ShawandPartners
Financial Services

Strickland Metals Ltd (STK)

Rating: Buy | Risk: High | Price Target: $0.20

21 July 2026

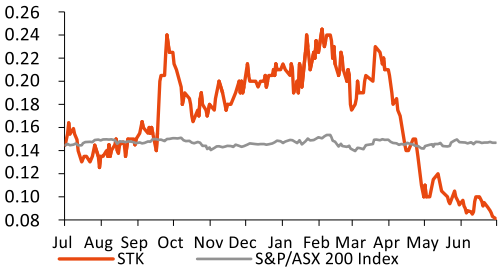
Rogozna the Growing Serbian Giant

Key Information	
Current Price ($ps)	0.08
12m Target Price ($ps)	0.20
52 Week Range ($ps)	0.08 - 0.25
Target Price Upside (%)	146.9%
TSR (%)	146.9%
Reporting Currency	AUD
Market Cap ($m)	213.5
Sector	Materials
Avg Daily Volume (m)	2.4
ASX 200 Weight (%)	0%

Fundamentals				
YE 31 May (AUD)	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
Sales ($m)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPAT ($m)	0.4	(3.1)	(2.1)	(3.1)
EPS (cps)	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
EPS Growth (%)	141.0%	nm	37.4%	(31.8%)
DPS (cps) (AUD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Franking (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%

Ratios				
YE 31 May	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
P/E (x)	nm	(63.3)	nm	(76.7)
EV/EBITDA (x)	77.4	(47.4)	(46.4)	(45.4)
Div Yield (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Payout Ratio (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Price Performance				
YE 31 May	1 Mth	2 Mth	3 Mth	1 Yr
Relative (%)	(12.5%)	(22.5%)	(59.7%)	(44.5%)
Absolute (%)	(12.9%)	(19.0%)	(61.4%)	(44.0%)
Benchmark (%)	(0.4%)	3.5%	(1.7%)	0.5%



Price performance indexed to 100 *Source: FactSet*

Major Shareholders	
Ibaera Capital Advisers Pty Ltd.	16.6%
Zijin Mining Group Co., Ltd.	7.4%
L11 Capital Pty Ltd.	5.5%

Alex Barkley | **Senior Analyst**
+61 2 9238 1292
Alex.Barkley@shawandpartners.com.au

Andrew Hines | **Head of Research**
+61 3 9268 1178
andrew.hines@shawandpartners.com.au

Peter Kormendy | **Senior Analyst**
+61 3 9268 1099
Peter.Kormendy@shawandpartners.com.au

Event

We initiate coverage of STK with a Buy recommendation and 20cps target price. STK owns the Rogozna gold and base metal project in southern Serbia. Its substantial existing Resource of 9.3Moz at 1.33g/t AuEq has high growth potential. Optionality across the four Rogozna deposits could potentially allow staged entry and ramp-up of mining and processing. We expect a maiden PFS late CY27. We find the market is materially undervaluing Rogozna's deposits and overestimating current regulatory concerns. Indeed, Zijin Mining recently increased its STK ownership to 7.4%. Regulatory and project de-risking could increase our $/oz based valuation to ~30cps. Due to Rogozna's vast scale, STK has substantial further re-rate potential from delivering DCF project studies and progressing towards production.

Highlights

- **Rapidly growing 9.3Moz Resource:** In the last five years, the project Resource has increased from ~2Moz to >9Moz. This includes new Resources at Medenovac in 2025 and Gradina in 2026. We expect further Resource growth could come from extension drilling with all deposits open laterally and at depth, plus new discoveries; like at Red Creek (53m @ 2.3g/t AuEq) and Kotlovi (277m @ 1.3g/t AuEq).
- **World-class metal density supercharges exploration and potentially mining:** A flagship WA gold mine might achieve 5-10koz per vertical metre. Rogozna's adjacent deposits reach: Gradina ~4.7kozpvm, Copper Canyon ~5.4kozpvm, Medenovac ~6.8kozpvm, and Shanac ~15kozpvm. The high level of OPVM could allow a highly productive mining rate. We expect deposits extend at depth, which could lift operating life and project value.
- **Four polymetallic deposits:** Commodity split by value is roughly: ~60-70% gold, ~10-15% each copper and zinc, <10% silver and lead. All deposits are expected to be underground mines with a central processing location. The likely first mine Gradina is gold only.
- **Project mining and processing optionality:** We expect Gradina is a primary focus of the ongoing Rogozna PFS. The deposit is shallow, higher-grade and gold only. With a potentially modest 1.5-2.0Mtpa scale we expect it could allow a reasonable technical and funding entry into the broader project. A centralised plant could be upscaled with base metal floatation added. The prior mid-CY27 PFS target has potentially slowed ~6 months.
- **Permit issues create value opportunity:** Since April 2026, STK's share price has roughly halved due to exploration permitting delays and concerns regarding the broader Serbian jurisdiction. The slowdown comes ahead of a ~Oct-26 Presidential election, which coincides with a natural licence extension point for Rogozna. We consider the permitting slowdown typical of regulators globally attempting to avoid perceptions of political bias. We note Zijin operates multiple mines in Serbia, and increased STK ownership to 7.4% from 5.6% after the delay. This may signal Zijin's confidence in a positive outcome.
- **STK valuation – huge Resource, with huge re-rate potential:** STK trades at A$18/oz Resource, well below the international developer average ~A$80/oz, and producers at ~A$300/oz. Our STK price target of 20cps (~A$530m) uses a heavily risked A$51/oz valuation. This implies ~150% upside from STK's current 8cps or ~A$220m MCap. This includes ~A$81m of cash and investments (March 31st). De-risking to the peer A$80/oz rate would increase our valuation to 30cps. A substantial stock re-rate could potentially come from DCF studies and eventual production; magnified by Rogozna's vast size.

Recommendation

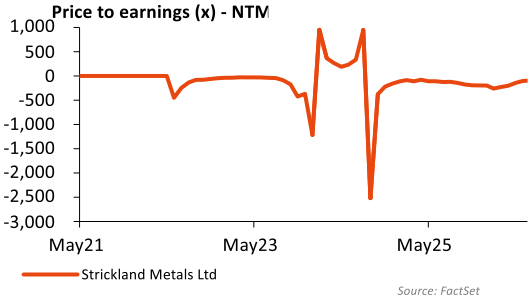
Our STK Buy rating is supported by our 20cps target price. Despite the relatively early study levels of the gold-base metal project, we see high potential for eventual production. This is due to the already substantial >9Moz AuEq, potential further growth, reasonable metal grades, relatively shallow mineralisation and a supportive mining jurisdiction with 15% corporate tax rate. Potential delivery of project studies and then production could bring substantial stock re-rates. While this could take multiple years, the potential stock return is still highly substantial given the vast scale of the project.

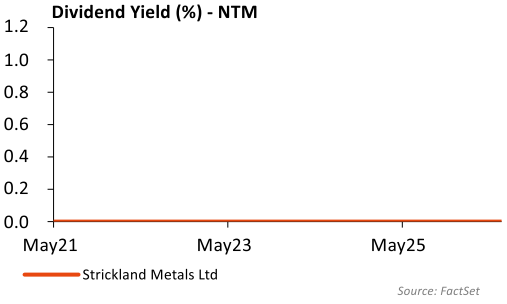
Strickland Metals Ltd
Materials
Materials
FactSet: STK-AU / Bloomberg: STK AU

Key Items	Data
Recommendation	BUY
Risk	HIGH
Price ($ps)	0.08
Target Price ($ps)	0.20
52 Week Range ($ps)	0.08 - 0.25
Shares on Issue (m)	2,635.7
Market Cap ($m)	213.5
Enterprise Value ($m)	213.5
TSR (%)	146.9%

Company Description

Strickland (ASX:STK) own the Rogozna gold and base metal project in Serbia. The rapidly growing project already has a substantial >9Moz AuEq. This is ~60-70% gold with by-products including copper and zinc.





Financial Year End: 31 May

Investment Summary (AUD)	FY24A	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
EPS (Reported) (cps)	**(0.3)**	**0.0**	**(0.1)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.1)**
EPS (Underlying) (cps)	**(0.1)**	**0.1**	**(0.1)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.1)**
EPS (Underlying) Growth (%)	n/a	141.0%	nm	37.4%	(31.8%)
PE (Underlying) (x)	**(77.3)**	**nm**	**(63.3)**	**nm**	**(76.7)**
EV / EBIT (x)	**(61.8)**	**87.4**	**(47.4)**	**(46.4)**	**(45.4)**
EV / EBITDA (x)	**(66.0)**	**77.4**	**(47.4)**	**(46.4)**	**(45.4)**
DPS (cps) (AUD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dividend Yield (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Franking (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Payout Ratio (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Profit and Loss (AUD) (m)	FY24A	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
Sales	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Operating Income	0.5	8.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
EBITDA	**(3.2)**	**2.8**	**(4.5)**	**(4.6)**	**(4.7)**
EBITDA Margin (%)	*nm*	*nm*	*nm*	*nm*	*nm*
Depreciation & Amortisation	(0.2)	(0.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0
EBIT	**(3.5)**	**2.4**	**(4.5)**	**(4.6)**	**(4.7)**
EBIT Margin (%)	*nm*	*nm*	*nm*	*nm*	*nm*
Net Interest	0.5	0.0	0.9	2.5	1.2
Pretax Profit	(2.9)	2.4	(3.6)	(2.1)	(3.5)
Tax	1.0	(0.5)	1.3	0.9	1.3
Tax Rate (%)	*(35.2%)*	*(21.1%)*	*(37.5%)*	*(43.2%)*	*(38.2%)*
NPAT Underlying	**(5.0)**	**0.4**	**(3.1)**	**(2.1)**	**(3.1)**
Significant Items	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NPAT Reported	**(5.0)**	**0.4**	**(3.1)**	**(2.1)**	**(3.1)**

Cashflow (AUD) (m)	FY24A	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
EBIT	(3.5)	2.4	(4.5)	(4.6)	(4.7)
Payments to Suppliers	(3.6)	(3.4)	(5.4)	(5.5)	(5.6)
Receipts from Customers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tax Paid	0.0	1.0	(0.5)	1.3	0.9
Change in Working Capital	0.2	(0.5)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Depreciation & Amortisation	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	(0.3)	0.9	2.5	1.2
Operating Cashflow	**(2.9)**	**(2.9)**	**(5.0)**	**(1.7)**	**(3.5)**
Capex	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisitions and Investments	(13.5)	(25.4)	(29.1)	(29.8)	(30.4)
Disposal of Fixed Assets/Investments	39.0	20.7	9.5	0.0	0.0
Other	(6.6)	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Investing Cashflow	**18.9**	**(2.5)**	**(19.6)**	**(29.8)**	**(30.4)**
Equity Raised / Bought Back	0.0	4.9	52.0	0.0	50.0
Dividends Paid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change in Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	6.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financing Cashflow	**6.8**	**5.3**	**52.0**	**0.0**	**50.0**
Exchange Rate Effect	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Change in Cash	**22.8**	**(0.1)**	**27.4**	**(31.4)**	**16.1**

Balance Sheet (AUD) (m)	FY24A	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
Cash	24.5	24.4	51.9	20.4	36.5
Accounts Receivable	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inventory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Current Assets	5.7	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1
PPE	36.4	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2
Total Assets	**67.1**	**126.6**	**153.1**	**121.7**	**137.8**
Accounts Payable	2.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Short Term Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long Term Debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Liabilities	**6.9**	**9.3**	**3.7**	**4.2**	**3.7**

Ratios	FY24A	FY25A	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
ROE (%)	(6.1%)	1.2%	(2.1%)	(1.2%)	(1.6%)
Gearing (%)	(44.5%)	(24.3%)	(42.6%)	(13.5%)	(20.1%)
Net Debt / EBITDA (x)	7.6	(8.8)	11.5	4.4	7.8

Table of Contents

STK Investment Summary **4**

Rogozna Project **6**

Geology and Resources 6

Mining and Processing Optionality 7

Gradina Deposit **8**

Shanac Deposit **10**

Nearby Red Creek Discovery 12

Medenovac Deposit **12**

Nearby Discoveries 14

Copper Canyon **15**

STK Permit Concerns **16**

Strickland in Serbia 18

Serbian Mining Industry **18**

Valuation **20**

Commodity Forecasts **22**

Corporate **23**

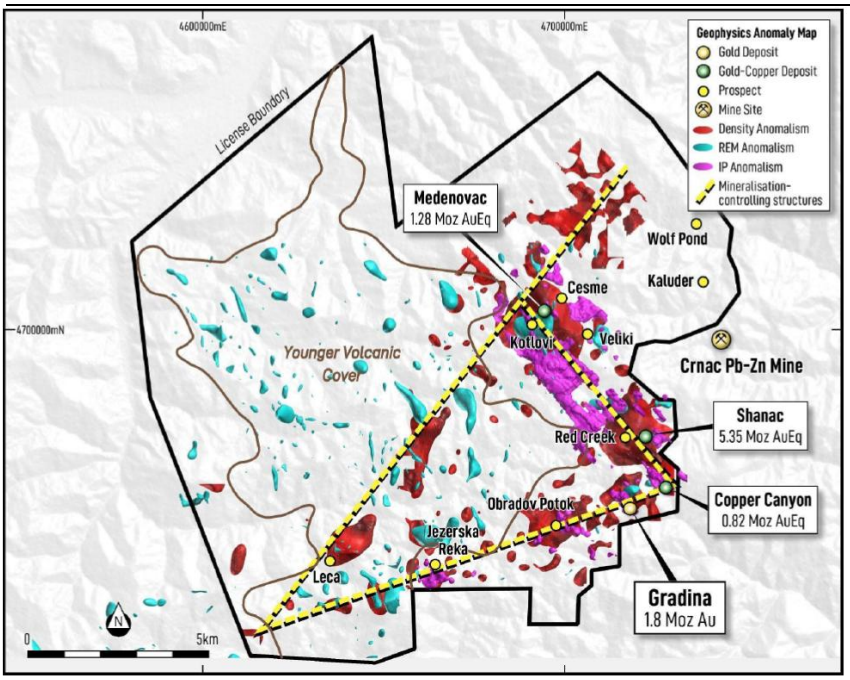
Board and Management **23**

STK Investment Summary

The Rogozna project is located in the Raška District of southern Serbia. It is within the globally significant Tethyan Metallogenic Belt, which hosts multiple giant, porphyry-related deposits. Rogozna's deposits are skarn-style and lie on the edge of what could be an even larger porphyry-related metal source. Rogozna has a JORC Mineral Resource of 9.25Moz at 1.33g/t AuEq across four deposits, with 1.25Moz in Indicated category, but does not have a Reserve. The deposits are within ~10-20km of each other, in a prospective mineralized zone. Gold is roughly 65% of overall value with by-product copper, zinc, silver and lead.

- **Gradina** – 1.8Moz at 2.80g/t Au
- **Shanac** – 5.35Moz at 1.04g/t AuEq
- **Medenovac** – 1.28Moz at 1.90g/t AuEq
- **Copper Canyon** – 0.82Moz at 1.60g/t AuEq

Figure 1: Rogozna Project - Geophysical Anomalies, Deposits and Prospects.



Source: Company

Massive Resource likely to keep growing: The >9Moz Resource has been quickly grown mostly within the last ~5 years. All four Resource deposits remain open at their extents. STK has also identified new promising discoveries including Red Creek (53m @ 2.3g/t AuEq) and Kotlovi (277m @ 1.3g/t AuEq).

Figure 2: STK is the largest pre-production ASX gold company

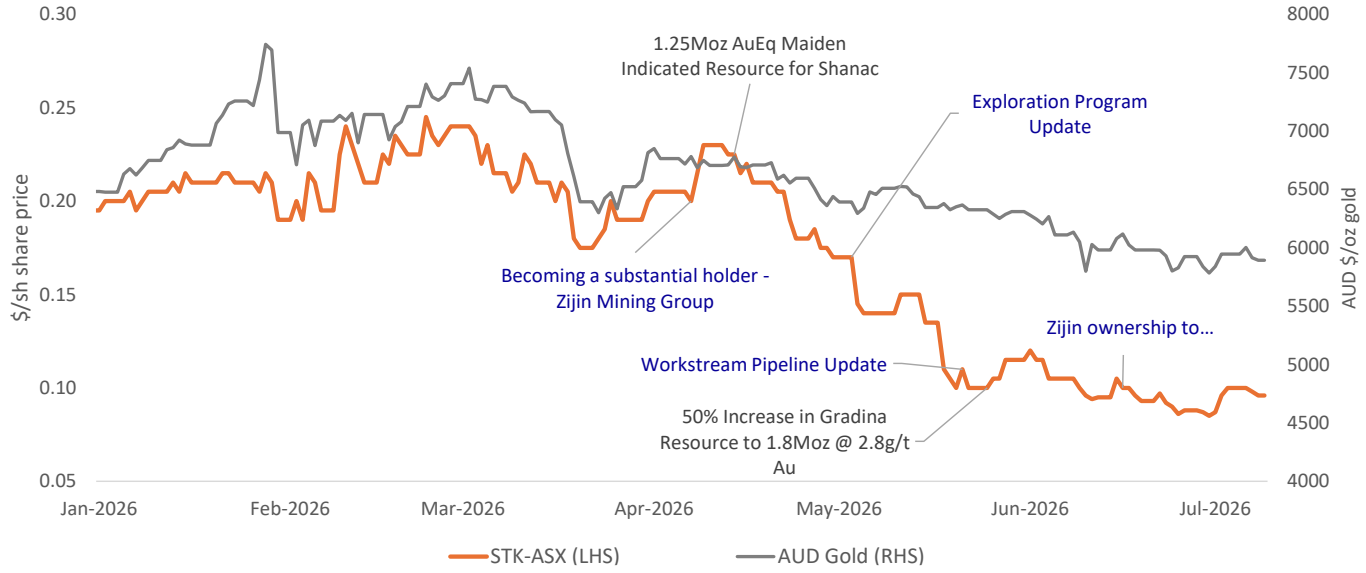


Source: Shaw and Partners, goldnerds.com.au, Factset. >A$50m Mcap, location: International/Australia, AuEq may differ from company estimates.

Upcoming Resource updates and studies are key project catalysts… STK's latest published timeline expects an internal scoping study mid-2026. After more infill and growth drilling STK expects Resource updates in H2 CY26, which contribute to PFS in mid-2027. The PFS will likely focus on Gradina. Other deposits could potentially be incorporated at lower confidence levels.

…but are likely pushed back ~6 months. This has created a strong value opportunity: Amended exploration drilling permits were not received in ~April-26 and we expect this could extend to ~Oct-26 with a possible Serbian election date. Other study activities have continued. Overall, we consider this issue is likely temporary and typical of regulators globally attempting to avoid perceptions of bias. We consider Serbia a constructive location for mining, with a favourable 15% corporate tax rate. Zijin operates in Serbia and has increased STK ownership to 7.4% from 5.6% after announcement of these delays.

Figure 3: STK share price weakness since ~April. Permit updates and Zijin announcements in blue.



Source: Shaw and Partners, Factset.

High value project with de-risking upside: We start with the international pre-producer average of ~A$80/oz. We consider a range of factors to conservatively, further risk weight each respective Rogozna deposit. Additionally, we place another 80% risking on the project due to regulatory risk perceptions, despite this implicitly being a factor in our overall international $/oz valuation rate. This gives ~150% upside to STK's current 8cps or ~A$220m MCap which includes ~A$81m of cash and investments (March 31st). If we removed our 80% project risking, our valuation would rise ~20% to 24cps. If we used the A$80/oz international project average for all ounces, we would calculate a valuation of 30cps (~A$800m). Further re-rate potential could come from study DCF valuations and then a producer multiple.

Figure 4: Shaw STK valuation

STK Valuation	Koz AuEq	Site weighting	EV $/oz	A$m
International pre-production			80	
Gradina	1800	100%	80	
Shanac	5350	80%	64	
Medenovac	1280	60%	48	
Copper Canyon	810	60%	48	
Total/Average	9240	79%	63	
Additional project risking		80%	51	
Enterprise Value				469
Net cash				62
Market Capitalisation				531
Share count				2707
Price target A$/sh				**0.20**

Source: Shaw and Partners

Rogozna Project

Ownership and exploration history: Consistent discoveries have been made at Rogozna during periods of prior owners. Over US$30m of exploration occurred before Ibaera Capital consolidated the current project area. Ibaera capital sold the project to Strickland in 2024, in part to give the large-scale project a separate corporate structure. Ibaera owns 16.6% of STK. Zlatna Reka Resources remains the local mining subsidiary 100% owned by Strickland Metals. Serbian offices are maintained in Raska, Novi Pazar and Belgrade.

- Phelps Dodge exploration in early 2000's – Copper Canyon Discovery
- Euromax 2010 to 2015 – Gradina Discovery
- Eldorado Gold 2016 to 2019 – Shanac Discovery
- Ibaera Capital 2020 to 2024 – Medenovac Discovery
- Strickland Metals 2024 till now – Kotlovi and Red Creek Discoveries

Geology and Resources

The project is dominated by skarn-hosted gold and polymetallic mineralisation formed at the contacts between carbonate rocks and intrusive bodies. These types of systems are typically large, long-lived, and vertically extensive, often forming clusters of deposits around a central intrusive source. At Rogozna, this is reflected in the presence of multiple defined deposits, ongoing discoveries, and indications of deeper porphyry potential; suggesting the system is not yet fully defined.

Figure 5: Rogozna Mineral Resource

	Tonnes (Mt)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (Moz)	Au (Moz)	Cu (kt)	Ag (Moz)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)
Shanac (April 2026)[B]													
Indicated	30	1.30	0.83	0.13	7.20	0.29	0.36	1.25	0.80	39	6.9	87	108
Inferred	130	0.98	0.55	0.11	6.10	0.21	0.34	4.10	2.30	143	25.5	273	442
Sub-total	**160**	**1.04**	**0.60**	**0.11**	**6.31**	**0.23**	**0.34**	**5.35**	**3.10**	**182**	**32.4**	**360**	**550**
Gradina (May 2026)[C]													
Inferred	20	2.8	2.8	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	**20**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Medenovac (February 2025)[D]													
Inferred	21	1.9	0.77	0.27	6.3	0.11	1.54	1.28	0.52	57	4.3	23	320
Sub-total	**21**	**1.9**	**0.77**	**0.27**	**6.3**	**0.11**	**1.54**	**1.28**	**0.52**	**57**	**4.3**	**23**	**320**
Copper Canyon (July 2026)[E]													
Inferred	16	1.6	1.3	0.45	-	-	-	0.82	0.65	72	-	-	-
Sub-total	**16**	**1.6**	**1.3**	**0.45**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.82**	**0.65**	**72**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Project Total													
Indicated	30	1.30	0.83	0.13	7.20	0.29	0.36	1.25	0.80	39	6.9	87	108
Inferred	187	1.35	0.88	0.14	4.95	0.16	0.41	8.00	5.27	272	29.8	296	762
Total	**217**	**1.33**	**0.87**	**0.14**	**5.26**	**0.18**	**0.4**	**9.25**	**6.07**	**311**	**36.7**	**383**	**870**

Source: Company. See report for company estimated commodity prices, recoveries and equivalent grade calculations.

Mining and Processing Optionality

Gradina the likely first deposit: Gradina geometry is becoming relatively well understood. The shallow, potentially flat adit entrance to Gradina, at a decent 2.8g/t should help bolster project economics. Being a gold only deposit should help reduce technical risk. We expect mining could initially be ~1.5-2Mtpa. This modest scale of a solely gold project could present a more palatable and funding risk profile for STK and investors. At 1.5-2Mtpa and our estimated 90% recovery, based on met testwork, Gradina would produce ~120-160kozpa.

Central processing to incorporate additional deposits: All deposits are within a 10-20km radius. There are gold only zones at the other three deposits, which could potentially make early contributions to centralised processing. Processing capacity could be progressively upscaled, with new floatation lines added for base metal recovery. We expect plant designs will leave space for subsequent upscaling.

The next three mines? All three remaining deposits have high growth potential and their own respective mining optionality. Combined, these offer different opportunities into an integrated project. Additionally, known discoveries (eg. Red Creek and Kotlovi) and potential new ones could also enter an optimal mining schedule. Broader Rogozna greenfield exploration could help ensure potential future mines are discovered and well sequenced.

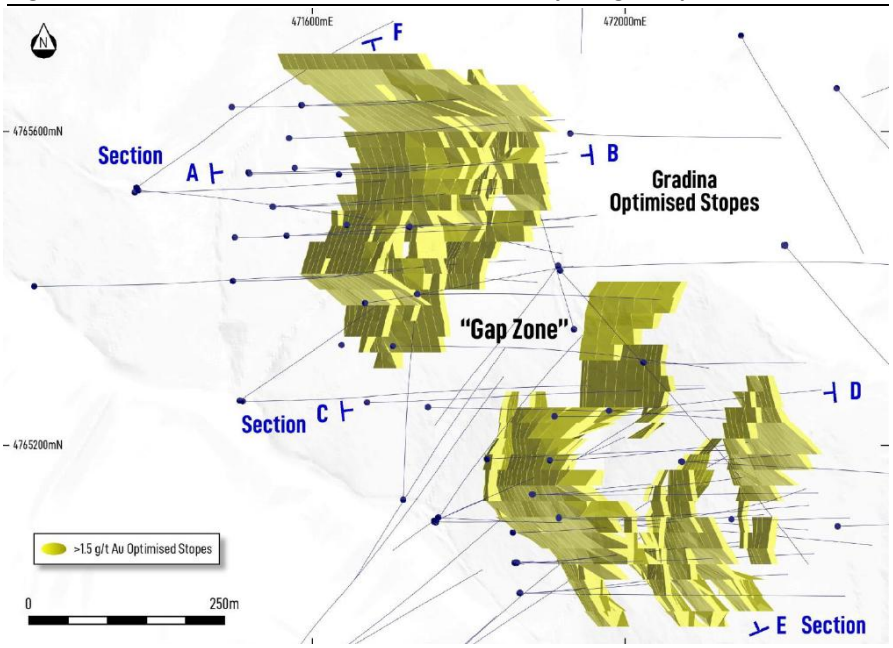
- **Shanac** is the largest scale deposit at 5.4Moz at 1.04g/t AuEq, with high potential to continue growing. The deposit has a higher-grade core, but we expect its large size could potentially allow bulk underground mining and even a caving method. It has a cross-section area of roughly 920m along strike x 710m across with depth of at least 560m. Additionally, we find Shanac's large scale could potentially give the deposit high corporate appeal. STK could want to discover the deposits' full extent to maximise value for a hypothetical third-party.
- **Copper Canyon:** Early PFS work suggests the 0.82Moz at 1.60g/t AuEq gold-copper deposit could potentially leverage future Gradina development. Copper Canyon stopes occur within ~100m of the planned Gradina decline. Also, we note Copper Canyon outcrops at surface. While STK considers an underground more likely at this stage there could be merit in open pit mining. This could build a baseload of ore source to compliment higher-grade underground sources.
- **Medenovac** has a strong overall grade of 1.9g/t AuEq, with increasingly higher grades if mining is more selective. The already material 1.3Moz could have a shallow decline entrance from a nearby valley. At the current Resource ounces per vertical metre reach as high as ~7000 AuEq opvm, which could optimise underground infrastructure. Further, the Kotlovi discovery is 350m away and the unconfirmed Cesme target is ~300m away. Both could potentially be reached from underground at Medenovac. Like Shanac, the deposit has a strong base metal presence, with gold only ~40% of value followed by other metals.

Rogozna PFS likely H2 2027: STK have left some ambiguity in what will be covered in its maiden PFS. However, we expect Gradina is emerging as the primary focus of studies. Other deposits will potentially be incorporated at lower confidence levels. STK had expected its PFS to be released mid-2027. However, exploration permitting delays could potentially push release back to late CY27 or early CY28, in our view. Non-drilling PFS study activities have been maintained where possible.

Gradina Deposit

Geology: The Gradina Deposit is characterised by multiple high-grade, steeply dipping skarn-hosted gold lodes contained within a broader volume of generally lower grade mineralisation. These extend along the length of the NW-trending deposit. Individual domains vary in true width from around 3m to 30m, with the horizontal width of mineralisation included in the MRE averaging around 11m. The geometry of the high-grade lodes is controlled by the bedding of the host skarn (carbonate) sequence and the margins of multiple NW and NE-trending quartz-diorite dykes which cut through the skarn.

Figure 6: Plan view of Gradina Resource, constrained by >1.5g/t stopes



Source: Company

Resource upgraded to 1.8Moz: In May-2026, STK increased the Gradina Resource by 50% to 20Mt at 2.8g/t Au for 1.8Moz of gold at a 1.5g/t cut-off grade. The resource estimate was constrained using optimised long-hole open stoping underground mining shapes. These were based on a long-term gold price of US$2,500/oz and cut-off grade of 1.5g/t. These are the same factors used in the prior 2025 Resource, suggesting that discovery drove the material increase in contained gold. STK find considerable near-term potential to expand the Gradina Resource, in particular around the following areas:

- Along strike to the north of mineralisation with 19.6m @ 7.0g/t from 377m (hole ZRSD25190).
- Along strike to the south of the mineralisation with 703m @ 0.9g/t Au from 274m, including 80m @ 2.3g/t Au from 633m (hole ZRSD25212).
- At depth, where the mineralisation remains completely open along the current approximately 800m of drill-defined strike.
- Infill drilling in 2026 will target the gap zone. A structure does likely separate north and south mineralisation, however, we expect there could potentially be growth at Resource boundaries.

A robust Inferred Resource: Gradina's Resource is currently all Inferred category. Incremental confidence comes from the Resource being constrained by >1.5g/t stope shapes. This helps to keep a realistic mining outcome in mind, and is not always considered with an Inferred level Resource. Additionally, STK used the following bulleted assumptions to help calculate an economically viable cut-off grade. We note these are early working figures which could change with further detailed studies. Importantly, a relatively conservative US$2,500/oz calculation price is being used, well below spot at ~US$4000/oz.

- Mining Costs of $US60 per tonne;
- Processing Costs of $US20 per tonne;
- Site G&A Costs of $US10 per tonne;

- Concentrate Transport Costs of $US10 per processed tonne;
- Metallurgical Recovery to Gold-Sulphide Concentrate of 90%;
- Republic of Serbia Government royalties of 5%;
- Third Party (Franco Nevada) royalties of 2%; and
- Gold Optimisation Price of $US 2,500/oz.

Upcoming drilling focus: We expect the primary focus of Gradina drilling in the next ~12 months will be infill to increase its Indicated Resource. This can inform the potential Reserve to come with the PFS. Afterwards, STK can pivot to more generative extension drilling. As suggested by Figure 7, Gradina's grade and volume already compare relatively well to select well-known, operating and profitable underground comps. We do note these undergrounds could feed mills with additional mine sources, including open pits.

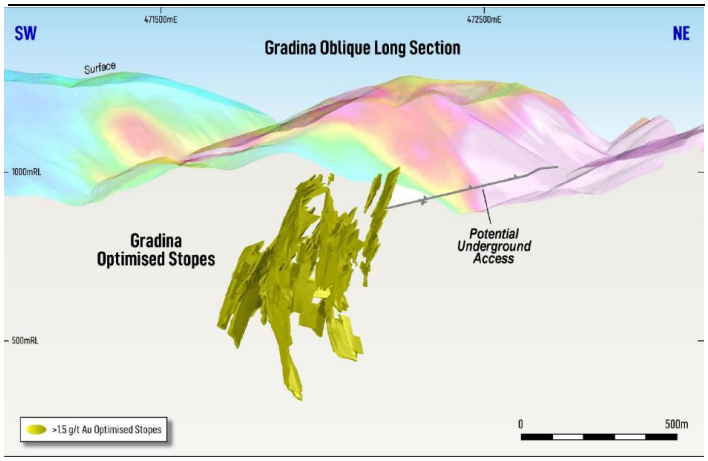
Figure 7: Gradina vs select relevant mid-tier gold underground comps

Company	Underground Mine	Reserve (koz Au)	Reserve Grade (g/t	Resource (koz Au)	Resource Grade (g/t
Strickland	**Gradina UG**			**1800**	**2.8**
Regis Resources (RRL)	Duketon South UGs	714	1.8	1300	2.3
Regis Resources (RRL)	Tropicana UGs	255	2.9	1280	2.4
Ora Banda (OBM)	Sand King UG	84	3.2	348	2.8
Ora Banda (OBM)	Riverina UG	92	3.5	586	2.6
Vault Minerals (VAU)	King of the Hills UG	216	2.0	752	3.0

Source: Shaw and Partners, Company reports

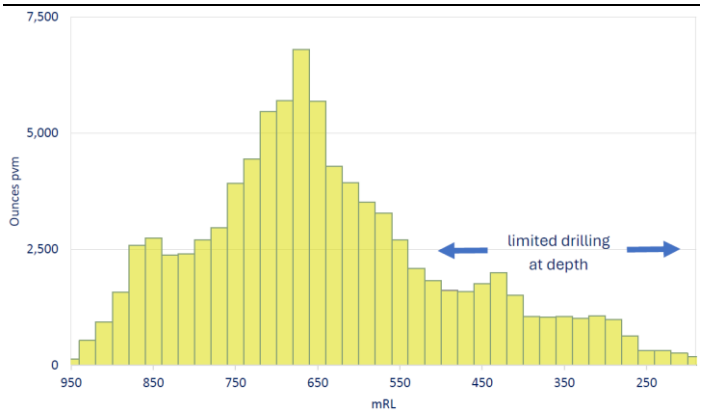
Potential shallow entry and depth extension potential: While the deposit is perhaps a few hundred metres directly below surface, STK find underground access could be developed from an adit on the eastern ridge flank (Figure 8). This could potentially reduce the cost and time to reach the deposit, and serve as a platform for underground exploration. There is a high density of metal in the relatively shallow core mineralised zone. Ounces per vertical metre reach ~4.7koz/vm in the heart of the known deposit (Figure 9). This falls off at depth due to lack of drilling. Extension drilling has the potential to materially increase the Resource size.

Figure 8: Gradina optimized stopes with conceptual adit access



Source: Company

Figure 9: Gradina gold OPVM falls at depth due to limited drilling



Source: Company. Note: Ounces per vertical metre (OPVM)

Strong metallurgical testwork results: In June-2026 STK reported second-phase Gradina metallurgical testwork with average gold recoveries of 94.3%. Gold in concentrate averaged 21.1g/t. Results were an improvement on the 2025 testwork program, which achieved average recoveries of 89.9%. These results are an important de-risking milestone following the 50% increase in the Gradina resource to 1.8Moz at 2.8g/t Au. A modest level of crushing could be required, with an optimal 75µm grind size recovering 93.6% (P80). Finer grind sizes added little to recovery. Early processing could potentially be simplified and de-risked by focusing on the northern section which likely has no zinc, compared to low levels in the south.

Shanac Deposit

Geology: Shanac is a skarn hosted deposit, consistent with a large-scale magmatic-hydrothermal system. Broadly the upper zone is more gold–lead dominant with deeper gold–copper–lead–zinc–silver. The mineralised domain which hosts the MRE follows the eastern flank of a north-west trending ridge which dominates the Shanac area topography, rising to around 200 metres above valley floors.

Huge Resource with improving confidence: The updated Shanac Mineral Resource now totals 160Mt at 1.04 g/t AuEq for 5.35Moz AuEq, comprising both Indicated and Inferred resources. There is higher grade core within this Resource of 33Mt at 1.60g/t for 1.74Moz AuEq. Advancing this higher-grade mineralisation could potentially enhance future project economics. A maiden indicated Resource of 1.25Moz AuEq was outlined in April-2026.

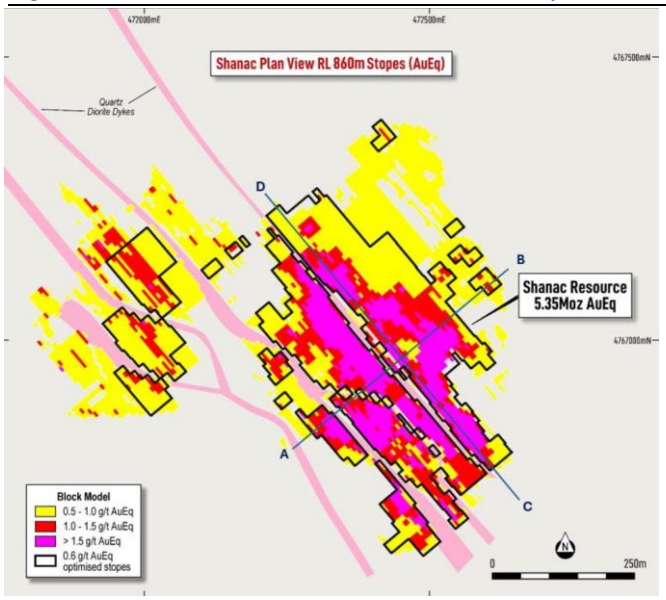
Figure 10: Shanac Mineral Resource Estimate (April 2026, 0.60g/t AuEq cut-off)

	Tonnes (Mt)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AuEq (Moz)	Au (Moz)	Cu (kt)	Ag (Moz)	Pb (kt)	Zn (kt)
Indicated	30	1.30	0.83	0.13	7.20	0.29	0.36	1.25	0.80	39	6.9	87	108
Inferred	130	0.98	0.55	0.11	6.10	0.21	0.34	4.10	2.30	143	25.5	273	442
Total[A,B]	**160**	**1.04**	**0.60**	**0.11**	**6.31**	**0.23**	**0.34**	**5.35**	**3.10**	**182**	**32.4**	**360**	**550**

Source: Company

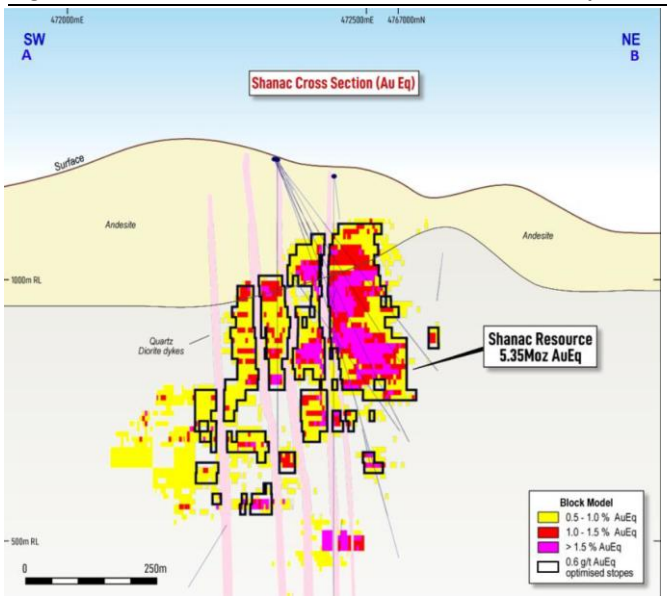
Broad, shallow deposit could potentially support bulk mining methods: A 0.60g/t AuEq cut-off constrains the Resource stope shapes. Resource area is ~920 metres along strike (NW-SE) by ~710 metres across strike and over 560 metres vertical extent between 1,110 and 540 metres RL. Vertical depth below surface is somewhat confused by topography above the deposit. The shallowest Resource level is only roughly 30m below nearby surface level. A shallow decline could offer a relatively fast and cheap access. This shorter decline could also potentially reduce material handling costs, particularly if a bulk mining method with a conveyor is employed. Shanac has a higher-grade zone with an exceptional average of ~15,000 AuEq ounces per vertical metre. This occurs over a material 300 metres vertical extent, between 950 and 650 metres RL in the core of the deposit.

Figure 11: Shanac Plan view – Resource model and stope outlines



Source: Company. 0.60g/t AuEq stope outlines at 860m RL

Figure 12: Shanac Cross-section – Resource model and stope outlines



Source: Company. 0.60g/t AuEq stope outline

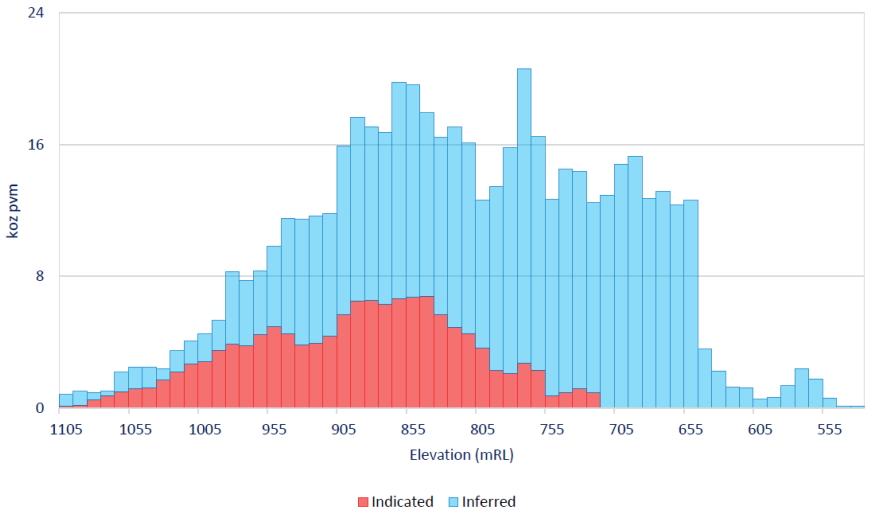
Depth extension potential: The Shanac mineralisation remains open at depth along strike. Depth extension appears particularly likely at the southern end of the deposit where the southern stock controls a greater degree of higher-grade, massive sulphide mineralisation. STK expect this could represent a vertically extensive feeder to the system.

Lateral expansion, including northern discovery: The deposit is also open along strike. A notable opportunity is ~300m to the north-west of the current Resource where historic drilling encountered high-grade gold-only mineralisation. The nature of this mineralisation and potential relation to the main Shanac zone is not yet fully known. Intercepts include:

- 8.0m @ 7.4g/t Au from 328m in ZRSD20126
- 9.0m @ 3.0g/t Au from 415m in EOKSC1246.

Remarkable ounces per vertical metre – could allow bulk mining with low unit costs: Any lateral extension could potentially increase Shanac's already remarkable ~15kozpvm rate (Figure 13). Given the high volume of gold per vertical distance, successful depth drilling could substantially grow the Resource. We find world-class deposits reach an ounces per vertical metre rate of roughly 5-10kozpvm. For example, Greatland Resource's Havieron deposit Resource currently reaches ~7-10kozpvm AuEq. Northern Star's KCGM's total underground mining Resources also reaches around ~7-10kozpvm (Mt Charlotte UG ~4.3kozpvm, Fimiston UG ~3.5kozpvm). We find any mine exceeding 10kozpvm over a decent depth is quite rare. Shanac reaches a remarkable 15kozpvm over 300m, with further lateral extension potential. The ability to mine more metal across a level plane via a central access in general helps facilitate more productive mining with lower unit costs. This is in part due to a relatively reduced requirement for vertical development to consistently access new levels. More mining per each level also supports the case for an underground crusher, with mining not so quickly advancing below the crusher level. This with high quantity material handling could all potentially help to lift production and lower unit costs.

Figure 13: Shanac AuEq ounces per vertical metre (0.6g/t cut-off)



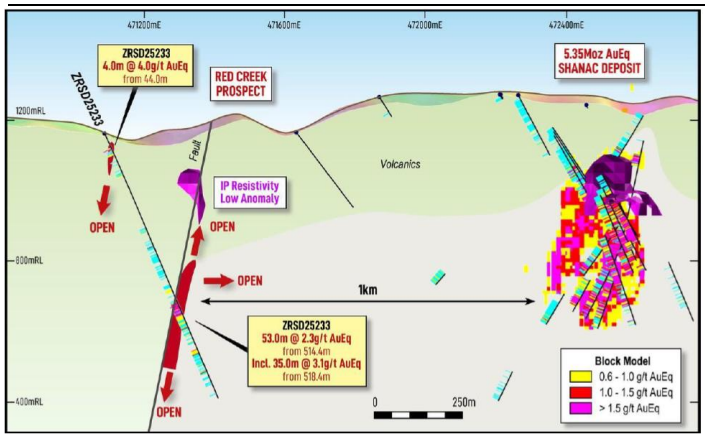
Source: Company

Rare deposit scale offers corporate appeal for global majors: The rarity of Shanac's potential scale, plus its potential production level could be an attractive portfolio asset for an internationally significant miner, in our view. However, a larger scale could also potentially increase funding, technical and operational requirements. STK developing Gradina and other mines before Shanac could potentially help pivot funding and operating capability to the larger deposit. However, STK could potentially see merit in a partnership or sell-down of Rogozna to maximise it development potential. Regardless of whatever hypothetical combination of owners could eventually develop Shanac, we see increasing Rogozna/STK corporate appeal from 1) expanding the Rogozna Resource, and 2) progressing studies to demonstrate the site's value. We note that Zijin Mining owns 7.4% of STK.

Nearby Red Creek Discovery

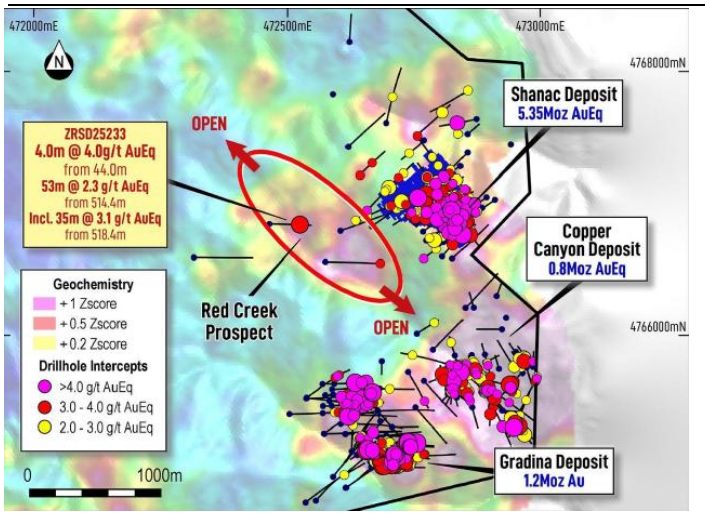
Red Creek prospect could indicate more regional metal: Early drilling includes 53m at 2.3g/t, which in our view already warrants follow-up drilling. Red Creek is ~1km from the Shanac deposit. There is potential it could be accessed underground from Shanac. Further, Red Creek could sit on the same structure that hosts the Copper Canyon deposit, but about 1.5km along strike. This corridor is largely untested and could potentially host valuable mineralisation. Indeed, the area directly between Copper Canyon and Shanac is largely untested. This zone could prove highly prospective for generative exploration, in our view.

Figure 14: Red Creek Prospect 1km from Shanac



Source: Company

Figure 15: Red Creek, Shanac, Copper Canyon and Gradina plan view

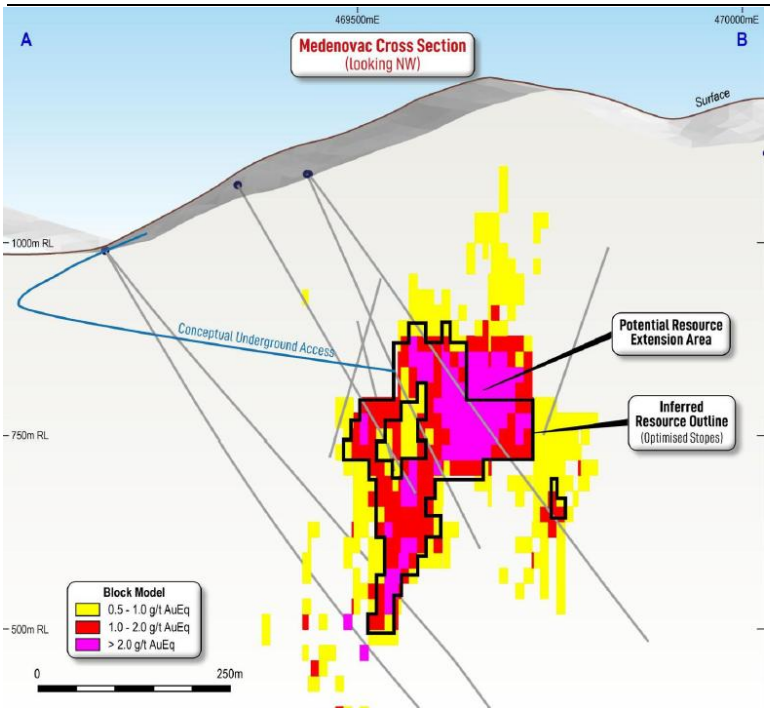


Source: Company

Medenovac Deposit

Geology and Resource: A gold, copper, zinc mineralisation hosted in variably textured hematite-altered green garnet skarn. The mineralisation is characterised by extensive disseminated chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The mineralised body is largely situated between two major, NW-trending quartz-diorite dykes. Medenovac was only discovered in late-2020. Exploration since then led to the maiden Resource in 2025 of 1.28Moz AuEq at 1.9g/t AuEq.

Figure 16: Medenovac – structurally controlled high-grade core

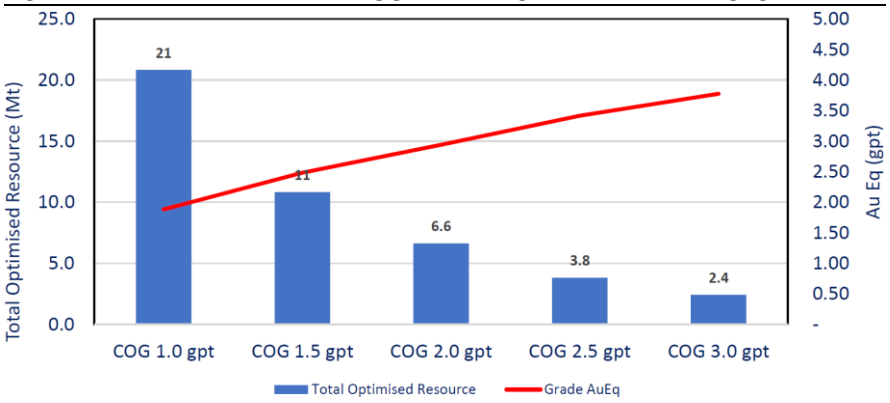


Source: Company

Deposit geometry: In the core of the deposit, mineralisation ranges from around 200-300m thick (at 0.5g/t AuEq cutoff), with internal higher-grade zones (>1.5g/t AuEq cutoff) that are around 50 to 100 metres thick. The combination of very wide mineralisation zones and strong internal grades in the core of the deposit overall give a high ~6800 AuEq opvm between 860 and 720m RL. The vertical extent of the Resource is concentrated in ~400 metres between 900 and 500 mRL. Medenovac is around 250-670m vertical depth below surface, which is under the trending ridge line. However, near-horizontal access into the deposit could be possible from the adjoining ridge flank to the west.

Mining opportunity: As part of Resource estimation Sub Level Caving and Sub Level Stoping underground mining methods were assessed due to the bulk-tonnage (ie very thick) style of mineralisation. Sub Level Caving was selected as the preferred mining method due to its lower associated costs. Potential upside scenarios to any mining could come from the nearby Kotlovi discovery which is ~350m away, and the Cesme target ~300m away.

Figure 17: Medenovac sublevel caving grade/tonnage curve – shows a high grade core



Source: Company

Lateral Resource extension potential: The most immediate Medenovac extension opportunity is directly north of the current Resource. This area already contains a modelled zone of high-grade mineralisation over 2.0g/t AuEq. However, limited drilling density prevented STK reporting an Inferred Mineral Resource. Additional exploration upside exists approximately 200 metres further northwest along strike, where historical drilling has intersected broad zones of lower-grade mineralisation (0.5–1.0g/t AuEq). These contain narrower high-grade intervals, including 16.2m at 3.1g/t AuEq from 419m in ZRSD211414. The prospectivity of this area is further supported by coincident geochemical and geophysics which suggests anomalies which could define a prospective northwest-trending corridor extending for approximately 2km.

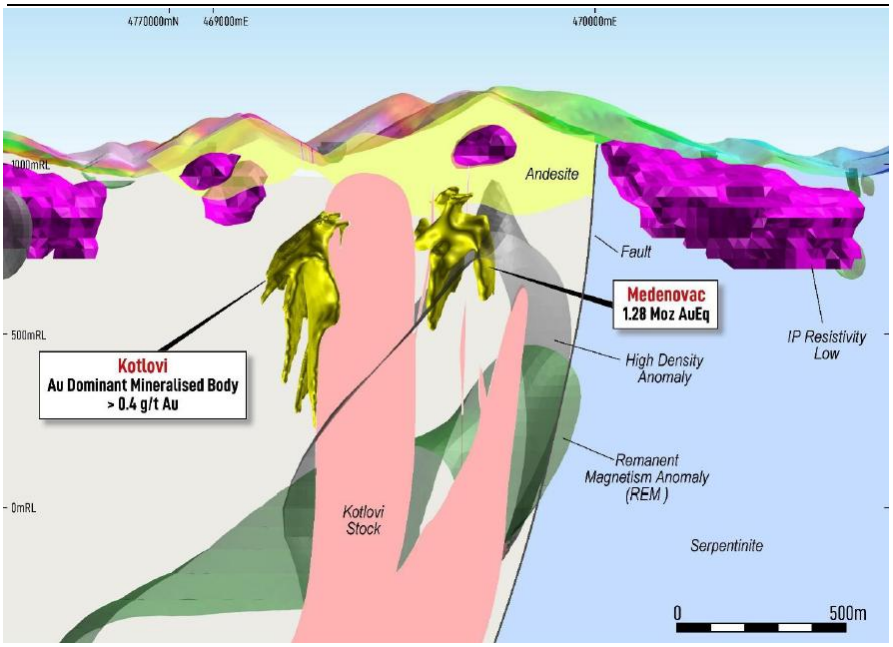
Nearby Discoveries

Kotlovi discovery: Further Resource growth potential exists across the broader Medenovac area. The Kotlovi Prospect is located just 350 metres to the SW of Medenovac. It is situated along the same NE-trending structural zone which appears to control high-grade mineralisation within the core of Medenovac. It could potentially exist on a second parallel lode to Medenovac. Significant gold intercepts include:

- 277.3m @ 1.3g/t AuEq from 337m (ZRSD25189).
- 40.3m @ 2.6g/t Au from 558m (ZRSD24163).
- 34.9m @ 2.2g/t Au from 324m (ZRSD25206).

Cesme target: A further exploration opportunity exists at the Cesme Prospect, located approximately 300 metres northeast of Medenovac. Historical drilling at Cesme returned a significant intercept of 125m @ 2.1g/t Au Eq from 447m in hole EOKSC1256. STK have yet to confirm this older intercept drilled by a prior owner. Cesme could potentially be a third mineralised lode from Medenovac and Kotlovi.

Figure 18: Medenovac to Kotlovi cross section view looking north



Source: Company

Copper Canyon

Shallow Resource but likely targeted from underground: A skarn-hosted copper-gold mineralisation. The deposit remains open in all directions and outcrops at surface. In July 2026 STK updated the site Resource, with a substantial increase in grade (1.6g/t AuEq vs 0.9g/t 2021) but for a roughly flat AuEq metal content at 0.82Moz AuEq. The differences incorporate more recent drilling but primarily reflect a change in estimated mining method to underground from previously open pit. Ongoing PFS study work has suggested that access to the deposit could leverage future possible Gradina underground development to the west. STK expect this could bring significant development synergies. Optimised Copper Canyon stopes occur within ~100m of the current Gradina decline design. An underground could also avoid potential environmental and community concerns for pit mining.

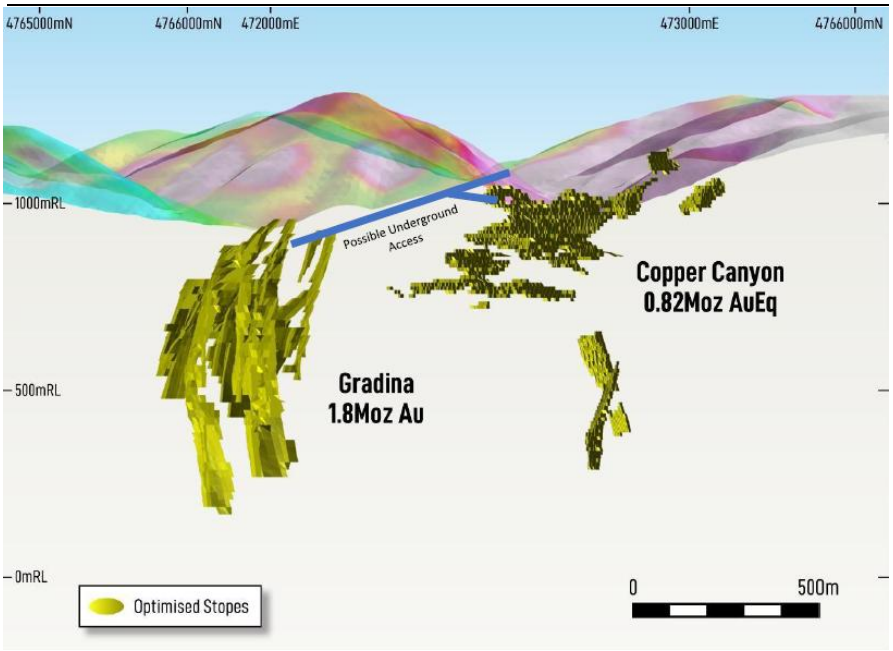
Figure 19: New July-2026 Copper Canyon Resource vs prior 2021 Resource

	Cut-off grade (g/t AuEq)	Optimisation Method	Tonnes (Mt)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	AuEq (Moz)	Au (Moz)	Copper (kt)
July 2026 Copper Canyon MRE	~0.9 (approx. equivalent to the NSR cut off US$76/t)	Underground	16	1.6	1.3	0.45	0.82	0.65	72
October 2021 Copper Canyon MRE	0.4	Open Pit	28	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.81	0.36	84
Difference	-	-	-12	+0.7	+0.9	+0.15	+0.01	+0.29	-12
% Difference	-	-	-43%	+78%	+225%	+50%	+1%	+81%	-14%

Source: Company

Open pit potential: While STK expects an underground is the most likely mining method, we still find some potential benefits to an open pit. The shallow deposit could limit up-front pit capital. A pit could also create a baseload of relatively lower grade ore to compliment underground ore sources. This could potentially improve stockpiling and blending consistency at the plant.

Figure 20: Copper Canyon to Gradina cross section, showing possible access decline.

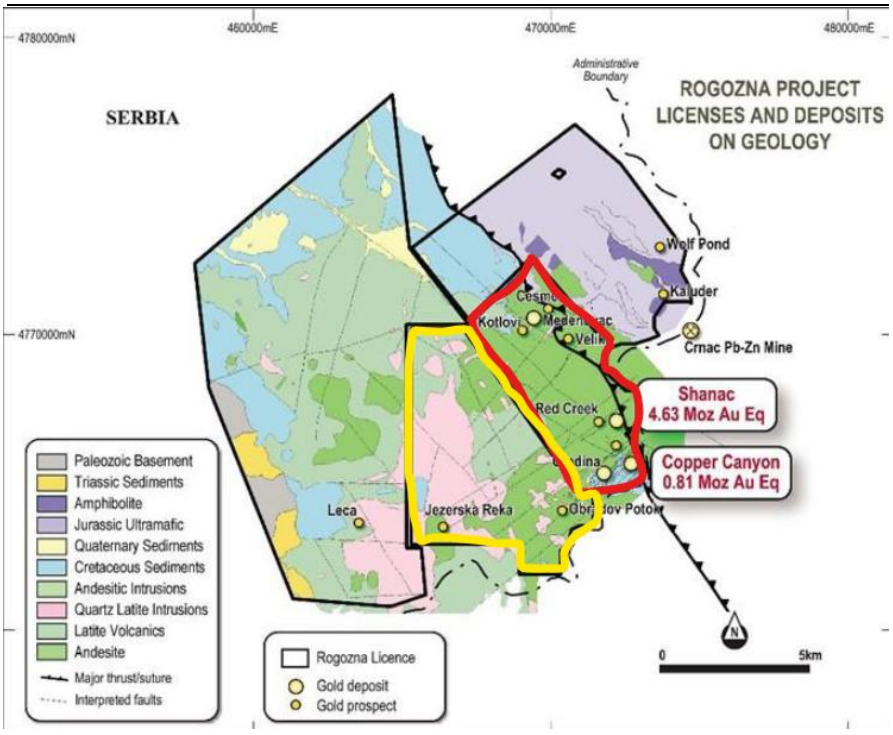


Source: Company

STK Permit Concerns

Exploration drilling delays: On 4 May 2026, STK announced an unexpected delay to drilling programs with the company awaiting final approvals from the Ministry of Mines and Energy. The delays relate to having not received the required final approvals from the Ministry of Mines and Energy regarding expansion of exploration drilling work plans for the main, Shanac license (red boundary Figure 21). This area includes existing deposits of Gradina, Shanac, Copper Canyon and Medenovac. STK had submitted required documents to the Ministry in Dec-2025. STK noted prior approvals have generally been obtained within three months of submission.

Figure 21: Rogozna project licenses



Source: Company

Serbian exploration licences: In Serbia exploration licences are generally given for an overall eight-year period. This is broken into shorter increments of three years, three years and a final two years. Each shorter increment requires an exploration plan. To progress beyond the eight years into a project development type phase; requires an Elaborate of Reserves, or potentially just Resources. A final mining permit does require more substantial study work. We understand that fundamentally, the government wishes companies actively use their exploration tenements and progress projects towards development where possible. In our view, STK's fulsome exploration program and ongoing studies should meet this expectation.

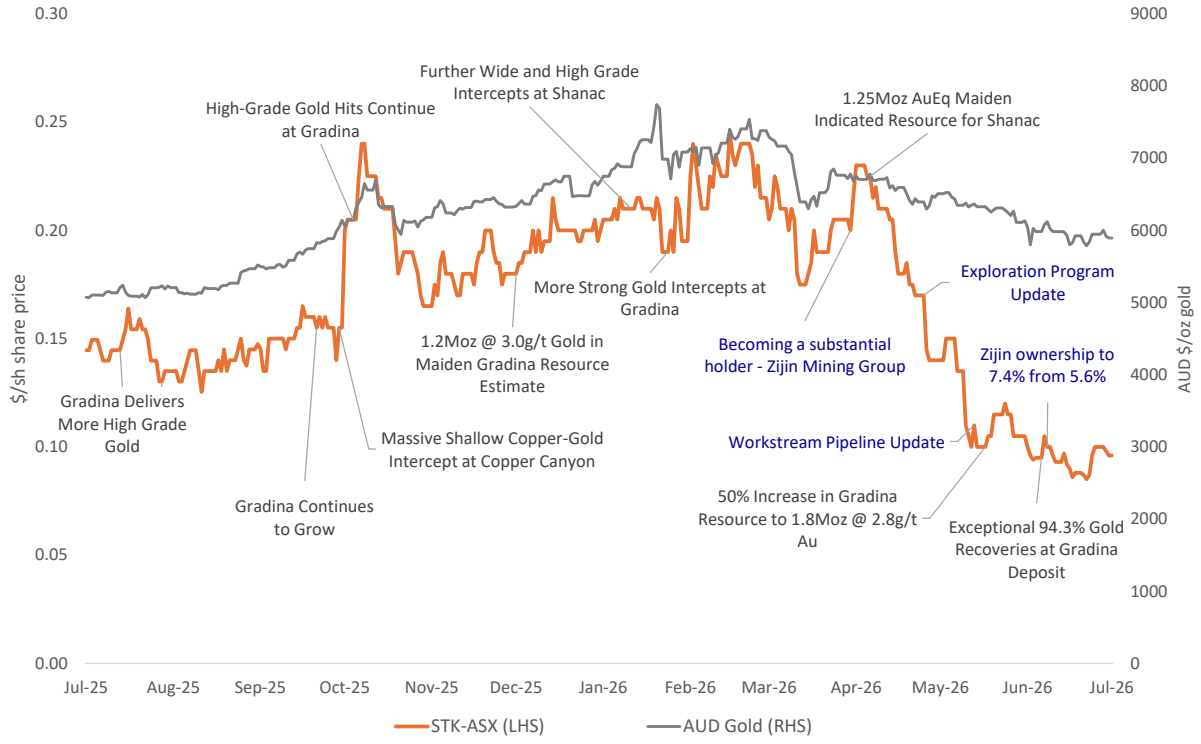
STK exploration permit application: We understand that STK was applying for an amendment to its second 3-year exploration licence. This period ends around Sept-2026, regardless of the success of the amendment application. STK made this application as drilling had already, roughly met the original 3-year plan. This was largely due to high exploration success warranting an acceleration of drilling. Hence, STK has not been outright denied a licence to explore but rather has not been allowed to upscale an existing licence. This reduced period exploration should only last a few months until ~Sept/Oct-2026, when the 2-year exploration licence extension would commence.

Why the permitting delay? We understand that the upcoming Serbian Presidential election could potentially be impacting pending mining sector applications. Presidential elections need to be held by 1 May 2027. However, in late June the current President Aleksandar Vucic said he would resign and call early elections within the next 3-4 months. News agencies are reporting an expected election in Sept-Nov 2026. However, we note a date is not yet confirmed. Serbian regulators could be trying to avoid potential perceptions of bias ahead of the election, which globally is not an unusual practice. In the case of Rogozna specifically, we understand there is some community and political opposition to the project. Again, we consider this typical of most proposed mining projects globally.

In our view, Rogozna has a relatively low regulatory risk: At this early stage of the project we find no obvious environmental or community obstacles. For example, Rogozna expect to produce a concentrate with no cyanide used. STK appear to be appropriately engaging with local communities and earnestly using its exploration tenements. We note STK were technically applying for an increase to an existing permit. A positive decision could have appeared to outsiders as regulators showing support for the project. Overall, we understand sensitive regulatory optics ahead of elections but consider STK and Rogozna to be a fairly benign target of such concerns. Rogozna approvals remain an uncertainty, however, we expect the most likely outcome is STK resume normal exploration activities from around October as its 2-year permit commences, and the Serbian election has possibly happened. In hypothetical worst-case outcome, STK would still have a legitimate claim to a highly valuable deposit and domestic and international legal avenues would still remain. For example, Rio Tinto's Jadar project in Serbia had its licence cancelled in 2022, but in 2024 Serbia's Constitutional Court ruled this was unlawful.

Overstated issues present STK value opportunity: Since regulatory concerns arose in April-26, STK's share price has roughly halved. This movement is untethered from the fundamental value of Rogozna, which likely increased during this time through exploration and Resource updates. We also consider Serbian regulatory concerns as legitimate but ultimately overblown. Market concerns may be exacerbated by potential STK register turnover. STK was formerly a WA gold explorer with heavily retail ownership before pivoting to solely Serbia, which could still require some realignment of appropriate investors.

Figure 22: STK vs AUD gold – April-June 2026 share price weakness despite exploration success (Permit updates + Zijin buying in blue)



Source: Shaw and Partners, Factset

Corporate insider signals its confidence: We note that in June 2026, after announcement of STK's delayed permit news; Zijin Mining increased its ownership of STK to 7.4% from 5.6% (Figure 22). This occurred with on market buying. Zijin has a material Serbian footprint operating multiple projects and implicitly has a strong understanding of Serbian mining policy. Additionally, Zijin via its existing STK ownership would likely be familiar Rogozna itself, and its relative likelihood of progressive permitting. In our view, Zijin's increasing STK ownership is a positive signal for a favourable regulatory outcome for STK.

Regardless of drilling, PFS study works continue: STK is continuing essential PFS activities including baseline environmental and social studies across the project area. Engagement of consultants to progress conceptual designs covering underground mining, geotechnical inputs, process plant, infrastructure, water management and tailings. Advancement of preliminary mine design, process flowsheet development and site layout. Scoping Study workflows including updating both the Gradina and Copper Canyon Resource models and finalising Gradina metallurgical testwork program are progressing well. Additionally, exploration beyond the Shanac licence boundary is allowed. STK expects to drill at the Obradov Potok and Jezerska Reka prospects, plus complete a magnetotelluric (MT) geophysical survey.

Strickland in Serbia

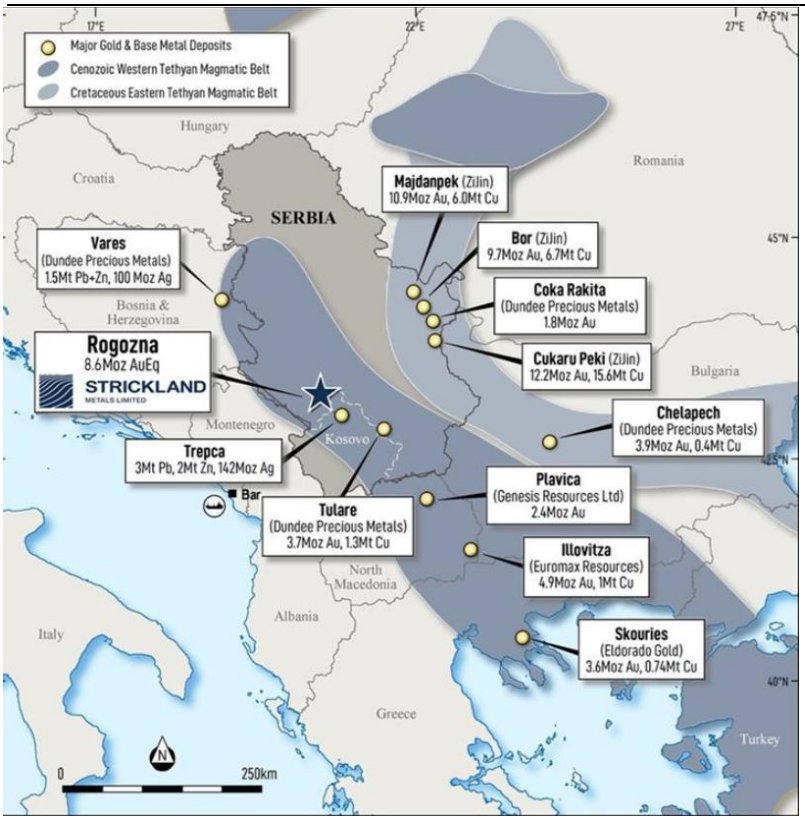
Favourable Rogozna infrastructure: The Rogozna Project is located near Novi Pazar in southern Serbia, approximately 400km south of Belgrade. Access to the project area is facilitated by regional highways and well-maintained roads and tracks within the project area. Labour could come from local towns, reducing the need for camp accommodation, and there is mining experience within Serbia and neighbouring countries. Rogozna should be able to access grid power which should reduce capital costs. At this stage there appears no issue accessing required water. Bore water might be required and pipeline access could be established if needed. Adequate port facilities already exist. Trucking can reach from site to port. A rail network exists but is largely utilised by Zijin.

Favourable tax and royalty regime: Serbia has a 15% corporate tax rate. The Serbian government has a 5% NSR royalty, with nothing extra from the local province. Rogozna also has additional project-based royalties. In the Šanac na Rogozni licence, which covers the current Rogozna Resource (red boundary Figure 21); Franco Nevada has a 2% NSR on gold and 1.5% on all other metals. On the Zlatni Kamen license (yellow boundary Figure 21) - Mineral Grupa (private Serbian company) has a 0.5% NSR on all metals. We calculate that even including private royalties; Rogozna is likely better off with 15% tax and ~7% royalties vs an Australian project with 30% tax and ~2.5% royalties. All else equal, this would add value to STK's in-ground ounces vs a project with Australian taxes and royalties.

Serbian Mining Industry

Geology, tax and global miners: The country sits within the Western Tethyan Belt, a globally significant geological region that hosts multiple giant porphyry-related mineral deposits (Figure 23). Serbia has attracted major international mining companies, including Zijin Mining, BHP and Dundee Precious Metals. Serbia also benefits from established infrastructure, providing access to extensive transport and service networks that can support mining development. Mining contributes approximately 2.7% of Serbia's GDP, with the government aiming to increase the sector's economic contribution over the next decade. In addition, Serbia is Europe's third-largest copper producer, which helps Serbia's reputation as a stable mining destination.

Figure 23: Giant deposits in the Western Tethyan Belt



Source: Company

Approximately mid-range Fraser Institute global mining ranking: Serbia was excluded from the latest Fraser Mining Institute survey in 2025 for having less than 5 responses. It was however included in 2024: being ranked 59th of 82 countries; and in 2023 at 41st of 86 countries. In 2024 and 2023, among specifically European countries; Serbia was also ranked mid-range. We note these older rankings themselves had relatively limited submissions, which could potentially impact the accuracy of rankings.

European integration: Serbia is not a member of the European Union (EU), but it has been an official candidate country since 2012. While it is excluded from core EU bodies and frameworks, it maintains a highly integrated, complex relationship with the bloc through specific economic and political structures. We highlight the following integrations:

- **Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA):** This framework serves as the primary legal backbone for relations between the EU and Serbia, aiming to align Serbian laws with EU standards.
- **The EU Single Market (Partial Access):** Through the SAA, Serbia enjoys a free-trade agreement with the EU, eliminating customs duties on most industrial and agricultural goods
- **Western Balkans Growth Plan**: Serbia participates in the EU's regional economic integration initiatives, receiving substantial development funding via the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA)
- **Effectively pegged currency:** The Serbian dinar (RSD) is officially a free-floating currency, but it is managed closely by the National Bank of Serbia (NBS) and is informally pegged to the Euro. The exchange rate has been consistent with the Euro for multiple years.

Valuation

In-ground A$/oz valuation, not DCF: There are no mining or project studies for Rogozna. Despite the early-stage of the project we consider Rogozna does appear economically viable to mine and process. We find there is currently too much uncertainty to forecast part or all of Rogozna's value with project metric estimates. Indeed, in our view given project uncertainty and complication the market is not implicitly using project valuations. Hence we favour a more simplistic $/oz in-ground value appropriate for early-stage exploration companies.

International pre-production valuation: STK is somewhere between what we would classify as an explorer and a developer. STK is internally progressing a specific project where company value is centred. However, to date there is limited published on the Rogozna project; which would make STK more of an explorer. We list details of both explorer and developer comp sets, for both Australian located and international projects in Figure 25. The median valuations for both explorers and developers of international projects is roughly A$80/oz. Broadly, we consider Serbia somewhat mid-range among jurisdiction risk perceptions, which would support a median valuation among international projects. A positive for Rogozna's Serbian ounces is the favourable company tax (15%) and royalty rate (5%) regime.

Conservative STK multiples: We start with the international pre-producer rate of ~A$80/oz. We conservatively apply a risk weighting for each respective Rogozna deposit (Figure 24). This is based on factors including geological and technical confidence, and the potential likelihood, timeframe and profitability of eventual extraction. Despite the relatively risk perceptions of Serbia already being captured in our base international $/oz rate, we add a further 80% risking to the whole project. This helps to capture more recent negative perceptions around exploration permitting. A resolution to this concern would help us remove this risking. We use a diluted share count and calculate a price target of 20cps.

Figure 24: Shaw STK valuation methodology

STK Valuation	Koz AuEq	Site weighting	EV $/oz	A$m
International pre-production rate			80	
Gradina	1800	100%	80	
Shanac	5350	80%	64	
Medenovac	1280	60%	48	
Copper Canyon	810	60%	48	
Total/Average	9240	79%	63	
Additional project risking		80%	51	
Enterprise Value				469
Net cash				62
Market Capitalisation				531
Share count				2707
Price target A$/sh				**0.20**

Source: Shaw and Partners

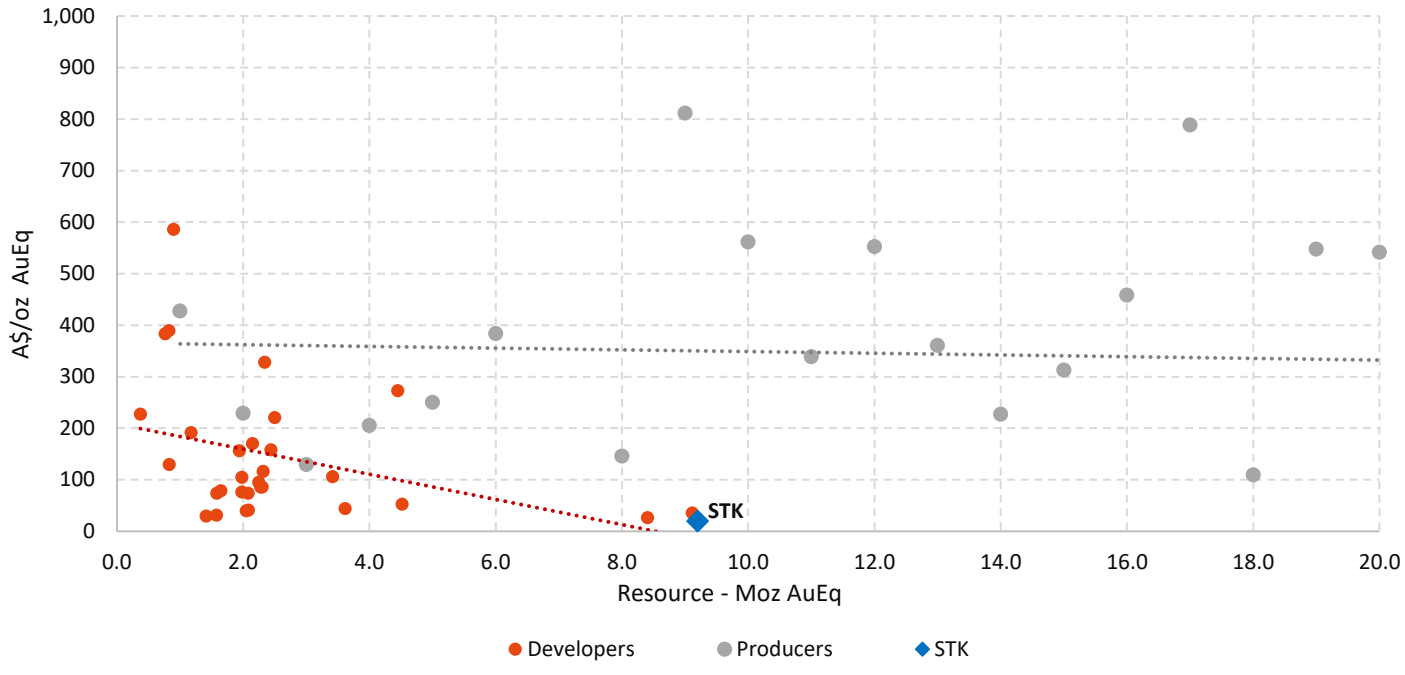
High upside potential vs our price target: If we just removed our additional project discount of 20%, our target price would rise ~20% to 24cps. If we then applied a blanket A$80/oz to all known in-ground metal, and for multiple reasons just achieving the median value of international projects could be fair, this would give a price target of 30cps (or ~A$800m). This is ~275% higher than the current 8cps STK share price. Further re-rate potential could come from firstly project studies which attach DCF valuations to Rogozna. Given the projects scale, we expect valuation could easily be in the billions across all deposits. We find that the largest trading re-rate of a gold project stock is when it approaches and enters production (Figure 21).

Figure 25: International vs Australia ASX gold valuation – The $/oz international vs Aus discount partly closes as production is reached

		Market Cap	EV	Australian Resources	Gold % of Resources	Total Resource	Resource grade	M&I Resource	M&I % of Resource	Reserves	Reserve Grade	Reserve % Resource	EV / Resource	EV / Reserve
ASX Gold Explorers		A$m	A$m	%	%	Moz AuEq	g/t AuEq	Moz AuEq	%	Moz AuEq	g/t AuEq	%	A$/oz AuEq	AuEq
STK	**Strickland Metals**	**237**	**166**	**0**	**69**	**9.3**	**1.33**	**1.2**	**13%**	**0.0**		**0%**	**18**	
Total	Average	148	125	41	93	1.2	2.42	0.5	33%	0.0	1.27	2%	154	412
(n=27)	Median	82	64	14	98	1.0	1.54	0.2	31%	0.0	1.27	0%	93	412
International	Average	187	161	7	91	1.5	2.80	0.6	28%	0.0		0%	170	
(n=17)	Median	118	95	0	98	1.0	1.82	0.2	27%	0.0		0%	80	
Australia	Average	82	63	99	96	0.8	1.77	0.4	43%	0.0	1.27	4%	126	412
(n=10)	Median	72	44	100	99	0.7	1.45	0.3	48%	0.0	1.27	0%	103	412
	Average: Int vs Aus	*229%*	*257%*	*na*	*94%*	*190%*	*159%*	*146%*	*64%*	*0%*		*0%*	*134%*	
	Median: Int vs Aus	*164%*	*217%*	*na*	*99%*	*137%*	*126%*	*59%*	*56%*				*78%*	
ASX Gold Developers (ex-explorers)														
Total	Average	333	269	63	96	2.5	1.76	1.3	54%	0.3	1.85	15%	147	435
(n=30)	Median	259	213	100	100	2.1	1.10	1.4	59%	0.0	1.22	0%	98	435
International	Average	258	217	0	96	3.5	1.27	1.5	49%	0.3	2.48	12%	90	283
(n=11)	Median	225	153	0	100	2.3	0.99	1.6	47%	0.0	2.57	0%	74	214
Australia	Average	376	299	99	96	1.9	2.04	1.2	57%	0.3	1.62	16%	180	492
(n=19)	Median	324	219	100	100	2.1	1.65	1.4	66%	0.0	1.17	0%	158	475
	Average: Int vs Aus	*69%*	*72%*	*na*	*100%*	*180%*	*62%*	*122%*	*87%*	*81%*	*153%*	*74%*	*50%*	*58%*
	Median: Int vs Aus	*69%*	*70%*	*na*	*100%*	*112%*	*60%*	*116%*	*72%*		*221%*		*47%*	*45%*
ASX Gold Producers														
Total	Average	4016	4001	70	91	11.6	2.04	8.0	67%	3.6	1.99	31%	337	1408
(n=31)	Median	1927	1943	100	100	4.9	1.55	4.2	70%	1.9	1.70	31%	308	1105
International	Average	2419	4295	19	94	11.7	1.33	8.7	76%	4.5	1.34	42%	313	1031
(n=9)	Median	1988	2705	0	100	8.9	1.32	6.7	78%	3.5	1.35	45%	245	612
Australia	Average	4668	4038	98	91	11.9	2.41	7.9	63%	3.2	2.33	26%	367	1695
(n=22)	Median	1913	1905	100	100	4.3	1.89	2.3	66%	1.3	1.95	25%	311	1257
	Average: Int vs Aus	*52%*	*106%*	*na*	*103%*	*99%*	*55%*	*110%*	*120%*	*144%*	*57%*	*165%*	*85%*	*61%*
	Median: Int vs Aus	*104%*	*142%*	*na*	*100%*	*207%*	*70%*	*295%*	*118%*	*271%*	*69%*	*181%*	*79%*	*49%*

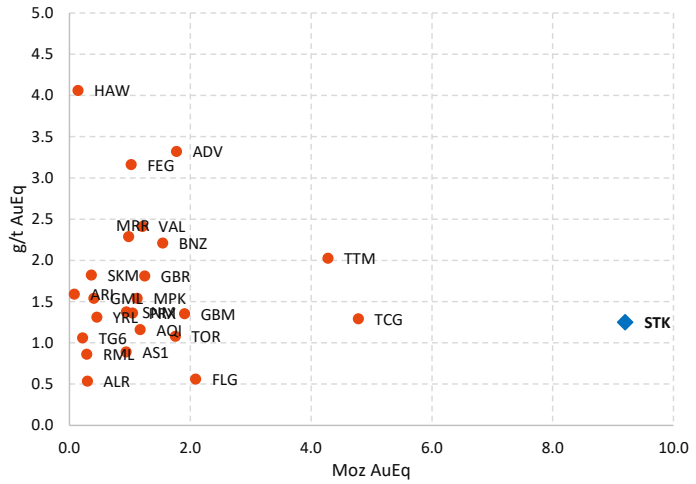
Source: Shaw and Partners, goldnerds.com.au, Factset. Note: Gold equivalent calculation may differ from respective company estimates.

Figure 26: Gold producers typically have far higher EV/Resource valuations than developers



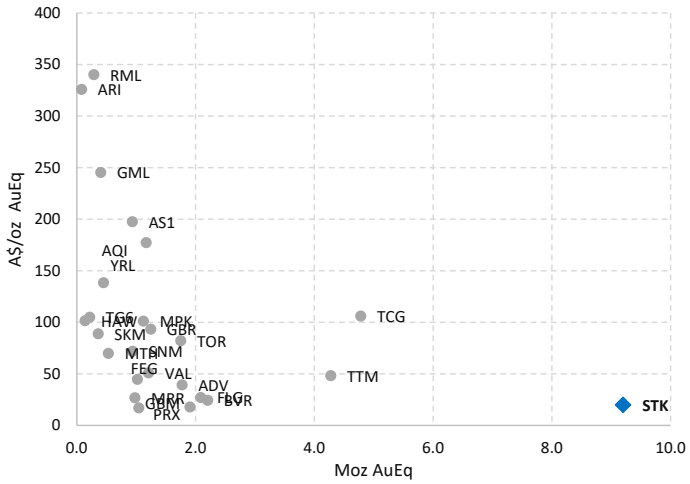
Source: Shaw and Partners, goldnerds.com.au, Factset

Figure 27: Gold Explorers – Resource size vs grade (AuEq)



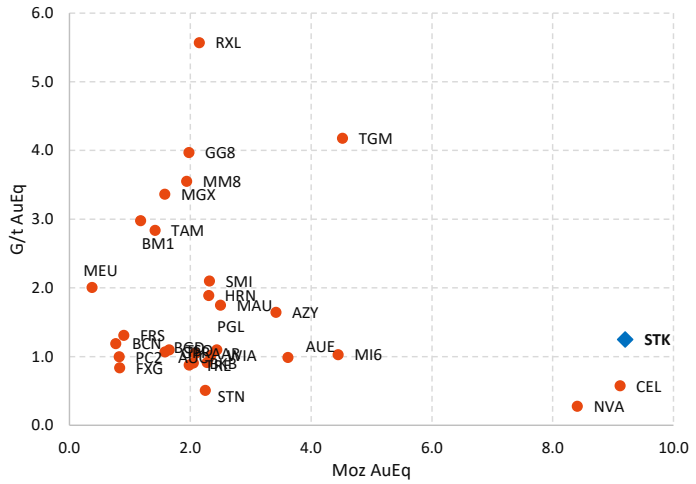
Source: Shaw and Partners, goldnerds.com.au, Factset

Figure 28: Gold Explorers – Resource size vs EV/oz (AuEq)



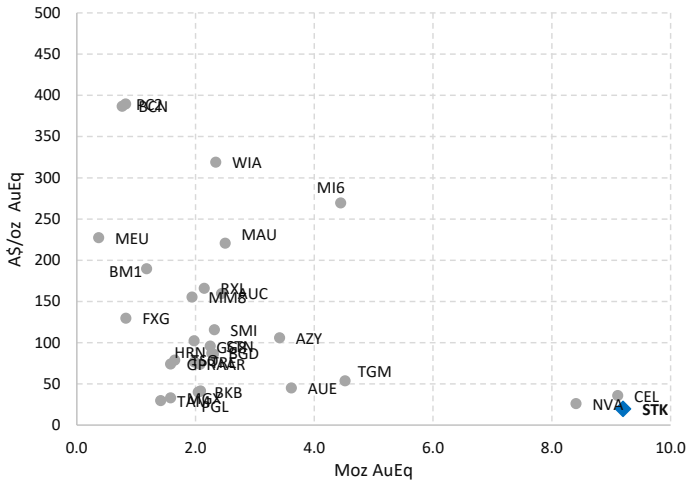
Source: Shaw and Partners, goldnerds.com.au, Factset

Figure 29: Gold Developers – Resource vs grade (AuEq)



Source: Shaw and Partners, goldnerds.com.au, Factset. Showing STK.

Figure 30: Gold Developers – Resource vs EV/oz (AuEq)



Source: Shaw and Partners, goldnerds.com.au, Factset. Showing STK.

Commodity Forecasts

Predominant gold value: Based on STK estimates the current split of in-ground metal value across commodities is roughly: ~60-70% gold, 10-15% copper, ~10% zinc, 5-10% silver, 0-5% lead. This includes metal across all four deposits. These estimates are based on STK's interpretation of potential long term commodity prices and early metallurgical test work. In STK's opinion that all the elements included in the metal equivalents calculations have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

Shifting exploration focus and deposit growth could impact this future mix. STK's initial study and likely mining focus is on the solely gold project Gradina. Accordingly, exploration at other deposits has also considered gold only, or gold heavy regions which might contribute to early production. This has contributed to our focus on gold equivalent valuation.

Figure 31: Shaw commodity forecasts

		CY25a	1Q26a	2Q26e	3Q26e	4Q26e	CY26e	CY27e	CY28e	CY29e
Gold	US$/oz	3470	4500	4500	5000	5000	4750	5500	6000	5040
Copper	US$/lb	4.51	6.00	6.30	6.34	6.35	6.25	6.50	6.75	6.03
Zinc	US$/lb	1.49	2.20	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.49	1.28	1.31	1.34
Lead	US$/lb	0.89	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.11	1.21	1.24
Silver	US$/oz	0.40	0.69	0.69	0.77	0.77	0.73	0.85	0.92	0.78

Source: Shaw and Partners, Factset

Corporate

Balance sheet: As at 31 March 2026, STK had A$62.4m in cash with no debt. STK also owns 300m shares of Gateway Mining (ASX:GML) or ~12.9% of the company. The current value of this stake is ~A$15m. During MarQ 2026, STK completed an institutional placement raising $55 million (before costs) from new and existing institutional and sophisticated investors. STK expected this should fund all exploration and study work up to release of a Rogozna (Gradina) PFS in 2027.

Cash flow and funding: Free cash outflow in FY25 was ~A$28m. We forecast A$30mpa of ongoing exploration and study work. We forecast nominal ongoing equity raises to fund this work, notably A$50m in FY28. Any acceleration in exploration and study work as the Rogozna project matures could warrant further expense and additional funding requirements. Additionally, development of the mining project could require substantially greater capital expense and hence funding.

Corporate switch to Serbia: In 2025, STK sold its Australian Yandal region assets to Gateway Mining. Strickland shareholders received approximately 53 Gateway convertible preference shares for every 100 Strickland shares held. Strickland distributed the majority (80%) of its shareholding in Gateway to STK shareholders via an in-specie distribution. This completely shifted STK's investment case to its Serbian assets. STK still has a relatively material percentage of retail share ownership. The switch to Serbia, and subsequent regulatory concerns could have potentially catalysed some shareholder turnover. This process could potentially still be ongoing. In our view, the switch to more natural stock owners could present a temporary value opportunity.

Board and Management

Mr Anthony McClure - Non-Executive Chairman

Mr McClure is a highly respected mining executive. He is also a past director of Silver Mines Limited, Bolnisi Gold NL, Nickel Mines Limited, European Gas Limited and Mekong Minerals Limited. Mr McClure graduated with a Bachelor of Science (Geology) degree from Macquarie University in 1986. He has had over 30 years technical, management and financial experience in the resource sector worldwide in project management and executive development roles.

Mr Paul L'Herpiniere - Managing Director

Mr L'Herpiniere is a seasoned exploration management and project generation expert with a robust track record spanning over two decades and more than 20 countries. As the former Head of Exploration at Fortescue, Mr L'Herpiniere has honed his skills in leading extensive mineral exploration initiatives globally. In addition to his extensive field experience, Mr L'Herpiniere is a founding partner at Ibaera Capital, a resource-focused private equity firm that manages assets worth USD 150 million. Since 2019, he has played a pivotal role in the development and strategic direction of the Rogozna project, contributing his vast knowledge and industry insights to ensure its success.

Dr Jon Hronsky, OAM - Non-Executive Director

Regarded as one of Australia's preeminent geoscientists, Mr Hronsky brings over 40 years of extensive experience in the exploration of gold, copper, and nickel. His career is marked by significant leadership, notably as the former Global Manager of Strategy and Generative Sciences at BHP Billiton. Beyond his technical expertise, Mr Hronsky serves as a specialist adviser to executive teams at several of the world's foremost mining corporations. Since 2019, he has also played an integral role in shaping the direction and strategy of the Rogozna project.

Mr Trent Franklin - Non-Executive Director

Mr Franklin is currently Managing Director of Enrizen Financial Group. He has served on the board of a wide array of ASX-listed explorers including Silver Mines Ltd, Gateway Mining Ltd and Futura Resources Ltd. Mr Franklin was also a Non-executive Director on the Australian Olympic Committee from 2008 to 2012.

Mr Sleiman Majdoub - Company Secretary

Mr Majdoub is a qualified solicitor with experience in the corporate and commercial sector including experience advising mining exploration companies. Mr Majdoub graduated with a Bachelor of Laws and a Bachelor of Commerce from Macquarie University. He has significant experience in advising and assisting ASX listed companies with their reporting, company secretarial and compliance requirements along with in house legal support.

Key risks

- Gold and base metal commodity prices (inc. copper and zinc) are volatile and difficult to predict, as are FX rates relevant to STK. Strickland value is potentially diversified through having multiple commodity exposures which would likely change at different rates.
- STK's primary source of value is the Rogozna project. There is no guarantee that future exploration results or development studies will be positive. Alternatively, the timing and quantity of exploration success could be above our expectations.
- Rogozna is exposed to permitting and regulatory risk. However, in our view the stock is currently trading with an implicit impact from this potential risk. Outcomes could eventually exceed or miss market expectations.
- Smaller companies generally carry more significant 'key personnel' risk than larger organisations. If senior management depart the company it could delay projects or exacerbate operational risks.

Core drivers and catalyst

- STK's owns the gold-base metal Rogozna project, which has a vast Resource of >9Moz of gold equivalent ounces. Commodity split by value is roughly: ~60-70% gold, ~10-15% each copper and zinc, <10% silver and lead. Despite the early-stage of the project we consider Rogozna does appear economically viable to mine and process.
- The Rogozna Resource could continue to rapidly grow. In recent years the project Resource has increased from ~2Moz to >9Moz. This includes new Resources at Medenovac deposit in 2025 and Gradina in 2026. We expect further Resource growth could come from extension drilling laterally and at depth, plus additional discoveries could contribute.
- STK is progressing project studies. We expect a maiden PFS is due in H2 CY27, but this timeline is currently uncertain. Drilling exploration activities in 2026 have been impacted by Serbian permitting delays. We expect the gold-only Gradina deposit is a primary focus of the PFS. Processing could be centralised with progressive upscaling of capacity.
- Potential delivery of project studies and entering production could substantially re-rate the stock higher, based on ASX gold peer valuations. Given the vast scale of the Rogozna project, we consider the potential value upside to be substantial. Additionally, in our view the large scale of Rogozna gives it high corporate appeal for global miners.

Rating Classification

Buy	Expected to outperform the overall market
Hold	Expected to perform in line with the overall market
Sell	Expected to underperform the overall market
Not Rated	Shaw has issued a factual note on the company but does not have a recommendation

Risk Rating

High	Higher risk than the overall market – investors should be aware this stock may be speculative
Medium	Risk broadly in line with the overall market
Low	Lower risk than the overall market

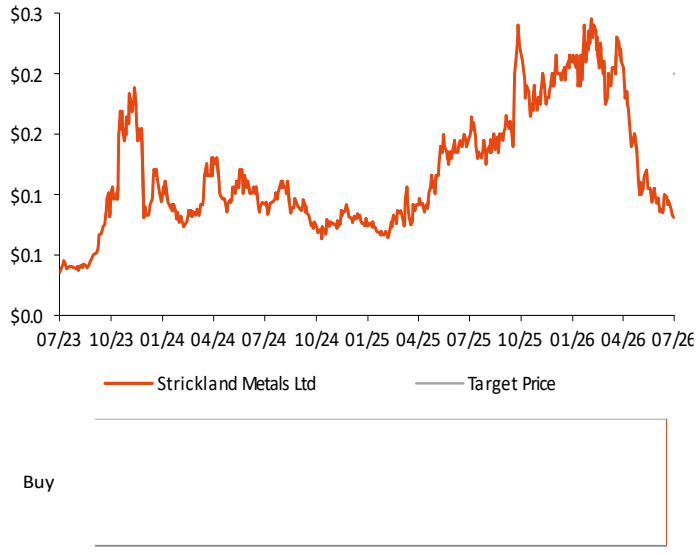
RISK STATEMENT: Where a company is designated as 'High' risk, this means that the analyst has determined that the risk profile for this company is significantly higher than for the market as a whole, and so may not suit all investors. Clients should make an assessment as to whether this stock and its potential price volatility is compatible with their financial objectives. Clients should discuss this stock with their Shaw adviser before making any investment decision.

Distribution of Investment Ratings

Rating	Count	Recommendation Universe
Buy	79	90%
Hold	8	9%
Sell	1	1%

History of Investment Rating and Target Price - Strickland Metals Ltd

Date	Closing Price ($)	Target Price ($)	Rating
20-Jul-26	0.08	0.20	Buy



Disclaimer

Shaw and Partners Limited ABN 24 003 221 583 ("Shaw") is a Participant of ASX Limited, Cboe Australia Pty Limited and holder of Australian Financial Services Licence number 236048.

ANALYST CERTIFICATION: The Research Analyst who prepared this report hereby certifies that the views expressed in this document accurately reflect the analyst's personal views about the Company and its financial products. Neither Shaw nor its Research Analysts received any direct financial or non-financial benefits from the company for the production of this document. However, Shaw Research Analysts may receive assistance from the company in preparing their research which can include attending site visits and/or meetings hosted by the company. In some instances the costs of such site visits or meetings may be met in part or in whole by the company if Shaw considers it is reasonable given the specific circumstances relating to the site visit or meeting. As at the date of this report, the Research Analyst does not hold, either directly or through a controlled entity, securities in the Company that is the subject of this report, or where they do hold securities those interests are not material. Shaw restricts Research Analysts from trading in securities outside of the ASX/S&P100 for which they write research. Other Shaw employees may hold interests in the company, but none of those interests are material.

DISCLAIMER: This report is published by Shaw to its clients by way of general, as opposed to personal, advice. This means it has been prepared for multiple distribution without consideration of your investment objectives, financial situation and needs ("Personal Circumstances"). Accordingly, the advice given is not a recommendation that a particular course of action is suitable for you and the advice is therefore not to be acted on as investment advice. You must assess whether or not the advice is appropriate for your Personal Circumstances before making any investment decisions. You can either make this assessment yourself, or if you require a personal recommendation, you can seek the assistance of your Shaw client adviser. This report is provided to you on the condition that it not be copied, either in whole or in part, distributed to or disclosed to any other person. If you are not the intended recipient, you should destroy the report and advise Shaw that you have done so. This report is published by Shaw in good faith based on the facts known to it at the time of its preparation and does not purport to contain all relevant information with respect to the financial products to which it relates. The research report is current as at the date of publication until it is replaced, updated or withdrawn. Although the report is based on information obtained from sources believed to be reliable, Shaw does not make any representation or warranty that it is accurate, complete or up to date and Shaw accepts no obligation to correct or update the information or opinions in it. If you rely on this report, you do so at your own risk. Any projections are indicative estimates only and may not be realised in the future. Such projections are contingent on matters outside the control of Shaw (including but not limited to market volatility, economic conditions and company-specific fundamentals) and therefore may not be realised in the future. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Except to the extent that liability under any law cannot be excluded, Shaw disclaims liability for all loss or damage arising as a result of any opinion, advice, recommendation, representation or information expressly or impliedly published in or in relation to this report notwithstanding any error or omission including negligence.

Depending on the timing and size of your investment, your portfolio composition may differ to the model. Performance figures are derived from the inception date of the model and its investment transactions from that date, therefore the performance for your portfolio may be different. If you have any questions in connection with differences between your portfolio and the model, you should speak with your adviser.

For U.S. persons only: This research report is a product of Shaw and Partners Limited **under Marco Polo Securities 15a-6 chaperone service,** which is the employer of the research analyst(s) who has prepared the research report. The research analyst(s) preparing the research report is/are resident outside the United States (U.S.) and are not associated persons of any U.S. regulated broker-dealer and therefore the analyst(s) is/are not subject to supervision by a U.S. broker-dealer, and is/are not required to satisfy the regulatory licensing requirements of FINRA or required to otherwise comply with U.S. rules or regulations regarding, among other things, communications with a subject company, public appearances and trading securities held by a research analyst account.

Research reports are intended for distribution only to "Major Institutional Investors" as defined by Rule 15a-6(b)(4) of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Act, 1934 (the Exchange Act) and interpretations thereof by U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in reliance on Rule 15a-6(a)(2). If the recipient of this report is not a Major Institutional Investor as specified above, then it should not act upon this report and return the same to the sender. Further, this report may not be copied, duplicated and/or transmitted onward to any U.S. person, which is not the Major Institutional Investor. In reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Rule 15a-6 of the Exchange Act and interpretations thereof by the SEC in order to conduct certain business with Major Institutional Investors, Shaw and Partners Limited has entered into a chaperoning agreement with a U.S. registered broker-dealer, Marco Polo Securities Inc. ("Marco Polo"). Transactions in securities discussed in this research report should be affected through Marco Polo or another U.S. registered broker dealer.

DISCLOSURE: Shaw will charge commission in relation to client transactions in financial products and Shaw client advisers will receive a share of that commission. Shaw, its authorised representatives, its associates and their respective officers and employees may have earned previously or may in the future earn fees and commission from dealing in the Company's financial products.

Sydney | Head Office	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Canberra	Perth	Noosa
Level 7, Chifley Tower	Level 36	Level 28	Level 25	Level 9	Level 47	Suite 11a Q Place
2 Chifley Square	120 Collins Street	111 Eagle Street	91 King William Street	5 Constitution Avenue	108 St Georges Terrace	2 Quamby Place
Sydney NSW 2000	Melbourne VIC 3000	Brisbane QLD 4000	Adelaide SA 5000	Canberra ACT 2601	Perth WA 6000	Noosa Heads QLD 4567
Telephone: +61 2 9238 1238	Telephone: +61 3 9268 1000	Telephone: +61 7 3036 2500	Telephone: +61 8 7109 6000	Telephone: +61 2 6113 5300	Telephone: +61 8 9263 5200	Telephone: +61 7 3036 2570
Toll Free: 1800 636 625	Toll Free: 1800 150 009	Toll Free: 1800 463 972	Toll Free: 1800 636 625	Toll Free: 1800 636 625	Toll Free: 1800 198 003	Toll Free: 1800 271 201

Holder of Australian Financial Services Licence Number 236048 | ABN 24 003 221 583 | Participant of ASX Limited, Cboe Australia Pty Limited | www.shawandpartners.com.au