Ellon, Aberdeenshire, 08 January 2026

Aberdeen Minerals welcomes new £850,000 investment

Aberdeen Minerals welcomes a new £850,000 investment into the company agreed with its largest shareholder, London-based Central Asia Metals Plc ("CAML").

This investment will fund "Phase 3" exploration drilling and geophysics at the Arthrath Project area and other activities in Aberdeenshire, North East Scotland, where the company is exploring for nickel, copper and cobalt in partnership with local landowners.

The new equity investment is to be made through the exercise of £0.85 million in share warrants, out of a total of £2 million in warrants issued to CAML at the time of its £3 million Initial Investment in June 2024. Exercise of this tranche of warrants, which remains subject to final documentation, will increase CAML's shareholding in Aberdeen Minerals from 28.4% to 32.6%.

Agreement has also been reached whereby the expiry date of the remaining £1.15 million of CAML's warrants will be extended.

Details of the Phase 3 work programme will be announced in the coming weeks.

The UK Government in its "Vision 2035: Critical Minerals Strategy", November 2025, recognises nickel and cobalt as "critical minerals" and copper as a "growth mineral", each being "essential to the UK's economy, national security, and clean energy transition." The Strategy targets at least 10% of annual UK demand for critical minerals to be met through domestic production by 2035.

Enquiries and further information:

Fraser Gardiner, CEO Email: info@aberdeenminerals.com Web: www.aberdeenminerals.com

Nickel, copper and cobalt at Arthrath and other sites in Aberdeenshire occur within iron sulphide minerals formed when magmatic rocks intruded deep in the Earth's crust around 470 million years ago. Now occurring near the surface, deposits of these minerals were first discovered under farmland at Arthrath in 1968. A staged exploration programme by Aberdeen Minerals is combining modern geological models of conduit-related mineral systems with latest technology to target higher value concentrations of sulphides below and around the historically recorded mineralised zones.