

Mila Resources Plc

Financial Statements

For the year ended
30 June 2025

Registered number 09620350 (England and Wales)

MILA RESOURCES PLC
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

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MILA RESOURCES PLC
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

DIRECTORS AND ADVISORS

Directors	Mark Stephenson Neil Hutchison Jonathan Evans (appointed 19 December 2024) Alastair Goodship (appointed 23 September 2025)
Company Secretary	Shaun Zulafqar
Registered Office	Huckletree, Level 2 8 Bishopsgate London EC2N 4BQ
Independent Auditor	PKF Littlejohn LLP Statutory Auditor 15 Westferry Circus London E14 4HD
Solicitors	Kepstorn 7 St James Terrace Lochwinnoch Road Kilmacolm PA13 4HB
Bankers	HSBC 50 Church Road Burgess Hill RH15 9AE
Registrars and Transfer Office	Link Market Services (trading as Link Group) 6 th Floor 65 Gresham Street London EC2V 7NQ
Financial Public Relations	St Brides Partners Limited 22 Bishopsgate London EC2N 4BQ
Registered Number	09620350
Website	www.milaresources.com

MILA RESOURCES PLC
STATEMENT FROM THE BOARD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Dear Shareholder,

I am pleased to report notable progress during the financial year, and the Company is arguably in its strongest position since its inception.

In October 2024, we entered an option agreement with EMX Royalty Corp (“EMX”), to acquire certain gold and copper licences in Queensland that was structured to invest capital “in the ground” with nominal consideration paid for the option (“EMX Option”). Following this transaction, we commenced first phase drilling in April 2025 at the Yarrol gold project (“Yarrol”) and the results proved to be immensely successful, surpassing our expectations with highlights including results of 11m @ 2.91g/t from near surface and 17m @ 5.46g/t from 42m. In light of these highly encouraging results at Yarrol, the Company has notified EMX of its intention to exercise the EMX Option before 31 October 2025 to acquire the licences in Queensland. The Company will be issuing £110,000 of new ordinary shares to EMX, valued by reference to the volume-weighted average price of the shares during the thirty consecutive trading days prior to the date of issue.

As a result of the first phase drilling results at Yarrol, the Company raised further capital to fast-track exploration at Yarrol and begin to explore the wider package of licences in the vicinity. In June 2025, we completed a capital raise of £776,000 (gross) that was subsequently admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange in July 2025, following the approval of shareholders at a general meeting. We received substantial interest in the capital raise from targeted investors, and our second phase of drilling and exploration at Yarrol is now underway with results anticipated during Q4 2025. Also, we have taken the decision to move away from an “external consultant” led exploration model and have invested in our own “in-house” exploration team with the recent appointment of Alastair Goodship as Chief Operating Officer and the hiring of a team of geologists in Queensland which will allow us to move faster and efficiently whilst developing more intellectual property in-house.

Turning to Kathleen Valley (“KV”), we continue to see significant potential in the licences for both gold and lithium albeit we have prioritised Yarrol in 2025. KV is located in a highly strategic location with an abundance of gold and lithium infrastructure nearby and we are now evaluating several options on developing KV further. Regrettably, Liontown Resources elected to terminate their option agreement with regard to the lithium exploration in January 2025 against the backdrop of a softer lithium market. We have since received several inbound enquiries for both the gold and lithium potential of these licences, which we are now reviewing. We are confident that KV will unlock value and will update the market once the preferred route is determined.

We continue to focus on gold and copper due to the favourable climate for such projects and the level of investor interest for such commodities. Post year-end, gold has traded over \$4,300, an all-time high, whilst copper is now nearing \$5/lb, approaching its five-year high. We have seen a notable return of interest in the capital markets for gold and copper explorers in recent months and notably during our recent capital raise. Also, given the recent performance of the underlying commodity prices we are now looking to develop our projects as rapidly as possible. Our immediate focus is to continue building our understanding of the geological model at Yarrol and to begin to build our mineral resource inventory. We are acutely aware that we must continue to deliver further strong exploration results and we now have the scale of opportunity at Yarrol across a 20 km strike to build a robust gold project.

I would like to thank you, our shareholders, for your ongoing support notably towards our recent capital raise. Also, I must thank our team that are working tirelessly to build the Company.

MILA RESOURCES PLC
STATEMENT FROM THE BOARD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Corporate

We have ended the current financial year in a strong position. As at 30 June 2025, cash and cash equivalents amounted to £350,301 (2024: £1,417,710). Net asset position was £6,411,881 (2024: £6,951,807). The Company raised a further £776,000 (gross) received from the placing in July 2025.

Results

As an exploration and development company which has no revenue, Mila is reporting a loss for the year ended 30 June 2025 of £800,435 (30 June 2024: loss of £686,277). £539,926 was attributable to general administrative expenses and the balance was non-cash loss attributable to the issue of share options. The Company has been actively reducing its overhead costs notably relating to directors fees and other administrative areas.

Fund Raises

In June 2025, the Company announced the placing of 108,013,391 new ordinary shares at a price of 0.7 pence per ordinary share raising £776,000 (before costs). The placing was subject to the approval of a general meeting in July 2025 which was duly approved.

Outlook

The Company's immediate priority is to build on the excellent exploration success achieved at the Yarrol gold project and across our Queensland licences. Our second-phase drilling campaign at Yarrol is underway and is expected to provide the foundation for a maiden mineral resource estimate in the next financial year — a milestone that we believe will begin to underline the value of the Company.

At the same time, we are progressing our evaluation of options at Kathleen Valley. With strong inbound interest in both the gold and lithium potential, we are confident of identifying the optimal path to unlock value for shareholders and look forward to updating the market in the near term.

Overall, the Board remains highly encouraged by the Company's exploration success and believes that the year ahead will provide multiple value catalysts across the portfolio.



Mark Stephenson
Executive Chairman
22 October 2025

MILA RESOURCES PLC
STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

The Directors present the strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Understanding our business

The Company was incorporated on 3 June 2015, with the view of pursuing an initial public offering of its securities onto the London Stock Exchange to raise the necessary funds required for the execution of the business strategy, which is to buy asset(s) or business(es) acting as a post discovery accelerator. The Company identifies target(s) that have already had an early-stage geological discovery. To date two successful acquisitions have been made, an initial 30% interest in the Kathleen Valley Gold Project in Western Australia and an option to acquire gold and copper licences in Queensland, Australia from EMX Royalty Corp. ("EMX"). The current priority is to develop the Queensland gold and copper portfolio and conclude the evaluation of several options at Kathleen Valley.

Review of the business and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

FY2025 KPIs	Measurement	2025 Performance
Identify early-stage post discovery Projects, or similar, that meet the Company's selection criteria and are aligned with the Company's strategic objectives. Ultimately leading to increased shareholder value.	Successful initial identification of suitable early-stage Projects. A well-defined process for quick and efficient first pass project review; before more in-depth second stage review and analysis.	Entered new option agreement with EMX Royalty Corp and now developing the Yarrol gold project in Queensland, Australia.
Ensure business adequately funded and in a suitable position to raise additional capital if required.	The Company's cash reserves.	The Company successfully raised £776,000 (before costs) in July 2025 to continue drilling at Yarrol, maintaining our licences at Kathleen Valley and general working capital.
Continued progress of projects	Advancing the portfolio	Liontown terminated the option for lithium exploration rights at KV and the Company is now in discussions regarding the gold exploration at KV. We have since received several inbound enquiries for both the gold and lithium potential of these licences, which we are now reviewing. We are confident that KV will unlock value and will update the market once the preferred route is determined. The Company has completed phase one exploration and now commencing phase two exploration at the Yarrol project in Queensland.

Business review

For a review of developments in the year, please see page 4, the “Statement from the Board”.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Exploration and development of a project can be adversely affected by environmental legislation and the unforeseen results of environmental studies carried out during that evaluation.

As the Company undertakes mineral exploration, any disturbance to the environment during this phase is required to be rehabilitated, with the prevailing regulations of the country in which we operate as well as to international best-practice.

Given the Company’s size and scale it is not considered practical or cost effective to collect and report data on carbon emissions.

The principal risks currently faced by the Company relate to:

Loss of Key Personnel

The Company has three Executive Directors, one Non-Executive Directors and two employees based in Australia. The executive function of the Company is conducted by the three Executive Directors; hence due to the small number people performing the executive function there is a risk that the execution of this function is considerably effected should one or more directors resign from the board. The Company has appointed new directors and employees to offset the resignations during the financial year. The Company has established a Remuneration Committee that monitors the Directors’ remuneration packages and seeks to ensure that said packages are competitive in contrast to market peers.

Acquiring Less than Controlling Interests

Regarding future potential acquisition targets, the Company may acquire less than whole voting control of, or less than a controlling equity interest, which may limit the Company’s operational strategies and reduce its ability to enhance Shareholder value.

The Company has acquired less than a controlling equity interest in the Kathleen Valley Project. The Company acquired an initial 30% interest, which was the first stage of a three-part earn in agreement. This does not limit the Company’s operational strategies as the Company has full control over the operations and maintains the ability to earn a controlling stake.

The Company has entered into an Option Agreement with EMX which the Company intends to complete by 31 October 2025 which will grant 100% control of the licence package in the EMX Option. As at the date of the accounts the Company does not control the Yarrol and Queensland licences.

Inability to Fund Operations Post-Acquisition

The Company may be unable to fund the operations at Queensland and the Kathleen Valley Project if it does not obtain additional funding, however, the Company will ensure that appropriate funding measures are taken to ensure minimum commitments are met. See the going concern assessment on page 22.

The Company’s Relationship with the Directors and Conflicts of Interest

Regarding future potential acquisitions, the Company is dependent on the Directors to identify potential acquisition opportunities and to execute an acquisition.

The Directors are not obliged to commit their whole time to the Company’s business; they will allocate a portion of their time to other businesses which may lead to the potential for conflicts of interest in their determination as to how much time to assign to the Company’s affairs.

Risks Inherent in an Acquisition

Although the Company and the Directors will evaluate the risks inherent in a particular target, they cannot offer any further assurance that all of the significant risk factors can be identified or properly assessed. Furthermore, no assurance can be made that an investment in Ordinary Shares in the Company will ultimately prove to be more favourable to investors than a direct investment, if such an opportunity were available, in a target business.

Reliance on External Advisors

The Directors expect to rely on external advisors to help identify and assess potential and future acquisitions and there is a risk that suitable advisors cannot be placed under contract or that such advisors that are contracted to fail to perform as required.

Reliance on Income from the Acquired Activities

Following an acquisition of an initial 30% interest in the Kathleen Valley Project and the EMX Option, the Company may be dependent on the income generated by the acquired project or from the subsequent divestment of the acquired business to meet the Company's expenses. If the acquired business is unable to provide the sufficient amounts to the Company, the Company may be unable to pay its expenses or make distributions and dividends on the Ordinary Shares. This risk can be mitigated by sourcing money through other means, e.g. capital raisings.

Political conditions and government regulations could change and have a material effect on the Company's results of operations

Political conditions in jurisdictions in which the Company currently operates its exploration and evaluation activities, namely Western Australia and Queensland, are generally stable. However, changes may occur in their political, fiscal and/or legal systems, which might adversely affect the Company's operations.

Although the Company believes that its activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules, laws and regulations will not be enacted, or that existing or future rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could serve to limit or curtail exploration or development of the Company's business or have an otherwise negative impact on its activities.

Diversity

A split of our employees and directors by gender and average number during the year is shown below:

	Male	Female
Directors	5	nil

As per the FCA's listing rules there are the following diversity targets:

- at least 40% of the board are women;
- at least one senior board position (Chair, CEO, SID, or CFO) is held by a woman; and
- at least one board member is from a minority ethnic background (excluding White British/White ethnic groups).

The inherent nature of the industry is male dominated however, the Company will proactively seek to meet gender and ethnicity targets once significant progress has been made to its exploration programme. At present, due to financial limitations, the Company prioritise to maintain a streamlined Board and workforce.

Corporate social responsibility

We aim to conduct our business with honesty, integrity and openness, respecting human rights and the interests of our shareholders and employees. We aim to provide timely, regular and reliable information on the business to all our shareholders and conduct our operations to the highest standards.

We strive to create a safe and healthy working environment for the wellbeing of our staff and create a trusting and respectful environment, where all members of staff are encouraged to feel responsible for the reputation and performance of the Company.

We aim to establish a diverse and dynamic workforce with team players who have the experience and knowledge of the business operations and markets in which we operate. Through maintaining good communications, members of staff are encouraged to realise the objectives of the Company and their own potential.

Section 172 Statement

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires Directors to take into consideration the interests of stakeholders and other matters in their decision making. The Directors continue to have regard to the interests of the Company's stakeholders, however it should be noted that Mila is a relatively small company; with the full complement of staff consisting of only three executive directors and one non-executive director; the Company has two employees and the impacts of its activities is currently limited to two gold exploration projects located in Western Australia and Queensland. This statement forms part of the strategic report.

When making decisions the Company takes into account the impact of its activities on the community, the environment and the Company's reputation for good business conduct. In this context, acting in good faith and fairly, the Directors consider what is most likely to promote the success of the Company for its members in the long term.

The Directors are fully aware of their responsibilities to promote the success of the Company in accordance with section 172 of the Companies Act 2006. The Board continuously reflects on how the Company engages with its stakeholders and opportunities for enhancement in the future. As required, the Company's external lawyers and the Company Secretary will provide support to the Board to help ensure that enough consideration is given to issues relating to the matters set out in s172(1)(a)-(f).

The Board regularly reviews the Company's principal stakeholders and how it engages with them. This is achieved through information provided by management via Regulatory News Service announcements, Corporate Presentations, and Shareholder Meetings and teleconferences and also by direct engagement with stakeholders themselves.

We aim to work responsibly with our stakeholders, including suppliers. The key Board decisions made in the year and post year end are set out below:

MILA RESOURCES PLC
STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Significant events/decisions	Key s172 matter(s) affected	Actions and Consequences
Acquired the EMX Option relating to the Yarrol gold project and other licences in Queensland, Australia	Business Relationships and Shareholders.	This has enabled the Company to diversify its risk and importantly access a project that has proven to be successful in terms of initial drilling results
During the year successfully concluded an additional Fund Raise of £776,000 (before costs) in July 2025	Business Relationships and Shareholders.	This has enabled the Company to fast track exploration at Yarrol in Queensland, continue supporting the KV project and ensure adequate working capital.
Enhanced interaction with the Traditional Land Owners.	Local Community and Environment.	The Company has invested time and effort to engage with the Tjiwarl group to assist with ground clearance, operational standards and improvement drill contractor induction procedures. Also, the Group has a strong relationship with local landowners in Queensland to ensure access for drilling and rehabilitation of ground following exploration.
Enhanced environmental monitoring	Local Community and Environment.	The Company continued to engage the services of a local ecology company to assist with field audits, flora and fauna studies and monitoring and general advice to meet regulatory requirements.

Finally, to you, our shareholders, thank you for your trust and support. I hope you stay safe and well and I look forward to meeting you face to face at the next Company event.

This report was approved by the board on 22 October 2025 and signed on its behalf.



Mark Stephenson
Executive Director

MILA RESOURCES PLC
KEY PERSONNEL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

The only employees in the Company are the Directors and two employees in Australia, who are all considered to be key management personnel. Those employed by the Company during the year were as follow:

Mark Stephenson (Executive Chairman)

Mark has over 30 years of capital markets experience working for Panmure Gordon, WestLB, Blue Oar Securities and NCL Investments (now a Smith & Williamson group company) dedicated to raising both equity and debt capital for small and mid-cap companies listed on the London Stock Exchange. In recent years, Mark has focused on the natural resources sector and in 2015 he formed the Company, to capitalise on opportunities in the sector through his network in the capital markets and mining sector. Mark has developed relationships with a plethora of investors dedicated to natural resources including hedge funds, dedicated mining funds, high net worth investors and private client brokers.

Neil Hutchison (Chief Technical Officer)

Neil has more than 30 years' experience in the mining industry and is currently the Managing Director of Geolithic Geological Services, working throughout Australia and overseas. He has 10 years' experience as a director on a number of listed and unlisted Australian companies due to his track record of mineral discovery, resource and reserve definition, project development, evaluations and acquisitions. Neil was Exploration Superintendent at the Cosmos Nickel Project with Jubilee Mines and was part of the team that discovered the Alec Mairs, Prospero and Tapinos deposits which led to the AUD\$3.1 billion takeover of Jubilee Mines by Xstrata in 2007. Neil graduated with First Class Honours in Geology from the University of Southern Queensland and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG).

Jonathan Evans (Non-Executive Director) (Appointed 19 December 2024)

Jonathan is a corporate financier and has advised the Company since the IPO and developed a detailed understanding of the Company and its portfolio. Jonathan qualified as a chartered accountant in 2006 at Grant Thornton and has established a long track record of advising mining companies on equity capital market matters during his career.

Alastair Goodship (Executive Director) (Appointed 23 September 2025)

Alastair is an exploration geologist with over 14 years' industry experience leading discovery-focussed exploration teams globally. Alastair has worked across the exploration spectrum from greenfield and brownfield exploration to resource definition and feasibility studies. Alastair most recently worked as a Senior Exploration Consultant with RSCMME Ltd and technical advisor to Trinity Metals Group.

MILA RESOURCES PLC
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The Company was incorporated on 3 June 2015. For the subsequent events that occurred after the year end please refer to Note 20.

Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Company during the year period was the continued exploration and developments at Kathleen Valley, Western Australia and commencing the exploration at the Yarrol gold project in Queensland following the EMX Option in October 2024.

Results

The Company made a loss for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 of £800,435 (2024: £686,277).

Dividends

No dividend has been paid during the year nor do the Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend (2024: £nil).

Directors

The Directors who served at any time during the year were:

- Mark Stephenson Executive Chairman
- Neil Hutchison Chief Technical Officer
- Jonathan Evans Non-Executive Director (appointed 19 December 2024)
- Lee Daniels Chief Financial Officer (resigned 5 November 2024)
- Lindsay Mair Non-Executive Director (resigned 19 December 2024)

Since the end of the financial year, and previous to signing these accounts the following Director has been appointed:

- Alastair Goodship Executive Director (appointed 23 September 2025)

Details of the Directors' holding of Ordinary Shares, Warrants and Options are set out in the Directors' Remuneration Report from page 19.

Capital Raises

In June 2025, the Company completed a Placing of 108,013,391 new ordinary shares raising gross proceeds of £776,000. The Placing was approved by Shareholders at a General Meeting on 8 July 2025.

Share Capital

Details of the Company's issued share capital, together with details of the movements during the year, are shown in Note 13.

The Company has one class of Ordinary Share. All shares have equal voting rights and rank *pari passu* for the distribution of dividends and repayment of capital.

MILA RESOURCES PLC
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Substantial Shareholdings

As at 6 October 2025 the Company is aware of the following substantial interests over 3% of the issued share capital of the Company.

Shareholder	Holdings	%
JIM Nominees (Shard) Account	185,209,127	28.36
The Bank of New York (Nominees) Ltd	70,053,970	10.73
Hargraves Lansdown (Nominees) Ltd	39,806,224	6.09
Stuart James Packwood	32,707,877	5.01
Interactive Investor Services Nominees Ltd	31,349,942	4.80
Halifax Share Dealings Nominees	20,618,914	3.10

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Company has chosen not to follow the UK Code of Corporate Governance due to the size of the Company and consider the "Quoted Companies Alliance (QCA)" code more appropriate for a Company of its size.

The Company has chosen to adopt the Quoted Companies Alliance Corporate Governance Code 2018 (the "QCA Code") for the current year. The Company acknowledges the new QCA CGC 2023 was published on 13 November 2023 and will adopt this new code in the next reporting period. This statement sets out how the Company complies with the 10 principles of the QCA Code.

The Board recognises the principles of the QCA Corporate Governance Code, which focus on the medium to long term value for shareholders, without stifling the entrepreneurial spirit in which small sized Companies such as Mila Resources have been created. The Company sets out below its annual update on its compliance with the QCA Code.

The QCA Code outlines 10 core principles that should be applied. These are listed below together with a short explanation of how the Company applies each of the principles. The Company has adopted a share dealing code for the Board and future employees that may join the Company.

MILA RESOURCES QCA CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMPLIANCE

STRATEGY & BUSINESS MODEL

The Company's strategy is to develop its gold and copper portfolio. The Company has a 30% interest in the Kathleen Valley Gold Project in Western Australia and intends to exercise its EMX Option to acquire 100% of certain gold and copper projects in Queensland, Australia by 31 October 2025.

The Company has structured a lean organisation led by a small number of highly experienced executives and a geological team in Australia. The Company's focus is to develop these projects through the "in-house" team in the most cost-efficient manner possible.

Mila seeks to keep non-geological costs including general and administrative overhead costs to a minimum. The Company aims to balance the need to hire and retain the most suitable personnel, advisors and contractors, to maximise the future potential returns to shareholders. Given the small size of the Company, corporate and operating costs are closely monitored by management to ensure appropriate levels of spending.

MILA RESOURCES PLC
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

The Board of Directors participate in a formal board meeting at the end of each calendar month. In addition, and due to the small size of the Company and corresponding board (three executive directors plus one non-executive director), the Board often communicate daily or even semi-daily. During these formal and informal meetings, they discuss, amongst other items, the strategic direction and operational status of the Company. As a result, all significant deviations are highlighted to the Board promptly.

UNDERSTANDING AND MEETING SHAREHOLDER NEEDS AND EXPECTATIONS

Company progress on achieving its key targets are regularly communicated to investors through stock exchange announcements through the Regulatory News Service ("RNS"). These can also be found under the 'News and Media' section of the Company's website. The Company retains the services of a professional corporate communications firm who actively engages with the press, investors, analysts, to ensure shareholders understand the Company's operations and activities.

The Company also uses professional advisors such as a Corporate Broker, Corporate Advisor, Corporate Communications specialists, Company Secretarial services and General Legal Counsel to advise and make recommendations on various shareholder considerations as they arise.

As the Directors remain in close contact with each other any shareholder considerations identified can be quickly identified, discussed and shared with the other professional advisors ensuring that all are responded to in an efficient and timely manner.

The Annual General Meeting is one of the most important events for the Company and its shareholders. The Company sees this occasion as an important opportunity to communicate directly with shareholders via detailed presentations and an open question and answer session.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT WIDER STAKEHOLDER & SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR LONG-TERM SUCCESS

The Directors recognise their responsibilities to stakeholders in both Queensland and the State of Western Australia including partners, suppliers, vendors, residents and local traditional landowners within the areas it operates. Given the Company's modest size at present, stakeholders are easily able to communicate directly with executive management and the public relations company, allowing the Board to act quickly and appropriately on such communication.

The Company is very sensitive of its impact on the environment in its current and all future operating environments. Measures have been implemented to ensure that each person working on our projects - whether company staff, contractors or subcontractors - are informed of the environmental, social and cultural concerns that relate to that region / project, with the obvious aim of minimizing any adverse impacts. Regarding the Kathleen Valley Project and Queensland licences, the Company has engaged the services of a local ecology company to assist with field audits, flora and fauna studies and monitoring and general advice to meet regulatory requirements. In addition, the Company has established significant interaction with the traditional land owners (Tjiwarl Group) in Western Australia seeking their assistance with ground clearance, operational standards and improvement drill contractor induction procedures. The Company has strong relationships with the land owners in Queensland that provide access to exploration on their land.

Stakeholders can contact the Company via the website or can contact the Company's retained corporate communications advisers when required.

EMBEDDING EFFECTIVE RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board has regular calls to discuss operational issues and key risks, amongst other relevant topics. Where applicable the Company's corporate advisor, general counsel and / or corporate communications adviser will attend. Fortnightly operational and management conference calls are conducted (during periods of exploration and evaluation activity) to identify and discuss key business challenges and risk areas. The Board believes that this regular program of internal communications provides an effective opportunity for potential or real-time risks to be identified, considered and addressed in a timely manner.

The Company's exploration and evaluation activities are subject to a variety of risks, both financial and operational, more information on risk can be found on pages 7 and 8.

Given the Company's current size and stage of its development, the Board considers that the executive management team, including oversight from the non-executive Director and the Company's professional advisers, are sufficient to identify risks applicable to the Company and its operations and to implement an appropriate system of controls. It should be noted that currently the Company contracts all of its exploration activities to an experienced operator in Western Australia. The Directors are of the opinion that the established systems for internal control within the Company are appropriate for the size and cost structure of the business.

An internal audit function is not considered necessary or practical at present due to the size of the Company and the close day-to-day control exercised by the executive Directors. However, the need for an internal audit function will continue to be considered as the Company grows.

The audit committee meets at least twice per year where the internal and financial controls are reviewed as required and assets are also assessed for impairment considerations.

MAINTAINING A BALANCED AND WELL-FUNCTIONING BOARD

The Directors acknowledge the importance of, and their collective responsibility for, implementing and maintaining high standards of corporate governance. The Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining the system of internal controls. The effectiveness of the Company's system of internal control is reviewed annually by the Audit Committee of the Board.

The Board

The Board is currently comprised of three executive Directors and one non-executive Director. The independent Company Secretary is a partner in a law firm and who is a specialist in providing company secretarial services to listed companies. This composition is considered to be an appropriate balance given the Company's current size; however, the Board may look to appoint an additional independent director in due course if considered appropriate. The Board is responsible to the shareholders for the proper management of the Company. It meets regularly to set and monitor strategy, examine commercial opportunities, identify and consider key risks, consider capital expenditure projects and other significant financing matters and report to shareholders.

Biographical details of the Directors can be found on the Company's website and on page 11.

The QCA Code does not offer a definition of independence with respect to directors, so in forming a view on the independence of directors the Company has sought guidance by reference to the guidelines outlined in the FCA's UK Corporate Governance Code. In any event, the Board exercises discretion in

MILA RESOURCES PLC
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

making the determination of director independence which is kept under review on an annual basis. The non-executive director, Jonathan Evans, is currently considered to be independent. The Board has a number of committees as explained below.

Audit Committee

A formal Audit Committee was established in the year ending 30 June 2022. The Committee consists of Jonathan Evans (Chairman), (replacing Lindsay Mair who resigned in 2024) and Mark Stephenson. The Committee provides a forum through which the Company's finance functions and auditors report to the Directors. Meetings may be attended, by invitation, by the Company Secretary, other Directors and the Company's auditors.

The Audit Committee meets at least twice a year. Its terms of reference include the review of the Annual and Interim Accounts, consideration of the Company's accounting policies, the review of internal control, risk management and compliance procedures, and consideration of all issues surrounding publication of interim and annual financial results and the annual audit. The Audit Committee will also interact with the auditors and review their reports relating to accounts and internal control systems.

Remuneration Committee

A formal Remuneration Committee has been established. The Committee consists of Mark Stephenson (Chairman) and Jonathan Evans, replacing Lindsay Mair. The Committee meets as required. Its role is to determine the remuneration of the Directors and any senior employees. In addition, the committee has the responsibility for performance review of the executive Directors and Senior Management, and for oversight of the Company's incentive schemes. No Director is involved in deciding their own remuneration.

Nominations Committee

A formal Nominations Committee has been established. The Committee consists of Mark Stephenson (Chairman) and Jonathan Evans, replacing Lee Daniels. The Committee meets as required. Its role is to consider the Company's potential board of directors and other key management roles and the appointment or re-appointment of Directors.

HAVING APPROPRIATE EXPERIENCE, SKILLS AND CAPABILITIES ON THE BOARD

The Board of directors has a mix of experience, skills—both technical and commercial—and personal qualities that seek to deliver the strategy of the Company. The Company will ensure that the directors have the necessary up-to-date experience, skills and capabilities to deliver the Company's strategy and targets. If the Company identifies an area where additional skills are required, the Company will often contract an appropriately qualified third party to advise as required. Each director is listed on the Company's website and in the annual report, along with a clear description of their role and experience. The Company recognises that it currently has a limited diversity, including a lack of gender balance, and this will be considered in future recruitment decisions if the board decides that additional directors are required. The inherent nature of the industry is male dominated however, the Company will proactively seek to meet gender and ethnicity targets, once significant progress has been made to its exploration programme. At present the Company deem to maintain a streamlined Board and workforce.

EVALUATING BOARD PERFORMANCE

Given the Company's current size, the Board has not considered it necessary to undertake a formal assessment of the Board performance and effectiveness, however, any deficiencies in Board performance and effectiveness would be identified on an ad hoc basis.

ETHICAL VALUES & BEHAVIOURS

The Company has developed a corporate culture that is founded on ethical values and behaviours and treats stakeholders fairly and with respect. Post year-end the Company has recruited employees in Australia. The Board will communicate regularly with staff, through meetings, conference calls, presentations, etc. The Company strongly advocates a respectful, dialogue with employees, consultants and other stakeholders.

MAINTAINING GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

Ultimate authority for all aspects of the Company's activities resides with the Board, with the respective responsibilities of the Chairman, the Executive Directors and the various committees arising as a result of delegation by the Board. Given the constraints of balancing a small, cost-conscious Board with a desire to maintain high standards of Corporate Governance, the Board has active, structured and regular internal communication, including regular conference calls where significant matters are tabled and discussed. All the executive directors have designated roles and areas of responsibility and engage with the Company's shareholders and stakeholders in accordance with relevant regulatory guidelines. There are a number of matters reserved for the Board's review and approval including, strategy, approval of major capital expenditure projects, approval of the annual and interim results, fundraising, dividend policy and Board structure. It monitors the exposure to key business and operational risks and reviews the strategic direction of the Company and its operations. The Board considers its current governance structures and processes as appropriate in the context of its current size, headcount and complexity. The audit committee meets at least twice per year where internal and financial controls are reviewed as required and assets are also assessed for impairment considerations.

COMMUNICATING WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS

Pages 9 and 10 of the Financial Statements presents the section 172 statement which discusses how the Company considers the interests of shareholders and other relevant stakeholders in the decision-making process.

In addition, the Company publishes historical annual reports, notices of meetings and other publications, including regular operational updates, since the original IPO. These can be found on the Company's website.

The Board is committed to maintaining good communication and having dialogue with private and institutional shareholders, as well as analysts. In addition to the Annual General Meeting, the Company endeavours to arrange shareholder presentations (in person or via Webinar, Zoom or Microsoft Teams), allowing shareholders to discuss issues and provide feedback as appropriate. The Company also retains the services of a specialist corporate communications advisor to assist in promoting awareness of the Company's activities to its shareholders and wider audience.

The Board have not published an audit committee or remuneration committee report, which the Board considers to be appropriate given the size and stage of development of the Company.

Regarding a general meeting of the Company, upon the conclusion of that meeting the results of the meeting are released through a regulatory news service and a copy of the announcement is posted on the Company's website. In a situation such as where there is a significant proportion of votes cast against a resolution then, where relevant, an explanation would be provided.

Market Abuse (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

The EU Market Abuse Regulation came into effect in the UK on 3 July 2016 and the Company has implemented relevant policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the requirements of the regime. The Company administers compliance in-house, consulting with the company secretary and legal counsel regularly.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing this report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and regulations and the UK adopted International Accounts Standards ("UK-adopted IAS").

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period which present fairly the financial position of the Company and the financial performance and cash flows of the Company for that period.

In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- state whether applicable UK adopted IAS have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business; and
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the Company financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 and Article 4 of the IAS Regulation. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Under applicable law and regulations, the directors are also responsible for preparing a Strategic Report, Directors' Report, Directors' Remuneration Report and Corporate Governance Statement that comply with that law and those regulations, and for ensuring that the Annual report includes information required by the Listing Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority.

The financial statements are published on the Company's website <http://www.milaresources.com/> The work carried out by the Auditor does not involve consideration of the maintenance and integrity of this website and accordingly, the Auditor accepts no responsibility for any changes that have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website. Visitors to the website need to be aware that legislation in the United Kingdom covering the preparation and dissemination of the financial statements may differ from legislation in their jurisdiction.

The Directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge:

MILA RESOURCES PLC
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

- the Company financial statements, prepared in accordance with UK adopted IAS, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the Company;
- this Annual report includes the fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces; and
- the Annual Report and financial statements, taken as a whole, are fair, balanced and understandable and provide information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business and strategy.

Auditors and disclosure of information to auditors

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of the Directors' Report confirm that:

- so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditor is unaware; and
- each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditor is aware of that information.

The auditors, PKF Littlejohn LLP, were appointed by the Directors of the Company on 22 November 2018. They have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Directors' Remuneration Report

Remuneration Policies (unaudited)

Following the completion of the acquisition in November 2021, Remuneration and Nominations Committees were established. The purpose of the remuneration policy is to attract, retain and motivate Executive Directors and senior management of a high calibre with a view to encouraging commitment to the development of the Company and for long term enhancement of shareholder value.

Directors also receive reimbursement for expenses incurred whilst performing services for the Company.

The Remuneration Committee reduced the Directors' remuneration during the current financial year to conserve cash for exploration and generally reduce the general and administrative costs throughout the business. There were no increases in Directors' salaries, no cash bonuses awarded although the board have been awarded by the grant of options to reward any value created in alignment with shareholders. This reflects the Company's strategy to prioritise "in the ground" exploration spend whilst balancing the need to award directors with a proportionate remuneration for the recent year. The Remuneration Committee is acutely aware of the level of work and input from a relatively small executive team and will continue to review remuneration in line with the development of the Company.

A performance graph and table comparing the total shareholder return (TSR) to a relevant index has not been disclosed on the basis of the size of the Company.

Service contracts (unaudited)

The Executive Directors have entered into Service Agreements with the Company and continue to be employed until terminated by the Company.

In the event of termination or loss of office the Director is entitled only to payment of his basic salary in respect of his notice period. In the event of termination or loss of office in the case of a material breach of contract the Director is not entitled to any further payment.

MILA RESOURCES PLC
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Executive Directors are allowed to accept external appointments with the consent of the Board, provided that these do not lead to conflicts of interest. Executive Directors are allowed to retain fees paid.

The contracts are available for inspection at the Company's registered office.

Implementation Report

Particulars of Directors' Remuneration (audited)

Particulars of directors' remuneration, including directors' options and warrants which, under the Companies Act 2006 are required to be audited, are given in Notes 5 and 13 and further referenced in the Directors' report.

Remuneration paid to the Directors' during the year ended 30 June 2025 was:

Directors	Salary £	Bonus £	Total £
Mark Stephenson	70,000	-	70,000
Neil Hutchison	36,349	-	36,349
Jonathan Evans	11,667	-	11,667
Lee Daniels (resigned)	66,666	-	66,666
Lindsay Mair (resigned)	20,833	-	20,833
	205,515	-	205,515

The Directors held the following warrants at the beginning and end of the year:

Director	At 30 June 2024	Granted during the year	At 30 June 2025	Exercise price	Earliest date of exercise	Last date of exercise
M. Stephenson	7,500,000	-	7,500,000	£0.024	22 Nov 2021	31 Dec 2026
N. Hutchison	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	£0.024	22 Nov 2021	31 Dec 2026
	12,500,000	-	12,500,000			

Bonus and incentive plans (audited)

In June 2025 the Company announced that it had granted further share options.

The Directors held the following share options at the beginning and end of the year:

Director	At 30 June 2024	Granted during the year	At 30 June 2025	Exercise price	Earliest date of exercise	Last date of exercise
M. Stephenson	3,500,000	8,571,429	12,071,429	£0.007 - £0.02	24 Jun 2025	24 Jun 2030
J. Evans	-	8,571,429	8,571,429	£0.007- £0.02	24 Jun 2025	24 Jun 2030
A. Goodship	-	8,571,429	8,571,429	£0.007- £0.02	24 Jun 2025	24 Jun 2030
	3,500,000	25,714,287	29,214,287			

MILA RESOURCES PLC
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Percentage change in the remuneration of the Chief Executive (unaudited)

The table below sets out the percentage change in the remuneration of the most senior executive director, who has been used as a proxy for the Chief Executive role, compared to the average percentage change in remuneration of the other executive directors. The Company did not employ any non-director staff during the reporting period, and therefore no employee comparison is provided.

	Proxy for CEO (Most Senior Executive Director)	Average of other Directors
Base salary	(32%)	(29%)
Bonus	(100%)	(100%)
Total remuneration	(43%)	(35%)

Other matters (unaudited)

The Company does not have any pension plans for any of the Directors and does not pay contributions in relation to their remuneration. The Company has not paid out any excess retirement benefits to any Directors.

Directors' interests in shares (audited)

The Company has no Director shareholder requirements.

The beneficial interest of the Directors in the Ordinary Share Capital of the Company at 30 June 2025 was:

	Number	% of issued share capital
Mark Stephenson	20,073,903	3.7%
	20,073,903	3.7%

The beneficial interest of the Directors in the Ordinary Share Capital of the Company at 30 June 2024 was:

	Number	% of issued share capital
Mark Stephenson	7,216,761	1.33%
	7,216,761	1.33%

Disclosure and Transparency Rules

Details of the Company's share capital and warrants are given in Notes 13 and 14. There are no restrictions on transfer or limitations on the holding of the ordinary shares. None of the shares carry any special rights with regard to the control of the Company. There are no known arrangements under which the financial rights are held by a person other than the holder and no known agreements or restrictions on share transfers and voting rights.

As far as the Company is aware there are no persons with significant direct or indirect holdings other than the Directors and other significant shareholders as shown on page 13.

The provisions covering the appointment and replacement of directors are contained in the Company's articles, any changes to which require shareholder approval. There are no significant agreements to which the Company is party that take effect, alter or terminate upon a change of control following a takeover bid and no agreements for compensation for loss of office or employment that become effective as a result of such a bid.

Requirements of the Listing Rules

Listing Rule 9.8.4 requires the Company to include certain information in a single identifiable section of the Annual Report or a cross-reference table indicating where the information is set out. The Directors confirm that there are no disclosures required in relation to Listing Rule 9.8.4.

Financial Instruments

The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Note 18 presents information about the Company's exposure to these risks, along with the Company's objectives, processes and policies for managing the risks.

Energy and carbon report

The company is aware that it is required to measure its operational carbon footprint in order to limit and control the impact on the environmental. During the year under review, the Company's operations were limited. Hence, given the very limited nature of these operations, it has not been practical to measure its carbon footprint.

Going forward in the future, the company will only measure the impact of its direct activities, as the full impact of the entire supply chain of its suppliers cannot be measured practically.

The Company is exempt from the Streamlined Energy & Carbon Reporting (SECR) requirements since energy consumption is less than 40,000 kWh of energy in the reporting year.

The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) aim to provide investors, lenders, and other stakeholders with information necessary to assess climate-related risks and opportunities. The Company takes various actions throughout our local operations to mitigate the potential impacts of our activities. We recognise the benefits of disclosing climate-related financial information, but due to our small scale and early stage of development, have not yet fully implemented the TCFD recommendations. The Company is working toward compliance and have initiated steps to enhance our climate-related data collection to ensure future disclosures, in the foreseeable future, are robust, accurate, and aligned with best practices. The Company aim to comply with the TCFD once significant exploration has taken place and in a better financial position to do so.

Events after the reporting period

Details on events after the reporting period please see Note 20 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Directors' Indemnity Provisions

The Company has implemented Directors and Officers Liability Indemnity insurance.

Going concern

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption, which presumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations as they fall due for at least the next twelve months from the date of the signing of the Financial Statements.

The Company had a net cash outflow for the year of £1,067,409 (2024: inflow of £969,647) and at 30 June 2025 had cash and cash equivalents balance of £350,301 (2024: £1,417,710).

An operating loss of £800,435 has been made although the Company was in a net current asset position at 30 June 2025.

MILA RESOURCES PLC
DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

The Company's current cash reserves are less than the forecasted expenditure over the next 12 months and therefore further funding will need to be raised. Due to the aforementioned £776,000 raise, the Directors are confident that such further funding, if required, can be obtained and therefore the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. However, the Directors acknowledge that the receipt of additional funding has not yet been secured and therefore a material uncertainty exists which may cause significant doubt about the availability to continue to trade as a going concern.

The auditors have made reference to going concern by way of a material uncertainty within the financial statements.

Donations

The Company made no political donations during the year (2024: £nil).

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD



Jonathan Evans

Non-Executive Director

22 October 2025

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mila Resources Plc (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2025 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK-adopted international accounting standards.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2025 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to listed public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 2.3 in the financial statements, which indicates that the company incurred a loss of £800,435 in the year ended 30 June 2025 and the company will be required to raise further finance, equity and/or debt, in order to fund its forecasted expenditure over the next twelve months. As stated in note 2.3, these events or conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in note 2.3, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included reviewing and challenging cashflow forecasts prepared by management covering the going concern period and the related key assumptions, stress testing forecasts and ascertaining the company's current financial position and discussing their strategies regarding future fund raises.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Our application of materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. The quantitative and qualitative thresholds for materiality determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

Materiality for the financial statements was set at £126,000 (2024: £147,000) based upon 2% (2024: 2%) of gross assets. Materiality has been based upon gross assets due to the significant asset balances in the Statement of Financial Position.

Performance materiality and the triviality threshold for the financial statements was set at £88,000 (2024: £110,250) and £6,300 (2024: £7,350) respectively due our accumulated knowledge of the company.

We also agreed to report to the audit committee any other differences below that threshold that we believe warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

Our approach to the audit

In designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular we looked at areas involving significant accounting estimates and judgements by the directors and considered future events that are inherently uncertain, such as the potential impairment of exploration and evaluation assets. We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the Material uncertainty related to going concern section we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key Audit Matter	How our scope addressed this matter
Valuation of intangible assets (note 8) As at 30 June 2025, the company's capitalised exploration and evaluation costs which had a carrying value of £6,257,968 (Note 8). The total capitalised costs for the year ended 30 June 2025 amounted to £496,115, including £160,976 in acquisition costs related to securing the exploration option agreement with EMX Royalty Corp. Given the carrying value of intangible assets as at 30 June 2025 and the significant judgement required by the directors when assessing for impairment, there is a risk that intangible	Our work in this area included but was not limited to: • Testing a sample of additions; vouching to supporting documentation to ensure exploration and evaluation costs have been accurately capitalised in accordance with IFRS 6 and the company's accounting policies; • Confirming that the company has good title to the applicable exploration licences; • Critically challenging management's assessment of indicators of impairment,

assets may be impaired and thus materially misstated.

Additionally, due to the value of costs capitalised in the year and the judgement required in assessing whether those capitalised meet the recognition criteria per IFRS 6 – *Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources*, there is a risk that some costs capitalised in the year do not meet the recognition criteria per IFRS 6 and therefore intangible assets are materially misstated.

Lastly, given the judgement required to be made by management, there is a risk that the costs capitalised in relation to securing the exploration agreement, as well as subsequent exploration and evaluation activities, may not have been appropriately classified in accordance with IFRS 6.

including obtaining and evaluating management's review. Considering both corroborating and contradictory evidence in relation to the indicator of impairment review, as well as assessing whether any of the impairment indicators outlined in IFRS 6 have been met;

- Obtaining the exploration option agreement and management's accounting paper detailing the treatment of the option and related exploration expenditure. Reviewing the documentation to assess whether classification as an exploration and evaluation asset is appropriate under IFRS 6, particularly considering the nature of the agreement and the fact that the option remained unexercised as at 30 June 2025; and
- Recalculating the total capitalised amount, including both cash and non-cash consideration, and verifying that the amounts align with the terms of the option agreement and the timing of recognition in the financial statements.

Key observations

The costs incurred in acquiring the exploration option, along with the exploration and evaluation expenditures for both projects during the year, have been appropriately capitalised in accordance with IFRS 6. Management's assessment that there were no indicators of impairment of the intangible assets was deemed reasonable.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

MILA RESOURCES PLC
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MILA RESOURCES PLC
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the part of the directors' remuneration report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements and the part of the directors' remuneration report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

MILA RESOURCES PLC

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MILA RESOURCES PLC FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the company and the sector in which it operates to identify laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a direct effect on the financial statements. We obtained our understanding in this regard through discussions with management, industry research and our cumulative audit knowledge and experience of the sector.
- We determined the principal laws and regulations relevant to the company in this regard to be those arising from UK Company Law, rules applicable to issuers on the London Stock Exchange's Main Market, including the Financial Conduct Authority Listing Rules and the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules.
- We designed our audit procedures to ensure the audit team considered whether there were any indications of non-compliance by the company with those laws and regulations. These procedures included, but were not limited to:
 - Discussing with management the company's compliance with laws and regulations;
 - Reviewing board minutes;
 - Reviewing legal expenditure; and,
 - Reviewing regulatory news announcements made throughout the reporting period and post year-end.
- We also identified the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud. We considered, in addition to the non-rebuttable presumption of a risk of fraud arising from management override of controls, that there was potential for management bias in relation to the carrying value of the exploration and evaluation asset and whether any impairment indicators were present. We addressed these risks by challenging the assumptions and judgements made by management when auditing these significant accounting estimates (see the Key Audit Matters section of our report).
- As in all of our audits, we addressed the risk of fraud arising from management override of controls by performing audit procedures which included, but were not limited to the testing of journals; reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Other matters which we are required to address

We were appointed by the Board of Directors on 22 November 2018 to audit the financial statements for the period ending 30 June 2019 and subsequent financial periods. Our total uninterrupted period of engagement is 7 years, covering the periods ending 30 June 2019 to 30 June 2025.

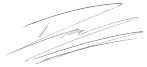
MILA RESOURCES PLC
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MILA RESOURCES PLC
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

The non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided to the company and we remain independent of the company in conducting our audit.

Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone, other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Daniel Hutson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP
Statutory Auditor

15 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London E14 4HD

22 October 2025

MILA RESOURCES PLC
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

		Year ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 30 June 2024
	Notes	£	£
Administrative expenses		(539,926)	(686,298)
Share warrant expense		(260,509)	-
Operating Loss	3	(800,435)	(686,298)
Interest receivable		-	21
Loss before taxation		(800,435)	(686,277)
Income tax expense	6	-	-
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of the company		(800,435)	(686,277)
Earnings per share (basic and diluted) attributable to the equity holders (pence)	7	(0.15)	(0.15)

The above results relate entirely to continuing activities.

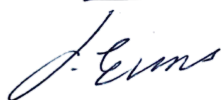
The accompanying notes on pages 34 to 50 form part of these financial statements.

MILA RESOURCES PLC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	Year ended 30 June 2025 £	Year ended 30 June 2024 £
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Exploration and evaluation assets	8	6,257,968	5,761,853
		<u>6,257,968</u>	<u>5,761,853</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	9	35,751	31,521
Cash and cash equivalents	10	350,301	1,417,710
		<u>386,052</u>	<u>1,449,231</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>6,644,020</u>	<u>7,211,084</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	168,384	259,277
		<u>168,384</u>	<u>259,277</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	12	63,755	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>232,139</u>	<u>259,277</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>6,411,881</u>	<u>6,951,807</u>
EQUITY			
Share capital	13	5,419,653	5,419,653
Share premium	13	4,494,522	4,494,522
Share based payment reserve	14	799,838	539,329
Retained loss		(4,302,132)	(3,501,697)
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>6,411,881</u>	<u>6,951,807</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 34 to 50 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 22 October 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:



Jonathan Evans
Non-Executive Director
Company number: 09620350

MILA RESOURCES PLC
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	12 months to 30 June 2025 £	12 months to 30 June 2024 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(800,435)	(686,277)
Adjustments for:		
Warrants / Options expense (non-cash)	260,509	-
Less: Interest Received	-	(21)
Foreign exchange Gains/(Losses)	-	1,823
Operating cashflow before working capital movements	(539,926)	(684,475)
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables	(4,230)	17,183
Decrease in trade and other payables	(140,893)	(108,155)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(685,049)	(775,447)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of options	(47,221)	-
Funds used for drilling and exploration	(335,139)	(16,558)
Interest Received	-	21
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(382,360)	(16,537)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from share issues	-	2,000,000
Proceeds from issue of Convertible Loans	-	51,475
Issue costs paid in cash / netted against proceeds	-	(289,844)
Net cash inflow from financing activities		1,761,631
Net (Decrease) / Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,067,409)	969,647
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	1,417,710	448,063
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	350,301	1,417,710

The accompanying notes on pages 34 to 50 form part of these financial statements.

MILA RESOURCES PLC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Share Based Payment Reserve	Retained Loss	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 30 June 2023	3,368,178	4,784,603	539,093	(2,815,420)	5,876,454
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(686,277)	(686,277)
Transactions with Shareholders					
Capital Raising - Issue of shares	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Capital Raising - Issue costs	-	(289,845)	-	-	(289,845)
Conversion of CLN	51,475	-	-	-	51,475
Share warrants expense	-	(236)	236	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2024	5,419,653	4,494,522	539,329	(3,501,697)	6,951,807
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(800,435)	(800,435)
Share option expense	-	-	260,509	-	260,509
Balance at 30 June 2025	5,419,653	4,494,522	799,838	(4,302,132)	6,411,881

The accompanying notes on pages 34 to 50 form part of these financial statements.

MILA RESOURCES PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Mila Resources Plc (the “Company”) was listed on the London Stock Exchange in 2016 with a view to acquiring projects in the natural resources sector. In November 2021, the Company acquired an interest in a gold exploration project in Western Australia. In October 2024, the Company entered into an option to acquire gold and copper projects from EMX in Queensland, Australia.

The Company is domiciled in the United Kingdom and incorporated and registered in England and Wales, with registration number 09620350.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using the historical cost convention and in accordance with the UK-Adopted International Accounting Standards, and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company’s financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 22 October 2025 and were signed on the Board’s behalf by Mr J Evans.

The Company’s financial statements are presented in pounds Sterling and presented to the nearest pound.

2.2 Business Combinations

Acquisitions of business are accounted for using the acquisition method. At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value.

Consideration is also measured at fair value at the acquisition date. This is calculated as the sum of the fair values of assets transferred less the fair value of the liabilities incurred by the Company.

Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

2.3 Going concern

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption, which presumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations as they fall due for at least the next twelve months from the date of the signing of the Financial Statements.

The Company had a net cash outflow for the year of £1,067,409 (2024: inflow of £969,647) and at 30 June 2025 had cash and cash equivalents balance of £350,301 (2024: £1,417,710).

An operating loss of £800,435 has been made although the Company was in a net current asset position at 30 June 2025.

The Company’s current cash reserves are less than the forecasted expenditure over the next 12 months and therefore further funding will need to be raised. Due to the aforementioned £776,000 raise, the Directors are confident that such further funding, if required, can be obtained and therefore the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. However, the Directors

acknowledge that the receipt of additional funding has not yet been secured and therefore a material uncertainty exists which may cause significant doubt about the availability to continue to trade as a going concern.

The auditors have made reference to going concern by way of a material uncertainty within the financial statements.

2.4 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations:

No new standards, amendments or interpretations, effective for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 July 2024 have had a material impact on the Company.

Standards issued but not yet effective:

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following standards and interpretations relevant to the Company and which have not been applied in these financial statements, were in issue but were not yet effective.

Standard	Impact on initial application	Effective date
IAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate (Lack of Exchangeability)	01 January 2025
IFRS 7 and IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows (Supplier Finance Arrangements) Financial Instruments	01 January 2026
IAS 9	Derecognition criteria applicable to electronic payments and the classification of financial assets	01 January 2026
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. A new presentation standard that replaces IAS 1	01 January 2027

The directors do not consider that these standards will impact the financial statements of the Company.

2.5 Asset acquisition

Where an acquisition transaction constitutes the acquisition of an asset and not a business, the cost of the asset acquired is measured as the fair value of the consideration transferred to obtain control of the asset. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are capitalised. No gain or loss is recognised.

The Company recognises the fair value of contingent consideration in respect of an asset acquisition where it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of that liability can be reasonably estimated. Such contingent consideration is recognised at the point control of the underlying asset is obtained and is included in the initial measurement of the cost of the acquired asset.

For contingent cash consideration milestones, the Company estimates the probability of milestone completion to determine the expected liability. This estimate is reassessed at each reporting period, and any changes in the fair value of the contingent cash consideration are capitalised as part of the asset.

For contingent share consideration milestones, the Company estimates the probability of milestone completion at the acquisition date. If the milestone is not deemed probable or cannot be reliably measured at that time, no amount is recognised. If the milestone becomes probable and measurable in a subsequent reporting period, the contingent consideration is recognised at that time, with the corresponding amount added to the cost of the acquired asset. The assessment of whether recognition criteria are met is reviewed at each reporting date based on new information.

Deferred tax is not recognised upon an asset acquisition.

2.6 Foreign currency translation

The financial information is presented in Sterling which is the Company's functional and presentational currency.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recognised at the rates of exchange on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the balance sheet date with differences recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

2.7 Financial instruments

Initial recognition

A financial asset or financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position of the Company when it arises or when the Company becomes part of the contractual terms of the financial instrument.

Classification

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- (1) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows; and
- (2) the contractual terms of the financial asset generating cash flows at specified dates only pertain to capital and interest payments on the balance of the initial capital.

Financial assets which are measured at amortised cost, are measured using the Effective Interest Rate Method (EIR) and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is de-recognised, modified or impaired.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method include current borrowings and trade and other payables that are short term in nature. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Company's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate ("EIR"). The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in profit or loss. Trade payables other payables are non-interest bearing and are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition

A financial asset is de-recognised when:

- (1) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- (2) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has undertaken the commitment to fully pay the cash flows received without significant delay to a third party under an arrangement and has either (a) transferred substantially all the risks and the assets of the asset or (b) has neither transferred nor held substantially all the risks and estimates of the asset but has transferred the control of the asset.

Impairment

The Company recognises a provision for impairment for expected credit losses regarding all financial assets. Expected credit losses are based on the balance between all the payable contractual cash flows and all discounted cash flows that the Company expects to receive. Regarding trade receivables, the Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach in order to calculate expected credit losses. Therefore, at every reporting date, provision for losses regarding a financial instrument is measured at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over its lifetime without monitoring changes in credit risk. To measure expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared risk characteristics.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value when related amounts are invoiced then carried at this amount less any allowances for doubtful debts or provision made for impairment of these receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade payables

These financial liabilities are all non-interest bearing and are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration payable.

2.8 Equity

Share capital is determined using the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

The Share premium account includes any premiums received on the initial issuing of the share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from the Share premium account, net of any related income tax benefits.

Equity-settled share-based payments are credited to a share-based payment reserve as a component of equity until related options or warrants are exercised or lapse.

Retained losses includes all current and prior period results as disclosed in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.9 Share-based payments

The Company records charges for share-based payments where options, warrants or other similar instruments are issued in lieu of services provided to the Company.

For warrant-based or option-based share-based payments, to determine the value of the warrants or options, management estimate certain factors used in the Black Scholes Pricing Model, including volatility, vesting date exercise date of the warrants or option and the number likely to vest. At each reporting date during the vesting period management estimate the number of shares that will vest after considering the vesting criteria. If these estimates vary from actual occurrence, this will impact on the value of the equity carried in reserves.

2.10 Taxation

Tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income and expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.11 Intangible assets – Exploration and evaluation expenditures (E&E)

The Company applies the successful efforts method of accounting, having regard to the requirements of IFRS 6 'Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources'. Costs incurred prior to obtaining the legal rights to explore an area are expensed immediately to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Expenditure incurred on the acquisition of a licence interest is initially capitalised within intangible assets on a licence by licence basis. Costs are held, unamortised, until such time as the exploration phase of the field area is complete or commercial reserves have been discovered. The cost of the licence is subsequently transferred into property, plant and equipment and depreciated over its estimated useful economic life.

Exploration expenditure incurred in the process of determining exploration targets is capitalised initially within intangible assets as drilling costs. Drilling costs are initially capitalised on a licence by licence basis until the success or otherwise has been established. Drilling costs are written off unless the results indicate that reserves exist and there is a reasonable prospect that these reserves are commercially viable. Drilling costs are subsequently transferred into 'Drilling expenditure' within property, plant and equipment and depreciated over their estimated useful economic life.

2.12 Impairment of Exploration and Evaluation assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. This includes consideration of the IFRS 6 impairment indicators for any intangible exploration and evaluation expenditure capitalised as intangible assets. Examples of indicators of impairment include whether:

- (a) the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future and is not expected to be renewed.
- (b) substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned.
- (c) exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.
- (d) sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Any impairment identified is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.13 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of uncertainty

In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, management makes estimates and assumptions that have an effect on the amounts recognised in the financial information. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are as follows:

Impairment of intangible assets

For details on the accounting policy for the impairment of exploration and evaluation assets, see Note 2.12 “Impairment of Exploration and Evaluation Assets” in the “Notes to the Financial Statements” on page 39.

The first stage of the impairment process is the identification of an indication of impairment. Such indications can include significant geological or geophysical information which may negatively impact the existing assessment of a project’s potential for recoverability, significant reductions in estimates of resources, significant falls in commodity prices, a significant revision of the Company Strategy, operational issues which may require significant capital expenditure, political or regulatory impacts and others. This list is not exhaustive and management judgement is required to decide if an indicator of impairment exists.

The Company regularly assesses the intangible assets for indicators of impairment. For more information on impairment indicators see Note 2.12 “Impairment of Exploration and Evaluation Assets” in the “Notes to the Financial Statements” on page 39. Also see IFRS 6 ‘Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources’.

When an impairment indicator exists an impairment test is performed; the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset’s fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset’s carrying value. Any excess of the asset’s carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement.

Share based payments

The Company records charges for share-based payments.

For option and warrant-based share-based payments, to determine the value of the options and warrants management estimates certain factors used in the option and warrant pricing model, including volatility, vesting date, exercise date of options and warrant and the number of options/warrants likely to vest. At each reporting date during the vesting period, management estimates the number of shares that will vest after considering the vesting criteria. If these estimates vary from actual occurrence, this will impact on the value of the equity carried in the reserves.

2.14 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company for the period, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends), divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element. The diluted profit per share is the same as the basic profit per share for 2025 because; all warrants and options in issue were out of the money at the year-end; the Company reported a loss, hence including the additional dilution would have resulted in a reduction of the loss per share.

2.15 Segmental reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker.

The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board as a whole.

MILA RESOURCES PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

All operations and information are reviewed together therefore at present there is only two reportable operating segment.

The Company's strategy is to act as a post discovery accelerator, where the Company identifies target(s) that have already had an early-stage geological discovery. To date the Company has identified and invested in two projects, namely the Kathleen Valley Project and EMX Option in Queensland. Hence during the year and as at the year-end, there were only two reportable operating segments.

In compliance with IFRS 8 'Operating Segments', the following table reconciles the assets of each reportable segment with the total figures presented in these Financial Statements. There is no comparative year as previously there has only been one reportable segment. No analysis of the liabilities and expenses of each segment is provided to the chief operating decision maker therefore no measure of segmental liabilities or expenses is disclosed within this note.

	Kathleen Valley	EMX	Total
	£	£	£
Exploration and evaluation assets	5,800,116	457,852	6,257,968
Net assets by reportable segment	5,800,116	457,852	6,257,968

A detailed breakdown of this is also found in Note 8.

3. OPERATING LOSS

This is stated after charging:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Auditor's remuneration:-		
Audit of the Company	49,000	42,500
Directors' remuneration	205,515	348,333
Stock exchange and regulatory expenses	19,302	10,536
Other expenses	526,618	248,951
Operating expenses	800,435	686,298

4. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	2025	2024
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's current auditor:	49,000	42,500
- audit of the Company's financial statements	49,000	42,500

MILA RESOURCES PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

5. DIRECTORS AND STAFF COSTS

During the year the only employees of the Company were the Directors and as such key management personnel. Management remuneration, other benefits supplied and social security costs to the Directors during the year was as follows below. For Directors costs see the Directors remuneration report from page 19.

	2025	2024
	£	£
Salaries	205,515	348,332
Social security costs	20,207	38,348
Share based payments	260,509	-
	486,231	386,680

6. TAXATION

	2025	2024
	£	£
The charge/credit for the year is made up as follows:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Taxation charge / credit for the year	-	-

A reconciliation of the tax charge / credit appearing in the income statement to the tax that would result from applying the standard rate of tax to the results for the year is:

Loss per accounts	(800,435)	(686,277)
Tax credit at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2024: 19%)	(152,083)	(130,393)
Impact of costs disallowed for tax purposes	200	579
Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences	-	-
Impact of unrelieved tax losses carried forward	151,883	129,814
	-	-

Estimated tax losses of £4,133,959 (2024: £3,334,575) are available for relief against future profits and a deferred tax asset of £785,452 (2024: £633,185) has not been provided for in the accounts due to the uncertainty of future profits.

Factors affecting the future tax charge

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for Companies making less than £50,000 annual profit is 19%. Accordingly, the Company's effective tax rate for the period was 19% (2024: 19%).

Deferred taxation

No deferred tax asset has been recognised by the Company due to the uncertainty of generating sufficient future profits and tax liability against which to offset the tax losses. Note 6 above sets out the estimated tax losses carried forward

MILA RESOURCES PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

7. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of the earnings per share is based on the loss for the financial period after taxation of £800,435 (2024: £686,277) and on the weighted average of 543,228,919 (2024: 467,643,821) ordinary shares in issue during the period.

The diluted loss per share is the same as the basic loss per share because the Company reported a loss, hence including the additional dilution would have resulted in a reduction of the loss per share.

	Earnings £	Weighted average number of shares unit	Per-share amount pence
30 June 2025: Loss per share attributed to ordinary shareholders	(800,435)	541,965,183	(0.15)
30 June 2024: Loss per share attributed to ordinary shareholders	(686,277)	467,643,821	(0.15)

8. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	At 30 June 2025 £	At 30 June 2024 £
Opening balance	5,761,853	5,605,870
Cost of acquisition including transaction costs	160,976	-
Exploration costs capitalised in the year	335,139	155,983
Net book value	6,257,968	5,761,853

Exploration and evaluation assets are regularly reviewed for indicators of impairment as outlined in IFRS 6. If an indicator of impairment is found an impairment test is required, where the carrying value of the asset is compared with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The Directors are satisfied that no impairment indicators in respect of either project have been identified and therefore a full impairment review was not necessary and no impairments have been recognised in the year.

On 31 October 2024 an exploration option was entered into with an option to purchase three highly prospective projects with proven gold mineralisation, each with the potential to materially expand Mila's mineral resource inventory. The costs to acquire the option and subsequent exploration costs have been capitalised as whilst the option does not grant the Company ownership of the licences in question, it does provide the Company with the right to conduct exploration and evaluation activities and the Directors assessed that it was probable that the option would be exercised.

The Company initially paid A\$25,000 in cash and issued 16 million warrants exercisable at 1p per Ordinary Share for the Option Agreement. The Company will make a further payment of A\$125,000 on the second anniversary of the Option Agreement, payable in either cash or by the issue of new ordinary shares. The Company also agreed in the EMX Option Agreement to pay additional consideration for the grant of the

MILA RESOURCES PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

option to EMX if, following the initiation of drilling on-site, Mila's share price exceeded 1.0p for more than 12 continuous trading days.

As at the year-end the deferred consideration and contingent consideration, £63,755 and £50,000, respectively, was outstanding.

9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025	2024
	£	£
Prepayments and other receivables	35,751	31,521
	35,751	31,521

The Directors consider that the carrying value amount of trade and other receivables approximates to their fair value.

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025	2024
	£	£
Cash at bank	350,301	1,417,710
	350,301	1,417,710

Cash at bank comprises balances held by the Company in current bank accounts. The carrying value of these approximates to their fair value.

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade payables	62,968	12,106
Accruals and other payables	55,416	247,171
Provision for liabilities; contingent liability on option	50,000	-
	168,384	259,277

See Note 8 for a description of the provision for liabilities balance.

12. NON-CURRENT LIABILITY

	2025	2024
	£	£
Provision for liabilities; deferred consideration on option	63,755	-
	63,755	-

See Note 8 for a description of the provision for liabilities balance

MILA RESOURCES PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

13. SHARE CAPITAL / SHARE PREMIUM

	Number of shares on issue	Share capital £	Share premium £	Total £
Balance as at 1 July 2023	336,817,708	3,368,178	4,784,603	8,152,781
Capital Raising	200,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Issue Costs	-	-	(289,845)	(289,845)
Conversion of CLN	5,147,475	51,475	-	51,475
Share warrant expense	-	-	(236)	(236)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	541,965,183	5,419,653	4,494,522	9,914,175
Balance as at 30 June 2025	541,965,183	5,419,653	4,494,522	9,914,175

The Directors held the following warrants at the beginning and end of the year:

Director	At 30 June 2024	Movement during the year	At 30 June 2025	Exercise price	Earliest date of exercise	Last date of exercise
M. Stephenson	7,500,000	-	7,500,000	£0.024	22 Nov 2021	31 Dec 2026
L. Daniels	7,500,000	-	7,500,000	£0.024	22 Nov 2021	31 Dec 2026
N. Hutchison	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	£0.024	22 Nov 2021	31 Dec 2026
L. Mair	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	£0.024	22 Nov 2021	31 Dec 2026
	22,000,000	-	22,000,000			

The Directors held the following Options at the beginning and end of the year:

Director	At 30 June 2024	Movement during the year	At 30 June 2025	Average Exercise price	Earliest date of exercise	Last date of exercise
M. Stephenson	3,500,000	8,571,429	12,071,429	£0.0123	10 Dec 2021	24 Jun 2030
J. Evans	-	8,571,429	8,571,429	£0.0123	25 Jun 2025	24 Jun 2030
L. Daniels	2,500,000	(2,500,000)	-	£0.024	10 Dec 2021	10 Dec 2026
	6,000,000	14,642,858	20,642,858			

A. Goodship, who was not a Director at the time of the award, nor was he at the year-end, but is at the date these financial statements are signed, was awarded 8,571,429 options on 24 June 2025 at an average exercise price of £0.0123. These vested immediately and expire on 24 June 2030.

MILA RESOURCES PLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

14. SHARE BASED PAYMENT RESERVE AND SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

SHARE BASED PAYMENT RESERVE

	2025	2024
	£	£
At 1 July	539,329	539,093
Warrants and options expense	260,509	236
At 30 June	799,838	539,329

Warrants and Options in Issue	Number of Options in Issue	Number of Warrants in Issue	Weighted average exercise price	Expiry date
At 30 June 2023	6,000,000	242,044,111	£0.0432	
Investor Warrants – Delayed until Nov 2023 prospectus, relating to Oct/Nov 2022 capital raise	-	30,266,650	£0.048	14 Nov 2025
Broker Warrants – Delayed until Nov 2023 prospectus, relating to Oct/Nov 2022 capital raise ⁽¹⁾	-	717,332	£0.03	14 Nov 2025
Investor Warrants – relating to £2m capital raise in Nov 2023	-	200,000,000	£0.02	9 Nov 2025
Investor Warrants – relating to conversion of the Lontown CLN	-	5,147,475	£0.02	29 Jan 2027
At 30 June 2024	6,000,000	478,175,568	£0.034	
L. Daniels	(2,500,000)	-	£0.024	
Senior management team share options Jun25	32,857,144	-	£0.011	24 June 2030
At 30 June 2025	36,357,144	478,175,568	£0.033	

SHARE BASED PAYMENTS – OPTIONS

The total options issued in the year at each exercise price were 16,428,571 at 0.7p, 9,857,144 at 1p and 6,571,429 at 2p. These options were valued using the black scholes model and the key inputs are as noted in the table below. As a result of the options granted in the year vesting immediately, the share based payment charge recognised in the year was £260,509.

	Jun 2025	Jun 2025	Jun 2025
Options Exercise Price (£)	0.007	0.01	0.02
Share price at grant date (£)	0.00825	0.00825	0.00825
Expected Life of Options years	5	5	5
Volatility	184.5%	184.5%	184.5%
Dividend yield	-	-	-
Risk free interest rate	3.945%	3.945%	3.945%

The market price of the shares at year end was 0.825 pence per share.

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During the year, the minimum and maximum prices were 0.175 pence and 1.05 pence per share respectively.

15. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no capital commitments at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

16. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

17. COMMITMENTS UNDER LEASES

There were no commitments under operating leases at 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments comprise primarily cash and various items such as trade debtors and trade payables which arise directly from operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to provide working capital for the Company's operations. The Company does not utilise complex financial instruments or hedging mechanisms.

Financial assets by category	2025	2024
	£	£
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	350,301	1,417,710
Trade and other receivables	6,172	11,332
Categorised as financial assets at amortised cost	356,473	1,429,042
Financial liabilities by category	2025	2024
	£	£
Current Liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	113,384	259,277
Provision for liabilities; contingent liability on options	50,000	-
Non-Current Liabilities :		
Provision for deferred consideration	63,755	-
Categorised as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	227,139	259,277

Current liabilities amounts are short term and payable in 0 to 6 months.

Non-current liabilities are payable in 12 to 15 months.

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Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date by class of financial asset was:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade and other receivables	6,172	11,332
Cash and cash equivalents	350,301	1,417,710
	356,473	1,429,042

Capital management

The Company considers its capital to be equal to the sum of its total equity. The Company monitors its capital using several key performance indicators including cash flow projections, working capital ratios, the cost to achieve development milestones and potential revenue from partnerships and ongoing licensing activities.

The Company's objective when managing its capital is to ensure it obtains sufficient funding for continuing as a going concern. The Company funds its capital requirements through the issue of new shares to investors.

Interest rate risk

The maximum exposure to interest rate risk at the reporting date by class of financial asset was:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank balances	350,301	1,417,710

The Company is not financially dependent on the income earned on these resources and therefore the risk of interest rate fluctuations is not significant to the business and the Directors have not performed a detailed sensitivity analysis.

All deposits are placed with main clearing banks, with 'A' ratings, to restrict both credit risk and liquidity risk. The deposits are placed for the short term, between one and three months, to provide flexibility and access to the funds.

Credit and liquidity risk

Credit risk is managed on a Company basis. Funds are deposited with financial institutions with a credit rating equivalent to, or above, the main UK clearing banks. The Company's liquid resources are invested having regard to the timing of payment to be made in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. All financial liabilities are payable in the short term (between 0 to 3 months) and the Company maintains adequate bank balances to meet those liabilities. A liquidity analysis is not therefore considered material to disclose.

Currency risk

The Company operates in a global market with income and costs possibly arising in a number of currencies. The Company's strategic aim of acquiring asset(s) or business(es) acting as a post discovery accelerator, is not limited to any specific geo-political area or jurisdiction. Currently the majority of the Company's overhead costs are incurred in £GBP. The Kathleen Valley Project is located in Western Australia, and hence the majority of the exploration and evaluation costs relating to this project are incurred in \$AUD. The Company has not hedged against any currency depreciation but continues to keep the matter under review.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel compensation

The Directors are considered to be key management personnel. Detailed remuneration disclosures are provided in the remuneration report on pages 19 – 21.

Neil Hutchison is a Director of the Company and also the owner of Geolithic Pty Ltd (“Geolithic”). Geolithic entered a contract agreement to Trans Pacific Energy Group (“TPE”) on 3rd September 2019 to supply geological consulting, personnel hire and equipment hire to support TPEs Western Australian Projects. The Company also entered an earn in agreement with TPE and relisted on the LSE on 23rd November 2021. During the financial year Geolithic provided services to the Company totalling £70,680 in relation to the first phase exploration at Yarrol ,Queensland (2024: £nil). As at 30 June 2025 the Company owed Geolithic £12,062 (2024 :£nil).

Jonathan Evans is a Director of the Company and employed by Tavira Financial Limited (“Tavira”). Tavira is retained as a Financial Adviser and Joint Broker to Mila; the annual retainer is £25,000. As at 30 June 2025 Tavira was not a creditor of the Company (2024: £nil).

Charlie Stephenson is a consultant for the Company and related to a Director the Company. Mr. Stephenson has been paid £20,500 (2024: £12,500) in investor relationship consultancy services. As at 30 June 2025 Mr Stephenson was a creditor of the Company to a value of £4,000 (2024 :£nil).

20. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO YEAR END

On 7 July 2025 the Company issued 110,870,533 New Ordinary Shares of 0.1p at a placing price of 0.7p and subscription of 2,857,142 by Mark Stephenson at the placing price of 0.7p. The Company raised gross proceeds of £776,000 from the placing and subscription to fund the next phase of exploration and for working capital generally.

On 7 July 2025 the Company agreed an extension of the 200,000,000 November 2023 investor warrants. These were due to expire on 9 November 2025 and this has now extended to 9 November 2026, exercisable at 2p each. If the warrants were to be exercised in full this would raise a total of £4,000,000 for the Company.

On 23 September the Company appointed a new Chief Operating Officer, Alastair Goodship.

The Company has notified EMX of its intention to exercise the EMX option and purchase 100% of the Exploration Portfolio. The exercise price of the option is the issue of £110,000 of new Mila ordinary shares valued by reference to the volume weighted average price of the Company's listed shares during thirty consecutive trading days. The definitive number of Option Fee Shares will be calculated as at 30 October 2025, and the Company will advise on the allotment of equity in due course.

The issue of the Option Fee Shares is conditional on completion of legal transfer of title to the Exploration Portfolio and related licences and admission of the Option Fee Shares to the Equity (Transition) category of the Official List.

The Option Fee Shares issued to EMX are subject to a lock up for twelve months from the date of admission to trading.

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The Company also agreed in the EMX Option Agreement to pay additional consideration for the grant of the option to EMX if, following the initiation of drilling on-site, Mila's share price exceeded 1.0p for more than 12 continuous trading days. Mila's share price has exceeded 1.0p since 25 September 2025. The new shares will be issued credited as fully paid at a price equal to the volume weighted average price of Mila's ordinary shares during thirty consecutive trading days ending on the day before the share issue.

21. CONTROL

In the opinion of the Directors there is no single ultimate controlling party.