SERABI GOLD

SERABI GOLD PLC

INTERIM UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FINANCIAL REVIEW
(Stated in US Dollars)

FOR THE THREE MONTHS AND NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

NOTICE

These unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management and have not been subject to review by the Company's independent auditor.

SERABI GOLD PLC
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(expressed in US$)	Notes	For the three months ended 30 September 2025 (unaudited)	30 September 2024 (unaudited)	For the nine months ended 30 September 2025 (unaudited)	30 September 2024 (unaudited)
CONTINUING OPERATIONS					
Revenue		**41,996,366**	27,626,034	**104,524,009**	70,290,641
Cost of sales		**(17,620,959)**	(14,160,734)	**(48,152,798)**	(39,840,803)
Depreciation and amortisation charges		**(2,795,451)**	(1,056,517)	**(6,475,006)**	(3,297,323)
Total cost of sales		**(20,416,410)**	(15,217,251)	**(54,627,804)**	(43,138,126)
Gross profit		**21,579,956**	12,408,783	**49,896,205**	27,152,515
Administration expenses		**(2,695,260)**	(1,679,357)	**(8,239,877)**	(5,484,788)
Share-based payments		**(89,232)**	(65,010)	**(293,260)**	(183,902)
Gain on asset disposals		**266,561**	25,008	**354,670**	(59,669)
Operating profit		**19,062,025**	10,689,424	**41,717,738**	21,424,156
Other income – exploration receipts	2	**—**	—	**—**	351,186
Other expenses – exploration expenses	2	**—**	—	**—**	(317,746)
Foreign exchange (loss)/gain		**(21,403)**	129,429	**86,602**	(690,927)
Finance expense	3	**(125,596)**	(127,729)	**(354,065)**	(438,032)
Finance income	3	**268,694**	109,262	**677,996**	345,727
Profit before taxation		**19,183,720**	10,800,386	**42,128,271**	20,674,364
Income tax expense	4	**(3,198,065)**	(2,184,999)	**(7,213,665)**	(2,837,143)
Profit after taxation		**15,985,655**	8,615,387	**34,914,606**	17,837,221
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)					
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		**3,128,112**	808,689	**15,009,804**	(7,374,025)
Total comprehensive profit / (loss) for the period(1)		**19,113,767**	9,424,076	**49,924,410**	10,463,196
Profit per ordinary share (basic)	5	**21.11c**	11.38c	**46.10c**	23.55c
Profit per ordinary share (diluted)	5	**21.11c**	11.38c	**46.10c**	23.55c

(1) The Group has no non-controlling interest and all profits are attributable to the equity holders of the Parent Company

SERABI GOLD PLC
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(expressed in US$)	Notes	As at 30 September 2025 (unaudited)	As at 30 September 2024 (unaudited)	As at 31 December 2024 (audited)
Non-current assets				
Deferred exploration costs	7	27,985,884	20,211,858	18,839,836
Property, plant and equipment	8	72,750,486	56,310,566	53,593,723
Right of use assets	9	5,680,426	4,928,263	4,287,020
Taxes receivable		8,106,612	7,110,445	6,246,352
Deferred taxation		3,670,994	1,903,307	1,878,081
Total non-current assets		**118,194,402**	**90,464,439**	**84,845,012**
Current assets				
Inventories	10	16,739,178	12,338,958	13,115,648
Trade and other receivables		4,831,280	2,100,956	2,533,450
Prepayments and accrued income		4,106,439	1,633,602	2,220,463
Cash and cash equivalents		38,772,337	20,029,407	22,183,049
Total current assets		**64,449,234**	**36,102,923**	**40,052,610**
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables		15,903,235	10,672,705	9,695,560
Interest bearing liabilities	11	5,702,284	5,886,714	5,841,804
Accruals		901,515	431,716	419,493
Total current liabilities		**22,507,034**	**16,991,135**	**15,956,857**
Net current assets		**41,942,200**	**19,111,788**	**24,095,753**
Total assets less current liabilities		**160,136,602**	**100,131,973**	**109,576,227**
Non-current liabilities				
Trade and other payables		1,857,937	3,676,181	2,809,243
Provisions		3,222,732	2,325,573	1,839,916
Interest bearing liabilities	11	741,788	135,326	109,952
Total non-current liabilities		**5,822,457**	**6,137,080**	**4,759,111**
Net assets		**154,314,145**	**103,439,147**	**104,181,654**
Equity				
Share capital	14	11,213,618	11,213,618	11,213,618
Share premium reserve		36,158,068	36,158,068	36,158,068
Option reserve	14	447,460	359,475	221,613
Other reserves		22,839,025	17,609,380	19,486,684
Translation reserve		(63,483,475)	(69,154,766)	(78,459,765)
Retained surplus		147,139,449	107,253,372	115,561,436
Equity shareholders’ funds		**154,314,145**	**103,439,147**	**104,181,654**

SERABI GOLD PLC
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(expressed in US$) (unaudited)	Share capital	Share premium	Share option reserve	Other reserves (1)	Translation reserve	Retained Earnings	Total equity
Equity shareholders' funds at 31 December 2023	**11,213,618**	**36,158,068**	**175,573**	**15,960,006**	**(61,780,741)**	**91,065,525**	**92,792,049**
Foreign currency adjustments	—	—	—	—	(7,374,025)	—	(7,374,025)
Profit for the period	—	—	—	—	—	17,837,221	17,837,221
Total comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	—	(7,374,025)	17,837,221	10,463,196
Transfer to taxation reserve	—	—	—	1,649,374	—	(1,649,374)	—
Share incentives expense	—	—	183,902	—	—	—	183,902
Equity shareholders' funds at 30 September 2024	**11,213,618**	**36,158,068**	**359,475**	**17,609,380**	**(69,154,766)**	**107,253,372**	**103,439,147**
Foreign currency adjustments	—	—	—	—	(9,304,999)	—	(9,304,999)
Profit for the period	—	—	—	—	—	9,982,497	9,982,497
Total comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	—	(9,304,999)	9,982,497	677,498
Transfer to taxation reserve	—	—	—	1,877,304	—	(1,877,304)	—
Share based incentives lapsed in period	—	—	(202,871)	—	—	202,871	—
Share option expense	—	—	65,009	—	—	—	65,009
Equity shareholders' funds at 31 December 2024	**11,213,618**	**36,158,068**	**221,613**	**19,486,684**	**(78,459,765)**	**115,561,436**	**104,181,654**
Foreign currency adjustments	—	—	—	—	14,976,290	—	14,976,290
Profit for the period	—	—	—	—	—	34,914,606	34,914,606
Total comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	—	14,976,290	34,914,606	49,890,896
Transfer to taxation reserve	—	—	—	3,352,341	—	(3,352,341)	—
Share option expense	—	—	293,260	—	—	—	293,260
Share options settled in period	—	—	(51,665)	—	—	—	(51,665)
Share based incentives lapsed in period	—	—	(15,748)	—	—	15,748	—
Equity shareholders' funds at 30 September 2025	**11,213,618**	**36,158,068**	**447,460**	**22,839,025**	**(63,483,475)**	**147,139,449**	**154,314,145**

(1) Other reserves comprise a merger reserve of US$361,461 and a taxation reserve of US$22,477,564 (31 December 2024: merger reserve of US$361,461 and a taxation reserve of US$19,125,223).

SERABI GOLD PLC
Condensed Consolidated Cash Flow Statements

(expressed in US$)	For the three months ended 30 September 2025 (unaudited)	For the three months ended 30 September 2024 (unaudited)	For the nine months ended 30 September 2025 (unaudited)	For the nine months ended 30 September 2024 (unaudited)
Operating activities				
Post tax profit for period	**15,985,655**	8,615,387	**34,914,606**	17,837,221
Depreciation – plant, equipment and mining properties	**2,795,451**	1,056,517	**6,475,006**	3,297,323
Net financial expense/(income)	**(121,695)**	(110,962)	**(410,533)**	749,792
Provision for taxation	**3,198,065**	2,184,999	**7,213,665**	2,837,143
Gain / (loss) on disposals	**(266,561)**	(25,008)	**(354,670)**	59,669
Share-based payments	**89,232**	65,010	**293,260**	183,902
Taxation paid	**(2,057,272)**	(347,589)	**(7,526,271)**	(789,287)
Interest paid	**(33,789)**	(10,091)	**(447,174)**	(39,599)
Foreign exchange (loss) / gain	**18,255**	(291,702)	**376,351**	(343,986)
Changes in working capital				
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	**(127,797)**	217,474	**(1,812,867)**	(1,049,888)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables, prepayments and accrued income	**(4,030,722)**	1,238,492	**(5,320,287)**	(1,002,244)
Increase in payables, accruals and provisions	**1,027,939**	979,209	**4,937,192**	1,384,012
Net cash inflow from operations	**16,476,761**	13,571,736	**38,338,278**	23,124,058
Investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and assets in construction	**(2,275,094)**	(2,219,242)	**(5,996,314)**	(6,231,132)
Mine development expenditure	**(1,347,803)**	(1,977,182)	**(4,077,333)**	(4,913,351)
Geological exploration expenditure	**(2,219,836)**	(922,400)	**(6,012,583)**	(1,835,856)
Pre-operational project costs	**(2,895,281)**	(393,044)	**(7,057,868)**	(865,728)
Proceeds from sale of assets	**267,014**	21,474	**363,774**	73,955
Interest Received	**268,694**	109,262	**677,996**	338,895
Net cash outflow on investing activities	**(8,202,306)**	(5,381,132)	**(22,102,328)**	(13,433,217)
Financing activities				
Receipt of short-term loan	**—**	—	**5,000,000**	5,000,000
Repayment of short-term loan	**—**	—	**(5,153,577)**	(5,000,000)
Payment of finance lease liabilities	**(54,387)**	(210,366)	**(294,854)**	(708,816)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities	**(54,387)**	(210,366)	**(448,431)**	(708,816)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**8,220,068**	7,980,238	**15,787,519**	8,982,025
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**30,432,470**	12,041,017	**22,183,049**	11,552,031
Exchange difference on cash	**119,799**	8,152	**801,769**	(504,649)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**38,772,337**	20,029,407	**38,772,337**	20,029,407

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Basis of preparation

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements are for the three and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2025. Comparative information has been provided for the unaudited three and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2024 and, where applicable, the audited twelve-month period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024. These condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the disclosures that would otherwise be required in a complete set of financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the 2024 annual report.

The condensed consolidated financial statements for the periods have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" and the accounting policies are consistent with those of the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 and those envisaged for the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2025.

Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations effective in 2025

The Group has not adopted any standards or amendments in advance of their effective date. The following new amendment has been issued by the IASB and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025:

Amendments to IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability

The amendments provide guidance for determining the spot exchange rate when exchangeability between two currencies is lacking. They clarify when a currency is considered exchangeable and introduce a methodology for estimating an appropriate exchange rate when necessary. The Group does not expect a material impact on its financial statements from these amendments.

No other standards or amendments are expected to be effective in 2025.

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the current period and have not been early adopted. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's current or future reporting periods.

These financial statements do not constitute statutory accounts as defined in Section 434 of the Companies Act 2006.

a) Going concern

At 30 September 2025 the Group held cash of US$38.8 million which represents an increase of US$16.6 million compared to 31 December 2024.

On 7 January 2024, the Group completed a US$5.0 million unsecured loan arrangement with Brazilian bank Itau which carried a fixed interest coupon of 8.47 per cent. The loan was repaid as a bullet payment on 6 January 2025. On 22 January 2025, the Group completed a further US$5.0 million unsecured loan arrangement with a different Brazilian bank (Santander) which carries a fixed interest coupon of 6.16 per cent. This loan is repayable on 16 January 2026.

Management prepares, for Board review, regular updates of its operational plans and cash flow forecasts based on their best judgement of the expected operational performance of the Group and using economic assumptions that the Directors consider are reasonable in the current global economic climate. The current plans assume that during 2025 the Group will continue gold production from its Palito Complex operation as well as increase production from the Coringa mine and will be able to increase gold production to exceed the levels of 2024.

The Directors will limit the Group's discretionary expenditures, when necessary, to manage the Group's liquidity.

The Directors acknowledge that the Group remains subject to operational and economic risks and any unplanned interruption or reduction in gold production or unforeseen changes in economic assumptions may adversely affect the level of free cash flow that the Group can generate on a monthly basis. The Directors have a reasonable expectation that, after taking into account reasonably possible changes in trading performance, and the current macroeconomic situation, the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements.

(b) Use of estimates and judgements

There have been no material revisions to the nature and amount of changes in estimates of amounts reported in the 2024 annual financial statements.

(c) Impairment

At each balance sheet date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered impairment. Prior to carrying out impairment reviews, the significant cash generating units are assessed to determine whether they should be reviewed under the requirements of IFRS 6 - Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources or IAS 36 - Impairment of Assets. Such determination is by reference to the stage of development of the project and the level of reliability and surety of information used in calculating value in use or fair value less costs to sell. Impairment reviews performed under IFRS 6 are carried out on a project by project basis, with each project representing a potential single cash generating unit. An impairment review is undertaken when indicators of impairment arise; typically when one of the following circumstances applies:

(i) sufficient data exists that render the resource uneconomic and unlikely to be developed
(ii) title to the asset is compromised
(iii) budgeted or planned expenditure is not expected in the foreseeable future
(iv) insufficient discovery of commercially viable resources leading to the discontinuation of activities

Impairment reviews performed under IAS 36 are carried out when there is an indication that the carrying value may be impaired. Such key indicators (though not exhaustive) to the industry include:

(i) a significant deterioration in the spot price of gold
(ii) a significant increase in production costs
(iii) a significant revision to, and reduction in, the life of mine plan

If any indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated, being the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. Such impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the year.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss for the year.

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the potential recoverability of investments in subsidiaries and intercompany debts by reviewing the underlying value of the assets of those subsidiaries and the future cash generation of those subsidiaries to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered impairment or the debts may not be repaid. As with the Group each subsidiary is reviewed to determine whether they should be reviewed under the requirements of IFRS 6 - Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources or IAS 36 - Impairment of Assets and this determination and the indicators of impairment are consistent with those applied to the Group.

(d) Property, plant and equipment and mining properties

(i) Owned assets

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation

Upon demonstration of the feasibility of commercial production, any past deferred exploration, evaluation and development costs related to that operation are reclassified as Projects in Construction. When commercial production commences these expenditures are then subsequently transferred at cost to Mining Properties. They are stated at cost less amortisation charges and any provision for impairment.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Costs relating to maintenance and upkeep of the Group’s assets, once such assets have been commissioned and entered into commercial operations, will generally be expensed as incurred. In the event, however, that the costs demonstrably result in extending the original estimated life of such asset or enhances its value, then such expenditure is added to the carrying value of that asset and amortised over its remaining estimated useful life.

(iii) Depreciation

Amortisation of Mining Property is calculated over the estimated life of the mineable inventory on a unit of production basis. Mineable Inventory will include be based on management's judgement as to the recoverability of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Resources and these judgments may vary from time to time as the level of management's understanding and historical operational performance information increases. Future forecasted capital mine development expenditure is included in the unit of production amortisation calculation.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Land is not depreciated.

The Group reviews the economic lives at the end of each annual reporting period.

The residual value, if not insignificant, is reassessed annually. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying values and are included in profit or loss.

(e) Deferred exploration costs

All costs incurred prior to obtaining the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities on a project are written off as incurred. Subsequent to the legal rights being obtained, all costs related to the exploration of mineral properties are capitalised on a project-by-project basis and deferred until either the properties are demonstrated to be commercially viable (see note 1(d)(i) of the Group's 2024 Annual Report) or until the properties are sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned, at which time any capitalised costs are written off to the income statement. In addition to the direct costs involved in exploration activity, including sample collection, drilling costs, geophysical surveys and assay expenses, exploration costs are also considered to include technical and administrative overheads directly attributable to the exploration department including the cost of consultants, security, salaries, travel and accommodation but not general overheads of the Group. Deferred exploration costs are carried at cost, less any impairment losses recognised.

At such time as commercial feasibility is established and a development decision is reached, the costs associated with that property will be transferred to and re-categorised as Projects in Construction and upon commercial production being achieved, re-categorised as Mining Property.

Property, plant and equipment used in the Group's exploration activities are separately reported.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Materials that are no longer considered as likely to be used by the Group, or their value is unlikely to be readily realised through a sale to a third party, are provided for.

Materials held for consumption within operations are valued based on purchase price or, when manufactured internally, at cost. Costs are allocated on an average basis and include direct material, labour, related transportation costs and an appropriate allocation of overhead costs.

Gold bullion, copper/gold concentrate, run of mine ore and any other production inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Dependent on the current stage of any product inventory in the process cycle, cost will reflect, as appropriate, mining, processing, transport and labour costs, as well as an allocation of mine services overheads required to bring the product to its current state.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, after deducting any costs to completion and any applicable marketing, selling, shipping and other distribution expenses.

(g) Revenue

Revenue represents amounts receivable in respect of sales of gold and by-products. Revenue represents only sales for which contracts have been agreed and for which the product has been delivered to the purchaser in the manner set out in the contract. Revenue is stated net of any applicable sales taxes. All revenue is derived from the sales of copper/gold concentrates produced by the Palito Mine and gold doré produced from the Palito Mine, the São Chico Mine and the Coringa Mine.

Revenues are recognised in full using contractual pricing terms ruling at the date of sale with adjustments in respect of final contractual pricing terms being recognised in the month that such adjustment is agreed. Fair value adjustments for gold prices in respect of any sale for which final pricing has not been agreed at any balance sheet date is accounted for using the gold price at that balance sheet date. Any unsold production and in particular concentrate, is held as inventory and valued at the lower of production cost and net realisable value until sold. Under the terms of the sales contracts, the Company's performance obligation is considered to be the delivery of gold doré and copper/gold concentrate in accordance with agreed criteria.

The Company recognises 100% of the revenue on transfer of title where it is considered highly probable there will be no reversals, having consideration of quality tests performed upon delivery of shipment

The performance obligation and associated revenue from customers is recorded when the title for a shipment is transferred to the customer in accordance with the contract terms. On transfer of title, control is considered to have passed to the customer with the Company having right to payment, but no ongoing physical possession or involvement with the concentrate or gold doré, legal title and insurance risk having transferred.

No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due.

All sales revenue from incidental production arising during the exploration, evaluation, development and commissioning of a mineral resource prior to commercial production, are taken as a contribution towards previously incurred costs and offset against the related asset accordingly.

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

(h) Currencies
The condensed financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (US$ or "$"). Other currencies referred to in these condensed financial statements are UK Pounds ("UK£"), Canadian Dollars ("C$") and Brazilian Reais ("BrR$").

The Group's presentational currency is US Dollars and has been selected based on the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group as a whole operates on the basis that the Group's primary product is generally traded by reference to its pricing in US Dollars. The functional currency of the Company is also considered to be the US Dollar.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of a company are recorded at a rate of exchange approximating to that prevailing at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated at the amounts prevailing at the balance sheet date and any gains or losses arising are recognised in the income statement.

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of the Group's overseas operations for which the US Dollar is not the functional currency, are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rate for the period. Exchange differences arising on the net investment in subsidiaries are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within interest-bearing liabilities in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(j) Financial assets
All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

(i) Classification of financial assets
The Company is a trading entity, selling directly to its end customers and receiving payments directly from such customers and as such within its business model all financial assets are treated on a hold to collect basis.
Financial assets that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and,
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Group' Trade Receivables are subject to subsequent recognition at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The Group does not otherwise hold any financial assets that meet conditions for subsequent recognition at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

(ii) Impairment of financial assets
The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost which comprise mainly trade receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL on trade receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

The Company recognises lifetime ECL on intercompany loans, based on management's assessment and understanding of the credit risk attaching to each loan, changes in the level of credit risk between periods and assessment of the scenarios under which management expects the loan to be repaid. Any credit loss will be calculated as the net present value of the difference between the contractual and expected cash flows and the ECL will represent the weighted average of those credit losses based on the respective risks of each scenario

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets
The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Classification of financial liabilities

The classification of financial liabilities at initial recognition depends on the purpose for which the financial liability was issued and its characteristics.
All purchases of financial liabilities are recorded on trade date, being the date on which the Group becomes party to the contractual requirements of the financial liability. Unless otherwise indicated the carrying amounts of the Group's financial liabilities approximate to their fair values.

The Group's financial liabilities consist of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Group's financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise loans and other borrowings, equipment loans, leases, and other payables and accruals. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset/liability and of allocating interest income/expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts/payments through the expected life of the financial asset/liability or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

(ii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability (in whole or in part) is derecognised when the Group has extinguished its contractual obligations, it expires or is cancelled. Any gain or loss on derecognition is taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

(iii) Derivatives

This category comprises out-of-money derivatives where the time value does not offset the negative intrinsic value. They are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The Group does not hold or issue derivative instruments for speculative purposes, but for hedging purposes. Other than these derivative financial instruments, the Group does not have any liabilities held for trading.

The Group has issued warrants which confer the right but not the obligation on the holder to acquire additional Ordinary Shares of the Company at a pre-determined price for a period expiring on 26 May 2024. The exercise pirce is set in GB pounds. However, as the functional currency of the Group is US Dollar the value of the option to the Group will vary with the exchange rate. At each balance sheet date, the fair value of the derivatives issued by the Group is estimated by reference to quoted mid-market price using level 1 and level 2 inputs under the fair value hierarchy.

2. Other Income and Expenses

Under the copper exploration alliance with Vale announced on 10 May 2024, the related exploration activities undertaken by the Group under the management of a working committee (comprising representatives from Vale and Serabi), were funded in their entirety by Vale during Phase 1 of the programme. Following the completion of Phase 1, Vale advised the Group, in April 2024, that it did not wish to continue the exploration alliance.

Exploration and development of copper deposits is not the core activity of the Group and further funding beyond the Phase 1 commitment would be required before a judgment could be made as to a project being commercially viable. There is a significant cost involved in developing new copper deposits and it is unlikely that, without the financial support of a partner, the Group would independently seek to develop a copper project in preference to any of its existing gold projects and discoveries. As a result, both the funding received from Vale and the related exploration expenditures has been recognised through the income statement. As this is not a principal business activity of the Group these receipts and expenditures are classified as other income and other expenses.

3. Finance Costs

	3 months ended 30 September 2025 (unaudited) US$	3 months ended 30 September 2024 (unaudited) US$	**9 months ended 30 September 2025 (unaudited) US$**	9 months ended 30 September 2025 (unaudited) US$
Interest expense on short term loan	(84,905)	(93,486)	(245,498)	(335,563)
Interest expense on trade finance	(25,724)	(22,120)	(67,142)	(54,333)
Interest expense on finance leases	(14,967)	(12,123)	(41,425)	(48,136)
Total Financial expense	**(125,596)**	**(127,729)**	**(354,065)**	**(438,032)**
Interest Income	268,694	109,262	677,996	338,895
Realised gain on hedging derivatives	—	—	—	6,832
Total Financial income	**268,694**	**109,262**	**677,996**	**345,727**
Net finance (expense) / income	**143,098**	**(18,467)**	**323,931**	**(92,305)**

4. Taxation

The Group has recognised a deferred tax asset to the extent that the Group has reasonable certainty as to the level and timing of future profits that might be generated and against which the asset may be recovered. The deferred tax liability arising on unrealised exchange gains has been eliminated in previous periods, and the stronger Brazilian Real exchange rate at the end of the period has resulted in deferred tax income of US$1,405,796 (nine months to 30 September 2024 – income of US$946,220).

The Group has also incurred a tax charge in Brazil for the nine-month period of US$8,619,461 (nine months to 30 September 2024 tax charge - US$3,783,403).

5. Earnings per share

	3 months ended 30 September 2025 (unaudited)	3 months ended 30 September 2024 (unaudited)	**9 months ended 30 September 2025 (unaudited)**	9 months ended 30 September 2025 (unaudited)
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (US$)	**15,985,655**	8,615,387	**34,914,606**	17,837,221
Weighted average ordinary shares in issue	**75,734,551**	75,734,551	**75,734,551**	75,734,551
Basic profit per share (US cents)	**21.11c**	11.38c	**46.10c**	23.55c
Diluted ordinary shares in issue (1)	**75,734,551**	75,734,551	**75,734,551**	75,734,551
Diluted profit per share (US cents)	**21.11c**	11.38c	**46.10c**	23.55c

(1) At 30 September 2025 there were 2,728,049 conditional share awards in issue (30 September 2024 – 2,814,541). These are subject to performance conditions which may or not be fulfilled in full or in part. These CSAs have not been included in the calculation of the diluted earnings per share.

6. Segmental analysis

The following information is given about the Group's reportable segments:

The Chief Operating Decision Maker is the Board of Directors. The Board reviews the Group's internal reporting in order to assess performance of the business. Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Board. The Board considers the performance of the Group by the geographical location of expenditures, and the division of capital expenditure between exploration and operations. An analysis of the results for the three-month period by management segment is as follows

	9 months ended 30 September 2025 (unaudited)			9 months ended 30 September 2024 (unaudited)		
	Brazil	**UK**	**Total**	Brazil	UK	Total
	US$	**US$**	**US$**	US$	US$	US$
Revenue	**73,172,447**	**31,351,562**	**104,524,009**	47,234,841	23,055,800	70,290,641
Intra-group sales/purchases	**24,730,860**	**(24,730,860)**	**—**	17,100,793	(17,100,793)	—
Operating expenses	**(44,470,349)**	**(3,682,449)**	**(48,152,798)**	(36,508,879)	(3,331,924)	(39,840,803)
Depreciation and amortisation	**(6,325,726)**	**(149,280)**	**(6,475,006)**	(3,170,833)	(126,490)	(3,297,323)
Gross profit	**47,107,232**	**2,788,973**	**49,896,205**	24,655,922	2,496,593	27,152,515
Administration expenses	**(2,992,548)**	**(5,247,329)**	**(8,239,877)**	(2,327,025)	(3,157,763)	(5,484,788)
Share based payments	**—**	**(293,260)**	**(293,260)**	—	(183,902)	(183,902)
Gain on asset disposals	**354,670**	**—**	**354,670**	(59,669)	—	(59,669)
Operating profit/(loss)	**44,469,354**	**(2,751,616)**	**41,717,738**	22,269,228	(845,072)	21,424,156
Net other income	**6,703**	**79,899**	**86,602**	33,440	—	33,440
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	**(286,923)**	**(67,142)**	**(354,065)**	(692,958)	2,031	(690,927)
Finance (expense)/income	**147,189**	**530,807**	**677,996**	(285,125)	192,820	(92,305)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	**44,336,323**	**(2,208,052)**	**42,128,271**	21,324,585	(650,221)	20,674,364

	3 months ended 30 September 2025 (unaudited)			3 months ended 30 September 2024 (unaudited)		
	Brazil	**UK**	**Total**	Brazil	UK	Total
	US$	**US$**	**US$**	US$	US$	US$
Revenue	**29,079,082**	**12,917,284**	**41,996,366**	21,202,676	6,423,358	27,626,034
Intra-group sales/purchases	**9,925,021**	**(9,925,021)**	**—**	4,419,242	(4,419,242)	—
Operating expenses	**(16,330,974)**	**(1,289,985)**	**(17,620,959)**	(13,047,219)	(1,113,515)	(14,160,734)
Depreciation and amortisation	**(2,746,276)**	**(49,175)**	**(2,795,451)**	(1,021,907)	(34,610)	(1,056,517)
Gross profit	**19,926,853**	**1,653,103**	**21,579,956**	11,552,792	855,991	12,408,783
Administration expenses	**(1,253,555)**	**(1,441,705)**	**(2,695,260)**	(655,190)	(1,024,167)	(1,679,357)
Share based payments	**—**	**(89,232)**	**(89,232)**	—	(65,010)	(65,010)
Gain on asset disposals	**266,561**	**—**	**266,561**	25,008	—	25,008
Operating profit/(loss)	**18,939,859**	**122,166**	**19,062,025**	10,922,610	(233,186)	10,689,424
Net other income	**10,391**	**(31,794)**	**(21,403)**	—	—	—
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	**(99,872)**	**(25,724)**	**(125,596)**	119,565	9,864	129,429
Finance (expense)/income	**23,541**	**245,153**	**268,694**	(98,380)	79,913	18,467
Profit/(loss) before taxation	**18,873,919**	**309,801**	**19,183,720**	10,943,795	(143,409)	10,800,386

An analysis of non-current assets by location is as follows:

	Total non-current assets		
	30 September 2025 (unaudited) US$	30 September 2024 (unaudited) US$	31 December 2024 (audited) US$
Brazil – operations	**78,430,912**	61,238,829	57,880,743
Brazil – exploration	**27,985,884**	20,211,858	18,839,836
Brazil – taxes receivable	**8,106,612**	7,110,445	6,246,352
Brazil – deferred tax	**3,670,994**	1,903,307	1,878,081
Brazil - total	**118,194,402**	90,464,439	84,845,012
UK	**—**	—	—
	118,194,402	90,464,439	84,845,012

An analysis of total assets by location is as follows:

	Total assets		
	30 September 2025 (unaudited) US$	30 September 2024 (unaudited) US$	31 December 2024 (audited) US$
Brazil	**146,290,949**	111,492,301	104,264,754
UK	**36,352,687**	15,075,061	20,632,868
	182,643,636	126,567,362	124,897,622

7. Deferred exploration costs

	30 September 2025 (unaudited) US$	30 September 2024 (unaudited) US$	31 December 2024 (audited) US$
Cost			
Opening balance	**18,839,836**	20,499,257	20,499,257
Exploration and evaluation expenditure	**6,012,583**	1,835,856	2,717,201
Foreign exchange movements	**3,133,465**	(2,123,255)	(4,376,622)
Total as at end of period	**27,985,884**	20,211,858	18,839,836

8. Property, plant and equipment including mining property and projects in construction

	30 September 2025 (unaudited) US$	30 September 2024 (unaudited) US$	31 December 2024 (audited) US$
Cost			
Balance at start of period	**100,570,717**	108,249,437	108,249,437
Additions	**17,131,515**	12,010,211	16,235,458
Changes in estimates in provision for rehabilitation	**—**	—	(118,729)
Disposals	**(496,282)**	(393,303)	(1,398,546)
Foreign exchange movements	**15,547,847**	(11,435,611)	(22,396,903)
Balance at end of period	**132,753,798**	108,430,734	100,570,717

	30 September 2025 (unaudited) US$	30 September 2024 (unaudited) US$	31 December 2024 (audited) US$
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at start of period	**(46,976,994)**	(54,908,534)	(54,908,534)
Charge for period	**(6,475,006)**	(2,932,673)	(4,329,085)
Released on asset disposals	**487,178**	259,678	1,123,989
Foreign exchange movements	**(7,038,490)**	5,461,361	11,136,636
Balance at end of period	**(60,003,312)**	(52,120,168)	(46,976,994)
Net book value at end of period	**72,750,486**	56,310,566	53,593,723

9. Right of use Assets

	30 September 2025 (unaudited) US$	30 September 2024 (unaudited) US$	31 December 2024 (audited) US$
Cost			
Balance at start of period	**6,394,647**	7,759,843	7,759,843
Additions	**845,804**	399,445	376,648
Foreign exchange movements	**1,103,355**	(891,048)	(1,741,844)
Balance at end of period	**8,343,806**	7,268,240	6,394,647

	30 September 2025 (unaudited) US$	30 September 2024 (unaudited) US$	31 December 2024 (audited) US$
Amortisation			
Balance at start of period	**(2,107,627)**	(2,443,513)	(2,443,513)
Charge for period	**(197,185)**	(175,160)	(226,561)
Foreign exchange movements	**(358,567)**	278,696	562,447
Balance at end of period	**(2,663,380)**	(2,339,977)	(2,107,627)
Net book value at end of period	**5,680,426**	4,928,263	4,287,020

10. Inventories

	30 September 2025 (unaudited) US$	30 September 2024 (unaudited) US$	31 December 2024 (audited) US$
Consumables	**5,994,690**	4,325,247	3,881,486
Ore stockpiles	**135,037**	2,248,830	2,464,724
Other material in process	**6,253,387**	3,415,421	3,554,571
Finished goods	**4,356,064**	2,349,460	3,214,867
Balance at end of period	**16,739,178**	12,338,958	13,115,648

11. Interest bearing liabilities

	30 September 2025 (unaudited) US$	30 September 2024 (unaudited) US$	31 December 2024 (audited) US$
Current			
Short term loan	**5,205,333**	5,480,958	5,708,684
Obligations under right of use asset leases	**496,951**	405,756	694,400
Due in less than one year	**5,702,284**	5,886,714	6,403,084
Non-current			
(Between one and five years)			
Obligations under right of use asset leases	**741,788**	135,326	150,224
Due in more than one year	**741,788**	135,326	150,224

12. Derivatives

Foreign exchange hedging contracts	**30 September 2025 (unaudited) US$**	30 September 2024 (unaudited) US$	31 December 2024 (audited) US$
Fair value at start of period	**—**	—	158,475
Movement in fair value during period	**—**	—	(158,475)
Fair value at end of period	**—**	**—**	**—**

Foreign exchange hedging contracts	**30 September 2025 (unaudited) US$**	30 September 2024 (unaudited) US$	31 December 2024 (audited) US$
Fair value at start of period	**—**	—	(42,635)
Movement in fair value during period	**—**	—	42,635
Fair value at end of period	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total fair value of financial asset at end of period	**—**	—	**—**

The Group has determined that the gold and foreign exchange hedges entered into by the Group do not meet the eligibility criteria to be accounted for under the provisions of IFRS 9 – Hedge Accounting. These contracts are therefore fair valued on a mark-to-market basis at the end of each period and any increase or decrease in value reported through the income statement. Any settlement values receivable or payable during the period are recognised in the period and reported through the income statement.

13. Contingencies

Employment legislation in Brazil allows former employees to bring claims against an employer at any time for a period of two years from the date of cessation of employment and regardless of whether the employee left the company voluntarily or had their contract terminated by the company. The Group considers that it operates in compliance with the law at all times but is aware that claims are made against all companies in Brazil on a regular basis. Whilst not accepting legal liability, the Group makes provision or accrues for all known claims. Further claims may arise at any time.

14. Share capital

a) Ordinary shares

	30 September 2025 (unaudited)		30 September 2024 (unaudited)		31 December 2024 (audited)	
	Number	$	Number	$	Number	$
Allotted, called up and fully paid						
Ordinary shares in issue at start of period	**75,734,551**	**11,213,618**	75,734,551	11,213,618	75,734,551	11,213,618
Ordinary shares issued during the period	**—**	**—**	—	—	—	—
Ordinary shares in issue at end of period	**75,734,551**	**11,213,618**	75,734,551	11,213,618	75,734,551	11,213,618

(b) Stock option reserve

Contributed surplus

	30 September 2025 (unaudited) US$	30 September 2024 (unaudited) US$	31 December 2024 (audited) US$
Balance at start of period	**221,613**	175,573	175,573
Share-based incentives lapsed in period	**(15,748)**	—	(202,871)
Share-based incentives settled in period	**(51,665)**	—	—
Charge for share-based incentives in issue in period	**293,260**	183,902	248,911
Balance at end of period	**447,460**	359,475	221,613

On 16 June 2020, shareholders approved the adoption of the Serabi 2020 Restricted Share Plan (the "2020 Plan") which was subsequently adopted by the Board on 10 November 2020. Details of the 2020 Plan were set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting dated 15 May 2020, which is available from the Company's website. The 2020 Plan as a Long-term Incentive Plan ("LTIP") replaced the Serabi 2011 Share Option Plan. All awards made by the Company under the Serabi 2011 Share Option Plan have now lapsed.

During the first quarter of 2025 the Board of Directors awarded in aggregate 543,017 Conditional Share Awards to employees (including executive directors) of the Company.

In June 2025, 482,528 Conditional Share Awards granted in 2022 vested, of which the Board elected to settle the vested portion by way of a cash payment valued at US$993,009, with the equity reserve reclassified and the excess recognised in staff costs in accordance with IFRS 2.

During the period a charge of US$293,260 (2024: US$183,902) has been recorded in the financial statements in respect of these conditional share awards.

15. Impairment

For the purposes of the preparation of the annual audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, management undertook an impairment review of the Group's exploration, development and production assets. At that time, it was concluded there were no indicators of impairment.

As at 30 September 2025 the carrying value of the assets relating to the Palito, Sao Chico and Coringa Mines has increased to US$56.1 million from US$43.6 million as at 31 December 2024, whilst the carrying value of deferred exploration costs has increased from US$18.8 million at 31 December 2024 to US$28.0 million at 30 September 2025 primarily as a result of increased exploration and evaluation expenditure.

Management do not consider that any events have occurred which would give rise to management concluding that there has been any indication of impairment since 31 December 2024.

16. Post Balance Sheet Events

There has been no item, transaction or event of a material or unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company to affect significantly the continuing operation of the entity, the results of these operations, or the state of affairs of the entity in future financial periods.

17. Approval of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements

These unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 November 2025.

General Overview

Total production for the first nine months of 2025 was 32,634 ounces of gold (nine months to 30 September 2024: 27,499 ounces) with sales recognised for 32,106 ounces (nine months to 30 September 2024: 28,912 ounces).

The Group has continued to increase activity at the Coringa mine producing 17,115 ounces of gold bullion for the first nine months of 2025 (first nine months of 2024: 14,464 ounces), which has supplemented gold production of a further 6,749 ounces of gold in the form of bullion and 8,770 ounces in the form of copper concentrate from the Palito ore body.

Commentary on the Income statement

The gross profit for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2025 was US$49.9 million in comparison with a gross profit of US$27.2 million for the nine months ended 30 September 2024. The comparison between the periods is set out in the table below.

	Nine months ended September 2025	**Nine months ended September 2024**	**Variance**
Concentrate Sold (Ounces)	9,001	8,692	309
Bullion Sold (Ounces)	23,105	20,220	2,885
Total Ounces Sold	**32,106**	**28,912**	**3,194**
Average gold sales price achieved	**US$3,244**	**$2,338**	**US$906**
Revenue from Ordinary Activity	**US$**	**US$**	**US$**
Gold (in Concentrate)	26,585,277	20,055,870	6,529,407
Copper (in Concentrate)	2,191,305	2,807,309	(616,004)
Silver (in Concentrate)	191,837	192,621	(784)
Total Concentrate Revenue	**28,968,419**	**23,055,800**	**5,912,619**
Gold Bullion	75,555,590	47,234,841	28,320,749
Total Sales	**104,524,009**	**70,290,641**	**34,233,368**
Costs of sales			
Operational costs	45,948,657	38,056,335	7,892,322
Shipping costs	200,052	449,340	(249,288)
Treatment charges	340,001	523,557	(183,556)
Royalties	1,664,088	811,571	852,517
Amortisation of Mine Property	4,052,499	1,778,673	2,273,826
Depreciation of Plant & Equipment	2,422,507	1,518,650	903,857
Total Operating costs	**54,627,804**	**43,138,126**	**11,489,678**
Gross Profit	**49,896,205**	**27,152,515**	**22,743,690**

Revenue

For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2025, the Group generated US$28,968,419 (2024: US$23,055,800) in revenue through sales of an estimated 9,001 ounces of gold sold in the form of a copper/gold concentrate (2024: 8,692 ounces) and 23,105 ounces of gold bullion generating revenue of US$75,555,590 (2024: 20,220 ounces for revenue of US$ 47,234,841).

During the first nine months of 2025 the average gold price achieved was US$3,244 in comparison to an average gold price achieved of US$2,338 during the same period of 2024, an improvement of 39 per cent.

Production of gold bullion for the nine months to 30 September 2025 was 23,684 ounces of gold compared with 19,807 ounces during the same period of the previous year, an increase of 20 per cent.

During the same nine-month period 1,044 wet tonnes of copper/gold concentrate, containing an estimated 8,770 ounces was produced (nine months to 30 September 2024: 1,111 wet tonnes of copper/gold concentrate, containing 7,692 ounces of gold). The unsold material is held as inventory.

Cost of Sales
Operational costs for the nine months ended 30 September 2025 were US$45.4 million (2024: US$38.1 million). Operational costs included those related to the operational mining and administrative expenditures at Palito, Coringa and Sao Chico and the plant costs at the Palito Complex where the ore from the Palito, Sao Chico and Coringa ore bodies are processed.

	Nine months ended September 2025	Nine months ended September 2024	Variance	Variance %
Tonnes Mined	148,581	174,721	(26,140)	(15%)
Tonnes Milled	153,392	164,291	(10,899)	(7%)
Ounces Produced	32,634	27,499	5,135	19%
Ounces Sold	32,106	28,912	3,195	11%

	Nine months ended September 2025	Nine months ended September 2024	Variance	Variance %
	US$	US$	US$	%
Operating Costs				
Labour	18,926	16,555	2,371	14%
Mining consumables & Maintenance	14,303	12,178	2,125	17%
Plant Consumables	6,108	5,138	971	19%
General Site	6,612	4,186	2,425	58%
	45,949	**38,056**	**7,892**	**21%**

During the first nine months of 2025 the average exchange rate was BrR$5.65 to US$1.00 compared with an average exchange rate of BrR$5.24 to US$1.00 during the same period of the previous year. Operating costs are 21% higher than the same period of 2024 reflecting the 11% increase in ounces sold as well as general price increases offset by the 8% weakening of the Brazilian Real in comparison to the US Dollar.
Specific cost increases reflect higher plant and site costs, including increased diesel consumption for power generation, elevated use of processing consumables, and expanded site infrastructure and maintenance activities, as well as the increased costs associated with processing of the CMT stockpile. These costs were partially offset by a more favourable exchange rate, as the majority of these expenses were incurred in Brazilian Real.

Depreciation

Amortisation charges are 128% higher compared with the same period in 2024. The primary reason for the increase in the amortisation charges is because the Group began recording amortisation charges against the value of the Coringa mining property on 1 January 2025 following the renewal of the 3-year GU trial mining licence and the commissioning of the Classification Plant at the Coringa mine during 2024. During 2024 the project costs were not subject to amortisation charges.

Debt

On 7 January 2024, the Group completed a US$5.0 million unsecured loan arrangement with Brazilian bank Itau which carried a fixed interest coupon of 8.47 per cent. The loan was repaid as a bullet payment on 6 January 2025. On 22 January 2025, the Group completed a further US$5.0 million unsecured loan arrangement with a different Brazilian bank (Santander) which carries a fixed interest coupon of 6.16 per cent. This loan is repayable on 16 January 2026.

The Group also has access to an unsecured facility with HSBC Bank plc allowing the Group to enter into leasing of precious metals for up to 12 months at a time. The Group has not utilised this facility, but it provides a further opportunity for accessing short-term working capital.