



29 September 2025

Galileo Resources Plc  
 ("Galileo" or the "Company" or the "Group")

### **Audited Results for the year ended 31 March 2025**

Galileo (AIM: GLR), the exploration and development mining company, announces its audited results for the year ended 31 March 2025.

#### **Highlights for the period under review**

- At Luansobe, significant advances were made towards near-term copper production, supported by the award of two 10-year small-scale mining licences, that together cover both the open-pit, underground and deeper exploration target areas. The two licences encompass the Luansobe JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource, estimated at 5.8 million tonnes gross grading 1% total copper, suitable for open-pit mining, and an additional 6.3 million tonnes at 1.2% copper, suitable for underground extraction. Combined, this represents around 153,000 tonnes of contained copper. There is further upside potential to extend the mineral resource, including the incorporation of shallow underground mineralisation grading between 1 to 1.5% Cu which was previously excluded from the resource due to drill density, and the addition of deeper, higher-grade copper zones to the south.
- The priority for the reporting period included the completion of open-pit sensitivity analysis, which has facilitated advanced discussions with third parties who are interested in developing a multi-faceted mining approach at Luansobe, which presents significant optionality in future mining and processing scenarios. The company intends to rapidly advance the near-term open-pit mining potential at Luansobe, while preserving scope for the longer-term underground potential.
- At the Shinganda copper-gold project, third and fourth phases of drilling were completed, enabling a full geological reinterpretation of the licence. Results indicate strong potential to host a large Iron Oxide Copper Gold (IOCG) mineralised system. Phase three drilling focussed on defining near-term open-pit copper potential at the Shinganda outcrop zone and along the Shinganda Splay Fault, expanding shallow oxide copper-gold mineralisation to a 150m x 350m area. Phase four drilling targeted a broader IOCG system, with intersections confirming wide zones of prospective hydrothermal breccia and intrusive rocks.
- Continued exploration at Shinganda will incorporate IOCG discovery and involve the identification of suitable mineral trap sites capable of hosting copper-gold mineralisation, testing the theory that the splay fault may act as a feeder to a much larger mineralised system at depth.
- Preliminary exploratory drilling was completed at the Western Foreland project in Northwest Zambia, confirming the presence of prospective lithologies capable of hosting redox fronts and potentially high-grade Kamoa-Kakula-style copper mineralisation. A partner company working alongside Galileo in joint venture with leading local explorer First Quantum Minerals (FQM) recently reported early indications of copper mineralisation on a neighbouring licence, which together with FQM's recent discovery of copper mineralisation in previously unknown stratigraphic horizons significantly broadens the prospectivity of the whole region. Ongoing exploration will involve detailed ground geochemical and geophysical surveys to refine drill targets.
- A small-scale mining licence was granted at the Kashitu project in Zambia. This allows the company to engage with local artisanal miners and interested third parties regarding the potential development of a near-term, high-grade zinc willemite operation. Additional opportunities exist for assessing near-surface supergene-enriched ore and deeper, higher-grade ore shoots.
- A second phase of targeted reverse circulation drilling commenced on Kalahari Copperbelt licence PL253 post year-end. This campaign was designed to test previously identified geochemical and structural targets situated along-strike from Cobre's Tlou target and consistent with the prospective D'Kar/Ngwako Pan contact, which were further highlighted during the recent Induced Polarisation geophysical survey. The drilling returned a 61m interval of visible copper oxide mineralisation from 75m depth in drillhole QTRC014, which is co-incident with a 55m return of elevated copper in handheld pXRF readings intersected in a previous drillhole. Samples have been submitted to the laboratory and the company are awaiting results.
- At the Ferber project in the USA Galileo entered a royalty agreement with local Nevada based exploration company Bronco Creek Exploration. The agreement will see Galileo fund an initial two-stage exploration programme with technical oversight provided by Bronco Creek, in return for up to a 1% net smelter return (NSR) royalty interest in the property. Preliminary results of the venture were reported post-year end which have identified a complex multi-phase system with structural control extending over a 10km E-W strike extent. Geological mapping and soil sampling have identified areas of intense sericitic alteration with associated visible copper mineralisation, and results are expected in the following reporting period.
- At the Kamativi Li-Sn-W-Cu-REE project and Bulawayo Au-Ni projects in Zimbabwe several new targets are

drill ready and new mining licence applications are awaiting approval with the Department for Mines.

The Glenover sale was settled in full, completed by the receipt of the second and final tranche payments, amounting to approximately ZR 54.4 million (approx. GBP2.35M).

**This announcement contains inside information for the purposes of Article 7 of the Market Abuse Regulation (EU) No. 596/2014, as it forms part of UK Domestic Law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018. Upon the publication of this announcement, this inside information is now considered to be in the public domain.**

You can also follow Galileo on Twitter: [@GalileoResource](https://twitter.com/GalileoResource).

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## Chairman's report

Dear Shareholder,

During the period under review, Galileo has made significant progress across its project portfolio. A major focus has been on the Luansobe Project, where we have advanced our technical and financial understanding significantly. This project now has all the licences and permissions necessary to go into production.

What's more, whilst preparing our operational plans, we have also entertained visits from a number of mining concerns who have expressed interest in participating either through joint venture, via off-take agreements or even through direct purchase. Accordingly, at Luansobe, we continue to plan and design the potential mine, whilst entertaining alternative proposals and hosting site visits.

At Shinganda, meanwhile, we have been able to undertake significant field work and a drilling programme to investigate the potential for gold and copper occurrences at various targets. This work programme produced positive results, and we now have a number of follow-up targets. The potential for an iron-oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) system remains uppermost in our thinking, although in the more immediate term a number of near surface targets present themselves, which could be advanced into shallow short term mining potential.

Elsewhere, we have re-evaluated our licences in the Kalahari in Botswana. This work, much of it post balance-sheet, has showed that licences 253, 39 and 40 in particular have potential not identified during the first round of drilling.

The re-evaluation was motivated by the results of third party work which questioned previous theories, and the application of new geochemical techniques. We recently announced results from one hole of the reconnaissance programme ongoing on licence 253. Our work has shown the presence of various forms of mineralisation over a 61 metre intersection of reverse circulation drilling. The chips have yet to be assayed prior to further evaluation.

Accordingly, though, it is likely that we will increase our efforts in the Kalahari, extending into licences 39 and 40. The Kalahari Copperbelt has attracted and continues to attract more companies taking up licences for exploration. The result of this activity is a changing understanding of the disposition of the mineralisation and a better

understanding of its occurrence. Traditional thinking about the geology here is thus undergoing significant revision. Our work in Zimbabwe, on the lithium and gold has been minimal, since we are awaiting renewals of licences and claims. However, we remain confident that we will receive these in the near-term. The Kamativi lithium project is particularly significant, since we hold some 520 square kilometres of exploration area surrounding the former Kamativi mine. The dumps from this mine have been sold to a group that aims to recover lithium from previous mined tin stockpiles, although some primary mining will also take place. The lithium price remains weakened, and there is an imbalance between supply and demand, working against supply. It is forecast that equilibrium will be reached towards the end of 2026, thus making our lithium exploration project attractive to the next generation of lithium suppliers.

Strategically, we have reached the conclusion that a number of opportunities exist in Zambia and elsewhere in Southern Africa for small mining activity, producing in the range of between 3,000 and 8,000 tonnes of copper per annum. In Zambia such properties are held by local miners, discarded by majors because of their small potential or held by companies similar to Galileo. Your board has elected to pursue copper production opportunities by offering services of exploration and mine design in exchange for equity. The operational and financial input will be determined as appropriate in each particular venture that we undertake, and will, of course, define the equity ownership.

In Northwest Zambia, we hold the rights to licence 28001 in conjunction with CooperLemon, our Zambian partner. This licence is large, at 52,083 hectares, and is well located on major trends known as the Western Foreland and Thrust and Fold Belt. Western Foreland is the host to the Kamoia mine in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, some 90 kilometres northeast of our licence. Both these trends are thought to have high potential for further discoveries and again are the focus of interest for Zambian-based, or intended to be based, large mining companies.

In the USA we have a project close to the border between Nevada and Utah, which we hold as a result of our St Vincent's acquisition some years ago, in 2014. One of the key projects in the St Vincent portfolio was the Gabbs project, which we sold for US 2.5 million in 2016. Since then, we have relinquished the bulk of the St Vincent portfolio, whilst retaining the Ferber project on the Nevada/Utah border. Ferber has the benefit of historic gold and copper drilling with significant results. We maintained this project on a relatively lowkey basis, given that the company was only able to allocate limited resources to the continuation of work here. Nevertheless, we always felt that the project did warrant a serious exploration programme.

In May of this year, we announced a royalty arrangement with EMX Royalties, under the terms of which they provide local expertise and supervision and Galileo funds field work and other forms of exploration. This collaboration will continue, with EMX likely to supervise and manage a drill programme, should we elect to drill. Results from the current work programme have been extremely encouraging, and it is likely that we will be generating drilling targets by year end. This arrangement is a win-win, in that Ferber is now benefitting from significant attention, financially from Galileo and technically from EMX. EMX has long experience of Nevada's regional and district geology.

The board of Galileo are positive about prospects for the copper price and the demand for near to middle term copper projects. The standard current requirement for a viable project is for it to contain 1.5 million tonnes of copper. Projects of this size are scarce, and the gestation period from discovery to production can be up to 15 years. It is our view that smaller projects with exploration potential will thus start to command attention and premiums not previously experienced in our sector of the industry. Currently, the majors seem reluctant to become involved in copper exploration, even though their annual reports and media comments recognise the likelihood of supply shortage. This misalignment of comment and real action surprises us somewhat, but our long experience in the industry suggests that this means that the tide will turn into a tsunami unless addressed in the short-term.

Whilst the year under review has been challenging and frustrating, the board feels we have made significant progress with our stated mission, and I thank my fellow board members, management and employees for their dedication and services during the period under review.

Yours sincerely,

Colin Bird  
Chairman

26 September 2025

**CONSOLIDATED AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 March 2025**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 March 2025**

Figures in pound sterling	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<b>Assets</b>		
Non-current assets		
Intangible assets	10,663,002	8,484,868
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-
Loans to joint ventures, associates, and subsidiaries	8,850	8,831
Other financial assets	586,317	2,870,313
	<u>11,258,169</u>	<u>11,364,012</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade and other receivables	309,027	303,807
Other financial assets	15,790	9,296
Cash and cash equivalents	1,720,095	42,860
	<u>2,044,912</u>	<u>355,963</u>
Non-current assets held for sale and assets of disposal groups	-	2,149,353
	<u></u>	<u></u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>13,303,081</b>	<b>13,869,328</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
Equity		
Share capital	32,782,905	32,782,905
	(55,532)	18,072
Reserves	(20,318,780))	(21,848,750)
Accumulated loss		
	<u>12,408,593</u>	<u>10,952,227</u>
Non-controlling interest	671,991	474,153
	<u></u>	<u></u>
	<u>13,080,584</u>	<u>11,426,380</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Non-current liabilities		
Loans from subsidiaries	-	-

	-	-
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	222,497	158,356
	222,497	158,356
Liabilities of disposal groups	-	2,284,59222
Total liabilities	222,497	2,442,94888
Total equity and liabilities	13,303,081	13,869,328

These financial statements were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 26 September 2025 and are signed on their behalf by:

Colin Bird  
Company number: 05679987

Joel Silberstein

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 March 2025

Figures in pound sterling

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Other income	226,554	130,611
Operating expenses	(1,387,741)	(1,094,144)
Operating loss	(1,161,187)	(963,533)
Investment revenue	384,968	15,803
Fair value adjustments	-	(18,385)
Profit/(loss) for the year before taxation	2,454,817	
Profit/(loss) for the year before taxation	1,678,598	(966,115)
Taxation	(148,625)	(85,786)
Profit/(loss) for the year	1,529,973	(1,051,901)
Profit attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	1,529,973	(1,051,901)
Non-Controlling Interest	-	-
	1,529,973	(1,051,901)
Other comprehensive income/(loss):		
Items which may subsequently be reclassified		
To profit or loss:		
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(73,604)	(383,978)
Other adjustments	(3)	(9)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	1,456,366	(1,435,888)
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	1,456,366	(1,435,888)
Non-Controlling Interest	-	-
	1,456,366	(1,435,888)
Earnings per share in pence (basic)	0.13	(0.09)

All operating expenses and operating losses relate to continuing activities.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 March 2025

Figures in Pound Sterling

Share capital	Share premium	Total share capital	Foreign currency translation reserves	Shares to be issued	Merger reserves	Share based payment reserves
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	capital	premium	capital	reserve¹	reserve	reserve²	reserve³
Group							
Balance at 1 April 2023	6,770,910	25,982,620	32,753,530	(1,131,080)	-	1,047,821	504,356
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(383,978)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	-	(383,978)	-	-	-
Issue of shares net of issue costs	2,500	26,875	29,375	-	-	-	-
Options issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options lapsed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warrants lapsed	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,047)
Warrants issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warrants exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of Company recognised directly in equity	2,500	26,875	29,375	-	-	-	(19,047)
Balance at 31 March 2024	6,773,410	26,009,495	32,782,905	(1,515,067)	-	1,047,821	485,309
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### Other comprehensive income

	-	-	-	(73,604)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	-	-	(73,604)	-	-	-
Issue of shares net of issue costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options lapsed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warrants lapsed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warrants issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warrants exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of Company recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2025	6,773,410	26,009,495	32,782,905	(1,588,671)	-	1,047,821	485,309

- (1) Foreign currency translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.
- (2) Shares to be issued reserve comprises shares to be issued post year end arising out a contractual obligation that existed at year end.
- (3) Merger reserve comprises the difference between the fair value of an acquisition and the nominal value of the shares allotted in a share exchange.
- (4) Share based payment reserve comprises the fair value of an equity-settled share-based payment.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 March 2025

Figures in Pound Sterling

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	(1,199,430)	(1,049,720)
Dividends received from trading	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Net cash from operating activities	(1,199,430)	(1,049,720)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Additions to intangible assets	(479,545)	(402,210)
Sale of intangible	-	-
Dividends received from Joint Venture	-	-

Dividends received from joint venture	-	-
Distributions from Joint Venture (incl subs, JVs & Assoc)	-	(836,476)
Movement in investments (incl subs, JVs and Assoc)	-	-
Net movement in loans	-	-
Purchase of financial assets	(756,913)	(1,021,468)
Sale of financial assets	1,793,545	1,917,224
Proceeds on sale of non-current assets held for sale	2,319,578	-
Net cash flows from investing activities	2,876,664	(342,930)
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Cash flows from financing activities		
Net proceeds from share issues	-	-
Repayment of loans from group companies	-	-
	-	-
Total cash movement for the year	1,677,234	(1,392,651)
Cash at the beginning of the year	42,860	1,435,511
Total cash at end of the year	1,720,095	42,860

#### Statement of Directors' Responsibilities for the year ended 31 March 2025

- The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act 2006 to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the consolidated annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the consolidated annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Group as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the applicable UK laws.
- The consolidated annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates. The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the Group and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the Group and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Group's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Group is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Group. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Group endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behavior are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.
- The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the consolidated annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.
- The going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the consolidated annual financial statements. The directors have no reason to believe that the Group will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future, based on forecasts and available cash resources. These consolidated annual financial statements support the viability of the company. The directors have reviewed the Group's financial position at the balance sheet date and for the period ending on the anniversary of the date of approval of these financial statements and they are satisfied that the Group has, or has access to, adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

## NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. Basis of preparation

The consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standard and the Companies Act 2006. The consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments at fair value, and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets and they are presented in Pound Sterling. The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of the previous period.

### 2. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated annual financial statements incorporate the annual financial statements of the Company and all entities, including special purpose entities, which are controlled by the Company.

Control exists when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated annual financial statements from the effective date of acquisition to the effective date of disposal.

Adjustments are made when necessary to the annual financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified and recognised separately from the Group's interest therein and are recognised within equity. Losses of subsidiaries attributable to non-controlling interests are allocated to the non-controlling interest even if this results in a debit balance being recognised for non-controlling interest.

Transactions, which result in changes in ownership levels, where the Group has control of the subsidiary both before and after the transaction, are regarded as equity transactions and are recognised directly in the statement of changes in equity.

The difference between the fair value of consideration paid or received and the movement in non-controlling interest for such transactions is recognised in equity attributable to the owners of the parent.

Where a subsidiary is disposed of and a non-controlling shareholding is retained, the remaining investment is measured to fair value with the adjustment to fair value recognised in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal of the controlling interest.

### 3. Financial review

The Group reported a profit of £1,529,973 (2024: loss of £1,051,901) after taxation. Basic profit are 0.13 pence (2024: loss of 0.09 pence) per share.

### 4. Segmental analysis

#### Business unit

The Company's investments in subsidiaries and associates, that were operational at year-end, operate in four geographical locations being South Africa, Botswana, Zambia and USA, and are organised into one business unit, namely Mineral Assets, from which the Group's expenses are incurred, and future revenues are expected to be earned. This being the exploration for and extraction of its mineral assets through direct and indirect holdings. The reporting on these investments to the board focuses on the use of funds towards the respective projects and the forecasted profit earnings potential of the projects.

The Company's investment in Zambia did not contribute to the operating profit or losses and is excluded from the segmental analysis.

#### Geographical segments

An analysis of the profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation is given below:

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Rare earths, aggregates and iron ore and manganese	South Africa	(3,011,244)	(174,840)
Copper	Botswana	86,126	69,485
Gold	United States	4,472	9,434
Copper and corporate costs	United Kingdom	1,390,673	1,062,036

Gold/Lithium	Zimbabwe	-	-
Total		1,529,973	(966,115)

#### Geographical segments

An analysis of Total liabilities:

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Rare earths, aggregates and iron ore and manganese	South Africa	218	(2,284,598)
Copper	Botswana	-	(2,115)
Gold	United States	-	-
Copper	Zambia	-	(156,235)
Corporate	United Kingdom	(222,715)	-
Gold/Lithium	Zimbabwe	-	-
Total		(222,497)	(2,442,948)

#### Geographical segments

An analysis of Total assets:

		31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Rare earths, aggregates and iron ore and manganese	South Africa	48,397	3,748,043
Copper	Botswana	1,594,851	1,537,892
Gold	United States	1,792,704	1,711,675
Copper	Zambia	4,663,923	3,525,134
Corporate	United Kingdom	2,004,666	299,686
Gold/Lithium	Zimbabwe	3,198,546	3,046,898
Total		13,303,088	13,869,328

## 5. Taxation

The applicable tax rate is calculated with reference to the weighted average tax rate across the reporting jurisdictions for the period under review. The UK corporation tax rate was 19.00% until April 2023 when it increased to 25% for groups with taxable profits of over £250,000. Taxation for other jurisdictions is calculated at the rates prevailing in the respective jurisdictions. The estimated Group tax losses available for set off against future taxable income is in excess of £5,000,000. The Group has not reflected a deferred tax asset in respect of the losses carried forward as the Group is not expected to generate taxable profits in the foreseeable future.

## 6. Auditors' Report

The figures for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 are not the Company's statutory accounts for that financial year but are derived from those accounts.

The accounts for the financial year ended 31 March 2025, have been reported on by the Company's auditors and are to be delivered to the registrar of companies on or before the 30 September 2025. The report of the auditors is (i) unqualified, (ii) does not give any reference to any matters to which the auditors draw attention by way of emphasis without qualifying their report, and (iii) does not contain a statement under sections 498 (2) or (3) of the Companies Act 2006, relating to the accounting records of the company.

The comparative figures for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 are not the Company's statutory accounts for that financial year but are derived from those accounts. Those accounts have been reported on by the Company's auditors and delivered to the registrar of companies. The report of the auditors was (i) unqualified, (ii) did not give any reference to any matters to which the auditors drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying their report, and (iii) did not contain a statement under sections 498 (2) or (3) of the Companies Act 2006, relating to the accounting records of the company.

## 7. Availability of the Annual Report

This information has been extracted from the Company's Audited Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 2025, copies of which will be mailed to shareholders on 29 September 2025 and a copy will also be available to shareholders and members of the public in hard copy and free of charge, from the Company's London office at 1st Floor, 7/8 Kendrick Mews, London, SW7 3HD. Alternatively, a downloadable version will be available from 29 September 2025 from Company's website: [www.galileoresources.com](http://www.galileoresources.com).



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