

Corporate

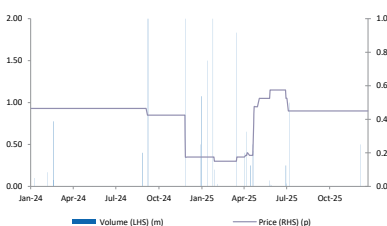
Current price **0.45p**

Sector **Mining**

Code **BWAP**

Listing **AQSE**

Share Performance



% Change **1m 3m 12m**

— **BWAP.AQSE** 0.0 0.0 +157

Source: Thomson Reuters, Allenby Capital

Share Data

Market Cap (£m) **4.37**

Shares in issue (m) **970.3**

52 weeks (p) **High Low**

0.58 0.15

Financial year end **June**

Source: Company Data, Allenby Capital

Key Shareholders

Jonathan Wearing (Chairman) **29.37%**

Mr D. M. Cass **15.38%**

Richard Battersby **10.35%**

James Butterfield **8.78%**

G&O Energy Investments **5.87%**

Source: Company Data, Allenby Capital

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BWA Group plc (BWAP.AQSE)

Aracari Gold is potentially transformational

BWA Group plc is an undiscovered junior resource play with diverse exploration interests in heavy mineral sands (HMS), gold and base metals. In recent months the strategic focus has switched from the Cameroon heavy mineral sands (HMS) interests to the Aracari Gold project also in Cameroon following an option and earn-in agreement. We believe Aracari Gold is potentially transformational for BWA. North central Cameroon is emerging as a new gold province. The geology is prospective and the AIM junior, Oriole Resources (ORR.L), has reported impressive drilling results along with a significant maiden resource estimate (MRE) of 0.87m oz Au for its MB01-S project. Importantly, Aracari's Bandjoukri Ouest licence is located within 2km of MB01 and on the same shear zone. This hosts extensive artisanal workings and extends for about 60km on Aracari's licences. We believe the earn-in terms of €1.5m over four years are attractive for a 70% interest in Aracari which may have potential for >1.5m oz Au. Our inaugural sum-of-the-parts valuation for BWA is £11.2m or 1.16p/share.

- **Cameroon geology:** Cameroon is underlain by an ancient Archean cratonic igneous and metamorphic basement. This provides the source of the heavy mineral sands. Having been eroded by fluvial action these are carried by river systems to the coastline or natural traps. Cameroon has been subjected to volcanic and tectonic activity. The latter has resulted in shear zones which provide the structural setting for gold mineralisation.

- **Aracari Gold Project:** BWA announced in September 2025 an option and earn-in agreement for the Aracari Gold Project. The agreement involves BWA taking up to a 70% interest in exchange for €1.5m of exploration outlays over four years. BWA will also be entitled at the end of year four to a 0.5% NSR (net smelter return). The Aracari project covers a sizeable 1,278km² and lies on the Tchollire Banyo Shear Zone (TBSZ). The presence of gold is anchored along strike between Oriole's MB01-S discovery at the southwestern end and artisanal workings at the northeastern end of the TBSZ.

- **Aracari reconnaissance:** A reconnaissance programme was undertaken at Aracari in Q4 2025 under the supervision of SRK EX, the UK-based geological consultancy. Assay results based on a sampling exercise across the three licences were encouraging. SRK has referred to the results confirming gold prospectivity along the regional mineralised system of the TBSZ throughout the Aracari Project. Sample results included 12.50 g/t Au, 9.19 g/t Au and 1.89 g/t Au from 6 of 13 Areas of Interest along 62km of TBSZ strike.

- **Financials:** BWA, unusually for a resource junior, has significant debt financing. This is, however largely zero coupon and provided by the directors with the Chairman particularly prominent. In May 2025 the Chairman contributed £0.44m of debt and equity financing.

- **Valuation:** Our valuation reflects sum of the parts methodology. In the case of Aracari we have assumed a 70% interest in a resource of 1.5m oz Au using US\$30/oz and risked at 35%. This results in a valuation of £11.2m. The HMS and base metal interests in Cameroon and Quebec reflect the carrying values given in the 2025 Annual Report.

Year End: 30 June

(£'000)	2024A	2025A	2026E	2027E
EBIT	(133.2)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(7.3)
Net cash/(debt)	(159.3)	(489.3)	(1017.9)	(1478.6)

Source: Company; Allenby Capital. Allenby Capital acts as Corporate Adviser to BWA Group plc (BWAP.AQSE).

Please refer to the last page of this communication for all required disclosures and risk warnings.

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Investment thesis

Aracari project potentially transformational: BWA is an undiscovered micro-capitalisation resource play. Until recently the company was focused on heavy mineral sands projects in Cameroon but lately the strategic focus has switched to gold in the same country. This reflects the Aracari option and earn-in agreement relating to three prospective gold licences in north central Cameroon which, we believe, constitutes a potentially transformational development.

Cameroon an emerging gold province with Oriole Resources to the fore: Arguably, Cameroon is an emerging gold province. This reflects highly prospective geology and the pioneering development work undertaken by Oriole Resources and its joint venture partners on its Mbe project in central Cameroon and the Bibemi project in the north of the country. Both have JORC defined resources while drilling has revealed impressive grades. Based on the evidence so far, the MB01 project could have potential for resources of >1.5m oz Au and comfortably economic grades.

Aracari located close to Oriole's MBO1-S discovery on the same shear zone: BWA, through the Aracari earn-in, is buying into the same shear zone which hosts the Oriole's MBO1-S discovery. The southwest tip of its Bandjoukri Ouest licence is only 2km east of Oriole's Mbe project and its discovery at the MB01-S prospect. The presence of gold has been established along the Tichollire Banyo Shear Zone over 60km from the MB01-S discovery in the southwest to Aracari's Tichollire Banyo Nord licence in the northeast where there are extensive artisanal workings. Between Mbe and Tichollire artisanal activity is also present and reconnaissance work, based on a widespread sampling exercise, has yielded encouraging results. Based on the evidence from Mbe, open-cut mining and extraction using standard cyanide leaching should be feasible.

Aracari has favourable earn-in terms: Adding to the attraction of the Aracari earn-in is what we believe are favourable terms for a project which arguably has been partly de-risked by Oriole. The €1.5m earn-in for a 70% interest compares favourably with Oriole's terms for its Mbe earn-in of US\$4m plus a US\$1m signature payment for a 50% interest.

BWA undiscovered: BWA is presently marginally valued with a market capitalisation of c. £4.5m. The stock is undiscovered and the potential of Cameroon as a new gold province arguably not yet recognised. We see plenty of scope for positive news flow in the months ahead both from BWA and Oriole. Our valuation for BWA based on a sum-of-the parts calculation is £11.2m or 1.16p/share.

Corporate background

Historical evolution

Long history: BWA Group Plc (BWAP: AQSE) has a long history stretching back to 1931 when it was involved in textiles and leather goods. Over the past 94 years the company has transitioned through numerous business manifestations, name changes and exchange listings along the road to becoming a resource exploration junior.

BWA name relates to an aviation business: The name BWA relates to an RTO in 1998 by British World Airlines of an earlier company, Castle Mill International. The newly created aviation business had an Official Listing on the LSE. This, however, ceased post the 9/11 terrorist attacks in New York. Acute financial difficulties followed at British World Airlines leading to the cessation of trading and administration. Between 2002 and 2015 BWA existed either as an unlisted shell or a general investment vehicle listed on AIM or PLUS.

Decision to focus on resources made in 2019: The reorientation of BWA to a natural resource's focus began in 2015 with the acquisition of Mineralfields Group Ltd, a privately held company with mineral sands exploration interests in Cameroon. Significantly, the companies shared two directors. In 2019 following a strategic review, BWA decided to divest a fintech prepaid card services venture and concentrate on natural resources. The change in strategic focus was consummated by the £4.66m acquisition of Kings of the North Corp (KOTN) and the granting of long-awaited mineral sands licences in Cameroon. KOTN comprised a 100% owned base metals and gold exploration entity with interests in Quebec and Ontario. The vendor was the Montreal-based junior, St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp (SX: CSE).

After a fraught legal dispute between BWA and St-Georges over title deficiencies, a settlement was ultimately reached. This involved a conversion of loan notes into BWA shares and the cancellation of a large tranche of convertibles. As a result, St-Georges took a near 20% stake in BWA while the latter sharply reduced indebtedness. In early 2026 BWA announced that following an off-market sale St Georges Eco-Mining no longer held a disclosable stake in the company. The stock was marketed to multiple parties and acquirers including BWA directors.

Aracari earn-in agreement announced in September 2025: In September 2025, BWA announced a highly interesting diversification through an option and earn-in agreement for the Aracari Gold Project in northern Cameroon. BWA could potentially earn up to a 70% interest by achieving funding milestones. Significantly, the Aracari Project is in an emerging gold province close to AIM-listed Oriole Resources Mbe project.

Strategy

Classic junior exploration strategy of derisking up to a PEA or feasibility study: BWA describes itself as an AQSE-listed investment company focused on early-stage mineral exploration projects. The underlying strategy follows a classic resource junior approach. This involves obtaining projects in prospective areas for mineral exploration followed by appraisal activity sufficient to establish a defined resource to a recognised standard, such as NI 43-101 or JORC. Typically, a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) or possibly a feasibility study would follow. Once the potential for mine development has been established the objective is project monetisation by divestment, joint-venture or farm-out.

HMS and gold interests in Cameroon, base metal and gold in Quebec: Currently, BWA has exploration projects in Cameroon and Quebec, Canada. Those in the former relate to heavy mineral sands (HMS) and the Aracari Gold project. Until recently, BWA's strategic focus was the heavy mineral sands projects in Cameroon. This changed with the option

and earn-in agreement concerning Aracari and announced in September 2025. In Quebec BWA has two early-stage non-core projects prospective for base metals and gold.

Legal entity structure

BWA Group Plc is the London-based investment holding company and AQSE-listed entity. It functions through two subsidiaries as follows:

- The London-based and 90% owned intermediate holding company BWA Resources (UK) Ltd (BWAR). This in turn owns 100% of two Cameroon registered companies, BWA Resources (Cameroon) Ltd and BWA Minerals Cameroon Ltd, the principal assets of which are five in-country HMS licences. The residual 10% interest in BWAR is owned by Richard Howe a former BAT executive in Africa and other parts of the world. He is a longstanding resident of Cameroon and acts as the Chairman and CEO of BWAR and has a key role in government relations. Operations in Cameroon are directed from a base in the capital Yaoundé. Personnel include an in-country geologist. London-based Addison Mining Services Ltd also provides technical support under the direction of a well-qualified and experienced Operations Advisor, Lewis Harvey MSc.
- The 100% owned Kings of the North Inc Canadian company based in Montreal. This owns two licence interests for copper-cobalt-nickel and gold-silver.

The investment in the Aracari Gold Project will be owned directly via the BWA Group holding company.

Directors and shareholders

The BWA board of directors has well-balanced experience across a range of fields. Brief biographies are given below:

Jonathan P Wearing - Chairman: Jonathan Wearing was appointed as Chairman in July 2023 and is BWA's largest shareholder with a 29.37% stake both directly and through a company he controls. He also has unsecured interest free loans outstanding to BWA of £0.58m. By background Jonathan Wearing is an economist with a degree from the University of Cambridge. He started his career with Citicorp in corporate and investment banking. Subsequently, Jonathan has established his own consultancy business and has been active as an early-stage investor particularly in the technology field. He was a founding investor in AIM-listed Ideagen Plc after which he became Chairman.

James M V Butterfield - Director: James Butterfield is a longstanding Director of BWA and Company Secretary. He owns 8.78% of the stock. The formative part of his career was spent with the London-based private equity concern 3i Group Plc. As an area and regional manager, he had responsibility for managing a portfolio of over 200 companies. Since leaving 3i Group, James Butterfield has been involved in advising small and medium sized companies on a range of matters including stock market listings, M&A, fund raising and corporate advisory work. He has also been a director of AIM-listed Essentially Group Plc and EDGE 10, a world class provider of sports technology to 750 teams internationally.

Peter W Taylor - Non-Executive Director: Peter Taylor was appointed as a Non-Executive Director in August 2024 and owns 5.55% of the stock. He is a graduate of the prestigious Cambourne School of Mines. Previously he was the CEO of AIM-listed Pathfinder Minerals Plc. Peter Taylor has extensive mining experience including heavy mineral sands. This includes the Moebase and Naburi projects in Mozambique. He has also been the COO of AIM/TSX-V-listed Afferro Mining, the New Liberty gold mine in Liberia and the Afferro/Caminex Nkout Iron Ore Project in Cameroon. Peter Taylor secured the Aracari project and is deeply involved in directing development.

John T Byfield - Non-Executive Director: John Byfield was appointed to the Board as a Non-Executive Director in July 2023 and owns 0.58% of the stock. He qualified as a solicitor in 1978 and established his own practice in 1980 in Southampton. This focussed on sports law and commercial elements around sport, in particular Formula 1 motor racing. After merging with a larger firm John Byfield retired from private practice and founded a sports management business, AIM-listed Essentially Group, where he was Executive Chairman. The Essentially Group was admitted to trading on AIM in 2006, before being sold to Chime Communications in 2010.

Michael O'Donnell CFO: Michael O'Donnell ACA is a qualified Chartered Accountant and occupies the CFO role, although not formally part of the directorate. He has worked in Finance Director roles across several different fields including publishing and real estate. Currently, Michael O' Donnell acts as a part-time Finance Director for several companies. He is fully conversant UK IFRS and US GAAP accounting conventions.

Shareholders: BWA shares are tightly held. Broadly, insiders own around 44% of the stock.

Cameroon political and economic profile

Government and politics

Constitutional and political backdrop

Partially decentralised unitary republic: Cameroon is a partially decentralised unitary republic with its capital at Yaoundé in the south of the country. Arguably, Cameroon can be described as quasi-democratic with some autocratic characteristics.

Bicameral parliament, French and English official languages: The current unitary constitution originates from 1972 but has subsequently been amended, notably in 1996 and 2008. In the former year, provision was made for multi-party elections and the establishment of an upper parliamentary chamber. An element of decentralization was introduced into the administration of the country in 2008 with the creation of ten governing regions. French and English, the languages of the colonial powers between 1919 and 1960/61, were also designated official languages. The aim was to promote bilingualism in a country where there is sometimes antagonism between different linguistic groups. French is the most widely spoken language in Cameroon, and eight out of ten regions are Francophone. English speakers are concentrated in the Southwest and Northwest regions. A key amendment to the constitution in 2008 was the abolition of presidential term limits.

Presidential terms are seven years and there are no term limits: Under the constitution presidential terms are seven years while parliamentary terms are five years. Voting is by universal suffrage and elections are declared on a first past the post system. The President wields considerable power over the principal departments of state. He defines policy and makes all the principal administrative and military appointments along with the prime minister and the regional governors. Nominally the judiciary is independent, but on occasion there are accusations of political interference and accountability. The legal system is based on a mix of French Civil Law and English Common Law.

Francophone Paul Biya has been President since 1982: The Cameroon President is Mr Paul Biya. He has a Francophone legal background and held high level administrative positions, including Prime Minister, in post-independence administrations. Interestingly, he has ruled as President since 1982 and at 92 is the world's oldest person to hold the position. Paul Biya is also the leader of the CPDM (Cameroon People's Democratic Movement) majority party in parliament. CPDM has been in power continuously both in the presidency and parliament since independence in 1960.

Paul Biya won the October 2025 Presidential election with 53.7% of the popular vote: Considerable controversy surrounded the election. Paul Biya was nevertheless constitutionally declared the winner in November, significantly lower than the 71% of the 2018 election. The leading opposition candidate, the Francophone Issa Tchiroma Bakary, received 35.2% of the votes. Interestingly, he had served in Paul Biya governments since 1992. Issa Tchiroma Bakary's political platform was essentially time for a change. Allegations of fraud were rife, and a certain amount of violence occurred before and after the election with some deaths reported. Civil unrest and extreme controversy are not unusual features of Cameroon elections.

President is 92 and there is no succession plan: A key question now concerning Cameroon politics is the political orientation of Paul Biya's successor bearing in mind his advanced years. As far as we are aware, no high-profile successor has emerged and there is no formal succession plan.

Economic backdrop

Lower Middle-Income economy with GDP/capita of US\$1,830: The world Bank classifies Cameroon as a Lower Middle-Income economy. In 2024 nominal GDP was US\$53.3bn with

GDP/capita at US\$1,830 (population 29.1m in 2024). For perspective, South Africa which the World Bank classifies as an Upper Middle-Income economy had GDP/capita in 2024 of US\$5,709. As for many economies in Africa, Cameroon has a high poverty rate. Based on the World Bank definition of US\$2.15/person/day, 23% of the population fall below this level.

Commodity driven economy, oil largest export sector: Cameroon is a very much a commodity driven economy. Broadly the GDP sector split is services 52%, industrial 18%, agriculture 17% and manufacturing 13%. It should be noted that industrial includes energy and that agriculture includes forestry. Comfortably the largest export sector is oil and gas with a share of 52%. The next largest export contributor is processed food on 21% followed by agricultural raw materials, including cut timber, on 18%. The agricultural sector overall accounts for around 52% of the workforce. The largest import sectors are manufactured goods, processed food and refined fuel. Key cash crops are timber, cocoa, coffee and cotton.

Solid economic growth performance of approaching 4% pa but population growing strongly: Cameroon's economic growth performance has been solid in recent years. Taking the ten years to 2024 inflation adjusted GDP growth averaged 3.9% pa. Per capita growth, however, has been more pedestrian owing to the population trending upwards at about 2.6% pa. In 2024 the economy grew by 3.5% pa but was possibly nearer 4% in 2025 propelled by higher power generation as new projects came on-stream, buoyant prices for key commodities and heavy spending on infrastructure. Economic growth presently in Cameroon probably comfortably exceeds the Central African average of about 3.5% pa. For 2026 and 2027 we would expect economic growth to remain in the 3.5-4.0% range supported by similar factors to 2024/25. We believe a constraint on growth near term will be a likely weakening in petroleum export volume and possibly softening trend in petroleum prices.

Mine output potentially a driver of growth: Medium-term we see the potential for mine output to begin making a significant contribution to GDP and exports. Significantly, Canyon Resources (CAY: ASX) large scale Minim Martap bauxite mine is scheduled to come on-stream imminently. Iron ore and possibly heavy mineral sands offer medium-term development potential. We also note that there are significant oil and gas development opportunities offshore Cameroon and onshore on the Bakassi Peninsula in the southwest of the country and the Lake Chad Basin in the north.

Fiscal position and credit rating

Sound fiscal position: Cameroon's overall fiscal position is sound currently for a developing country. Based on World Bank data the public debt: GDP ratio in 2024 was 43% and was probably the same or slightly lower in 2025. The budget deficit in 2025 was modest and probably similar to the previous year at about 1.5%. We think the key fiscal ratios could show a strengthening trend through the balance of the decade, but much depends on the ambitions of the government's development plans. Cameroon's current account deficit has been trending broadly flat in recent years equivalent to about 3.5% of GDP. Key positives for exports are buoyant non-oil commodity prices and the Canyon Resources bauxite mine coming on-stream. Soft oil prices, however, could be a constraint on a narrowing deficit.

Fitch has assigned a B credit rating with a negative outlook: The ratings agency Fitch has assigned a credit rating to Cameroon of B with a negative outlook. Fitch points to the rating being supported by resilient economic growth, moderate debt levels, modest budget and current account deficits and a manageable debt maturity schedule. Partially offsetting these factors according to Fitch, are risks surrounding the political situation post the eventual transition to a new President.

Cameroon currency

Cameroon is part of the CFA monetary union: Cameroon uses the CFA or central African franc. The use of the currency is shared with five other central African nations which form a monetary union. Management of the CFA is conducted by the Bank of France. The CFA has been pegged to the euro at 655.957 since January 1999 when the euro was established. The currency provides an element of resilience during periods of turbulence and helps control inflation. Conversely, a loss of competitiveness is possible if the exchange rate remains fixed over an extended period.

Heavy mineral sands overview

What are heavy mineral sands?

Placer deposits rich in minerals denser than quartz: Heavy mineral sands are placer deposits rich in valuable minerals considerably denser than quartz. Typically, the minerals have a density of > 2.85 t/m³, although for commercial deposits the density will probably be nearer 4t/m³. This compares with about 2.65 t/m³ for quartz. Heavy minerals derive from the weathering and erosion of igneous and metamorphic rocks which are then carried by fluvial action along river systems to natural traps and coastlines. Wave and wind action in the case of sand dunes result in the accumulation of heavy minerals in beach or estuary environments reflecting their high density and a trapping mechanism. The whole process takes place over millions of years. Heavy minerals typically grade between 0.5% and 20% of a deposit. Commercial deposits are usually in the 1% to 2% range.

Mix weighted to the titanium dioxide minerals ilmenite, rutile and leucoxene: The heavy minerals mix is typically weighted to the titanium dioxide minerals ilmenite (FeTiO₃), rutile (TiO₂) and leucoxene (an intermediate titanium dioxide product between ilmenite and rutile). These have a weighting of about 80%. The balance of the mix is accounted for by zircon which is also the highest priced of the minerals. The next highest is rutile followed by ilmenite and leucoxene. Some ilmenite is upgraded to synthetic rutile by removing the iron which can then be used to produce pig iron.

Production

Easy to extract particularly by dry excavation: Heavy mineral sands from placer deposits are relatively easy to extract given their presence within about 10m of the surface. Two methods of extraction are used. Dredging where water is available or dry excavation using hydraulic excavators and shovel loaders. The ore is then subject to gravity, mechanical and liquid separation prior to being formed into a high-grade concentrate. This is shipped to refiners to produce titanium dioxide grade for conversion into pigments.

Major commercial concentrations China, Mozambique, South Africa and Australia: Heavy mineral sands are widely available in commercial quantities. There are, however, four major sources of concentrate: China, Mozambique, South Africa and Australia. Based on USGS (US Geological Survey) data, these four accounted for 78% of mine ilmenite production in 2024. China alone had a share of 35% but in recent years has had significant imports of >1m tpy for its rapidly expanding downstream pigments industry. Australia is the largest producer of mine rutile, according to the USGS. The US has modest domestic production of mine ilmenite and rutile and sizeable imports to feed a large downstream pigment production industry based on five facilities. In northern Quebec significant quantities of high-grade ilmenite are mined from a hard rock deposit. Western Europe has no domestic source of ilmenite from placer deposits but has a hard rock source in Norway.

Significantly, the USGS gives the largest reserves of ilmenite and rutile as Australia and China.

Properties and applications

Heavy mineral sands have excellent properties which provide a diverse range of applications.

Titanium dioxide, ilmenite and titanium metal:

Pigments account for about 90% titanium dioxide demand with welding rods and titanium metal the balance: The titanium dioxide minerals, ilmenite and rutile, have a very high refractive index and offer strong resistance to heat and corrosion. The refractive characteristic enables light to be scattered and reflected efficiently which provides excellent opacity in coating (paint) pigments. Such applications account for about 60% of

titanium dioxide usage. Plastics and paper are the next two largest applications followed by a miscellaneous group including ink, fabrics, skin care and UV blocker products. All told, pigments account for about 90% of titanium heavy mineral usage. The remaining 10% is split between ilmenite welding rods and titanium metal.

Ilmenite welding rods are used for demanding carbon steel applications: Ilmenite welding rods are primarily used for welding carbon steel. They are prized for their excellent performance particularly in terms of crack resistance and reliable welds with structural steel and heavy sections. Approximately 5% of titanium is consumed in metallic form. Production of the metal involves a specialised reduction process involving firstly, the chlorination of rutile and then the reduction of the tetrachloride by either sodium or magnesium. The bulk of titanium metal is used in aerospace applications where it is prized for its excellent strength: weight ratio and resistance to corrosion.

The key macro drivers behind titanium dioxide usage are construction and automotive industry activity.

Zircon: Zircon ($ZrSiO_4$) is also known for its opacity and whiteness characteristics. Furthermore, the material is hard, tough and strong and offers excellent wear and corrosion resistant properties.

Key zircon applications ceramics, foundry sand and refractory materials: The largest zircon application by far is ceramics with a weighting of 54% of which tiles account for 85%. Foundries is the next largest application group with a weighting of 14%. Here it is used as milled sand which enables high precision castings with a superior surface finish to be produced owing to zircon's low wettability (ability of a liquid to spread over a surface) and fine grain characteristics. The third largest application group with a weighting of about 12% is refractory materials for glass and metal furnaces. In this application the key properties are a low risk of molten metal and silica solubility, chemical inertness and resistance to corrosion and erosion. The balance of the zircon mix comprises a miscellany of chemical, cutting tool, abrasives, specialised glassmaking and nuclear plant structural component (fuel rod cladding) applications. The key drivers behind zircon demand are construction, automotive, engineering and foundry activity.

Geographic titanium dioxide demand

China largest market accounting for 40% of demand: China is comfortably the largest consumer of titanium dioxide downstream products globally. S&P global suggests that its share of world consumption is about 40%. Significantly, China is also a sizeable exporter. Next in the ranking are Asia-Pacific excluding China and Western Europe both of which have weightings of about 15%. North America also accounts for about 15% of titanium dioxide demand while Latin America stands on around 5%. ROW markets have a share of around 10%.

Titanium dioxide industry structure

Four major integrated groups with LB Group the leading producer: The titanium dioxide industry to a significant extent is based on vertically integrated concerns upstream and downstream. According to industry estimates, perhaps 50% of world pigment production is supplied by four vertically integrated concerns that operate internationally. These are LB Group (002601: SHE) the largest of the integrated concerns, Tronox Holdings (TROX: NYSE), Chemours Co (CC: NYSE) and Kronos Worldwide (KRO: NYSE). S&P indicates that China has >60 companies accounting for about 41% of world titanium dioxide production. The remaining 9% or so is supplied by around 15 companies.

Importantly, reflecting rapid downstream expansion, China has more pigment capacity than required to meet domestic demand. The largest pure upstream concentrate producers include Iluka Resources (ILU: ASX), Rio Tinto (RIO: L), Kenmare Resources (KMR: L) and Eramet (ERMT:PA).

Supply/demand balance

Titanium dioxide demand tracks world GDP: Titanium dioxide demand tends to track world GDP. Industry estimates suggest growth of about 3.0% pa since 2000. Over the past two-or three years titanium dioxide markets have softened reflecting subdued economic activity globally and rapid capacity expansion, especially downstream in China and India. A key issue on the demand front in China has been weakness in construction markets and a consequent inventory run-off. All the indications are that the market has been in surplus upstream and downstream.

Concentrate prices have declined from the recent peaks in H2 2022: Based on Kenmare Resources data, ilmenite and zircon concentrate prices have fallen from recent peaks in the second half of 2022 of US\$380/tonne and US\$450/tonne fob respectively to around US\$290/tonne and US\$400/tonne. There are signs, however, that the market has stabilised in recent months. Deteriorating industry economics has resulted in downstream production cutbacks and facility closures in mature pigment producing zones of Europe and the US. The most profound development of late has perhaps been the bankruptcy of Venator Minerals Plc which historically has been one of the key European pigment producers. Subsequently, the UK assets of the company have been acquired by the China headquartered LB Group which is now the world's largest vertically integrated titanium dioxide group.

Market probably between balance and surplus near to medium term, reserve depletion a potential issue upstream: Assuming at least moderate world GDP growth of 3.0-3.5% pa, we would expect the titanium dioxide industry to operate between balance and surplus near to medium term. A combination of production cutbacks in mature producing areas and growth in demand should slowly erode downstream surplus capacity. Upstream the key development tightening the market will probably be reserve depletion at established mines and the long lead times required for mine development.

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Cameroon geology

Igneous and metamorphic basement, Central African Sheer Zone, Volcanic Line: Cameroon's geology comprises three distinct features. These are the presence of Pre-Cambrian (4.6 Bya to 540 Mya) basement rocks over virtually the whole country, SW-NE trending deep shear zone and a volcanic line that lies above the shear zone and extends from the Gulf of Guinea across central Africa to Sudan. Overlying the basement in most parts of Cameroon is a thick layer of sedimentary and volcanic rocks and laterite deposits with origins between the Palaeozoic (540 Mya to 66 Mya) and Cenozoic eras (66 Mya to present).

Cratons: In the south of Cameroon, the basement igneous rocks belong to the Archean Congo Craton formed 3.5-2.5 Bya while in the north they are part of the remobilised Central African Mobile Geological Zone (CAMZ).

Central African Shear Zone (CASZ): The CASZ was formed at least 640Ma and may have been related to the break-up of the ancient super continent of Gondwanaland. Tectonic activity associated with the emergence of the Atlantic Ocean in the early Cretaceous period may have had a bearing on its development. Over its full entirety the CASZ extends 4,000km from Gulf of Guinea to Sudan. Together with its associated splays, the CASZ is probably the major structural control for gold and base metal mineralisation in Cameroon.

Cameroon Volcanic Line (CVL): The CVL is a volcanic zone that extends roughly 1,600km from islands in the Gulf of Guinea to Lake Chad close to the western border with Nigeria. It contains the active Mt Cameroon stratovolcano on the mainland near the Cameroon southwestern coast. At 4,095m it is the highest point in Sub-Saharan west-central Africa. Volcanic activity commenced along the CVL about 130 Ma. Its origins are unclear but are possibly related to rifting associated with the opening of the Atlantic Ocean.

Economic mineralisation

Geology suggests economic mineralisation: Cameroon's geological history suggests the potential for economic mineralisation. The country is considered prospective for gold, heavy mineral sands, bauxite, iron-ore and base metals. Significantly, however, much of the country is unexplored geologically and Cameroon is not a major exporter of minerals. The Cameroon government, however, is actively promoting mineral resource development.

Cameroon small gold producer currently mainly from artisanal workings, project development underway. Cameroon is currently a small producer of gold with production of about 14,000 oz pa from artisanal sources. Two small gold mines are in the late development stage in the Eastern Region at Colomine and Mborguene. They will have production capacity of around 20,000 oz Au pa and 30,000 oz Au pa respectively. Artisanal diamond output is also undertaken in the north of country. Oriole Resource's Mbe and Bibemi projects in northern Cameroon could boost gold production significantly in due course.

Modest producer of oil at around 60,000 b/d: Cameroon is a modest producer of oil and gas with output of about 60,000 b/d of oil and 2.5 bcm/y or 88.3 bcf/y of gas with the latter produced offshore in conjunction with neighbouring Equatorial Guinea. Oil and gas constitute Cameroon's largest source of exports. According to industry reports, Cameroon has significant unexploited reserves of oil on the Bakassi Peninsula in the southwest close the border with Nigeria and in the Chad Basin in the north.

Start-up of major bauxite mine imminent: Near term the most impactful natural resource project in terms of exports in Cameroon is Canyon Resources' (CAY: ASX) Minim Martap bauxite mine in Adamawa province in the north of the country. This is described as a tier-1 mine and is scheduled to come on-stream imminently with the first shipments in the

first half of 2026. Production initially is scheduled to be about 5% of the global bauxite total.

Potential as an iron-ore producer: Cameroon could potentially become a significant participant in the seaborne iron ore market reflecting sizeable resources in the east and south of the country. There are five projects either under development or have recently commenced operations.

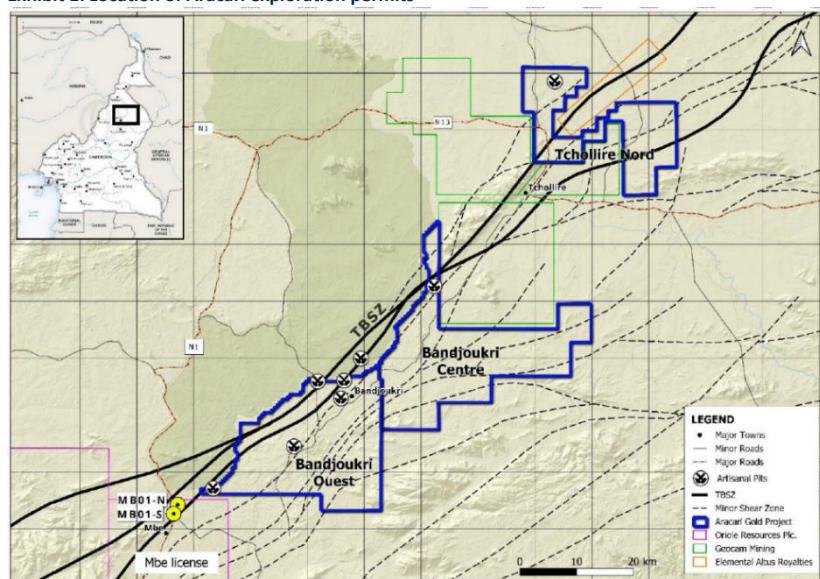
Aracari Gold project

Option and earn-in agreement

Aracari earn-in calls for 70% interest in exchange for expenditure of €1.5m over four years: In September 2025, BWA announced that it had entered into an option and earn-in agreement for the Aracari Gold project in north-central Cameroon. The agreement is with an Irish company, Aurum Discovery Holdings Ltd and a Cameroon company, Global Acquisitions SARL, which jointly own Aracari Resources Ltd, the holding company for the Aracari Gold Project. The agreement has the potential for BWA to earn a 70% interest in the Project over a four-year period in exchange for development expenditure of €1.5m. BWA will also be entitled to a 0.5% net smelter return (NSR) on achieving the 70% interest. The timing of the scheduled exploration and payment milestones is as follows:

- **Option period:** Ninety-day period to conduct due diligence across the Aracari project for committed expenditure of €25,000.
- **Stage 1:** Further expenditure to a total of €100,000 including the option to earn a 10% beneficial interest in the project.
- **Stage 2:** Further expenditure of €400,000 to earn a 51% interest after which control will pass from the Aurum Parties to BWA.
- **Stage 3:** Further expenditure of €1,000,000 to an aggregate of €1,500,000 to earn a 70% interest,

Exhibit 1: Location of Aracari exploration permits



Source: SRK

DFS possible by late 2029: BWA will have a two-year period from the exercise of the option to undertake the expenditure requirements for Stage 1 and 2. An additional two-years will be allowed for Stage 3. By the end of Stage 3 we believe BWA would aim to produce a definitive feasibility study (DFS). This should enable an exploitation licence to be granted and provide a prospectus for monetising the Aracari project. Based on the timeline indicated above a DFS might be available by late 2029 or early 2030. We believe that BWA's option and earn-in deal reflects competitive terms. Oriole Resources, for example, is farming out up to a 50% interest in its MB01 project for a US\$1m signature payment and a US\$4m exploration expenditure earn-in.

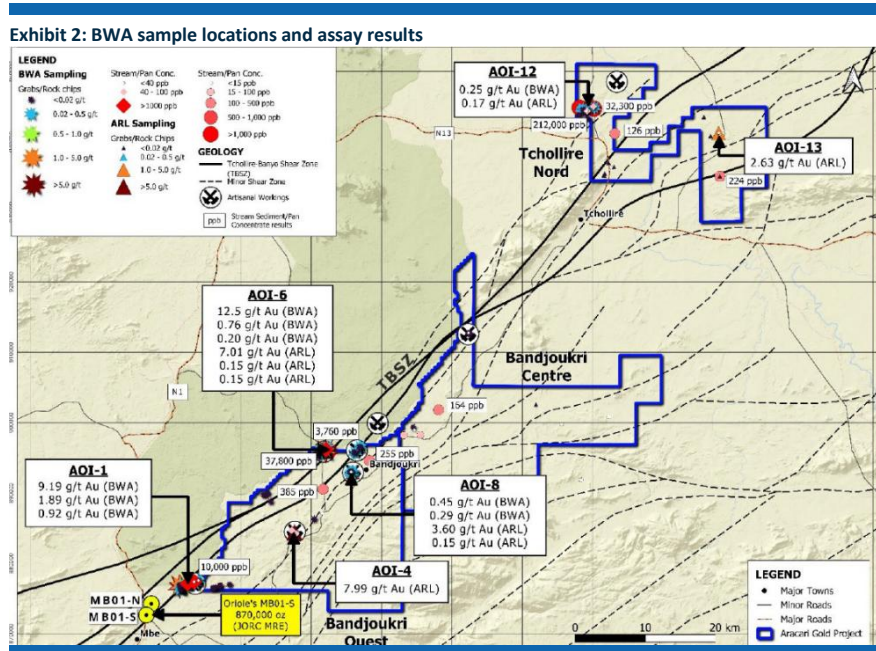
Location and geological background

65km North Region capital Ngoundéré: The Aracari Gold Project is located in north-central Cameroon approximately 513km north of the capital Yaoundé and 65km north of the North Region capital of Ngaoundéré. The latter is connected to the ports of Doula and Kribi by major highway and rail. Ngaoundéré is also served by an airport with domestic routes. The project area is easily accessible from the main north-south highway to the north of Ngaoundéré near the town of Mbe. The climate in the vicinity of the Aracari project is described as tropical savanna with a pronounced rainy season between April and October. Average rainfall is about 1,450 mm or 57 inches/pa. Exploration activity could be adversely affected during the rainy season.

Prospective for orogenic gold mineralisation: BWA has referred to the Aracari Project area being prospective for orogenic (mountain building) gold mineralisation. Underlying the Project is part of the Neoproterozoic Pan-African-Brasiliano Belt formed during the convergence of the West African and Congo-Sao Francisco cratons resulting from the West Gondwana breakup. The Belt is considered by BWA and others to be analogous to the Birimian metamorphosed and igneous intruded greenstone zones of the West African Craton. These host some of the world’s most prolific gold producing provinces. As in the West African Craton, intrusions led to the release of gold bearing fluids while the structural control for gold mineralisation at Aracari is the Tchollire-Banyo Shear Zone (TBSZ) along with second order splay zones. The TBSZ is a major splay off the Central African Shear Zone (CASZ).

Licences

Three large exploration permits: The Aracari Gold Project includes three large permit areas, two of which are contiguous, covering 1,268km². The permits are understood to be in good standing for exploration purposes and are in the throes of being extended in duration. Exploration is at an early stage. In 2020 and 2022 Aracari Resources Ltd undertook reconnaissance rock sampling with best results grading up to 8 g/t Au. Artisanal working is also being undertaken on the project. Significantly, geophysical data has clearly imaged the regional scale of the TBSZ.



Source: SRK

BWA reconnaissance programme

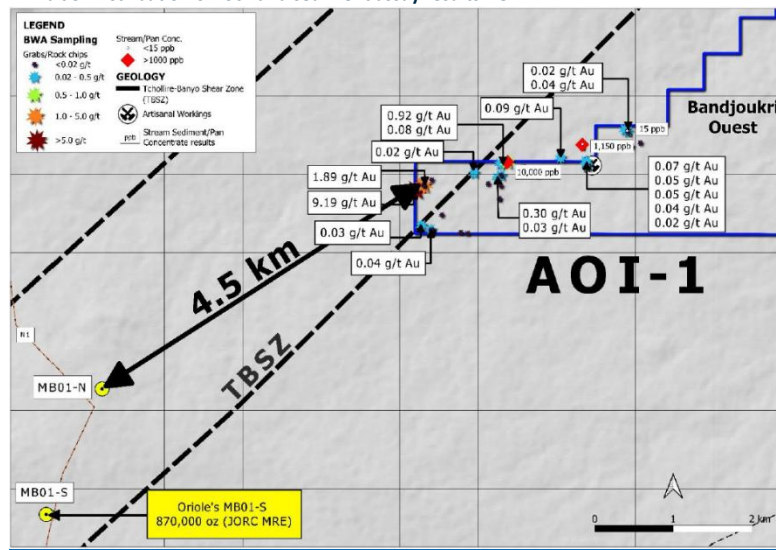
Reconnaissance sampling programme Q4 2025: BWA undertook a reconnaissance sampling programme in Q4 2025 as part of a due-diligence exercise under the supervision of SKR EX, the highly experienced UK-based geological services consultancy. The programme was conducted over a broad area covering prospects across all three licences. Data was derived from 193 samples collected from rock chips and pan concentrate and stream sediments. Rock samples included material taken from artisanal workings.

Encouraging assay results: BWA and SRK consider the results of the sampling exercise to be encouraging. Significant results included 12.5 g/t Au, 9.19 g/t Au and 1.89 g/t Au from 6 of 13 areas of interest (AOI-1) located along 62km of strike of the TBSZ. Importantly, there were high-grade samples of 9.19 g/t, 1.89 g/t and 0.92 g/t Au located within Aracari’s AOI-1. This is located 6km along strike on the TBSZ from Oriole’s JORC resource of 870,000 oz Au for its MBOI-S project. The reconnaissance programme also revealed widespread visible gold in pan concentrates and stream sediment.

A new gold province

Aracari Bandjoukri Ouest 2km from Oriole Resources Mbe project: Conceivably, the North Region of Cameroon is an emerging gold province. Importantly, the southwestern boundary of the Aracari Gold Bandjoukri Ouest permit area is only 2km from Oriole Resources flagship Mbe project. Oriole has referred to the Paleo-Proterozoic age basement rocks of the Central Licence Package (CLP) in central Cameroon as being ‘prospective for a range of commodities including orogenic gold mineralisation’.

Exhibit 3: Distribution of rock and sediment assay results AOI-1



Source: SRK

October 2025 maiden JORC inferred resource estimate on Oriole MB01-S project: In October 2025 Oriole announced a maiden JORC inferred resource estimate for the MB01-S prospect of 24.8m tonnes @ 1.09 g/t Au for contained metal of 870,000 oz. Interestingly, Oriole has reported a bonanza grade intersection of 1.00m from a recent diamond drilling programme at MB01 of 119.1 g/t from 118.65m depth. Oriole has also suggested that the evidence for MB01 is that mineralisation is present at relatively shallow depths and gold is recoverable using standard leaching techniques. Preliminary indications are that a low-strip ratio open-pit mine should be viable.

Potential for a resource of 1.5m oz Au on MB01 project: Oriole’s MB01 project also includes the adjacent MB01-N prospect. This has an exploration target of 15-20m tonnes

with grades ranging between 0.77 and 0.94 g/t Au for contained gold of 370,000 oz to 605,000 oz Au. It is conceivable that the MB01 project has the potential for comfortably over 1m oz Au and possibly around 1.5m oz. Significantly, the 312km² CLP (Central Licence Package) was unexplored before Oriole’s involvement.

Oriole’s Bibemi project to the north of MB01 also has a JORC resource estimate: Around 150km to the north of MB01 lies Oriole’s Bibemi project. This has a combined JORC indicated and inferred resource of 6.96m tonnes grading 2.06 g/t for contained gold of 460,000 oz. The resource lies on a Pan-African greenstone belt over c. 17km of strike.

Aracari Gold project thesis

Presence of gold identified along 60km of strike along the Tchollire-Banyo Shear Zone based on the MB01-S discovery and artisanal workings: BWA believes that the SW-NE trending Tchollire Banyo Shear Zone (TBSZ) has the potential to host significant economic gold resources along about 60km of strike. This runs from Oriole’s Mbe project in the southwest to the Aracari Tchollire Nord licence in the northeast. The presence of gold is anchored by the significant MB01-S discovery at the southwestern end of the shear zone and artisanal workings on the Tchollire Nord licence. Additionally, extensive artisanal workings between the extremities of the shear zone have provided evidence of gold.

If the above thesis is correct, it is in our view plausible to expect discoveries similar in scale to MB01 including the exploration target. The Aracari licence area and length of strike should also be noted and may offer additional potential for discoveries.

Exhibit 4: Reconnaissance field work grab samples and BWA-SRK field teams



Source: SRK

Note: Samples have assays greater than 1 g/t Au

Work programme

Proceeding to Stage 1: Following the encouraging project sampling results BWA has indicated that it intends to exercise the option and proceed to Stage 1 under the Aracari option and earn-in agreement. This would provide BWA with a 10% beneficial interest. The decision to proceed is, however, subject to supporting evidence by Aurum Parties that the exploration permits have been renewed.

Detailed structural and lithological mapping campaign, geophysical surveys: BWA has indicated that the next stage in the Aracari work programme is to conduct a detailed structural and lithological mapping campaign. This will include additional sampling across priority areas to refine mineralisation controls. Additionally, a grid-based soil sampling and trenching programme is planned to delineate anomalous zones along the TBSZ. Magnetic geophysical surveys are planned to further define the lateral extent of geological structures including the TBSZ and associated splays.

Drilling possible in late 2027: Logically we believe the Stage 1 work programme will lead to the identification of drilling targets. Drilling would possibly commence in H2 2027. For reference, we note that Oriole's MB01-S MRE was based on 6,828m of diamond drilling and 24 drill holes.

Heavy mineral sands projects

Two BWA HMS projects in southern Cameroon: BWA has two early-stage HMS projects on the Nyong and Sanaga river systems in southern Cameroon. The projects, Dehane and Nkoteng, contain five licences covering a substantial 1,421km². To date, BWA has spent ~£1m on HMS exploration and development in Cameroon. So far there is no mining for heavy mineral sands in Cameroon, although historically there has been some artisanal rutile extraction. Eramet the Paris-based critical metals major completed a Conceptual Study in 2020 on the resources of the Nyong river.

Two Australian juniors have reported encouraging progress with HMS projects: Conceivably central and southern Cameroon is an emerging HMS province. The key factor here is the development work being undertaken by two ASX-listed companies, Lion Rock Minerals Ltd (LRM) and Tusker Minerals Ltd (TSK). Both have reported significant progress with project development in recent months. The former, for example, has indicated that drilling confirmed a broadly spaced rutile discovery at its Minta project, which borders BWA's Nkoteng licence area on the Sanaga River.

Interestingly, the titanium dioxide and critical minerals major, Stamford Connecticut-based Tronox Holdings, took a 5% stake in Lion Rock Minerals in late 2025 through a A\$8.6m placement. Tronox is aiming to accelerate development of the Mina rutile and monazite sands project and has now become a joint venture partner with Lion Rock. The attraction for Tronox is a potentially large and high-grade source of rutile and monazite sands.

Tusker has two Cameroon rutile and HMS projects. Drilling results in 2025 confirmed the large-scale presence of high-grade rutile on its Central Rutile Project towards the centre of the country. Significantly, the Central Rutile Project borders Lion Rock's Minta Project and is broadly in the vicinity of BWA's Nkoteng Project. A second Tusker project in the Doula Basin close to the coast is still early stage but has been appraised by Eramet and is known to host significant mineral sands.

Dehane project

Three exploration projects along ~60km of the Nyong river and estuary: The Dehane project comprises three exploration permits situated along the Nyong River and estuary littoral approximately 70km north of the deepwater port of Kribi and 166km southwest of the capital Yaoundé. The total project area is 430km² and provides exploration coverage of approximately 60km of the Nyong River, estuary and delta. The project is easily accessible via the main north-south highway from the port and industrial city of Douala to Kribi which passes close to the project. Underlying the project and the upstream reaches of the Nyong are igneous and metamorphic basement rocks which are the potential source of heavy mineral sands deposits in the estuary and river littoral.

Significant appraisal work: Significant appraisal work has been undertaken on the Dehane 1 (132km²) and 2 (54km²) contiguous licences since 2020. Work programmes have been based on grab sampling and auger drilling. Drilling on Dehane 1 proved more technically challenging than expected which prevented the deeper basal gravels being reached. Nevertheless, samples confirmed promising grades of up to 2.61% TiO₂ (titanium dioxide) and 29.0% Al₂O₃ (aluminium silicate).

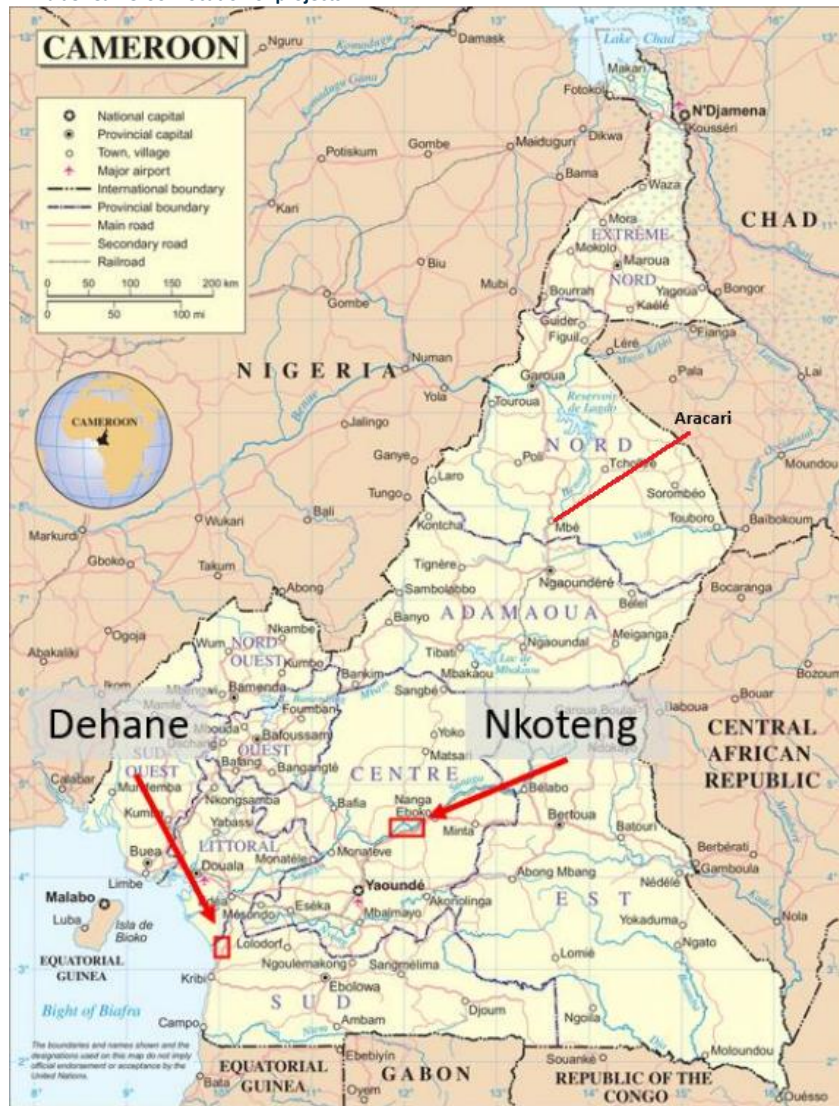
Dehane 2 most advanced project-----Dehane 2 is BWA's most advanced HMS Dehane project and covers around 34km of strike along the Nyong River and estuary. Significantly, BWA announced an upgraded maiden JORC inferred resource estimate for Dehane 2 in April 2025. This followed three drilling programmes in 2024 and successful metallurgical test work on the Kyanite mineralisation. Kyanite is an aluminium silicate mineral typically found in metamorphic rocks and is used across a range of industrial products where heat

resistance, strength and hardness are of paramount importance. Key examples are refractory products, cutting tools, abrasives and automotive components such spark plugs and clutch and brake linings.

-----with a JORC inferred resource: In total the Dehane 2 resource estimate was based on 98 vertical holes over 517m at depths of between 2.5m 10.0m. The key results were as follows:

- 4.2m tonnes of ore at a 3.5% THM (Total Heavy Mineral) cut-off.
- VHM (Very Heavy Mineral) grade of 2.77% for 120,000 tonnes of contained mineral.
- 3.3 m tonnes of construction sand.

Exhibit 5: Cameroon location of projects



Source: Company

Encouraging resource in terms of scale and grade: We believe the maiden resource estimate is encouraging in terms of scale and particularly grade in the all-important high value product categories. The VHM grade is slightly higher than the 2.6% Kenmare Resources has quoted for its Mozambique operations. Before its involvement in Aracari 1

BWA indicated that it intended to undertake more exploration work presumably to increase the scale and categorisation of the resource. This would have paved the way for a preliminary economic assessment (PEA). For this purpose and to have a project adequately derisked for joint venture purposes it would be necessary to establish a sizeable, indicated resource and possibly undertake pilot production. Post Aracari such a development programme would appear unlikely unless a joint venture can be established with the requisite financing.

Dehane 3 is the largest Dehane permit area covering 234km². It lies to the northeast of 1 and 2 and is non-contiguous. Exploration is at an earlier stage than Dehane 1 and 2 but some reconnaissance work has been undertaken.

Nkoteng project

Two exploration permits on the Sanaga River: The Nkoteng project covers a sizeable 497Km² and is located on the Sanaga River, the longest in Cameroon, about 70km northeast of Yaoundé. There are two permits 1 and 2. The project is easily accessible by paved highway and additionally is crossed by the main north-south Cameroon railroad.

Reconnaissance work has revealed the presence of HMS: The Nkoteng project area is underlain by a large sheet of metamorphic rock that is believed to have been thrust southward by tectonic activity. The sheet comprises metamorphosed schists, gneiss and orthogneisses which are a potential source of mineral sands. Reconnaissance pitting and auger drilling has revealed the presence of ilmenite, rutile, zircon and Kyanite with samples reporting up to 2.38% titanium dioxide, 0.29% zircon and aluminium silicate. In the most recent campaign at Nkoteng in August 2025 40 auger reconnaissance holes were drilled. HMS mineralisation was identified in all holes.

Quebec projects

Two early-stage licence claims in Quebec: BWA has two licence claims groups at Isoukustouc and Winterhouse in the Canadian province of Quebec. The licences are 100% owned by BWA’s Canadian subsidiary, Kings of the North Inc. Both projects are very early-stage in terms of exploration and development and have been lower priority than the Cameroon HMS projects.

Likely divestment or joint venture candidates: Following the advent of the Aracari project we believe Isoukustouc and Winterhouse have become non-core. We would expect BWA to either divest the projects or seek joint-venture interest. Any work programme is likely to initially involve mapping and rock sampling.

Exhibit 6: Location of Quebec projects



Source: Quebec Province Transportation & Cities Fr-maps.net

Isoukustouc

85km north of St Lawrence city of Baie -Comeau: Isoukustouc is located about 85km north of the industrial city of Baie-Comeau on the north shore of the St Lawrence and 10km northeast of the René Lévesque hydroelectric power facility. The licence includes 30 claims and covers 16.5km². It is relatively easy to access from Baie Comeau on the paved 389 highway to René Lévesque and then along gravel tracks.

Geologically situated in the Grenville Province-----Geologically the Isoukustouc project is situated in the Grenville Province, a zone of complex tectonic history and ancient metamorphic rocks formed in the Proterozoic era 1.3-1.0 billion years ago. The Grenville Province is separated from the Archean Superior Shield area to the north by the Grenville Front, a major fold-thrust belt extending for about 2,000km from Labrador to Lake Huron. Both the Grenville Province and the Superior Shield contain major zones of economic mineralisation.

-----**which is prospective for base metals and cobalt:** Isoukustouc is a play on a sulphide igneous intrusion containing copper-nickel-cobalt. Mapping work has revealed trace

sulphide mineralisation in most areas while sampling has provided evidence of copper, nickel, cobalt, magnesium and silver. According to BWA, Rio Tinto is actively exploring in the vicinity of Isoukoustouc.

Winterhouse

385km north of Baie Comeau and 95km west of the iron-ore town of Fermont: Winterhouse is located about 385km north of Baie Comeau and 95km west of the iron ore town of Fermont close to the border with Labrador. The licence includes 90 claims and covers 47km². Access from Baie Comeau is via the 389 highway and then by gravel roads.

Location on the Canadian Shield prospective for base metals and gold: Geologically Winterhouse lies in the Archean Opatica Sub-Province, a constituent part of the Superior Craton and the broader Canadian Shield. The Shield is composed of ancient Pre-Cambrian igneous and metamorphic rocks which are exposed at the surface. The licence is considered highly prospective for Archean greenstone hosted gold and base metals which provide the basis for major mines elsewhere on the Canadian Shield. Sampling work on Winterhouse has revealed gold grades of up to 1.7 g/t from 12 rock samples. Significantly, the Toronto based junior, Stelmine (STH: TSX-V), has reported high-grade gold occurrences and impressive drill intersections on its adjacent Courcy property to the south and west of Winterhouse. The highest grade so far has been 24.8 g/t Au and 1.2% Cu.

Financials

Exhibit 7: Summary financials

Income statement				
Year End June 30	2024A	2025A	2026E	2027E
Administrative expenses	-393.0	-320.7	-346.2	-363.6
Other operating income-management fees	260.0	320.0	345.6	356.3
Loss on investment	0	0	0	0
EBIT	-133.2	-0.7	-0.6	-7.3
Net interest income/(expense)	-22.9	-5.4	-12.0	-12.5
Profit/(loss) before tax	-156.1	-6.1	-12.6	-19.8
Tax	0	0	0	0
Loss for the financial year	-156.1	-6.1	-12.6	-19.8
Ord shares outstanding average (m)	629.7	909.5	970.3	970.3
Balance sheet				
Year End June 30	2024A	2025A	2026E	2027E
Fixed assets				
Investments	2443.2	3046.0	3546.0	3991.8
Current assets				
Receivables	872.3	1221.5	1250.0	1250.0
Cash	45.1	20.4	20.4	50.0
Total	917.4	1241.9	1270.4	1300
Total assets	3360.6	4287.9	4816.4	5291.8
Current liabilities				
Bank loans	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6
Other loans	170.3	480.9	1009.5	1499.8
Trade and other payables	161.1	117.5	130.0	135.0
Total current liabilities	336.8	604.0	1145.1	1640.4
Net current assets	580.6	637.9	125.3	-340.4
Long term debt	28.7	23.2	23.2	23.2
Net assets	2995.1	3660.7	3648.1	3628.2
Net (debt)/cash	-159.3	-489.3	-1017.9	-1478.6
Shareholders' equity and liabilities				
Share capital	4213.0	4851.3	4851.3	4851.3
Reserves	-1217.9	-1190.6	-1203.3	-1223
Shareholders' equity	2995.1	3660.7	3648.0	3628.3
Liabilities	365.5	627.2	1168.3	1663.6
Total	3360.6	4287.9	4816.3	5291.9
Cash flow				
Year End June 30	2024A	2025A	2026E	2027E
Loss before tax	-156.1	-6.1	-12.6	-19.8
Loss on revaluation of fixed assets	0.2	0.1	0	0
Expenditure financed by shares	119.3	21.6	0	0
Net finance (income)/expense	22.9	5.4	0	0
Receivables (increase)/decrease	-245.9	-324.5	-28.5	0
Payables increase/(decrease)	-114.0	-44.4	12.5	5.0
Net cash used in operating activities	-373.6	-347.9	-28.6	-14.8
Loans to subsidiary companies	-388.2	-626.8	0	0
Share issues	622.6	650.0	0	0
Other	1.1	-5.3	-500.0	-445.9
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	-138.1	-330.0	-528.6	-460.7
Opening net cash/(debt)	-21.2	-159.3	-489.3	-1017.9
Closing net cash/(debt)	-159.3	-489.3	-1017.9	-1478.6
End period shares outstanding (m)	842.6	970.3	970.3	970.3

Source: Company; Allenby Capital

Investment rather than an operating company: BWA Group Plc functions as an investment rather than an operating company. Operations are financed indirectly through loans via the intermediate holding company BWA Resources (UK) Ltd. BWA Group Plc

receives a management fee for its services. Administrative expense at the BWA Group level includes the cost of the Board plus the other closely associated overheads.

Investments as of June 2025 split Cameroon 53% and Canada 47%: For the year to June 2025 administrative expense came in at £320,588, a modest sum for a resource junior. Administrative overhead together with net interest expense was broadly offset by management fees resulting in a marginal fully accounted loss of £6,089. At end June 2025 total balance sheet assets were £4.29m of which £3.06m were investments in Canada (47%) and Cameroon (53%). Assets were financed by shareholders' equity £3.66m (85%), bank and other loans £0.51m (12%) and trade and other payables £0.12m (3%). Book value at end June 2025 was £3.66m or 0.38p/share based on the 970,265,698 shares outstanding.

Chairman made a £0.44m zero coupon and equity injection in May/June 2025: A key feature of the balance sheet is that non-bank loans of £0.48m relate to directors and former directors. Of this amount £53,000 relates to fees and expenses for the period ending June 2023. A further £57,936 relates to fees and expenses owed to the current directors. The loans are interest free and there is no date for repayment. The balancing £370,000 relates to a cash loan made by the company Chairman, Jonathan Wearing. The facility is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. Importantly, it was announced in May 2025 that the Chairman and Tricastle Investment Ltd, a company he controls, had provided £0.44m of financing. This comprised a share raise of £0.20m at 0.6p/share and a £0.24m loan facility which has now been drawn down. The debt and equity financing underpinned near-term Cameroon exploration spending.

The cash position at end June 2025 was a modest £20,354 while net debt was £489,000. Liquidity was available through the zero-coupon debt facility which has a role as quasi equity. For the years to June 2026 and 2027 we look for a financing requirement in each year of about £0.5m. This mainly reflects exploration and related spending on Aracari plus G&A outlays in the hold company. In the absence of new equity, this would imply theoretical net debt of approaching £1.5m by end June 2027.

Risks and challenges

We see the key risks surrounding BWA as follows:

- **Aracari exploration:** Work on the Aracari Gold project is at a very early stage and the lead time to achieving the planned 70% interest is four years. A further six or more months may be required for a DFS before monetisation can be contemplated. Although we believe significant de-risking has already been indirectly undertaken by Oriole, BWA will still have to conduct appraisal work to test the geological thesis outlined previously. Inevitably a commercially viable project is not assured at this stage from a geological perspective.
- **Financing and dilution:** For resource juniors financing is a key risk. Capital market sentiment regarding resource juniors with their attendant long lead times and capital intensity often remains depressed over extended periods. Shareholder dilution is a related issue and can impact the availability of finance. Helping mitigate the situation in the case of Aracari is that the planned exploration spend is relatively low by resource industry standards but there is the risk of overruns relating to unforeseen circumstances. A mitigating factor currently is that commodity prices in general and precious metals in particular are trading at historically high or record levels. We believe this could positively impact the availability of financing for resource projects at the margin.
- **The Chairman's financing role:** As mentioned previously, the BWA Chairman has provided a crucial rôle in financing the company through zero coupon free debt and equity. While this shows considerable commitment it could also pose a risk given that the debt is repayable on demand. The Chairman also owns 29.4% of the stock so his ability to provide more equity finance is limited without triggering a bid. As far as the outstanding debt is concerned, we think it unlikely that the Chairman would precipitously demand repayment given his very clear commitment to the company to date. We therefore consider the Chairman's financing role more of a theoretical than a practical consideration.
- **Sovereign risk:** The bulk of BWA exploration interests are in Cameroon a country that superficially has had a very stable political backdrop since independence in 1960. There have only been two presidents while one political party has been in power over the period. Over the past 35 years or so there have, however, been major periods of civil unrest particularly in 2008 and more recently at the time of the October 2025 Presidential election.

As the rating agency Fitch has alluded to, there is a risk of civil unrest at the time of a transition to a new President in Cameroon. Significantly, there is no succession plan in place. Based on past experience, civil unrest tends to be relatively short-lived and associated with economic rather than ideological issues. We think, for example, it unlikely that any new President will want to fundamentally change the mining code. Resource development is probably seen by all potential Presidential candidates as a key element in a strategy to improve living standards.

Share price performance and valuation

Micro capitalisation of £4.4m, stock has trended flat over past two years: The trend in BWA stock has been broadly flat over the past two years. We believe this largely reflects the company's lack of visibility and micro capitalisation. The long running title dispute with St Georges Eco-Mining following the acquisition of the Kings of the North projects in Quebec and Ontario may also have played a part but this was resolved in early 2024. BWA has recently been trading at 0.45p/share for a market capitalisation £4.37m or about 19% above the book value of £3.66m. A valuation close to book value is normal for a micro capitalisation resource play. Including debt, the enterprise value would be about £4.86m.

Near to medium term, we see BWA as very much a play on development news flow relating to the Aracari project. Positive news flow on this front together with Oriole's MB01 project could provide a decisive boost to the stock.

Valuation

Aracari benchmarked against MB01 and heavily risked for early-stage of development:

Our valuation approach to BWA is based on sum-of-the-parts methodology where the parts are the projects. With the new emphasis on Aracari Gold, this project is at the core of the valuation. For Aracari we have based the valuation on a tentative estimate of prospective resources using the Oriole MB01 project as a benchmark. Given that Aracari is very early stage, we have heavily discounted prospective resources by 65% and applied a valuation coefficient of US\$30/oz which we consider indicative for gold projects with only prospective resources. Assuming progress on development through the three stages of the earn-in, we would expect the risking to be significantly reduced over time. Using the above approach, the risked Aracari valuation for a 70% interest would be US\$11.0m or £8.2m.

Cameroon HMS and Quebec valuations based on 2025 balance sheet carrying values: For the Cameroon HMS and Quebec base metal and gold projects we have based valuation on the carrying values in the 2025 Annual Report and Accounts. It should be noted that these projects are no longer core and will probably be divested in whole or in part. The carrying values for the Cameroon HMS and Quebec base metal projects are £1.63m and £1.42m respectively.

BWA valuation £11.22m or 1.16p/share. Our overall BWA valuation is £11.22m or 1.16p/share based on 970.3m shares outstanding. For comparison, Oriole Resources currently sells on a market capitalisation of £15.9m, approaching 2X our risked valuation for Aracari. It should be noted that Oriole has some aspects complicating a direct comparison with Aracari. These are as follows:

- Oriole's interest in the Mbe project prospectively will be 50% rather than 70% for Aracari.
- Oriole's Mbe project development is at a considerably more advanced stage than for Aracari. Broadly speaking, Mbe is four years ahead. This suggests a larger implied risking factor for Aracari.
- Oriole has some other assets in addition to Mbe. These are principally the interests of 35% and 50% in the Senala and Bibemi projects in Senegal and Cameroon respectively.

Adjusting for the Senala and Bibemi projects the implied Mbe valuation could be around £10m or £13.3/oz Au assuming net prospective resources of 0.75m oz (50% interest in gross resources of 1.5m oz). This compares with £7.8/oz based on our £8.2m risked valuation and net resources of 1.05m oz (70% interest in gross resources of 1.5m oz). We

believe the implied Aracari discount of 40% on a per oz basis adequately allows for an earlier stage of development.

Exhibit 8: BWA valuation										
Project	Location	Commodity	Interest	Prospective resource	Risking factor	Riskd resources	Valuation coefficient		Valuation	
				Au oz m		Au oz m	US\$m	US\$m	£m	p/share
Aracari	Cameroon	Gold	70	1.05	0.35	0.37	30	11.03	8.17	0.84
Dehane & Nkoteng	Cameroon	HMS	90					2.20	1.63	0.17
Isoukustouc & Winterhouse	Canada QC	Gold & base metals	100					1.91	1.42	0.15
Total								15.14	11.22	1.16

Source: Company; Allenby Capital

Notes:

Aracari resources are prospective and assume a successful exploration programme generating 1.5m oz Au gross or 1.05m oz Au net.

We believe a valuation coefficient of US\$30/oz is indicative for prospective gold resources.

Aracari interest assumes BWA advances exploration to Stage 3 of the option and earn-in agreement followed by a DFS.

Gross Aracari resources are based on Oriole Resources MB01 project including exploration target

Gross Aracari resources have been heavily risked to reflect early stage of development.

Valuations for the Cameroon and Quebec projects reflect the carrying value shown in the 2025 BWA Annual Report and Accounts.

Shares outstanding at January 2026 status 970, 265, 698.

Exchange rate: £1=US\$1.35.

Share price catalysts

We see the following as potential share price catalysts for BWA in the coming months:

- Details of BWA's Aracari work programme following the completion of due diligence in January 2026.
- Securing financing for Aracari project development probably in Q1 2026.
- Reporting results for Oriole's current diamond drilling programme on its MB01-N project remembering that BWA sees Oriole's broader Mbe project as a benchmark for its own operations. Oriole has indicated that MB01-N drilling is 46% complete and should end by late Q1 2026.
- Reporting of a MB01-N MRE possibly in Q2 2026.
- Potential spin-off of the Quebec and possibly the Cameroon HMS exploration interests in the coming months.
- Possible continuation of the upward trend in the gold price. We believe US\$5,500/oz Au is plausible by end 2026 driven by a cocktail of fears surrounding dollar debasement, monetary expansion, burgeoning government deficits and geopolitical turbulence.

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