to his finger when holding a waste container.

Group and subsidiary six-month LTIFR

	1H 2025	2H 2024	FY 2024	1H 2024
FPM	**0.77**	0.50	0.42	0.34
FYM	**0**	0.58	0.28	0
FBM	**0**	0	0	0
Ukraine	**0.59**	0.51	0.39	0.26
First-DDSG	**0**	1.94	2.90	3.87
Group	**0.56**	0.60	0.54	0.48

Otherwise, the Group has maintained a low incidence of safety incidents due to multi-year projects implementing a strong safety culture at its operations, including workforce engagement, safety training and regular monitoring of leading and lagging safety indicators. During the period, an additional bomb shelter was installed for administrative employees at FPM.

Pellet production and pellet quality

During the first six months of 2025, out of its four pelletiser lines, the Group has operated two in the first quarter and one in the second quarter in addition to a parallel concentrate line. The Group announced its production for the first half of 2025 in its second quarter 2025 production report on 7 July 2025. Total commercial production for the period was 3,393,135 tonnes, comprising concentrate production of 1,223,504 tonnes and pellet production of 2,169,631 tonnes, of which FDP accounted for 81,787 tonnes. The total production for the first half of 2025 was 9% lower than the same period last year, though 7% higher than the previous six months to the end of December 2024.

The Group has continued to focus on high-grade production, with 100% of production in the period being with an iron ore content of 65% or above. The Group demonstrated agility and flexibility however, as it continued to benefit from strong demand for its high-grade low-alumina concentrates from customers in China, representing over a third of its product mix during the first half.

Iron ore products production

tonnes	Fe Grade	**1H 2025**	2H 2024	*Change*	1H 2024	*Change*
Direct Reduction Pellets ("FDP")	67%	**81,787**	327,075	*(75.0)%*	162,645	*(49.7)%*
Premium Pellets	65%	**2,087,844**	2,446,025	*(14.6)%*	3,134,796	*(33.4)%*
Total pellet production		**2,169,631**	2,773,100	*(21.8)%*	3,297,441	*(34.2)%*
Commercial concentrate	67%	**1,223,504**	389,473	*+214.1%*	429,865	*184.6%*
Total commercial production		**3,393,135**	3,162,543	*+7.3%*	3,727,306	*(9.0)%*

Marketing

With continued access to Ukrainian Black Sea ports during the first half of 2025, the Group was able to maintain

With continued access to Ukrainian Black Sea ports during the first half of 2025, the Group was able to maintain exports to customers in Europe (in addition to the established rail and barge routes) and further afield to its customers in MENA and Asia.

The sales mix comprised of high-grade commercial concentrates and pellets, with concentrates predominantly sold to customers in China and pellets to customers in Europe and the Middle East.

Sales by region

Market regions	**1H 2025**	2H 2024	1H 2024
Europe, including Turkey	**46%**	46%	80%
MENA	**4%**	4%	2%
Asia	**50%**	50%	18%

Totals may not sum due to rounding

Responsible business activities

Safety

The Group is pleased to report that there were no fatalities at its operations in 1H 2025. Regrettably, however, there was an increase in the number of minor injuries reported during the period and consequently the reported injury rate ("LTIFR") increased to 0.56 which is above the five-year trailing average rate at 0.54.

Community support

Since the early stages of Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, the Group has sought to utilise its position as a business in Ukraine to source and provide support throughout the communities where the Group operates. In response to the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine, the Group established the dedicated Ferrexpo Humanitarian Fund, which combined with its regular CSR activities, has operated over 100 programmes and initiatives. Regrettably, due to the suspension of VAT refunds and the resulting lower financial liquidity of the Group, only essential humanitarian efforts are being continued at the present time.

Pathway to low carbon production

Since 2023 the Group has completed an external assurance process on its Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. For 2024 the Group also completed the process for Scope 3 emission. This was done to build confidence around the reporting of sustainability topics. In December 2024, the Group also published its second Climate Change Report. The report represented the culmination of extensive work conducted to map out the carbon footprint of Ferrexpo and its exposure to climate change risks and opportunities, as we strive to deliver Net Zero emissions production by 2050. Three potential war-ending scenarios were analysed: continuation of war, war ending and rapid or slow adoption. The modelling identified that under the first two scenarios absolute emissions reductions exceeded SBTi requirements and our own targets, whereas the scenario of slow adoption identified that Ferrexpo would fall short of SBTi requirements but surpass our internal goals.

Greenhouse gas emissions

	1H 2025	1H 2024	*Change*
Absolute emissions (tonnes CO_2e)			
Scope 1 (direct emissions, principally diesel and natural gas)	**137**	193	*(29)%*
Scope 2 (indirect emissions, reflecting electricity consumption)	**145**	111	*+30%*
Group total	**281**	304	*(8)%*
Unit emissions (kg CO_2e per tonne of production)			
Scope 1	**39**	54	*(28)%*
Scope 2	**41**	31	*+31%*
Group total	**80**	85	*(7)%*

The principal effects on emissions include:

- **Clean power purchasing**. Since May 2024, the Group has been mandated to import up to 80% of its electricity, depending on domestic availability from neighbouring EU countries. This power is typically generated from carbon rich sources. Consequently, the Group's ability to locally source cleaner hydro and nuclear generated power has been reduced. This is reflected in a decreasing proportion of the Group's purchases of clean energy sources at 45% in 1H 2025 (1H 2024: 63%).
- **Mining activities**. Ferrexpo continues to operate its mining activities at a reduced capacity due to the war. The first quarter, however, was the best quarter for production volumes since the start of the full-scale invasion in February 2022. Operations have since downscaled in the second quarter, resulting in an overall decrease in diesel consumption by 33% compared to 1H 2024.
- **Processing and beneficiation activities**. With a decrease in pellet production in 1H 2025, natural gas consumption at the Group's pelletising facilities has fallen by 33% compared to 1H 2024.

The Group's Scope 3 emissions are dominated by the emissions generated by steelmakers in the conversion of iron ore to steel, with this activity representing 96% of Scope 3 emissions in 1H 2025 (1H 2024: 96%), and more than 90% of total emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3 combined). Ferrexpo's Scope 3 emissions footprint was 1.49 tonnes CO_2 per tonne of production in 1H 2025, higher than 2024 due to a pivot toward increased pellet feed concentrate production and sales, a product which requires additional processing in the steelmaking process to produce steel, compared to pellets.

Responsible Business Report 2024

Later in the year, the Group will release its tenth annual Responsible Business Report.

UPDATE ON PRINCIPAL RISKS

UPDATE ON PRINCIPAL RISKS

Principal Risks are assessed on the basis of impact and probability and are considered to have the greatest potential effect on the business. Each Principal Risk is linked to aspects of the Group's strategy that could be affected if an event were to occur. The Group considers the Principal Risks facing the business, including the ongoing war in Ukraine since the full-scale invasion in February 2022, Ukraine country risk, counterparty risk, iron ore market and pricing risk, operating risks including health and safety, production, logistics and operating costs, information technology and cybersecurity, and climate change.

The principal risks detailed on pages 84 to 94 of the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts published in April 2025 remain relevant. An update on material developments that relate to the Group's Principal Risks since their publication in April 2025 is provided below.

In addition, the Board and management have identified three new principal risks: major shareholder risk, liquidity risk and taxation risk which are also included in the updated descriptions below.

Update since publication of Annual Report and Accounts in April 2025

Conflict risk and outlook

The primary consideration for Ferrexpo's risk profile at the present time is Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, and the impact that this is having, and will continue to have, on Ferrexpo's business in Ukraine.

Since the Group published its Principal Risks in April 2025, Russian armed forces have made small advances and occupied more territories in Ukraine. Ukraine has also continued to suffer airborne attacks on civilians, energy and transport infrastructure. Attacks on civilian infrastructure in particular, have increased in frequency and intensity towards the end of the second half of 2025 and into July.

Ferrexpo's operations continue to operate, albeit with greater significant limitations on working hours due to air raid alerts and occasional disruption to power transmission. Access to Ukraine's Black Sea ports has been maintained and as long as the level of risk is acceptable, the Group will continue to use this export route.

The war in Ukraine continues to represent a significant threat to Ferrexpo's operations in Ukraine, should the war continue in its current configuration, or even escalate further. The outlook for Ukraine at present remains inherently unpredictable in the short to medium term, with a range of military, financial and other factors all having a significant influence on the outcome for the people of Ukraine and businesses deriving their revenues from Ukraine. In the near term, it is expected that the conflict will continue to put increasing strain on the economy of Ukraine, in particular, with regard to elevated electricity prices and railway tariffs.

For further information, see the sections titled Sales and Marketing Review and Financial Review in this report in addition to the Going Concern Statement above.

Ukraine country risk

It is over three years since the full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Ferrexpo's operations in the Poltava Region have not seen direct combat, however missile and drone attacks in the region are frequent. The business has remained relevant by adapting to the challenges it faces and continuing to produce and export.

At a national level, the war is placing a strain on the economy. Tax revenues have fallen while spending on the military has increased. Consequently, the government has sought to increase revenues from business. Examples include increasing railway tariffs and new laws on the repatriation of funds and currency controls.

The war places unique challenges on the business. At the end of June 2025, a total of 738 colleagues were serving in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, more than at any time since the start of the full-scale invasion. Those in the workplace are enduring psychological stress. The working day is frequently interrupted by air raid alerts. Damage to energy infrastructure has forced the need to import electricity at higher tariffs. Supply chain disruptions have limited the variety of suppliers and increased costs for key consumables. Access to logistics routes can be blocked or disrupted.

For more information, see the section titled "War Risk", as well as the Principal Risks section of the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts pages 84 to 94.

The Group is currently subject to legal proceedings in Ukraine, many of which relate to circumstances concerning Mr Zhevago and attempts by state agencies to recover funds from a collapsed bank he was associated with. These legal proceedings are ongoing in Ukrainian courts. The highest risk cases include: litigation with the Deposit Guarantee Fund in relation to corporate rights of three mining entities; a case brought by the Ministry of Justice to enforce and auction corporate rights in three mining entities; a claim on FPM to recover UAH4.7 billion (US 113 million) for contested sureties; litigation regarding share freezes in all Ukrainian subsidiaries related to the investigation in connection with Bank F&C and litigations on VAT refunds. Some other cases include claims related to royalties, ecology, waste products, transfer pricing disputes.

In February 2025, the State Bureau of Investigation in Ukraine ("SBI") announced that a Ukrainian court granted a request of the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine to transfer 49.5% of the corporate rights of Ferrexpo Poltava Mining to Ukraine's Asset Recovery and Management Agency ("ARMA"). No Ferrexpo Group company has received any official documentation or requests from the Ukrainian authorities with regards to the decision of the Pecherskyi District Court of Kyiv and management have not seen a copy of the court decision. The SBI statement followed a separate press release made by the SBI which said it was preparing to lodge a claim together with Ukraine's Ministry of Justice to the High Anti-Corruption Court of Ukraine, requesting the nationalisation of certain assets and corporate rights of FPM. It is the Group's understanding that no claim has been lodged. The details of these actions are therefore unclear at this stage and the Company is working with its legal advisors to further understand the situation.

In March 2025, Ferrexpo Poltava Mining and Ferrexpo Yeristovo Mining received notifications from the Ukrainian tax authorities of a decision to suspend the refund of VAT for the month of January 2025. Notifications of the withholding of further refunds up until and including April have also been received.

The actions and conduct of the Ukraine authorities in relation to these cases constitute breaches of Ukraine's obligations under the UK-Ukraine BIT and the Swiss-Ukraine BIT, including to accord Ferrexpo's investment fair and equitable treatment and not to impair by unreasonable or discriminatory measures the management, maintenance, use, enjoyment or disposal of Ferrexpo's investment. In these circumstances, Ferrexpo Plc and Ferrexpo AG have been left with no option but to send to the Government of Ukraine a formal written notification of potential claims under the UK-Ukraine BIT and the Swiss-Ukraine BIT. The purpose of this notification, sent in March 2025, was to explain how Ukraine's actions constitute breaches of Ukraine's obligations under the UK-Ukraine BIT and the Swiss-Ukraine BIT, to request that Ukraine procure the lifting and/or cessation of the unlawful actions, and to request the Government of Ukraine to enter into negotiations.

In May 2025, Ferrexpo received information that the Commercial Court of Poltava Region accepted for consideration an application from 'LLC "Financial Company" "Maxi Capital Group"' to open bankruptcy proceedings of FPM. Whilst the court has accepted the Maxi Capital application, no hearing has yet been heard in the court. Based on advice from Ukrainian legal counsel, during the upcoming preparatory hearing the court should consider that there is currently a dispute between Maxi Capital and FPM for contested sureties, no final decision in relation to such dispute has been made by the Supreme Court and as detailed below the Supreme Court has suspended the possible enforcement of such claim.

Major shareholder risk (new)

The Company's largest shareholder is Fevamotinico S.a.r.l., which as at the date of this report holds 49.3% of the voting rights in Ferrexpo plc. Fevamotinico S.a.r.l. is indirectly wholly owned by The Minco Trust. The Minco Trust is a discretionary trust that has three beneficiaries, consisting of Kostiantyn Zhevago and two other members of his family. Many of the ongoing legal proceedings involving Ferrexpo in the Ukrainian courts relate to Mr Zhevago. For example, the Deposit Guarantee Fund proceedings in connection with an alleged embezzlement of funds from Bank F&C, a Ukrainian bank previously owned by Mr Zhevago which was declared insolvent in 2015. Bank F&C has never been part of the Ferrexpo Group; however, the Deposit Guarantee Fund is seeking to recover the allegedly embezzled funds through Ferrexpo. Due to its association with Mr Zhevago, the Group may also experience negative media attention, operating challenges and strained relationships with its stakeholder groups. Consequently, the Risk Committee of the Group deemed it appropriate to introduce this new principal risk to the register.

Liquidity risk (new)

The Group's cash flow generation is affected by the volatility of iron ore prices on global markets and input costs including electricity, gas, diesel, grinding bodies, capital expenditures, some of which is outside of management's control.

Historically, the Group has managed to control its liquidity throughout various commodity cycles. Since the start of the war in Ukraine, however, the challenges for the Group have increased, factors that are beyond the control of management.

The Group is virtually debt free following the repayment of its large credit facility in June 2021. However, due to the situation in Ukraine and certain circumstances relating to Mr Zhevago, one of the Group's shareholders, the debt capital market is currently closed to the Group, making it critical that the Group has sufficient cash resources to ensure that its liabilities can be settled as they fall due.

Following the personal sanctions imposed on Mr Zhevago in February 2025 by the Ukrainian government, the Ukrainian tax authorities have formally suspended VAT refunds for January to April 2025, resulting in additional challenges to the Group. As a result of the suspended VAT refunds, the Group downscaled its operations resulting in an adjustment of the production plan to mitigate working capital outflows from the missing VAT refunds and to preserve cash.

In the second quarter of 2025, the Group reviewed and reduced its operating and capital expenditure as far as possible to maintain an appropriate cash balance. The cash balances assumed in the Group's long-term model for the next 12 to 18 months are also relevant to the Group's going concern assessment, which is subject to material uncertainties as certain matters are outside the Group's control, including potential cash outflows from ongoing legal cases in Ukraine.

See also Note 2 Summary of material accounting policies and Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes to these condensed interim consolidated financial statements for further information.

Taxation (new)

The Group pays corporate profit tax in a number of jurisdictions, including Ukraine, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the U.A.E. (Dubai), and its effective tax rate is subject to various factors outside of the Group's control. This includes the volatility in the global iron ore market and foreign exchange rates, primarily between the Ukrainian hryvnia and the US dollar.

The Group operates across a number of jurisdictions through its value chain and prices its sales between its subsidiaries using international benchmark prices for comparable products covering product quality and applicable freight costs.

Following the completion of two transfer pricing audits in Ukraine, the Group's two major subsidiaries received claims of UAH2,162 million (US 52 million as at 30 June 2025), including fines and penalties, and UAH259 million (US 6 million as at 30 June 2025), without potential fines and penalties, respectively. Despite the two significant claims received, the Group is still of the opinion that the terms of the cross-border transactions between the subsidiaries of the Group comply with the legislation applicable in the jurisdictions in which it operates.

In addition to the above-mentioned transfer pricing claims, a subsidiary of the Group in Ukraine received a claim in the amount of UAH1,233 million (US 30 million as at 30 June 2025) in relation to allegedly underpaid royalties.

The claims received are currently being heard by the courts in Ukraine and no decision has been made by a court instance that would make the claims a legal obligation. The Group will continue to defend its methodology applied to determine the prices between its subsidiaries and to compute royalties paid in the Ukrainian courts, but there is a risk that the independence of the judicial system and its immunity from economic and political influences in Ukraine is not upheld.

Any potential cash outflows in relation to these claims received would have a significant effect on the Group's available cash balance and its ability to continue as a going concern. See also Note 2 Summary of material accounting policies and Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes to these condensed interim consolidated financial statements for further information.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Interim Report complies with the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules ("DTR") of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority in respect of the requirement to produce a half-yearly financial report. The preparation of the Interim Report for the six months ended 30 June 2025 in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and accounting standards is the responsibility of, and has been approved by, the Directors.

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge:

- the condensed set of consolidated financial statements has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 as contained in UK adopted IFRS;

- the Interim Management Report includes a fair review of the important events that have occurred during the first six months of the financial year and their impact on the condensed financial statements, and description of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year, as required by DTR4.2.7R; and
- the Interim Management Report includes a fair review of disclosures of material related party transactions that have occurred in the first six months of the financial year and of material changes in the related party transactions described in the 2024 Annual Report and Accounts, as required by DTR4.2.8R.

The Directors are also responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Ferrexpo plc website. A list of current Directors is maintained on the Ferrexpo plc website, which can be found at www.ferrexpo.com. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

For and on behalf of the Board

Lucio Genovese	**Nikolay Kladiev**
Interim Executive Chair	Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director

Independent Review Report to Ferrexpo plc

Conclusion

We have been engaged by the company to review the condensed set of financial statements in the half-yearly financial report for the six-months ended 30 June 2025 which comprises the Interim Consolidated Income Statement, the Interim Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, the Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the related explanatory Notes.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed set of financial statements in the half-yearly financial report for the six months ended 30 June 2025 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Accounting Standard ('IAS') 34 "Interim Financial Reporting", as adopted for use in the United Kingdom and the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority.

Basis for Conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (UK) 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" issued for use in the United Kingdom. A review of interim financial information consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

As disclosed in Note 2, the annual financial statements of the Group are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards adopted for use in the United Kingdom ("UK adopted IFRS"). The condensed set of financial statements included in this half-yearly financial report has been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ('IAS') 34 "Interim Financial Reporting", as adopted for use in the United Kingdom.

Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

We draw your attention to Note 2, which indicates that the ongoing war in Ukraine poses a threat to the Group's mining, processing and logistics operations within Ukraine and may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. As stated in Note 2, management has assessed that the duration and severity of the impact of the war in Ukraine on the Group's activities are difficult to predict and indicate that a material uncertainty exists as some of the uncertainties identified are outside of the Group management's control.

In addition, a further material uncertainty exists, as disclosed in Note 2, relating to a number of legal disputes in Ukraine due to the application of local legislation and the outcomes of proceedings involving the Group. In particular, the decision by the Ukraine Court of Appeal to uphold the award in favour of the claimant in the contested sureties claim, and the potential enforcement of this decision, may place significant demands on the Group's future cash resources.

Additionally, as disclosed in Note 2, on 12 February 2025, personal sanctions were imposed by the Ukrainian authorities on Mr Kostyantin Zhevago, one of three owners of The Minco Trust, which fully owns Fevamotinico, the largest shareholder of the Group. Although no sanctions have been imposed directly on any Group entities, these personal sanctions have indirect consequences for the Group, such as heightened challenges in relation to tax matters, including the refusal to issue VAT refunds, and the potential nationalisation of 49.5% of the shares of FPM and certain of its assets which may further impact the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Based on our review procedures, which are less extensive than those performed in an audit as described in the Basis of Conclusion section of this report, nothing has come to our attention to suggest that management have inappropriately adopted the going concern basis of accounting or that management have identified material uncertainties relating to going concern that are not appropriately disclosed.

This conclusion is based on the review procedures performed in accordance with ISRE 2410, however future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

Emphasis of Matters

We draw your attention to Note 19 relating to Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes which describes the uncertainty in the application of local legislation in Ukraine in respect of the outcome of the proceedings in which the Group is involved.

We also draw your attention to Note 10 relating to Property, plant and equipment and Note 19 relating to Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes, which describes the uncertainty related to the estimate of the recoverable amount of the Group's Cash Generating Unit as a result of the ongoing war and ongoing legal proceedings in Ukraine.

Our conclusion is not modified in respect of either of these two matters.

Responsibilities of Directors

The Directors are responsible for preparing the half-yearly financial report in accordance with the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority.

In preparing the half-yearly financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group'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 have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor Responsibilities for the review of the financial information

In reviewing the half-yearly financial report, we are responsible for expressing to the Company a conclusion on the condensed set of financial statements in the half-yearly financial report. Our conclusion, including our conclusion relating to the material uncertainties relating to going concern, is based on procedures that are less extensive than audit procedures, as described in the Basis for Conclusion paragraph of this report.

Use of our Report

This report is made solely to the Company in accordance with guidance contained in ISRE (UK) 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Our review work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to them in an independent review report and for no other purposes. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company, for our work, for this report, or for the conclusions we have formed.

MHA, Auditor
London, United Kingdom
5 August 2025

MHA is the trading name of MHA Audit Services LLP, a limited liability partnership in England and Wales (registered number OC455542)

Interim Consolidated Income Statement

US 000	Notes	**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year-ended 31.12.24 (audited)
Revenue	3/4	**452,607**	548,535	933,263
Operating expenses	5	**(641,339)**	(508,418)	(1,004,445)
Other operating income		**1,880**	3,471	5,475
Operating foreign exchange (losses)/gains	6	**(7,292)**	55,258	83,321
Operating (loss)/profit		**(194,144)**	98,846	17,614
Share of profit from associates		**647**	1,809	2,314
(Loss)/profit before tax and finance		**(193,497)**	100,655	19,928
Net finance expense	7	**(1,096)**	(8)	(993)
Non-operating foreign exchange gains/(losses)	6	**7,694**	(24,976)	(39,355)
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(186,899)**	75,671	(20,420)
Income tax expense	8	**(9,105)**	(20,181)	(29,610)
(Loss)/profit for the period/year		**(196,004)**	55,490	(50,030)
(Loss)/profit attributable to:				
Equity shareholders of Ferrexpo plc		**(196,000)**	55,471	(50,046)
Non-controlling interests		**(4)**	19	16
(Loss)/profit for the period/year		**(196,004)**	55,490	(50,030)
(Loss)/earnings per share:				
Basic (US cents)	9	**(33.31)**	9.43	(8.51)
Diluted (US cents)	9	**(33.31)**	9.26	(8.51)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Interim Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

US 000	Notes	**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)
(Loss)/profit for the period/year		**(196,004)**	55,490	(50,030)
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	6	**12,138**	(91,155)	(136,926)
Income tax effect		**(371)**	3,369	3,972
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**11,767**	(87,786)	(132,954)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit pension liability		**62**	66	(7,040)
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) not being reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**62**	66	(7,040)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period/year, net of tax		**11,829**	(87,720)	(139,994)
Total comprehensive loss for the period/year, net of tax		**(184,175)**	(32,230)	(190,024)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:				
Equity shareholders of Ferrexpo plc		**(184,176)**	(32,227)	(190,016)
Non-controlling interests		**1**	(3)	(8)
		(184,175)	(32,230)	(190,024)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

US 000	Notes	**As at 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	As at 31.12.24 (audited)	As at 30.06.24 (unaudited)
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	10	**575,668**	723,918	797,456
Right-of-use assets	11	**2,655**	5,029	3,497
Intangible assets	12	**5,364**	5,568	5,827
Investments in associates		**7,059**	6,350	6,077
Inventories	14	**5,234**	5,185	5,512
Other non-current assets		**32,308**	32,456	36,966
Other taxes recoverable and prepaid	13	**33,447**	–	–
Deferred tax assets	8	**1,274**	2,258	9,247
Total non-current assets		**663,009**	780,764	864,582
Inventories	14	**151,099**	192,508	194,490
Trade and other receivables		**63,572**	39,792	74,536
Prepayments and other current assets	15	**17,295**	24,648	26,924
Income taxes recoverable and prepaid	8	**7,783**	7,026	65
Other taxes recoverable and prepaid	13	**27,672**	36,296	44,409
Cash and cash equivalents	3/16	**52,262**	105,919	115,131
Total current assets		**319,683**	406,189	455,555
Total assets		**982,692**	1,186,953	1,320,137
Equity and liabilities				
Issued capital	20	**121,628**	121,628	121,628
Share premium		**185,112**	185,112	185,112
Other reserves	20	**(2,796,868)**	(2,808,904)	(2,763,945)
Retained earnings		**3,229,808**	3,425,751	3,538,375
Equity attributable to equity shareholders of Ferrexpo plc		**739,680**	923,587	1,081,170
Non-controlling interest		**74**	73	78
Total equity		**739,754**	923,660	1,081,248
Lease liabilities	3/17	**241**	419	528
Defined benefit pension liability		**24,150**	22,806	15,974
Provision for site restoration		**3,375**	3,118	2,830
Deferred tax liabilities	8	**6,299**	4,346	3,333
Total non-current liabilities		**34,065**	30,689	22,665
Lease liabilities	3/17	**2,476**	4,665	3,092
Trade and other payables		**41,559**	55,781	46,705
Provisions	19	**116,800**	115,694	119,979
Accrued and contract liabilities		**20,843**	29,415	16,691
Income taxes payable	8	**17,978**	13,561	16,239
Other taxes payable		**9,217**	13,488	13,518
Total current liabilities		**208,873**	232,604	216,224
Total liabilities		**242,938**	263,293	238,889
Total equity and liabilities		**982,692**	1,186,953	1,320,137

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 5 August 2025 and signed on behalf of the Board.

Lucio Genovese **Nikolay Kladiev**

Executive Chair Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director

Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

US 000	Notes	**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(186,899)**	75,671	(20,420)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and amortisation of intangible assets	5	**35,586**	33,606	60,281
Net finance income	7	**(597)**	(1,242)	(1,440)
(Gains)/losses on disposal and liquidation of property, plant and equipment	5	**(74)**	45	231
Write-offs/(backs) and impairments	5	**154,309**	(118)	71,871
Share of profit from associates		**(647)**	(1,809)	(2,314)
Movement in allowance for doubtful receivables		**992**	3,978	(1,731)
Movement in site restoration provision		**226**	229	611
Employee benefits		**2,192**	1,707	3,381
Share-based payments		**274**	114	320
Operating foreign exchange losses/(gains)	6	**7,292**	(55,258)	(83,321)
Non-operating foreign exchange (gains)/losses	6	**(7,694)**	24,976	39,355
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		**4,960**	81,899	66,824
Changes in working capital:				
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		**(17,359)**	(3,381)	36,136
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		**44,411**	(4,327)	(10,856)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables (incl. accrued and contract liabilities)		**(20,856)**	14,003	36,922
Increase in other taxes recoverable and payable (incl. VAT)		**(30,600)**	(18,054)	(10,658)
Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		**(19,444)**	70,140	118,368
Interest paid		**(161)**	(8)	(815)
Income tax paid		**(3,020)**	(13,406)	(23,278)
Post-employment benefits paid		**(1,278)**	(1,202)	(2,373)
Net cash flows (used in)/from operating activities		**(23,903)**	55,524	91,902
Cash flows used in investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		**(28,451)**	(55,371)	(101,688)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		**128**	32	70
Interest received		**1,134**	1,904	3,960
Dividends from associates		**123**	–	131
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(27,066)**	(53,435)	(97,527)
Cash flows used in financing activities				
Principal elements of lease payments	17	**(2,493)**	(2,846)	(5,616)
Dividends paid to equity shareholders of Ferrexpo plc	9	**(5)**	(44)	(46)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(2,498)**	(2,890)	(5,662)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(53,467)**	(801)	(11,287)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period/year		**105,919**	115,241	115,241
Currency translation differences		**(190)**	691	1,965
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period/year	16	**52,262**	115,131	105,919

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the financial year 2024 and the six months ended 30 June 2025	**Attributable to equity shareholders of Ferrexpo plc**						
US 000	**Issued capital**	**Share premium**	**Other reserves (Note 20)**	**Retained Earnings**	**Total capital and reserves**	**Non-controlling interests**	**Total equity**
At 31 December 2023 (audited)	**121,628**	**185,112**	**(2,676,294)**	**3,482,883**	**1,113,329**	**81**	**1,113,410**
Loss for the year	–	–	–	(50,046)	(50,046)	16	(50,030)
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	(132,930)	(7,040)	(139,970)	(24)	(139,994)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**–**	**–**	**(132,930)**	**(57,086)**	**(190,016)**	**(8)**	**(190,024)**
Equity dividends to shareholders of Ferrexpo plc (Note 9)	–	–	–	(46)	(46)	–	(46)
Share-based payments	–	–	320	–	320	–	320
At 31 December 2024 (audited)	**121,628**	**185,112**	**(2,808,904)**	**3,425,751**	**923,587**	**73**	**923,660**
Loss for the period	–	–	–	(196,000)	(196,000)	(4)	(196,004)
Other comprehensive income	–	–	11,762	62	11,824	5	11,829
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**–**	**–**	**11,762**	**(195,938)**	**(184,176)**	**1**	**(184,175)**
Equity dividends paid to shareholders of Ferrexpo plc (Note 9)	–	–	–	(5)	(5)	–	(5)
Share-based payments	–	–	274	–	274	–	274
At 30 June 2025 (unaudited)	**121,628**	**185,112**	**(2,796,868)**	**3,229,808**	**739,680**	**74**	**739,754**

For the six months ended 30 June 2024 **Attributable to equity shareholders**

For the six months ended 30 June 2024

US 000	Issued capital	Share premium	Other reserves (Note 20)	Retained earnings	Total capital and reserves	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	of Ferrexpo plc						
At 31 December 2023 (audited)	**121,628**	**185,112**	**(2,676,294)**	**3,482,883**	**1,113,329**	**81**	**1,113,410**
Profit for the period	–	–	–	55,471	55,471	19	55,490
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	(87,764)	66	(87,698)	(22)	(87,720)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**–**	**–**	**(87,764)**	**55,537**	**(32,227)**	**(3)**	**(32,230)**
Equity dividends paid to shareholders of Ferrexpo plc (Note 9)	–	–	–	(45)	(45)	–	(45)
Share-based payments	–	–	113	–	113	–	113
At 30 June 2024 (unaudited)	**121,628**	**185,112**	**(2,763,945)**	**3,538,375**	**1,081,170**	**78**	**1,081,248**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Although accounts are published in US dollars and dividends are declared in US dollars, the shares are denominated in UK pounds sterling and dividends are therefore paid in UK pounds sterling. See Note 9 Earnings per share and dividends paid and proposed for dividends paid for further information.

Notes to the Interim Condensed consolidated financial statements

Note 1: Corporate information

Organisation and operation

Ferrexpo plc (the "Company") is incorporated and registered in England and Wales, of which England is considered to be the country of domicile, with its registered office at 55 St James's Street, London SW1A 1LA, UK. The Company is listed on the London Stock Exchange and it is a member of the FTSE All-share ranking. Ferrexpo plc and its subsidiaries (the "Group") operate two mines and a processing plant near Kremenchuk in Ukraine, have an interest in a port in Odessa and sales and marketing activities around the world, including offices in Switzerland, the U.A.E. (Dubai), Japan, China, Singapore and Ukraine. The Group also owns logistics assets in Austria, which operate a fleet of vessels operating on the Rhine and Danube waterways and an ocean-going vessel, which provides top-off services. The Group's operations are vertically integrated from iron ore mining through to iron ore concentrate and pellet production and subsequent logistics. The Group's mineral properties lie within the Kremenchuk Magnetic Anomaly and are currently being extracted at the Gorishne-Plavninske-Lavrykivske ("GPL") and Yerystivske deposits.

Despite the ongoing war in Ukraine, the Group has managed to continue its operations in the first half of the financial year 2025. The business environment in Ukraine remains difficult and challenging. This is not just because of the ongoing war, but also because of several ongoing legal disputes in the country. As disclosed in Note 35 Events after the reporting period included in the Group's 2024 Annual Report & Accounts, personal sanctions have been imposed on Kostyantin Zhevago ("Mr Zhevago") by the State of Ukraine.These sanctions, which have been treated as a non-adjusting post balance sheet event as at 31 December 2024, are personal in nature and have not been imposed on any member of the Ferrexpo Group. However, as a result of these sanctions against Mr Zhevago, the tax authorities in Ukraine refused to make VAT refunds to the Group's subsidiaries in Ukraine. As a consequence, the Group had to adjust its production plan to minimise the impact of the rejected VAT refunds on the Group's liquidity, which also affected the possible sales to the Group's international customers and its cash flow generation. The lower cash flow generation did not only have an impact on the Group's available liquidity, but also on the carrying value of the Group's non-current operating assets, resulting in an impairment loss of US 154,323 thousand as at 30 June 2025. As at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the war is still ongoing and continues to pose a significant threat to the Group's mining, processing and logistics operations within Ukraine. In addition to the war-related material uncertainty, another material uncertainty is related to the several ongoing legal actions against the Group in Ukraine, including the suspension of VAT refunds, which may be exacerbated by the fact that the Group is operating in a dynamic and adverse political landscape in Ukraine.

See Note 2 Summary of material accounting policies, Note 10 Property, plant and equipment and Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes for further information.

The largest shareholder of the Group is Fevamotinico S.a.r.l. ("Fevamotinico"), a company incorporated in Luxembourg. Fevamotinico is ultimately wholly owned by The Minco Trust, of which Kostyantin Zhevago ("Mr Zhevago") and two other members of his family are the beneficiaries. At the time this report was published, Fevamotinico held 49.3% (31 December 2024: 49.3%; 30 June 2024: 49.3%) of Ferrexpo plc's issued voting share capital (excluding treasury shares).

The Group's interests in its subsidiaries are held indirectly by the Company, with the exception of Ferrexpo AG, which is directly held. The Group's consolidated subsidiaries are disclosed in the Additional Disclosures of the 2024 Annual Report & Accounts.

At 30 June 2025, the Group also holds through PJSC Ferrexpo Poltava Mining an interest of 49.9% (31 December 2024: 49.9%; 30 June 2024: 49.9%) in TIS Ruda LLC, a Ukrainian port located on the Black Sea, which is accounted for as an associate, using the equity method of accounting.

Note 2: Summary of material accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ('IAS') 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*, as adopted for use in the United Kingdom. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

ended 31 December 2024.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not constitute statutory accounts as defined in section 435 of the Companies Act 2006. The financial information for the full year is based on the statutory accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. A copy of the statutory accounts for that year, which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards adopted for use in the United Kingdom ("UK adopted IFRS") and with the Companies Act 2006, as applicable to companies reporting under international accounting standards, has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies. The auditor's report under section 495 of the Companies Act 2006 in relation to those accounts (i) was unqualified, (ii) did not contain a statement under section S498(2) or S498(3) of the Companies Act 2006, but (iii) included a separate section with regard to material uncertainties related to going concern as a result of the ongoing war and the application of local legislation in Ukraine in respect of the outcome of the proceedings in which the Group is involved. The audit report also drew attention to the uncertainty in the application of local legislation in Ukraine in respect of the outcome of the proceedings in which the Group is involved and to the uncertainty related to the estimate of the recoverable amount of certain assets of the Group as result of the ongoing war and ongoing legal proceedings in Ukraine.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been reviewed, not audited.

Going concern

Despite the unpredictable situation in Ukraine due to the ongoing war and legal actions against the Group, the Group showed strong momentum at the beginning of the year, resulting in the Group's best quarterly production in the first quarter since the full-scale invasion in February 2022. This strong momentum was significantly curtailed in the second quarter as the Group started to experience the full impact of the Ukrainian tax authorities' decisions to suspend the refund of VAT to the Group's subsidiaries in Ukraine.

As at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, both the war and the legal actions against the Group in Ukraine are still ongoing, which have affected the Group's business activities and thus its profitability and cash flow generation during the six-month period ended 30 June 2025 and are also expected to have an impact on the next 18 months since the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, which relate to the period covered by the Group's going concern assessment.

The challenging and unpredictable environment in which the Group has been operating since the beginning of the invasion and the ongoing war, whose duration and impact on the Group's activities in future periods are difficult to predict, continues to represent a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. In addition to the war-related material uncertainty, the Group is also exposed to the risks associated with operating in a dynamic and adverse political landscape in Ukraine, which may or may not be exacerbated by the war and/or the current circumstances facing Mr Zhevago. As a result, the Group is exposed to a number of risk areas that are heightened compared to those expected in a stable economy, such as an environment of political, fiscal and legal uncertainties, which represents another material uncertainty as at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Following the personal sanctions imposed on Mr Zhevago by Ukrainian authorities on 12 February 2025, the Group's subsidiaries in Ukraine have not been receiving VAT refunds since March 2025. As a result of the suspension of VAT refunds in Ukraine, the Group adjusted its production plan to mitigate working capital outflows and preserve cash, affecting also the Group's cash flow generation during the period covered by the Group's going concern assessment. The financial long-term model was updated in June 2025 using management's best estimate of reasonably conservative key assumptions, taking also into account the current circumstances the Group has to operate in, including the effects from the suspension of VAT refunds in Ukraine. The level of the Group's production is currently restricted due to outstanding VAT refunds and also remains dependent on a constant power supply and the logistics network available to the Group as well as other potential adverse effects on the Group's operation due to the ongoing war.

As a result of the challenging situation during the six-month period ended 30 June 2025, the Group's total commercial production totalled 3,393 thousand tonnes of iron ore pellets and concentrate, a decrease of 9% compared to 3,727 thousand tonnes during the six-month period ended 30 June 2024. As a result of the outstanding VAT refunds since March 2025, the Group significantly reduced its capital expenditure programme, which however could only partially offset the significantly lower operating cash flow generation. As a result, the closing balance of cash and cash equivalents decreased to US 52,262 thousand as at 30 June 2025, compared to US 105,919 thousand as of 31 December 2024.

As at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the Group is in a net cash position of approximately US 66,330 thousand with an available cash balance of approximately US 68,639 thousand. In addition to the available cash balance, the Group has an outstanding trade receivable balance of approximately US 9,714 thousand from its pellet and concentrate sales, which is expected to be collected in the next few months, and finished goods already stockpiled of 201 thousand tonnes at different ports or storage locations other than the plant.

As disclosed in Note 30 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes included in the Group's 2024 Annual Report & Accounts, the ongoing war in Ukraine and other circumstances facing the Group have led to an escalation of a number of risks, including risks relating to the political environment and the independence of the legal system in Ukraine, which remain at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements and could have a material negative impact on the Group's business activities and reputation.

The court proceedings before the Supreme Court of Ukraine in respect of contested sureties (see Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes for further details) continued throughout the first half of the financial year 2025. Although management is of the opinion that this claim is without merit, the full provision in the amount of UAH4,727 million (US 113,518 thousand as at 30 June 2025), which was recorded as at the end of 2023, was not released, considering the magnitude of this specific claim and the risks associated with the judicial system in Ukraine. The outcome of this ongoing legal dispute continues to represent a material uncertainty in terms of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. A future cash outflow, which also depends on the details and technicalities of a possible enforcement in the event of a negative decision by the Supreme Court, is likely to have a significant impact on the Group's future cash flow generation and available liquidity.

In addition to this claim and as announced on 4 February 2025, the Group's subsidiary Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") has received a civil claim seeking joint liability of FPM and its General Director for damages amounting to UAH157 billion (approximately US 3.8 billion as at 30 June 2025) in favour of the Ukrainian state (see Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes for further details). This claim is related to an initial accusation of the illegal sale of waste products, which have transformed into accusations that FPM is illegally mining and selling subsoil (minerals other than iron ore), which is said to have caused damage to the environment. FPM rejects these allegations in their entirety on the basis that there was no illegal extraction of the subsoil. FPM mines and extracts iron ore according to environment. FPM rejects these allegations in their entirety on the basis that there was no illegal extraction of the subsoil. FPM mines and extracts iron ore according to its mining licence and provides for the removal of rock and its storage as a waste in addition to the extraction of iron ore. The management is of the opinion that these accusations and the claim are without merit and FPM has started the vigorous defence of its position in the Ukrainian courts.

As mentioned above, the Ukrainian subsidiaries of the Group have not been receiving VAT refunds since March 2025. Although, the sanctions imposed on Mr Zhevago have not been imposed on any member of the Group, the personal sanctions on Mr Zhevago have implications for the Group's operation and, as a consequence, on its profitability and cash flow generation, which could have an impact on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. The absence of the VAT refunds and the impact on cash flow generation was, together with possible mitigating actions, reflected in the Group's long-term model used for the going concern assessment. In connection with the personal sanctions on Mr Zhevago, on 20 February 2025, the State Bureau of Investigation (the "SBI") made a media announcement regarding a potential claim to the High Anti-Corruption Court of Ukraine (the "HACC") to nationalise 49.5% of shares in FPM and certain of its assets. As at the date of approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, FPM has not received a formal notification of such a claim. Further to that, under Ukrainian laws, the SBI has no authority to petition, bring claims or make proposals (both on nationalisation or application of any asset-confiscation sanction) to the HACC and the proper authority should be the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. Nonetheless, in the event of a nationalisation of 49.5% of shares in FPM and certain of its assets, it is likely this would have a significant impact on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern as FPM could lose key assets required for the production of iron ore pellets and concentrate. In addition, a nationalisation of 49.5% of shares in FPM would have an impact on the equity attributable to the shareholders of Ferrexpo plc and its future distributable reserves because Ferrexpo AG ("FAG") would not be entitled to dividends in relation to the nationalised 49.5% of shares in FPM. See Note 9 Earnings per share and dividends paid and proposed for further details.

On 4 March 2025, the SBI also made a media statement that the Pecherskyi District Court of Kyiv has granted a request of the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine to transfer 49.5% of the corporate rights in FPM held by FAG to Ukraine's Asset Recovery and Management Agency ("ARMA"). This transfer is in connection with ongoing proceedings against Mr Zhevago relating to Bank F&C, as disclosed in detail on pages 45 and 46 of Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes. Under the Ukrainian Criminal Procedure Code, the ARMA can accept into its management a piece of property that has been arrested only to preserve real evidence. Corporate rights in a Ukrainian company do not constitute real evidence as they are not treated as material objects. Therefore, based on independent legal advice from Ukrainian counsel, management understands the transfer of these corporate rights into the ARMA's management is illegal. As at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the Group has not been provided with a copy of the relevant court decision of the Pecherskyi District Court of Kyiv and therefore the precise details of the court decision are not known to the Group. However, based on independent legal advice from Ukrainian counsel, management understands that FAG remains the 100% owner of FPM and management does not expect that the transfer of 49.5% of the corporate rights in FPM to ARMA will affect FPM's operations or the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Asset management is carried out on the basis of a management agreement concluded between ARMA and a selected manager. Based on article 21 of the Law on ARMA, where the asset concerned is shares, the manager is obliged to coordinate with the owner of owner of those shares regarding the exercise of their management powers in respect of voting at any shareholders meeting with the owner of the shares. This rule means that any manager appointed by ARMA would not be able to vote at any shareholders meeting on its own, but only with the consent of the owner, Ferrexpo AG. However, a transfer of 49.5% of the corporate rights in FPM to ARMA for management of these corporate rights would have an impact on the equity attributable to the shareholders of Ferrexpo plc and its future distributable reserves. See Note 9 Earnings per share and dividends paid and proposed for further details.

As part of management's going concern assessment, the Group continuously adjusts its financial long-term model to reflect the latest developments in terms of possible production and sales volumes as well as latest market prices and production costs, which are still adversely affected by production volumes lower than those before the war commenced. The Group's long-term model does also consider the effects from the suspension of VAT refunds in Ukraine, caused by personal sanctions imposed on Mr Zhevago on 12 February 2025, which required the downscaling of the Group's operation to minimise the impact on the Group's liquidity.

The updated base case of the financial long-term model shows that the Group has reasonably sufficient liquidity to continue its operations at a reduced level throughout the entire period of the management's going concern assessment, covering a period of 18 months from the date of approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements. However, the Group's available cash balance for the period 18 months after the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements also depends on the time at which the VAT refund is resumed. The updated base case assumes a pellet production volume of approximately 55% and 47% of the pre-war level for the financial years 2025 and 2026, respectively, and an expected recovery to almost the pre-war levels in 2028.

The update of the long-term model resulted in a delay of the expected ramp-up of production to pre-war level by another one year. The reduction of the production plan affects the Group's possible sales and therefore results in a significantly lower cash flow generation, affecting also the available cash balances throughout the period of the going concern assessment. In addition, the production and sales volumes are also dependent on a constant power supply, the logistics network available to the Group and other potential negative effects on the Group's business activities as a result of the ongoing war.

The Group's cash flow generation is most sensitive to price changes. The sensitivities prepared for reasonably possible adverse changes, with a focus on the expected realised prices, show negative available liquidity balances under some scenarios in the first quarter of 2026, before any mitigating actions are taken, such as a further reduction of operating expenditures and the Group's mining activities. With the significant reduction of the Group's operation in the updated long-term model, the available mitigating actions also reduced significantly. The mitigating actions under the control of management are estimated to be approximately US 18,000 thousand until 31 December 2026 and are considered to be sufficient to offset negative effects from reasonably possible adverse changes to the base case. There are further potential mitigating actions, which are however not fully under the control of management, which are being further explored. A prolonged absence of VAT refunds would have an adverse effect on the cash balances assumed in the current long-term model, for which the Group's management identified risk mitigating actions to partially offset this impact. Considering the tight available cash balances under the base case scenario and sensitivity to realised prices, the available cash balance is expected to be depleted by late 2025, when combining all effects from reasonable adverse changes (stress test). However, it is management's position that, as in the past, a combination of all reasonably possible or plausible adverse changes in respect of realised prices and production costs is unlikely to happen in combination as a result of the historical natural hedge between iron ore prices and prices for key input materials.

The claims and certain decisions received by the courts in Ukraine are another example of the risk of operating in a dynamic and adverse political landscape in Ukraine, which creates additional challenges for both the Group's subsidiaries in Ukraine and, also for the Group itself.

The Group has assessed that, taking into account:

- its available cash and cash equivalents;
- its cash flow projections, adjusted for the effects caused by the ongoing war in Ukraine and potential absence of VAT refunds, for the period of management's going concern assessment covering a period of 18 months from the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements;
- the feasibility and effectiveness of all available mitigating actions within management's control for identified uncertainties;
- the legal merits in terms of the ongoing legal dispute regarding the above mentioned contested sureties and potential future actions available to protect the interests of the Group in case of a negative decision from the Supreme Court;
- the suspension of VAT refunds, which might not resume as expected by management; and
- the risk of nationalisation 49.5% of shares in FPM and certain of its assets, which are outside of management's control, the uncertainty in relation to the independence of the judicial system and its immunity from economic and political influences in Ukraine, which could have an impact on the outcome of the ongoing legal disputes,

there remains a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

In respect of the contested sureties claim mentioned above, no decision has been made by the Supreme Court as at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements. The next hearing before the Supreme Court is scheduled for 8 September 2025. If the Supreme Court rules in favour of the claimants in this case, the commencement of enforcement procedures could potentially have a material negative impact on the Group's business activities and its ability to continue as a going concern. In connection with the contested sureties claim, the counter party filed an application for bankruptcy of FPM and a hearing scheduled for 24 July 2025 was postponed. A further hearing is yet to be scheduled. In the event of a negative decision by the court of first instance, the Group will appeal. In the meantime, it is not possible to assess the potential impact of such bankruptcy proceedings and their timing, as these depend on further court proceedings, which may extend over a considerable period of time. In terms of the claim received regarding alleged illegal mining and selling of subsoil (minerals other than iron ore), the date of the next hearing is currently not known, and it can be assumed that this will be a lengthy process. However, considering the magnitude of the subsoil claim, a final decision by the Supreme Court, after potential negative decisions in the lower courts in Ukraine, could have a negative impact on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. See Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes for further information, which should be read in conjunction with this note. As disclosed in Note 8 Taxation, the Group's two major subsidiaries in Ukraine received tax audit reports in September and November 2023, stating potential claims for underpayment of corporate profit taxes in Ukraine of UAH2,162 million (US 51,920 thousand as at 30 June 2025) and UAH259 million (US 6,220 thousand as at 30 June 2025), respectively. Negative decisions by the court of appeal, after potential negative decisions of the court of first instance, is likely to have a significant impact on the Group's future cash flow generation and available liquidity and, as a consequence, on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern See Note 8 Taxation for further information.

As at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the Group's operations, located adjacent to the city of Horishni Plavni, have not been directly affected by the ongoing war, but this remains a risk. Should the area surrounding the Group's operations become subject to the armed conflict, there would be a significant risk posed to the safety of the Group's workforce and the local community, as well as a significant risk to key assets and the infrastructure required for the Group to operate effectively. See the Update on Principal Risks section on pages 21 and 22 for further information on the Ukraine country risk.

Considering the current situation of the ongoing war and the Group's legal disputes in Ukraine, the Group continues to prepare its interim condensed consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis. This conclusion is based on the Group's ability to swiftly adapt to changing circumstances caused by the war, the effects from the suspension of VAT refunds in Ukraine and the independent legal advice received regarding the merits of the ongoing legal actions against the Group in Ukraine. However, as explained above, many of the identified uncertainties in respect of the ongoing war and legal disputes are outside of management's control, and are unpredictable, which may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. For more information on critical judgements made by management in preparing these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, see also Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes in respect of other ongoing legal proceedings and disputes.

If the Group is unable to continue to realise assets and discharge liabilities in the normal course of business, it would be necessary to adjust the amounts in the statement of financial position in the future to reflect these circumstances, which may materially change the measurement and classification of certain figures contained in these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Accounting policies adopted

The accounting policies and methods of computation adopted in the preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, except for the adoption of the new standards, interpretations and amendments to IFRS listed below that became effective as of 1 January 2025, although without an impact on the Group's interim condensed consolidated financial statements as at 30 June 2025.

- Amendments to IAS 21 *Lack of Exchangeability* provide guidance on when a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and further clarify how a spot rate is estimated when a currency lacks exchangeability.

Use of critical estimates and judgements

In the course of preparing financial statements, management has to make estimates and judgements that can have a significant impact on the Group's interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

The most critical accounting estimates include

- those required in terms of the computation of the value in use of the Group's non-current assets as a result of the ongoing war and legal actions against the Group in Ukraine, including the suspension of VAT refunds since March 2025 (Note 10 Property, plant and equipment, and Note 12 Intangible assets);

Critical judgements predominantly relate to

- the basis of preparation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements in respect of the going concern assumption (see above) as a result of the ongoing war and operating in a developing economy, which may or may not be exacerbated by the war and/or the current circumstances facing the Group's controlling shareholder;

- the application of tax legislation in the jurisdictions the Group operates (Note 8 Taxation);
- the recoverability of outstanding VAT in Ukraine (Note 13: Other taxes recoverable and prepaid); and
- the assessment of ongoing legal proceedings and claims in an environment of political, fiscal and legal uncertainties (Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes).

The use of inaccurate assumptions in assessments made for any of these estimates and judgements could result in a significant impact on the Group's financial position and financial performance. With the exception of the situation regarding VAT in Ukraine, there are no significant changes to the afore-mentioned critical estimates and judgements compared to 31 December 2024. Detailed descriptions of the critical estimates and judgements are disclosed in the respective disclosure notes stated above.

Seasonality

The Group's operations are not affected by seasonality.

Note 3: Segment information

The Group is managed as a single segment, which produces, develops and markets its principal product, iron ore pellets, for sale to the metallurgical industry. While the revenue generated by the Group is monitored at a more detailed level, there are no separate measures of profit reported to the Group's Chief Operating Decision-Maker ("CODM"). In accordance with IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*, the Group presents its results in a single segment, which are disclosed in the interim consolidated income statement for the Group. Management monitors the operating result of the Group based on a number of measures including Underlying EBITDA, gross profit and net cash.

Underlying EBITDA and gross profit

The Group presents the Underlying EBITDA as it is a useful measure for evaluating its ability to generate cash and its operating performance. The Group amended its definition of Underlying EBITDA during the financial year 2024 by excluding operating foreign exchange gains and losses. The full definition of Underlying EBITDA and details in respect of the amended definition are provided in the Alternative Performance Measures ("APMs") section.

US 000	Notes	**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)
(Loss)/profit before tax and finance		**(193,497)**	100,655	19,928
(Gains)/losses on disposal and liquidation of property, plant and equipment	5	**(74)**	45	231
Share-based payments		**274**	113	320
Write-offs/(backs) and impairments	5	**154,309**	(118)	71,871
Depreciation and amortisation	5	**35,586**	33,606	60,281
Operating foreign exchange losses/(gains)	6	**7,292**	(55,258)	(83,321)
Underlying EBITDA		**3,890**	79,043	69,310

US 000	Notes	**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)
Revenue	4	**452,607**	548,535	933,263
Cost of sales	5	**(310,917)**	(314,221)	(597,438)
Gross profit		**141,690**	234,314	335,825

Net cash

Net cash as defined by the Group comprises cash and cash equivalents less interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

US 000	Notes	**As at 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	As at 31.12.24 (audited)	As at 30.06.24 (unaudited)
Cash and cash equivalents	16	**52,262**	105,919	115,131
Lease liabilities - current	17	**(2,476)**	(4,665)	(3,092)
Lease liabilities - non-current	17	**(241)**	(419)	(528)
Net cash		**49,545**	100,835	111,511

With the exception of lease liabilities, the Group does not have any outstanding interest-bearing loans and borrowings as at 30 June 2025 and the end of the comparative periods ended 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024.

Net cash is considered to be an APM and further information on the APMs used by the Group, including the definitions, is provided in the APM section.

Note 4: Revenue

Revenue for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025 consisted of the following:

US 000	**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)
Revenue from sales of iron ore pellets and concentrate	**386,946**	491,000	831,807
Freight revenue related to sales of iron ore pellets and concentrate	**44,383**	31,334	49,691
Total revenue from sale of iron ore pellets and concentrate	**431,329**	522,334	881,498
Revenue from logistics and bunker business	**19,467**	22,709	46,139
Revenue from other sales and services provided	**1,811**	3,492	5,626
Total revenue	**452,607**	548,535	933,263

Information on the commodity risk related to provisionally priced sales are provided in Note 18 Financial instruments.

Information on the commodity risk related to provisionally priced sales are provided in Note 18 Financial instruments.

Total revenue from sales of iron ore pellets and concentrate by geographical destination were as follows:

US '000	**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)
Europe, including Turkey	**200,915**	419,527	668,425
China & South East Asia	**206,974**	89,965	148,363
Middle East & North Africa	**23,440**	12,842	64,710
Total revenue from sale of iron ore pellets and concentrate	**431,329**	522,334	881,498

The Group markets its products across various regions. The disclosure of the segmentation reflects how the Group makes its business decisions and monitors its sales. Information about the composition of the regions is provided in the Glossary. The Group's sales of iron ore pellets and concentrate were still significantly below pre-war levels because of the ongoing war in Ukraine as it was also the case for the comparative periods ended 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2024. The Group's seaborne sales continued to benefit from the availability of the Ukrainian Black Sea ports, which had been closed since the beginning of the war, but were reopened again during the financial year 2024. The Group's sales for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025 were also affected by the suspension of VAT refunds in Ukraine, which required the downscaling of the Group's operation in Ukraine to minimise the impact on the Group's liquidity. See Note 13: Other taxes recoverable and prepaid for further details.

Note 5: Operating expenses

Operating expenses for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025 consisted of the following:

US 000	**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)
Cost of sales	**310,917**	314,221	597,438
Selling and distribution expenses	**133,344**	147,750	246,300
General and administrative expenses	**31,406**	31,968	68,974
Other operating expenses	**165,672**	14,479	91,733
Total operating expenses	**641,339**	508,418	1,004,445

Total operating expenses include:

US 000		**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)
Inventories recognised as an expense upon sale of goods		**297,353**	304,935	566,526
Employee costs (excl. logistics and bunker business)		**41,137**	42,091	85,435
Inventory movements		**32,953**	9,469	4,961
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	3	**35,223**	33,380	59,392
Amortisation of intangible assets	3	**363**	226	889
Royalties		**13,678**	19,675	32,187
Costs of logistics and bunker business		**20,680**	27,756	54,991
Audit and non-audit services		**1,385**	971	2,239
Community support donations		**921**	3,685	4,319
Write-offs/(backs) and impairments		**154,309**	(118)	71,871
(Gains)/losses on disposal and liquidation of property, plant and equipment		**(74)**	45	231

US 000	**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)
Write-(back)/offs of inventories	**(14)**	(123)	81
Write-offs of property, plant and equipment	–	5	155
Total write-(backs)/offs	**(14)**	(118)	236
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	**154,323**	–	71,635
Total impairments	**154,323**	–	71,635
Total write-offs/(backs) and impairments	**154,309**	(118)	71,871

Note 6: Foreign exchange gains and losses

Foreign exchange gains and losses for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025 consisted of the following:

US 000	**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)
Operating foreign exchange (losses)/gains			
Conversion of trade receivables	**(6,724)**	55,162	83,588
Conversion of trade payables	**(562)**	26	(283)
Others	**(6)**	70	16
Total operating foreign exchange (losses)/gains	**(7,292)**	55,258	83,321
Non-operating foreign exchange gains/(losses)			
Conversion of interest-bearing loans	**8,205**	(26,196)	(37,591)
Conversion of cash and cash equivalents	**(143)**	398	673
Others	**(368)**	822	(2,437)
Total non-operating foreign exchange gains/(losses)	**7,694**	(24,976)	(39,355)
Net foreign exchange gains	**402**	30,282	43,966

Operating foreign exchange gains and losses are those items that are directly related to the production and sale of pellets (e.g. trade receivables, trade payables on operating expenditure) whereas non-operating gains and losses are those associated with the Group's financing and treasury activities and with local income tax payables.

The translation differences and foreign exchange gains and losses are predominantly dependent on the fluctuation of the exchange rate of the Ukrainian hryvnia against the US dollar and the outstanding US dollar denominated receivable balances in Ukraine. A devaluation of the local currency has generally a positive effect on the Group's production costs and results in operating foreign exchange gains on the conversion of the Ukrainian subsidiaries' trade receivables denominated in US dollar. The effect arising on the translation of non-US dollar functional currency operations, mainly in Ukrainian hryvnia, are included in the translation reserve. See Note 20 Share capital and reserves for further details.

The Ukrainian hryvnia appreciated marginally from 42.039 to 41.641 compared to the US dollar during the six month period ended 30 June 2025. A devaluation of the local currency can result in significant foreign exchange gains on US dollar denominated receivable balances, depending on the underlying net balances, and a reduction of the Group's net assets as a significant portion of assets and liabilities of the Ukrainian subsidiaries are denominated in the local currency, with an opposite effect in case of an appreciation of the local currency in Ukraine.

The table below shows the closing and average rate of the most relevant currencies of the Group compared to the US dollar.

	Average exchange rate			**Closing exchange rate**		
Against US	**6 months ended 30.06.25**	6 months ended 30.06.24	Year ended 31.12.24	**As at 30.06.25**	As at 31.12.24	As at 30.06.24
UAH	**41.631**	39.009	40.152	**41.641**	42.039	40.537
EUR	**0.916**	0.925	0.924	**0.852**	0.963	0.933

Note 7: Net finance expense

Finance expense and income for the period ended 30 June 2025 consisted of the following:

US 000	**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)
Finance expense			
Net interest on defined benefit plans	**(1,693)**	(1,249)	(2,433)
Bank charges	**(303)**	(296)	(1,304)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**(62)**	(106)	(191)
Other finance costs	**(183)**	(261)	(1,051)
Total finance expense	**(2,241)**	(1,912)	(4,979)
Finance income			
Interest income	**1,145**	1,897	3,979
Other finance income	–	7	7
Total finance income	**1,145**	1,904	3,986
Net finance expense	**(1,096)**	(8)	(993)

With the exception of lease liabilities, the Group does not have any outstanding interest-bearing loans and borrowings and no borrowing costs are therefore capitalised. See Note 17 Lease liabilities for further information.

Note 8: Taxation

The Group pays corporate profit tax in a number of jurisdictions, Ukraine, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the U.A.E. (Dubai), and its effective tax rate is subject to various factors outside of the Group's control. This includes the volatility in the global iron pellet market and foreign exchange rates, primarily between the Ukrainian hryvnia and the US dollar.

The expected weighted average statutory income tax rate for the financial year 2025 is 19.9% (30 June 2024: 23.7%; 31 December 2024: 15% before the effect from the impairment loss of US 71,635 thousand) before any special items included in the profit before tax for the period and income tax expense. The expected tax rate for a financial year is computed based on the expected taxable profits in the Group's major jurisdictions taken from the latest forecast multiplied with the enacted statutory tax rates in these jurisdictions.

The effective tax rate as of 30 June 2025 is affected by the additional impairment loss of US 154,323 thousand on the Group's non-current operating assets, which is primarily to be allocated to the Group's operations in Ukraine, and the effect from extracted low grade ore totaling US 11,838 thousand, which are both not tax deductible in Ukraine. As a consequence, there is no deferred tax effect recognised in respect of the impairment loss recorded as it was done in the past on previously recorded impairment losses. The Group is also in a loss position before the significant impairment loss recorded as at 30 June 2025, and no deferred tax assets have been recognised on the resulting tax losses carried forwards as it is currently uncertain whether the Group's subsidiaries in the various jurisdictions will be able to benefit from them in the near future. Because of these effects, the effective tax rate for the first half of the financial year 2025 was positive at 4.9% and therefore not comparable to the comparative periods. The effective tax rate for the comparative period ended 30 June 2024 was 26.7% whereas the rate was 33.7% for the financial year 2024, after the elimination of exceptional items resulting in a loss before tax. Without the special effects mentioned above, the effective tax rate would have been 29.4%, still positive due to the overall loss position of the Group as at 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: 23.9%; 31 December 2024: 145.0%).

The income tax expense for the period ended 30 June 2025 consisted of the following:

The income tax expense for the period ended 30 June 2025 consisted of the following:

US 000	**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)
Current income tax			
Current income tax charge	**5,545**	17,554	18,784
Amounts related to previous years	**627**	1,885	2,374
Total current income tax	**6,172**	19,439	21,158
Deferred income tax			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**2,933**	742	8,452
Total deferred income tax	**2,933**	742	8,452
Total income tax expense	**9,105**	20,181	29,610

The net income tax payable as at 30 June 2025 consisted of the following:

US 000	**As at 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	As at 31.12.24 (audited)	As at 30.06.24 (unaudited)
Income tax receivable balance	**7,783**	7,026	65
Income tax payable balance	**(17,978)**	(13,561)	(16,239)
Net income tax payable	**(10,195)**	(6,535)	(16,174)

Critical judgements

The Group operates across a number of jurisdictions through its value chain and prices its sales between its subsidiaries using international benchmark prices for comparable products covering product quality and applicable freight costs. Despite two claims received in Ukraine in 2023, the Group is still of the opinion that the terms of the cross-border transactions between the subsidiaries of the Group comply with the legislation applicable in the jurisdictions in which it operates.

In connection with two audits initiated by the State Tax Service of Ukraine ("STS") , formerly known as State Fiscal Service of Ukraine ("SFS"), on 18 February and on 14 June 2021 the Group's two major subsidiaries in Ukraine received tax audit reports on 13 September 2023 and 8 November 2023, stating potential claims for underpayment of corporate profit taxes in Ukraine of UAH2,162 million (US 51,920 thousand as at 30 June 2025), including fines and penalties, and UAH259 million (US 6,220 thousand as at 30 June 2025), without potential fines and penalties, respectively.

The two claims received are in relation to cross-border transactions for iron ore products between the two Ukrainian subsidiaries of the Group and two subsidiaries of the Group outside of Ukraine during the financial years 2015 to 2017. Based on previous experience, no agreements could be reached with the tax authorities and the claims are to be heard by the courts in Ukraine. As a result, both subsidiaries filed the objections against the potential claims stated in the tax audit reports received. After various preparatory meetings in 2024 for both cases, the first hearings on the merits before the court of first instance took place in November 2024, followed by several hearings later in 2024 and in 2025. These hearings are still ongoing and, as a result, the court of first instance has not yet made any final decisions as at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

A partially negative verdict of the Supreme Court was received by one of the Group's subsidiaries in respect of claims made by the STS as a result of a tax audit of cross-border transactions for the period from 1 September 2013 to 31 December 2015. It is the Group's position that the STS used the verdict of the Supreme Court on the claims for the period from 1 September 2013 to 31 December 2015 as a precedent for the claims made for cross-border transactions during the financial years 2015 to 2017, although the Supreme Court did not appropriately consider relevant technical grounds and the applicable legislation when ruling on this specific case.

In terms of the claims received, the Group will continue to defend its methodology applied to determine the prices between its subsidiaries in the Ukrainian courts, but there is a risk that the independence of the judicial system and its immunity from economic and political influences in Ukraine is not upheld. As at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, no final court decisions have been made for the above-mentioned claims received by the two Ukrainian subsidiaries of the Group and, as a consequence, no provisions have been recorded as at 30 June 2025, neither for the claims received nor for any subsequent years, which might also be material, as it is impossible to reasonably quantify the potential exposure. Negative decisions by the court of appeal, after potential negative decisions of the court of first instance, is likely to have a significant impact on the Group's future cash flow generation and available liquidity and, as a consequence, on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. See Note 2 Summary of material accounting policies for further information.

Separate from the cases mentioned above, on 23 June 2020 Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") received a court ruling, which grants access to information and documents to the State Bureau of Investigation in Ukraine ("SBI") in relation to the sale of iron ore products to two subsidiaries of the Group outside of Ukraine during the years 2013 to 2019. FPM cooperated with the SBI and provided the requested information as per the court ruling to support these investigations. On 20 October 2023, the SBI raided the FPM offices with the intention of collecting documents and information for ongoing transfer pricing investigations. In October 2024, FPM became aware of a new transfer pricing investigation by the SBI in connection with the financial years 2014 to 2017. There had been no actions or any new requests from the SBI as at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements

In accordance with the provisions of IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over income tax treatments*, the Group reviewed and reassessed its exposure in respect of all uncertain tax positions, including the claims received and for cross-border transactions in subsequent years. It is the position of management of the Group and the Group's external tax advisors that the Ukrainian legislation and regulations on taxation are not always clearly written and are therefore subject to varying interpretations and inconsistent enforcement by local, regional and national tax authorities.

Considering the uncertainties in terms of the legal and tax framework in Ukraine, the Group will continue to defend its pricing methodology applied during all the years in the courts in Ukraine. An unfavourable outcome of any future court proceedings would have an adverse impact on the Group's total income tax expense and effective tax rate in future periods. See also the Update on Principal Risks section for further information on the Ukraine country risk.

Except for the matters in Ukraine mentioned above, the Group is not aware of any other significant challenges by local tax authorities in any jurisdictions in which the Group operates. However, the application of international and local tax legislation and regulations can be complex and requires judgement to assess possible associated risks, particularly in relation to the Group's cross-border operations and transactions.

The net deferred income tax assets as at 30 June 2025 consisted of the following:

US 000	**As at 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	As at 31.12.24 (audited)	As at 30.06.24 (unaudited)
Total deferred tax assets	**1,274**	2,259	9,247
Total deferred tax liabilities	**(6,299)**	(4,347)	(3,333)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**(5,025)**	(2,088)	5,914

The net deferred tax liability balance of US 5,025 thousand (31 December 2024: net deferred tax liability of US 2,088 thousand; 30 June 2024: net deferred tax asset of US 5,914 thousand) includes net deferred tax liabilities totaling US 720 thousand (31 December 2024: net deferred tax assets totaling US 1,799 thousand; 30 June 2024: net deferred tax assets totaling US 9,166 thousand) related to temporary differences of the Group's two major subsidiaries in Ukraine, with the remaining balance reflecting deferred tax liabilities of subsidiaries outside of Ukraine. The net deferred tax assets in Ukraine are net of a total allowance of US 34,090 thousand (31 December 2024 US 22,956 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 20,324 thousand). The allowance increased by US 11,134 thousand as at 30 June 2025 and the allowances recorded in the comparative periods were affected by the appreciation of the local currency in Ukraine. The recoverability of these deferred tax assets depends on the level of taxable profits realised by the two subsidiaries in future periods and the duration of the unwind of the temporary differences. Due to the material uncertainty in terms of the Group's going concern, the relevant period for the recovery of the recognised net balance of deferred tax assets has been aligned to the period of the going concern assessment.

Temporary differences of US 701,792 thousand, including the allowances mentioned above, have not been recognised as at 30 June 2025 (December 2024: US 491,909 thousand). Of those temporary differences, the vast majority relates to impairment losses of US 145,699 thousand, US 67,699 thousand and US 175,088 thousand recorded as at 30 June 2025, 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2022 respectively. In addition to these temporary differences, US 115,694 thousand relate to provisions for legal disputes recorded in Ukraine as at 31 December 2023. The remaining balance of US 195,474 thousand (31 December 2024: US 133,429 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 112,779 thousand) predominantly relates to temporary differences for which allowances for recognised deferred tax assets have been recorded.

The level of taxable profits in Ukraine depends on many factors, such as the volatility in the global iron pellet market and foreign exchange rate changes, but also on the implications of the ongoing war in Ukraine, such as the potential interruption of power supply and the unavailability of the required logistics network.

BEPS - Pillar Two

The Group is in the scope of the BEPS Pillar Two Model Rules as the consolidated revenues for the financial years 2024, 2022 and 2021 were above the threshold set by the OECD rules.

The Group makes use of the temporary exception issued by the IASB in May 2023 in respect of the accounting requirements for deferred taxes under IAS 12. As a result, the Group does neither recognise nor disclose any information on deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes in its interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the six month period ended 30 June 2025, which is consistent with the application during the comparative financial year 2024.

Based on the BEPS Pillar Two Global Anti-Base Erosion ("GloBE") Model Rules, the parent company of the Group, Ferrexpo plc with its tax domicile in Switzerland, is the Ultimate Parent Entity ("UPE") and, as a result, the enacted legislation in Switzerland is most relevant for the Group. On 22 December 2023, the Swiss government enacted the Pillar Two income taxes legislation, which came into force on 1 January 2024 and provided for the Qualifying Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax ("QDMTT"). On 4 September 2024, the Swiss government decided to implement the Income Inclusion Rule ("IIR") as of 1 January 2025, whereas the implementation of the Undertaxed Profits Rule ("UTPR") is still postponed.

Although the Group's effective tax rate for the financial year 2025 is expected to be well above the minimum tax rate of 15.0%, there are two jurisdictions where the Group is operating with enacted statutory tax rates below the minimum tax rate of 15.0% set under the BEPS Pillar Two Model Rules. As a result of the legislation enacted in Switzerland, the Group's subsidiaries in Switzerland are potentially subject to the QDMTT for taxable profits from the financial year 2025 and those of the Group's subsidiary in the U.A.E. (Dubai) are potentially subject to the QDMTT in the U.A.E., which has been implemented, effective for financial years starting on or after 1 January 2025.

There was no significant impact from the QDMTT, the IIR and the UTPR under the BEPS Pillar Two GloBE Model Rules on the Group's income tax expense and did therefore did not have a significant effect on the Group's effective tax rate as at 30 June 2025. The total effect from top-up tax within the Group amounts to US 192 thousand in connection to QDMTT in the U.A.E.

Taking also into account the implementation of the QDMTT in Switzerland and in the U.A.E. and the IIR in Switzerland, the Group's future effective tax rate, before any special items included in the profit before tax for the period and the income tax expense, is expected to be in a range of 18.0% to 20.0%. The Group's effective tax rate is also dependent on the volatility in the global iron ore pellet market and on foreign exchange rate movements, primarily between the Ukrainian hryvnia and the US dollar, and any one-off events, such as impairment losses that might not be tax deductible in some jurisdictions. As mentioned above, the Group has had special items in the past that had a significant impact on the effective tax rate.

Note 9: Earnings per share and dividends paid and proposed

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of Ferrexpo plc by the weighted average number of Ordinary Shares.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of Ordinary Shares in issue on the assumption of conversion of all potentially dilutive Ordinary Shares. All share awards are potentially dilutive and have been considered in the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

	6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)

	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(audited)
(Loss)/earnings for the period/year attributable to equity shareholders - per share in US cents			
Basic	**(33.31)**	9.43	(8.51)
Diluted	**(33.31)**	9.26	(8.51)
(Loss)/profit for the period/year attributable to equity shareholders - US 000			
Basic and diluted (loss)/earnings	**(196,000)**	55,471	(50,046)
Weighted average number of shares - thousands			
Basic number of ordinary shares outstanding	**588,374**	588,335	588,363
Effect of dilutive potential ordinary shares	**11,731**	10,709	11,061
Diluted number of ordinary shares outstanding	**600,105**	599,044	599,424

The basic number of ordinary shares is calculated by subtracting the weighted average of shares held in treasury and employee benefit trust reserves from the total number of ordinary shares in issue.

Dividends proposed and paid

In view of the continued unpredictable situation in Ukraine, no interim dividends were proposed for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025 as at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements. Considering the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 and relevant thin capitalisation rules, the total available distributable reserves of Ferrexpo plc would be approximately US 77,500 thousand for the remainder of the financial year 2025.

Future distributable reserves at the Ferrexpo plc level are also dependent on the payment of dividends by the subsidiaries to the respective parent companies within the Group. Further to that, the distributable profits at subsidiaries' level are subject to potential impairment losses and provisions for legal disputes to be or already recorded in the respective stand-alone statutory financial statements as a result of uncertainties in Ukraine in connection with the ongoing war and legal disputes. Certain Group companies are currently restricted from paying dividends outside of Ukraine due to Ukrainian currency control measures imposed under Martial Law. Furthermore, the uncertainties related to the political environment and the independence of the legal system and other circumstances facing the Group (see Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes) could also have a negative impact on Ferrexpo plc's ability and potential for future dividend payments. Further to that, an outflow of funds in connection with ongoing legal disputes would have an adverse impact on the Group's available liquidity for potential future dividend payments, despite a considerable amount of distributable profits of one of the Group's subsidiary in Ukraine.

As disclosed in Note 2 Summary of material accounting policies, a nationalisation of 49.5% of shares in Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") or a transfer of 49.5% of the corporate rights in FPM to Ukraine's Asset Recovery and Management Agency ("ARMA") for management of these corporate rights will also have an impact on the equity attributable to the shareholders of Ferrexpo plc and its future distributable reserves.

US 000	**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)
Dividends paid during the period			
Dividends on vested 2022 LTIP awards	**5**	–	–
Dividends on vested 2021 LTIP awards	**–**	44	46
Total dividends paid during the period	**5**	44	46

Although accounts are published in US dollars and dividends are declared in US dollars, the shares are denominated in UK Pounds sterling and dividends are therefore paid in UK Pounds sterling.

Note 10: Property, plant and equipment

During the six-month period ended 30 June 2025, the additions to property, plant and equipment totalled US 29,457 thousand (31 December 2024: US 121,776 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 61,441 thousand) and the net book value of the disposals of property, plant and equipment totalled US 1,218 thousand (31 December 2024: US 12,136 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 6,065 thousand).

The total depreciation charge for the period was US 34,418 thousand (31 December 2024: US 59,257 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 33,380 thousand).

Assets under construction consist of ongoing capital projects amounting to US 188,150 thousand (31 December 2024: US 232,773 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 252,443 thousand) and capitalised pre-production stripping costs of US 31,712 thousand (31 December 2024: US 38,420 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 36,232 thousand) for components of ore bodies expected to be put into operation in future periods only. Once the extraction of ore commences in relation to these ore bodies, the capitalised stripping costs are transferred to mining assets and the depreciation commences.

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment includes capitalised borrowing costs on qualifying assets totalling US 23,826 thousand (31 December 2024: US 25,073 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 27,608 thousand). No borrowing costs were capitalised during the period ended 30 June 2025 or the comparative periods.

Critical estimates

The most critical accounting estimates include those required in terms of the computation of the value in use of the Group's non-current assets as a result of the ongoing war and legal actions against the Group in Ukraine, including the suspension of VAT refunds since March 2025.

On 12 February 2025, the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine (the "NSDC") adopted the decision later enacted by the Presidential Decree No. 81/2025, to impose personal special economic and other restrictive measures ("sanctions") on certain individuals, including Mr Zhevago. These sanctions imposed on Mr Zhevago are personal in nature and have not been imposed on Ferrexpo plc, Ferrexpo AG ("FAG"), Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") or any other member of the Ferrexpo Group. This sanction was treated as a non-adjusting post balance sheet event in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 and as disclosed in the Note 35 Events after the reporting period of these accounts, this event was expected to become an adjusting event in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2025. Due to the personal sanctions imposed on Mr Zhevago, it was expected that VAT refunds in Ukraine would be rejected by the local tax authorities, which required the adjustment of the Group's long-term model used for the impairment.

In addition to ongoing legal actions taken by the Ukrainian government against the Group, including the effects of the personal sanctions on Mr Zhevago, the Group's operation in Ukraine is still affected by the ongoing war in Ukraine. Despite the ongoing war and the legal actions against the Group in Ukraine, the Group continued to demonstrate its resilience and flexibility from an operating perspective during the six-month period ended 30 June 2025, although both threats have a negative impact on the Group's profitability and cash flow generation and, as a consequence, on the valuation of the non-current operating assets, predominantly located in Ukraine. As at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the war and the legal disputes in Ukraine are still ongoing and the duration and possible implications on the Group's operation are difficult to predict.

The situation in Ukraine remains unpredictable and continues to require the Group to be extremely flexible, as mining operations and production have to be adapted to the prevailing conditions. Following the rejection of VAT refunds in Ukraine, the Group adjusted its production plan to mitigate working capital outflows and preserve cash, affecting also the Group's cash flow generation in future periods and resulting in a delay of the ramp-up of its operation to pre-war levels. The Group's impairment test is based on cash flow projections over the remaining estimated lives of the GPL and the Yerystivske deposits, which are expected to expire in 2058 and 2048, respectively, according to the current approved mine plans. The cash flow projection is based on a financial long-term model approved by senior management and the effects of expected future mine life extension programmes are not taken into account the estimated future production volumes. As in the past, several significant judgements and estimates are used when preparing the financial long-term model of the Group, which are, together with the key assumptions used, reviewed by the Audit Committee with specific consideration given to the realistically plausible production volumes in light of the current situation in the country, sales price and production cost forecasts as well as the discount rate used to discount the cash flows.

The financial long-term model was updated in June 2025 using management's best estimate of reasonably conservative key assumptions, taking also into account the current circumstances the Group has to operate in, including the effects from the rejection of VAT refunds in Ukraine on the Group's development in future periods. In terms of the key assumptions used, an average iron ore price of US 107 per tonne of 65% Fe fines CFR North China was used in the assumptions for the cash flow projection for the next five years. When assessing its expected future long-term selling price, the Group considers external and internal analysis of the short-term and longer-term supply and demand dynamics on the international market for iron ore products as well as more specific local supply and demand balances affecting its major customers. The level of the Group's production is currently restricted due to outstanding VAT refunds and remains predominantly dependent on a constant power supply and the logistics network available to the Group as well as other potential adverse effects on the Group's operation due to the ongoing war. As a result of the current restrictions, the production capacity used for the cash flow projection under the base case is expected to be approximately 55% of the pre-war level for the financial year 2025, before an increase to approximately 47% in 2026 and an expected recovery to pre-war levels in 2028. Because of an increased demand for high-grade concentrate, the share of concentrate production increased significantly compared to the previous long-term model and averaged around 30% for the years covered by the long-term model. There is no perpetual growth rate applied for the cash flow projections beyond the last year covered by the Group's long-term model. The Group's expected major cost components, such as production and shipping costs, are determined taking into account local inflationary pressure, major exchange rate developments between the Ukrainian hryvnia and the US dollar, the short-term and longer-term trends in energy supply and demand and the expected movements in steel-related commodity prices, which could have a material effect on the cost of certain production input materials.

The key assumptions used for the preparation of the Group's long-term model are:

Key assumptions	Basis
Future sales and production	Proved and probable reserves and available logistics capacity and power supply
Commodity prices	Contract prices and longer-term price estimates
Capital expenditures	Future sustaining capital expenditures
Cost of raw materials and other production/distribution costs	Expected future cost of production
Exchange rates	Longer-term predictions of market exchange rates
Nominal pre-tax discount rate	Cost of capital risk adjusted for the resource concerned

The outcome of the Group's impairment test is predominantly dependent on the forecasted cash flow generation and the nominal pre-tax discount rate to be applied. The applied WACC of 23.5% (31 December 2024: 23.1%; 30 June 2024: 22.3%) is still significantly higher than the pre-war WACC of 13.8% as at 31 December 2021 and is primarily affected by the current situation in the country as underlying macro-economic data is still adversely affected by the war in Ukraine.

According to the base case of the Group's impairment test prepared for the 2025 half year accounts, the value in use of the Group's single cash-generating unit's operating non-current assets, including property, plant and equipment as well as other intangible assets and other non-current assets, was US 154,107 thousand below the carrying value of these assets, reflecting the impairment loss recorded in this amount as at 30 June 2025 and allocated to various asset categories within property, plant and equipment. The key assumptions in respect of production and sales volumes are largely dependent on the point of time when VAT refunds in Ukraine will resume again, whereas the production costs are dependent on end of the war in Ukraine, and therefore a wide range of alternative outcomes are possible, reflecting a high level of uncertainty.

A delay of the recovery of the production and sales volumes to a pre-war level by another year, which is possible, if VAT refunds are not resumed as expected, with all other assumptions remaining unchanged, would reduce the value in use of the Group's non-current operating assets by approximately US 386,000 thousand. As disclosed in Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes, in March 2025, Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") and Ferrexpo Yeristovo Mining ("FYM") did not receive VAT refunds since March 2025 and filed both lawsuits to the court in relation to the VAT refunds suspended by the State Tax Service ("STS"). A delay of recovery of the production and sales volumes to pre-war level might also be caused by the suspension of VAT refunds in Ukraine, if suspended longer than expected by management. A reduction of the realised price by 10% in 2025 and 5% for each year until 2048 would reduce the value in use by approximately US 169,700 thousand and a decrease of the production and sales volume by 10%, combined with an increase of the production costs by 5%, again for the entire period of the assessment, would reduce the value in use by approximately US 236,800 thousand whereas every 1.0% increase of the nominal pre-tax discount rate would impact the value in use by approximately US 35,800 thousand, with all other assumptions remaining unchanged.

The impairment loss of US 154,107 thousand is in addition to the impairment losses of US 71,170 thousand and US 254,477 thousand recorded during the financial years 2024 and 2022, of which the amounts of US 71,170 thousand and US 219,931 thousand were allocated to various asset categories within property, plant and equipment.

The impairment losses recorded will be re-assessed at the end of any future reporting periods.

If there are positive developments in the Group's future cash flow generation and the relevant macro-economic data, the impairment loss or a portion of it might reverse in future periods. Conversely, an adverse change in the above key assumptions might further reduce the value in use of the Group's operating non-current assets.

As disclosed in Note 2 Summary of material accounting policies and Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes, the Group announced on 29 January 2024 that a Ukrainian court of appeal has confirmed a claim against Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") in the amount of UAH4,727 million (US 113,518 thousand as at 30 June 2025), in respect of contested sureties. FPM appealed this decision to the Supreme Court of Ukraine and the court proceedings were continued during the six-month period ended 30 June 2025. Despite the fact that it was management's view that FPM has compelling arguments to defend its position in the Supreme Court of Ukraine, given the magnitude of this specific claim and the underdeveloped and fragile judicial system in Ukraine, the Group recorded a full provision for this claim as at the end of the financial year ended 31 December 2023 in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets. If the ruling of the Supreme Court is not in favour of FPM, there is a risk that some of the Group's property, plant and equipment will be seized or subject to a forced sales process as part of the enforcement proceedings. Although the Group has recognised a provision for the full amount of the contested sureties claim, there is a risk that any assets subject to seizure or a forced sales process are valued at an amount which is different than their current carrying values as at 30 June 2025. Note 2 Summary of material accounting policies provides further information in terms of the possible implications on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

In addition to the case above and as disclosed in Note 10 Property, plant and equipment, there is a risk of nationalisation of 49.5% of shares in FPM and certain of its assets, which could potentially affect the availability of FPM's property, plant and equipment and, as a consequence, the carrying value of these assets included in the Group's interim condensed consolidated financial statements. Due to the lack of information available at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, it is impossible to estimate the possible financial impact in future periods

Note 11: Right-of-use assets

As at 30 June 2025, right-of-use assets totalled US 2,655 thousand (31 December 2024: US 5,029 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 3,497 thousand). The additions to the right-of-use assets totalled US 95 thousand (31 December 2024: US 4,184 thousand; 30 June 2024: nil).

The total depreciation charge for the period was US 2,508 thousand (31 December 2024: US 5,582 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 2,930 thousand).

For further information, see Note 17 Lease liabilities.

Note 12: Intangible assets

During the six-month period ended 30 June 2025, the additions to the intangible assets totalled US 102 thousand (31 December 2024: US 692 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 356 thousand). The total amortisation charge for the period was US 363 thousand (31 December 2024: US 889 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 226 thousand).

Critical estimates

Information on the critical estimates used for the Group's impairment test performed as at 30 June 2025 and the outcome of the impairment test are provided in Note 10 Property, plant and equipment.

Based on the impairment test performed, no impairment was to be recognised on the intangible assets.

There is no partial or full reversal of the impairment loss to be recorded as at 30 June 2025. The impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not subject to a reversal in a subsequent period.

Note 13: Other taxes recoverable and prepaid

As at 30 June 2025, taxes recoverable and prepaid comprised:

US 000	**As at 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	As at 31.12.24 (audited)	As at 30.06.24 (unaudited)
VAT receivable	**26,769**	35,270	43,753
Other taxes prepaid	**903**	1,026	656
Total other taxes recoverable and prepaid - current	**27,672**	36,296	44,409
VAT receivable	**33,447**	–	–
Total other taxes recoverable and prepaid - non-current	**33,447**	–	–
Total other taxes recoverable and prepaid	**61,119**	36,296	44,409

As at 30 June 2025, US 58,155 thousand of the VAT receivable relates to the Group's Ukrainian business operations (31 December 2024: US 31,838 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 41,158 thousand). Following the rejection of VAT refunds in Ukraine, it is expected that a portion of the outstanding VAT balance in Ukraine will only be recovered after 12 months. See Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes for further information.

The total VAT receivable balance in the table above is net of an allowance of US 1,965 thousand (31 December 2024: US 2,146 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 1,174 thousand) to reflect the uncertainties in terms of the timing of the recovery of VAT receivable balances, mainly in respect of one of the Group's subsidiaries in Ukraine.

Critical estimates

As disclosed in Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes, in March 2025, Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") and Ferrexpo Yeristovo Mining ("FYM") received notifications from the Ukrainian tax authorities of a decision to suspend the VAT refunds for the month of January 2025, expected to be refunded in March 2025. Similar notifications have been received in April, May and June for the VAT refunds for the months of February, March and April 2025, respectively.

As at 30 June 2025, VAT refunds in the aggregate amount of UAH1,299,057 thousand (US 31,197 thousand at this date) were suspended by the State Tax Service ("STS"), which were expected to be refunded between March and June 2025. It is expected that VAT refunds will resume only once the personal sanctions imposed on Mr Zhevago have been lifted or when positive decisions from the relevant courts in Ukraine have been received. FPM and FYM have begun filing lawsuits to the court in relation to the suspended VAT refunds for the months of January, February and March 2025. Further to that, management is continuing to monitor the situation closely and examining possible measures to ensure that VAT refunds are received again in the near future. It is expected that further clarity in respect of the recoverability of the outstanding VAT balances will be available by the end of 2025 and the situation will be reassessed, based on the developments in the courts. The absence of VAT refunds does have an impact on the Group's cash flow generation and available liquidity and, as a consequence, on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. See Note 2 Summary of material accounting policies for further details.

Note 14: Inventories

As at 30 June 2025, inventories comprised:

US 000	**As at 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	As at 31.12.24 (audited)	As at 30.06.24 (unaudited)
Raw materials and consumables	**42,653**	43,540	49,989
Spare parts	**81,695**	85,076	84,583
Finished ore pellets	**12,361**	49,740	37,173
Work in progress	**12,714**	12,115	20,442
Other	**1,676**	2,037	2,303
Total inventories - current	**151,099**	192,508	194,490
Weathered ore	**5,234**	5,185	5,512
Total inventories - non-current	**5,234**	5,185	5,512
Total inventories	**156,333**	197,693	200,002

Inventories are held at the lower of cost or net realisable value.

Historically, inventories classified as non-current comprised of low-grade and weathered ore that were, based on the Group's processing plans, not planned to be processed within the next 12 months. The balance of US 5,234 thousand as at 30 June 2025 is net of impairment losses of US 231,111 thousand recorded as of 31 December 2021, as it was not possible to reliably predict at this point of time when required additional processing capabilities will be available to specifically process the stockpiled low-grade and weathered ore. The stockpiled low-grade ore is still considered as an asset for the Group and a portion of or all of the impairment losses might reverse in the future, once changed facts and circumstances can be considered in the net realisable value test of this asset. Due to the ongoing war in Ukraine resulting in a lower cash flow generation, it is currently impossible to accelerate the commenced engineering studies for the exploration of possible options for new processing capabilities required to specifically process low-grade ore, so that there are still no changes in facts and circumstances to be considered as at 30 June 2025.

During the six-month period ended 30 June 2025, a volume of 1,606 thousand (31 December 2024: 3,684 thousand; 30 June 2024: 3,003 thousand) tons of low-grade ore in the amount of US 11,725 thousand (31 December 2024: US 36,317 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 29,821 thousand) was extracted and stockpiled, and directly recognised in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, included in cost of sales, due to the uncertainties in respect of the expected time of processing of the extracted and stockpiled volumes.

As disclosed in Note 2 Summary of material accounting policies and Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes and, there is a risk that some of the Group's inventories are seized or subject to a forced sales process, if enforcement procedures in respect of an ongoing legal dispute commence. Although the Group has recognised a provision for the full amount of the contested sureties claim, there is a risk that the future net realisable value of potentially seized finished goods subject to any potential seizure or forced sales process is different than the value recognised at cost in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements as at 30 June 2025.

Note 15: Prepayments and other current assets

As at 30 June 2025, total prepayments and other current assets included prepayments to suppliers for goods and services in the amount of US 9,336 thousand (31 December 2024: US 12,648 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 21,972 thousand) and prepaid expenses totalling US 7,927 thousand (31 December 2024: US 11,969 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 4,843 thousand).

The total balance of prepayments and other current assets as at 30 June 2025 include US 80 thousand (31 December 2024: US 93 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 699 thousand) made to related parties. The detailed related party disclosures are made in Note 21 Related party disclosures.

Note 16: Cash and cash equivalents

As at 30 June 2025, cash and cash equivalents comprised:

US 000	Notes	**As at 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	As at 31.12.24 (audited)	As at 30.06.24 (unaudited)
Cash at bank and on hand		**52,262**	105,919	115,131
Total cash and cash equivalents	3	**52,262**	105,919	115,131

The balance of cash and cash equivalents held in Ukraine amounts to US 2,424 thousand as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: US 4,041 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 5,809 thousand). Despite the foreign exchange control measures imposed under Martial Law in Ukraine (see Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes), this balance is fully available to the Group for its operations in Ukraine and is therefore not considered to be restricted.

Note 17: Lease liabilities

With the exception of the lease liabilities shown below, the Group does not have any outstanding interest-bearing loans and borrowings as at 30 June 2025 or as at the end of the comparative periods.

US 000	Notes	**As at 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	As at 31.12.24 (audited)	As at 30.06.24 (unaudited)
Current				
Lease liabilities	14	**2,476**	4,665	3,092
Total current lease liabilities	3	**2,476**	4,665	3,092

Non-current				
Lease liabilities	14	**241**	419	528
Total non-current lease liabilities	3	**241**	419	528
Total lease liabilities		**2,717**	5,084	3,620

The table below shows the movements in the lease liabilities:

US 000	**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)
Opening balance of lease liabilities	**5,084**	6,948	6,948
Cash movements			
Principal and interest elements of lease payments	**(2,555)**	(5,755)	(2,904)
Total cash movements	**(2,555)**	(5,755)	(2,904)
Non-cash movements			
Additions to lease liabilities	**95**	4,161	507
Others (incl. translation differences)	**93**	(270)	(931)
Total non-cash movements	**188**	3,891	(424)
Closing balance of lease liabilities	**2,717**	5,084	3,620

During the period ended 30 June 2025 US 333 thousand was recognised as an expense in the interim consolidated income statement in respect of short-term leases with a corresponding impact on the net cash flows from operating activities (31 December 2024: US 722 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 359 thousand). Furthermore, interest expense on lease liabilities in the amount of US 62 thousand was recognised in the interim consolidated income statement during the period ended 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: US 191 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 106 thousand).

Lease related commitments for future contingent rental payments were US 122,951 thousand as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: US 112,780 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 103,603 thousand). These commitments include future cash flows dependent on non-fixed rates related to the long-term portion of leases of land not used for the direct extraction of ore and accounted for under IFRS 16 whereas the short-term portion is recognised as lease liability in the interim consolidated statement of financial position.

The interest elements of lease payments are included in the cash flows from operating activities and not in the cash flows used in financing activities.

For further information on commitments for the use of mining land, please see Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes and Note 11 Right-of-use for further information on these assets. Further information on the Group's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risk is provided in Note 27 Financial instruments of the 2024 Annual Report & Accounts.

Note 18: Financial instruments

Fair values

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments that are carried in the interim consolidated statement of financial position:

US 000	**As at 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	As at 31.12.24 (audited)	As at 30.06.24 (unaudited)
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**52,262**	105,919	115,131
Trade and other receivables	**63,572**	39,792	74,536
Other financial assets	**5,091**	5,215	5,231
Total financial assets	**120,925**	150,926	194,898
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**41,559**	55,781	46,705
Accrued liabilities	**14,038**	18,539	14,391
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	**2,717**	5,084	3,620
Total financial liabilities	**58,314**	79,404	64,716

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

The fair values of interest-bearing loans and borrowings are based on the discounted cash flows using market interest rates and are approximately equal to their carrying amounts.

Other financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and payables, other financial assets and accrued liabilities are approximately equal to their carrying amounts due to their short maturity.

Credit risk

The change of the balance of impairment losses on trade receivables recognised in these interim condensed consolidated income statements as of 30 June 2025 and during the comparative periods ended 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2025 was not material and therefore not disclosed separately in the interim consolidated income statement.

The Group, through its trading operations, enters into binding contracts, which contain obligations that create exposure to credit, counterparty and country risks. It is the primary objective of the Group to manage such risks to reduce uncertainty of collection from buyers. A secondary objective is to minimise the cost of reducing risks within acceptable parameters.

Credit risk is the risk associated with the possibility that a buyer will default, by failing to make required payments in a timely manner or to comply with other conditions of an obligation or agreement. Where appropriate, the Group uses letters of credit to assist in mitigating such risks.

Counterparty risk crystallises when a party to an agreement defaults. Where letters of credit are used to minimise this risk, the Group uses a confirming bank with a similar or higher credit rating to mitigate country and/or credit risk of the issuing bank.

Commodity risk

Revenues related to provisionally priced sales are initially recognised at the estimated fair value of the consideration receivable based on the forward price at each reporting date for the relevant period outlined in the different contracts. Consequently, the receivable balance may change in a future period when final invoices can be reporting date for the relevant period outlined in the different contracts. Consequently, the receivable balance may change in a future period when final invoices can be issued based on final iron ore prices to be applied according to the specific underlying contract terms. The provisionally priced iron ore exposure as at 30 June 2025 was 321,151 tonnes (31 December 2024: 573,291 tonnes; 30 June 2024: 327,595 tonnes) and gave rise to a fair value loss relating to the embedded provisional pricing mechanism of US 710 thousand as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: US 1,065 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 2,218 thousand). Final iron ore prices based on the relevant index are normally known within 60 days after the reporting period. The difference between the provisionally priced receivable balance recognised as at 30 June 2025 and the receivable balance taking into account known final and latest forward prices is US 155 thousand and would have increased the consolidated result and the shareholders' equity by this amount. (31 December 2024: US 760 thousand, would have decreased the consolidated result and the shareholders' equity by this amount; 30 June 2024: US 163 thousand, would have decreased the consolidated result and the shareholders' equity by this amount).

Where pricing terms deviate from the index-based pricing model, derivative commodity contracts may be used to swap the pricing terms to the iron ore index price.

Finished goods are held at cost without revaluation to a spot price for iron ore pellets at the end of the reporting period, if the recoverable amount exceeds the cost basis.

Note 19: Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes

Commitments

Commitments as at 30 June 2025 consisted of the following:

US 000	**As at 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	As at 31.12.24 (audited)	As at 30.06.24 (unaudited)
Total commitments for the lease of mining land (out of the scope of IFRS 16)	**57,255**	54,948	48,672
Total capital commitments on purchase of property, plant and equipment	**116,262**	115,190	127,245
Commitments for investment in a joint venture	**6,000**	6,064	6,064

Commitments for the lease of mining land

These commitments relate to the agreements for the use of mining land, which fall out of the scope of IFRS 16 *Leases*.

For further information on lease-related commitments, see Note 11 Right-of-use assets and Note 17 Lease liabilities.

Legal

In the ordinary course of business, the Group is subject to various legal actions and ongoing court proceedings. There is a risk that the independence of the judicial system and its immunity from economic and political influences in Ukraine is not upheld, consequently Ukrainian legislation might be inconsistently applied to resolve the same or similar disputes. See also the Principal Risks section on pages 85 to 87 of the 2024 Annual Report & Accounts for further information on the Ukraine country risk.

Critical judgements

The Group is exposed to the risks associated with operating in a dynamic and adverse political landscape in Ukraine, which may or may not be exacerbated by the war and/or the current circumstances facing Mr Zhevago (see Ukraine country risk on pages 85 and 87 of the 2024 Annual Report & Accounts). As a result, the Group's exposure to a number of risk areas is heightened compared to those expected in a stable economy, such as an environment of political, fiscal and legal uncertainties, which require a significant portion of critical judgements to be made by management.

Critical judgements for ongoing legal proceedings and disputes with corresponding provisions

Contested sureties claim

On 7 December 2022, Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") received a claim in the amount of UAH4,727 million (US 113,518 thousand as at 30 June 2025) in respect of contested sureties.

The claimant alleges that it acquired rights under certain loan agreements originally concluded between Bank F&C and various borrowers by entering into an assignment agreement with the State Guarantee Fund on 6 November 2020. The claimant further claims that FPM provided sureties to Bank F&C to secure performance under these loan agreements.

The court of first instance in Ukraine made an award in favour of the claimant on 9 August 2023, which was upheld by the court of appeal on 26 January 2024. As at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the case is under review by the Supreme Court of Ukraine. On 1 April 2024, the Supreme Court suspended the possible enforcement of the decision of the court of appeal against FPM. Whilst several hearings have already been held no substantive decision on the merits of the case has yet been made by the Supreme Court. The last hearing took place on 16 June 2025 and the next hearing is scheduled for 8 September 2025. As at the date of approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, no enforcement procedures have commenced and, based on independent legal advice obtained, it is still management's position that such procedures cannot be initiated by the claimant until a final decision is made by the Supreme Court, or the suspension order is lifted. However, in connection with the ongoing legal dispute over the contested guarantees, the Group has received information that on 9 May 2025, the counterparty filed an application with the Commercial Court in the Poltava region to initiate bankruptcy proceedings of FPM. The court accepted this application for consideration and scheduled a preparatory court hearing for 27 May 2025, which was rescheduled by the judge. A hearing scheduled for 24 July 2025 was also postponed and a further hearing is yet to be scheduled.

Notwithstanding the two negative court decisions of the lower courts in the contested sureties claim, based on independent legal advice obtained, management remains of the view that the contested sureties claim is without merit and FPM has compelling arguments to continue to defend its position in the Supreme Court. However, considering the magnitude of this claim and the risks associated with the judicial system in Ukraine as further described above, the full provision in the amount of UAH4,727 million (US 113,518 thousand as at 30 June 2025), which was recorded as at the end of the financial year ended 31 December 2023, was not released as at 30 June 2025.

If the final ruling of the Supreme Court is not in FPM's favour of FPM, the claimant may start the enforcement proceedings, including progressing the bankruptcy proceedings application against FPM, which could have a material negative impact on the Group's business activities and its ability to continue as a going concern, as the assets of FPM could be seized or subjected to a forced sale. The potential seizure or forced sale of FPM's assets, including moveable, immovable and financial assets, may have a material adverse impact on the Group's cash flow generation, profitability and available liquidity in future periods.

As at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, it is not reasonably possible to assess the implications of a potential seizure or forced sale of assets or bankruptcy proceedings on the Group's business activities, as the timing, scope and impact are unknown and outside of the Group's control. However, the Group is considering and has prepared a number of mitigating actions and responses within its control in order to seek to ensure continuation of production and generation of revenue streams. Beyond that, in case of an enforcement, FPM will challenge orders and enforcement actions in the court where possible, in order to seek to allow the Group to continue to trade and generate resources to meet its other liabilities as they fall due. See Note 2 Summary of material accounting policies, Note 10 Property, plant and equipment and Note 14 Inventories for further information.

Critical judgements for ongoing legal proceedings and disputes without corresponding provisions

Legal proceedings relating to Bank F&C

<u>Shares freeze in relation to claim from the Ukrainian Deposit Guarantee Fund ("DGF")</u>

On 3 March 2023, the court of first instance in Ukraine, while hearing the dispute between the DGF and Mr Zhevago in relation to the liquidation of Bank F&C in 2015 ("the main dispute"), ordered the arrest (freeze) of 50.3% of Ferrexpo AG's ("FAG") shareholding in each of Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM"), Ferrexpo Yeristovo Mining ("FYM") and Ferrexpo Belanovo Mining ("FBM"). In addition to this arrest, the court order also contains a prohibition on Fevamotinico S.a.r.l. disposing of its shares in Ferrexpo plc and Ferrexpo plc disposing of any of its shares in FAG. As at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the Group has no intention, and never has had any intention, of disposing of its shares in FPM, FYM, FBM or FAG. The Group does not expect an impact on its operations because of this court order.

The Group's subsidiaries affected by this court order, including FAG, have filed appeals to remove the restrictions. The court of appeal dismissed the appeals and the decision of the court of appeal was upheld by the Supreme Court of Ukraine on 10 January 2024. Therefore, the restrictions remain effective.

On 31 July 2024, the court of first instance agreed to commence economic examination to be performed by an independent expert institution to assess the amount of damages of Bank F&C in the main dispute. The proceedings in the main dispute are still suspended until an expert opinion is received.

Based on advice from Ukrainian legal counsel, management considers that the court order dated 3 March 2023 to arrest (freeze) 50.3% of FAG's shareholding in each of FPM, FYM and FBM contravened Ukrainian law because that 50.3% shareholding is the property of FAG and not of any other person as a matter of Ukrainian law.

<u>Shares freeze in relation to claim from the National Bank of Ukraine ("NBU")</u>

In addition to the case initiated by the Ukrainian Deposit Guarantee Fund ("DGF") as described above, there is a commercial litigation in Ukraine between the NBU and Mr Zhevago in relation to a personal surety given by Mr Zhevago for a loan provided by the NBU to Bank F&C prior to Bank F&C's insolvency.

In the context of this commercial litigation, in September 2023 the Chief State Bailiff of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine ("State Bailiff") issued a resolution to arrest (freeze) property of Mr Zhevago. This was stated to include 50.3% of the issued share capital of Ferrexpo Yeristovo Mining ("FYM") and of Ferrexpo Belanovo Mining ("FBM"), which are owned by Ferrexpo AG ("FAG"). Such decision was made based on the incorrect assumption that these corporate rights are owned by Mr Zhevago.

In October 2023, FAG filed a civil claim seeking to cancel the arrest order in relation to FAG's shares in FYM and FBM and amotion to block the enforcement procedure initiated by the State Bailiff in relation to a potential sale of shares.

On 30 November 2023, the court of first instance in Ukraine granted FAG's motion and suspended the enforcement procedure, prohibiting the State Bailiff from taking any further actions to forcibly sell FAG's corporate rights in FYM and FBM (the "interim measures"). On 1 July 2024, the court of appeal lifted the interim measures. As a result, the State Bailiff may proceed with the sale. FAG subsequently filed an appeal to the Supreme Court, and on 8 August 2024, the Supreme Court opened the review of the case. In parallel, the court of first instance was considering FAG's claim to cancel the arrest order. After several hearings of the court of first instance in 2025, the judge closed the proceedings during a hearing on 28 May 2025 and FAG subsequently filed an appeal. On 4 July 2025, the court of appeal opened the review of the case. The next hearing is scheduled for 23 September 2025.

In addition, in August 2024 the Group became aware that the Department of State Enforcement Service of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (the "State Enforcement Service") had issued a resolution arresting certain corporate rights relating to 49.3% of shares in Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") held by FAG. On 15 August 2024, FAG filed a claim to remove this arrest. Initially, the court of first instance refused to open the case, but this decision was overturned on 5 February 2025 following a successful appeal by FAG to the court of appeal. The NBU subsequently filed an appeal to the Supreme Court of Ukraine, which was rejected by the Supreme Court. A hearing at the Pecherskyi District Court scheduled for 23 July 2025 did not take place and the next hearing is scheduled for 14 October 2025.

On 17 September 2024, a new arrest of the same 49.3% of shares in FPM was imposed by the State Enforcement Service. On 16 October 2024, FAG filed a claim to lift the new arrest. On 23 October 2024, the court of first instance refused to open the case, but this decision was also overturned on 16 January 2025 following a successful appeal by FAG to the court of appeal. The NBU subsequently filed an appeal to the Supreme Court, which was rejected by the Supreme Court on 19 March 2025. As a result, the decision of the court of appeal remains in force and the case was returned to the Pecherskyi District Court. The first court hearing took place on 16 June 2025 and on 19 June 2025 this case was merged with the first case mentioned above.

If the above enforcement processes are not interrupted, this could ultimately lead to a potential sale of shares representing 50.3% of the issued shares in each of FYM and FBM and 49.3% of the issued shares in FPM.

<u>Shares freeze in relation to investigation in connection with Bank F&C</u>

On 25 March 2024, the Group became aware of a court order dated 18 January 2024 regarding further restrictions on certain corporate rights concerning all of the Group's Ukrainian subsidiaries. According to the January 2024 court order these restrictions were imposed in September 2023 on 49.5% of the shares in all of the Group's Ukrainian subsidiaries, except for Nova Logistics LLC and TIS-Ruda LLC, an associated company of the Group, where the relevant percentages restricted are 25.2% and 24.7%, respectively. The Group understands the restrictions have been imposed in connection with ongoing court actions relating to Bank F&C.

The restrictions do not affect ownership of the relevant shares, but prohibit their transfer and restrict the right to exercise corporate rights otherwise attaching to such shares, including the right to vote. On 21 May 2024, Ferrexpo AG ("FAG") filed an appeal against the court order. On 30 January 2025, the court of appeal rejected FAG's appeal.

On 4 March 2025, the State Bureau of Investigation in Ukraine ("SBI") made a media statement that the Pecherskyi District Court of Kyiv has granted a request of the

Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine to transfer 49.5% of the corporate rights in Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") held by "FAG" to Ukraine's Asset Recovery and Management Agency ("ARMA"). The statement also makes reference to the transfer to ARMA of corporate rights in a further 15 undisclosed legal entities. The SBI statement notes that the transfer of the corporate rights in FPM was in connection with on-going legal cases in Ukraine relating to the alleged embezzlement of funds from Bank F&C.

On 30 April 2025, ARMA announced the commencement of market consultations for the appointment of asset managers in respect of corporate rights and assets potentially to be transferred to ARMA. The applicants for asset managers were expected to submit their applications by 30 May 2025.

As at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, no member of the Ferrexpo Group has received any official documents or requests from the Ukrainian authorities with regards to the decision of the Pecherskyi District Court of Kyiv and has not seen a copy of the court decision. The details of the court decision are therefore unclear at this stage and the Group is working with its independent legal advisors to further understand the situation.

Based on independent legal advice from Ukrainian counsel, management understands that FAG remains the 100% owner of FPM. If ARMA does appoint a third party manager to manage 49.5% of the corporate rights in FPM, according to current Ukrainian legislation, that manager would need to obtain consent from FAG for any corporate actions. Based on article 21 of the Law on ARMA, the manager is obliged to coordinate with the owner of those shares (i.e. FAG) regarding the exercise of their management powers in respect of voting at any shareholder meetings. This rule means that the manager cannot vote at the shareholders meeting on its own, but only with the consent of the owner, FAG. As a result, no non-controlling interest has been recognised as of 30 June 2025 in respect of this dispute.

Currency control measures imposed in Ukraine

With the start of the Russian invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022, the Ukrainian government introduced Martial Law affecting, among other things, matters relating to lending agreements, foreign exchange and currency controls and banking activities.

As a result, the National Bank of Ukraine ("NBU") has introduced significant currency and capital control restrictions in Ukraine. These measures are affecting the Group in terms of its cross-border payments, which are restricted and may be made only in exceptional cases. The maximum period for settlement of invoices under export and import contracts was decreased as of 1 April 2022 from what was previously 360 days to 180 days.

Despite the partial relaxation of Ukrainian hryvnia controls in May 2024 around the regulatory framework specific to foreign currency transactions, intercompany settlements and transfers offshore for international Groups, the NBU maintains tight capital controls in Ukraine. These measures put additional pressure on the Group's liquidity management as the Ukrainian subsidiaries are currently not in a position to make significant cash transfers outside of Ukraine. As it is essential to the Group that sufficient liquidity is held outside of Ukraine to ensure that the Group's liabilities can be settled when falling due, intercompany receivable balances due to the Ukrainian subsidiaries have historically only been paid when falling due and after considering the local cash requirements for operating activities and capital expenditure programmes.

The lower operating activities and reduced capital expenditure programmes due to the ongoing war and absence of VAT refunds have reduced the local cash requirements and consequently increased the imbalance between payments to be made into Ukraine and local cash requirements. As a result of the imposed currency control measures, the Group has to carefully manage the payments to be made into Ukraine, as the local subsidiaries cannot transfer any surplus funds back to Group entities outside of Ukraine if required.

Failure to comply with the currency control regulations can result in fines of 0.3% per day calculated on the cumulative overdue receivable balances. The Group has implemented various measures to mitigate the impact of the currency control regulations and reduce the risk of material fines, but there exists legal uncertainty in the application of the currency control regulations during the application of Martial Law in Ukraine. The currency control regulations may also be subject to change in the future (including with retrospective effect). Therefore, there is a risk that the Group may become subject to challenges from regulatory authorities in connection with the application of these regulations.

Given the amount of outstanding receivable balances between Group companies, there is a risk of material fines becoming payable in the future. However, because of different interpretations of the currency control regulations during the application of Martial Law and the measures initiated by the Group to mitigate the risk of potential fines, it is currently not possible to reliably estimate the amount of a potential exposure.

Share dispute

In 2020, the Kyiv Commercial Court reopened court proceedings in relation to an old shareholder litigation.

This old shareholder litigation started in 2005, when a former shareholder in Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") brought proceedings in the Ukrainian courts seeking to invalidate a share sale and purchase agreement concluded in 2002 pursuant to which a 40.19% stake in FPM was sold to nominee companies that were previously ultimately controlled by Mr Zhevago, amongst other parties (the "2002 SPA"). After a long period of litigation, all old claims were fully dismissed in 2015 by the Higher Commercial Court of Ukraine.

In January and February 2021, further claims were filed by former shareholders in FPM seeking to invalidate the 2002 SPA. Those claims were similar to the previous claims made in 2005. In May 2021, the Kyiv Commercial Court ruled in favour of Ferrexpo AG ("FAG") but this decision was subsequently overturned by the court of appeal which ruled in favour of the claimants. On 19 April 2023, the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court ruled in favour of FAG.

In May 2023, the National-Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine ("NABU") and the Specialised Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office ("SAPO") accused the Head of the Supreme Court of bribery. These allegations made reference to the ruling made by the Supreme Court on 19 April 2023 and Mr Zhevago. Investigations by NABU and SAPO are underway into the conduct of the former Head of the Supreme Court and a lawyer who allegedly acted as an intermediary in the alleged bribery. On 3 August 2023, NABU announced that Mr Zhevago had been issued with a notice of suspicion in NABU's and SAPO's investigation. If the Ukrainian Anti-Corruption Court concludes that a judge received a bribe for the favourable decision in the share dispute case, and such verdict of the Anti-Corruption Court remains valid after any potential appeal, then the claimants in the share dispute case may apply to the Supreme Court to review the ruling made by the Supreme Court on 19 April 2023. In February 2024, all four claimants were dissolved according to the records at the UK Companies House. Im September 2024, the High Court of Justice made order for restoration to the register and winding up of these companies. As at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, no allegations have been made against the Group in connection with the alleged bribery and it is currently not possible to anticipate future developments in this case with any certainty.

If the share dispute case were to be reviewed by the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court once again, based on advice from Ukrainian legal counsel, management remains of the view that FAG has compelling legal arguments to defend its position. However, more general concerns surrounding the independence of the judicial system and its immunity from economic and political influences in Ukraine means there remains a residual risk of a negative outcome.

A hypothetical reversal of the 19 April 2023 decision by the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court would result in the loss of a significant proportion of the shareholding in the Group's main operating subsidiary in Ukraine, which holds approximately 65% of the Group's non-current operating assets, and would have a material adverse impact on the shareholders' equity attributable to the shareholders of Ferrexpo plc. Due to the various uncertainties, it is currently not possible to reliably estimate the financial impact, but it could be material. A negative decision could also have an impact on potential future dividends from FPM to FAG and, as a result, on the distributable reserves of Ferrexpo plc.

See Note 9 Earnings per share and dividends paid and proposed for further details.

No non-controlling interest has been recognised as of 30 June 2025 in respect of this dispute because FPM remains wholly owned by FAG as at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements. It is management's view that a hypothetical reversal of the decision by the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court will not cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. However, such a decision might complicate the daily business of the Group's major subsidiary in Ukraine.

Other ongoing legal proceedings and disputes

Other ongoing legal proceedings and disputes with corresponding provisions

Challenge of squeeze-out of minority shareholders

Following the completion of squeeze-out procedures in 2019 in respect of Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM"), two former minority shareholders of FPM challenged the valuation of the shares of FPM. This valuation formed the basis for a mandatory buy-out of minority shareholders according to Ukrainian law.

On 19 September 2023, a court of first instance ruled in favour of the two former minority shareholders and decided that FPM should pay UAH136 million (US 3,266 thousand as at 30 June 2025) in aggregate to the claimants. The court of appeal upheld the decision of the court of first instance. Following the filing of an appeal by FPM, the Supreme Court cancelled both decisions and referred the case back to the court of first instance for a new hearing.

On 15 November 2024, the court of first instance suspended proceedings. After FPM's initial appeal of this decision to suspend was rejected, FPM filed an appeal to the Supreme Court. On 27 January 2025, the Supreme Court commenced its review of this matter and rejected FPM's cassation appeal on 25 February 2025. As a result, the case was heard again by the Poltava Commercial Court, which ruled on 10 April 2025 that an amount of UAH136 million (US 3,266 thousand as at 30 June 2025) should be paid to the two former minority shareholders. FPM subsequently filed an appeal and the court of appeal considered the appeal on procedural issues on 19 May 2025. On 20 July 2025, a hearing on procedural issues took place and the court of appeal rejected the Group's claims. The next hearing on the merits took place on 21 July 2025 and the date of the next hearing is scheduled for 4 September 2025.

In accordance with the requirements of IAS 37 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets, the Group recorded a full provision for the compensation claimed as at the end of the financial year ended 31 December 2023, which provision remained unchanged as at 30 June 2025 in Ukrainian hryvnia terms.

Other ongoing legal proceedings and disputes without corresponding provisions

Royalty-related investigation and claim

On 8 February 2022, Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") received a tax audit report, which claims the underpayment of iron ore royalty payments during the period April 2017 to June 2021 in the amount of approximately UAH1,042 million (US 25,023 thousand as at 30 June 2025), excluding fines and penalties. The Group objected to the claims made in the tax audit report. On 11 August 2023, FPM received a tax notification decision, which claims the underpayment of royalty payments in the amount of UAH1,233 million (US 29,610 thousand as at 30 June 2025), which is higher than the amount initially stated in the tax audit report due to imposed fines and penalties. FPM challenged this notification decision with the tax authorities. On 20 October 2023, the tax authorities decided that the amount in the notification decision is final and not subject to change. In November 2023, FPM filed a lawsuit to challenge the tax authorities' decision. On 15 April 2024, the court suspended the proceedings pending the review of another case concerning the challenge of an individual tax consultation issued by the tax authority in another matter which is connected with royalty proceedings.

On 3 February 2022, FPM and Ferrexpo Yeristovo Mining ("FYM") were notified by the Office of Prosecutor General of an ongoing investigation regarding alleged underpayments of iron ore royalties during the years 2018 to 2021. On 16 November 2022, officials from the Bureau of Economic Security of Ukraine conducted searches at FPM and FYM, and further searches were carried out on 1 February 2023. On 3 February 2023, a notice of suspicion was delivered to a senior manager of FPM, which claimed underpayment of royalty payments in the amount of approximately UAH2,000 million (US 48,030 thousand as at 30 June 2025). Bail of UAH20 million (US 547 thousand as at date of the payment) was approved by the court on 9 February 2023. Although the Group had no obligation to do so, the bail amount was subsequently paid by the Group.

On 6 February 2023, the court arrested the bank accounts of FPM. Following a motion to change the scope of the arrest filed by FPM, the court on 8 February 2023 and on 16 February 2023 added exceptions to the original arrest order to allow FPM to make payments for salaries, local taxes, social security charges, payments for utilities as well as payments to state and municipal companies. FPM's appeal to cancel the arrest of the bank accounts was not granted.

On 31 October 2023, a notice of suspicion was delivered to another senior manager of FPM. On 13 November 2023, a court of first instance approved the bail in the amount of approximately UAH800 million (US 21,993 thousand as at that date) which was reduced by the court of appeal to UAH650 million (US 15,610 thousand as at 30 June 2025). Although the Group had no obligation to do so, the Group subsequently made a partial payment of the bail in the amount of UAH50 million (US 1,259 thousand as at date of the payment) and the case was transferred to a local court.

On 26 November 2024, the court cancelled the arrest of FPM's bank accounts at one of its Ukrainian banks. The last court hearing took place on 16 June 2025, and the next hearing is scheduled for 7 August 2025.

Based on independent legal advice obtained, it is management's view that FPM and FYM have compelling arguments to defend their positions in court and, as a consequence, no associated liabilities have been recognised in relation to the royalty claims in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025. However, as with other ongoing legal proceedings, more general concerns surrounding the independence of the judicial system and its immunity from economic and political influences in Ukraine means there remains a residual risk of a negative outcome.

Investigations on use of waste product and asset freeze

On 10 January 2023, the State Bureau of Investigations ("SBI") in Ukraine conducted several searches in respect of investigations on alleged illegal extraction of minerals ("rubble"). The National Police of Ukraine also carried out investigations on the same matter and searched and collected samples of the rubble on 17 January 2023 at Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM").

FPM's position is that it has complied with the relevant legislation in respect of its mining license. The minerals in question were not a separate mineral resource, but rather a waste product resulting from the crushing of iron ore during the technical process for the production of iron ore pellets. Sales of the rubble by FPM were subject to inspection by the State Service for Geology and Subsoil of Ukraine for many years and in any event sales were suspended by the Group in September 2021 when the State Service for Geology and Subsoil of Ukraine requested to suspend the sales.

On 29 June 2023, the SBI issued notices of suspicion to three representatives of FPM's senior management and the head of one division for allegedly selling the rubble without the appropriate permit. These FPM employees were detained by the SBI and subsequently released after FPM paid bails totalling UAH122 million (US 3,336 thousand as at date of the payment).

On 22 September 2023, the National Police of Ukraine searched the private residence of a senior manager of FPM and issued a further notice of suspicion. The senior manager was detained by the National Police of Ukraine and released following payment of bail by the Group in the amount of UAH400 million (US 11,063 thousand as at date of the payment).

In the pre-trial investigation of the rubble case and following an application from the prosecutor to arrest ("freeze") all rail cars and railway access tracks owned by FPM, a court of first instance in Ukraine issued an order to freeze the rail cars and the railway access tracks. FPM filed an appeal and at a hearing of the court of appeal on 30 October 2023 the arrest of assets was upheld. However, the court of appeal refused to clarify the exact scope of the order which was interpreted as a restriction on the use of one type of FPM's rail cars. On 22 April 2024, the court of first instance cancelled the prohibition the use of rail cars and the railway access tracks, thereby permitting FPM to continue using rail cars (of any type) and railway access tracks.

In the same pre-trial investigation, some of the real estate assets and transport vehicles of FPM were also arrested, but this arrest does not restrict the use of these assets in FPM's operations.

On 5 March 2024, FPM's bank accounts were arrested by the National Police of Ukraine with exemptions allowing FPM to pay salaries, local taxes, social security charges, payments for utilities as well as payments to state and municipal companies. FPM's appeal against the arrest of the bank accounts was rejected by the court of appeal.

On 29 April 2024, a court placed a restriction on the sale of the mining license of FPM. This restriction does not affect the use of the mining license and FPM continues its mining operations as planned. FPM's appeal against the restriction on the sale of the mining license was rejected by the court of appeal.

On 15 January 2025, the Office of the Prosecutor General announced that the National Police of Ukraine had completed the pre-trial investigation and the case was sent to a court of the first instance. On 4 February 2025, FPM received information that a civil claim was filed seeking joint liability of FPM and its General Director for damages amounting to UAH157 billion (US 3.8 billion as at 30 June 2025) in favour of the Ukrainian state. This claim was initially based on an allegation that FPM and the General Director participated in the illegal sale of waste products. This has since evolved into allegations that FPM is illegally mining and selling subsoil (minerals other than iron ore), which is said to have caused damage to the environment. FPM rejects these allegations in their entirety on the basis that there was no illegal extraction of the subsoil. FPM mines and extracts iron ore according to its mining license and provides for the removal of rock and its storage as waste.

During a hearing on 16 June 2025 in two separate rubble cases, the judge considered merging these cases with the royalty case, but decided against such mergers. The initiated by the National Police of Ukraine was transferred to a new judge to consider from the beginning. First preparatory meetings took place on 7 July 2025. In terms of the criminal case initiated by the SBI, this case was also transferred to a new judge to consider from the beginning. The preparatory court hearing took place on 1 July 2025 and the next one is scheduled for 24 September 2025. Based on independent legal advice from Ukrainian counsel, management understands both the trials in the court of first instance may last several years.

As at the date of approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the claim received does not constitute a legal obligation to pay according to the local legislation. Further, even if a court in Ukraine were to conclude that FPM has caused a damage to the environment, the quantum of this claim, which is wholly disproportionate, has not been explained. In the circumstances, it is management's position that no reliable estimate of the potential future outflow, or assessment of the merits, can be made as at the date of approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements. As a consequence, no provision was recorded as at 30 June 2025 in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets. See Note 2 Summary of material accounting policies for potential impacts on the Group's ability to continue as going concern.

Ecological claims

As described in detail in the 2022 Annual Report & Accounts, the State Ecological Inspection carried out an inspection of Ferrexpo Yeristovo Mining ("FYM") and on 1 October 2021 issued an order to remove a number of alleged violations of environmental rules. After the court of first instance ruled in favour of FYM on 19 July 2022, the State Ecological Inspection filed an appeal. The court of appeal returned the appeal claim to the State Ecological Inspection on 20 March 2023 due to procedural errors when filing the claim and the State Ecological Inspection subsequently requested an extension of the deadline for the filing of their next appeal. The State Ecological Inspection subsequently filed another appeal and on 20 July 2023 the court of appeal returned the appeal claim to the State Ecological Inspection. There had been no developments in respect of this dispute until 5 October 2023, when the National Police of Ukraine reviewed land plots of FYM. On 5 November 2024, a court authorised a review of FYM's land plots and new investigations.

There have been no further developments since then and it is not possible at present to anticipate future developments in this case.

Based on independent legal advice obtained, it is management's view that FYM has compelling arguments to defend its position in the court and, as a consequence, no associated liabilities have been recognised in relation to these matters in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025.

Cancellation of licence for Galeschynske deposit

On 24 June 2021, an Order of the President of Ukraine was published on the official website of the President (the "Order"), which enacted the Decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine on the application of personal special economic and other restrictive measures and sanctions (the "Decision"). Ferrexpo Belanovo Mining ("FBM") is included in the list of legal entities which are subject to sanctions pursuant to the Decision. The Order and the Decision do not provide any legal ground for the application of sanctions. The sanction imposed on FBM is the cancellation of the mining license for the Galeschynske deposit, which is one of two licenses held by FBM.

On 15 November 2021, FBM filed a lawsuit with the Supreme Court of Ukraine partially to annul the Order. On 28 November 2024, the appeal was filed and the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court subsequently opened the proceedings. Based on information available on the website of the Supreme Court, the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court rejected FBM's appeal on 28 January 2025 and FBM filed a claim to the European Court on Human Rights in May 2025.

The Galeschynske deposit is a project in the exploration phase that is situated to the north of the Group's active mining operations. Following the cancellation of this license, all capitalised costs associated with this license totalling US 3,439 thousand, were written off in the financial year 2021.

Litigations regarding suspension of VAT refunds

In March 2025, Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") and Ferrexpo Yeristovo Mining ("FYM") received notifications from the Ukrainian tax authorities of a decision to suspend the VAT refunds for the month of January 2025, expected to be refunded in March 2025. Similar notifications have been received in April, May and June for the VAT refunds for the months of February, March and April 2025, respectively.

VAT refunds for the months of February, March and April 2025, respectively.

FPM and FYM provided objections to the State Tax Service of Ukraine (the "STS"), which refused to agree with these objections in April and started additional audit procedures. These additional audits and the suspension of the VAT refunds for the month of January 2025 are currently challenged by FPM and FYM in the court.

In May and July 2025, FPM and FYM filed additional lawsuits to the court in relation to the suspended VAT refunds for the months of February and March 2025. It is expected that VAT refunds will resume only once the personal sanctions imposed on Mr Zhevago have been lifted or when positive decisions from the relevant courts in Ukraine have been received. As at 30 June 2025, VAT refunds in the aggregate amount of UAH1,299,057 thousand (US 31,197 thousand at this date) were suspended by the STS, which were expected to be refunded between March and June 2025. It is further expected that outstanding VAT balance will further increase in the second half of 2025 and that FPM and FYM will have to file further claims for any potentially suspended VAT refunds. The absence of VAT refunds does have a material impact on the Group's cash flow generation and available liquidity and, as a consequence, on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. See Note 2 Summary of material accounting policies for further details.

Taxation

Tax legislation

As disclosed in Note 8 Taxation, following the completion of tax audits in respect of its cross-border transactions, the Group's major subsidiaries, Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") and Ferrexpo Yeristovo Mining ("FYM"), received tax claims in the amount of UAH2,162 million (US 51,920 thousand as 30 June 2025), including fines and penalties, and UAH259 million (US 6,220 thousand as at 30 June 2025), excluding potential fines and penalties, respectively. The Group's subsidiaries filed objections to be considered by the tax authorities, although these were rejected. Subsequently, the Group's subsidiaries filed claims with the courts. As at the date of the approval of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the hearings on the merits before the court of first instance are still ongoing. As a consequence, no specific provisions have been recorded as at 30 June 2025, either for the claims received or for any subsequent years. If FPM and FYM are ultimately unsuccessful, the tax claims may be material, although it is not possible at present to reliably quantify the potential exposure. An unfavourable outcome would have an adverse impact on the Group's cash flow generation, profitability and liquidity. See Note 8 Taxation and also the Ukraine country risk on pages 85 and 87 of the 2024 Annual Report & Accounts.

Note 20: Share capital and reserves

The share capital of Ferrexpo plc at 30 June 2025 was 613,967,956 (31 December 2024: 613,967,956; 30 June 2024: 613,967,956) Ordinary Shares at par value of £0.10 paid for cash, resulting in share capital of US 121,628 thousand, which is unchanged since the Group's Initial Public Offering in June 2007.

This balance includes 15,830,814 treasury shares (31 December 2024: 15,830,814 shares; 30 June 2024: 15,830,814 shares), originating from a share buyback undertaken in September 2008 of 25,343,814 shares for a total cost of US 77,260 thousand. In March 2023, the Group transferred 9,513,000 shares valued at US 13,347 thousand from the treasury shares reserve to the Group's employee benefit trust reserve, resulting in the reported balance.

The Group holds 9,741,183 shares in the employee benefit trust reserve (31 December 2024: 9,766,759 shares; 30 June 2024: 9,801,643 shares).

The translation reserve includes the effect from the exchange differences arising on translation of non-US dollar functional currency operations (mainly in Ukrainian hryvnia). The exchange differences arising from the translation of the Group's foreign operations are initially recognised in the other comprehensive income. See also the interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income of these financial statements for further details.

As at 30 June 2025 other reserves attributable to equity shareholders of Ferrexpo plc comprised:

For the financial year 2024 and the 6 months ended 30.06.25

US 000	Uniting of interest reserve	Treasury share reserve	Employee benefit trust reserve	Translation reserve	Total other reserves
At 1 January 2024 (audited)	**31,780**	**(48,260)**	**(16,224)**	**(2,643,590)**	**(2,676,294)**
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	(136,902)	(136,902)
Tax effect	-	-	-	3,972	3,972
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(132,930)**	**(132,930)**
Share based payments	-	-	320	-	320
At 31 December 2024 (audited)	**31,780**	**(48,260)**	**(15,904)**	**(2,776,520)**	**(2,808,904)**
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	12,133	12,133
Tax effect	-	-	-	(371)	(371)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,762**	**11,762**
Share based payments	-	-	274	-	274
At 30 June 2025 (unaudited)	**31,780**	**(48,260)**	**(15,630)**	**(2,764,758)**	**(2,796,868)**

For the 6 months ended 30.06.24

US 000	Uniting of interest reserve	Treasury share reserve	Employee benefit trust reserve	Translation reserve	Total other reserves
At 1 January 2024 (audited)	**31,780**	**(48,260)**	**(16,224)**	**(2,643,590)**	**(2,676,294)**
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	-	(91,167)	(91,167)
Tax effect	-	-	-	3,403	3,403
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(87,764)**	**(87,764)**
Share based payments	-	-	113	-	113
At 30 June 2024 (unaudited)	**31,780**	**(48,260)**	**(16,111)**	**(2,731,354)**	**(2,763,945)**

Note 21: Related party disclosures

During the periods presented, the Group entered into arm's length transactions with entities under the common control of Mr Zhevago, with associated companies and with other related parties. Management considers that the Group has appropriate procedures in place to identify, control, properly disclose and obtain independent confirmation, when relevant, for transactions with the related parties.

Entities under common control are those under the control of Mr Zhevago. Associated companies refer to TIS Ruda LLC, in which the Group holds an interest of 49.9% (31 December 2024: 49.9%; 30 June 2024; 49.9%). This is the only associated company of the Group.

All related party transactions entered into by the Group during the periods presented are summarised in the tables on the following pages, except for those made to the Non-executive Directors and Executive Directors of Ferrexpo plc.

The payments made to the Non-executive Directors and Executive Directors in the comparative period ended 31 December 2024 are disclosed in detail in the Remuneration Report included in the Group's 2024 Annual Report & Accounts.

During the previous financial year ended 31 December 2024, the Group entered into a settlement agreement with Mr Zhevago relating to amounts potentially owing to Mr Zhevago under his CEO contract. Under this agreement, Mr Zhevago has agreed to fully set-off the cost of the accommodation paid for by the Group on his behalf against the sum potentially owed by the Group to him under the settlement agreement for the CEO contract, without any money being transferred between the parties involved. Further details are provided in Note 34 Related party disclosures included in the Group's 2024 Annual Report & Accounts.

Revenue, expenses, finance income and finance expenses

	6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)			6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)			Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)		
US 000	**Entities under common control**	**Asso-ciated compa-nies**	**Other related parties**	Entities under common control	Asso-ciated compa-nies	Other related parties	Entities under common control	Asso-ciated compa-nies	Other related parties
Other sales [a]	**144**	**-**	**-**	157	-	-	302	-	-
Total related party transactions within revenue	**144**	**-**	**-**	157	-	-	302	-	-
Materials and services [b]	**3,861**	**-**	**-**	3,791	-	-	7,943	-	-
Spare parts and consumables c	**967**	**-**	**-**	1,413	-	-	3,151	-	-
Total related party transactions within cost of sales	**4,828**	**-**	**-**	5,204	-	-	11,094	-	-
Selling and distribution expenses [e]	**2,058**	**4,698**	**-**	2,838	6,584	-	5,683	11,950	-
General and administration expenses [f]	**52**	**-**	**346**	60	-	362	121	-	844
Other operating expenses[g]	**126**	**-**	**-**	101	5	-	203	11	-
Finance expense	**-**	**-**	**-**	1	-	-	1	-	-
Total related party transactions within expenses	**7,064**	**4,698**	**346**	8,204	6,589	362	17,102	11,961	844
Total related party transactions	**7,208**	**4,698**	**346**	8,361	6,589	362	17,404	11,961	844

The Group entered into various related party transactions. A description of the most material transactions, which are in aggregate over US 200 thousand (on an expected annualised basis) in the current or comparative periods is given below. All transactions were carried out on an arm's length basis in the normal course of business.

Entities under common control

a Sales of scrap metal to OJSC Uzhgorodsky Turbogas totalling US 81 thousand (30 June 2024: US 100 thousand; 31 December 2024: US 186 thousand).

b Purchases of oxygen, scrap metal and services from Kislorod PCC for US 451 thousand (30 June 2024: US 529 thousand; 31 December 2024: US 1,048 thousand). See Note 19 Commitments, contingencies for further details regarding the application to open bankruptcy proceedings ("creditor protection proceedings") against Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") filed by the related party;

b Purchases of cast iron balls from OJSC Uzhgorodsky Turbogas for US 2,817 thousand (30 June 2024: US 2,521 thousand; 31 December 2024: US 5,506 thousand); and

b Purchase of maintenance and construction services from FZ Solutions LLC for US 570 thousand (30 June 2024: US 676 thousand; 31 December 2024: US 1,257 thousand).

c Purchases of spare parts from CJSC Kyiv Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Plant ("KSRSSZ") in the amount of US 83 thousand (30 June 2024: US 64 thousand; 31 December 2024: US 210 thousand);

c Purchases of spare parts from FZ Solutions LLC in the amount of US 13 thousand (30 June 2024: US 254 thousand; 31 December 2024: US 469 thousand);

c Purchases of spare parts from Kislorod PCC in the amount of US 130 thousand (30 June 2024: US 170 thousand; 31 December 2024: US 329 thousand). See Note 19 Commitments, contingencies for further details regarding the application to open bankruptcy proceedings ("creditor protection proceedings") against Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") filed by the related party;

c Purchases of spare parts from OJSC Uzhgorodsky Turbogas in the amount of US 475 thousand (30 June 2024: US 625 thousand; 31 December 2024: US 1,153 thousand); and

c Purchases of spare parts from Valsa GTV in the amount of US 263 thousand (30 June 2024: US 300 thousand; 31 December 2024: US 982 thousand).

e Purchases of advertisement, marketing and general public relations services from FC Vorskla of US 2,057 thousand (30 June 2024: US 2,837 thousand; 31 December 2024: US 5,681 thousand).

g Purchase of marketing services from TV & Radio Company of US 123 thousand (30 June 2024: US 100 thousand; 31 December 2024: US 201 thousand).

Associated companies

e Purchases of logistics services in the amount of US 4,698 thousand (30 June 2024: US 6,584 thousand; 31 December 2024: US 11,950 thousand) relating to port e Purchases of logistics services in the amount of US [illegible] thousand (30 June 2024: US [illegible] thousand; 31 December 2024: US [illegible] thousand) relating to port services, including port charges, handling costs, agent commissions and storage costs, provided by TIS Ruda LLC. The scope and the volume of the services procured from TIS Ruda LLC is impacted by the volume of the Group's seaborne sales through the port of Pivdennyi, which depends on the margins to be expected in the various markets.

Other related parties

f Legal and administrative services in the amount of US 254 thousand (30 June 2024: US 268 thousand; 31 December 2024: US 657 thousand) provided by Kuoni Attorneys at Law Ltd., which is controlled by a member of the Board of Directors of one of the subsidiaries of the Group and received Directors' fee of US 50 thousand (30 June 2024: US 50 thousand; 31 December 2024: US 214 thousand).

Purchases of property, plant, equipment and investments

The table below details the transactions of a capital nature, which were undertaken between Group companies and entities under common control, associated companies and other related parties during the periods presented.

	6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)			6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)			Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)		
US 000	**Entities under common control**	**Asso-ciated compa-nies**	**Other related parties**	Entities under common control	Asso- ciated compa-nies	Other related parties	Entities under common control	Asso- ciated compa-nies	Other related parties
Purchases in the ordinary course of business	**-**	**-**	**-**	58	-	-	3,109	-	-
Total purchases of property, plant and equipment	**-**	**-**	**-**	58	-	-	3,109	-	-

During the comparative periods ended 30 June 2024 and 31 December 2024, the Group purchased major spare parts and equipment from FZ Solutions LLC totalling US 58 thousand and US 3,109 thousand in respect of the continuation of the Wave 1 pellet plant expansion and hydrogen projects. No such purchases were made during the period ended 30 June 2025.

The FPM Charity Fund owns 75% of the Sport & Recreation Centre ("SRC") in Horishni Plavni and made contributions totalling US 57 thousand during the period ended 30 June 2025 (30 June 2024: US 49 thousand; 31 December 2024: US 100 thousand) for the construction and maintenance of the building, including costs related to electricity, gas and water consumption.

Balances with related parties

The outstanding balances, as a result of transactions with related parties, for the periods presented are shown in the table below:

	As at 30.06.25 (unaudited)			As at 31.12.24 (audited)			As at 30.06.24 (unaudited)		
US 000	**Entities under common control**	**Asso-ciated compa-nies**	**Other related parties**	Entities under common control	Asso-ciated compa-nies	Other related parties	Entities under common control	Asso- ciated compa-nies	Other related parties
Other non-current assets g	**522**	**-**	**-**	517	-	-	3,188	-	-
Total non-current assets	**522**	**-**	**-**	517	-	-	3,188	-	-
Trade and other receivables h	**21**	**2,316**	**-**	155	2,416	-	91	2,928	-
Prepayments and other current assets i	**80**	**-**	**-**	93	-	-	309	390	-
Total current assets	**101**	**2,316**	**-**	248	2,416	-	400	3,318	-
Trade and other payables j	**1,129**	**-**	**-**	1,085	-	-	1,616	21	-
Accrued and contract liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-	7	-	-
Total current liabilities	**1,129**	**-**	**-**	1,085	-	-	1,623	21	-

A description of the most material balances which are over US 200 thousand in the current or comparative periods is given below.

Entities under common control

g Other non-current assets include prepayments for property, plant and equipment totalling US 522 thousand (31 December 2024: US 517 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 3,188 thousand) made to FZ Solutions LLC mainly in relation to the Wave 1 expansion project of the processing plant.

i Prepayments and other current assets totalling US 27 thousand to FZ Solutions LLC (31 December 2024: US 22 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 269 thousand) relate to the purchase of spare parts and services.

j Trade and other payables of US 81 thousand (31 December 2024: US 167 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 732 thousand) relate to the purchase of oxygen, metal scrap and services from Kislorod PCC. See Note 19 Commitments, contingencies on for further details regarding the application to open bankruptcy proceedings ("creditor protection proceedings") against Ferrexpo Poltava Mining ("FPM") filed by the related party;

j Trade and other payables of US 682 thousand (31 December 2024: US 549 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 435 thousand) relate to the purchase of spare parts and services from FZ Solutions LLC;

j Trade and other payables of US 247 thousand (31 December 2024: US 316 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 102 thousand) relate to the purchase of spare parts and services from Uzhgorodsky Turbogas, OJSC; and

j At the end of the comparative periods ended 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024 trade and other payables totalling US 88 thousand and US 203 thousand related to the purchase of replacement spare parts from Valsa GTV Ltd. There was no such balance as at 30 June 2025.

Associated companies

h Trade and other receivables of US 2,316 thousand (31 December 2024: US 2,416 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 2,928 thousand) relate to dividend declared by TIS Ruda LLC prior to the beginning of the war and collection is expected to commence in the second half of the financial year 2024. The outstanding balance is net of an allowance of US 280 thousand (31 December 2024: US 278 thousand, 30 June 2024: nil). Dividend payments totalling US 123 thousand were received during the period ended 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: US 131 thousand; 30 June 2024: nil) and further payments are expected to be received during the second half of 2025.

i Prepayments and other current assets in amount of US 390 thousand to TIS Ruda LLC as at the end of the comparative period ended 30 June 2024 related to purchases of logistics services. No such prepayments were made as at 30 June 2025 or as at 31 December 2024.

Payments on behalf of a key management member

As disclosed in Note 19 Commitments, contingencies and legal disputes, the Group is subject to various legal actions and ongoing court proceedings initiated by certain governmental bodies in Ukraine. It is current practice of these governmental bodies to issue notices of suspicion to members of the senior management of the Group's subsidiaries in Ukraine, requesting significant bail payments.

During the half year ended 30 June 2025, the Group made bail payments totalling US 120 thousand (31 December 2024: US 1,325 thousand; 30 June 2024: US 1,259 thousand) on behalf of one member of the senior management of one of the Group's subsidiaries in Ukraine (31 December 2024: three members; 30 June 2024: one member).

Due to their roles as key management members of the Group, the payments made are considered to be related party transactions under the Listing Rules as the payments were made to their benefit. As a result, and as required by the Listing Rules, the Group consulted its sponsor before making any of these payments.

Note 22: Events after the reporting period

No material adjusting or non-adjusting items have occurred subsequent to the period-end.

Alternative Performance Measures ("APM")

When assessing and discussing the Group's reported financial performance, financial position and cash flows, management may make reference to Alternative Performance Measures ("APMs") that are not defined or specified under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

APMs are not uniformly defined by all companies, including those in the Group's industry. Accordingly, the APMs used by the Group may not be comparable with similarly titled measures and disclosures made by other companies. APMs should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for or as superior to, measures of financial performance, financial position or cash flows reported in accordance with IFRS.

Ferrexpo makes reference to the following APMs in the 2025 Half Year Results.

C1 cash cost of production

Definition: Non-financial measure, which represents the cash costs of production of iron pellets from own ore divided by pellet production volume of own production ore. Non-C1 cost components include non-cash costs such as depreciation, inventory movements and costs of purchased ore and concentrate. The Group presents the C1 cash cost of production because it believes it is a useful operational measure of its cost competitiveness compared to its peer group.

US 000	**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)
C1 cash costs	**167,307**	259,975	509,146
Non-C1 cost components	**130,046**	44,960	57,380
Inventories recognised as an expense upon sale of goods	**297,353**	304,935	566,526
Own ore produced (kt)	**2,170**	3,297	6,071
C1 cash cost per tonne (US)	**77.1**	78.8	83.9

The non-C1 cost components include costs related to the production of concentrate. During the six-month period ended 30 June 2025, the proportion of the concentrate production increased by 184% from 446 thousand tonnes during the six-month period ended 30 June 2024 to 1,224 thousand tonnes.

Underlying EBITDA

Definition: The Group calculates the Underlying EBITDA as profit before tax and finance plus depreciation and amortisation, net gains and losses from disposal of investments and property, plant and equipment, effects from share-based payments, write-offs and impairment losses, operating foreign exchange gains/losses and exceptional items. The Underlying EBITDA is presented because it is a useful measure for evaluating the Group's ability to generate cash and its operating performance.

Historically and in agreement with the Group's definition of the Underlying EBITDA at that time, the Group's Underlying EBITDA included operating foreign exchange gains and losses, which could be material depending on the devaluation of the Ukrainian hryvnia compared to the US dollar. During the comparative period ended 30 June 2024, the Group amended its definition of the Underlying EBITDA by excluding the operating foreign exchange gains and losses. The vast majority of the Group's operating foreign exchange gains or losses is expected to incur on intercompany trade receivable balance of the Ukrainian subsidiaries, which are denominated in US dollar. For practicability reason, the entire balance of the operating foreign exchange gains and losses are excluded from the Group's Underlying EBITDA. It is management's view that the amended definition better reflects the Group's ability to generate cash and to evaluate its operating performance.

See Note 3 Segment information for further details on the composition of the Group's Underlying EBITDA.

Closest equivalent IFRS measure: Profit before tax and finance.

Rationale for adjustment: The Group presents the underlying EBITDA as it is a useful measure for evaluating its ability to generate cash and its operating performance. Also it aids comparability across peer groups as it is a measurement that is often used.

Reconciliation to closest IFRS equivalent:

US 000	Notes	**6 months ended 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	6 months ended 30.06.24 (unaudited)	Year ended 31.12.24 (audited)
Underlying EBITDA		**3,890**	79,043	69,310

Gains/(losses) on disposal and liquidation of property, plant and equipment	5	**74**	(45)	(231)
Share-based payments		**(274)**	(113)	(320)
Write-(offs)/backs and impairments	5	**(154,309)**	118	(71,871)
Depreciation and amortisation	5	**(35,586)**	(33,606)	(60,281)
Operating foreign exchange (losses)/gains	6	**(7,292)**	55,258	83,321
(Loss)/profit before tax and finance		**(193,497)**	100,655	19,928

Net cash/(debt)

Definition: Cash and cash equivalents net of interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Closest equivalent IFRS measure: Cash and cash equivalents.

Rationale for adjustment: Net cash/(debt) is a measurement of the strength of the Group's balance sheet. It is presented as it is a useful measure to evaluate the Group's financial liquidity.

Reconciliation to closest IFRS equivalent:

US 000	Notes	**As at 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	As at 31.12.24 (audited)	As at 30.06.24 (unaudited)
Cash and cash equivalents	16	**52,262**	105,919	115,131
Lease liabilities - current	17	**(2,476)**	(4,665)	(3,092)
Lease liabilities - non-current	17	**(241)**	(419)	(528)
Net cash		**49,545**	100,835	111,511

Capital investment

Definition: Capital expenditure for the purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Closest equivalent IFRS measure: Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net cash flows used in investing activities).

Rationale for adjustment: The Group presents the capital investment as it is a useful measure for evaluating the degree of capital invested in its business operations.

Reconciliation to closest IFRS equivalent:

US 000	Notes	**As at 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	As at 31.12.24 (audited)	As at 30.06.24 (unaudited)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net cash flows used in investing activities)	10	**28,451**	101,688	55,371

Total liquidity

Definition: Sum of cash and cash equivalents and available committed facilities and uncommitted facilities. No committed facilities are outstanding as at 30 June 2025, or at the end of the comparative periods ended 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024. No uncommitted facilities, which would include trade finance facilities secured against receivable balances related to these specific trades, our outstanding or available as at 30 June 2025, or at the end of the comparative periods ended 31 December 2024 and 30 June 2024. See Note 17 Lease liabilities for further information.

Closest equivalent IFRS measure: Cash and cash equivalents.

Rationale for adjustment: The Group presents total liquidity as it is a useful measure for evaluating its ability to meet short-term business requirements.

Reconciliation to closest IFRS equivalent:

US 000	Notes	**As at 30.06.25 (unaudited)**	As at 31.12.24 (audited)	As at 30.06.24 (unaudited)
Cash and cash equivalents	16	**52,262**	105,919	115,131
Total liquidity		**52,262**	105,919	115,131

Glossary

Act	The Companies Act 2006
AGM	The Annual General Meeting of the Company
Articles	The Articles of Association of the Company
Audit Committee	The Audit Committee of the Company's Board
Bank F&C	Bank Finance & Credit
Belanovo or Bilanivske	An iron ore deposit located immediately to the north of Yeristovo
Benchmark Price	International seaborne traded iron ore pricing mechanism used by market participants, including Ferrexpo
Beneficiation Process	A number of processes whereby intermediate iron ore products are upgraded to higher value iron ore products, such as iron ore pellets
BIP	Business Improvement Programme, a programme of projects to increase production output and efficiency at FPM
Blast furnace pellets	Used in Basic Oxygen Furnace "BOF" steelmaking and constitute about 70% of the traded pellet market
Board	The Board of Directors of the Company
Bt	Billion tonnes
C1 costs	Represents the cash costs of production of iron ore pellets from own ore, divided by production volume from own ore, and excludes non-cash costs such as depreciation, pension costs and inventory movements, costs of purchased ore, concentrate and production cost of gravel

Capesize	Capesize vessels are typically above 150,000 tonnes deadweight. Ships in this class include oil tankers, supertankers and bulk carriers transporting coal, ore, and other commodity raw materials. Standard capesize vessels are able to transit through the Suez Canal
Capex	Capital expenditure for the purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
Capital Employed	The aggregate of equity attributable to shareholders, non-controlling interests and borrowings
CFR	Delivery including cost and freight
CHF	Swiss Franc, the currency of Switzerland
China & South East Asia	This segmentation for the Group's sales includes China and Vietnam
CID	Committee of Independent Directors
CIF	Delivery including cost, insurance and freight
CIS	The Commonwealth of Independent States
CODM	The Executive Committee is considered to be the Group's Chief Operating Decision-Maker
Company	Ferrexpo plc, a public company incorporated in England and Wales with limited liability
Controlling Shareholder	Fevamotinico S.a.r.l. holds 49.3% of the voting rights in Ferrexpo plc as at the date of this report. The Minco Trust is a discretionary trust that has three beneficiaries, consisting of Mr Zhevago and two other members of his family. For the purposes of the UK Listing Rules, each of the beneficiaries of The Minco Trust is considered a controlling shareholder of Ferrexpo plc
Corporate Governance Code	2018 UK Corporate Governance Code
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRU	The CRU Group provides market analysis and consulting advice in the global mining industry (see www.crugroup.com)
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DAP	Delivery at place
DFS	Detailed feasibility study
Directors	The Directors of the Company
Direct reduction	Used in Direct Reduction Iron ("DRI") production
Direct reduction "DR" pellets	A feedstock, in addition to scrap steel for the production of steel in Electric Arc Furnace ("EAF") steelmaking. DR pellets are a niche, higher quality product with Fe content of 67% or above, and a combined level of silica and alumina of <2%
EBT	Employee benefit trust
EPS	Earnings per share
ERPMC	Executive Related Party Matters Committee
Europe	This segmentation for the Group's sales includes countries across Europe and includes Turkey
Executive Committee	The Executive Committee of management appointed by the Board
Executive Directors	The Executive Directors of the Company
FBM	LLC Ferrexpo Belanovo Mining, a company incorporated under the laws of Ukraine
Fe	Iron
Ferrexpo	The Company and its subsidiaries
Ferrexpo AG Group	Ferrexpo AG and its subsidiaries, including FPM, FYM and FBM
Fevamotinico	Fevamotinico S.a.r.l., a company incorporated with limited liability in Luxembourg
First-DDSG	First-DDSG Logistics Holding GmbH (formerly Helogistics Holding GmbH) and its subsidiaries, an inland waterway transport group operating primarily on the Danube River corridor
FOB	Delivered free on board, which means that the seller's obligation to deliver has been fulfilled when the goods have passed over the ship's rail at the named port of shipment, and all future obligations in terms of costs and risks of loss or damage transfer to the buyer from that point onwards

	damage transfer to the buyer from that point onwards
FPM	Ferrexpo Poltava Mining, also known as PJSC Ferrexpo Poltava Mining, a company incorporated under the laws of Ukraine
FRMCC	Finance, Risk Management and Compliance Committee, a sub-committee of the Executive Committee
FTSE All-Share	A capitalisation-weighted index of approximately 600 companies that represent over 95 of the total LSE market capitalisation.
FYM	LLC Ferrexpo Yeristovo Mining, a company incorporated under the laws of Ukraine
GPL	Gorishne-Plavninske-Lavrykivske, the iron ore deposit being mined by FPM
Group	The Company and its subsidiaries
HSE	Health, safety and environment
HSEC Committee	The Health, Safety, Environment and Community Committee
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IFRIC interpretations	IFRS interpretations as issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IPO	Initial public offering
Iron ore concentrate	Product of the beneficiation process with enriched iron content
Iron ore pellets	Balled and fired agglomerate of iron ore concentrate, whose physical properties are well suited for transportation to and reduction within a blast furnace
Iron ore sinter fines	Fine iron ore screened to -6.3mm
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
JORC	Australasian Joint Ore Reserves Committee - the internationally accepted code for ore classification
K22	GPL ore has been classified as either K22 or K23 quality, of which K22 ore is of higher quality (richer)
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
Kt	Thousand tonnes
LLC	Limited Liability Company (in Ukraine)
LSE	London Stock Exchange
LTI	Lost time injury
LTIFR	Lost time injury frequency rate, the number of lost time injuries that occurred divided by the number of hours worked for a reporting period
LTIP	Long-term Incentive Plan
m^3	Cubic metre
MENA	This segmentation for the Group's sales includes customers in the Middle East and North Africa region
Mm	Millimetre
Mt	Million tonnes
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
NBU	National Bank of Ukraine
Nominations Committee	The Nominations Committee of the Board
Non-executive Directors	Non-executive Directors of the Company
NOPAT	Net operating profit after tax
North America	This segmentation for the Group's sales includes the United States

North East Asia	This segmentation for the Group's sales includes Japan and Korea
OHSAS 18001	International safety standard 'Occupational Health & Safety Management System Specification'
Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares of 10 pence each in the Company
Ore	A mineral or mineral aggregate containing precious or useful minerals in such quantities, grade and chemical combination as to make extraction economic
Panamax	Modern panamax ships typically carry a weight of between 65,000 to 90,000 tonnes of cargo and can transit both Panama and Suez canals
PPE	Personal protective equipment
PPI	Ukrainian producer price index
Probable Reserves	Those measured and/or indicated mineral resources which are not yet 'proved', but of which detailed technical and economic studies have demonstrated that extraction can be justified at the time of determination and under specific economic conditions
Proved Reserves	Measured mineral resources of which detailed technical and economic studies have demonstrated that extraction can be justified at the time of determination and under specific economic conditions
PXF	Pre-export finance
Rail car	Railway wagon used for the transport of iron ore concentrate or pellets
Relationship Agreement	The relationship agreement entered into among Fevamotinico S.a.r.l., Kostyantin Zhevago, The Minco Trust and the Company
Remuneration Committee	The Remuneration Committee of the Board
Reserves	Those parts of mineral resources for which sufficient information is available to enable detailed or conceptual mine planning and for which such planning has been undertaken. Reserves are classified as either proved or probable
Resources	Concentration or occurrence of material of intrinsic economic interest in or on the earth's crust in such form, quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction
Sinter	A porous aggregate charged directly to the blast furnace which is normally produced by firing fine iron ore and/or iron ore concentrate, other binding materials, and coke breeze as the heat source
Spot price	The current price of a product for immediate delivery
Sterling/£	Pound Sterling, the currency of the United Kingdom
STIP	Short-term Incentive Plan
Tailings	The waste material produced from ore after economically recoverable metals or minerals have been extracted. Changes in metal prices and improvements in technology can sometimes make the tailings economic to process at a later date
Tolling	The process by which a customer supplies concentrate to a smelter and the smelter invoices the customer the smelting charge, and possibly a refining charge, and then returns the metal to the customer
Ton	US short ton, equal to 0.9072 metric tonnes
Tonne or t	Metric tonne
Treasury Shares	A company's own issued shares that it has purchased but not cancelled
TSF	Tailings storage facility
TSR	Total shareholder return. The total return earned on a share over a period of time, measured as the dividend per share plus capital gain, divided by initial share price
UAH	Ukrainian hryvnia, the currency of Ukraine
UK adopted IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards adopted for use in the United Kingdom
Ukr SEPRO	The quality certification system in Ukraine, regulated by law to ensure conformity with safety and environmental standards
Underlying EBITDA	The Group calculates the Underlying EBITDA as profit before tax and finance plus depreciation and amortisation, adjusted for net gains and losses from disposal of investments property, plant and equipment, effects from share-based payments, write-offs and impairment losses, operating foreign exchange gains/losses and exceptional items
Underlying EBITDA margin	Underlying EBITDA (see definition above) as a percentage of revenue

US /t	US dollars per tonne
Value-in-use	The implied value of a material to an end user relative to other options, e.g. evaluating, in financial terms, the productivity in the steel making process of a particular quality of iron ore pellets versus the productivity of alternative qualities of iron ore pellets
VAT	Value Added Tax
WAFV	Weighted average fair value
WMS	Wet magnetic separation
Yeristovo or Yerystivske	The deposit being developed by FYM
Mr Zhevago/Kostyantin Zhevago	Kostyantin Zhevago, one of three beneficiaries of The Minco Trust. The Minco Trust is the indirect parent undertaking of Fevamotinico S.a.r.l. which in turn holds 49.3% of the voting rights in Ferrexpo plc as at the date of this report.