



DECCAN GOLD

Investor

Presentation

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Company Overview

Corporate Snapshot

Deccan Gold Mines Ltd

XBOM: 512068

129.85 INR ▲ **+115.67 (+815.73%)** past 5 years

12 November, 12:50 pm IST · Market Open



- Founded in 2003 by Australian Mining Shareholders.
- Only BSE-listed gold and critical minerals exploration and mining company.
- Market Cap ~ 2000 Cr (USD233m).
- Global footprint: India, Kyrgyzstan, Mozambique, Finland, Tanzania.

- End-to-end mining capability: exploration → development → production.
- Production starting this quarter with target of producing +0.5 tonnes gold within next 12-18 months.
- Exploring the highly prospective Alto Ligonha Pegmatite Province and Tete Complex in Mozambique with lofty prospects of Li, Ta, Ce, Be and Cu, Ni, Au respectively.

Our Vision

*To be India's leading gold and
critical minerals producer...*

*...transforming natural resources into
shared prosperity.*



Key Principles



...building a model of responsible and transparent mining in India and globally.

...demonstrating how ethical resource development can uplift communities and benefit society.

...acting as custodians of natural wealth, integrating mining, agriculture, technology, and the environment.

...promoting collaboration among communities, governments, and research institutions.

A Pioneering Company

First Indian exploration and mining company to:

- List on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).
 - Develop a private gold mine in Andra Pradesh – the 1st since Independence.
 - Develop a gold mine in Kyrgyzstan.
 - Discover a new gold deposit at Ganajur, Karnataka.
-
- Develop projects in Finland, a Tier 1 mining jurisdiction.
 - Explore for lithium, tantalum and critical minerals in Mozambique.
 - Be granted a Nickel–Copper-PGE Composite Licence in India.



Commitment to Sustainability & Preservation

Employee and Community Safety

We act in the interest of the whole. We consider the broader team, company, and community when making decisions, keeping the bigger picture in perspective. We approach people with empathy, listen actively, and treat everyone, from local families to co-workers, with genuine respect.

Environmental Responsibility

Deccan Gold minimizes ecological disruption through environmental impact assessments and promotes biodiversity in mining areas.

Community Development

The company supports community programs, including education and healthcare, enhancing local well-being and social inclusion.

Stakeholder Collaboration

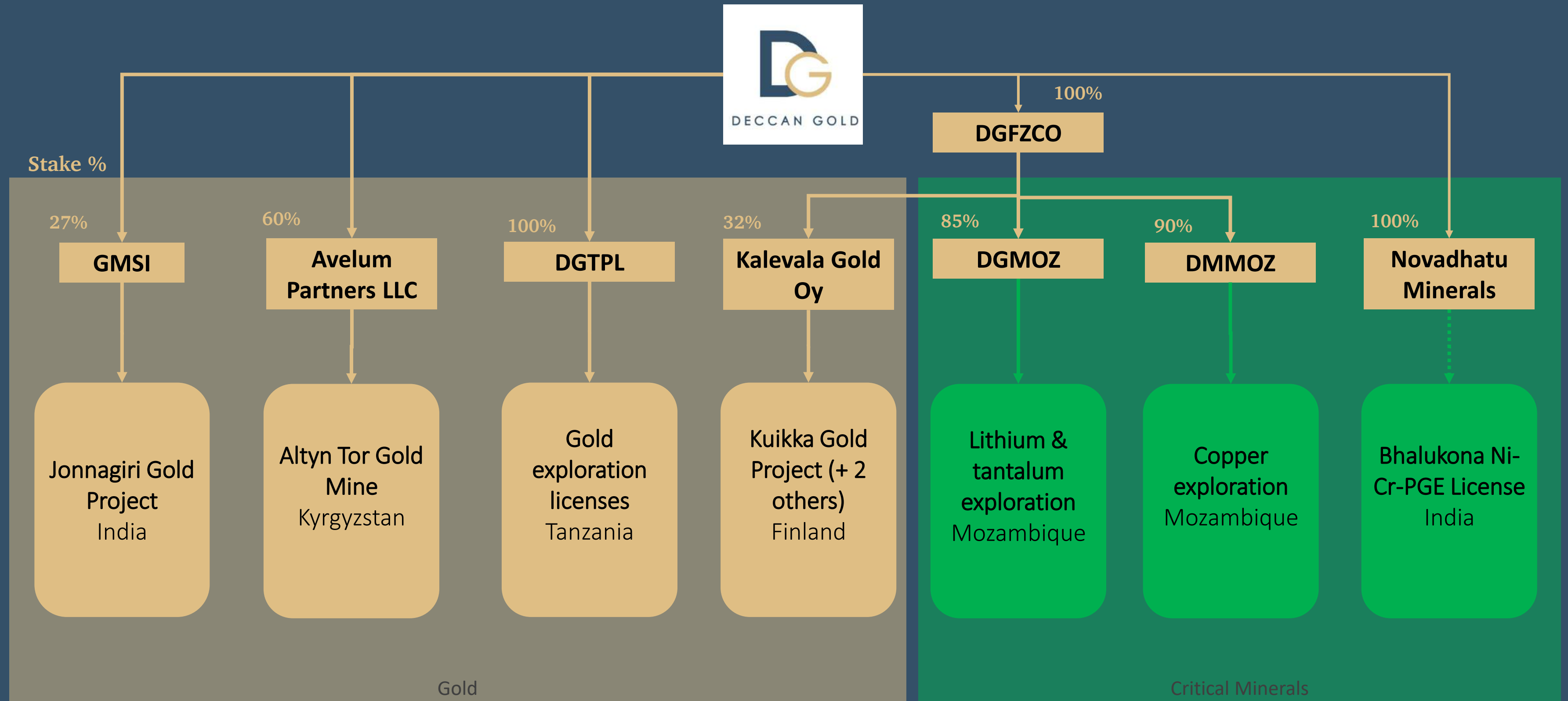
Deccan Gold works closely with stakeholders to ensure responsible mining practices. We focus on new and frontline technologies to mitigate environmental impact and efficient recovery of mineral resources.

Commitment to ESG Standards

We operate with a strong ESG focus, aligning with UN SDG's, IFC performance standards, and EITI compliance. Our approach integrates environmental stewardship, community development and transparency, making us a trusted partner for governments, investors and stakeholders worldwide



Company Structure



Timeline





Strategy Justification

Gold is strategic

...and emotional to India

Gold holds a unique dual significance in India both emotional and strategic. Culturally, it is deeply woven into the nation's social and spiritual fabric. Gold has “long held a sacred and economic significance in India,” symbolizing wealth, stability, and prosperity. It is inseparable from Indian traditions — adorning temples, used in weddings and festivals, and treasured across generations as a store of value. Historically, mining towns like Kolar Gold Fields and Hutti supported thriving communities, making gold not just a cultural emblem but also a source of livelihood and regional identity. For millions of Indian families, gold represents financial security and emotional assurance, a tangible asset passed down as a blessing and legacy.

Strategically, gold is vital to India's economic resilience and self-reliance. India, despite rich geological potential, remains heavily dependent on imports to meet its domestic demand — a vulnerability that strains foreign exchange reserves and widens the trade deficit. Reviving domestic gold mining aligns with national priorities like Atmanirbhar Bharat and Make in India, creating employment, reducing import dependency, and stabilizing the economy. Each new mine, as the report notes, generates thousands of direct and indirect jobs and boosts regional infrastructure. Moreover, by developing its own gold reserves and strengthening downstream sectors such as refining and jewellery manufacturing, India can transform gold from a passive store of wealth into an active driver of industrial growth, resource security, and national prosperity.



Source: Hindustan Times publication of a thought leadership article by Dr. Hanuma Prasad, MD.

Gold Price Forecasts



J.P. Morgan Research sees gold averaging about US \$3,675/oz by the fourth quarter of 2025 and rising toward ~US \$4,000/oz by mid-2026.

Deutsche Bank raised its 2026 forecast to an average of ~US \$4,000/oz for gold, citing strong central-bank demand and a weaker USD.

Bank of America (Merrill Lynch) announced their view that gold could hit ~US \$5,000/oz in 2026 in a bullish scenario ("14 % increase in investment demand could lift gold to US \$5,000/oz").

HSBC raised its 2025 average forecast to ~US \$3,215/oz (from ~US \$3,015) and its 2026 forecast to ~US \$3,125/oz in a more conservative scenario.

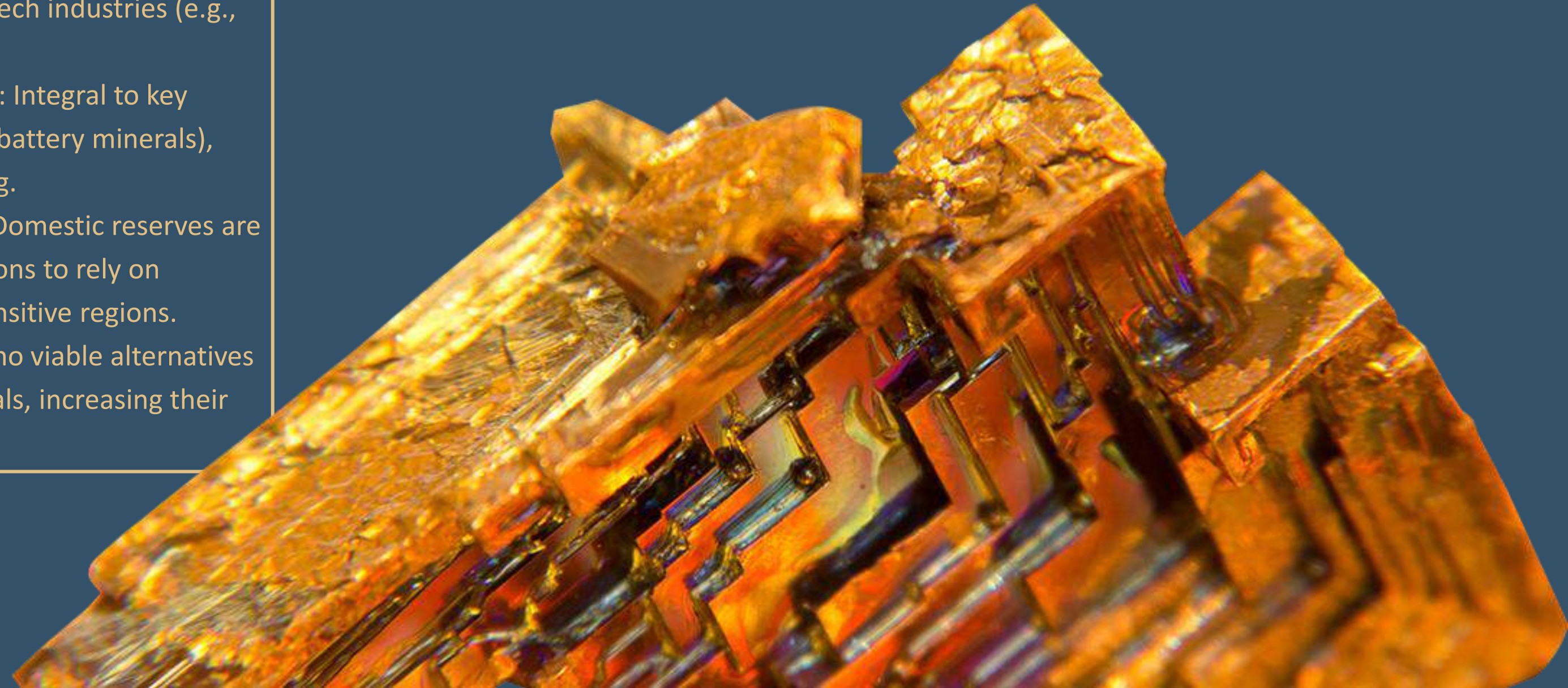
Broader-based commentary suggests many analysts expect gold to move into the US \$4,000-4,800/oz range by 2027-2028, and in some scenarios potentially toward US \$6,000+/oz by the end of the decade.

Critical Minerals

A critical mineral is a natural resource that is vital for a country's economic development, industrial growth, and national security, but whose supply is limited or concentrated in a few countries, making it vulnerable to geopolitical risks or trade disruptions.

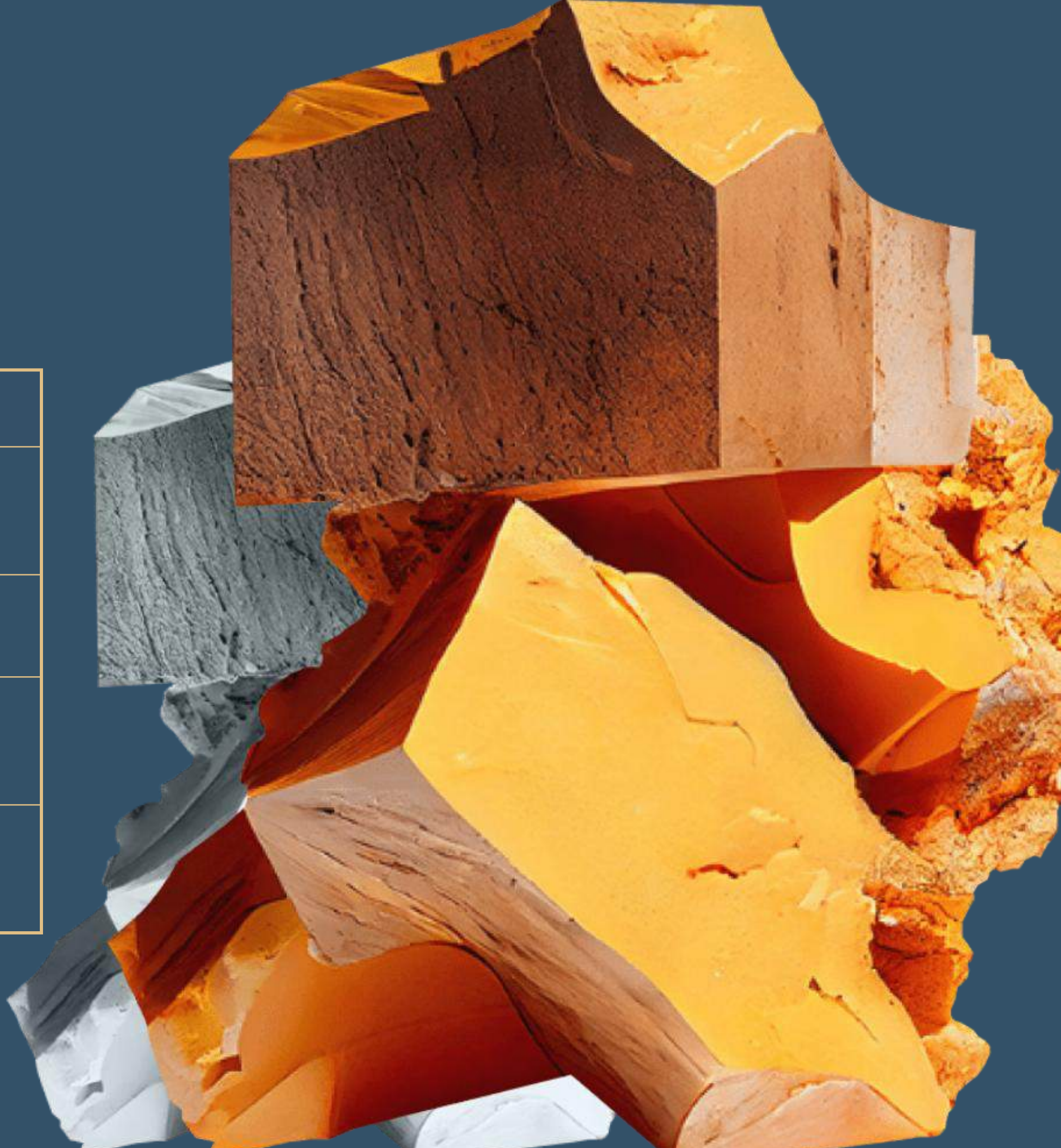
Key Characteristics of Strategic Minerals:

- Critical for national security: Used in defense, aerospace, nuclear, and high-tech industries (e.g., titanium, rare earths, lithium).
- Essential for economic growth: Integral to key sectors like energy transition (battery minerals), electronics, and manufacturing.
- Scarce or import-dependent: Domestic reserves are often inadequate, forcing nations to rely on imports from geopolitically sensitive regions.
- Difficult to substitute: Few or no viable alternatives exist for many strategic minerals, increasing their importance.



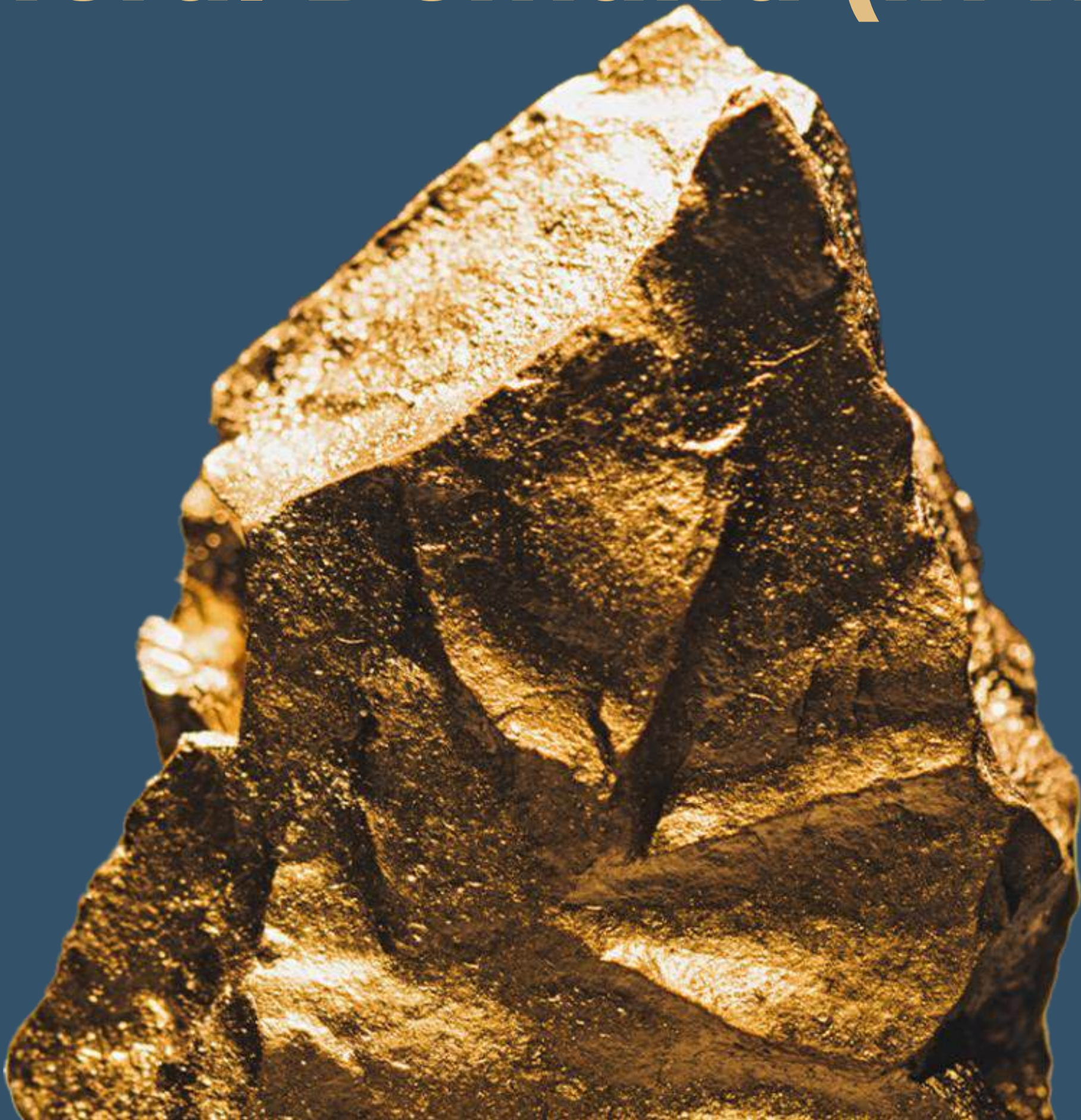
Critical Minerals

Category	Examples	Key Uses
Battery & Energy Transition	Lithium, Cobalt, Nickel, Graphite	EV batteries, renewable energy storage
Defense & Aerospace	Titanium, Tungsten, Beryllium	Missiles, aircraft, armor plating
Electronics & Semiconductors	Rare Earth Elements (REEs), Gallium, Germanium	Chips, magnets, communication devices
Traditional Strategic Metals	Gold, Copper, Platinum Group Metals	Financial reserves, industrial applications



India's Critical Mineral Demand (in kt)

Mineral	2020	2025	2030
Lithium	1	18	85
Cobalt	1	23	125
Graphite	175	1,214	3,272
Nickel	62	531	1,353
Titanium bearing minerals	180	1,487	3,472
REE (Neodymium and praseodymium)	1	6	19
REE (Dysprosium)	0	752	2,201
REE (Terbium)	1	181	549
Vanadium	3	30	79
Copper	877	1,634	2,409



India's Critical Mineral Needs

1. Antimony
2. Beryllium
3. Bismuth
4. Cadmium
5. Cobalt
6. Copper
7. Gallium
8. Germanium
9. Graphite
10. Hafnium
11. Indium
12. Lithium
13. Molybdenum
14. Niobium

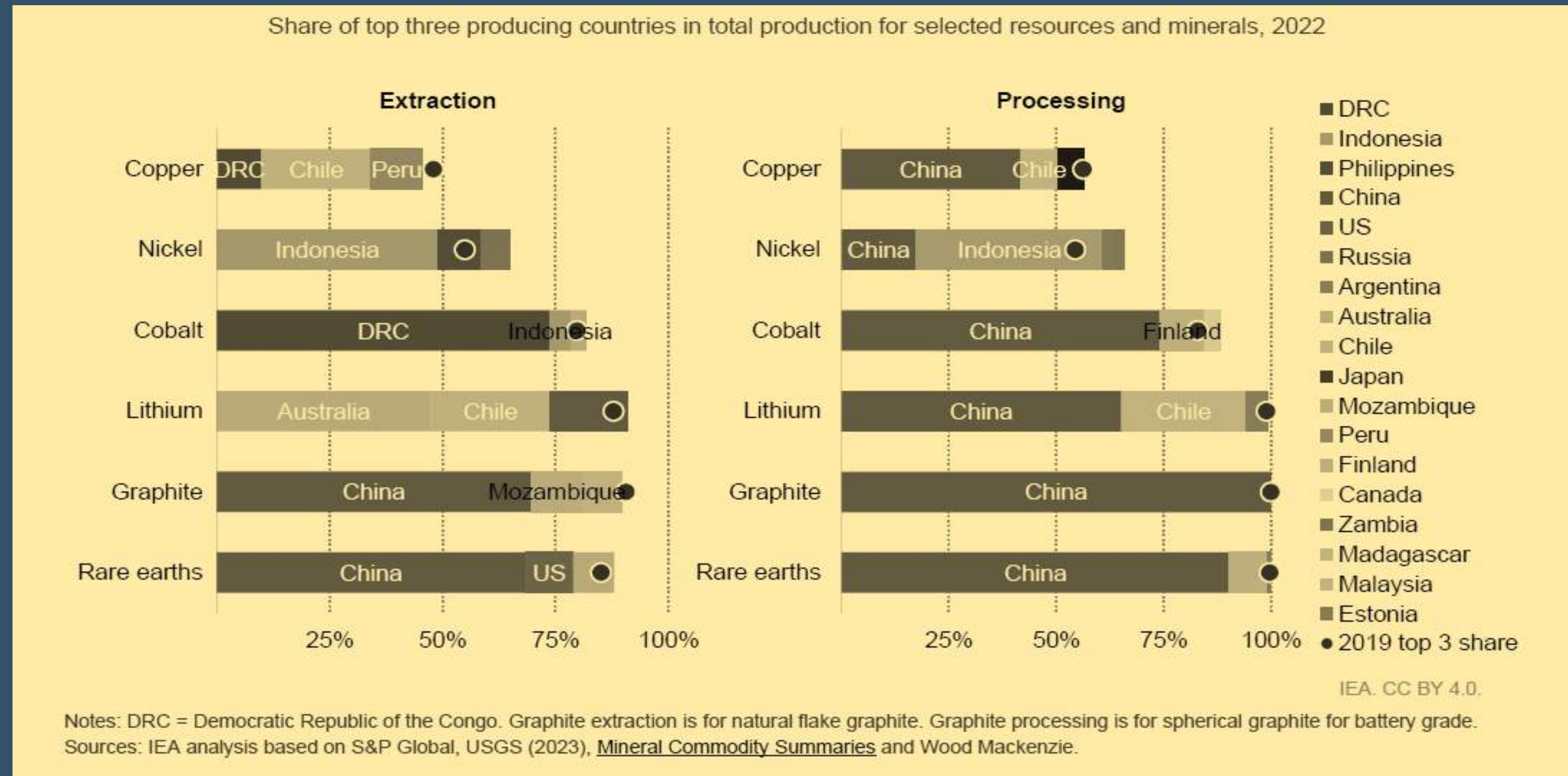
15. Nickel
16. PGE
 - i. Platinum
 - ii. Palladium
 - iii. Rhodium
 - iv. Ruthenium
 - v. Iridium
 - vi. Osmium
17. Phosphorous
18. Potash
19. REE
 - i. Lanthanum
 - ii. Cerium
 - iii. Praseodymium

- iv. Neodymium
- v. Promethium
- vi. Samarium
- vii. Europium
- viii. Gadolinium
- ix. Terbium
- x. Dysprosium
- xi. Holmium
- xii. Erbium
- xiii. Thulium
- xiv. Ytterbium
- xv. Lutetium
- xvi. Scandium
- xvii. Yttrium

20. Rhenium
21. Selenium
22. Silicon
23. Strontium
24. Tantalum
25. Tellurium
26. Tin
27. Titanium
28. Tungsten
29. Vanadium
30. Zirconium

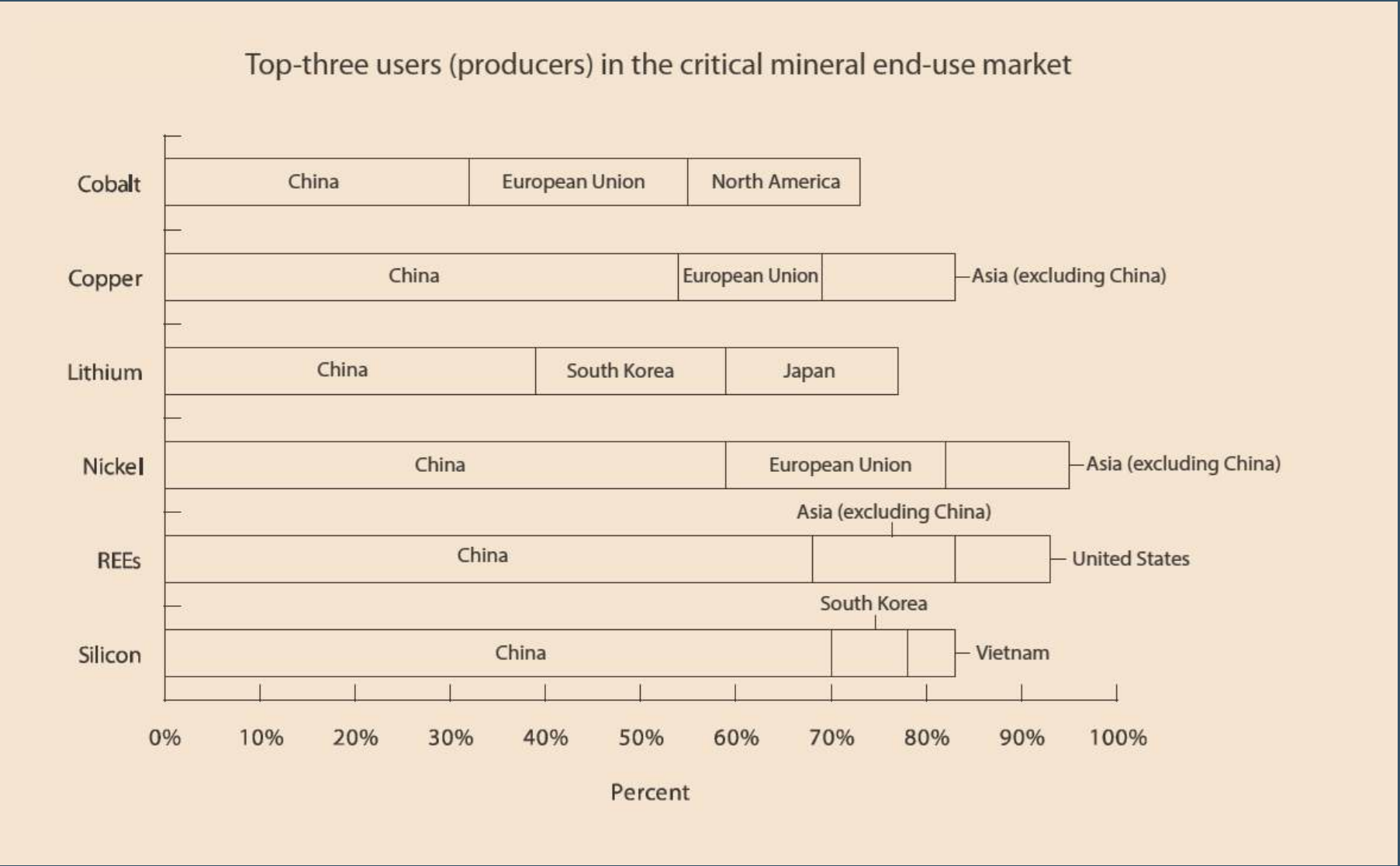
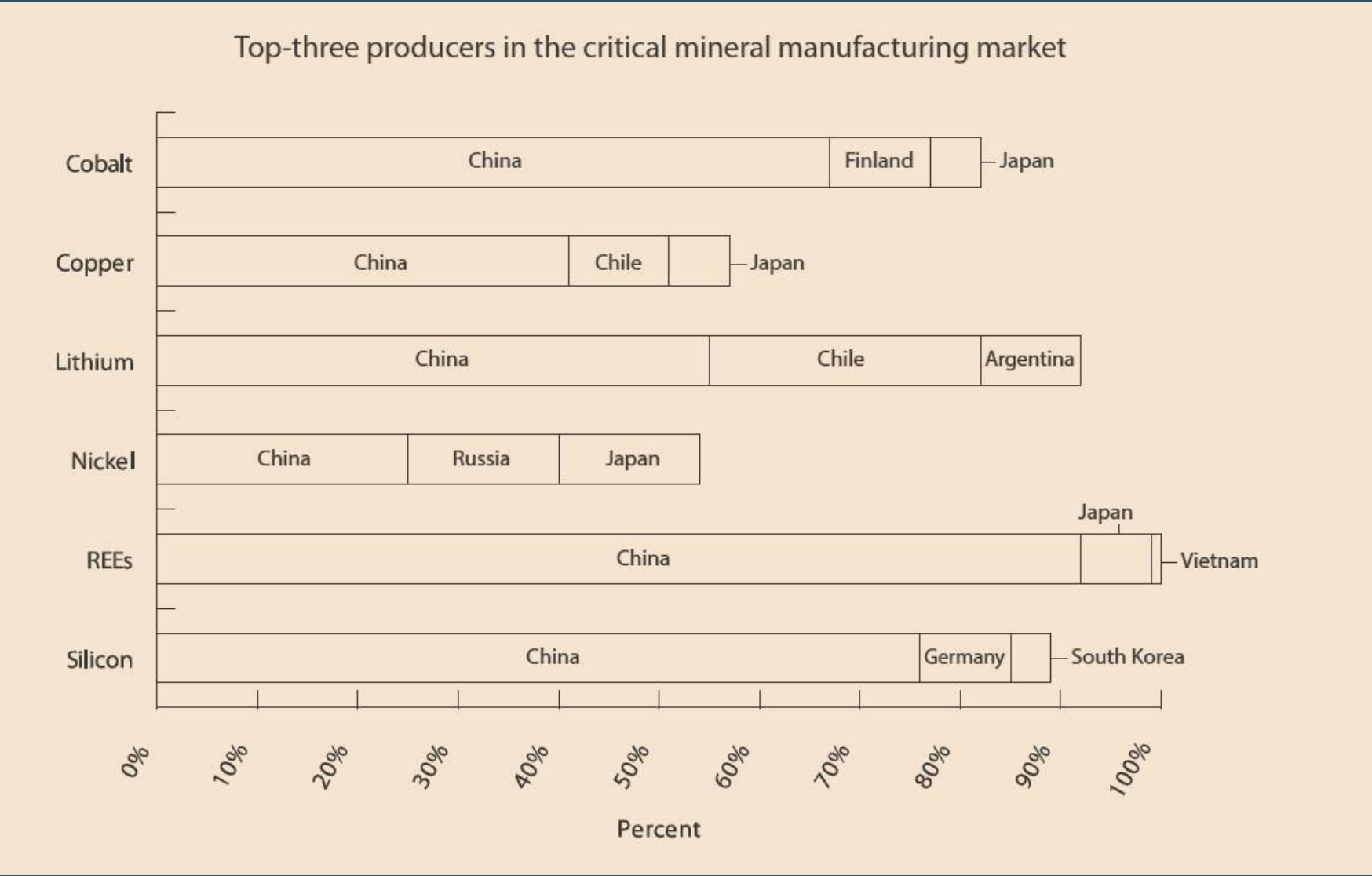
 Domestic production and minor refining in these commodities, but significant import dependence

Upstream Supply Chain Risks for India



Downstream Supply Chain Risks for India

Midstream and the Downstream parts of the critical minerals supply chain are entirely controlled by China and the Developed Economies.
Source: National Bureau of Asian Research (NBR) Special Report 102 (2022)





Projects Overview

Projects Summary

Project Name	% Stake	Metal	Resources (Mt / kg Au)	Expected Production (Year/ kg Au)	AISC (\$/tonne)	Capex Required (for 1 st Production)	Potential
Altyn Tor	60%	Au	4.65 / 5,600	2026 / 180	1,045		>8,000 kg Au, ~800 kg/year
Jonnagiri	27%	Au	8.2 / 12,000	2026 / 310	1,021		>20,000 kg Au ~1t Au/year
Finland	32% → +75%	Au		2029 / 276		~\$40M	250m to 1km shear zone with grades 3-30 g/t Au. Zone open at depth. >4,000 kg Au.
Mozambique	85%	Li-Cs-Ta	-				100tpd plant increasing to 1000tpd.
Mozambique	95%	Cu-Au	-				Tenements in highly prospective Tete complex. Multiple zones of Cu±Au identified.
Bhalukona	100%	Ni-Cr-PGE	-				400m to 1km mineralised zone identified. Geophysics shows repetition of geology units under cover.

Set to deliver in Republic of Kyrgyzstan

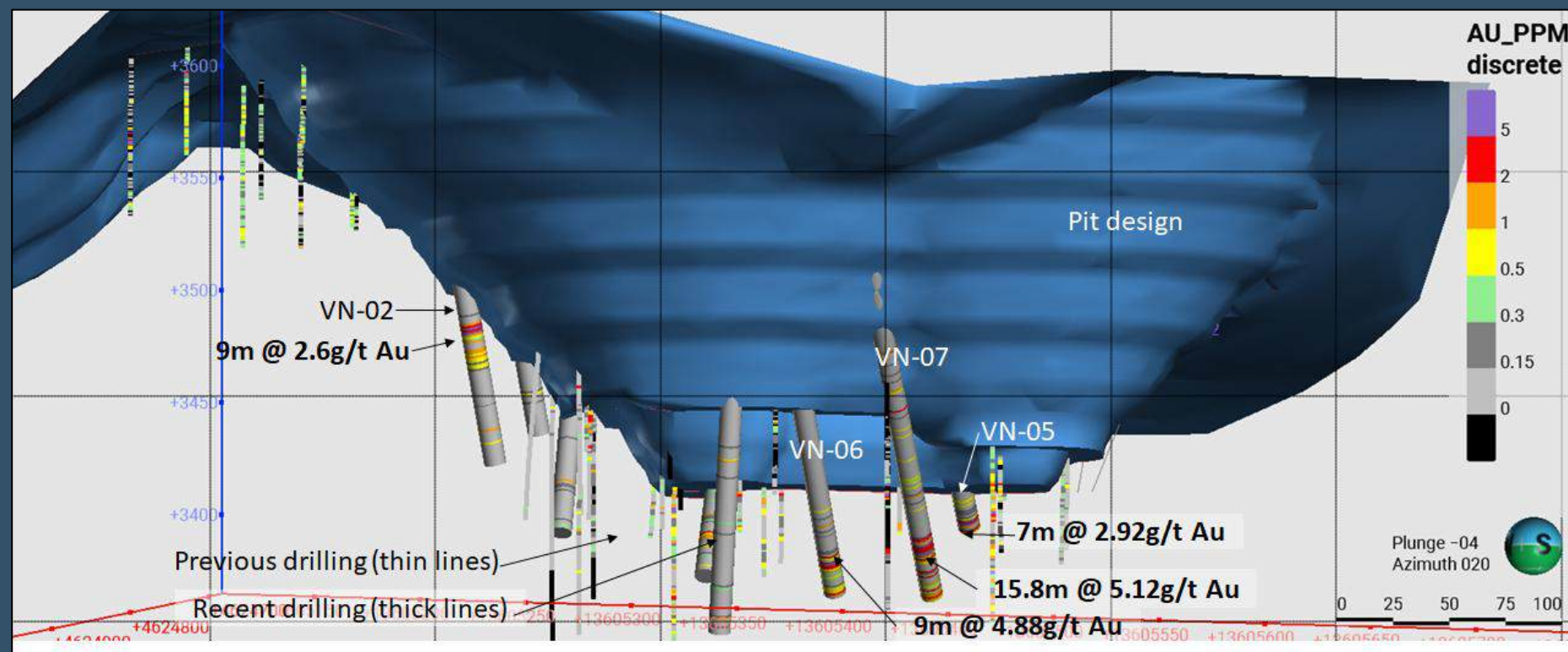
60% investment into Avelum Partners, developer and operator of the Altyn Tor Gold Project, marks the first investment by an Indian mining and exploration company in Kyrgyz Republic

- Located in the highly mineralized Soltan Sary gold mineralization zone (Tien Shan district).
- Free milling type gold with a historical recovery of approximately 60% through gravity circuits.
- Gold mineralization is hosted by quartz, quartz-carbonate veins and stockworks.
- Upgraded processing plant has an ore processing capacity per year is 330,000 tonnes.



Set to deliver in Republic of Kyrgyzstan

- Mineral Resources at the Project are estimated at a 0.5 g/t Au cut-off grade of 4.65 Mt grading 1.21 g/t Au for 5.6 tonnes. Included in the resources is 1.4 Mt (1.6 tonnes Au) of tailings and low-grade stockpile material which will be processed while further resource development and mine planning activities are completed.
- Low grade stockpiles and tailings treatment provide 3-4 years of production whilst these activities take place.



Recent drilling programs have demonstrated that the current mineral resource understates the true size of the deposit significantly. Work programs aim to increase resources over 8 tonnes.

The high-grade intersections below the pit design could support a future underground mining.

Altyn Tor – Key Information

Overview	
Type	Open Pit (& Underground)
Stake	60%
Project Life	+6 years.
Total Ore	+4M tonnes
Mineral Reserve Grade	>1.2 g/t Au
Expected Gold Prod.	+3.0 tonnes



2023

Mine Acquired



2024

Process Plant
Expansion



2025

Commence
ment of
Production



2026

0.35 tonnes
expected
production

\$1,045 per oz

Forecast Lifetime AISC



Jonnagiri Gold Mine – on cusp of full scale production

\$1,021 per oz
Forecast Lifetime AISC

The Jonnagiri project is India's first new private gold mine since independence. Open-pit mining operation and simple metallurgy of the gold ore make this project highly profitable.

The project has a total JORC Mineral Resources of 8.2M tonnes at 1.49 g/t Au for a total of ~12t of gold mineralization with a further increase to be announced shortly.

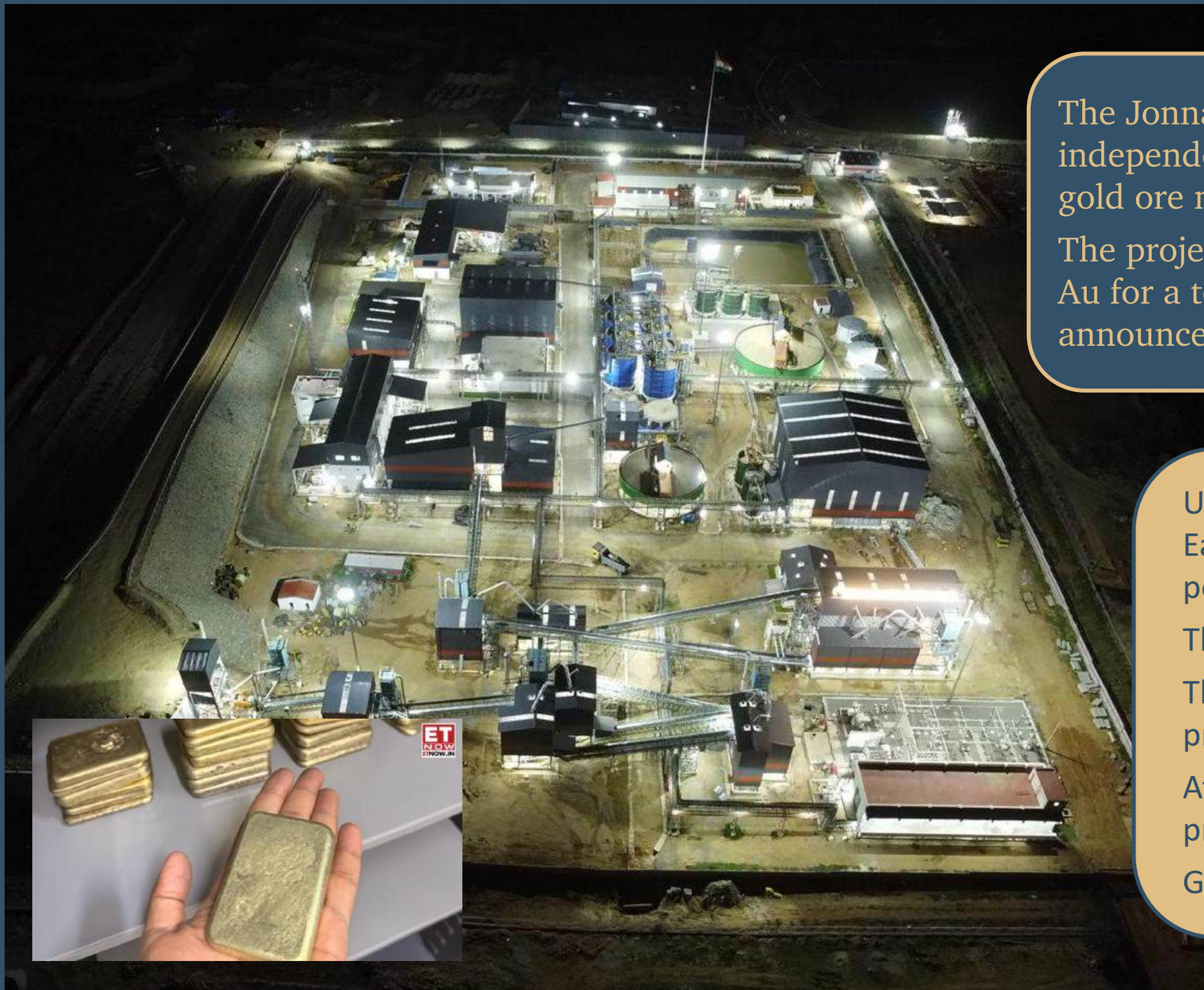
Under the current operating license conditions of 300 ktpa (processing), the existing East Lode mine design has a 10-year mine life with additional resources that have the potential to increase the life of operations to 12-15 years.

The initial production forecast averages 400 kg/year.

The company will seek approval to modify the operating license and increase processing to 660,000 tonnes per annum from FY 2027.

At the plant design capacity (660,000 tonnes per annum) the company aims to produce 800+ kg/year.

Gold mineralization is distributed across 4 blocks, East, West, South and North Blocks.



Kalevala Gold Oy, Finland

Kalevala Gold Oy is Deccan Gold's first venture in a country that has wide recognition as a Tier 1 mining jurisdiction.

Kalevala holds tenure across 3 gold exploration projects in Eastern Finland:

The **Syrjälä Project** is the most advanced of our exploration projects.

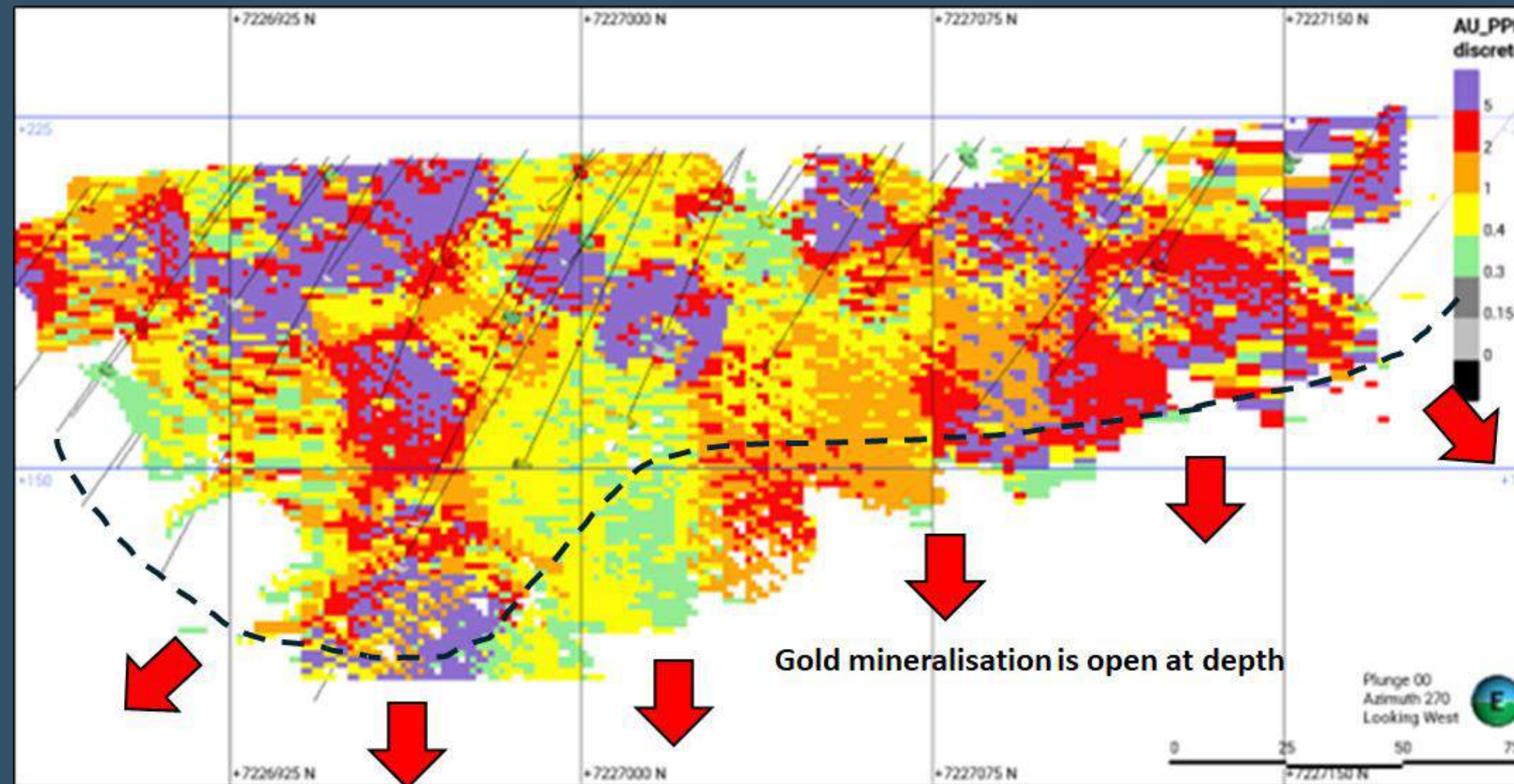
The Project area comprises 5 contiguous exploration tenements and a mining license application which is the location of the Kuikka Deposit. In addition to the Kuikka Deposit, the Project area contains another 3 identified gold deposits and has potential for more with soil geochemical samples recording highly anomalous gold grades in several locations.

Kalevala has applied for an Exploration License over the **Pahkalampi Prospect** which is about 25km NE of Syrjälä Project. This prospect was previously explored by Nordic Mines AB and has an historical resource of 0.59Mt, grading 3.5g/t that requires validation once the license is granted.

The **Kelokorpi Project** is an early-stage greenfield project with 4 zones of mineralisation identified through soil sampling and limited drilling activities. Gold mineralisation has been observed over a strike length of 160m with extensions to the south remaining untested.



Kuikka Deposit, Finland

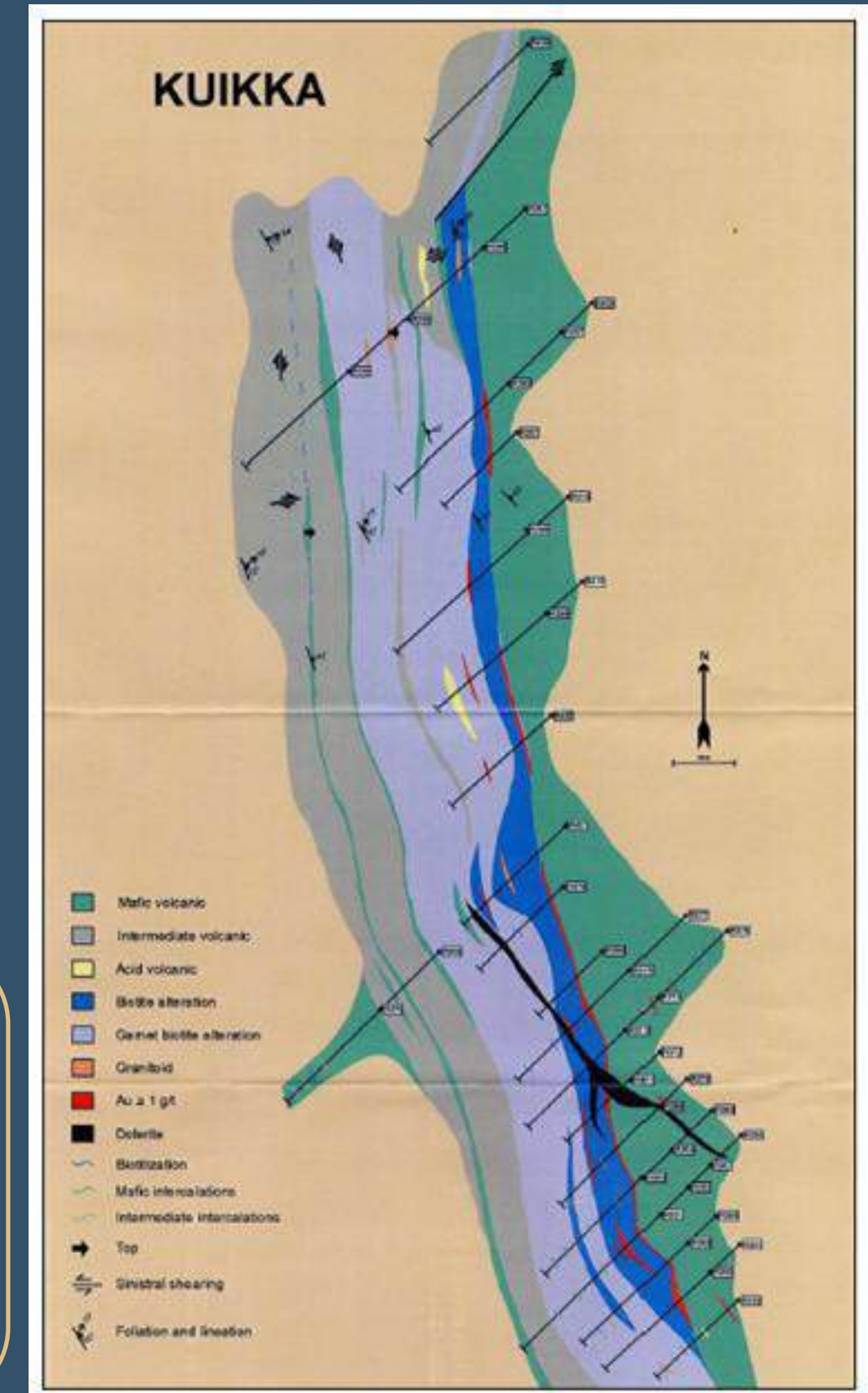


The Kuikka Deposit is an orogenic gold deposit located on the highly prospective Suomussalmi greenstone belt.

Mineralisation occurs in narrow biotite-chlorite altered shear zone over a 1 km strike length.

The highest grades are found in 0.8-1.5m wide quartz veins with gold values ranging from 5g/t to over 120g/t. Gold grades in the alteration halo range from about 0.1 to 5.0 g/t Au.

Drilling to date leaves the deposit open along strike and at depth (below 120m).



Mozambique - Lithium

Deccan Gold through its stepdown subsidiary Deccan Gold Mozambique Ltda (DGMOZ) became the first BSE listed company to operate in Mozambique for critical mineral supply.

Positions the company within the Alto Ligonha Pegmatite Province.

This Province hosts the bulk of the more prospective LCT-type pegmatites in Mozambique which are known to host noteworthy concentrations of lithium, columbite, tantalite and beryl.

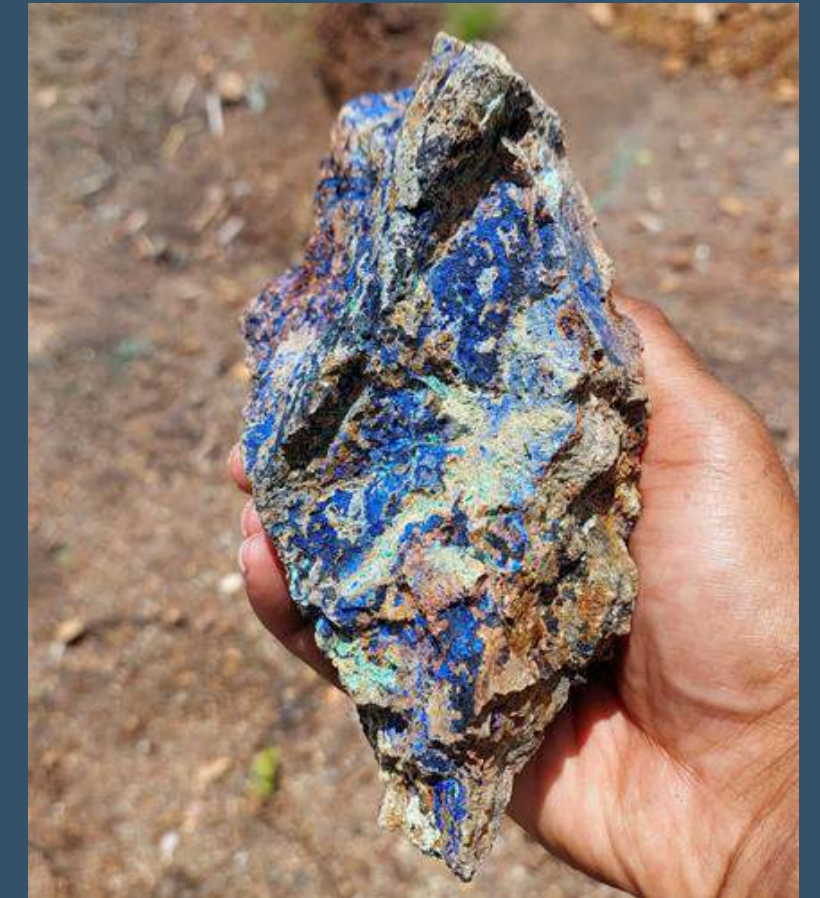
Known to host large mines within these pegmatites such as Muiane, Naipa, Morrua and Morropino.

The joint venture plans to establish a processing plant to beneficiate and produce lithium, tantalum and other mineral concentrates.

The plan is to set up a 100 tpd (tonnes per day) processing plant initially with potential to scale up to 1000 tpd post successful exploration and establishment of resources.



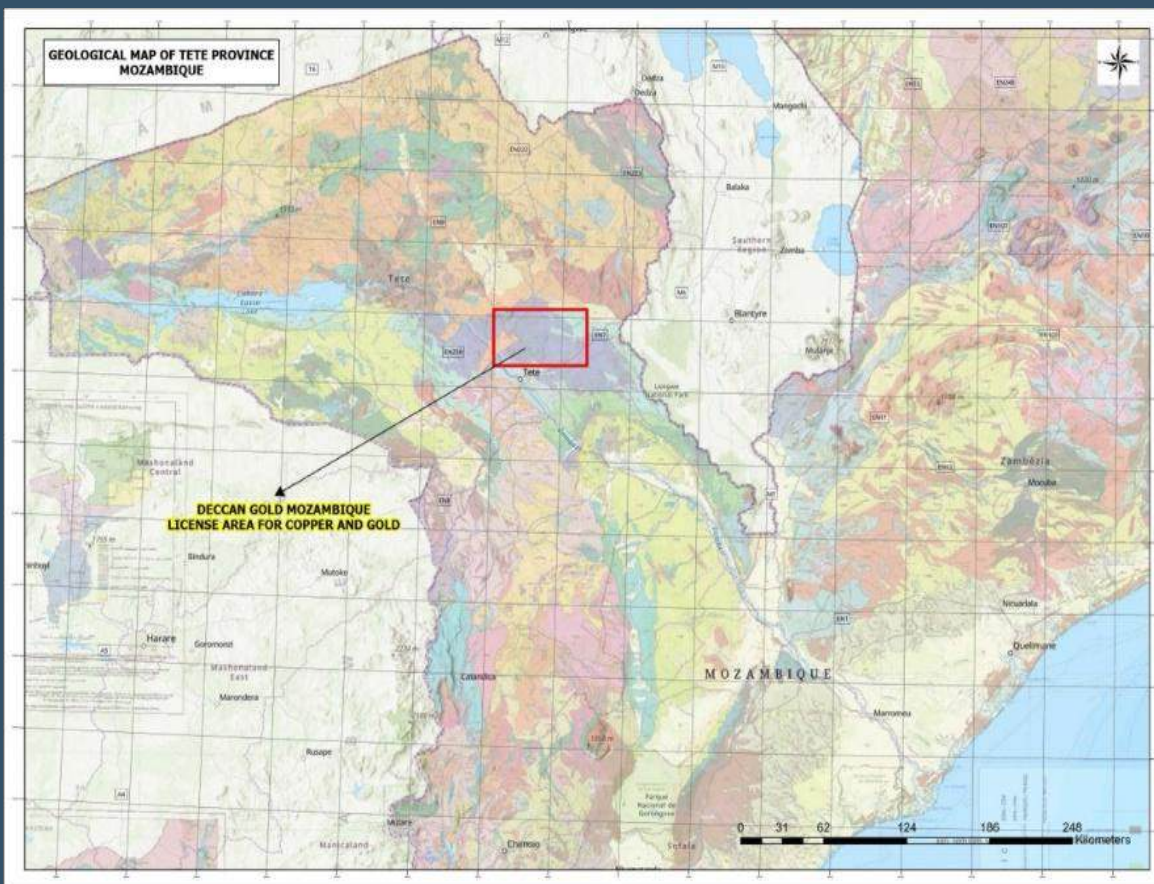
Mozambique - Copper



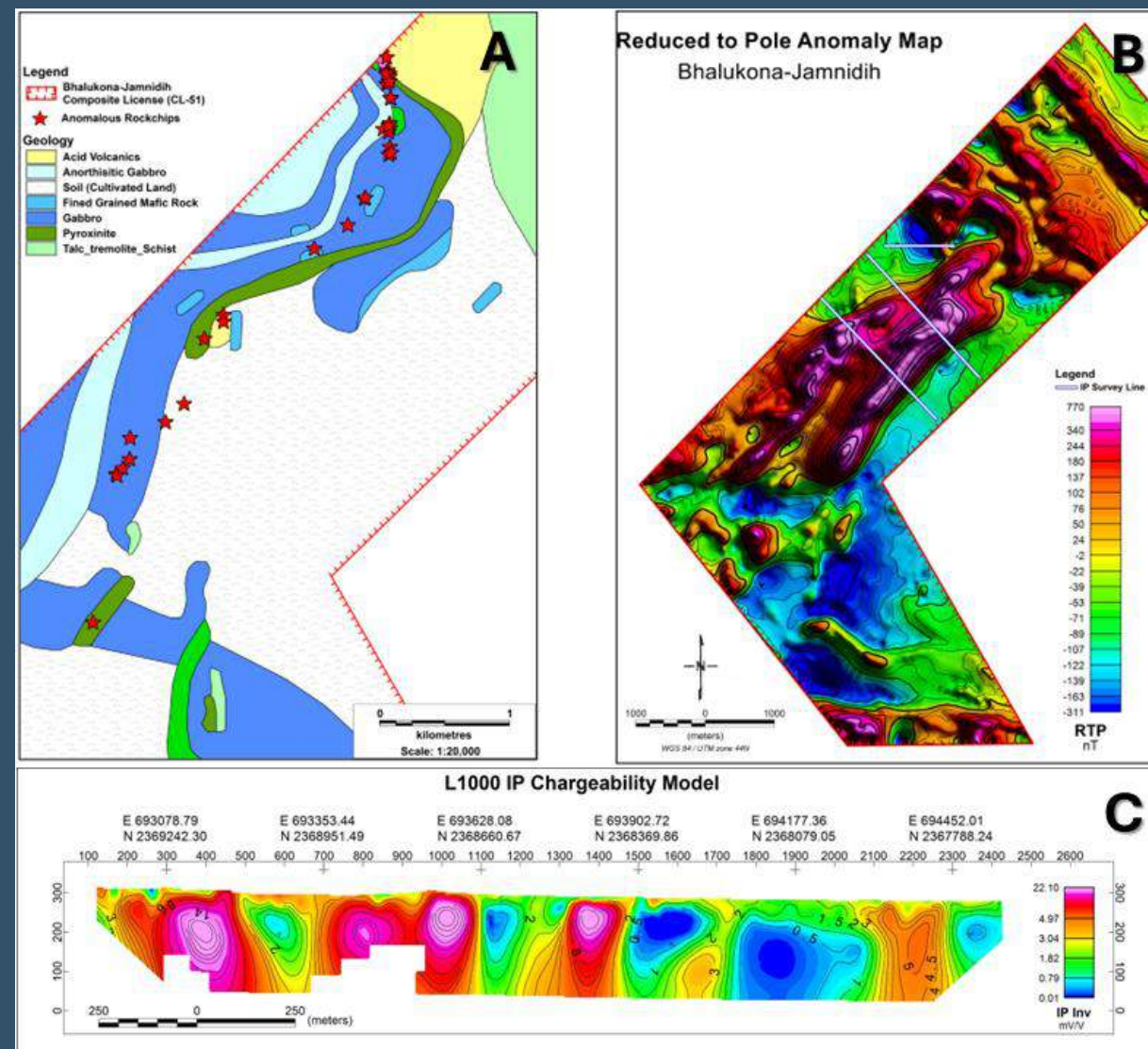
The Tete Province remains largely unexplored for copper and other base metals despite its proximity and similar geological settings of the more well-known copper belts in neighboring Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Regional geophysics and sampling by government and World Bank funded projects, plus a few private ventures, has clearly shown the Tete Complex to be highly prospective for copper, nickel, and gold, but it has received very little focus by modern explorers.

Copper mineralisation has been clearly established in parts of our tenement package with small- and artisanal miners scavenging for copper oxide minerals such as malachite and azurite.



Bhalukona, Ni-Cr-PGE, Chhattisgrah



It is a privilege for Deccan Gold to be one of the very first companies to be granted a nickel licence in India especially as the Bhalukona Licence shows excellent potential to host critical mineral deposits.

The 30 sq. km Bhalukona Nickel Block (executed on 1 April 2025) is in the State of Chhattisgarh All necessary forestry approvals for non-destructive exploration activities up to and including drilling in specific areas have been obtained.

Rock chip and soil sampling has delineated an approximately 700m long mineralised zone of nickel, copper, and platinum group elements (“PGEs”).

Geological mapping has shown early evidence of a layered sequence of the mafic-ultramafic rocks, analogous to nickel deposits such as the Nebo-Babel deposit in Western Australia and the Ahmavara Ni-PGE mine in Finland.

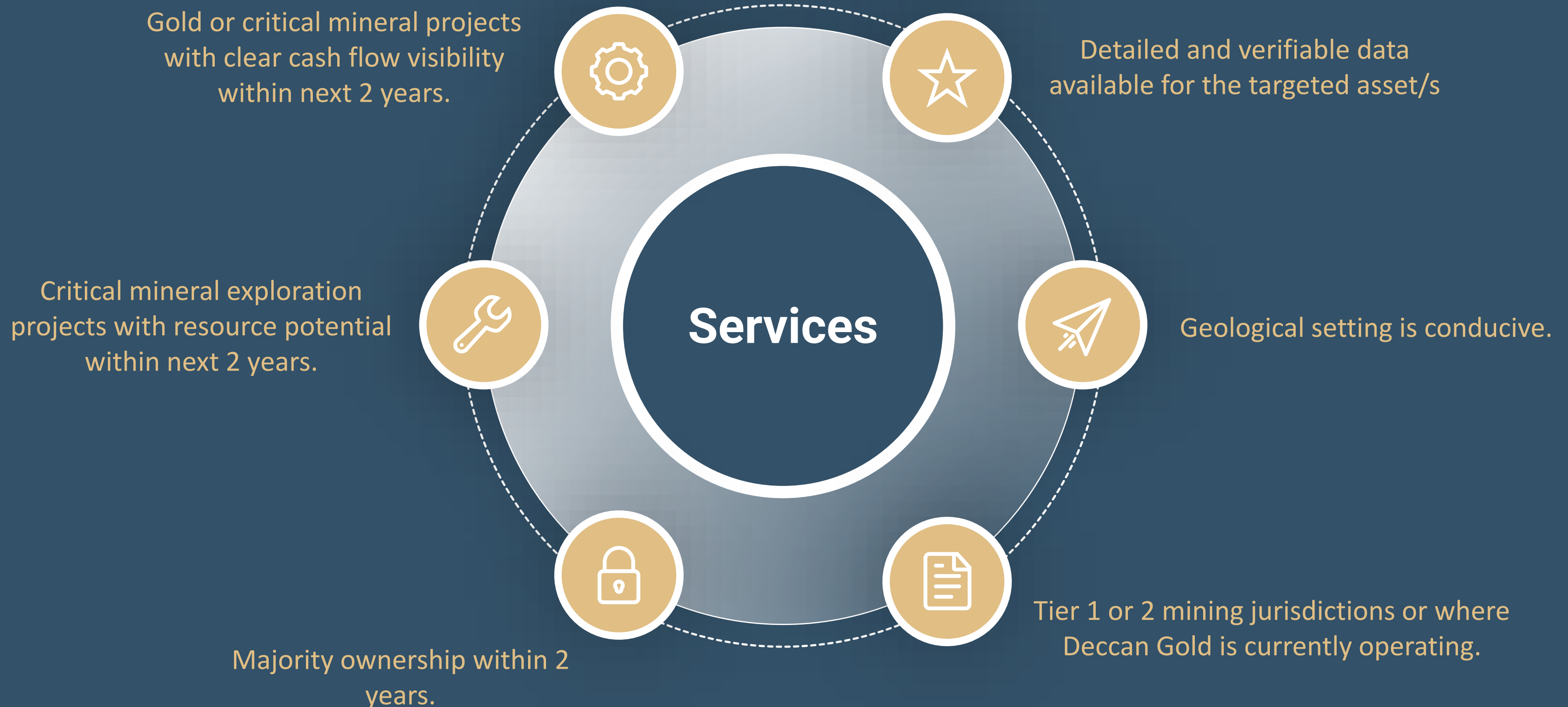
Drone magnetic surveys highlight potential for repetition of favourable lithological units under soil cover south of the delineated mineralised zone.

A geophysical induced-polarisation (“IP”) survey returned signatures that suggest multiple zones of sulphide mineralisation, some which extend to 300m below surface.



Production & Development Targets

Our New Projects – Selection Criteria



By 2030

Commence high-grade underground mining in Finland. Prove additional resources at other project areas in Finland.

Achieve mid-tier gold producer status and begin supplying critical minerals.

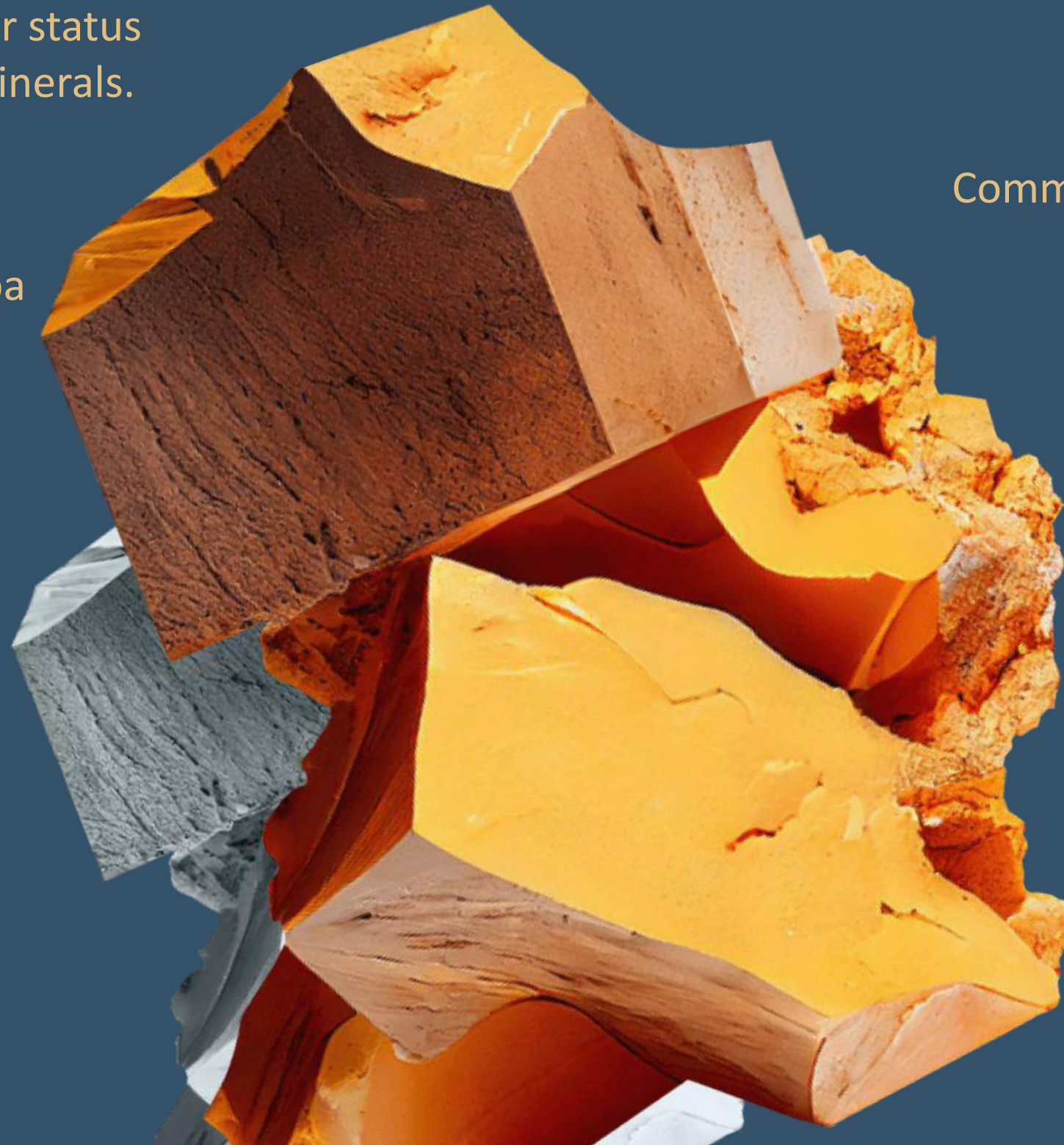
Commence Li-Ta(-REE) and Cu-Au production in Mozambique.

Increase Jonnagiri gold production to ~1tpa and extending mine life beyond 15 years through increases to East Block pit and addition of ore sources from South and West Blocks.

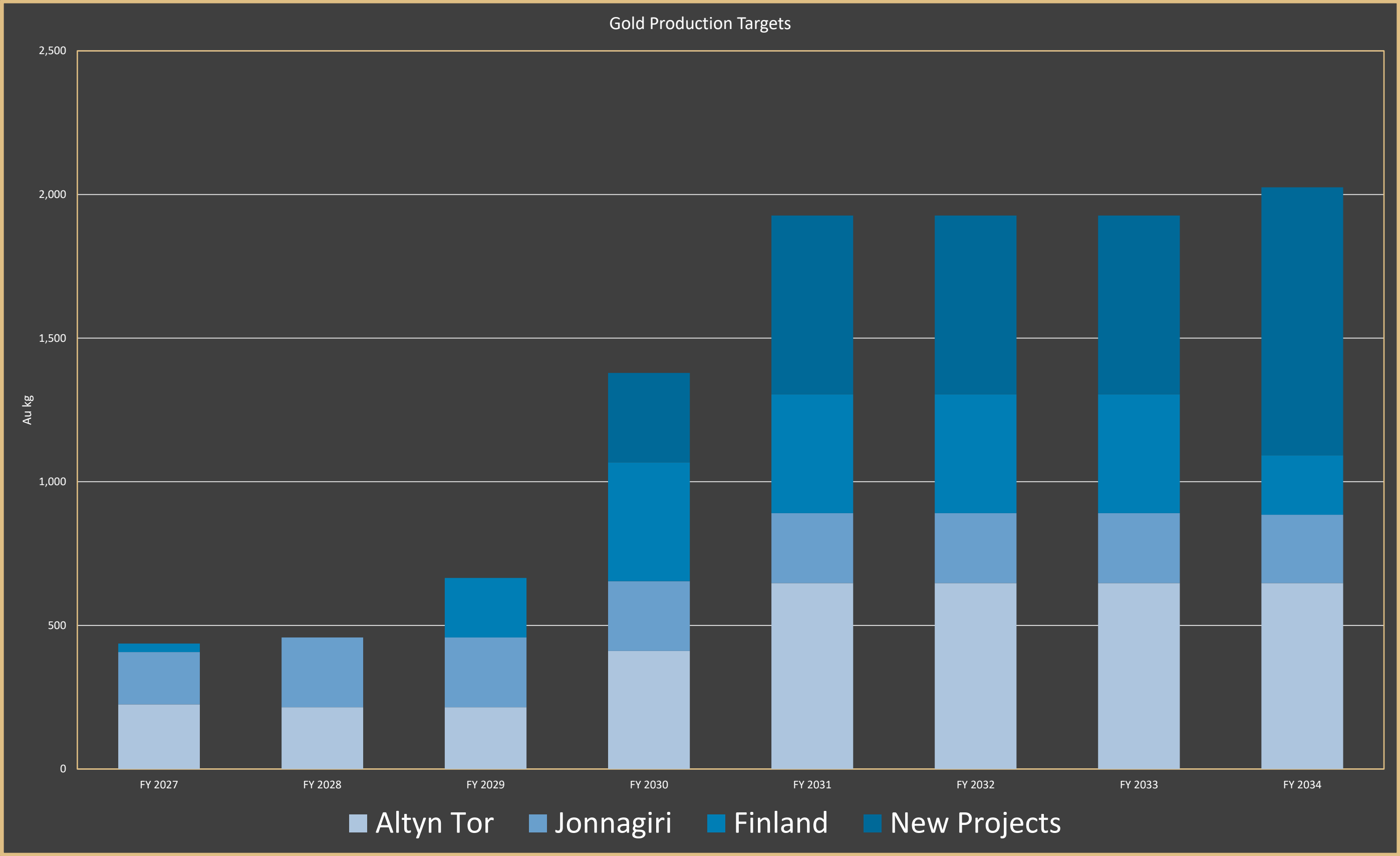
Increase Altyn Tor gold production to ~1tpa via development of higher grade underground mine and extending mine life to about 10 years.

Acquisition of other near-production Au or Critical Minerals projects.

Increase pipeline of greenfield and brownfield Au and Critical Minerals projects to bring into production post-2030.



Gold Production Targets





Our Team

Executive Team

H

Dr. M. Hanuma Prasad

Managing Director

With over 27 years of experience in the exploration and mining industry across India and global markets, Hanuma is recognized as a leading figure in geological innovation, resource exploration, and strategic mining development. His deep technical expertise is complemented by his ability to lead multidisciplinary teams and drive innovation in exploration targeting.

Beyond technical exploration, Dr. Prasad has played a key role in the business development and global investment strategy of Deccan Gold, contributing to project evaluation and fundraising initiatives across continents. He has been instrumental in establishing Deccan Gold's exploration and mining ventures in Africa, Central Asia, and Europe. A Doctorate in Geology and member of AusIMM, Dr. Prasad is also a prolific author and thought leader, frequently contributing to international forums on mining and exploration.

S

Mr. Subramaniam Sundaram

Executive Director &
Company Secretary

Subramaniam has 27 years of experience in the field of Company Law and other corporate laws. He has handled corporate restructuring exercises including mergers/demergers, amalgamations, joint ventures, fund raisings and listing of securities on domestic and foreign exchanges. He leads the corporate legal and company secretarial matters including all compliance actions.

K

Mr. Krishnamurthy Karunakaran

Chief Financial Officer

Karunakaran is a Certified Management Accountant from Australia and holds a Diploma in Management Accounting from CIMA, UK. Karunakaran also holds a Bachelor of Law degree and a Masters Degree in Commerce. He has nearly 3 decades of experience in finance, accounts and audit and has worked in organisations in India and overseas.

Senior Management

J

Ms. Jade Devenish

Director DGFZCO

Jade was been a Director of Geomysore Services India PVT., LTD, (GMSI) from 2009-2025 and Managing Director from 2014-2022. During her time as MD, she led the completion of the NI 43-101 technical report for India's first privately owned gold mine and secured and structured large equity fund raises from investors.

Inspired by the founder's vision, Jade is passionate about community development and how the economic outflow of mining can be leveraged to benefit all stakeholders. Prior to joining GMSI, Jade was involved inn the planning and project delivery of several significant master planned communities for a top tier ASX listed asset management business.

K

Mr. Krishna Kumar

President, Business Development

Krishna brings a wealth of strategic and operational expertise to the Company . He leads the Critical Minerals Portfolio focused on critical mineral asset acquisitions, asset development sequences, supply chains, driving growth and value creation across emerging markets.

With a strong track record in mining-services and commodity markets, Krishna integrates technical insight with commercial acumen — forging partnerships, overseeing transaction execution and managing full life-cycle operations from exploration through to supply logistics. He excels at navigating complex regulatory frameworks, stakeholder landscapes, ensuring compliance, optimizing cost structures and delivering on tight schedules in challenging jurisdictions.

A

Mr. Andrew Weeks

President, Exploration & Mining

Andrew is a geologist with nearly 40 years of experience in the mining industry. He has worked in senior production and resource management roles with international companies, including BHP, as well as 10 years as a Principal Consultant for an international consulting company.

Andrew has had a privileged career working on and visiting tens of mineral resource projects and mines on every continent (except Antarctica). He has worked on gold, nickel, silver, diamond, uranium, copper, tungsten, PGE, and iron ore projects. As a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (FAusIMM), he has sufficient experience to qualify as a Competent Person for gold, silver, sulphide nickel, laterite nickel and several types of iron ore.



**Thank
You**