ION Exchange Safic Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2002/009690/07)

Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

ION Exchange Safic Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2002/009690/07)

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ION Exchange Safic Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2002/009690/07)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

General Information

Country of Incorporation and Domicile	South Africa
Registration Number	2002/009690/07
Nature of Business and Principal Activities	The company operations are water treatment, liquid waste treatment and recycle, pollution control, solid and hazardous waste management, generation of energy from waste and related matters.
Directors	Chakravorty G Cutter DM Platt EW Platt FC Quinn LRR Ranadive NM Sharma R Guharoy A (Appointed 24 March 2026) Dutt I (Appointed 24 March 2026) Sandeep CK (Appointed 24 March 2026) Patni A (Appointed 24 March 2026) Pathare JP (Resigned 24 March 2026) Patni MP (Resigned 24 March 2026)
Registered Office	Safic Business Park 404 Southern Klipriviersberg Road Steeledale Johannesburg 2197
Postal Address	PO Box 1754 Alberton 1450
Ultimate holding company	Ion Exchange India Limited incorporated in Mumbai, India
Level of Assurance	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.
Auditors	PKF VGA Registered Auditors
Company Secretary	Sirkien Van Schalkwyk, Juba Statutory Services
Preparer	The annual financial statements were prepared by Luke Quinn Associate Company Financial Director

ION Exchange Safic Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2002/009690/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

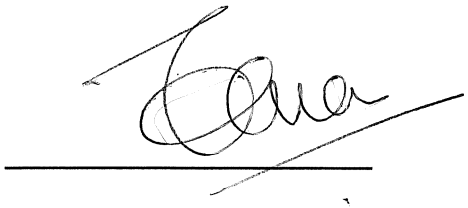
The directors are required by the Companies Act of South Africa to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. These annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB®) and it is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements satisfy the financial reporting standards with regards to form and content and present fairly the statement of financial position, results of operations and business of the company, and explain the transactions and financial position of the business of the company at the end of the financial year. The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied throughout the company and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the directors set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach.

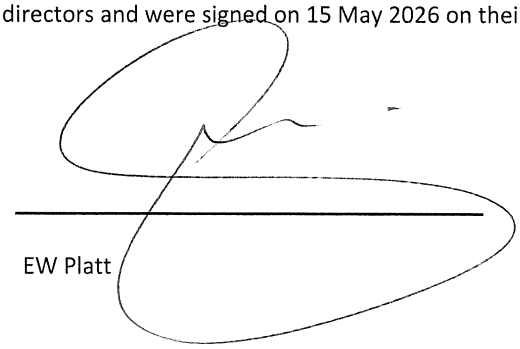
The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. The going-concern basis has been adopted in preparing the financial statements. Based on forecasts and available cash resources the directors have no reason to believe that the company will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future. The annual financial statements support the viability of the company.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their and their report is presendted on pages 5 to 6.

The financial statements set out on pages 5 to 32, and the supplementary information set out on pages 33 to 36 which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors and were signed on 15 May 2026 on their behalf by:



Chakravorty G



EW Platt

ION Exchange Safic Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2002/009690/07)
Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Directors' Report

The directors present their report for the year ended 31 March 2026.

1. Review of activities

Main business and operations
The company operations are water treatment, liquid waste treatment and recycle, pollution control, solid and hazardous waste management, generation of energy from waste and related matters.There were no major changes herein during the year.

The operating results and statement of financial position of the company are fully set out in the attached financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

2. Events after reporting date

All events subsequent to the date of the annual financial statements and for which the applicable financial reporting framework requires adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted or disclosed.

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year to the date of this report that could have a material effect on the financial position of the company.

3. Authorised and issued share capital

No changes were approved or made to the authorised or issued share capital of the company during the year under review.

4. Dividend

An Interm dividend of R2,790,000 was declared and paid to the shareholders during the 2025 - 2026 Financial year.

A Final dividend payable of R1 413 990 was still due to the shareholders at the end of the year (2025 - R0).

5. Directors

The directors of the company during the year and up to the date of this report are as follows:
Chakravorty G
Cutter DM
Platt EW
Platt FC
Quinn LRR
Ranadive NM
Sharma R
Guharoy A (Appointed 24 March 2026)
Dutt I (Appointed 24 March 2026)
Sandeep CK (Appointed 24 March 2026)
Patni A (Appointed 24 March 2026)
Pathare JP (Resigned 24 March 2026)
Patni MP (Resigned 24 March 2026)

PKF VGA Audit Incorporated
89 Nelson Mandela Avenue
Randhart Alberton 1449

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of ION Exchange Safic Proprietary Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ION Exchange Safic Proprietary Limited (the company) set out on pages 7 to 33, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ION Exchange Safic Proprietary Limited as at 31 March 2026, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "ION Exchange Safic Proprietary Limited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026", which includes the Director's Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa and the supplementary information as set out on page 34 to 35. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Director for the Financial Statements

The director is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

PKF VGA Audit Incorporated is a member firm of the PKF International Limited network of legally independent firms and does not accept any responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions on the part of any other individual member firm or firms. PKF in South Africa practices as separate incorporated entities in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Free State and Western Cape.

Independent Auditor's Report

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



PKF VGA Audit Incorporated
Partner: S. Bensch
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Registered Auditor
22 May 2026
Johannesburg

PKF VGA Audit Incorporated is a member firm of the PKF International Limited network of legally independent firms and does not accept any responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions on the part of any other individual member firm or firms. PKF in South Africa practices as separate incorporated entities in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Free State and Western Cape.

ION Exchange Safic Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2002/009690/07)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Statement of Financial Position

Figures in R	Notes	2026	2025
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	282,450	102,481
Right-of-use assets	15	2,952,825	4,429,237
Deferred tax assets	8	527,120	573,001
Total Non-Current Assets		**3,762,395**	**5,104,719**
Current Assets			
Inventories	6	8,344,699	9,419,537
Trade and other receivables	7	9,684,541	11,439,281
Current tax assets	9	428,300	-
Cash and cash equivalents	10	23,966,622	16,237,050
Total Current Assets		**42,424,162**	**37,095,868**
Total Assets		**46,186,557**	**42,200,587**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Issued capital	11	9,300,000	9,300,000
Retained income		6,101,409	1,874,302
Total Equity		**15,401,409**	**11,174,302**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	15	2,130,514	3,886,543
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	12	11,870,823	7,733,996
Trade and other payables	13	13,613,791	17,883,074
Current tax liabilities -DTA Withholding Tax	9	252,239	90,683
Lease liabilities	15	1,756,030	1,431,989
Dividend payable		1,161,751	-
Total Current Liabilities		**28,654,634**	**27,139,742**
Total Liabilities		**30,785,148**	**31,026,285**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**46,186,557**	**42,200,587**

ION Exchange Safic Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2002/009690/07)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Figures in R	Notes	2026	2025
Revenue	16	69,836,508	57,751,833
Cost of sales	17	(43,754,478)	(35,508,003)
Gross profit		**26,082,030**	**22,243,830**
Other income	18	(630)	332,449
Administrative expenses	19	(1,007,352)	(1,008,726)
Other expenses		(13,912,390)	(11,794,611)
Gain (loss) on exchange rate		212,869	(38,610)
Profit from operating activities	20	**11,374,527**	**9,734,332**
Finance income	21	998,622	251,572
Finance costs	22	(823,492)	(1,560,347)
Profit before tax		**11,549,657**	**8,425,557**
Income tax expense	23	(3,118,560)	(905,957)
Profit for the year		**8,431,097**	**7,519,600**

ION Exchange Safic Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2002/009690/07)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in R	Issued capital	Retained income	Total
Balance at 1 April 2024	9,300,000	(5,645,298)	3,654,702
Changes in equity			
Profit for the year	-	7,519,600	7,519,600
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	7,519,600	7,519,600
Balance at 31 March 2025	**9,300,000**	**1,874,302**	**11,174,302**
Balance at 1 April 2025	9,300,000	1,874,302	11,174,302
Changes in equity			
Profit for the year	-	8,431,097	8,431,097
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	8,431,097	8,431,097
Dividend recognised as distributions to shareholders	-	(4,203,990)	(4,203,990)
Balance at 31 March 2026	**9,300,000**	**6,101,409**	**15,401,409**
Note	**11**		

ION Exchange Safic Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2002/009690/07)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in R	Note	2026	2025
Cash flows from operations			
Profit before Taxation		**11,549,657**	**8,425,557**
Adjustments to reconcile profit			
Finance income		(998,622)	(251,572)
Finance costs		823,492	1,560,347
Inventory		1,074,838	(1,773,056)
Trade Receivables		1,754,739	(2,365,360)
Trade Payables		(4,269,290)	(22,993)
Depreciation and amortisation expense		1,535,378	1,517,761
Provisions		4,136,827	7,733,996
Fair value gains and losses		239,045	-
Non cash items		(569,796)	(426,812)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit		**3,726,611**	**5,972,311**
Net cash flows from operations		**15,276,268**	**14,397,868**
Interest paid		(822,353)	(1,560,347)
Interest received		998,622	251,572
Income taxes paid		(3,500,978)	
Net cash flows from operating activities		**11,951,559**	**13,089,093**
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Proceeds from issuing shares		-	-
Repayment of lease liability		(1,431,988)	(1,081,747)
Dividend paid		(2,790,000)	-
Cash flows used in financing activities		**(4,221,988)**	**(1,081,747)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**7,729,571**	**12,007,346**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		16,237,051	4,229,704
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**10**	**23,966,622**	**16,237,050**

Accounting Policies

1. General information

ION Exchange Safic Proprietary Limited ('the company') operations are water treatment, liquid waste treatment and recycle, pollution control, solid and hazardous waste management, generation of energy from waste and related matters.

The company is incorporated as a private company and domiciled in South Africa. The address of its registered office is Safic Business Park, 404 Southern Klipriviersberg Road, Steeledale , Johannesburg, 2197.

2. Basis of preparation and material accounting policy information

The financial statements of ION Exchange Safic Proprietary Limited have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the Companies Act of South Africa. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, available-for-sale financial assets, and financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition

Property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Initial measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset is initially measured at its cost.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Subsequent measurement - Cost model

After initial recognition, property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation of an asset commences when it is available for use, and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale, or the date that the asset is derecognised.

Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation and material accounting policy information continued...

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset. The depreciable amount of an asset shall be allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life. The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value.

Residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at each financial year end. Where there are significant changes in the expected pattern of economic consumption of the benefits embodied in the asset, the relevant changes will be made to the residual values and depreciation rates, and the change will be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

The measurement base, useful life or depreciation rate as well as the depreciation method for all major classes of assets are as follows:

Asset class	Average Useful life	Depreciation method
FA-Leasehold improvements	10 Years	Straight Line
FA-Fixtures, Furniture and fittings	10 Years	Straight Line
FA-Computer equipment	3-5 Years	Straight Line
FA-Computer software	5 Years	Straight Line
FA- Branding	5 Years	Straight Line
FA-Electrical Equipment	5 Years	Straight Line
FA-Lab Equipment	3-5 Years	Straight Line

Impairments

The entity tests for impairment where there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An assessment of whether there is an indication of possible impairment is done at each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, except where the decrease reverses a previously recognised revaluation increase for the same asset the decrease is recognised in other comprehensive income to that extent and reduces the amount accumulated in equity under revaluation surplus, and future depreciation charges are adjusted in future periods to allocate the revised carrying amount, less its residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Where the estimated impairment loss exceeds the carrying amount of the asset to which it relates, the resulting liability is only recognised if it is required by another standard.

Compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up are included in profit or loss when the compensation becomes receivable.

Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. Gains are classified as other gains on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.2 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation and material accounting policy information continued...

A financial asset is any asset that is:

- cash;
- an equity instrument of another entity;
- a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity.
- a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
- a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16A and 16B, instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16C and 16D, or instruments that are contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

A financial liability is any liability that is:

- a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity.
- a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments or a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose, rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments. Also, for these purposes the entity's own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments that are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16A and 16B, instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16C and 16D, or instruments that are contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

As an exception, an instrument that meets the definition of a financial liability is classified as an equity instrument if it has all the features and meets the conditions in paragraphs 16A and 16B or paragraphs 16C and 16D of IAS32.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

A financial liability at fair value through profit or loss is a financial liability that meets one of the following conditions:

- It meets the definition of held for trading. A financial asset or financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term, on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking or it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument);
- upon initial recognition it is designated by the entity as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 4.2.2 or 4.3.5
- it is designated either upon initial recognition or subsequently as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 6.7.1

Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation and material accounting policy information continued...

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less allowance for expected credit losses. For trade receivables and contract assets, a simplified approach is applied in calculating expected credit losses. Instead of tracking changes in credit risk, a loss allowance is recognised based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. A provision matrix was established that is based on the company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value plus direct transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

2.3 Inventories

Recognition

Inventories are recognised as an asset when

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the inventories can be measured reliably.

Measurement

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value using the weighted average cost formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Current replacement cost is the cost the entity incurs to acquire the asset on the reporting date.

The cost of inventories comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects are assigned by using specific identification of their individual costs.

2.4 Tax

Tax expense (tax income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period.

Deferred tax liabilities are the amounts of income taxes payable in future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences.

Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation and material accounting policy information continued...

Deferred tax assets are the amounts of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of:

- deductible temporary differences;
- the carry forward of unused tax losses; and
- the carry forward of unused tax credits.

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. The amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods which exceeds the amount due for those periods, is recognised as an asset.

The benefit relating to a tax loss that can be carried back to recover current tax of a previous period is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only where:

- there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from:

- the initial recognition of goodwill; or
- the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:

- is not a business combination; and
- at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets are made to reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which it is expected, at the end of the reporting period, recovery or settlement if temporary differences will occur.

Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation and material accounting policy information continued...

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where:

- there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity within the group or different taxable entities within the group which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Tax expense (income)

Current and deferred tax is recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.
- a business combination other than the acquisition by an investment of a subsidiary that is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Current tax and deferred tax is recognised outside profit or loss if the tax relates to items that are recognised, in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss. Therefore, current tax and deferred tax that relates to items that are recognised, in the same or a different period:

- in other comprehensive income, will be recognised in other comprehensive income;
- directly in equity, will be recognised directly in equity.

2.5 Leases as lessee

Identification of a lease

At inception of a contract, it is assessed to determine whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. If the terms and conditions of a contract are changed, it is reassessed to once again determine if the contract is still or now contains a lease.

Where a contract contains a lease, each lease component with the contract is accounted for separately from the non-lease components. The consideration is then allocated to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components are determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge an entity for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, an estimate of the stand-alone price is made, maximising the use of observable information in each case. All non-lease components are accounted for in accordance with whatever other policy is applicable to them.

Lease term

The lease term of a lease is determined as the non-cancellable period of the lease, together with the periods covered by an option to extend the lease where there is reasonable certainty that the option will be exercised, and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if there is reasonable certainty that the option will not be exercised.

The assessment of the reasonable certainty of the exercising of options to extend the lease or not exercising of options to terminate the lease is reassessed upon the occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the company's control and it affects the reasonable certainty assumptions.

The assessment of the lease term is revised if there is a change in the non-cancellable lease period.

Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation and material accounting policy information continued...

Recognition

At inception, a right-of-use asset and a lease liability is recognised. Right-of-use assets are included in the statement of financial performance within a classification relevant to the underlying asset, and not as a separate line item.

Measurement

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. The obligation for those costs are incurred either at the commencement date or as a consequence of having used the underlying asset during a particular period.

Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects a purchase option will be exercised, the right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The company tests for impairment where there is an indication that a right-of-use asset may be impaired. An assessment of whether there is an indication of possible impairment is done at each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of a right- of-use asset is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, except where the decrease reverses a previously recognised revaluation increase for the same asset the decrease is recognised in other comprehensive income to that extent and reduces the amount accumulated in equity under revaluation surplus, and future depreciation charges are adjusted in future periods to allocate the revised carrying amount, less its residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not yet paid at the commencement date. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if the rate can be readily determined, else it is based on the company's incremental borrowing rate. The following lease payments are included where they are not paid at the commencement date:

- fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if there is reasonably certainty that the option will be exercised; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured by:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term is the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. The periodic rate of interest is the discount rate described above, or if applicable the revised discount rate described below.

Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation and material accounting policy information continued...

Profit or loss for the year will include the interest expense on the lease liability, and the variable costs not included in the measurement of the lease liability are included in the year in which the event of condition that triggers the payment of the variable costs occurs.

2.6 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. A liability is a present obligation of the entity arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits.

A contingent liability is:

- a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
- a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

A provision is recognised when:

- there is a a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised when it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received when the obligation is settled. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement will not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

The present obligation under an onerous contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation and material accounting policy information continued...

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when:

- there is a detailed formal plan for the restructuring identifying at least the business or part of a business concerned, the principal locations affected, the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services, the expenditures that will be undertaken and when the plan will be implemented; and
- there has been raised a valid expectation in those affected that the restructuring will be carried out by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

After initial recognition and until the liability is settled, cancelled or expires, a contingent liability is recognised in a business combination at the higher of the amount that would be recognised as a provision, and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised, but details are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

2.7 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is income arising in the course of an entity's ordinary activities.

The company is in the business of Water treatment, liquid waste treatment and recycle, pollution control, solid and hazardous waste management, generation of energy from waste and related matters.

A contract with a customer is recognised when all of the following criteria are met:

- the contract has been approved and all parties to the contract are committed to performing their respective obligations;
- each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred are identifiable;
- payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred are identifiable;
- the contract has commercial substance; and
- it is probable that the consideration in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred will be collected.

At the inception of a contract, the goods or services promised in the contract are assessed and a performance obligation is identified for each promise to transfer to the customer either:

- a good or service that is distinct; or
- a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer.

Revenue is is recognised when or as the performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. Assets are transferred when or as the customer obtains control of that asset.

Measurement

When a performance obligation is satisfied, revenue is recognised as the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation, but excluding estimates of variable consideration that are constrained and any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The transaction price may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

The company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation (or distinct good or service) in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

When revenue is recognised over time the Entity measures progress towards complete satisfaction of the performanace obliigations using a method that faitfully depicts the transfer of control to the customer.
The Entity applies the Output method, such as milestone achievements and surveys of work performance or units.

Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation and material accounting policy information continued...

The company recognises as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the company expects to recover those costs.

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not within the scope of another Standard (for example, IAS 2 Inventories, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment or IAS 38 Intangible Assets), the company recognises an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract only if those costs meet all of the following criteria:

- the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the company can specifically identify (for example, costs relating to services to be provided under renewal of an existing contract or costs of designing an asset to be transferred under a specific contract that has not yet been approved);
- the costs generate or enhance resources of the company that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and
- the costs are expected to be recovered.

When either party to a contract has performed, the company presents the contract in the statement of financial position as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the company's performance and the customer's payment. The company presents any unconditional rights to consideration separately as a receivable.

Cost of Sales

Revenue from sale of [goods] is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the [goods]. The normal credit term is [30 to 90] days upon delivery.

The company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties, customer loyalty points). In determining the transaction price for the sale of [goods], the company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

2.8 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.9 Related parties

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

4. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

Standards and Interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

There were no changes in accounting policies and disclosures adopted in the current year.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in R

5. Property, plant and equipment

5.1 Balances at year end and movements for the year

	FA-Leasehold improvements	FA-Fixtures, Furniture and fittings	FA-Computer equipment	FA-Computer software	FA-Demo Equipment	FA-Electrical Equipment	FA-Lab Equipment	Total
Reconciliation for the year ended 31 March 2026								
Balance at 1 April 2025								
At cost	30,100	10,127	194,080	42,939	31,657	4,000	47,360	**360,263**
Accumulated depreciation	(6,947)	(10,127)	(136,428)	(24,627)	(31,655)	(3,933)	(44,064)	**(257,781)**
Carrying amount	**23,153**	**-**	**57,652**	**18,312**	**2**	**67**	**3,296**	**102,482**
Movements for the year ended 31 March 2026								
Additions from acquisitions	149,249	-	18,956		8,895	18,768	46,043	**241,911**
Depreciation	(18,496)	-	(26,099)	(5,689)	(2,224)	(1,962)	(4,496)	**(58,966)**
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,977)	-	-	-	**(2,977)**
Property, plant and equipment at the end of the year	**153,906**	**-**	**50,509**	**9,646**	**6,673**	**16,873**	**44,843**	**282,450**
Closing balance at 31 March 2026								
At cost	179,013	10,127	214,243	39,439	40,554	22,835	94,237	**600,448**
Accumulated depreciation	(25,107)	(10,127)	(163,734)	(29,793)	(33,881)	(5,962)	(49,394)	**(317,998)**
Carrying amount	**153,906**	**-**	**50,509**	**9,646**	**6,673**	**16,873**	**44,843**	**282,450**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in R

Property, plant and equipment continued...

Reconciliation for the year ended 31 March 2025								
Balance at 1 April 2024								
At cost	30,100	10,127	194,080	42,939	31,657	4,000	47,360	**360,263**
Accumulated depreciation	(3,937)	(9,452)	(106,792)	(18,239)	(31,655)	(3,533)	(42,825)	**(216,433)**
Carrying amount	**26,163**	**675**	**87,288**	**24,700**	**2**	**467**	**4,535**	**143,830**
Movements for the year ended 31 March 2025								
Increase (decrease) through net exchange differences	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
Depreciation	(3,010)	(675)	(29,636)	(6,389)	-	(400)	(1,239)	**(41,349)**
Property, plant and equipment at the end of the year	**23,153**	**-**	**57,652**	**18,312**	**2**	**67**	**3,296**	**102,482**
Closing balance at 31 March 2025								
At cost	30,100	10,127	194,080	42,939	31,657	4,000	47,360	**360,263**
Accumulated depreciation	(6,947)	(10,127)	(136,428)	(24,627)	(31,655)	(3,933)	(44,064)	**(257,781)**
Carrying amount	**23,153**	**-**	**57,652**	**18,312**	**2**	**67**	**3,296**	**102,482**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in R	2026	2025

Property, plant and equipment continued...

5.2 Depreciation and impairment losses

Depreciation and impairment losses have been included under the following expenditures:

Other expenses		
FA-Leasehold improvements	18,496	3,010
FA-Fixtures, Furniture and fittings	-	675
FA-Computer equipment	26,099	29,636
FA-Computer software	5,689	6,389
FA-Demo Equipment	2,224	-
FA-Electrical Equipment	1,962	400
FA-Lab Equipment	4,496	1,239
	58,966	**41,349**

6. Inventories

Inventories comprise:

Inventory -Finished goods	9,365,888	10,359,221
Stock Obsolescence Provision	(1,021,189)	(939,684)
	8,344,699	**9,419,537**

7. Trade and other receivables

7.1 Trade and other receivables comprise:

Trade debtors	9,181,227	11,216,719
Staff Loan		
Trade receivables impairment	(313,816)	(441,827)
Trade receivables - net	8,867,411	10,774,892
Sundry Receivable	21,205	21,205
Prepaid expenses	337,776	643,183
Value added tax	458,149	-
Total trade and other receivables	**9,684,541**	**11,439,280**

7.2 Movements in impairment of trade and other receivables are as follows:

At the beginning of the year	441,827	149,254
Impairment raised	(128,011)	292,573
At the end of the year	**313,816**	**441,827**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in R	2026	2025

8. Deferred tax

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

Deferred tax assets:		
- Deferred tax asset to be recovered within 12 months	527,120	573,001
	527,120	573,001
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Prepayments	(91,200)	(173,659)
Unrecognised forex gain	(64,542)	-
Net deferred tax assets	**527,120**	**573,001**
Provision for leave pay	91,488	92,796
Provision for obsolete stock	275,721	253,715
Other provisions	-	66,148
Unrealised forex gain	-	4,422
Provision for bad debts	63,548	89,470
IFRS 16 Right to use asset & Lease Liability	252,104	240,110
Deferred tax Balance from temporary differences other than unused tax losses	1,209,980	1,319,661
Total deferred tax Asset/(Liability)	527,119	573,001
The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liability relate to income tax in the same jurisdiction and the law allows net settlement. Therefore, they have been offset in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Deferred tax liability	(155,742)	(173,659)
Deferred tax asset	682,860	746,660
Total net deferred tax asset	527,118	573,001

Deferred tax is calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using an applicable tax rate of 27%

9. Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax assets and liabilities comprise the following balances

Net current tax liability from all items being set off	428,300	(90,683)
Current tax liabilities that cannot be set off	(252,239)	-
Total current tax liability per the statement of financial position	**428,300**	**(90,683)**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in R	2026	2025

10. Cash and cash equivalents

10.1 Cash and cash equivalents included in current assets:

Cash		
Current Account	763,566	1,231,568
Forex Account	16,813,541	2,404,840
Call Account	6,334,071	12,544,802
Investment Account	55,000	55,000
Balances with banks	**23,966,622**	**16,237,050**

10.2 Net cash and cash equivalents

Current assets	23,966,622	16,237,050

11. Issued capital

Authorised and issued share capital

Authorised

Issued	**Percentage holding**		
Ion Exchange India Limited	60%	5,580,000	5,580,000
Safic Enterprises Proprietary Limited	40%	3,720,000	3,720,000

12. Provisions

12.1 Reconciliation of provisions for project estimated costs

2026	**Opening Balance**	**Additions**	**Utilised**	**Total**
WUC Project	7,280,985	2,316,738	**-**	**9,597,723**
JINDAL project	-	2,273,100	-	**2,273,100**
Protea Chemicals project	453,011	-	(453,011)	-
Balance at 31 March 2026	**7,280,985**	**4,589,838**	**-**	**11,870,823**

2025	**Opening Balance**	**Additions**	**Utilised**	**Total**
WUC Project	-	7,280,985	-	**7,280,985**
Protea Chemicals project	-	453,011	-	**453,011**
Balance at 31 March 2025	**-**	**7,733,996**	**-**	**7,733,996**

12.2 Details of other provisions

Provision for project estimated costs consists of future costs for the WUC project R 9,597,724 and the JINDAL project R2,273,100.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in R	2026	2025

13. Trade and other payables

13.1 Trade and other payables comprise:

Trade payables- Creditors Control	12,709,706	9,611,170
Accrued Payroll	176,225	166,309
Other Trade payables	727,860	8,096,326
Value added tax	-	9,270
Total trade and other payables	**13,613,791**	**17,883,075**

13.2 Collateral held as security

Exim Bank – Buyer's Credit Facility The company has a renewed Buyer's Credit facility with India Exim Bank (Limit ID: HOBCRUSD00000514)
to the value of USD 1,000,000. This facility is intended to finance the import of water treatment chemicals and equipm
Utilization: As at the reporting date, the available balance in the EXIM USD facility is (FY2026: $886,051.90) and the amount utilized under this facility throughout the financial year is[$846,744.46] with liabilities being offset amicably (balance outst
Interest Rate: The facility bears interest at a rate of 3-month SOFR plus 450 basis points per annum, payable quarterly.
Repayment: Each individual disbursement has a set repayment term under the facility is repayable within 270 days from the date of the respective disbursement renewed every second year.

Pledged Assets and Security

The Buyer's Credit facility from Exim Bank is secured by the following:
Current Assets: A first charge by way of hypothecation over the company's entire current assets, including inventories, trade receivables, and book debts, both present and future.
Cession of Insurance: Assignment of insurance policies covering the company's inventories in favour of the Bank.
Guarantees: A corporate guarantee provided by Ion Exchange (India) Ltd.
Other Security: The bank holds trust receipts and promissory notes relating to the goods and consignments financed under the limit.

Commitments and Contingencies

Unutilised Credit Facilities At the reporting date, the company had unutilized portions of the Exim Bank
Buyer's Credit facility amounting to [FY2026: $39’277.44], which remains available for the procurement of eligible goods from India”

14. Financial liabilities

Carrying amount of financial liabilities by category

	At amortised cost	Total
Year ended 31 March 2026		
Lease liabilities (Note 15)	3,886,544	**3,886,544**
Dividend payable	1,161,751	**1,161,751**
Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities (Note 13)	13,613,791	**13,613,791**
	18,662,086	**18,662,086**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in R	2026	2025
Financial liabilities continued...		
Year ended 31 March 2025		
Lease liabilities (Note 15)	5,318,532	**5,318,532**
Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities (Note 13)	17,873,805	**17,873,805**
	23,192,337	**23,192,337**

15. Lease liabilities

2026

	Less than 1 year	2 to 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	1,756,030	2,130,514	**3,886,543**

2025

	Less than 1 year	2 to 5 years	Total
Lease liabilities	1,431,989	3,886,543	**5,318,532**

Reconciliation of lease liabilities		
Lease liabilities at the beginning of the year	5,318,532	6,400,279
Additions / (disposals)	-	-
Interest expense	549,437	699,572
Lease payments	(1,981,426)	(1,781,319)
Lease liabilities at the end of the year	**3,886,543**	**5,318,532**

The lease balance has been recognized from the lease agreement ending 31 March 2028 of office space and warehouse space from Safic Facility Management Services Proprietary Limited until 31 March 2028, with an option to renew.

Right-of-use assets

Carrying amount		
Land and buildings	2,952,825	4,429,237

Reconciliation of right-of-use assets - 2026

	Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
Land and buildings	4,429,237	(1,476,412)	**2,952,825**

Reconciliation of right-of-use assets - 2026

	Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
Land and buildings	5,905,650	(1,476,412)	**4,429,238**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in R	2026	2025
16. Revenue		
16.1 Revenue comprises:		
Sale of goods	68,162,777	55,968,839
Technical fees received	1,680,282	1,808,831
Debtor discount allowed	(6,551)	(25,837)
Total revenue	**69,836,508**	**57,751,833**
16.2 Timing of revenue recognision		
At a Point in time		
Sales of Goods	44,465,244	42,873,266
Over time		
Projects income	25,371,264	14,878,567
	69,836,508	**57,751,833**
16.3 Sources of revenue		
Contracts with customers	69,836,508	57,751,833
17. Cost of sales		
Cost of sales comprise:		
Sale of goods	42,481,708	34,555,280
Rendering of services	1,272,770	952,734
Total cost of sales	**43,754,478**	**35,508,014**
18. Other income		
Other income comprises:		
Commission received	-	329,315
Bad debts recovered	(630)	3,134
Total other income	**(630)**	**332,449**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in R	2026	2025

19. Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise:

Auditors remuneration - Fees	313,460	257,143
Bank charges	65,690	273,045
Computer expenses	408,890	313,285
Debtors payment differences	(1)	(579)
Secretarial fees	4,650	11,720
Subscriptions	87,194	36,964
Telecommunication	127,469	117,156
Total administrative expenses	**1,007,352**	**1,008,734**

20. Profit from operating activities

Profit from operating activities includes the following separately disclosable items

Other operating expenses		
Property plant and equipment		
- Depreciation	58,966	41,349
Right-of-use assets		
- Depreciation	1,476,412	1,476,412
Inventory		
- impairment loss	244,644	631,288
Post-employment benefits		
- Defined contribution plans	270,095	218,737

21. Finance income

Finance income comprises:

Interest received	998,622	251,572

22. Finance costs

Finance costs included in profit or loss:

Interest Paid -Current acc	1,139	1,306
Interest IFRS16	549,437	699,572
Interest -Foreign	272,916	859,469
Total finance costs	**823,492**	**1,560,347**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in R	2026	2025

23. Income tax expense

Income tax recognised in profit or loss:

Current tax		
Current year	3,118,560	905,957
Deferred tax		
Total income tax expense	**3,118,560**	**905,957**

24. Directors' emoluments

Executive

2026

	Emoluments	Annual bonus	Other Emoluments	Total
Services as director				
DM Cutter	-	-	-	**-**
EW Platt	-	-	-	**-**
LRR Quinn	-	-	-	**-**
G Chakravorty	1,748,964	129,997	318,698	**2,197,659**

No other executive or alternate director received any remuneration from the company during the current year.

2025

	Emoluments	Annual bonus	Other Emoluments	Total
Services as director				
DM Cutter	-	-	-	**-**
EW Platt	-	-	-	**-**
LRR Quinn	-	-	-	**-**
G Chakravorty	1,485,684	123,807	476,936	**2,086,427**

No other executive or alternate director received any remuneration from the company during the previous year.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in R

Directors' emoluments continued...

Non-executive

2026

Directors' emoluments	Fees for services as director	Total
Services as director		
FC Platt	120,000	120,000

2025

Directors' emoluments	Fees for services as director	Total
Services as director		
FC Platt	120,000	120,000

25. IFRS 9 Financial instruments

25.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The company is exposed to credit risk on loans receivable (at amortised cost), trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Credit risk exposure arising on cash and cash equivalents is managed by the company through dealing with well-established financial institutions with high credit ratings.

Credit loss allowances for expected credit losses are recognised for all debt instruments.

For trade receivables and contract assets, a simplified approach is applied in calculating expected credit losses. Instead of tracking changes in credit risk, a loss allowance is recognised based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is presented in the table below:

2026

	Gross carrying amount	Credit loss allowance	Amortised cost / fair value
Trade and other receivables	9,684,541	(313,816)	9,370,725
Cash and cash equivalents	23,966,622	-	23,966,622
	33,651,163	**(313,816)**	**33,337,347**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in R	2026	2025

IFRS 9 Financial instruments continued...

2025

	Gross carrying amount	Credit loss allowance	Amortised cost / fair value
Trade and other receivables	11,881,108	(441,827)	11,439,281
Cash and cash equivalents	16,237,050	-	16,237,050
	13,319,783	**(16,158)**	**13,303,625**

25.2 **Liquidity risk**

The company's risk to liquidity is a result of obligations associated with financial liabilities of the company and the availability of funds to meet those obligations. The company manages liquidity risk through an on-going review of future commitments and credit facilities.

Cash flow forecasts are prepared and adequately utilised borrowing facilities are monitored.

The table below analyses the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual cash flows. Balances due equal their carrying balances.

2026

	Less than 1 year	2 to 5 years	Total	Carrying Amount
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities - principal	1,756,030	2,130,514	3,886,543	3,886,543
Lease liabilities - interest	364,095	138,020	502,116	-
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	13,613,791		13,613,791	13,613,791
	15,733,916	2,268,534	18,002,450	17,500,334

2025

	Less than 1 year	2 to 5 years	Total	Carrying Amount
Non-current liabilities				
Lease liabilities - principal	1,431,989	3,886,543	5,318,532	5,318,532
Lease liabilities - interest	549,437	502,116	1,051,552	-
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	17,873,804	-	17,873,804	17,873,804
	19,855,230	**4,388,659**	**24,243,888**	**23,192,336**

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in R	2026	2025

IFRS 9 Financial instruments continued...

25.3 **Foreign currency risk**

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising primarily with respect to the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from commercial transactions in foreign currencies. The company manages its foreign exchange risk using forward exchange contracts, which are transacted with financial institutions. Foreign exchange risk arises when commercial transactions are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

The company entered into forward exchange contracts (FECs) to buy and sell specified amounts of foreign currency in the future at a predetermined exchange rate. The contracts were entered into to manage the company's exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on specific transactions. The company did not use forward exchange contracts for speculative purposes.

25.4 **Exposure in Rand**

The net carrying amounts, in Rand, of the various exposures, are denominated in the following currencies. The amounts have been presented in Rand by converting the foreign currency amounts at the closing rate at the reporting date:

US Dollar exposure:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	16,813,541	2,404,841
Liabilities:		
Trade payables / Contract	(10,016,588)	(13,553,497)
Net US Dollar exposure	**(11,148,656)**	**(10,856,398)**

Exposure in foreign currency amounts

The net carrying amounts, in foreign currency of the above exposure was as follows:

US Dollar exposure:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	983,576	131,446
Liabilities:		
Trade payables / Contract	(585,961)	(740,819)
Net US Dollar exposure	**397,615**	**(609,373)**

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

At 31 March 2026, if the Rand/dollar exchange rate had been 1% (2025: 1%) higher or lower during the year, with all other variables held constant, profit or loss for the year would have been R 67,970 (2025: R 111,087) higher or lower.

Interest rate risk

As the company has no significant interest-bearing assets, the company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

26. Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the audited annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The Directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

27. Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in R

	2026	2025
RELATED PARTIES		
28. Related & Associated parties		
Relationships		
60% Parent company Ion Exchange India Limited		
40% shareholder Safic Enterprises Proprietary Limited		
Related and Associated party balances		
Amounts included in trade receivables regarding related and Associated parties		
Ion Exchange India Limited	-	329,315
Safic Proprietary Limited	166,441	127,825
Amounts included in trade payables regarding related parties and Associated parties		
Ion Exchange India Limited	8,068,725	3,699,804
Safic Proprietary Limited	285,390	14,431
Related and Associated party transactions		
Sales to Associate party		
Safic Proprietary Limited	604,296	398,627
Purchases from related party and Associate parties		
Ion Exchange India Limited	21,354,416	16,123,448
Safic Proprietary Limited	1,069,052	403,084
Admin and management fees paid to Associate parties		
Safic Proprietary Limited	1,266,073	677,279
Interest paid to Associate parties		
Safic Proprietary Limited	-	-
Operaional Costs paid to Associate parties		
Safic Proprietary Limited	1,314,894	967,626
Rent to Associated Party		
Safic Facility Management Services	1,981,425	1,851,799

ION Exchange Safic Proprietary Limited

(Registration Number 2002/009690/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

Detailed Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Figures in R	Notes	2026	2025
Revenue	16		
Discount allowed		(6,551)	(25,837)
Rendering of services		1,680,282	1,808,831
Sales of goods		68,162,777	55,968,839
		69,836,508	**57,751,833**
Cost of sales	17		
Cost of Sales - Services		(1,272,770)	(952,734)
Cost of Sales -Purchase		(42,481,708)	(34,555,269)
		(43,754,478)	**(35,508,003)**
Gross profit		**26,082,030**	**22,243,830**
Other income	18		
Bad Debt Recovery		(630)	3,134
Commission received		-	329,315
		(630)	**332,449**
Administrative expenses	19		
Auditors remuneration - Fees		(313,460)	(257,143)
Bank charges		(65,690)	(273,046)
Computer expenses		(408,890)	(313,286)
Debtors payment differences		1	579
Secretarial fees		(4,650)	(11,720)
Subscriptions		(87,194)	(36,964)
Telecommunication		(127,469)	(117,156)
		(1,007,352)	**(1,008,736)**
Other expenses			
Advertising		(131,636)	(40,130)
Bad debts		128,012	(441,791)
BBBEE -Development		(200,642)	(88,446)
Commission paid		(70,227)	(323,647)
Conference - Exhibition		(663,524)	(63,304)
Consulting fees		(746,961)	(32,932)
Consumables		(2,713)	(6,497)
Depreciation - property, plant and equipment		(1,535,378)	(1,517,761)
Employee costs - salaries		(6,864,612)	(6,224,912)
Entertainment		(132,037)	(65,313)
Financial services		(1,266,073)	(677,279)
Impairments and reversals - inventory		(244,644)	(631,288)
Insurance		(188,064)	(181,701)

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited

Detailed Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Figures in R	Notes	2026	2025
Motor vehicle expenses		(346,969)	(251,966)
Municipal charges		(478,189)	(430,211)
Operating lease expenses		-	(873)
Parking and Toll Fees		(15,221)	(15,283)
Payroll Commission		-	(39,162)
Printing and stationery		(101,206)	(98,001)
Product Testing		(128,533)	(55,854)
Protective clothing		(6,608)	(10,174)
Repairs and maintenance		(104,081)	(48,758)
Sales- Prizes and Awards		(1,650)	-
Security		(212,798)	(183,885)
Staff Refreshments		(24,380)	(37,769)
Staff welfare		(3,686)	(16,347)
Training -Staff		(20,109)	(10,783)
Travel and Accommodation		(550,461)	(300,534)
		(13,912,390)	**(11,794,601)**
Other gains and losses			
Forex gain or loss - financial liabilities		212,869	(38,619)
Profit from operating activities	20	**11,374,527**	**9,734,323**
Finance income	21		
Interest received		998,622	251,581
Finance costs	22		
Interest -Foreign		(272,916)	(859,469)
Interest IFRS16		(549,437)	(699,572)
Interest Paid -Current acc		(1,139)	(1,306)
		(823,492)	**(1,560,347)**
Profit before tax		**11,549,657**	**8,425,557**
Income tax	23		
Current tax		(3,118,560)	(905,957)
Profit for the year		**8,431,097**	**7,519,600**