



ANNUAL REPORT 2025

AI-Driven Discovery · Diamonds & Critical Minerals



From Data to Discovery

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CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

I am pleased to present the Chairman's Statement for the year ended 30th June 2025. This has been a very difficult year for the diamond industry but a year of significant progress for Botswana Diamonds plc ("BOD" or "the Company"), characterised by strategic expansion, the adoption of advanced technologies, and the strengthening of our asset base across both diamond and critical metal exploration. We enter the next phase of our development with renewed confidence, a broader portfolio, and a roadmap for value creation.

Market Overview

The Global diamond industry experienced another challenging year, characterised by muted consumer spending and continued uncertainty in several major markets. Demand in China remained soft, while the United States, the world's largest consumer market, saw slower jewellery sales due to inflationary pressures and broader economic caution.

The situation was exacerbated by growing supply of lab-grown diamonds (LGDs), which continued to compress prices in the lower-to-mid-value segments of the natural diamond market. However, the negative effects were most pronounced in categories where volume outweighs rarity. Importantly, BOD's exploration portfolio is aimed at higher-value stones, where natural diamonds retain strong consumer preference and pricing resilience.

During the year:

- Indian polishing activity slowed significantly due to elevated inventories and softer U.S. demand.
- Later in the year, manufacturing activity picked up as inventory levels normalised, contributing to improved sentiment.
- Several major producers introduced temporary production cuts and sales pauses, which helped reduce surplus stocked and stabilised prices.
- The pre-Valentine's Day sales cycle exhibited signs of renewed momentum as cutters and polished restarted operations.

While global diamond demand remains uneven, the longer-term supply fundamentals remain favourable. Many alluvial and small-scale operations worldwide are uneconomic, reducing natural supply. Major producers are approaching peak output from existing mines and new large-scale kimberlite mines are few.

These dynamics underpin BOD's strategy of focusing on value over volume and investing in geologically robust, high-potential assets in stable mining jurisdictions.

A Year of Strategic Transformation

In 2025, we made a significant shift in our strategic positioning as a mining company. For over two decades, Botswana Diamonds has been known for its disciplined, technically focused diamond exploration across Southern Africa.

While diamonds remain central to our identity and core strengths, we have responded to fundamental changes in the diamond market by diversifying into critical minerals, particularly copper.

This evolution arises not from abandoning our roots, but from leveraging them. Botswana remains underexplored for many commodities, despite its exceptional mining code, political stability, and extensive geological database. Our longstanding presence, coupled with deep operational expertise and proprietary knowledge, positions us uniquely to capitalise on these emerging opportunities.

The diversification effort is not speculative. It is built on robust data, rigorous analysis, and the integration of artificial intelligence ("AI"), which has allowed us to extract new value from over twenty years of accumulated geoscientific data.

We also believe that we are aligned with government policy in terms of both continuing diamond exploration while diversifying into alternative potential mineral resources for the benefit of Botswana's future economic prosperity.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT (continued)

Harnessing Artificial Intelligence to Drive Discovery

The Company's strategic collaboration with Planetary AI Ltd was one of the defining initiatives of the year. Our objective was simple but ambitious: to use advanced semantic AI to evaluate the vast, disparate mining related data collected over decades, and to identify previously overlooked mineralisation potential across Botswana.

The results were exceptional:

- AI identified **seven entirely new kimberlite targets** in areas that had not previously been considered prospective.
- Eleven high-quality **critical metal targets** were generated, particularly copper, but including nickel, PGMs, zinc–silver, and gold prospects.
- The platform integrated more than **375,000 km of airborne geophysics, 228,000 soil samples, 32,000 drill logs**, and extensive open-source datasets.
- Over **57 mineral deposit models** were applied to generate high-resolution prospective areas.

This is one of the most advanced applications of AI in mineral exploration undertaken in Botswana and positions BOD among the industry's early adopters of data-driven exploration at scale. The initiative has opened new frontiers, accelerated our targeting pipeline, and derisked the early stages of exploration.

It also sends a powerful message about the future of the Company: **Botswana Diamonds is becoming a modern exploration business—leveraging technology, innovation, and decades of knowledge to unlock new value.**

Expansion into Critical Minerals

Following the AI programme, we submitted **eight Prospecting Licence (PL) applications** across Botswana covering 6,550 km², targeting:

- Predominantly, copper, but also,
- Nickel, PGMs, lead–zinc–silver and gold.

These applications were prompted by the identification of multiple mineralised corridors, several of which show geological similarities to known prospective areas in neighbouring countries. Botswana has seen limited exploration for many of these commodities, offering first-mover advantage and a low-cost entry point for value creation.

We are hopeful of obtaining these licences, after which fieldwork will begin immediately. We have initiated discussions with potential partners who recognise the strategic importance of the portfolio.

New Kimberlite Discoveries

The initial AI analysis identified multiple new kimberlite anomalies that had never before been recorded. Four new diamond PLs were granted over high-priority targets, including the exceptionally promising **Jwaneng South-West** zone, where historical samples included **abraded diamonds**—an indicator of potential high-value sources nearby.

These new licences reflect not only the strength of our targeting but also the enduring geological potential of Botswana's diamond fields.

Legacy Projects: Preserved and Enhanced

Our legacy Botswana diamond assets remain a cornerstone of future value:

- **KX36:** A high-quality, SAMREC-compliant kimberlite resource of 12–13 million carats, with new AI targets identified nearby.
- **Maibwe:** Licence renewals in process, ownership increased, and new potential identified for future work.
- **Data archives:** Modernised into an AI-ready, integrated, digital resource.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT (continued)

We enter the coming year with one of the most robust, data-rich diamond exploration portfolios in Botswana.

Our South African portfolio delivered an important milestone: the granting of the **first Mining Permit at Thorny River**.

Thorny River is an asset of considerable potential. Independent assessments indicate that a viable small open pit is achievable, and mining could generate early cash flow to support the wider business. We await the granting of the second permit, which will enable the full development plan to progress. The current weakened state of the diamond industry will delay commercial production.

Elsewhere in South Africa:

- **Marsfontein** demonstrated strong potential, supported by historically exceptional grades and favourable near-surface geology.
- **Reivilo** provides an attractive kimberlite cluster opportunity, secured via a Data Licence Agreement with minimal capital exposure.

These projects complement our Botswana pipeline and provide optionality and diversification potential.

Financial Prudence and Capital Discipline

Botswana Diamonds has always operated with disciplined financial management, and this year was no exception. We expanded our exploration footprint and embraced cutting-edge technology while maintaining modest overheads and directing funds to areas of highest strategic value.

The Board recognises that prudent capital allocation is essential in exploration, particularly during periods of market volatility. Our approach ensures that the Company remains agile, resilient, and capable of advancing when opportunities emerge.

Outlook: A Pipeline for the Future

The Company enters the new financial year with momentum and clear strategic direction.

- Our **diamond portfolio**—anchored by KX36, Maibwe, Thorny River, and newly discovered kimberlite targets—is stronger than ever.
- Our **critical minerals applications** give us potential exposure to commodities essential to global decarbonisation.
- Our **AI-assisted exploration model** provides a competitive advantage, improving success probability and reducing cost.
- Our **two-decade presence** in Botswana and South Africa remains a key advantage in terms of political stability, regulatory transparency, and geological potential.

We believe that the work completed this year lays the foundation for significant value creation in the medium term. Early-stage exploration is inherently uncertain, but the breadth and quality of our pipeline provide multiple pathways to success.

On behalf of the Board, I extend sincere thanks to our management team, employees, and technical partners. Their expertise and commitment have been vital to a year of substantial progress. I also thank our shareholders for their continued support, patience, and belief in our long-term strategy.

We look forward to the future with optimism, purpose, and determination.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT (continued)

Remembering David Horgan 1959 – 2025

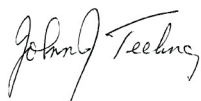
In recent weeks we saw the passing of David Horgan, a co-founder of Botswana Diamonds and prior to that, African Diamonds.

David partnered with Jim Finn, a fellow director, and I for decades in numerous minerals and hydrocarbon exploration start-ups.

A man of immense charm, intellect and incredible energy. He had a thirty-year involvement in mineral exploration beginning with Kenmare Resources and, at his passing, was chairman of two listed companies, Clontarf Energy and Petrel Resources as well as an active director with Botswana Diamonds.

David was as much at home in the wilds of Africa and South America as in the boardrooms of banks and stockbrokers in London.

His early passing is a serious loss to the exploration sector and a deeply personal loss to me and my colleague Jim Finn

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "John Teeling".

John Teeling
Chairman

12 December 2025

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT

Botswana Diamonds plc – Review of Operations, 2025

Executive Summary

Botswana Diamonds plc ("BOD" or "the Company") underwent a transformative period, broadening its focus beyond traditional diamond exploration by leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) and its extensive geological database, built over two decades. This AI-driven strategy identified seven new kimberlite targets, one of which is of exceptional interest, and several polymetallic prospects for critical minerals, including copper, nickel, cobalt, zinc, PGMs, gold, and silver. These discoveries led to the granting of four new diamond prospecting licences covering 2,644 km², and to applications for eight additional prospecting licences for base and precious metals across Botswana.

Through collaboration with Planetary AI Ltd (technical leaders in AI-based mineral exploration), BOD deployed the Xplore prospectivity platform, which used semantic analysis and machine learning on one of Botswana's most extensive private exploration datasets. This process generated advanced targets and improved exploration focus, positioning BOD at the forefront of AI-driven mineral discovery in the region. While expanding into critical minerals to align with the global energy transition, the Company continues to maintain its core diamond assets, anticipating market recovery in the future. Key projects, such as the high-grade KX36 kimberlite in Botswana and Thorny River in South Africa, were preserved and advanced through permitting, evaluation, and low-cost work programmes.

As BOD evolves into an AI-driven, diversified explorer, the Company recognises that unlocking Botswana's critical mineral potential will require strong technical and financial collaboration. Accordingly, BOD is actively seeking a strategic partner to share this next phase, one that brings complementary capabilities, resources, and vision to accelerate the evaluation and development of these AI-defined polymetallic targets. With a pipeline of new prospects, an established diamond foundation, and a commitment to sustainable value creation, BOD is well-positioned to enter the next phase of growth and shape the future of mineral exploration across Southern Africa.

Artificial Intelligence-Driven Mineral Exploration Strategy

Embracing AI to Address the Exploration Crisis

BOD adopted an AI-driven exploration strategy to address the declining global mineral discovery rate and unlock Botswana's broader mineral potential. With most near-surface deposits depleted and demand for critical minerals such as copper, nickel, cobalt, PGMs, and rare earths rising, the Company recognised that innovative methods were necessary to explore efficiently beneath sand and other cover and at scale. Botswana's geology, famous for diamonds but also rich in underexplored copper-nickel-PGM terranes, provides an excellent testing ground for such innovation.

In August 2024, BOD initiated a nationwide AI exploration programme using Planetary AI's Xplore prospectivity platform on its extensive historical database, the second largest diamond dataset in Botswana. Covering approximately 95,000 km², it includes 375,000 km of airborne geophysics, 606 ground surveys, 228,000 soil samples, and 32,000 drill logs. By integrating this with open-source data (such as from the Geological Survey of Botswana), the AI system aimed to identify both new kimberlite targets and concealed polymetallic mineralisation.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT (continued)

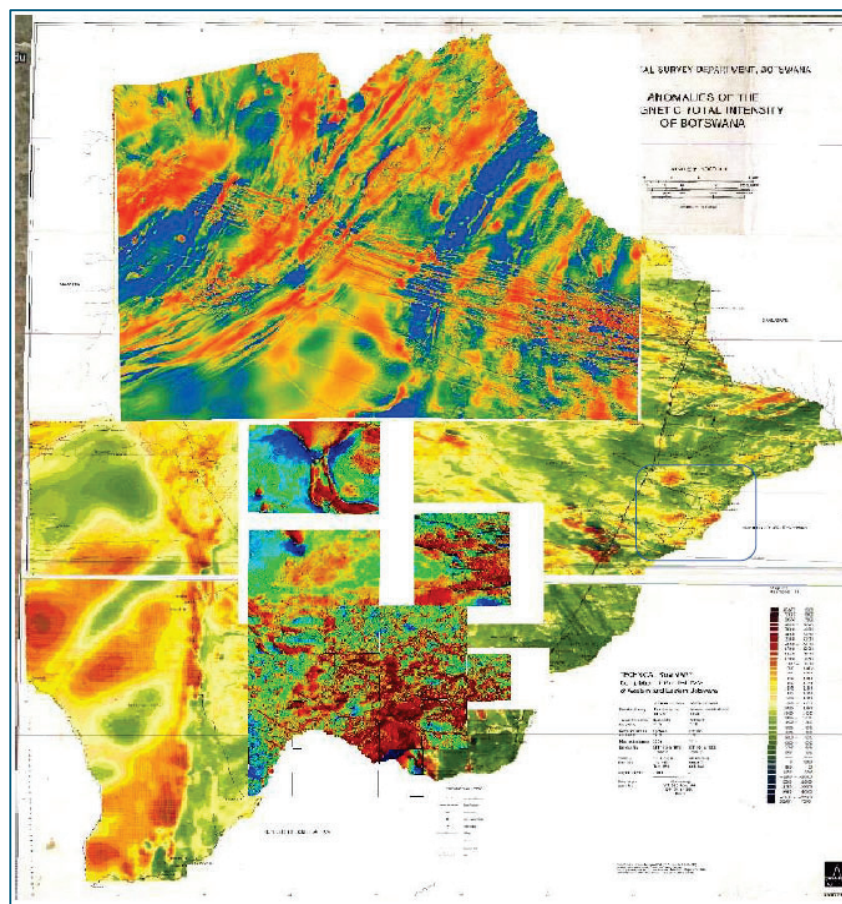


Figure 1: Airborne geophysics coverage Botswana (Botswana Geoscience Institute, 2025)

The Xplore platform employs semantic technology and machine learning to interpret geological data within its context, mimicking expert reasoning. AI models cleaned and enriched decades of data, then applied over 57 mineral deposit models to produce prospectivity maps that pinpoint high-priority areas. This “glass-box” approach not only ranked targets but also explained the geological logic behind each.

Industry practice shows that AI screening significantly reduces costs and time, allowing targeted fieldwork in the most promising zones and compressing years of analysis into months. Drilling success rates have increased, while discovery expenses have fallen by up to 80%. The Company now features an AI-enhanced portfolio and an “AI-ready” data room, enhancing its ability to attract exploration partners and investors.

Initial AI Results: New Kimberlites and Polymetallic Opportunities

By late 2024, the AI programme had achieved its first groundbreaking results. In December 2024, BOD announced that seven significant kimberlite anomalies had been identified across Botswana, none of which had been reported previously. These anomalies, essentially prospective kimberlite pipes or cluster targets, were generated by AI analysing approximately 400,000 km of airborne data plus extensive ground data, pinpointing subtle signatures indicative of kimberlites beneath Kalahari sand cover.

Simultaneously, the AI analysis revealed multiple polymetallic targets in areas where BOD did not yet hold licences, sparking immediate interest in expanding the Company’s mineral portfolio. In fact, ongoing AI work broadened to focus on four main deposit types (11 subtypes), including gold, copper, silver, nickel, zinc, and PGMs. The key takeaway was clear: Botswana’s prospectivity is not limited to diamonds, and BOD’s data trove, once properly mined by AI, could unlock entirely new exploration frontiers for the company.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT (continued)

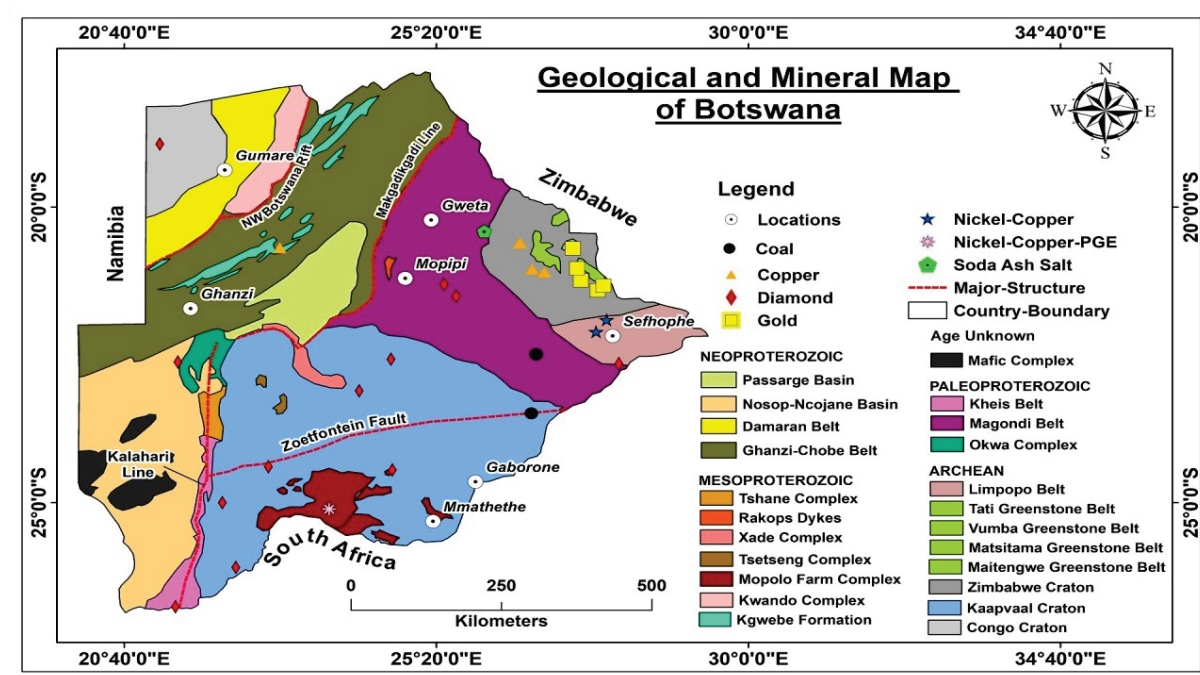


Figure 2: Geological and mineral map of Botswana (Chetterjee, 2024)

The AI methodology proved highly effective at integrating various exploration clues. For diamonds, for instance, the models examined indicator mineral data (such as garnets, spinels, ilmenites, etc.), geophysical anomalies, structural controls, and satellite imagery collectively to identify areas with the “fingerprint” of a kimberlite pipe. For polymetallic deposits, the system assessed known mineral deposits, favourable host rock formations, geochemical anomalies, and multispectral satellite alteration signatures to delineate high-potential zones. These results were not merely theoretical: the Company quickly acted on the AI findings through prospecting licence applications and on-the-ground verification plans, as detailed in the following sections. The Company’s adoption of AI has thus moved from concept to practice, making it one of the first in Botswana to implement such advanced data-driven exploration across the country.

In summary, the AI-driven exploration strategy has become a vital part of BOD’s operations during the review period. It directly led to the discovery of new diamond targets, diversification into critical minerals, and a strategic shift in the Company’s exploration approach.

Botswana

Introduction

Botswana remains the primary focus of BOD’s exploration activities. The country is the world’s leading diamond producer by value and one of Africa’s most politically stable nations, with supportive mining policies and strong governance. It hosts key operations, including Orapa, Jwaneng, and Karowe, home of the 1,109-carat Lesedi La Rona, and continues to attract significant mineral exploration investment.

During the review period, BOD expanded its Botswana strategy to include both diamonds and other minerals identified through its AI prospectivity work. Traditionally focused on the Kalahari Desert’s hidden kimberlite potential, where discoveries such as the KX36 kimberlite were made, the Company is now also targeting copper, nickel, cobalt, PGMs, and zinc-silver prospects. Botswana’s ancient craton contains both diamond-bearing kimberlites and metal-rich greenstone and mafic terranes, many of which are buried beneath sand cover and were previously underexplored.

BOD’s approach is two-fold: (1) to advance its diamond pipeline in preparation for a diamond market recovery, and (2) to secure prospective polymetallic ground for diversification. The AI programme effectively scanned the country, identifying new kimberlite clusters (for which prospecting licences were granted) and high-priority base- and precious-metal targets (for which prospecting

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT (continued)

applications were lodged). Many lie on the ground, released by majors due to the historical diamond bias, creating a timely entry opportunity for BOD.

Polymetallic Targets: AI-Driven Critical Mineral Exploration

One of the most significant outcomes of BOD's AI initiative was the discovery of multiple high-potential polymetallic targets across Botswana, which the Company moved to secure to facilitate potential future development. In March 2025, BOD announced it had applied for eight new Prospecting Licences covering approximately 6,551 km², specifically targeting key copper, gold, nickel, lead-zinc-silver, and PGM prospects identified by the AI analysis. These licence applications represent BOD's first venture outside the diamond sector. Five different deposit styles are being targeted through this polymetallic initiative, reflecting the variety of geological environments found in Botswana.

- **Besshi-type VMS (Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide).** Copper-rich stratiform sulphide deposits associated with ancient submarine volcanism. In Botswana, the Damara Belt in the northwest exhibits similarities to this setting.
- **Greenstone-hosted – Copper-Nickel (and Gold) targets in Archean greenstone belts.** These are mainly situated in the Limpopo Mobile Belt and Zimbabwe Craton in eastern Botswana, which share geology with established mineral districts across the border (e.g., nickel sulphide occurrences in Zimbabwe's greenstones).
- **MVT (Mississippi Valley Type).** Lead and Zinc deposits in sedimentary carbonate settings. There is potential in northern Botswana where platform carbonate rocks of the Damaran sequence might host Zn-Pb deposits similar to those discovered in Namibia's Otavi Mountainland.
- **SEDEX (Sedimentary Exhalative).** Targets for Lead, Zinc, and Silver within basin sediments. The sediments of the Kgwebe and Ghanzi Groups in northern Botswana are promising for this style, similar to base metal deposits in Zambia and the DRC.
- **Ultramafic-associated.** Targets for Platinum Group Metals (including Ni, Cu, Cr, and others) in or near ultramafic or mafic intrusions. This involves searching for feeder zones or layered intrusions that could host Ni-Cu-PGE sulphide deposits, similar to Norilsk or the Bushveld. Notably, the AI identified ultrabasic rock regions in eastern and central Botswana as being permissive for such deposits.

The AI-driven prospectivity analysis revealed that although much of Botswana is licensed for diamonds or coal, large areas remain open for polymetallic exploration. The AI analyses identified numerous prospective areas for metals in uncovered ground, with several underexplored zones earmarked for further investigation. BOD's prospecting licence applications focused on the most promising of these.

In northwest Botswana (Ngamiland), the AI investigation identified favourable geology for lead-zinc-silver and copper mineralisation within the Damaran Belt, including ground along strike from the Kihabe-Nxuu project (25 Mt @ ~3% Zn+Pb, 3.3 Moz Ag). BOD's targets are on neighbouring open ground, offering potential to unify the mineralised trend through licence acquisition or joint ventures. Some nearby areas are held by small private entities with limited activity, creating opportunities for partnerships. The strategy is to acquire open ground, define drill targets with modern methods, and then pursue synergistic consolidation.

In eastern Botswana, within the Limpopo Mobile Belt, the AI investigation identified multiple zones prospective for magmatic nickel-copper-PGE sulphides and associated deposits near the historic Selebi-Phikwe mine. Applications for these areas have since been submitted. The same work also highlighted the potential for shear-zone-hosted gold and rare-metal pegmatites (lithium, tantalum) for further assessment.

BOD's initial focus within the eight polymetallic licences is on copper-nickel and zinc-lead targets, several of which show the most promising AI results, including copper anomalies with no previous record, and possible blind targets. By July 2025, these applications were advancing towards approval.

Once the prospecting licences are granted, [which we hope to be in the coming months,] the Company intends to conduct detailed geophysical and geochemical sampling to refine the AI results into drill-ready prospects. Additional anomalies indicate manganese, copper, and IOCG-style (iron oxide-copper-gold) mineralisation. Through this portfolio, BOD is transforming into a diversified explorer, complementing its diamond projects with critical mineral opportunities. These initiatives lay the foundation for significant resource growth, aligning with the rising global demand for battery and electrification metals.

As BOD shifts into a diversified exploration phase, the Company acknowledges that unlocking Botswana's critical mineral resources will require strong technical and financial collaboration. Consequently, BOD is actively seeking a strategic partner to share in this

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT (continued)

next stage, one that offers complementary skills, resources, and vision to accelerate the assessment and development of these AI-generated polymetallic targets. Such a partnership would enable the Company to expand exploration quickly while upholding its disciplined, data-driven approach, positioning both parties to benefit from Botswana's growing role in the global energy transition.

Diamond Targets: New AI-Identified Kimberlite Prospects

Diamond exploration remains BOD's core expertise, and the AI programme delivered impressive results: seven previously unknown potential kimberlite clusters across Botswana. By mid-2025, BOD had secured the four most promising ones through new licences (PL298/2025, PL303/2025, PL304/2025, PL305/2025) covering 2,644 km², effectively securing the highest-priority targets.

- **Serowe/Mahalapye area (Central Botswana).** Located northwest of Mahalapye, this target shows a strong kimberlitic indicator ("KIMS") anomaly beneath shallow cover (0–20 m) and numerous G10 garnets (subcalcic, high-chromium garnets found as inclusions within diamonds), suggesting a nearby kimberlite source. Despite past interest, no kimberlite has been discovered until the AI analysis provided new exploration vectors.
- **Jwaneng South-West area (Southern Botswana).** South-west of Debswana's world-class Jwaneng mine, this anomaly is BOD's top diamond priority. AI detected strong signatures and multiple pipe indicators: diamond-favourable mineral chemistry, abraded diamonds upstream, structural proximity to regional faults, and geophysical (chiefly gravity) patterns typical of potentially high-value "Group 2" kimberlites.
- **Lerala/Tswapong area (Eastern Botswana).** North-east of Lerala, near Tsetsebjwe, the AI analysis expanded the known kimberlite trend along the Tswapong belt, identifying clusters of KIMs with little to no Kalahari cover, possibly indicating a new, older kimberlite field.
- **Kalahari/KX36 area (Central Kalahari).** Near BOD's KX36 discovery, the AI analysis identified four additional magnetic anomalies within six kilometres, aligned along faults, typical of kimberlite clusters. The findings support BOD's long-held view that KX36 is part of a broader kimberlite cluster.

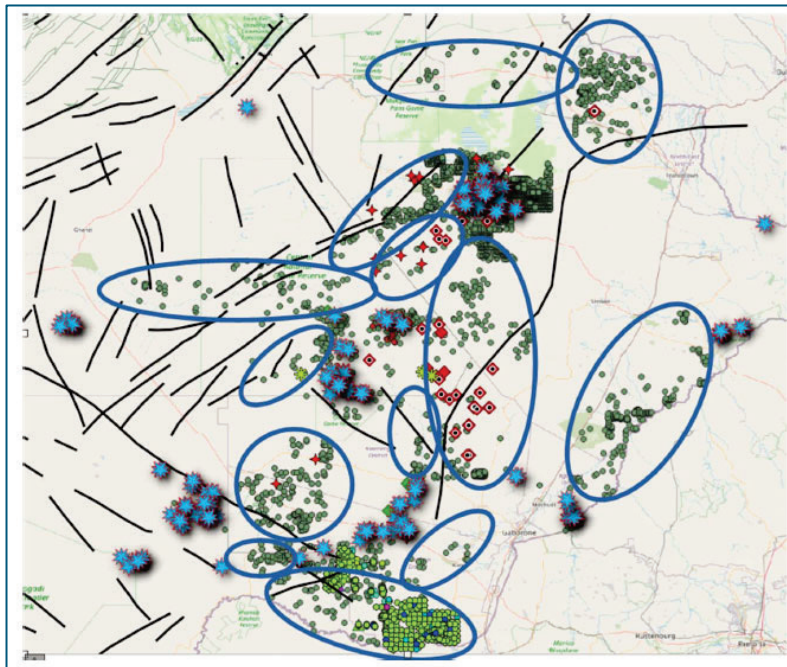


Figure 3: Example of kimberlite targeting, Botswana

With prospecting licences granted, the planned follow-up work includes high-resolution geophysics, indicator-mineral sampling, and prioritised drilling, starting at Jwaneng SW. The presence of slightly abraded diamonds there indicates a nearby source.

The AI's value lies in its advanced dispersion modelling of BOD's extensive KIM database, which recognises directional trends, gravity-magnetic patterns, and low-mag, poor-ilmenite Group 2 kimberlite traits, characteristics often overlooked by conventional methods.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT (continued)

In summary, BOD's Botswana diamond portfolio now includes four new AI-defined project areas, in addition to KX36, Sekaka, and Maibwe. Each new licence could host one or more diamond-bearing kimberlites. Even a single economic discovery would be transformative, and these scientifically ranked targets give BOD a renewed, high-impact exploration pipeline while preserving its proven legacy assets.

Legacy Diamond Targets: Sekaka Acquisition and Maibwe JV

Alongside its new AI-driven ventures, BOD has sustained and advanced its legacy diamond projects in Botswana, offering a solid foundation and potential for when diamond market conditions improve. The two main legacy assets are the holdings inherited from the Sekaka Diamonds acquisition (including the KX36 discovery and surrounding prospects) and the Maibwe joint venture in the Kalahari.

Sekaka Diamonds and KX36. Sekaka was Petra Diamonds' former exploration subsidiary in Botswana, which BOD acquired in 2020. Through this, BOD gained full ownership of KX36, a high-grade kimberlite pipe, along with Sekaka's exploration licences and a fully operational kimberlite bulk sampling plant on site. KX36 is a 3.5-hectare kimberlite located in the Central Kalahari, approximately 70 km from what was Gem Diamonds' Ghaghoo mine and around 260 km northwest of Gaborone. It has undergone extensive work, including core drilling and large-diameter drilling for bulk samples. It has a SAMREC-compliant resource: 17.9 million tonnes in the Indicated Category at 35 cpht (carats per hundred tonnes), plus 6.7 Mt in the Inferred Category at 36 cpht, with an estimated average diamond value of around \$65/ct (2016 figures). This equates to roughly 12–13 million carats in situ, a significant Diamond Resource. During the 2024–2025 reporting year, BOD has been reassessing this deposit, exploring ways to optimise its economics, such as improving grade through advanced processing or considering innovative mining techniques for this remote location.



Figure 4: KX36 processing plant, Central Kalahari, Botswana

Critically, as noted earlier, the Sekaka database review identified four high-interest anomalies within a 6 km radius of KX36. These are likely kimberlite targets that could contribute satellite resources to KX36 if confirmed. Drilling authorisation has been granted for these targets. Renewing the key Sekaka licences (PL 224/2007 and PL 169/2019) until the end of 2026 ensures BOD has the capacity to drill and evaluate these anomalies. If any prove to be diamondiferous, they could “upgrade” the KX36 project by increasing total resources or enhancing overall economics through shared infrastructure. Even if they do not, KX36 itself

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT (continued)

remains a valuable asset for the future – an independently verified diamond resource in Botswana is rare for a junior. For now, given subdued diamond prices, BOD has prudently avoided rushing into expensive development but remains prepared for when conditions improve. The on-site bulk sampling plant is an added advantage, as it reduces the cost and effort required for further large-scale sampling on KX36 or nearby targets.

Maibwe Joint Venture. Maibwe is a diamond joint venture in the Kalahari that BOD became involved in through its associated company, Siseko Minerals. Historically, Maibwe was a joint venture between Botswana's state-owned copper and nickel miner BCL (now in liquidation), Future Minerals (a local private company), and Siseko. Recently, Siseko (51.7% owned by BOD) increased its share in Maibwe from 29% to 50% during 2023/24. BOD now holds around a 25.85% indirect interest in the Maibwe diamond licences (50% via Siseko, with BOD owning approximately 51.7% of Siseko). Maibwe's assets include several prospecting licences in the Kalahari, notably PL186, where four kimberlite pipes were discovered in 2015. These pipes, roughly 5 ha, 6 ha, 2 ha, and 1 ha, were found to contain diamonds, with one pipe yielding significant numbers of microdiamonds during sampling.

This suggests that at least one of them could be economically viable if larger diamonds are present. Work halted when BCL (the majority stakeholder) went into liquidation, but BOD's increased stake and the renewal of licences (completed in 2024) create potential for resuming exploration.



Figure 5: Drilling on the Maibwe project, Central Kalahari, Botswana

In summary, Sekaka/KX36 and Maibwe form the core of BOD's legacy diamond portfolio in Botswana. During 2024–2025, the Company ensured these projects remained in good standing through licence renewals and ownership consolidation, integrating them into its broader exploration strategy. Although the immediate focus may be on new AI targets, these legacy projects represent tangible diamond resources and discoveries that underpin the Company's valuation. The strategy is to hold and develop these diamond assets at low cost in the short term (via studies, permitting, JV options, etc.), allowing BOD to proceed with development or monetisation when market conditions improve.

South Africa

Introduction

South Africa has a rich history of diamond mining, dating back to the 19th-century Kimberley discoveries that launched De Beers. It remains a geologically promising country, situated on the Kaapvaal Craton shared with Botswana and home to renowned diamondiferous kimberlites such as Cullinan, Venetia, and Finsch. However, in recent years, South Africa's regulatory and business environment for mining has been regarded as complex, leading many major companies to scale back greenfield exploration there. This retreat by the majors has created opportunities for agile juniors like BOD to acquire prime land that would be considered highly prospective elsewhere. BOD has seized this opportunity by focusing on areas in South Africa with known diamond potential, where previous mining has ceased or exploration has lapsed due to corporate or macroeconomic factors rather than geology.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT (continued)

Thorny River Project

Thorny River is BOD's flagship project in South Africa—a kimberlite dyke system with localised “blows” that have been explored since 2017.

Situated in Limpopo Province, approximately 6 km from the Marsfontein mine and 6 km from Klipspringer, it has undergone extensive geophysical exploration, drilling, trenching, and bulk sampling. This work resulted in a Competent Person's Report (“CPR”) and a Technical Economic Evaluation (“TEE”), which define the exploration target and assess mining options.

The CPR estimated a kimberlite target of 1.2–2.1 million tonnes, with modelled grades of 46–74 cpht and diamond values of \$120–220/ct (+1mm cut-off, 2017 values). Geologically, Thorny River aligns with the same dyke system as Klipspringer and Marsfontein, both high-grade producers. BOD's sampling confirmed comparable diamond quality and grade potential.

A conceptual open-pit study by Practara (Pty) Ltd and ABGM assessed various price and cost scenarios. Even at a conservative 20 cpht and \$170/ct, the model produced a positive NPV(10%), while the optimal case, 50 cpht and \$170/ct, showed an NPV(10%) of nearly US\$98 million. These findings indicate that Thorny River could be a profitable small mine, especially with stronger diamond prices.

Following these findings, BOD prioritised permitting and mine readiness. By 2024, two Mining Permit applications covering the River and River Extension blows had been submitted; one received Environmental Authorisation, the final prerequisite. On 6 March 2025, BOD announced the granting of the first Mining Permit, enabling mining to commence in that zone, while the second permit remained in progress. This milestone marks Thorny River's transition from evaluation to potential development.



Figure 6: Drilling on the Thorny River project, South Africa

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT (continued)

Marsfontein and Surrounds

Marsfontein is renowned in South African diamond history, a small kimberlite mine that repaid its capital in less than four days in 1998 due to exceptionally high grades. Although the main orebody was exhausted over 20 years ago, BOD continues to derive value from the surrounding geology. The Company holds a 900.7-hectare Prospecting Right over part of the Marsfontein farm, encompassing at least five known kimberlites (M2, M3, M7, M8, M9), all diamondiferous but never fully developed.

The M3 kimberlite is BOD's primary target. Historical data show an exposed strike of about 100 m and a width of up to 10 m, with bulk-sample grades ranging from 13.9 to 137 cpht—indicating a high-grade zone within a lower-grade fissure. Recovered diamonds were of good quality, colour, and size distribution. M3 is located on elevated, easily accessible ground, with remnants of previous workings that could allow a swift restart with minimal overburden removal.



Figure 7: Marsfontein pit (image: John Shelton)

Reivilo Kimberlite Cluster

The Reivilo project in South Africa's North West Province signifies BOD's expansion beyond the Limpopo Fissure Mines into a unique kimberlite zone of the Kaapvaal Craton. Located approximately 110 km north-east of Petra's Finsch Mine, the area was previously explored by De Beers and Petra. BOD received a five-year Prospecting Right in 2022 over the farm hosting the Reivilo kimberlite cluster—comprising three pipes of roughly 3.1 ha, 1.7 ha, and 0.9 ha within 250 m of each other, indicating a compact kimberlite field.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT (continued)

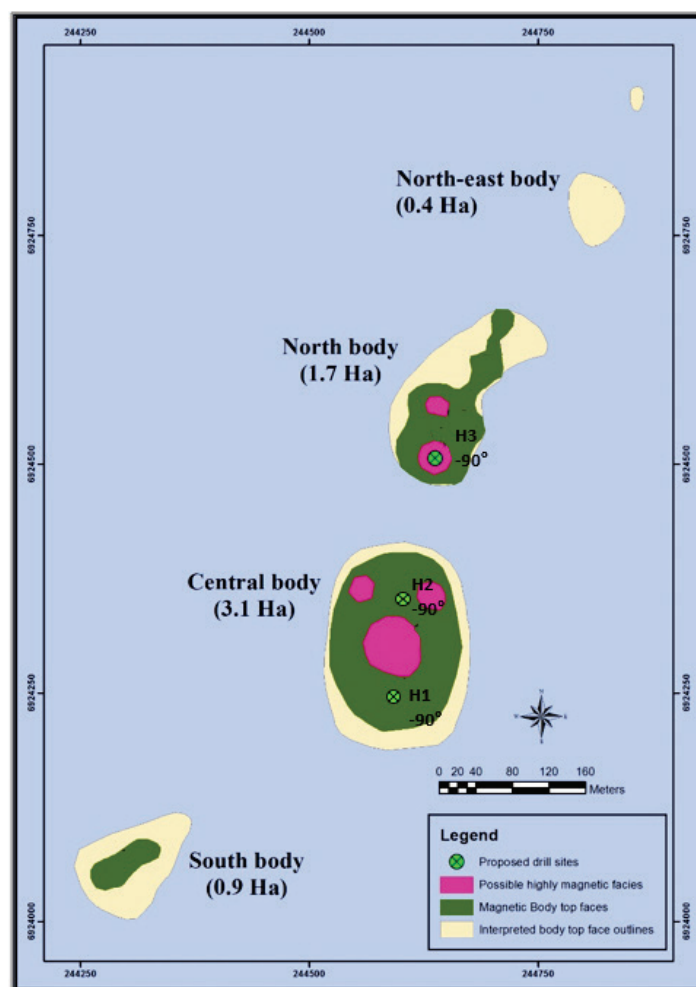


Figure 8: Reivilo kimberlite cluster, South Africa

The pipes were drilled by Petra Diamonds, whose indicator-mineral results showed G10 and eclogitic garnets, both strong markers of diamond potential. G10 garnets, in particular, form under deep mantle conditions favourable for diamond stability. Although promising, the project probably fell below Petra's development threshold. Recognising the opportunity, BOD secured both the prospecting licence and a Data Licence Agreement granting access to Petra's historical data in exchange for a 3% production royalty. This arrangement provides BOD with extensive geological information at no upfront cost, with payment only triggered by future production.

Outlook

Botswana Diamonds plc enters the next phase with a clear dual focus: advancing AI-driven mineral discovery and safeguarding its core diamond assets for the anticipated market recovery. The Xplore platform has already identified new kimberlite and polymetallic targets across Botswana, which will now be refined and tested through targeted fieldwork. The expected grant of several polymetallic licences will expand BOD's footprint to over 6,500 km², allowing systematic exploration for copper, nickel, PGMs, and zinc-silver prospects.

Partnerships and joint ventures will be sought to accelerate progress and share risks. At the same time, the Thorny River Mining Permit in South Africa offers a near-term development option, and KX36 remains the foundation of the Botswana portfolio.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S STATEMENT (continued)

Global conditions for the Company are becoming favourable. Demand for critical minerals is increasing with the energy transition, and the diamond market shows early signs of stabilisation towards 2026. With operations in supportive jurisdictions, a lean cost structure, and a technology-driven exploration model, BOD is well-positioned to benefit from both trends. The integration of AI with a high-quality diamond pipeline offers the Company multiple avenues for discovery, partnership, or development, providing a strong foundation for growth and sustainable shareholder value.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'JAH Campbell'.

James AH Campbell
Managing Director

12 December 2025

STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors present their annual reports and the audited financial statements of the Group and Company for the year ended 30 June 2025.

STRATEGY

Our strategy is the appraisal and exploitation of the assets currently owned. Simultaneous with this process, the Group's management expects to continue to use its expertise to acquire further licence interests for diamond and other commodities exploration and development. The Group has exploration interests in Botswana and South Africa.

BUSINESS REVIEW

Botswana Diamonds plc is a UK registered company, focused on diamond exploration and development. Further information concerning the activities of the Group and its future prospects is contained in the Chairman's Statement and the Managing Director's Statement.

The Company's ordinary shares are traded on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) of the London Stock Exchange.

The consolidated loss for the year after taxation was £1,013,350 (2024: £564,106).

The directors do not propose that a dividend be paid.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors intend to continue their involvement with the licences as disclosed in the Chairman's Statement and Managing Directors' Statement. They continue to seek further acquisition opportunities in relation to diamond exploration. The directors recognise the importance of climate change and the effect that its business operations can have on the environment. The Group is committed to operating in an environmentally responsible manner and to minimising the impact from its activities.

The Group recognises that its activities require it to have regard to the potential impact that it, its subsidiaries and partners may have on the environment. Where exploration and development works are carried out, care is taken to limit the amount of disturbance and where any remediation works are required they are carried out as and when required.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The two main KPIs for the Group are as follows.

These allow the Group to monitor costs and plan future exploration and development activities.

KPI	2025 £	2024 £
Exploration and evaluation costs capitalised during the year	67,246	69,742
Funds raised on the alternative investment market	250,000	380,000

The KPIs for 2025 will continue to focus on the company's ability to raise funds for future exploration and development activities.

In addition, the group reviews ongoing operating costs which relate to the Group's ability to run the corporate function. As detailed in Note 3, the directors expect that adequate resources will be available to meet the Group's committed obligations as they fall due. Further details are set out in the Chairman's Statement and Managing Directors' Statement.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Group is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, which could have a material impact on the long-term performance of the Group and could cause actual results to differ materially from expectation. The management of risk is the collective responsibility of the Board of Directors and the Group has developed a range of internal controls and procedures in order to manage risk. The following risk factors, which are not exhaustive, are the principal risks relevant to the Group's activities:

Risk	Nature of risk and mitigation
Licence obligations	Operations must be carried out in accordance with the terms of each licence agreed with the relevant ministry for natural resources in the host country. Typically, the law provides that operations may be suspended, amended or terminated if a contractor fails to comply with its obligations under such licences or fails to make timely payments of relevant levies and taxes. The Group has regular communication and meetings with relevant government bodies to discuss future work plans and receive feedback from those bodies. Country Managers in each jurisdiction monitor compliance with licence obligations and changes to legislation applicable to the group and report as necessary to the Board.
Requirement for further funding	The Group may require additional funding to implement its exploration and development plans as well as finance its operational and administrative expenses. There is no guarantee that future market conditions will permit the raising of the necessary funds by way of issue of new equity, debt financing or farming out of interests. If unsuccessful, this may significantly affect the Group's ability to execute its long-term growth strategy. The Board regularly reviews Group cash flow projections and considers different sources of funds. The Group regularly meets with shareholders and the investor community and communicates through their website and regulatory reporting. Between July 2024 and June 2025 total of £250,000 was raised via a placing of new shares.
Geological and development risks	Exploration activities are speculative and capital intensive and there is no guarantee of identifying commercially recoverable reserves. The Group activities in Botswana and South Africa are in proven resource basins. The Group uses a range of techniques to minimise risk prior to drilling and utilises independent experts to assess the results of exploration activity.
Title to assets	Title to diamond assets in Botswana and South Africa can be complicated due to different regulation in different jurisdictions. The Directors monitor any threats to the Group's interest in its licences and employ the services of experienced and competent lawyers in relevant jurisdictions to defend those interests, where appropriate. The Managing Director is based in Africa and monitors the situation based on his expertise and experience of working many years in the diamond industry.
Exchange rate risk	The Group's expenses, which are primarily to contractors on exploration and development, are incurred primarily in Sterling, US Dollars and Euro. The Group's policy is to conduct and manage its operations in Sterling and therefore it is exposed to fluctuations in the relative values of the other currencies. The Group seeks to minimise its exposure to currency risk by closely monitoring exchange rates and maintaining a level of cash in foreign denominated currencies sufficient to meet planned expenditure in that currency.
Political risk	The Group holds assets in Botswana and South Africa and therefore the Group is exposed to country specific risks such as the political, social and economic stability of these countries. The countries in which the Group operates are encouraging foreign investment. The Group's projects are longstanding and we have established strong relationships with local and national government which enable the Group to monitor the political and regulatory environment.
Financial risk management	Details of the Group's financial risk management policies are set out in Note 23.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

In addition to the above there can be no assurance that current exploration programmes will result in profitable operations. The recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the successful discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, and the ability of the Group to raise additional funding, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Group's and Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis. Changes in future conditions could require material write down of the carrying values of the Group's assets.

IMPAIRMENT

The directors monitor and assess the recoverability of intangible assets and successful development of economic reserves. If an indication of impairment exists, a formal estimate of recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss recognised to the extent that carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

During the current year, the Group recognized an impairment charge of £557,937 on licences held by the Group. Refer to Note 10 in relation to the impairment of the intangible assets.

GOING CONCERN

The Group's consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as detailed in Note 3.

The Directors have given careful consideration to the appropriateness of the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

The directors have prepared cashflow projections and forecasts for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of this report which indicate that the group will require additional funding for working capital requirements and develop existing projects. As the Group is not revenue or cash generating it relies on raising capital from the public market. The directors are confident that funds will be available.

Although the Directors consider the likelihood of all uncertainties eventuating to be remote, they are confident additional funding can be accessed should it be required. On the basis of the considerations set out above, the Directors have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the Financial Statements on a going concern basis. These Financial Statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amount and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the Group was unable to continue as going concern.

EMPLOYEE CONSULTATION

The Group places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Group. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The company's securities are traded on the AIM market of the London Stock Exchange ("AIM"). In line with AIM rules, the company has adopted the QCA Corporate Governance Code to ensure compliance. Information is available on the company's website botswanadiamonds.co.uk and in the corporate governance report from pages 24 to 28.

The Group is subject to best practice standards and extensive regulations, which govern environmental protection. The Group is committed to uphold these standards and regulations as a minimum and to keep these important matters under continuous review. When appropriate, adequate action and provision is immediately taken to ensure full compliance with the standards expected of an international exploration and development Group.

The Group works towards positive and constructive relationships with government, neighbours and the public, ensuring fair treatment of those affected by the Group's operations. In particular, the Group aims to provide employees with a healthy and safe working environment whilst receiving payment that enables them to maintain a reasonable lifestyle for themselves and their families.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

EMPLOYEE GENDER DIVERSITY

	Male	Female
Directors of the Company	4	—
Employees in other senior executive positions	—	1
Other employees of the Group	—	—
Total Employees of the Group	4	1

SUPPLIER PAYMENT POLICY

The Group's policy is to settle terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction to ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment and abide by the terms of payment.

Trade payable days for Group and Company for the year were 30-40 days.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT UNDER SECTION 172 (1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

Section 172 (1) of the Companies Act obliges the Directors to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of the Company's members as a whole. This section specifies that the Directors must act in good faith when promoting the success of the Company and in doing so have regard (amongst other things) to:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term,
- the interests of the Company's employees,
- the need to foster the Company's business relationship with suppliers, customers and others,
- the impact of the Company's operations on the community and environment,
- the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct, and
- the need to act fairly as between members of the Company.

The Board of Directors is collectively responsible for formulating the Company's strategy which is the appraisal and exploitation of the assets currently owned.

The Directors believe this key strategic decision will generate value for our shareholders in the long term. In executing the Company's strategy, the Directors remain focused on responsible and ethical business practices, and the Company strives to be a responsible corporate citizen in all its territories of operation.

The Board places equal importance on all shareholders and strives for transparent and effective external communications, within the regulatory confines of an AIM-listed company. The primary communication tool for regulatory matters and matters of material substance is through the Regulatory News Service, ("RNS"). The Company's website is also updated regularly and provides further details on the business as well as links to helpful content such as our latest investor presentations.

Further details illustrating how Directors adhere to the requirement set out in Section 172 (1) a to f above, are included in the Corporate Governance Report which begins on page 24.

The Directors believe they have acted in the way they consider most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole, as required by Section 172 (1) of the Companies Act 2006.

This Strategic Report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

John Teeling
Chairman

12 December 2025

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the Group and Company for the year ended 30 June 2025.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served at any time during the financial year except as noted were as follows:

John Teeling
James Finn
David Horgan (deceased 28 October 2025)
Robert Bouquet
James Campbell

There were no changes in directors since year end.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS IN SHARES OF THE COMPANY

The directors holding office at 30 June 2025 had the following interests in the ordinary shares of the Company:

				30 June 2025				1 July 2024	
				Ordinary Shares of £0.0025 each	Options	Warrants		Ordinary Shares of £0.0025 each	Ordinary Shares of £0.0025 each
Nationality		Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number
John Teeling	Irish	71,896,818	6.00	2,500,000	7,812,500	64,084,318	5.72	2,500,000	—
James Finn	Irish	46,638,869	3.89	2,000,000	7,812,500	38,826,369	3.47	2,000,000	—
David Horgan	Irish	15,783,984	1.32	2,000,000	—	15,783,984	1.41	2,000,000	—
James Campbell	British	17,075,281	1.43	3,000,000	5,859,375	11,215,906	1.00	3,000,000	—
Robert Bouquet	British	—		250,000	—	—		250,000	—

There were no share options exercised by the directors during the year (2024: Nil).

On 7 August 2024 the Company undertook a placing of 78,125,000 new ordinary shares (with placing warrants attached). Certain directors subscribed for the shares resulting in the movement in the above shareholding.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT

The remuneration of the directors for the years ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 was as follows:

	Salaries and Fees	
	2025 £	2024 £
John Teeling	30,000	30,000
James Finn	30,000	30,000
David Horgan	20,000	20,000
James Campbell	52,083	75,000
Robert Bouquet	5,000	5,000
	137,083	160,000

Directors' Remuneration is disclosed in Note 6 of these financial statements.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDINGS

The share register records that the following shareholders, excluding directors, held 3% or more of the issued share capital of the Company at 30 June 2025 and 4 December 2025:

	30 June 2025 No. of shares	%
Pershing International Nominees Limited (DSCLT)	138,077,378	11.53
Interactive Investor Services Nominees Limited (SMKTNOMS)	109,069,659	9.10
Davycrest Nominees (DLC)	93,598,022	7.81
Aurora Nominees Limited (2288700)	65,130,704	5.44
HSBC Global Custody Nominee (UK) Limited (354399)	62,480,148	5.22
	4 December 2025 No. of shares	%
Pershing International Nominees Limited (DSCLT)	124,099,650	10.36
Interactive Investor Services Nominees Limited (SMKTNOMS)	110,272,137	9.20
Davycrest Nominees (DLC)	93,621,722	7.81
Aurora Nominees Limited (2288700)	62,891,707	5.25
HSBC Global Custody Nominee (UK) Limited (354399)	62,480,148	5.22
Hargreaves Lansdown (Nominees) Limited (15942)	40,917,213	3.42
Hargreaves Lansdown (Nominees) Limited (HLNOM)	39,379,025	3.29

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on Thursday 29 January 2026 in accordance with the Notice of Annual General Meeting on page 65 of the annual report. Details of the resolutions to be passed are included in this notice.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

CHARITABLE AND POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The Group made no political or charitable donations during the year.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Details of the issued share capital, together with details of movements in the Company's issued share capital during the year are shown in Note 16. The Company has one class of ordinary share which carry no right to fixed income and deferred shares. Each share carries the right to one vote at general meetings of the Company.

There are no specific restrictions on the size of a holding nor on the transfer of shares, which are both governed by the general provisions of the Articles of Association and prevailing legislation. With regard to the appointment and replacement of directors, the Company is governed by the Articles of Association, the Companies Act of 2006, and related legislation.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

The Company does not currently maintain directors' or officers' liability insurance.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Post balance sheet events are disclosed in Note 24 of these financial statements.

STATEMENT ON RELEVANT AUDIT INFORMATION

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- 1) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- 2) the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006. A resolution to appoint Azets Audit Services Ireland Limited will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board on 12 December 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

James Finn
Secretary

John Teeling
Director

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

The Group's securities are traded on the AIM Market of the London Stock Exchange ("AIM"). The Group has accomplished the requirements of the Quoted Company Alliance ("QCA") corporate governance guidelines for AIM companies.

In addition, the Company has an established code of conduct for dealings in the shares of the Company by directors and employees.

John Teeling, in his capacity as Chairman, has assumed responsibility for ensuring that the Company has appropriate corporate governance standards in place and that these requirements are communicated and applied.

The Board currently consists of 4 directors: Executive Chairman; Managing Director; Financial Director (and Company Secretary) and one Non-Executive Director. The Board considers that appropriate oversight of the Company is provided by the currently constituted Board.

The 10 principles set out in the QCA Code are listed below, with an explanation of how Botswana Diamonds applies each of the principles and the reason for any aspect of non-compliance.

1. Establish a strategy and business model which promote long-term value for shareholders

The Company is an African focused diamond exploration company and has a clearly defined strategy and business model that has been adopted by the Board. This strategy is set out in the Strategic Report on page 17 of the Annual Report.

2. Seek to understand and meet shareholder needs and expectations

The Board is committed to maintaining good communication and having constructive dialogue with its shareholders. All shareholders and analysts have the opportunity to discuss issues and provide feedback at meetings with the Company. In addition, all shareholders are encouraged to attend the Company's Annual General Meeting and any other General Meetings that are held throughout the year.

Investors also have access to current information on the Company through its website www.botswanadiamonds.co.uk and through James Campbell, Managing Director who is available to answer investor relations enquiries. The Company provides regulatory, financial and business news updates through the Regulatory News Service in accordance with the AIM Rules. Contact details are also provided on the website.

3. Take into account wider stakeholder and social responsibilities and their implications for long-term success

The Company's project areas are located in Botswana and South Africa. Staff and locally appointed representatives at the Company's project offices provide a first point of contact for stakeholders to receive information on the Company's activities and provide feedback on any issues or concerns they may have. The Company has appointed local representatives to communicate with stakeholder groups e.g. local & regional government officials, central government departments, community groups and local suppliers to keep them continuously updated on project activities and plans. Management conveys to the Board in a timely manner through formal reporting channels and at operational review meetings any substantive concerns of stakeholders and where necessary, the Board mandates appropriate action be taken to address these concerns.

The Board is committed to having the highest degree possible of Corporate Social Responsibility in how the company undertakes its activities. We aim to have an uncompromising stance on health, safety, environment and community relations. The Company policy is that all Company activities are carried out in compliance with safety regulations, in a culture where the safety of personnel is paramount. The Company will ensure an appropriate level of contact and negotiation with all stakeholders including landowners, community groups and regional and national authorities. This is carried out by James Campbell and local consultants in Botswana and South Africa.

4. Embed effective risk management, considering both opportunities and threats, throughout the organisation

The Board regularly reviews the risks to which the Company is exposed and ensures through its meetings and regular reporting that these risks are minimised as far as possible whilst recognising that its business opportunities carry an inherently high level of risk.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (continued)

The Board has considered mechanisms by which the business and the financial risks facing the Group are managed and reported to the Board. The principal business and financial risks have been identified and control procedures implemented. The Board acknowledges its responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of the systems that are in place to manage risk and to provide reasonable assurance on the safeguarding of the Group's assets against misstatement or loss.

The major risks facing the Company are clearly identified in the Strategic Report on page 18. The Company relies on internal and external assessments of its systems for managing risk and it believes the continuous implementation of recommendations from these reviews provide the Board with adequate assurance that its systems for managing risks are effective.

5. Maintain the board as a well-functioning, balanced team led by the chair

The Board's role is to agree the Company's long-term direction and strategy and monitor achievement of key milestones against its business objectives. The Board meets formally at least four times a year for these purposes and holds additional meetings when necessary to transact other business. The Board receives reports for consideration on all significant strategic, operational and financial matters. In the current year the Board has held four board meetings.

The Board is supported by the audit and remuneration and the nomination committees, detailed below.

The Board comprises Executive Chairman. John Teeling, the Managing Director James Campbell, Financial Director and Company Secretary, James Finn, and one non-executive director Robert Bouquet. Currently James Campbell is a full time employee. Executive and non-executive directors are subject to re-election intervals as prescribed in the Company's Articles of Association. At each Annual General Meeting one-third of the Directors, who are subject to retirement by rotation shall retire from office. They can then offer themselves for re-election. On appointment the director receives a letter of appointment from the Company. The Non- Executive Director receives a fee for their services as a director which is approved by the Board, being mindful of the time commitment and responsibilities of their roles and of current market rates for comparable organisations and appointments. The time commitment required from the Directors varies year to year depending on the extent of exploration activity being performed by the Company. The non-executive director dedicate as much time as is required for them to fully carry out their duties for the Group including overseeing corporate governance arrangements and serving on board committees. The non-executive Director is reimbursed for travelling and other incidental expenses incurred on Company business.

6. Ensure that between them the directors have the necessary up-to-date experience, skills and capabilities

The Board considers the current balance of sector, financial and public market skills and experience which it embodies is appropriate for the size and stage of development of the Company and that the Board has the skills and requisite experience necessary to execute the Company's strategy and business plan whilst also enabling each director to discharge his or her fiduciary duties effectively.

The Board members' diverse range of skills and experience span technical, financial, operational and legal areas relevant to the management of the Company. Biographies of each Board member are shown below. Directors keep their skill sets up to date by attendance at, and participation in, various events organised by their respective industry sectors and/or by participation in continuing professional development courses. It strives to align directors' responsibilities with their individual skills so they can optimally contribute to its current strategy and business model. While the Board has not yet adopted any formal policy on gender balance, ethnicity or age group, it is committed to fair and equal opportunity and fostering diversity subject to ensuring appointees are appropriately qualified and experienced for their roles. The Company acknowledges that as it expands its operations across different countries, it will be to its benefit to align its Board composition to reflect balance in the ethnicity and gender of its members.

The Company retains the services of independent advisors across financial, legal, investor relations, technical/engineering and IT fields that are always available to the Board. These advisors provide support and guidance to the Board and complement the Company's internal expertise.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (continued)

Details of the current Board of Directors biographies are as follows:

John Teeling Executive Chairman

John Teeling is Executive Chairman of Botswana Diamonds. He has over 40 years' resources experience. Mr Teeling is also involved in a number of other AIM exploration companies. He is a serial entrepreneur in the resource sector having founded African Diamonds and created Pan Andean Resources, Minco, African Gold, Persian Gold and West African Diamonds, all listed on AIM. The deal which saw Lucara (part of Lundin Group) takeover African Diamonds in 2010 was worth in the region of \$90 million. He is also the founder and a former director of Kenmare Resources, a former director of Arcon and he holds interests in a number of industrial ventures. As chairman of Cooley Distillery he oversaw its sale to Jim Beam for \$95 million. Mr Teeling holds degrees in Economics and Business from University College Dublin, an MBA from Wharton and a Doctorate in Business Administration from Harvard. He lectured for 20 years in business and finance at University College Dublin.

James Campbell Managing Director

James Campbell is Managing Director of Botswana Diamonds plc. He has spent over 35 years in the diamond industry in a variety of roles. Previous roles include Chief Executive Office and President of Rockwell Diamonds Inc, Non-Executive Director of Stellar Diamonds plc, Vice President – New Business for Lucara Diamond Corp, Managing Director of African Diamonds plc and Executive Deputy Chairman of West African Diamonds plc. Prior to that James spent over twenty years at De Beers, with notable appointments including General Manager for Advanced Exploration and Resource Delivery and Nicky Oppenheimer's Personal Assistant. James holds a degree in Mining and Exploration Geology from the Royal School of Mines (Imperial College, London University) and an MBA with distinction from Durham University. James is a Fellow of the Institute of Mining, Metallurgy & Materials, South African Institute of Mining & Metallurgy, Geological Society of South Africa and Institute of Directors of South Africa. He is also a Chartered Engineer (UK), Chartered Scientist (UK) and a Professional Natural Scientist (RSA). As part of his social commitment to South Africa, James is Chairman of Common Purpose SA.

James Finn Finance Director and Company Secretary

James Finn is Finance Director and Company Secretary of Botswana Diamonds. He has over 20 years' experience in working with exploration companies. Finn has extensive experience in the administration of oil and gas and minerals companies. He has been responsible for listing several resource sector companies on AIM in London, including two of the first companies ever listed on AIM, Pan Andean Resources and African Gold. Mr Finn was previously Finance Director of African Diamonds and West African Diamonds. He holds a degree in Management and an Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) qualification.

Robert Bouquet Non-Executive Director

Robert Bouquet is a director at Botswana Diamonds. He has over 20 years' experience in the diamond industry, 14 of which he spent with De Beers and Rio Tinto Diamonds in a variety of strategic and commercial roles. On the commercial side Mr Bouquet has worked in strategic roles as well as a sales manager for Rio Tinto and as a rough diamond buyer for De Beers in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Guinea. He has wide experience in diamond producing countries, particularly in Africa, as well as in all diamond cutting centres. He has a degree in Management and French from the University of Leeds.

Details of the current Board of Directors biographies are on the Company's website at the link below <http://www.botswanadiamonds.co.uk/about-us/board-of-directors>

All Directors have access to the Company Secretary who is responsible for ensuring that Board procedures and applicable rules and regulations are observed.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (continued)

7. Evaluate board performance based on clear and relevant objectives, seeking continuous improvement

Review of the Company's progress against the long terms strategy and aims of the business provides a means to measure the effectiveness of the Board.

In accordance with provisions of the Code, a performance evaluation of the Board is carried out annually. In 2025, the performance evaluation process was conducted internally.

Board Evaluation Process in 2025

The Chairman John Teeling appraised the Board on the performance of each of the Directors during the year. The Board formally concluded on its own performance, on the performance of Committees and on the performance of individual Directors, including the Chairman.

Analysis of 2025 evaluation

The evaluation indicated a high level of satisfaction with the composition, performance and effectiveness of the Board, its Chair and Committees. It found that there is good communication both within the Board/ Committees and with management.

A number of key focus areas were identified for the Board to consider. These include:

- Continued consideration of succession planning at Board and management level
- Increased allocation of Board meeting time to consideration of strategic issues
- Increased diversity on the Board

Arising from the evaluation process, a number of actions were agreed by the Board which will be implemented by the Chairman during the current year.

8. Promote a corporate culture that is based on ethical values and behaviours

The corporate culture of the Company is promoted throughout its employees and contractors and is underpinned by compliance with local regulations and the implementation and regular review and enforcement of various policies: Health and Safety Policy; Share Dealing Policy; Code of Conduct; Privacy Policy and Social Media Policy. The Company policy is that all Company activities are carried out in compliance with safety regulations, in a culture where the safety of personnel is paramount. The Company will ensure an appropriate level of contact and negotiation with all stakeholders including landowners, community groups and regional and national authorities.

The Board recognises that their decisions regarding strategy and risk will impact the corporate culture of the Company and that this will impact performance. The Board is very aware that the tone and culture set by the Board will greatly impact all aspects of the Company and the way that employees behave. The exploration for and development of mineral resources can have significant impact in the areas where the Company and its contractors are active and it is important that the communities in which we operate view Company's activities positively. Therefore, sound ethical values and behaviours is crucial to the ability of the Company to successfully achieve its corporate objectives. The Board places great importance on this aspect of corporate life and seeks to ensure that this is reflected in all the Company does. The Company has an established code for Directors' and employees' dealings in securities which is appropriate for a company whose securities are traded on AIM and is in accordance with Rule 21 of the AIM rules and the Market Abuse Regulation.

9. Maintain governance structures and processes that are fit for purpose and support good decision-making by the board

The Board has overall responsibility for all aspects of the business. The Chairman is responsible for overseeing the running of the Board, ensuring that no individual or group dominates the Board's decision-making and ensuring the Non-Executive Directors are properly briefed on all operational and financial matters. The Chairman has overall responsibility for corporate governance matters in the Company and chairs the Nomination Committee. The Managing Director has the responsibility for implementing the strategy of the Board and managing the day-to-day business activities of the Company. The Company Secretary is responsible for ensuring that Board procedures are followed and applicable rules and regulations are complied with.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT (continued)

The Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee comprises the Chairman, Managing Director, Company Secretary and the Non-Executive Director and usually meets at least once per year to examine Board appointments and to make recommendations to the Board in accordance with best practice and other applicable rules and regulations. The Nomination Committee did not meet in the current year as there were no changes to the board. The Committee met after the year end to discuss the death of David Horgan and consider options for a new appointment.

The Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises the Managing Director and the Non-Executive Director, meets at least twice a year to assist the Board in meeting responsibilities in respect of external financial reporting and internal controls. James Finn, the Company's Financial Director and Company Secretary also attends these meetings. The Audit Committee also keeps under review the scope and results of the audit. It also considers the cost-effectiveness, independence and objectivity of the Auditor taking account of any non-audit services provided by them.

The Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is comprised of James Finn and Non-Executive Director Robert Bouquet. The Remuneration Committee meets at least once a year to determine the appropriate remuneration for the Company's executive directors, ensuring that this reflects their performance and that of the Company.

The Company's Audit Committee Report is presented on page 30 and provides further details on the committee's activities during FY25, and while a separate report from the Remuneration Committee was not produced due to the size of the company, the Company intends to review this requirement on an annual basis.

10. Communicate how the company is governed and is performing by maintaining a dialogue with shareholders and other relevant stakeholders

The Board is committed to maintaining good communication and having constructive dialogue with its shareholders. Institutional shareholders and analysts have the opportunity to discuss issues and provide feedback at meetings with the Company.

Investors also have access to current information on the Company through its website www.botswanadiamonds.co.uk and through James Campbell, Managing Director who is available to answer investor relations enquiries. In addition, all shareholders are encouraged to attend the Company's Annual General Meeting and any other General Meetings that are held throughout the year.

The Company's financial reports can be found on their website www.botswanadiamonds.co.uk

In addition, the Company also uses Social Media platforms and provides access to news releases and general news relating to the Company's business through twitter (@BotswanaDiamond), Facebook (BotswanaDiamondsPLC) and the Company page on LinkedIn ([linkedin.com/company/BotswanaDiamonds/](https://www.linkedin.com/company/BotswanaDiamonds/)).

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. The Directors are required by the AIM Rules of the London Stock Exchange to prepare the Group financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the IASB and have elected to prepare the parent Company financial statements under IFRSs as issued by the IASB.

Under Company law the directors must not approve the accounts unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and Company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

This responsibility statement was approved by the board of directors on 12 December 2025 and is signed on its behalf by:

James Finn
Secretary

John Teeling
Director

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

I am pleased to present this report on behalf of the Audit Committee and to report on the progress made by the Committee during the year. The Company's internal financial reporting and control systems are in compliance with good corporate governance guidelines outlined in the QCA Corporate Governance Code and with advice from our Nomad. This report details how the Audit Committee has met its responsibilities under its Terms of Reference and the UK Companies Act over the last twelve months.

Aims of the Audit Committee

Our purpose is to assist the Board in managing risk, discharging its duties regarding the preparation of financial statements, ensure that a robust framework of accounting policies is in place and enacted and oversee the maintenance of proper internal financial controls.

The Audit Committee, which is chaired by Managing Director, James Campbell, meets at least twice a year and assists the Board in meeting responsibilities in respect of external financial reporting and internal controls. The Audit Committee also keeps under review the scope and results of the audit. It also considers the cost-effectiveness, independence and objectivity of the Auditor taking account of any non-audit services provided by them.

The Audit Committee is committed to:

- Maintaining the integrity of the financial statements of the Company and reviewing any significant reporting matters therein;
- Reviewing the Annual & Interim Report and Accounts and monitoring the accuracy and fairness of the Company's financial statements;
- Ensuring compliance of financial statements with applicable accounting standards and the AIM Rules;
- Reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal financial control environment and risk management systems; and
- Overseeing the relationship with and the remuneration of the external auditor, reviewing their performance and advising the Board members on their appointment.

The Audit Committee met three times in the financial year to 30 June 2025.

Activities of the Audit Committee during the year

On behalf of the Board, the Audit Committee has closely monitored the maintenance of internal controls and risk management during the year. Key financial risks are reported during each Audit Committee meeting, including developments and progress made towards mitigating these risks.

The Audit committee received and reviewed reports from the Finance Director, other members of management and external auditors relating to the annual accounts and the accounting and internal control systems in use throughout the Group.

The external auditor attended one of the meetings to discuss the planning and conclusions of their work and meet with members of the committee. The committee was able to call for information from management and consult with the external auditor directly as required.

The objectivity and independence of the external auditor was safeguarded by reviewing the auditor's formal declarations and monitoring relationships between key audit staff and the Company.

As noted above, the committee met three times during the year, to review the 2024 annual accounts and the interim accounts to 31 December 2024 and audit planning for the year ended 30 June 2025. Members of the committee reviewed with the independent auditor its judgements as to the acceptability of the Company's accounting principles.

Since the year end, the committee has met further with the auditor to consider the 2025 financial statements. In particular, the committee discussed the significant audit risks and the audit report.

James Campbell
Chairman Audit Committee

12 December 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BOTSWANA DIAMONDS PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Botswana Diamonds plc and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 30 June 2025 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and Parent Company Statements of Financial Position, the Consolidated and Parent Company Statements of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated and Parent Company Statements of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is United Kingdom law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and as regards the parent company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion:

- the Consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of assets, liabilities and financial position of the Consolidated and Company as at 30 June 2025 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- the Consolidated financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union;
- the Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the Consolidated financial statements and Company financial statements 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 (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) 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 group and parent company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA) as applied to listed 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

We draw attention to note 3 in the financial statements concerning the group and parent's ability to continue as a going concern. The Group incurred a loss for the year of £994,582 (2024: loss of £560,974) after exchange differences on retranslation of foreign operations of £18,768 (2024: £3,132). The Group had net current liabilities of £842,278 (2024: £ 584,053) and the Company had net current assets of £380,325 (2024: £569,674) at the balance sheet date. The going concern assumption of the group and parent company is dependent on the group and parent company obtaining additional finance to meet the working capital needs for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. These events and conditions, along with the other matters as set forth in note 3 to the financial statements, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the group and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BOTSWANA DIAMONDS PLC (continued)

Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the group's and parent company's ability to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the group and parent company's relevant controls over the preparation and review of cash flow projections and assumptions used in the cash flow forecasts to support the going concern assumption and assessed the design and implementation of these controls;
- Challenging the key assumptions used in the cash flow forecasts by agreement to historical run rates, expenditure commitments and other supporting documentation;
- Testing the clerical accuracy of the cash flow forecasts;
- Sensitivity analysis on the cash flow forecasts to assess the amount of headroom available to the group and parent company based on its year end cash position;
- Assessment of the group and parent company's ability to raise additional finance; and
- Assessment of the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements with a particular focus on appropriate disclosure of the key uncertainties relating to going concern.

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 materiality applied to the group financial statements was £136,500. This has been calculated using Gross Assets benchmarks which we have determined, in our professional judgement, to be the most appropriate benchmarks within the financial statements relevant to the members of the Group in assessing financial performance. The materiality applied to the parent company financial statements was £92,900 based upon 2% of Net assets. Performance materiality was 75% of overall materiality for the group and parent company.

We report to the Audit Committee all corrected and uncorrected misstatements we identified through our audit in excess of £1,000 for the group and parent company. We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in light of other relevant qualitative considerations in forming our opinion.

An overview of the scope of our audit

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

The group and its one subsidiary are accounted for from a central location in Dublin, Ireland.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BOTSWANA DIAMONDS PLC (continued)

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.

Key Audit Matter	How the scope of our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Valuation and recoverability of intangible assets (refer note 10)</p> <p>The group carries a material amount of intangible assets in relation to capitalised costs associated with group's exploration activities in both the consolidated balance sheet and parent company balance sheet. As a result, the following risks arise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs may have been incorrectly capitalised and not conform with all the 6 step criteria detailed in IAS 38. The carrying value of the capitalised cost may be overstated and the realisation of these intangible assets is dependent on the discovery and successful development of economic mineral reserves, which is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including obtaining title to licences and the ability of the group to raise sufficient finance to develop the projects. 	<p>The work undertaken to mitigate the risks were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We reviewed and challenged management's assessment of impairment of exploration activities, considered whether there are any indicators of impairment. We found the judgements used by management in their impairment assessment were reasonable. We verified the capitalised exploration costs meet the eligibility criteria detailed in IAS 38 for that given site. We substantively tested additions in the year back to supporting documentation to include licences held by the group and parent company to identify terms and commitments in relation to those licences. We also considered the adequacy of the disclosures included in the financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

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. Our opinion on the group and parent company 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BOTSWANA DIAMONDS PLC (continued)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purpose of our audit.

In our opinion, the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on 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 directors' report.

The Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated and parent company 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 consolidated and parent company financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent 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 group or the parent 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 (Ireland) 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.

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. Based on our understanding of the group and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to those directly impacting the preparation of the financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006 and the AIM Rules. There are no significant laws and regulations currently impacting the trading activities of the group other than compliance with normal business contractual terms.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, and determined that the principal risks related to management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, and to posting inappropriate journal entries. The key audit matters section of our report explains the specific procedures performed in respect of the valuation and recoverability of intangible assets.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BOTSWANA DIAMONDS PLC (continued)

Our audit procedures performed included:

- Discussions with and inquiry of management and those charged with governance in relation to known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Review of minutes from board and other committee meetings;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates;
- Testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal terms 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 IAASA's website at: <https://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/Auditing-standards/>

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

Keith Doye (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services Ireland Limited

Statutory Auditor

3rd Floor

40 Mespil Road

Dublin 4

12 December 2025

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
REVENUE			
Royalties		–	23,606
Operating Expenses		–	(9,796)
Operating Profit		–	13,810
Administrative expenses	4	(455,413)	(577,916)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	10	(557,937)	–
OPERATING LOSS		(1,013,350)	(564,106)
LOSS FOR THE YEAR BEFORE TAXATION		(1,013,350)	(564,106)
Income tax expense	8	–	–
LOSS AFTER TAXATION		(1,013,350)	(564,106)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	18	18,768	3,132
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(994,582)	(560,974)
Loss per share – basic	5	(0.09p)	(0.05p)
Loss per share – diluted	5	(0.09p)	(0.05p)

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	30 June 2025 £	30 June 2024 £
ASSETS:			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	10	5,021,436	5,512,127
Plant and equipment	11	207,640	207,640
		5,229,076	5,719,767
CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivables	13	269,183	276,132
Cash and cash equivalents	14	59,091	77,546
		328,274	353,678
TOTAL ASSETS		5,557,350	6,073,445
LIABILITIES:			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	15	(1,170,552)	(937,731)
TOTAL LIABILITIES		(1,170,552)	(937,731)
NET ASSETS		4,386,798	5,135,714
EQUITY			
Called-up share capital – deferred shares	16	1,796,157	1,796,157
Called-up share capital – ordinary shares	16	2,995,007	2,799,695
Share premium	16	12,448,068	12,397,714
Share based payment reserves	18	111,189	111,189
Retained deficit	19	(11,980,336)	(10,985,754)
Other reserve	18	(983,287)	(983,287)
TOTAL EQUITY		4,386,798	5,135,714

The financial statements of Botswana Diamonds plc, registered number 07384657, were approved by the Board of Directors on 12 December 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

John Teeling
Director

Company Balance Sheet

as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	30 June 2025 £	30 June 2024 £
ASSETS:			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	10	3,252,766	3,572,184
Investment in subsidiaries	12	1,016,410	1,212,929
		4,269,176	4,785,113
CURRENT ASSETS			
Other Receivables	13	1,513,110	1,456,405
Cash and cash equivalents	14	2,769	14,623
		1,515,879	1,471,028
TOTAL ASSETS		5,785,055	6,256,141
LIABILITIES:			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	15	(1,135,554)	(901,354)
TOTAL LIABILITIES		(1,135,554)	(901,354)
NET ASSETS		4,649,501	5,354,787
EQUITY			
Called-up share capital – deferred shares	16	1,796,157	1,796,157
Called-up share capital – ordinary shares	16	2,995,007	2,799,695
Share premium	16	12,448,068	12,397,714
Share based payment reserves	18	111,189	111,189
Retained deficit	19	(11,717,633)	(10,766,681)
Other reserve	18	(983,287)	(983,287)
TOTAL EQUITY		4,649,501	5,354,787

The company reported a loss for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 of £950,952 (2024: Loss of £498,396). The financial statements of Botswana Diamonds plc, registered number 07384657, were approved by the Board of Directors on 12 December 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

John Teeling
Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Called-up Share Capital £	Share Premium £	Share based Payment Reserve £	Retained Deficit £	Other Reserves £	Total
At 30 June 2023	4,405,852	12,220,614	111,189	(10,424,780)	(983,287)	5,329,588
Issue of shares	190,000	190,000	–	–	–	380,000
Share issue expenses	–	(12,900)	–	–	–	(12,900)
Loss for the year and total comprehensive income	–	–	–	(560,974)	–	(560,974)
At 30 June 2024	4,595,852	12,397,714	111,189	(10,985,754)	(983,287)	5,135,714
Issue of shares	195,312	54,688	–	–	–	250,000
Share issue expenses	–	(4,334)	–	–	–	(4,334)
Loss for the year and total comprehensive income	–	–	–	(994,582)	–	(994,582)
At 30 June 2025	4,791,164	12,448,068	111,189	(11,980,336)	(983,287)	4,386,798

Company Statement of changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Called-up Share Capital £	Share Premium £	Share based Payment Reserve £	Retained Deficit £	Other Reserves £	Total
At 30 June 2023	4,405,852	12,220,614	111,189	(10,268,285)	(983,287)	5,486,083
Issue of shares	190,000	190,000	—	—	—	380,000
Share issue expenses	—	(12,900)	—	—	—	(12,900)
Loss for the year and total comprehensive income	—	—	—	(498,396)	—	(498,396)
At 30 June 2024	4,595,852	12,397,714	111,189	(10,766,681)	(983,287)	5,354,787
Issue of shares	195,312	54,688	—	—	—	250,000
Share issue expenses	—	(4,334)	—	—	—	(4,334)
Loss for the year and total comprehensive income	—	—	—	(950,952)	—	(950,952)
At 30 June 2025	4,791,164	12,448,068	111,189	(11,717,633)	(983,287)	4,649,501

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	30 June 2025 £	30 June 2024 £
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the year	4	(1,013,350)	(564,106)
Foreign exchange losses		19,927	4,948
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	10	557,937	—
		(435,486)	(559,158)
MOVEMENTS IN WORKING CAPITAL			
Increase in trade and other payables		232,821	135,303
Decrease in other receivables		6,949	6,421
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(195,716)	(417,434)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to exploration and evaluation assets		(67,246)	(69,742)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(67,246)	(69,742)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from share issue		250,000	380,000
Share issue costs		(4,334)	(12,900)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		245,666	367,100
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(17,296)	(120,076)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		77,546	199,438
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	4	(1,159)	(1,816)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	14	59,091	77,546

Company Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	30 June 2025 £	30 June 2024 £
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the year	4	(950,952)	(498,396)
Foreign exchange losses		1,159	1,816
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	10	557,937	—
		(391,856)	(496,580)
MOVEMENTS IN WORKING CAPITAL			
Increase in trade and other payables		234,200	122,612
Increase in other receivables		(56,705)	(86,923)
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(214,361)	(460,891)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to exploration and evaluation assets		(42,000)	(22,468)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(42,000)	(22,468)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from share issue		250,000	380,000
Share issue costs		(4,334)	(12,900)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		245,666	367,100
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(10,695)	(116,259)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		14,623	132,698
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	4	(1,159)	(1,816)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	14	2,769	14,623

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Group and Company are summarised below:

(i) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in pounds sterling and comply with the Companies Act 2006.

(ii) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Botswana Diamonds plc and all its subsidiaries (the Group) have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the IASB.

(iii) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Botswana Diamonds plc and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2025. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The Group controls an entity where the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the group. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent Company, using consistent accounting policies. All intragroup balances, income and expenses and unrealized gains and losses resulting from intragroup transactions are eliminated in full.

(iv) Investment in subsidiaries

The Company's investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost, less any accumulated impairment losses.

(v) Operating loss

Operating loss represents revenue less cost of sales, administrative expenses and listing expenses. It is stated before finance revenue, finance costs and fair value gains/losses on financial assets.

(vi) Foreign currencies

The presentation currency of the Group financial statements is pound sterling and the functional currency and the presentation currency of the parent Company is pounds sterling. The individual financial statements of each Group Company are maintained in the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (its functional currency).

In preparing the financial statements of the parent, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was re-determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year, other than when a monetary item forms part of a net investment in a foreign operation; then exchange differences on that item are recognised in equity. Exchange differences arising in the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in equity.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the year, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that year, in which case the exchange rates at the date of transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are classified as equity and transferred to the Group's translation reserve. Such translation differences are recognised as income or as expenses in the year in which the operation is disposed of.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(vii) Intangible fixed assets

Mining Exploration and Evaluation

Mining Exploration and Evaluation costs are carried forward in respect of areas of interest where the consolidated entity's rights to tenure are current, and where these costs are expected to be recouped through successful development into production from the area of interest or by sale or disposal of the project.

Alternatively, these costs are carried forward while active and significant exploration and evaluation costs being incurred. Intangible assets comprise of exploration costs purchased as part of the acquisition in prior years continuing in relation to the areas of interest and it is too early to make reasonable assessment of the existence or otherwise of economical production from the area of interest.

Costs incurred by the Company on behalf of its subsidiaries and associated with exploration and evaluation activities are capitalised on a project-by-project basis pending commencement of production from the project. Costs incurred include appropriate technical and administrative expenses but not general overheads. If the exploration and evaluation activities lead to economic production from the project, the related expenditures will be written-off over the estimated life of the mine (useful economic life) on straight line method.

The recoverability of these costs is dependent upon the exploration and evaluation activities successfully transitioning into production from the project, the ability of the Group to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of the project and derive future profitable production or proceeds from the sale or disposal of the project.

Exploration and evaluation assets

The assessment of whether general administration costs and salary costs are capitalised or expensed involves judgement. Management considers the nature of each cost incurred and whether it is deemed appropriate to capitalise it within intangible assets. Costs which can be demonstrated as project related are included within exploration and evaluation assets. Exploration and evaluation assets relate to prospecting, exploration and related expenditure in Botswana and South Africa.

The group's exploration activities are subject to a number of significant and potential risks including:

- licence obligations
- requirement for further funding
- geological and development risks
- title to assets
- political risk

The recoverability of these intangible assets is dependent on the discovery and successful development of economic reserves, including the ability to raise finance to develop future projects. Should this prove unsuccessful, the value included in the balance sheet would be written off to the statement of comprehensive income.

Exploration expenditure relates to the initial search for deposits with economic potential in Botswana and South Africa. Evaluation expenditure arises from a detailed assessment of deposits that have been identified as having economic potential.

The costs of exploration rights and costs incurred in exploration and evaluation activities are capitalised as part of exploration and evaluation assets.

Exploration costs are capitalised until technical feasibility and commercial viability of extraction of reserves are demonstrable. Exploration costs include an allocation of administration and salary costs (including share based payments) attributable to exploration activities as determined by management.

Exploration assets which are acquired as part of a business combination are recognised at fair value in accordance with IFRS 3. When a business combination results in the acquisition of an entity whose only significant assets are its exploration asset and/or rights to explore, the Directors consider that the fair value of the exploration assets is equal to the

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

consideration. Any excess of the consideration over the capitalised exploration asset is attributed to the fair value of the exploration asset.

Impairment of intangible assets

The assessment of intangible assets for any indications of impairment involves judgement. If an indication of impairment exists, a formal estimate of recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss recognised to the extent that carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The assessment requires judgement as to the likely future commerciality of the asset and when such commerciality should be determined; future revenues, capital and operating costs and the discount rate to be applied to such revenues and costs.

Prior to reclassification to property, plant and equipment, exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment, and any impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company reviews and tests on a licence by licence basis for impairment on an ongoing basis and specifically if the following occurs:

- a) the period for which the Group has a 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 diamond resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- c) exploration for an evaluation of diamond resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of diamond resources and the Group has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and
- d) sufficient data exists 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.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised

Deferred tax assets

The assessment of availability of future taxable profits involves judgement. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

(viii) Plant and Equipment

Plant and Equipment are carried at cost (or deemed cost). Cost includes the original purchase price and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. The Plant and Equipment is currently under care and maintenance.

(ix) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the Group and Company's balance sheet when the Group and Company or Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Trade and other Receivables are measured at initial recognition at invoice value, which approximates to fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost adjusted for any loss allowance.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

A loss allowance for expected credit losses is determined for all financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, at the end of each reporting period. The expected credit loss recognized represents a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

For all other financial assets at amortised cost, the Group and Company recognises lifetime expected credit losses when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, which is determined by:

- A review of overdue amounts,
- Comparing the risk of default at the reporting date and at the date of initial recognition, and
- An assessment of relevant historical and forward-looking quantitative and qualitative information.

The Group and Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

Recoverability of amount due from subsidiaries

The carrying value of amounts due by Group undertakings is dependent on the successful discovery and development of economic diamond resources and the ability of the Group to raise sufficient finance to develop the projects.

Cash

Cash comprises cash held by the Group and short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into, and mainly consist of trade payables. Trade payables are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded in Equity at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(x) Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

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

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable 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 for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the 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, except where the Group 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

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.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax 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 is realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of comprehensive income, 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 Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(xi) Share based payments

The Group issues equity-settled share based payments only to certain employees and directors. Equity settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period based on the Group's estimate of shares that will eventually vest and adjusted for the effect of market based vesting conditions.

Where the value of the goods or services received in exchange for the share based payment cannot be reliably estimated the fair value is measured by use of a Black-Scholes valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

(xii) Warrants

Warrants issued are classified separately as equity or as a liability at FVTPL in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

When a warrant is exercised, the company issues share capital and the capital is accounted for with the par value being recognized in issued share capital and any amount received in excess of the nominal value of the issued shares being brought to share premium.

(xiii) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies above, management has made the following judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements (apart from those involving estimations, which are dealt with below).

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

The assessment of whether general administration costs and salary costs are capitalised or expensed involves judgement. Management considers the nature of each cost incurred and whether it is deemed appropriate to capitalise it within intangible assets. The following costs which can be demonstrated as project related are included within exploration and evaluation assets.

- researching and analysing historical exploration data;
- gathering exploration data through topographical, geochemical and geophysical studies;
- exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling;
- determining and examining the volume and grade of the resource;

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

1. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- surveying transportation and infrastructure requirements; and
- conducting market and finance studies.

(xiii) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

Intangible assets relate to prospecting, exploration and related expenditure in Botswana and South Africa. The Group's exploration activities are subject to a number of significant and potential risks including:

- licence obligations
- exchange rate risks
- uncertainties over development and operational costs
- political and legal risks, including arrangements with governments for licenses, profit sharing and taxation
- foreign investment risks including increases in taxes, royalties and renegotiation of contracts
- title to assets
- financial risk management
- going concern and
- operational and environmental risks.

Impairment of intangible assets

The assessment of intangible assets for any indications of impairment (Note 1.vii) involves judgement. If an indication of impairment exists, a formal estimate of recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss recognised to the extent that carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The assessment requires judgement as to the likely future commerciality of the asset and when such commerciality should be determined; future revenues; capital and operating costs, and the discount rate to be applied to such revenues and costs.

Going concern

The preparation of financial statements requires an assessment on the validity of the going concern assumption. The validity of the going concern concept is dependent on finance being available for the continuing working capital requirements of the group and finance for the development of the group's projects becoming available. Based on the assumptions that such finance will become available, the directors believe that the going concern basis is appropriate for these accounts. Should the going concern basis not be appropriate, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the value of the group's assets, in particular the intangible assets, to their realisable values. Further information concerning going concern is outlined in Note 3.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the period. The nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Impairment of intangible assets

The assessment of intangible assets for any indication of impairment involves uncertainty. There is uncertainty as to whether the exploration activity will yield any economically viable discovery. Aspects of uncertainty surrounding the Group's intangible assets include the recoverability of the asset, which is dependent upon the discovery and successful development of economic reserves, ability to be awarded exploration licences and the ability to raise sufficient finance to develop the Group's projects. If the directors determine that an intangible asset is impaired, an allowance is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Further information concerning the impairment of Intangible Assets is outlined in Note 10.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

2. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2024. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Group.

- Amendments to IAS 1 Disclosure of Accounting Policies
- Amendments to IAS 8 Definition of Accounting Estimates; and
- Amendments to IAS 12 Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a single Transaction.
- Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases
- Amendments to IAS 7/ IFRS 7: Supplier Finance Arrangements
- Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability

The following new standards and narrow-scope amendments have been issued by the IASB and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024:

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current.
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.
- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
- Amendments to IFRS 7/IFRS 9 Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

There have been no other new or revised International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are in effect since that last annual report that have a material impact on the financial statements.

3. GOING CONCERN

The Group incurred a loss for the year of £994,582 (2024: loss of £560,974) after exchange differences on retranslation of foreign operations of £18,768 (2024: £3,132) at the balance sheet date. The Group had net current liabilities of £842,278 (2024: £584,053) and the Company had net current assets of £380,325 (2024: £569,674) at the balance sheet date. These conditions represent material uncertainties that may cast doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors have prepared cashflow projections and forecasts for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of this report which indicate that the group will require additional funding for working capital requirements and develop existing projects. As the Group is not revenue or cash generating it relies on raising capital from the public market. The directors are confident that funds will be available.

As in previous years the Directors have given careful consideration to the appropriateness of the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements and believe the going concern basis is appropriate for these financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if the Group was unable to continue as a going concern.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

4. LOSS BEFORE TAXATION

	2025 £	2024 £
The loss before taxation is stated after charging:		
Auditor's remuneration	25,000	35,000
The analysis of auditor's remuneration is as follows:		
Fees payable to the Group's auditor for the		
Audit of the Group's annual accounts	20,000	27,000
For other services to the Group	5,000	8,000
Total audit fees	25,000	35,000
Administrative expenses comprise:		
Professional fees	177,266	243,479
Foreign exchange loss	1,159	1,816
Directors' remuneration (Note 6)	137,083	131,875
Wages and salaries	35,368	49,910
Other administrative expenses	12,644	37,195
Exploration expenditure – Botswana	91,893	113,641
	455,413	577,916

Excluded from Directors' Remuneration above is £Nil (2024: £ 28,125) of salary payments which were capitalised within intangible assets. This is for time spent directly on the operations rather than on corporate activities.

Further details of directors' remuneration is provided in note 6.

5. LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss after taxation for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue and ranking for dividend during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit or loss after taxation for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue, adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential ordinary shares that were outstanding during the year.

The following table sets forth the computation for basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS):

	2025 £	2024 £
Numerator		
For basic and diluted EPS Loss after taxation	(1,013,350)	(564,106)
Denominator		
For basic and diluted EPS	1,189,869,337	1,088,730,358
Basic EPS	(0.09p)	(0.05p)
Diluted EPS	(0.09p)	(0.05p)

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

5. LOSS PER SHARE (CONTINUED)

The following potential ordinary shares are anti-dilutive and are therefore excluded from the weighted average number of shares for the purposes of the diluted earnings per share:

		No.
Share options	11,410,000	11,410,000

6. RELATED PARTY AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS

Group and Company

Key Management Compensation and Directors' Remuneration

The remuneration of the directors, who are considered to be the key management personnel, is set out below.

	Salary or fees £	Share based payments £	2025 Total £	Salary or fees £	Share based payments £	2024 Total £
John Teeling	30,000	—	30,000	30,000	—	30,000
James Finn	30,000	—	30,000	30,000	—	30,000
David Horgan	20,000	—	20,000	20,000	—	20,000
Robert Bouquet	5,000	—	5,000	5,000	—	5,000
James Campbell	52,083	—	52,083	75,000	—	75,000
	137,083	—	137,083	160,000	—	160,000

All remunerations related to short term employee benefits.

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits are accruing is Nil.

Included in the above is £Nil (2024: £28,125) of salary payments which were capitalised within intangible assets. This is for time spent directly on the operations rather than on corporate activities.

Other

The Company shares offices and overheads with a number of other companies also based at 162 Clontarf Road. These companies have some common directors.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

6. RELATED PARTY AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Transactions with these companies during the year are set out below:

	Clontarf Energy plc £	Arkle Resources plc £	Petrel Resources plc £	Great Northern Distillery £	Total £
At 1 July 2023	–	3,647	–	–	3,647
Office and overhead costs recharged	14,862	(931)	11,430	(7,359)	18,002
Repayments	(7,154)	(4,383)	(5,700)	4,284	(12,953)
At 30 June 2024	7,708	(1,667)	5,730	(3,075)	8,686
Office and overhead costs recharged	24,500	6,314	13,973	(3,552)	41,235
Repayments	(53,775)	(3,333)	(31,560)	–	(88,668)
At 30 June 2025	(21,567)	1,314	(11,857)	(6,627)	(38,737)

Amounts due to and from the above companies are unsecured and repayable on demand.

Company – Amounts due by Group Undertakings

At 30 June 2025 the following amounts were due to the Company by its subsidiaries:

	2025 £	2024 £
Kukama Mining & Exploration (Pty) Ltd	–	–
Atlas Minerals (Pty) Ltd	–	–
Sunland Minerals (Pty) Ltd	–	–
Sekaka Diamonds Exploration (Pty) Ltd	268,289	218,388
African Irish Diamonds (Pty) Ltd	995,905	980,405
	1,264,194	1,198,793

As Kukama, Sunland and Atlas no longer hold exploration licences a provision has been made against intercompany receivables. This provision has no impact on the group profit and loss account.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

7. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

The average number of persons employed by the Group and Company including directors during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Management and administration	5	6
Staff costs for the above persons were:	£	£
Wages and salaries	172,451	209,910
Share based payments	—	—
Pension costs	—	—
	172,451	209,910

Included in the above is £Nil (2024: £28,125) of salary payments (including director costs) and £Nil (2024: £ Nil) of share based payments which were capitalised within exploration assets.

8. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2025 £	2024 £
Current tax:		
Tax on loss	—	—
	—	—
Factors affecting the tax expense:		
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(1,013,350)	(564,106)
Tax calculated at 19% (2024: 19%)	(192,537)	(107,180)
Effects of:		
Unutilised Losses	192,537	107,180
Tax charge	—	—

No charge to corporation tax arises in the year due to losses incurred.

At the balance sheet date the Group had unused tax losses of £6,382,683 (2024: £5,369,333) which equates to an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £1,212,710 (2024: £1,020,173).

No deferred tax asset has been recognised due to the unpredictability of future profit streams.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

9. SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS

Operating segments are identified on the basis of internal reports about the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker. The Board is deemed the chief operating decision maker and the Group is organised into three segments: Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

9A. Segment revenue and segment result

Group	Segment Revenue 2025 £	Segment Result 2025 £	Segment Revenue 2024 £	Segment Result 2024 £
Botswana	–	(453,311)	–	(113,641)
South Africa	–	(196,519)	23,606	(9,796)
Zimbabwe	–	–	–	–
Total continuing operations	–	(649,830)	23,606	(123,437)
Unallocated head office	–	(363,520)	–	(464,275)
	–	(1,013,350)	23,606	(587,712)

9B. Segment assets and liabilities

Group	Assets 2025 £	Liabilities 2025 £	Assets 2024 £	Liabilities 2024 £
Botswana	3,481,433	(156,389)	3,810,801	(155,421)
South Africa	2,073,148	(1,964)	2,239,325	(4,311)
Zimbabwe	–	–	–	–
Total continuing operations	5,554,581	(158,353)	6,050,126	(159,732)
Unallocated head office	2,769	(1,012,199)	23,319	(777,999)
	5,557,350	(1,170,552)	6,073,445	(937,731)

Company	Assets 2025 £	Liabilities 2025 £	Assets 2024 £	Liabilities 2024 £
Botswana	3,745,905	(123,355)	4,015,422	(123,355)
South Africa	2,036,381	–	2,217,400	–
Zimbabwe	–	–	–	–
Total continuing operations	5,782,286	(123,355)	6,232,822	(123,355)
Unallocated head office	2,769	(1,012,199)	23,319	(777,999)
	5,785,055	(1,135,554)	6,256,141	(901,354)

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

9. SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

9C. Other segmental information

	Group 2025 £	Group 2024 £	Company 2025 £	Company 2024 £
Additions to non-current assets Group				
Botswana	42,000	22,468	42,000	22,468
South Africa	25,246	47,274	–	–
Zimbabwe	–	–	–	–
Total continuing operations	67,246	69,742	42,000	22,468
Unallocated head office	–	–	–	–
	67,246	69,742	42,000	22,468

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Exploration and evaluation assets:

	Group 2025 £	Group 2024 £	Company 2025 £	Company 2024 £
Cost:				
At 1 July	10,258,287	10,188,545	4,114,560	4,092,092
Additions	67,246	69,742	42,000	22,468
At 30 June	10,325,533	10,258,287	4,156,560	4,114,560
Impairment:				
At 1 July	4,746,160	4,746,160	542,376	542,376
Impairment	557,937	–	361,418	–
At 30 June	5,304,097	4,746,160	903,794	542,376
Carrying Value:				
At 1 July	5,512,127	5,442,385	3,572,184	3,549,716
At 30 June	5,021,436	5,512,127	3,252,766	3,572,184
Segmental analysis				
	Group 2025 £	Group 2024 £	Company 2025 £	Company 2024 £
Botswana	3,252,766	3,572,184	3,252,766	3,572,184
South Africa	1,768,670	1,939,943	–	–
Zimbabwe	–	–	–	–
	5,021,436	5,512,127	3,252,766	3,572,184

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Exploration and evaluation assets relate to expenditure incurred in exploration for diamonds in Botswana and South Africa. The directors are aware that by its nature there is an inherent uncertainty in exploration and evaluation assets and therefore inherent uncertainty in relation to the carrying value of capitalized exploration and evaluation assets.

Due to the decline in the market for diamonds and lower diamond prices the Directors decided to impair part of the exploration expenditure for both Botswana and South Africa. Accordingly, an impairment charge of £557,937 was recorded in the current year.

On 11 November 2014 the Brightstone block was farmed out to BCL Investments (Proprietary) Limited, a Botswana Company, who assumed responsibility for the work programme. Botswana Diamonds had retained a 15% equity interest in the project. On 20 July 2022 the Group increased its' stake to 26% equity interest in the project.

On 6 February 2017 the Group entered into an Option and Earn-In Agreement with Vutomi Mining Pty Ltd and Razorbill Properties 12 Pty Ltd (collectively known as 'Vutomi'), a private diamond exploration and development firm in South Africa.

On 28 September 2022 the Board announced that it had exercised its pre-emptive right to acquire the outstanding third-party interests in Vutomi. The Company also agreed that immediately on completion of the Acquisition, the Company would sell 26% of Vutomi for a deferred consideration of US\$316,333 to the Company's local South African Empowerment partner, Baroville Trade and Investments 02 Proprietary Limited ("Baroville"), in order to comply with South African requirements on empowerment ownership, which will be funded by a loan from Botswana Diamonds. On completion, the Company therefore owns 74% of Vutomi.

On 29 July 2025 the Company announced it has been awarded four Prospecting Licenses in Botswana following an extensive country-wide Artificial Intelligence ("AI") driven exploration programme which generated several highly prospective targets for diamonds and several critical minerals, including Copper, Silver, Cobalt, Gold, Nickel, Zinc and PGMs. These four licenses (PL298, PL303, PL304, PL305 all of 2025) relate to our diamond targets and cover 2,644 square kilometres located in the following areas:

- North West of Mahalapye in the Serowe area;
- South West of Jwaneng close to the South African border;
- North East of Lerale in eastern Botswana; and
- Close to KX36 in the Kalahari.

One particular license, located south-west of Debswana's Jwaneng Mine, is of particular significance. The anomaly signatures are ideal, and the target suggests more than one potential kimberlite.

The realisation of these intangible assets is dependent on the successful discovery and development of economic diamond resources and the ability of the Group to raise sufficient finance to develop the projects. It is subject to a number of significant potential risks, as set out in Note 1 (xii).

Included in additions for the year are £Nil (2024: £28,125) of directors' remuneration which has been capitalized. This is for time spent directly on the operations rather than on corporate activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

11. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2025 £	2024 £
At 1 July	207,640	207,640
Additions	–	–
Exchange variance	–	–
At 30 June	207,640	207,640

On 18 July 2020 the Group entered into an agreement to acquire the KX36 Diamond discovery in Botswana, along with two adjacent Prospecting Licences and a diamond processing plant. These interests are part of a package held by Sekaka Diamond Exploration (Pty) Ltd. The acquisition was completed on 20 November 2020. The diamond processing plant is a recently constructed, fit-for-purpose bulk sampling plant on site. The sampling plant includes crushing, scrubbing, dense media separation circuits and x-ray recovery modules within a secured area. Further details are set out in Note 12.

12. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	2025	2024
At 1 July	1,212,929	1,212,929
Additions	–	–
Impairment	(196,519)	–
At 30 June	1,016,410	1,212,929

Botswana Diamonds entered into a Sale of Shares Agreement with Petra Diamonds Limited (“Petra”) and Kalahari Diamonds Limited (“Kalahari Diamonds”) on 18 July 2020 to acquire the entire issued share capital of Sekaka Diamond Exploration (Pty) Ltd (“Sekaka”) currently held by Kalahari Diamonds, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Petra. The acquisition was completed on 20 November 2020.

On 28 September 2022 the Board announced that it had exercised its pre-emptive right to acquire the outstanding third-party interests in Vutomi and had increased its’ interest from 45.94% to 74%. The value of the investment of £988,079 relates to the 74% interest in the Vutomi project. Further information is detailed in Note 10 above.

Due to the decline in the market for diamonds and lower diamond prices the Directors decided to impair part of the investment in South Africa. Accordingly, an impairment charge of £196,519 was recorded in the current year

In the opinion of the directors, at 30 June 2025, the fair value of the investments in subsidiaries is not less than their carrying amounts.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

12. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

The subsidiaries of the Company at 30 June 2025 were:

Name of subsidiary	Total allotted Capital	Registered Address	Country of incorporation and operation	% Ownership	Principal activity
***Kukama Mining and Exploration (Proprietary) Limited	2 shares of BWP1 each	Plot 2482b, Tshekedi Crescent, Extension 9, Gaborone, Botswana	Botswana	100%	Prospecting and exploration for diamonds
Kukama Diamonds Investments Limited	50,000 shares of US\$1,000 each	Sea Meadow House Road Town, Tortola B.V.I.	British Virgin Islands	100%	Holding Company
Orapa Diamonds plc	5,000,000 shares of £0.01 each	124 City Road London EC1V 2NX	United Kingdom	100%	Dormant
Botswana Coal plc	5,000,000 shares of £0.01 each	124 City Road London EC1V 2NX	United Kingdom	100%	Dormant
Congo Diamonds plc	5,000,000 shares of £0.01 each	124 City Road London EC1V 2NX	United Kingdom	100%	Dormant
**Sunland Minerals (Pty) Limited	5,000 shares of BWP1 each	Plot 2482b, Tshekedi Crescent, Extension 9, Gaborone, Botswana	Botswana	100%	Dormant
Atlas Minerals (Botswana) (Pty) Limited	200 shares of BWP1 each	Plot 2482b, Tshekedi Crescent, Extension 9, Gaborone, Botswana	Botswana	100%	Dormant
Sekaka Diamond Exploration (Pty) Limited	100 shares of BWP1 each	Plot 2482b, Tshekedi Crescent, Extension 9, Gaborone, Botswana	Botswana	100%	Prospecting and exploration for diamonds
African Irish Diamonds (Pty) Ltd (previously Vutomi Mining (Pty) Ltd)	12,988 shares of ZAR1 each	9 Lotus Lane Irene, Pretoria 0062	South Africa	74%	Mining of gold and diamonds
Thorny River Exploration (Pty) Ltd	3,058 shares of ZAR1 each	9 Lotus Lane Irene, Pretoria, 0062	South Africa	74%	Mining of gold and diamonds

** the 100% is held through 50% direct interest and 50% indirect interest (held through the 100% shareholding of Atlas Minerals)

*** indirectly held.

The carrying value of investments in subsidiaries is dependent on the successful discovery and development of economic diamond reserves and the ability of the Group to raise sufficient finance to develop the projects. It is subject to a number of significant potential risks as set out in Note 1 (xii).

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

13. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025 Group £	2024 Group £	2025 Company £	2024 Company £
Prepayments	20,267	27,216	–	8,696
Due by Group undertakings (Note 6)	–	–	1,264,194	1,198,793
Debtor Baroville (Note 10)	248,916	248,916	248,916	248,916
	269,183	276,132	1,513,110	1,456,405

The carrying value of the other receivables approximates to their fair value.

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025 Group £	2024 Group £	2025 Company £	2024 Company £
Cash and cash equivalents	59,091	77,546	2,769	14,623

15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025 Group £	2024 Group £	2025 Company £	2024 Company £
Trade payables	256,153	102,030	227,139	72,939
Petra Diamonds creditor (Note 12)	123,355	123,355	123,355	123,355
Accruals	791,044	712,346	785,060	705,060
	1,170,552	937,731	1,135,554	901,354

It is the Company's normal practice to agree terms of transactions, including payment terms, with suppliers and provided suppliers perform in accordance with the agreed terms, payment is made accordingly. In the absence of agreed terms it is the Company's policy that the majority of payments are made between 30 – 40 days. The carrying value of trade and other payables approximates to their fair value.

16. CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL

	Group and Company		
	Number	Share Capital £	Share Premium £
Deferred Shares – nominal value of 0.75p			
At 1 July 2023 and 2024	239,487,648	1,796,157	–
At 30 June 2024 and 2025	239,487,648	1,796,157	–

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

16. CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

Ordinary Shares – nominal value of 0.25p Allotted, called-up and fully paid:	Number	Share Capital £	Share Premium £
At 1 July 2023	1,043,877,899	2,609,695	12,220,614
Issued during the year	76,000,000	190,000	190,000
Share issue expenses	–	–	(12,900)
At 30 June 2024	1,119,877,899	2,799,695	12,397,714
Issued during the year	78,125,000	195,312	54,688
Share issue expenses	–	–	(4,334)
At 30 June 2025	1,198,002,899	2,995,007	12,448,068

Movements in share capital

On 7 August 2024 the Company raised £250,000 via a placing of 78,125,000 new ordinary shares of 0.25p each at a placing price of 0.32p per share. Each Placing Share has one warrant attached with the right to subscribe for one new Ordinary Share at 0.50p per new Ordinary Share for a period of two years from 7 August 2024. Proceeds raised were used to fund development costs and provide additional working capital.

17. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

SHARE OPTIONS

The Group issues equity-settled share-based payments to certain directors and individuals who have performed services for the Group. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant.

Fair value is measured by use of a Black-Scholes valuation model.

The Group plan provides for a grant price equal to the average quoted market price of the ordinary shares on the date of grant.

	30/06/2025 Options	2025 Weighted average exercise price in pence	30/06/2024 Options	2024 Weighted average exercise price in pence
Outstanding at beginning of year	11,410,000	5.14	11,410,000	5.14
Issued	–	–	–	–
Outstanding at end of the year	11,410,000	5.14	11,410,000	5.14
Exercisable at end of the year	11,410,000	5.14	11,410,000	5.14

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

17. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

WARRANTS

	30/06/2025 Warrants	2025 Weighted average exercise price in pence	30/06/2024 Warrants	2024 Weighted average exercise price in pence
Outstanding at beginning of year	131,000,000	1.13	55,000,000	2.0
Issued	78,125,000	0.5	76,000,000	0.5
Exercised	—	—	—	—
Expired	(55,000,000)	2.0	—	—
Outstanding at end of the year	154,125,000	0.5	131,000,000	1.13

Refer to note 16 Called up Share Capital for the details of the share options and warrants.

18. OTHER RESERVES

	Share Based Payment Reserve £	Other Reserves £	Total £
Balance at 30 June 2023	111,189	(983,287)	(872,098)
Movements	—	—	—
Balance at 30 June 2024	111,189	(983,287)	(872,098)
Movements	—	—	—
Balance at 30 June 2025	111,189	(983,287)	(872,098)

Share Based Payment Reserve

The share based payment reserve arises on the grant of share options under the share option plan as detailed in Note 17.

Other Reserves

During 2010 the Company acquired certain assets and liabilities from African Diamonds plc, a Company under common control. The assets and liabilities acquired were recognised at their book value and no goodwill was recognised on acquisition. The difference between the book value of the assets acquired and the purchase consideration was recognised directly in reserves.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

19. RETAINED DEFICIT

	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	£	£	£	£
Opening Balance	(10,985,754)	(10,424,780)	(10,766,681)	(10,268,285)
Transfer translation reserve	—	—	—	—
Loss for the year	(994,582)	(560,974)	(950,952)	(498,396)
Closing Balance	(11,980,336)	(10,985,754)	(11,717,633)	(10,766,681)

Retained Deficit

Retained deficit comprises of losses incurred in the current and prior years.

20. MATERIAL NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

Material non-cash transactions during the year have been outlined in Notes 10, 11, 12, 16 and 17.

21. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There is no capital expenditure authorised or contracted for which is not provided for in these financial statements.

22. PARENT COMPANY INCOME STATEMENT

As permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the parent Company's income statement has not been presented in this document. The loss after taxation, as determined in accordance with IFRS, for the parent Company for the year is £950,952 (2024: loss of £498,396).

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Group and Company

The Group's financial instruments comprise of cash and cash equivalent balances and various items such as other receivables and trade payables which arise directly from trading operations.

The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Hence, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise.

The Group holds cash as a liquid resource to fund obligations of the Group. The Group's cash balances are held in euro, US dollar and sterling. The Group's strategy for managing cash is to maximise interest income whilst ensuring its availability to match the profile of the Group's expenditure. This is achieved by regular monitoring of interest rates and monthly review of expenditure.

The Group has a policy of not hedging due to no significant dealings in currencies other than the reporting currency and euro denominated transactions and therefore takes market rates in respect of foreign exchange risk; however, it does review its currency exposure on an ad hoc basis.

The Group does not enter into any derivative transactions and it is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives shall be undertaken.

The main financial risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are as follows:

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Interest rate risk

The Group has no outstanding bank borrowings at the year end. New projects and acquisitions are financed by a combination of existing cash surpluses and through funds raised from equity share issues. The Group may use project finance in the future to finance exploration and development costs on existing licences.

Liquidity risk

The responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group and Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Cash forecasts are regularly produced to identify the liquidity requirements of the Group.

Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a healthy capital ratio in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The capital structure of the Group consists of issued share capital, share premium and reserves.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024. The Group's only capital requirement is its authorised minimum capital as a plc.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and other receivables.

The maximum credit exposure of the Group as at 30 June 2025 amounted to £328,274 (2024: £353,678) relating to the Group's cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

The Group manages its credit risk in cash and cash equivalents by holding surplus funds in high credit worthy financial institutions and maintains minimum balances with financial institutions in remote locations.

	2025 £	2024 £
Cash held in institutions with S&P A- rating or higher	59,091	77,646

Foreign currency risk

In the normal course of business, the Group enters into transactions denominated in foreign currencies (US Dollar, Sterling and Euro). As a result, the Group is subject to exposure from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; however it does review its currency exposures on an ad hoc basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30 June 2025 (continued)

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The carrying amounts of the Group and Company foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting dates are as follows:

	Assets 2025 £	Assets 2024 £	Liabilities 2025 £	Liabilities 2024 £
Group				
Euro	1,906	3,138	26,402	7,377
US Dollar	1,151	1,401	123,355	123,355
	Assets 2025 £	Assets 2024 £	Liabilities 2025 £	Liabilities 2024 £
Company				
Euro	1,906	3,138	26,402	7,377
US Dollar	–	152	123,355	123,355

24. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no material post balance sheet events affecting the Company or Group

25. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 12 December 2025.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that an Annual General Meeting of Botswana Diamonds plc ("the Company") will be held at Canal Court Hotel, Merchants Quay, Newry, BT35 8HF, United Kingdom on Thursday 29 January 2026 at 11.00 am for the following purposes:

Ordinary Business

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report, Audited Accounts and Auditor's Report for the year ended 30 June 2025.
2. To re-elect Director: James Campbell retires in accordance with the Articles of Association and seeks re-election.
3. To re-elect Director: James Finn retires in accordance with the Articles of Association and seeks re-election.
4. To re-elect Azets Audit Services Ireland Limited as auditors and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of an annual general meeting.

By order of the Board

James Finn
Secretary

12 December 2025

Notice of Annual General Meeting (continued)

Notes:

1. A member who is unable to attend and vote at the above Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend, speak and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. The appointment of a proxy will not preclude a member from the Meeting and voting in person.
2. To be effective, the completed Form of Proxy duly signed, together with the power of attorney (if any) or other authority under which it is executed, or a notarially certified copy thereof, must be deposited at the Company's Registrars, Computershare Investor Services (Ireland) Limited, 3100 Lake Drive, Citywest Business Campus, Dublin 24, D24 AK82, Ireland, not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for the Meeting or any adjournment thereof at which the person named in the form of Proxy is to vote. A shareholder wishing to appoint a proxy by electronic means may do so on www.eproxyappointment.com. A shareholder who wishes to appoint more than one proxy by electronic means must contact the Registrar by sending an e-mail to clientservices@computershare.ie.
3. A shareholder may appoint more than one proxy to attend, speak, ask questions and vote at the meeting provided each proxy is appointed to exercise rights attached to different shares held by that shareholder. To appoint more than one proxy, an additional proxy form(s) may be obtained by contacting the Registrar's helpline on +353 1 216 3100 or you may photocopy the proxy form. Please indicate in the box next to the proxy holder's name on the Form of Proxy the number of shares in relation to which they are authorised to act as your proxy. Please also indicate by ticking the box provided in the Form of Proxy if the proxy instruction is one of multiple instructions being given. If the proxy is being appointed in relation to less than your full voting entitlement, please enter in the box next to the proxy holder's name on the Form of Proxy the number of shares in relation to which they are authorised to act as your proxy. If left blank your proxy will be deemed to be authorised in respect of your full voting entitlement (or if the Form of Proxy has been issued in respect of a designated account for a shareholder, the full voting entitlement for that designated account). All Forms of Proxy must be signed and should be returned together in the same envelope. Where a poll is taken at the Meeting, a shareholder, present in person or proxy, holding more than one share is not required to cast all their votes in the same way.
4. In the case of joint holders, where more than one of the joint holders purports to appoint a proxy, only the appointment submitted by the most senior holder will be accepted. Seniority is determined by the order in which the names of the joint holders appear in the Company's register of members in respect of the joint holding (the first-named being the most senior).
5. The 'Vote Withheld' option is provided to enable you to abstain on any particular resolution. However, it should be noted that a 'Vote Withheld' is not a vote in law and will not be counted in the calculation of the proportion of the votes 'For' and 'Against' a resolution.
6. Pursuant to Regulation 41 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001, entitlement to attend and vote at the meeting and the number of votes which may be cast thereat will be determined by reference to the Register of Members of the Company at close of business on the day which is two days before the date of the meeting (or in the case of an adjournment as at close of business on the day that is two days before the adjourned meeting). Changes to entries on the Register of Members after that time shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend and vote at the meeting.
7. To appoint one or more proxies or to give an instruction to a proxy (whether previously appointed or otherwise) via the CREST system, CREST messages must be received by the issuer's agent (ID number 3RA50) not later than 11.00 am on 27 January 2026 (or in the case of an adjournment as at 48 hours before the adjourned meeting). For this purpose, the time of receipt will be taken to be the time (as determined by the timestamp generated by the CREST system) from which the issuer's agent is able to retrieve the message. The Company may treat as invalid a proxy appointment sent by CREST in the circumstances set out in Regulation 35(5)(a) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001.



DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

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John Teeling
James Finn
Robert Bouquet
James Campbell

SECRETARY

James Finn

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Botswana Diamonds Plc