

QUARTERLY REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

REFINING CRITICAL MINERALS (LITHIUM)

LU7 advances second U.S. lithium refinery strategy

- LU7 confirmed suitability for second U.S. refinery at Port of Brownsville, Texas
- Location supports binational lithium-refining platform strategy
- Opportunity to replicate the Bécancour design to reduce cost, construction time, and operational risk
- Spodumene feedstock potential from Brazil, Africa and the US
- Proceeding to the land lease application and Scoping Study
- Space available for PV Recycling Silver Extraction Project

Bécancour project positioned to benefit from lithium price recovery

- Stakeholder re-engagement underway for the Bécancour Lithium Carbonate Refinery in Québec, Canada, amid renewed market confidence
- DFS completed during lithium price trough below US\$10,000/tonne (BG Li Carb)
- Counter-cyclical strategy advanced project through severe market downturn
- Battery-grade lithium carbonate prices have now doubled in last 3-4 months
- Spot price currently at around US\$24,000/tonne (BG Li Carb) and materially above Bécancour DFS forecast of US\$20,970/t
- Original DFS economics robust: NPV US\$718m, IRR 21%, payback 3.9 years

LU7 secured strategic spodumene feedstock for its Bécancour Lithium Refinery

- Strategic 10-year (rolling 5 years thereafter) spodumene supply binding Offtake Agreement signed with Norah Mining Limited
- Supply of 80,000 tpa spodumene concentrate (6.0% Li₂O equivalent) will underpin long-term operations of the Bécancour Lithium Refinery, supporting LU7's "Closing the Conversion Gap" strategy
- Norah Lithium Project concentrator is in construction and expected to be completed in 2026
- LU7 will participate in trading of the spodumene to third parties in the open market prior to startup of Bécancour



RECYCLING CRITICAL MINERALS (SILVER)

LU7 commences engineering phase for PV recycling plant

- LU7 is in discussions with various engineering companies with industrial-waste recycling systems
- Will adapt the design to incorporate Microwave Joule Heating Technology (MJHT) for delamination and Jet Electrochemical Silver Extraction (JESE) for high-purity silver extraction
- Final engineering company to be selected in the upcoming quarter

CORPORATE

Management changes

- Subsequent to the end of the quarter the LU7 Board appointed Mr Iggy Tan as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, effective 1 April 2026
- Non-Executive Director, Dr Jingyuan Liu was appointed Executive Director (part-time) to support the Company's next phase of technical and project development, effective 20 April 2026



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Amid the rising interest in critical minerals and increasing commodity prices, the March Quarter was an important one for LU7 as we sought to begin the process of capitalising on all the foundational work we have put into our projects over the past few years.

With the lithium market recovery well underway, we believe the timing is now right to accelerate and expand our vision for building lithium-refinery infrastructure across North America. With silver prices reaching record highs, we are also pushing forward with our plans to take the silver extraction technology out of the labs and commercialise it by partnering with leading engineering firms on a demonstration plant.

We have worked hard, at times in adverse market conditions, to position LU7 for this moment, and it is exciting to see the potential for all that work to pay off for the company and its shareholders.

- Chairman and CEO Iggy Tan

*Lithium Universe Team
conducting a site visit
at the Port of Brownsville*

REFINING CRITICAL MINERALS (LITHIUM)

Lithium Universe is advancing an ambitious plan to build lithium refining infrastructure across North America and help close the “Lithium Conversion Gap”, the critical shortage of refining capacity in North America. This shortage represents one of the biggest bottlenecks in the global clean energy supply chain, where US Electric Vehicle and battery gigafactory capacity is rising rapidly, but conversion of spodumene to battery-grade lithium carbonate remains overwhelmingly dependent on China.

LU7 confirms bi-national lithium refinery strategy after Port of Brownsville site visit

Lithium Universe completed a detailed site visit to assess the proposed second lithium refinery location at the Port of Brownsville, Texas. During the March quarter, the Company released findings from that strategic visit and refined its bi-national lithium-refining strategy for Canada and the United States. The strategy is designed to close the North American Lithium Conversion Gap and provide long-term processing capacity for the rapidly expanding electric-vehicle, stationary storage, and critical minerals sectors.

The findings of the site visit confirmed the Company’s earlier strategic review of the location and showed how the project would complement the work underway at LU7’s potential flagship Bécancour Lithium Refinery Project in Québec.



Watch CFO John Sobolewski’s Video Report from the site visit to assess the suitability of the Port of Brownsville.
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vu4kJFgmgKQ>)



Figure 1. Location of LU7 Proposed Second Lithium Refinery Site with Two Trains and PV Recycling Project Under Evaluation

Key factors showing the suitability of the Port of Brownsville, Texas, are:

- It is a deep-water seaport with direct U.S.–Mexico border access and multimodal transport links, including sea, rail, and road.
- Ongoing upgrades, such as deepening the Brazos Island Harbour Channel from 42 to 52 feet, will enable larger vessels and heavier cargo, strengthening its role as a logistics hub for bulky solar panels and recycled materials.
- The site is in a newly developed 118-acre business park that provides shovel-ready industrial land with storage, utilities, and excellent connectivity.
- The region also benefits from relatively low land and labour costs compared with coastal California, lowering both capital and operating expenses.
- Proximity to SpaceX’s Starbase facility at Boca Chica adds further advantages in infrastructure, logistics, and workforce skills.

With demand for battery-grade lithium carbonate forecast to significantly outpace North American conversion capacity, LU7 is now proceeding with the land lease application and Scoping Study for the Port of Brownsville Refinery, positioning itself as one of the few companies capable of deploying multiple lithium-refining trains using a proven, repeatable “copy-and-paste” engineering model first established in the Bécancour Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS).

The site being assessed also has space available for the Company’s PV Recycling Silver Extraction Project.

Lithium price recovery accelerates stakeholder re-engagement for Bécancour Refinery

During the quarter, the LU7 team began actively re-engaging with stakeholders for its potential flagship Bécancour Lithium Refinery. As part of its counter-cyclical strategy, the company completed a Definitive Feasibility Study for the Bécancour Lithium Refinery in February 2025 (see announcement made on 17 February 2025), during a downturn in the lithium cycle. This approach was underpinned by a strong belief in the fundamentals of the lithium sector and was intended to position the company ahead of its peers as the price recovered. The recent faster-than-expected increases in battery-grade lithium carbonate prices have validated that strategy. While the DFS was completed using conservative long-term pricing assumptions of ~US\$20,970/t, spot prices have since more than doubled from lows of US\$10,000/t to around US\$24,000/t.

The DFS confirmed Bécancour as a robust, low-risk refinery capable of producing ~18,270 tpa of battery-grade lithium carbonate with a pre-tax NPV of ~US\$718 million and IRR of ~21% under conservative assumptions.

With prices now above the DFS forecasts, the project's economic fundamentals are strengthened, prompting renewed engagement with spodumene suppliers, customers, governments, and financiers.

“Our DFS was completed when battery-grade lithium carbonate prices had fallen to below US\$10,000 per tonne, based on our conviction that prices would recover strongly. We believed that by doing the work during the downturn, Lithium Universe would be among the first developers ready to move as the market recovered. The rapid escalation in lithium carbonate prices, which have more than doubled in less than four months, confirms that the lithium recovery is well underway. Lithium Universe is now exceptionally well placed as the market continues to recover, and we are re-engaging with spodumene suppliers, downstream customers, and strategic partners with renewed momentum and confidence.”

- Executive Chairman, Iggy Tan

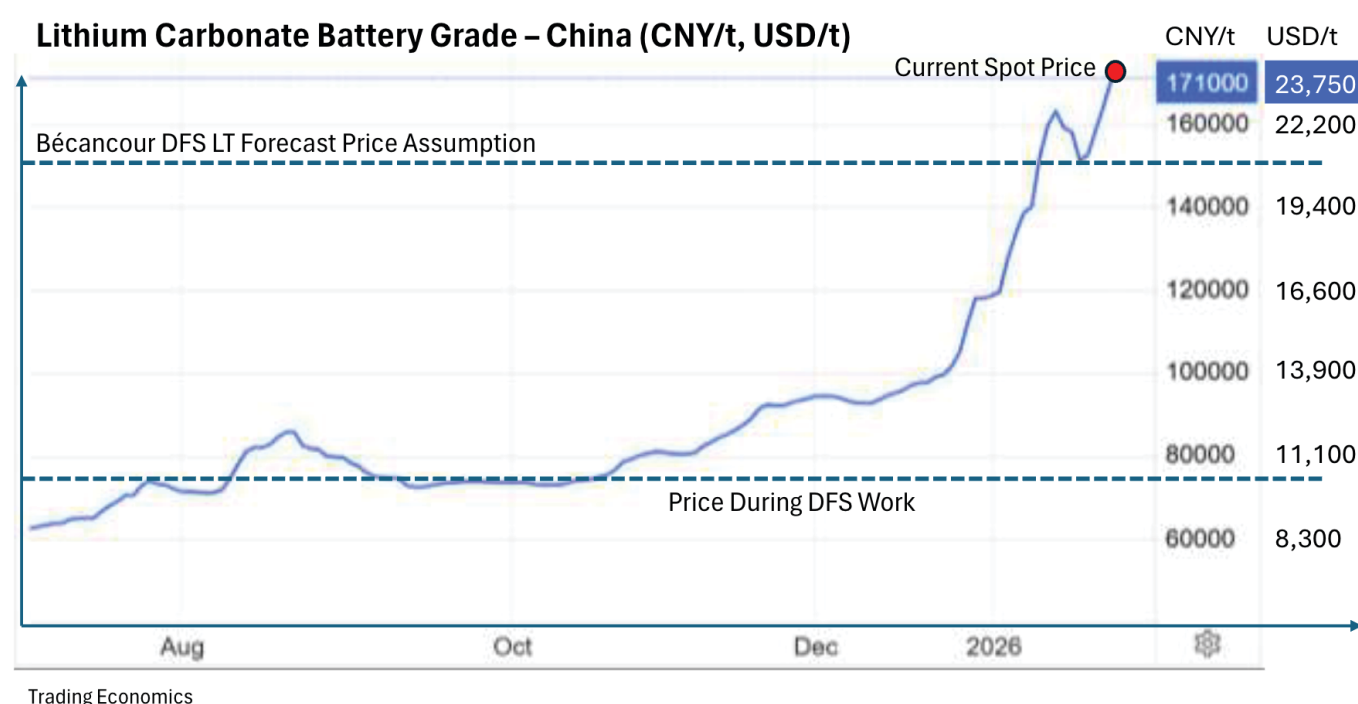


Figure 2. Price of Lithium Carbonate Battery Grade (ex China)

LU7 secures strategic binding feedstock supply for Bécancour Lithium Refinery

LU7 has continued to engage with potential spodumene suppliers. This is a vital step for LU7 to ensure the long-term stability of feedstock for the proposed refinery. Lithium Universe signed a binding 10-year (rolling 5 years thereafter) Definitive Offtake Agreement (DOA) with Norah Mining Limited (NML) for the long-term supply of spodumene concentrate from NML in Nigeria for the Bécancour Lithium Refinery in Quebec, Canada.

Under the Offtake Agreement, NML will supply up to 80,000 tonnes per annum of spodumene concentrate grading 6.0% Li_2O , commencing in late 2026. NML has fully-funded and is currently constructing a spodumene concentrator in north-west Nigeria, with completion expected in the second half of 2026.

This strategic partnership secures a major portion of the refinery's long-term raw material needs and strengthens LU7's position as an emerging North American lithium refiner as well as supporting the Canadian Government's moves to on-shore critical minerals refining.

The Offtake agreement also aligns with LU7's counter-cyclical strategy and demonstrates the company's proactive approach to securing upstream partnerships before construction, providing a stable, diversified supply of high-quality spodumene concentrate.

If LU7's downstream project is not ready to receive spodumene at the relevant time, LU7 intends to trade the material on the open market. This is expected to represent an attractive commercial opportunity, given strong market interest and the recent recovery in lithium carbonate prices. Importantly, this arrangement does not constitute a tolling agreement with NML. LU7 will purchase the spodumene feedstock outright, retain full ownership of the resulting lithium carbonate, and hold the exclusive right to market and sell the product, including through open-market channels.



Figure 3. Construction underway on the spodumene concentrator in north-west Nigeria

RECYCLING CRITICAL MINERALS (SILVER)

Lithium Universe, in collaboration with its research partners at Macquarie University, is developing a suite of new technologies to form a comprehensive, sustainable recycling process that will position LU7 at the forefront of critical minerals recovery from solar panel waste. In doing so, it has the potential to unlock an entirely new source of critical minerals, such as silver, silicon and gallium.

LU7 commences engineering phase for design of Demonstration PV Recycling Plant

After spending much of 2025 working closely with its partners at Macquarie University to validate and refine the cutting-edge Silver Extraction process, during the March quarter Lithium Universe commenced commercialising the technology by starting to develop plans for a modular photovoltaic panel (PV) demonstration plant.

Over the period, the LU7 team conducted interviews and technical discussions with several international engineering firms experienced in industrial waste and recycling systems to advance the detailed design, engineering, and cost definition of the project. The proposed demonstration plant is planned as a modular system with a nominal capacity of one to four tonnes per hour and will be adapted to integrate Microwave Joule Heating Technology (MJHT) for PV panel delamination, together with Jet Electrochemical Silver Extraction (JESE) for the recovery of high-purity silver from processed solar cells.



Microwave Joule Heating Technology (MJHT)

MJHT is an energy-efficient process that delaminates solar panels without mechanical grinding or high-temperature furnaces. MJHT preserves the integrity of both the glass and the silicon wafer, creating an ideal precursor for the Jet Electrochemical Silver Extraction (JESE) process.

Jet Electrochemical Silver Extraction (JESE)

The innovative JESE process utilises a low-voltage electrochemical jet of dilute nitric acid to selectively dissolve silver from solar cells. The jet probe precisely tracks the silver fingers and busbars on the cell surface, enabling highly targeted silver removal without leaching of other impurities or damaging the underlying silicon wafer, making it suitable for the recovery of other high-value minerals.

Silver Price At An All-Time High

LU7 is accelerating the progress on the project with the goal of capitalising on the silver price, which reached all-time highs during the quarter. This price increase reflects a structural imbalance between global supply and demand rather than short-term market volatility. Unlike previous price spikes driven by speculative cycles, the current strength in silver is increasingly underpinned by fundamentals.

Engineering Scope Of Work

Under the expected terms of potential engagement:

1. Design a modular 1-4 TPHR demonstration plant integrating LU7's MJHT + JESE process sequence.
2. Develop equipment specifications, layouts, and material-handling schematics, adapting its proven PV panel lines to replace mechanical shredding with microwave-based delamination.
3. Identify and source key components, including feeders, conveyors, heating chambers, jet-extraction cells, filtration systems, and automation controls.
4. Conduct engineering tests and trials to verify throughput, energy balance, and recovery efficiency.
5. Provide a fixed-price cost package for fabrication and assembly of the full modular unit.
6. Collaborate with LU7-nominated process-engineering partners for integration of the chemical and electrochemical sections of the system.
7. Prepare full fabrication drawings and assembly documentation suitable for pilot-plant construction in 2026.

The modular configuration is intended to minimise site civil works, shorten construction and commissioning timelines, and allow future scalability and replication across multiple jurisdictions. Engineering firms under review are being assessed on their capability to deliver fully integrated, containerised or skid-mounted recycling plants, including mechanical design, electrical and automation systems, fabrication, and factory acceptance testing.

The Company expects to select a preferred engineering partner and progress to the next stage of engineering in the next quarter.



CORPORATE

Subsequent to the end of quarter, Lithium Universe announced a couple of management changes with the intention of accelerating its critical minerals projects.

Chief Executive Officer

The Board appointed Mr Iggy Tan as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, effective 1 April 2026. He will also stay on as Executive Chairman.

Mr Tan has served as Executive Chairman (part-time) since 26 April 2024, following his transition from Non-Executive Chairman. During this period, he led the Company's "Closing the Lithium Conversion Gap" strategy and oversaw a major acceleration in project development.

With the lithium market now showing early signs of recovery, and the Company advancing its second-refinery strategy in the Port of Brownsville, Texas, alongside the Silver Extraction Photovoltaic (PV) Recycling project, the Board has determined that the appointment of a full-time CEO is both timely and appropriate.

Executive Director

Non-Executive Director, Dr Jingyuan Liu was appointed Executive Director (part-time) to support the Company's next phase of technical and project development, effective 20 April 2026.

In particular, he will play a key role in advancing the Company's second lithium refinery strategy at the Port of Brownsville, Texas, including preparing an initial scoping study to evaluate project scale, capital costs, operating parameters, and potential integration with North American battery supply chains.



Watch CEO Iggy Tan's first message as CEO and project update.
https://youtu.be/Xf6N1v_ctvw

QUARTERLY REPORT

MARCH 2026

Lithium Universe Limited

ASX: LU7

ABN: 22 148 878 782

Financial Information

(as at 31 March 2026)

Share Price	\$0.008
Shares (ASX: LU7)	1,616M
Options (Listed)	284M
Options (Unlisted)	120M
Performance Rights	213M
Market Cap	\$12.9M
Cash	\$0.7M

Contact

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Directors

Iggy Tan
Pat Scallan
Dr. Jingyuan Liu

Executive Chairman and CEO
Non-Executive Director
Executive Director

Engage with Lithium Universe directly by asking questions, watch video summaries and see what other shareholders have to say, as well as past announcements.

<https://investorhub.lithiumuniverse.com/>



Cautionary Statements

Information Required by Listing Rules

The Bécancour Lithium Refinery Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) does not rely upon estimated ore reserves / and or mineral resources. The spodumene concentrate feedstock for the proposed refinery has been assumed to have been purchased directly from spodumene miners currently producing spodumene concentrates or marketing agents or traders currently purchasing spodumene concentrate and selling to the downstream processors. Accordingly, the JORC Code is not relevant to this study nor are Listing Rules 5.16 and 5.17 to the extent to which they relate to matters concerning JORC.

Forward Looking Statements

This release contains "forward-looking information" that is based on the Company's expectations, estimates and projections as of the date on which the statements were made. This forward-looking information includes, among other things, statements with respect to studies, the Company's business strategy, plan, development, objectives, performance, outlook, growth, cash flow, projections, targets and expectations. Generally, this forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'outlook', 'anticipate', 'project', 'target', 'likely', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'may', 'would', 'could', 'should', 'scheduled', 'will', 'plan', 'forecast', 'evolve' and similar expressions. Persons reading this news release are cautioned that such statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance may be materially different. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is developed based on assumptions about such risks, uncertainties and other factors set out herein, including but not limited to general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; the actual results of current development activities; conclusions of economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; future prices of metals; failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accident, labour disputes and other risks of the chemical industry; and delays in obtaining governmental approvals or financing or in the completion of development or construction activities. This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect our forward-looking information. These and other factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking information. Neither the Company, nor any other person, gives any representation, warranty, assurance or guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement will actually occur. Except as required by law, and only to the extent so required, none of the Company, its subsidiaries or its or their directors, officers, employees, advisors or agents or any other person shall in any way be liable to any person or body for any loss, claim, demand, damages, costs or expenses of whatever nature arising in any way out of, or in connection with, the information contained in this document. The Company disclaims any intent or obligations to or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, estimates, or options, future events or results or otherwise, unless required to do so by law.

The DFS is based on the material assumptions outlined including that it has been completed in accordance with AACE Principles to a Class 5 level with a nominal level of accuracy of $\pm 35\%$, that the financial forecasts rely upon the purchase of third party spodumene concentrate as the feedstock for the plant. The DFS referred to in this announcement has been undertaken to assess the potential technical feasibility and economic viability of constructing and operating facilities capable of producing battery grade lithium carbonate for use in lithium-ion batteries from those units of operations and provide baseline financial metrics to consider future investment decisions.

The Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS) is based on the material assumptions outlined below. These include assumptions about the availability of funding. While Lithium Universe considers all of the material assumptions to be based on reasonable grounds, there is no certainty that they will prove to be correct or that the range of outcomes indicated by the DFS will be achieved. To achieve the range of outcomes indicated in the DFS, funding of in the order of US\$500 million will likely be required. Investors should note that there is no certainty that Lithium Universe will be able to raise that amount of funding when needed. It is also likely that such funding may only be available on terms that may be dilutive to or otherwise affect the value of Lithium Universe's existing shares. It is also possible that Lithium Universe could pursue other 'value realisation' strategies such as a sale, partial sale or joint venture of the project. If it does, this could materially reduce the Company's proportionate ownership of the project. Given the uncertainties involved, investors should not make any investment decisions based solely on the results of the DFS.

ASX Additional Information

The Company provides the following information pursuant to ASX listing Rule requirements:

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.1

The Company confirms that there was no exploration and evaluation activities for the quarter.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.2

The Company confirms that there was no mine production and development activities for the quarter.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3

In accordance with Listing Rule 5.3.3, LU7 provides the following information concerning its exploration licences. No applications were made during the quarter by the Company to acquire further licences.

The following table lists the Company's exploration licences held at the end of the quarter, and their location:

Project	Exploration Licence	Location	Status	Ownership

Tenements acquired during the quarter and their location

Nil.

Tenements disposed during the quarter and their location

Nil

The beneficial percentage interests held in farm-in or farm-out agreements at the end of the quarter

Nil.

The beneficial percentage interests in farm-in or farm-out agreements acquired or disposed of during the quarter

Nil.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.4

The Company confirms that funds raised from its IPO were depleted during the June 2024 quarter.

ASX Listing Rule 5.3.5

Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates outlined in the Company's Appendix 5B for the quarter related to directors' fees (and inclusive of superannuation entitlements) of \$89,000.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

LITHIUM UNIVERSE LIMITED

ABN

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

22 148 878 782

31 March 2026

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers		
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation		
	(b) development		
	(c) production		
	(d) staff costs (including directors)	(180)	(180)
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(260)	(260)
	(f) research and development	(8)	(8)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)		
1.4	Interest received	13	13
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	(2)	(2)
1.6	Income taxes paid		
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives		
1.8	Other (provide details if material)		
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(437)	(437)
2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities		
	(b) tenements (including transaction costs)		
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(70)	(70)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
	(e) investments		
	(f) other non-current assets (engineering study and development)	(909)	(909)
	(g) research and development		
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities		
	(b) tenements		
	(c) property, plant and equipment		
	(d) investments		
	(e) other non-current assets		
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities		
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)		
2.5	Other – Performance Bonds	17	17
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(962)	(962)

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities		
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options		
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings		
3.6	Repayment of borrowings		
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings		
3.8	Dividends paid		
3.9	Other – Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(6)	(6)
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	(6)	(6)

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,060	2,060
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(437)	(437)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(962)	(962)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	(6)	(6)
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	655	655

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	655	655
5.2	Call deposits	-	-
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	655	655

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	89
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-
<i>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.</i> More information concerning the breakdown of the above payments to directors and their related parties can be found within the accompanying Quarterly Activities Report.		

7.	Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.</i> <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	Total financing facilities	-	-
7.5	Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		-
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

8.	Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(437)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	-
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(437)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	655
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	655
8.7	Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	1.50
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>		
8.8	If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions: 8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer: Yes.		

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

Answer:

The Board closely monitors the Company's cash flows and financial position. If required, the Board will consider appropriate capital raising or other funding options to ensure the Company can meet its ongoing obligations.

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: Yes, refer to the Company's response provided under item 8.8.2 above.

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: **24 April 2026**

Authorised by: **The Board of Lithium Universe Limited**

(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.