# TRELLIDOR HOLDINGS LIMITED

(REGISTRATION NUMBER 1970/015401/06)
CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

# General Information

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|---|---|
| **Country of incorporation and domicile** | South Africa |
| **Nature of business and principal activities** | Investment holding company whose subsidiaries are engaged in manufacturing activities and the selling and installation of products. |
| **Directors** | DJR Judge<br>J Erasmus<br>KG Hodgson<br>RB Patmore<br>C Claassen |
| **Registered office** | 20 Aberdare Drive<br>Phoenix Industrial Park<br>Durban<br>4001 |
| **Business address** | 20 Aberdare Drive<br>Phoenix Industrial Park<br>Durban<br>4001 |
| **Postal address** | PO Box 20173<br>Durban North<br>4016 |
| **Banker** | First National Bank, a division of FirstRand Bank Limited ('FNB') |
| **Auditor** | PKF Durban<br>Registered Auditor |
| **Secretary** | P Nel |
| **Company registration number** | 1970/015401/06 |
| **Level of assurance** | These consolidated financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa. |
| **Preparer** | The consolidated annual financial statements were independently prepared under the supervision of:<br>S de Beer CA(SA) |

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# Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee Report

The information below constitutes the report of the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee ('committee') in respect of the year under review, as required by the Companies Act of South Africa, for the Trellidor Holdings Limited (the "company") and its subsidiaries (the "group").

The committee is constituted as an independent statutory committee in terms of Section 94 of the Companies Act of South Africa. In addition to its specific statutory responsibilities, the committee provides assurance to shareholders, and supports the board in fulfilling its oversight role across financial reporting, risk management, internal controls, audit functions, information and technology governance, and regulatory compliance.

**Terms of reference/charter**

The committee has adopted and operates under a formal charter which has been approved by the board and which has also been incorporated in the Board charter.

The charter sets out the committee's responsibilities and incorporates the requirements of the Companies Act, the JSE Listings Requirements, and the principles of King IV™, with progressive adoption of King V™. In line with King V, the committee applies proportionality, stakeholder inclusivity, and enhanced oversight of technology and information governance.

**King IV™ and King V™ (Copyright and trademarks are owned by the Institute of Directors in Southern Africa NPC and all of its rights are reserved).*

**1. Membership**

The committee comprises three independent non-executive directors with the requisite skills and experience as required by Section 94(5) of the Companies Act and Regulation 42 of the Companies Regulations, 2011. Independence is assessed annually, and members declare conflicts of interest at each meeting. SI Bird retired following the Annual General Meeting on 4 December 2025 and C Claassen was appointed on 22 January 2026. The CEO, CFO and representatives from the external and internal auditors attend the committee meetings by invitation only. The external and internal auditors have unrestricted access to the committee.

At the date of this report, the committee comprised the following directors:

| Name | Period served |
|---|---|
| RB Patmore (Chairman) | 28 October 2015 - current |
| KG Hodgson | 14 December 2023 - current |
| SI Bird | 01 June 2022 - retired 04 December 2025 |
| C Claassen | 22 January 2026 - current |

The nomination committee and the board have considered and are satisfied that these members have the requisite knowledge and experience as set out in Section 94(5) of the Companies Act and Regulation 42 of the Companies Regulations, 2011. They have also considered and are comfortable with the committee composition. On the recommendation of the nomination committee, the reappointment of committee members will be a matter for consideration by shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The company secretary is the secretary of this committee.

RB Patmore, representing the committee, attends the Annual General Meeting to answer any questions relating to matters within the committee's ambit.

**2. Meetings**

The committee performs the duties required of it by Section 94(7) of the Companies Act by holding meetings with the key role players on a regular basis and by the unrestricted access granted to the external auditor.

Four scheduled meetings of the committee were held during the financial year, in line with the charter and statutory requirements.

The committee meets with external audit and the Chairman with internal audit and external audit without the presence of management at least once per annum. Due to a service provider change no meeting was held with internal audit.

# Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee Report

The committee's effectiveness is assessed annually, with a formal board evaluation every two years. The 2026 self evaluation confirmed the committee's effectiveness. The formal board evaluation was completed in 2024 and has again been completed in this 2026 financial period in line with the evaluation cycle. The 2026 board evaluation has confirmed the committee was effective and has duly completed and discharged all its responsibilities in accordance with its written terms of reference.

The audit committee performs the duties laid upon it by Section 94(7) of the Companies Act of South Africa by holding meetings with the key role players on a regular basis and by the unrestricted access granted to the external auditor.

**3. Responsibilities**

In the execution of its statutory duties relating to the financial year under review, the committee:

- Reviewed the principles, policies and practices adopted in the preparation of the financial statements of the group and the company to ensure that the financial statements of the group and the company and any other formal announcements relating to the financial performance complied with all statutory and regulatory requirements as was required;
- Ensured that the consolidated interim, consolidated final financial statements of the group and the separate financial statements of the company, in respect of the first six-month period and the full financial period, complied with all statutory and regulatory requirements;
- Nominated and recommended the appointment of the external auditors PKF Durban to the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, under section 90 of the Companies Act; a registered auditor who, in the opinion of the committee, is independent;
- Determined the auditor's terms of engagement, and approved their fees;
- Ensured that the appointment of the auditor complied with the provision of the Companies Act, and any other legislation relating to the appointment of auditors;
- Determined the nature and extent of any non-audit services performed by the external auditors and ensured that these were kept to a minimum;
- Pre-approved any proposed agreement with the auditors for the provision of non-audit services to the group and the company;
- Reviewed the group and the company's compliance with applicable legislation and requirements of regulatory authorities;
- Reviewed the reports of the group and the company's external and internal auditors to ensure the adequacy and effectiveness of the group and the company's financial, operating compliance and risk management controls;
- Received and dealt appropriately with any concerns or complaints, whether from within or outside the company, or on its own initiative, in relation to the matters as set out in the Companies Act;
- Performed duties that are attributed to it by its mandate from the board, the Companies Act, the JSE Listings Requirements and regulatory requirements;
- Considered the proactive monitoring reports issued by the JSE and the possible impact on the annual financial statements;
- Approved materiality for the group's consolidated financial statements and the company's separate financial statements in terms of IFRS Practice Statement 2 - Making Materiality Judgements;
- Considered proposed changes to the Companies Act, JSE Listings Requirements and King IV.

In addition to its statutory duties, the committee also performed the following duties:

- Annual review of the Committee's Charter;
- Annual review of the group's Internal Audit Charter;
- Reviewed the scope and report provided by the internal auditors;
- Reviewed the effectiveness of the internal financial controls;
- Reviewed the expertise and experience of the CFO, and the finance function;
- Reviewed the group's going concern status; and
- Discussed and addressed the company and group's tax matters.

The committee is satisfied that the internal controls are effective.

# Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee Report

**4. Risk management and technology oversight**

In line with King IV and King V, the committee oversaw risk management processes, ensuring that management's processes and procedures are adequate to identify, assess, manage, and monitor group-wide risks. Particular emphasis was placed on:

- Overseeing risk management by reviewing and approving the key risks facing the group;
- Reviewing the management of risk and monitored compliance effectiveness within the group;
- Assisting the board in its review of the group's risk management and compliance policies;
- Assessing cybersecurity, information governance and recognising the increasing importance of technology risk within the group;
- Data ethics and responsible use of information, consistent with King V's expanded governance focus; and
- Monitoring compliance with JSE Listings Requirements and regulatory obligations.

The committee is satisfied that the appropriate risk management processes and policies are in place.

**5. External auditor**

**Independence of external auditors**

The committee reviewed the independence of PKF Durban ("PKF") as external auditor with R Boulle as the independent individual registered auditor who undertook the audit for the current year. The committee considered all information as required by Section 5.7, 6.36 and 6.37 of the JSE Listings Requirements in assessing PKF's independence, registration as a Registered Auditor and the ability to perform a quality audit of the group.

After considering the factors below, the committee is satisfied that PKF is independent of the group and the company.

This assessment was made after considering the following:
- Confirmation from the external auditors that they, or their immediate family, do not hold any direct or indirect financial interest or have any material business relationship with the group and the company. The external auditors also confirmed that they have internal monitoring procedures to ensure their independence;
- The current auditors do not, other than in their capacity as external auditors or rendering permitted non-audit services, receive any remuneration or other benefits from the group and the company;
- The auditor's independence was not impaired by the non-audit services performed having regard to the nature of the non-audit services undertaken and the quantum of the audit fees relative to the total fee base;
- The auditor's independence was not prejudiced as a result of any previous appointment as auditor. Although not yet applicable, an audit partner rotation process is in place in accordance with the relevant legal and regulatory requirements;
- The criteria specified for independence by the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors (IRBA);
- Information provided by the auditors in terms of the JSE Listings Requirements, Section 5.7 (h)(iii).

The committee confirms that the external auditor has functioned in accordance with its terms of reference for the 2026 financial year.

**External auditors' fees**

The committee:
- Approved, in consultation with management, the audit fee and engagement terms for the external auditors for the 2026 financial year.

**External auditors' performance**

The committee:
- Reviewed and approved the external audit plan, ensuring that material risk areas were included, and that coverage of the significant business processes was acceptable;
- Monitored the effectiveness of the external auditors in terms of audit quality and expertise; and
- Reviewed the external audit reports and management's response and considered their effect on the financial statements and internal financial control.

# Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee Report

### 6. Internal audit

Due to the size of the group and the company, the board does not consider it to be cost-effective to maintain a full-time internal audit function and therefore outsources the internal audit function to Isibane Chartered Accountants and Auditors.

The group’s situation and needs in terms of an internal audit function are reassessed on an annual basis.

### 7. Annual Financial Statements

The committee has ensured that the group and the company has established appropriate financial reporting procedures and that those procedures are operating, which should include consideration of all entities included in the consolidated group IFRS financial statements and company's separate financial statements, to ensure that it has access to all the financial information of the group to allow the group to effectively prepare and report on the financial statements of the group.

The committee has reviewed the consolidated financial statements of the group and company's separate financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2026, and is satisfied that they comply, in all material aspects, with the requirements of the Companies Act, IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”), the IFRIC Interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these annual financial statements, the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited.

These annual financial statements, have been reviewed and recommended by the committee to the board for approval. The board subsequently approved the annual financial statements and they will be presented at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting in compliance with the Companies Act.

### 8. Chief Financial Officer and finance function

Following the six months of job shadowing, J Erasmus was appointed as the CFO and D Judge transitioned from CFO to CEO on 1 July 2026. The committee has considered and is satisfied that after assessing the competence and performance of both D Judge as the outgoing CFO and J Erasmus as the incoming CFO that both have and do possesses the appropriate expertise and experience to meet the responsibilities of that position. The committee is also satisfied with the expertise of the financial staff and the adequacy of resources within the finance function. The committee in making these assessments has satisfied itself in terms of paragraph 5.7 (h)(i) of the JSE Listings Requirements.

Based on the processes and assurances obtained the committee is of the view that the accounting practices are effective and that appropriate financial reporting procedures exist and are working.

### 9. Regulatory compliance

The committee has complied with all the applicable regulatory and legal responsibilities.

### 10. Going concern

The financial results have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The committee reviewed the 2027 budget, cash flows, reports and covenant compliance and had discussions with executive management, and reported to the board that it supports management’s view that the group and the company will continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future, despite ongoing macroeconomic challenges, particularly in the domestic market. The committee concurred that the consolidated annual financial statements and separate annual financial statements be prepared on the going concern basis.

The committee is not aware of any material changes that may adversely impact the group and the company. The committee is also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the group and the company.

# Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee Report

### 11. Stakeholder Inclusivity - Integrated Annual Report

Consistent with King V, the committee considered the legitimate interests of shareholders, employees, customers, regulators, and other stakeholders in its oversight of financial and non-financial reporting. The committee supports transparent disclosure in the integrated annual report. The committee will review and comment on the financial information and the disclosure of sustainability issues included in the integrated annual report to ensure that they are reliable and do not conflict with the financial information disclosed in the annual financial statements. The committee will then recommend the approval of the integrated annual report, to the board, which report the board will then formally approve.

### 12. Subsequent events

The committee has considered the events that have occurred between the date of the financial statements and the date of this report, as disclosed in the subsequent events note to the financial statements. The committee has reviewed this note as well as management's assessment of events and where appropriate provided its input thereto.

### 13. Complaints and/or concerns

No complaints or concerns were received by the committee on any matters relating to the accounting practices and internal audit of the group and the company, the content or auditing of the consolidated and separate annual financial statements, the internal financial controls of the group and the company or on any other related matter during the year under review.

### 14. Conclusion

The committee is satisfied that:

- Financial reporting procedures are effective.
- Internal controls and risk management processes are adequate.
- The external auditor is independent and effective.
- The CFO and finance function have appropriate expertise and resources.
- The group and the company will continue as a going concern.

The committee recommends the approval of the consolidated annual financial statements and integrated annual report to the board and shareholders.

**RB Patmore**
**Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee Chairman**
**Durban**
**10 September 2026**

## Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act of South Africa to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the consolidated annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the consolidated annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the group as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with the IFRS Accounting Standards, the IFRIC Interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these consolidated annual financial statements, the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited. The external auditor is engaged to express an independent opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, the IFRIC Interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these consolidated annual financial statements, the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied 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 group 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 group and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the group’s business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the group is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the group. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the group endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

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 consolidated annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the group’s cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2027. The assessment has taken into consideration the macroeconomic challenges and economic uncertainties the group is expected to face while trading in the evolving economic environment. Based on this review and considering the group’s current financial position, the directors are satisfied that the group possesses sufficient resources to sustain its operations for the foreseeable future.

The external auditor is responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the group's consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements have been examined by the group's external auditor and their report is presented on pages 12 to 15.

The consolidated annual financial statements set out on pages 16 to 63, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 10 September 2026 and were signed on their behalf by:

**DJR Judge**

**J Erasmus**

# Group Chief Executive Officer and Group Chief Financial Officer Responsibility Statement

Each of the directors, whose names are stated below, hereby confirm that:

a) The annual financial statements set out on pages 16 to 63, fairly present in all material respects the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer in terms of IFRS;

b) To the best of our knowledge and belief, no facts have been omitted or untrue statements made that would make the annual financial statements false or misleading;

c) Internal financial controls have been put in place to ensure that material information relating to the issuer and its consolidated subsidiaries have been provided to effectively prepare the financial statements of the issuer;

d) The internal financial controls are adequate and effective and can be relied upon in compiling the annual financial statements, and we have fulfilled our role and function as executive directors with primary responsibility for implementation and execution of controls;

e) We are not aware of any fraud involving directors; and

f) Where we were not satisfied, we disclosed to the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee and the auditors any deficiencies in the design and operational effectiveness of the internal financial controls, and remediated the deficiencies.

*Signed by the Chief executive officer and the Chief financial officer.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **DJR Judge** | **J Erasmus** |
| **Chief executive officer** | **Chief financial officer** |
| **10 September 2026** | **10 September 2026** |

## Company Secretary's Certification

In terms of Section 88(2)(e) of the Companies Act of South Africa, as amended, I certify that the company has lodged with the Commissioner all such returns as are required of a public company in terms of the Act and that all such returns are true, correct and up to date.

**P Nel**
**Company Secretary**
**10 September 2026**

ADVISORY

## Practitioner's Compilation Report

*To the Shareholders of Trellidor Holdings Limited*

We have compiled the accompanying consolidated annual financial statements of Trellidor Holdings Limited, based on information the directors have provided. These consolidated annual financial statements comprise the statement of financial position of Trellidor Holdings Limited as at 30 June 2026, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated annual financial statements, and material accounting policy information.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist the directors in the preparation and presentation of these consolidated annual financial statements in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards, the IFRIC Interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these consolidated annual financial statements, the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited. We have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

These consolidated annual financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are the directors' responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information the directors have provided to us to compile these consolidated annual financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether these consolidated annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards, the IFRIC Interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these consolidated annual financial statements, the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited.

DB Advisory

**DB Advisory Proprietary Limited**
Director: S de Beer
Chartered Accountant (SA)
Date: 10 September 2026
Durban

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**Independent Auditor's Report**

*To the Shareholders of Trellidor Holdings Limited*

**Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

*Opinion*
We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Trellidor Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries (the group) set out on pages 19 to 62, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026; and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; the consolidated statement of changes in equity; and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Trellidor Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2026, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

*Basis for Opinion*
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the group, in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code), as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, 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.

In terms of the IRBA Rule on Enhanced Auditor Reporting for the Audit of Financial Statements of Public Interest Entities, published in Government Gazette No. 49309 dated 15 September 2023 (EAR Rule), we report:

*Final Materiality*
The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. The amount we set as materiality represented a quantitative threshold used to evaluate the effect of misstatements to the financial statements as a whole based on our professional judgment. Qualitative factors were also considered in making final determinations regarding what is material to the financial statements.

The final materiality amount for the consolidated financial statements as a whole was R4,390,000 which represented 1.5% of consolidated revenue. Consolidated revenue was chosen as it provided a consistent basis against which the performance of the group could be measured and the % applied was determined based on our professional judgement after consideration of qualitative factors that impacted the group.

*Group Audit Scope*
We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the group operates.

We performed risk assessment activities across the group and its components to identify risks of material misstatement. We then identified how the nature and size of the account balances of the components contribute to those risks and so determined which account balances required an audit response. We then considered for each component the degree of risk identified and the number of accounts requiring audit responses to assign either a full or specific scope (including specified procedures) to each component. In our assessment of the residual account balances not covered by the audit procedures, we considered whether these could give rise to a risk of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. This assessment included taking into account that the remaining components not audited where independently reviewed.

A full scope audit was performed on the holding company and the 3 components which likely included risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. Independent reviews, enhanced by audit procedures on one or more classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures, where considered necessary, were performed on the remaining 2 components considered to have low risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements.

*Key Audit Matters*
Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

In terms of the EAR Rule, we are required to report the outcome of audit procedures or key observations with respect to the key audit matters and these are included below.

| **Key Audit Matter** | **How the matter was addressed in the audit** |
|---|---|
| Valuation of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives | |
| As disclosed in note 4, the consolidated financial statements include goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives. As required by IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, for the cash-generating units to which goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives has been allocated, management test the cash-generating units for impairment annually, and whenever there is an indication that the cash-generating unit may be impaired. These tests are conducted by comparing the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit, including the goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, with the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit. The recoverable amounts are determined using the discounted cash flow valuation method which involves a number of key assumptions. The significant judgements applied by management include:<br>• estimating the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset; and<br>• determining the key assumptions being the discount rates, growth rates and terminal growth rates.<br>The annual impairment testing of these assets are considered to be a key audit matter due to the magnitude of the carrying value of these assets and the subjectivity of the key assumptions used. | Our audit procedures included:<br>• we obtained an understanding of the impairment testing methods used through discussions with management, including familiarising ourselves with the process around preparing the budgets that drive the cash flows;<br>• we assessed whether the approach adopted by management in using the discounted cash flow valuation method was in line with the applicable requirements of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*;<br>• we have tested the mathematical accuracy of the results of the discounted cash flow valuation method through re-performing the calculations;<br>• we made use of our internal valuation expertise, where necessary, to determine our own estimates of key assumptions in order to assess whether these were within a reasonable range;<br>• we analysed the future projected cash flows used in the model to determine whether they were reasonable and supportable;<br>• we subjected the key assumptions to sensitivity analyses; and<br>• we evaluated the appropriateness of the disclosures including about those assumptions to which the outcome of the impairment test is most sensitive.<br><br>We found no material errors resulting from our audit procedures. |

*Other Information*
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Trellidor Holdings Limited Consolidated Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026" and in the document titled "Trellidor Holdings Limited Separate Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026", which includes the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee's Report, the Company Secretary's Certification and the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa, which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the 2026 Integrated Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that

date. The other information does not include the consolidated or the separate financial statements and our auditor's reports thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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 Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements*
The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group'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 directors either intend to liquidate the group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

*Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements*
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 ISAs 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 group'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 group'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 consolidated 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 group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report, unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

*Audit Tenure*
In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette No. 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that PKF Durban has been the auditor of Trellidor Holdings Limited for 4 years.

*Disclosure of Fee-related Matters*
In terms of the EAR Rule, we disclose that the audit fees charged by the firm and network firms was R1,400,000. R10,500 non-assurance fees were charged during the current year.

PKF Durban.

**PKF Durban**
Partner: R.C. Boulle
Registered Auditor
Durban
Date: 10 September 2026

## Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the consolidated annual financial statements of Trellidor Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries for the year ended 30 June 2026.

### 1. Nature of business

Trellidor Holdings Limited is an investment holding company incorporated in South Africa. The company's subsidiaries are engaged in the manufacture and sale of custom-made barrier security products and decorative and security shutters.

The subsidiaries operates principally in South Africa, United Kingdom and Ghana.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the group's business from the prior year.

### 2. Review of financial results and activities

The consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, the IFRIC Interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these consolidated annual financial statements, the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year unless stated otherwise.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the group are set out in these consolidated annual financial statements.

**Disposal of Taylor and NMC**

As previously communicated to shareholders, Trellidor entered into an agreement for the disposal of 100% of the shares and claims held in subsidiaries Trellidor Innovations Proprietary Limited (Taylor) and Trellidor Décor Proprietary Limited (NMC) (“Sale Equity”). The transaction became unconditional following the fulfilment of all conditions precedent.

The disposal was completed on 1 July 2025, with ownership and control of Taylor and NMC transferring to the purchaser on that date.

The Taylor and NMC businesses have not delivered returns in line with the group's expectations, and their return on capital has remained below that of the core Trellidor operations. The disposal aligns with the group's strategy to focus on its core business, improve capital allocation, simplify the group structure, reduce debt and overhead costs, and enhance shareholder value.

In accordance with the Sale of Shares and Claims Agreement, the purchase price was determined based on the aggregate consolidated net tangible asset value of Taylor and NMC, calculated and adjusted in accordance with IFRS and the provisions of the agreement. The calculation excluded specified items, including intangible assets, IFRS 16 right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, deferred tax balances, overdraft and term facilities, and shareholder loans.

### 3. Stated capital

Refer to note 13 of the consolidated annual financial statements for further detail of the authorised and issued stated capital.

### 4. Dividends

The company's dividend policy is to consider an interim and a final dividend in respect of each financial year. At its discretion, the board of directors may consider a special dividend, where appropriate. Depending on the perceived need to retain funds for expansion or operating purposes, the board of directors may pass on the payment of dividends.

The board of directors has declared and paid a final gross dividend of 12.00 cents per share for the year ended 30 June 2025. The dividend was declared from cash reserves and was subject to a local dividend withholding tax rate of 20%.

The board of directors resolved not to declare any distributions to shareholders in respect of the year ended 30 June 2026. In view of the group's operational performance and cash flow position, available cash resources will be retained to support the strategic rebuilding of the business.

# Directors' Report

### 5. Directorate

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

| Directors | Office | Designation | Changes |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DJR Judge | Chief Executive Officer | Executive | |
| J Erasmus | Chief Financial Officer | Executive | (Appointed: 01 July 2026) |
| KG Hodgson | Chairman | INED | |
| RB Patmore | Director | INED | |
| SI Bird | Director | INED | (Retired: 04 December 2025) |
| C Claassen | Director | INED | (Appointed: 22 January 2026) |
| TM Dennison | | | (Retired: 30 June 2026) |

*INED - Independent non-executive*

The board of directors records the retirement of TM Dennison as Chief Executive Officer and director with effect from 30 June 2026 following 27 years of service to the Trellidor group. During his tenure, Terry Dennison played a significant role in the development of the Trellidor group, including the listing of the company in 2015 and the subsequent strategic simplification of the business through the disposal of non-core operations. The board of directors expresses its appreciation for his leadership, commitment and contribution to the Trellidor group. As part of the Trellidor group's established succession planning process, Damian Judge was appointed Chief Executive Officer with effect from 01 July 2026.

### 6. Directors' interests in shares

As at 30 June 2026, the directors of the company held direct and indirect beneficial interests in its issued ordinary shares, as set out below:

| | 2026 | | 2025 | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Direct | Indirect | Direct | Indirect |
| **Interest in shares** | | | | |
| TM Dennison | 8,919,342 | - | 8,919,342 | - |
| DJR Judge | 405,985 | 5,300 | 405,985 | 5,300 |
| KG Hodgson | 133,069 | 1,604,711 | 133,069 | 1,604,711 |
| C Claassen | - | 2,892,590 | - | 2,892,590 |
| | **9,458,396** | **4,502,601** | **9,458,396** | **4,502,601** |

There have been no changes in beneficial interests that occurred between the end of the reporting period and the date of this report.

### 7. Directors' interests in contracts

During the financial year, no contracts were entered into which directors or officers of the group had an interest in and which significantly affected the business of the group.

### 8. Directors' emoluments and service contracts

The executive directors have service contracts with the company which include a three-month notice period.

The directors’ emoluments are disclosed in note 28 of the consolidated annual financial statements.

### 9. Interests in subsidiaries

Details of material interests in subsidiary companies are presented in the consolidated annual financial statements in note 5.

### 10. Litigation statement

The group becomes involved from time to time in various claims and lawsuits incidental to the ordinary course of business. The group is not currently involved in any such claims or lawsuits, which individually or in the aggregate, are expected to have a material adverse effect on the business or its assets.

# Directors' Report

### 11. Insurance

The group has appropriate insurance cover against crime risks as well as professional indemnity. This cover was assessed and confirmed by the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee and the board.

### 12. Promotion of Access to Information Act

There were no requests for information lodged with the company in terms of the Promotion of Access to Information Act, No 2 of 2000.

### 13. Auditors

PKF Durban continued in office as auditors for the group for 2026.

### 14. Secretary

The company secretary is P Nel.

| | |
|---|---|
| Postal and business address: | 71 Cotswold Drive<br>Westville<br>3629 |

### 15. Going concern

The financial results have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the group. 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 group.

### 16. Events after the reporting period

Details of all material events occurring between the reporting date and the date of authorising the consolidated annual financial statements have been disclosed in note 30 to the consolidated annual financial statements.

### 17. Date of authorisation for issue of financial statements

The consolidated annual financial statements have been authorised for issue by the directors on 10 September 2026. No authority was given to anyone to amend the consolidated annual financial statements after the date of issue.

# Trellidor Holdings Limited
(Registration number 1970/015401/06)
Consolidated Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

## Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2026

| | Notes | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | | |
| **Non-Current Assets** | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 2 | 83,096,822 | 59,504,883 |
| Right-of-use assets | 3 | 15,653,663 | 15,726,955 |
| Goodwill and intangible assets | 4 | 47,855,557 | 49,284,895 |
| Deferred tax | 6 | 10,223,794 | 11,349,326 |
| Loans receivable | 7 | 2,616,560 | 2,044,185 |
| | | **159,446,396** | **137,910,244** |
| **Current Assets** | | | |
| Loans receivable | 7 | 3,205,019 | 7,611,575 |
| Trade and other receivables | 8 | 34,646,107 | 39,128,957 |
| Inventories | 9 | 64,056,876 | 55,900,512 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 10 | 3,973,128 | 31,451,228 |
| Current tax receivable | | 5,878,830 | 877,573 |
| | | **111,759,960** | **134,969,845** |
| Assets classified as held for sale | 31 | - | 83,574,998 |
| **Total Assets** | | **271,206,356** | **356,455,087** |
| **Equity and Liabilities** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Stated capital | 13 | 401,010 | 401,010 |
| Reserves | | 11,741,354 | (1,252,479) |
| Retained income | | 143,570,963 | 167,429,207 |
| | | 155,713,327 | 166,577,738 |
| Non-controlling interest | | (1,264,672) | (917,930) |
| | | **154,448,655** | **165,659,808** |
| **Liabilities** | | | |
| **Non-Current Liabilities** | | | |
| Lease liabilities | 3 | 7,216,159 | 6,774,850 |
| Deferred tax | 6 | 8,047,003 | 4,815,784 |
| Other financial liabilities | 15 | 40,717,804 | 45,960,497 |
| | | **55,980,966** | **57,551,131** |
| **Current Liabilities** | | | |
| Lease liabilities | 3 | 3,795,700 | 4,068,703 |
| Bank overdraft | 10 | 16,132,344 | 7,546,521 |
| Other financial liabilities | 15 | 3,930,057 | 20,252,334 |
| Trade and other payables | 16 | 36,390,112 | 35,724,493 |
| Provisions | | 528,522 | 614,549 |
| Current tax payable | | - | 5,591,386 |
| | | **60,776,735** | **73,797,986** |
| Liabilities associated with assets held for sale | 31 | - | 59,446,162 |
| **Total Liabilities** | | **116,757,701** | **190,795,279** |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | | **271,206,356** | **356,455,087** |

# Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

| | Notes | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Continuing operations** | | | |
| Revenue | 18 | 292,711,730 | 367,138,493 |
| Cost of sales | 19 | (178,521,952) | (207,653,700) |
| **Gross profit** | | **114,189,778** | **159,484,793** |
| Other operating income | | 7,642,350 | 6,783,052 |
| Movement in credit loss allowances | 8 | (183,169) | 57,462 |
| Other operating expenses | | (132,779,182) | (126,568,939) |
| **Operating (loss) profit before interest and taxation** | 20 | **(11,130,223)** | **39,756,368** |
| Investment income | 22 | 2,061,709 | 2,632,042 |
| Finance costs | 23 | (8,293,045) | (11,011,924) |
| **(Loss) profit before taxation** | | **(17,361,559)** | **31,376,486** |
| Taxation | 24 | 989,254 | (8,770,646) |
| **(Loss) profit from continuing operations** | | **(16,372,305)** | **22,605,840** |
| **Discontinued operations** | | | |
| Loss from discontinued operations | 31 | - | (62,138,352) |
| **Loss for the year** | | **(16,372,305)** | **(39,532,512)** |
| **Other comprehensive income:** | | | |
| **Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:** | | | |
| Property revaluation | | 23,882,252 | - |
| Tax effects of gains on property revaluation | | (5,158,566) | - |
| **Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss** | | **18,723,686** | **-** |
| **Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:** | | | |
| Exchange differences on translating foreign operations | | (2,039,070) | 2,654,735 |
| **Other comprehensive income for the year net of taxation** | | **16,684,616** | **2,654,735** |
| **Total comprehensive (loss) profit for the year** | | **312,311** | **(36,877,777)** |
| **(Loss) profit attributable to:** | | | |
| Owners of the parent | | (16,123,849) | (39,728,555) |
| Non-controlling interest | | (248,456) | 196,043 |
| | | **(16,372,305)** | **(39,532,512)** |
| **Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:** | | | |
| Owners of the parent | | 659,053 | (37,115,387) |
| Non-controlling interest | | (346,742) | 237,610 |
| | | **312,311** | **(36,877,777)** |
| **Earnings per share** | | | |
| **Per share information** | | | |
| Earnings and diluted (loss) earnings per share (cents) from continuing operations | 32 | (16.94) | 23.54 |

# Trellidor Holdings Limited

(Registration number 1970/015401/06)
Consolidated Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

## Statement of Changes in Equity

| | Stated capital | Foreign currency translation reserve | Revaluation reserve | Retained income | Total attributable to equity holders of the group | Non-controlling interest | Total equity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **Balance at 01 July 2024** | **401,010** | **(3,907,214)** | **-** | **207,157,762** | **203,651,558** | **(1,155,540)** | **202,496,018** |
| Loss for the year | - | - | - | (39,728,555) | (39,728,555) | 196,043 | (39,532,512) |
| Other comprehensive income | - | 2,654,735 | - | - | 2,654,735 | 41,567 | 2,696,302 |
| **Total comprehensive Loss for the year** | **-** | **2,654,735** | **-** | **(39,728,555)** | **(37,073,820)** | **237,610** | **(36,836,210)** |
| **Balance at 01 July 2025** | **401,010** | **(1,252,479)** | **-** | **167,429,207** | **166,577,738** | **(917,930)** | **165,659,808** |
| Loss for the year | - | - | - | (16,123,849) | (16,123,849) | (248,456) | (16,372,305) |
| Other comprehensive income | - | (2,039,070) | 18,723,686 | - | 16,684,616 | (98,286) | 16,586,330 |
| **Total comprehensive Loss for the year** | **-** | **(2,039,070)** | **18,723,686** | **(16,123,849)** | **560,767** | **(346,742)** | **214,025** |
| Transfer between reserves | - | (3,690,783) | - | 3,690,783 | - | - | - |
| Dividends | - | - | - | (11,425,178) | (11,425,178) | - | (11,425,178) |
| **Balance at 30 June 2026** | **401,010** | **(6,982,332)** | **18,723,686** | **143,570,963** | **155,713,327** | **(1,264,672)** | **154,448,655** |
| Notes | 13 | | 14 | | | | |

## Statement of Cash Flows

| | Notes | 2026<br>R | 2025<br>R |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | | |
| Cash (used in)/generated from operations | 25 | 382,164 | 91,986,813 |
| Interest income | 22 | 2,061,709 | 1,706,679 |
| Finance costs | | (8,293,337) | (15,156,249) |
| Tax paid | 26 | (9,399,077) | (12,014,057) |
| **Net cash from operating activities** | | **(15,248,541)** | **66,523,186** |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | | |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | 2 | (2,141,191) | (4,179,776) |
| Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment | | 175,087 | 159,495 |
| Purchases of intangible assets | 4 | (852,028) | (2,220,736) |
| Net cash (paid) received on sale of subsidiaries | 31 | 21,447,855 | - |
| Advances of loans receivable | | - | (1,664,500) |
| Receipts from loans receivable | | 1,158,197 | 104,387 |
| **Net cash from investing activities** | | **19,787,920** | **(7,801,130)** |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | | |
| Repayments of other financial liabilities | 15 | (21,564,957) | (53,063,372) |
| Proceeds from other financial liabilities | 15 | - | 22,455,893 |
| Cash repayments on lease liabilities | 3 | (7,240,740) | (14,965,932) |
| Dividends paid | | (11,425,178) | - |
| **Net cash from financing activities** | | **(40,230,875)** | **(45,573,411)** |
| **Total cash movement for the year** | | **(35,691,496)** | **13,148,645** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | | 23,904,707 | (16,046,634) |
| (Gains) losses on foreign exchange on cash and cash equivalents | | (372,427) | 1,497,456 |
| Cash and cash equivalents classified as held for sale | 31 | - | 25,305,240 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year** | 10 | **(12,159,216)** | **23,904,707** |

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

## 1. Segmental information

An operating segment is defined as a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for implementing the board's strategy and allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, and who has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Executive Officer.

The group has two reportable segments that are used by the Chief Executive Officer, as chairman of the executive committee. These operating segments are differentiated and identified by the products they manufacture and distribute, the services they provide and the markets they operate in.

These reportable segments as well as the products, services and geographical area from which each of them derives revenue are set out below:

| Reportable Segment | **Products, services and geographic information** |
|---|---|
| Trellidor | Trellidor is the market leading manufacturer of custom-made barrier security products, distributed via a dedicated and skilled franchise and branch network operating throughout South Africa, Africa and the UK. |
| Holdings | Management of the group treasury function and receives management fee income. |

**Segmental revenue**

| | 2026 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Trellidor** | **Holdings** | **Inter-segment eliminations** | **Consolidated** |
| **Revenue by source** | | | | |
| Security products | 290,699,002 | - | - | 290,699,002 |
| Decorative products | 1,367,438 | - | - | 1,367,438 |
| Management fees | - | 11,881,058 | (11,881,058) | - |
| Royalty income | 645,290 | - | - | 645,290 |
| Rental income | - | 9,960,000 | (9,960,000) | - |
| Interest received | - | 3,492,282 | (3,492,282) | - |
| | **292,711,730** | **25,333,340** | **(25,333,340)** | **292,711,730** |

| | 2026 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Trellidor** | **Holdings** | **Inter-segment eliminations** | **Consolidated** |
| **Revenue by location of customer** | | | | |
| South Africa | 200,450,621 | 21,412,262 | (21,412,262) | 200,450,621 |
| Rest of Africa | 48,957,774 | - | - | 48,957,774 |
| Rest of World | 43,303,335 | 428,796 | (428,796) | 43,303,335 |
| | **292,711,730** | **21,841,058** | **(21,841,058)** | **292,711,730** |

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

**1. Segmental information (continued)**

| | 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Trellidor** | **Holdings** | **Inter-segment eliminations** | **Consolidated** |
| **Revenue by source** | | | | |
| Security products | 364,365,078 | - | - | 364,365,078 |
| Decorative products | 2,076,268 | - | - | 2,076,268 |
| Management fees | - | 13,864,972 | (13,864,972) | - |
| Royalty income | 697,147 | - | - | 697,147 |
| Dividends received | - | 24,537,816 | (24,537,816) | - |
| Interest received | - | 7,801,106 | (7,801,106) | - |
| | **367,138,493** | **46,203,894** | **(46,203,894)** | **367,138,493** |

| | 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Trellidor** | **Holdings** | **Inter-segment eliminations** | **Consolidated** |
| **Revenue by location of customer** | | | | |
| South Africa | 216,230,250 | 46,203,894 | (45,813,894) | 216,620,250 |
| Rest of Africa | 51,011,358 | - | - | 51,011,358 |
| Rest of World | 99,896,885 | - | (390,000) | 99,506,885 |
| | **367,138,493** | **46,203,894** | **(46,203,894)** | **367,138,493** |

**Segment results, assets and liabilities:**

The performance of the operating segments is based on the measure of operating profit. This measure excludes the effects of ad-hoc and non-operational expenditure from the operating segments such as impairments and fair value adjustments.

The amounts presented with respect to total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that of the financial statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment and the physical location of the asset.

The Taylor and NMC business units, previously forming the Taylor and NMC operating segments respectively, have been sold with effect 1 July 2025 and were reclassified as assets held for sale in 2025 as outlined in note 31. Accordingly no segment information has been disclosed in either the current or prior period.

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

**1. Segmental information (continued)**

The table below provides information on segment assets and liabilities as well as a reconciliation to total assets and liabilities, as per the statement of financial position:

| | 2026 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Trellidor** | **Holdings** | **Inter-segment eliminations** | **Consolidated** |
| EBITDA | 6,078,030 | 18,791,039 | (24,423,024) | 446,045 |
| Profit/(loss) before tax | (17,842,723) | 12,503,789 | (12,022,625) | (17,361,559) |
| **Reconciling items:** | | | | |
| Less: Investment income | 664,085 | 2,805,041 | (1,407,417) | 2,061,709 |
| Add: Finance cost | (8,991,128) | (7,205,475) | 7,903,558 | (8,293,045) |
| Add: Depreciation and impairment | (3,031,751) | (1,000,109) | - | (4,031,860) |
| Add: Depreciation of RoU assets | (12,142,564) | - | 5,904,258 | (6,238,306) |
| Add: Amortisation | (419,395) | (886,707) | - | (1,306,102) |
| **Other disclosable items:** | | | | |
| Taxation | 1,246,352 | (2,818,645) | 2,561,547 | 989,254 |
| Movement in ECL allowance | (183,169) | - | - | (183,169) |
| Employee costs | (109,753,262) | (10,073,018) | - | (119,826,280) |
| Advertising | (17,594,615) | - | - | (17,594,615) |
| Segment assets^ | 216,752,685 | 139,783,109 | (85,329,438) | 271,206,356 |
| Segment liabilities | 132,412,528 | 69,924,634 | (85,579,461) | 116,757,701 |
| Additions to Non-Current assets | 2,580,841 | 309,481 | - | 2,890,322 |
| Capital expenditure - RoU assets | 8,725,053 | - | - | 8,725,053 |

^Segment assets include foreign non-current assets in Ghana of R1.57 million and R14.03 million in the UK.

| | 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Trellidor** | **Holdings** | **Inter-segment eliminations** | **Consolidated** |
| EBITDA | 56,496,939 | (54,934,878) | 49,586,171 | 51,148,232 |
| Profit/(loss) before tax | 36,705,687 | (58,723,929) | 53,394,728 | 31,376,486 |
| **Reconciling items:** | | | | |
| Less: Investment income | 2,582,940 | 1,360,055 | (1,310,954) | 2,632,041 |
| Add: Finance cost | (11,120,862) | (5,010,606) | 5,119,511 | (11,011,957) |
| Add: Depreciation and impairment | (6,228,723) | (21,692) | - | (6,250,415) |
| Add: Depreciation of RoU assets | (4,494,172) | - | - | (4,494,172) |
| Add: Amortisation | (530,435) | (116,808) | - | (647,243) |
| **Other disclosable items:** | | | | |
| Taxation | (7,591,862) | (1,178,824) | - | (8,770,686) |
| Movement in ECL allowance | (599,057) | 1,008,855 | (1,008,855) | (599,057) |
| Employee costs* | (107,277,473) | (10,707,752) | - | (117,985,225) |
| Advertising | (18,467,411) | - | - | (18,467,411) |
| Segment assets^ | 257,024,226 | 86,049,543 | (70,193,680) | 272,880,089 |
| Segment liabilities | (141,403,572) | (34,018,280) | 44,072,735 | (131,349,117) |
| Additions to Non-Current assets | 10,534,510 | 11,924,658 | (11,924,658) | 10,534,510 |

^Segment assets include foreign non-current assets in Ghana of R1.9 million and R12.9 million in the UK.

**The prior-year employee costs comparative has been corrected from R108,978,618 to R117,985,255. The correction relates solely to the disclosure of employee costs and had no impact on previously reported profit or any other primary financial statement totals.*

## 2. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost which includes all expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset.

Subsequent to initial recognition:

- Land and buildings are carried at a revalued amount, being fair value at the date of the revaluation less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses in respect of buildings.
- All other classes of property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Revaluations of land and buildings are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the reporting date. The group performs independent valuations at least every three to four years, or more frequently where there is evidence that the carrying amount may differ materially from fair value.

Any increase arising on the revaluation of land and buildings is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity within the revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease previously recognised in profit or loss for the same asset, in which case the increase is recognised in profit or loss to the extent of the previous decrease.

Any decrease arising on the revaluation of land and buildings is recognised in profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds any credit balance existing in the revaluation reserve in respect of that asset.

Measurable expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of significant parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the group. Day-to-day repair and maintenance costs are included in profit or loss in the year they are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

Upon disposal or retirement of a revalued land or building asset, the related balance in the revaluation reserve may be transferred directly to retained earnings. Such transfers are not made through profit or loss.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for its intended use. The asset's carrying amount is depreciated down to residual value over its estimated useful life. The charge is recognised in profit or loss. The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

| Categories | Depreciation method | Average useful life |
|---|---|---|
| Land and buildings | | |
| • Land | | Indefinite |
| • Buildings | Straight line basis | 50 years |
| • Buildings improvements | Straight line basis | 10 to 20 years |
| Furniture, fittings and equipment | Straight line basis | 4 to 8 years |
| Plant and machinery | | |
| • Category A: | Straight line basis | 4 to 7 years |
| • Category B: | Straight line basis | 8 to 12 years |
| • Category C: | Straight line basis | 13 to 20 years |
| Motor vehicles | Straight line basis | 4 to 5 years |
| IT Equipment | Straight line basis | 3 to 6 years |
| Assets under construction | | Depreciated when available for use |

**Assets under construction**

All costs associated with the design, construction, supervision and management of capital projects are held in the assets under construction account. Once the project is complete, costs are transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciated when the asset becomes available for use. Management assess whether there is an indication of impairment with reference to the detailed forecasts of the cash flows expected to be generated from the use of the asset.

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

**2. Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

| | 2026 | | | 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cost/ Revaluation | Accumulated depreciation | Carrying value | Cost | Accumulated depreciation | Carrying value |
| Land | 5,625,481 | - | 5,625,481 | 5,625,481 | - | 5,625,481 |
| Buildings | 65,582,462 | (10,228,679) | 55,353,783 | 41,700,210 | (9,402,588) | 32,297,622 |
| Building improvements | 13,637,966 | (7,117,232) | 6,520,734 | 13,404,149 | (6,353,143) | 7,051,006 |
| Plant and machinery | 39,094,154 | (27,826,735) | 11,267,419 | 41,067,914 | (32,141,794) | 8,926,120 |
| Furniture, fittings and equipment | 6,315,394 | (4,378,629) | 1,936,765 | 5,861,274 | (3,673,320) | 2,187,954 |
| Motor vehicles | 2,962,537 | (2,375,424) | 587,113 | 3,478,186 | (2,412,730) | 1,065,456 |
| IT equipment | 5,176,038 | (3,912,212) | 1,263,826 | 5,183,445 | (3,981,351) | 1,202,094 |
| Assets under construction | 541,701 | - | 541,701 | 1,149,150 | - | 1,149,150 |
| **Total** | **138,935,733** | **(55,838,911)** | **83,096,822** | **117,469,809** | **(57,964,926)** | **59,504,883** |

**Change in accounting policy**

During the current financial year, the group voluntarily changed its accounting policy for the subsequent measurement of land and buildings from the cost model to the revaluation model in accordance with IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment.

The directors concluded that the revaluation model provides more relevant and reliable information to users of the financial statements as it reflects the current value of the group's significant land and building assets and is more representative of the economic benefits embodied in those assets.

The change in accounting policy has been applied from the date of the revaluation. Comparative information has not been restated as the revaluation model is applied prospectively from the date of revaluation.

**Revaluation**

The group's land and buildings are stated at revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation. The fair value measurements of the group's land and buildings as at 30 June 2026 were performed by Ken Davies from Ken Davies and Associates, independent valuers not related to the group. Ken Davies is a member of the Institute of Valuers of South Africa, and has the appropriate qualifications and recent experience in the fair value measurement of properties. The valuation conforms to International Valuation Standards and was based on the income capitalisation approach. Under this approach, the property’s estimated maintainable net income is capitalised at an appropriate market-related capitalisation rate to determine its fair value.

The fair value measurement of land and buildings has been classified at a level 3 (2025: n/a) within the fair value hierarchy. Significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation were:

| | Industrial | Commercial |
|---|---|---|
| Market rental rate per m² | 65 | 165 |
| Capitalisation rate | 8.25% | 10.00% |

A 0.5% increase in the capitalisation rate would decrease the fair value by approximately R3 million, while a 5% increase in the rental per m² would increase the fair value by approximately R5 million.

The carrying value of the revalued assets under the cost model would have been:

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| Land and buildings | 43,617,748 | - |

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

**2. Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

**Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2026**

| | Opening balance | Additions | Disposals | Transfers | Revaluations | Foreign exchange movements | Depreciation | Closing balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land | 5,625,481 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,625,481 |
| Buildings | 32,297,622 | - | - | - | 23,882,252 | - | (826,091) | 55,353,783 |
| Building improvements | 7,051,006 | 178,823 | - | 101,158 | - | (9,139) | (801,114) | 6,520,734 |
| Plant and machinery | 8,926,120 | 153,793 | - | 3,114,493 | - | 458 | (927,445) | 11,267,419 |
| Furniture, fittings and equipment | 2,187,954 | 356,952 | - | 183,266 | - | (27,872) | (763,535) | 1,936,765 |
| Motor vehicles | 1,065,456 | - | - | - | - | (124,614) | (353,729) | 587,113 |
| IT equipment | 1,202,094 | 393,802 | (4,664) | 46,089 | - | (13,549) | (359,946) | 1,263,826 |
| Assets under construction | 1,149,150 | 954,924 | - | (1,562,373) | - | - | - | 541,701 |
| | **59,504,883** | **2,038,294** | **(4,664)** | **1,882,633** | **23,882,252** | **(174,716)** | **(4,031,860)** | **83,096,822** |

**Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2025**

| | Opening balance | Additions | Disposals | Transfers | Foreign exchange movements | Depreciation | IFRS 5 impairment | Reclassified to assets held for sale | Closing balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land | 5,625,481 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,625,481 |
| Buildings | 33,123,714 | - | - | - | - | (826,092) | - | - | 32,297,622 |
| Building improvements | 7,715,293 | 3,519,607 | (3,265,937) | 36,660 | 6,768 | (892,546) | (56,097) | (12,742) | 7,051,006 |
| Plant and machinery | 12,361,675 | 565,962 | (10,000) | 397,201 | 30,938 | (2,253,388) | (1,765,291) | (400,977) | 8,926,120 |
| Furniture, fittings and equipment | 3,071,755 | 532,585 | - | (3,243) | 20,236 | (816,574) | (502,638) | (114,167) | 2,187,954 |
| Motor vehicles | 875,634 | 726,640 | (22,920) | 549,547 | 308,640 | (551,952) | (668,326) | (151,807) | 1,065,456 |
| IT equipment | 1,363,339 | 613,236 | (13,378) | 29,073 | 4,324 | (543,773) | (204,318) | (46,409) | 1,202,094 |
| Assets under construction | 157,120 | 1,500,068 | (1,649) | (494,111) | - | - | (10,005) | (2,273) | 1,149,150 |
| | **64,294,011** | **7,458,098** | **(3,313,884)** | **515,127** | **370,906** | **(5,884,325)** | **(3,206,675)** | **(728,375)** | **59,504,883** |

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

**2. Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

**Property, plant and equipment encumbered as security**

The following assets have been encumbered as security for the secured long-term borrowings as referred to in note 15:

| | 2026<br>R | 2025<br>R |
|---|---|---|
| Land and buildings | 60,979,264 | 37,923,103 |

**Cash flow movement of property, plant and equipment**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Additions as per note above | 2,038,294 | 7,458,098 |
| Non-cash movements | 84,325 | (3,272,542) |
| Adjustment in respect of foreign exchange rate movements | 18,572 | (5,780) |
| **Net cash outflow** | **2,141,191** | **4,179,776** |

**3. Leases**

The group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Extension and termination options are included in a number of leases across the group. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the group's operations.

**Group as a lessee**

The group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

***Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.***

The group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of IT and office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In determining low-value assets, the group first assess whether or not the value of the underlying assets when it is (or was) new is greater than R100,000. In addition, the group assesses whether or not the use of the underlying asset is readily available to the group and is highly dependent or interrelated with other assets. Should the asset value be below R100,000, is readily available and not highly dependent or interrelated to other assets, it is considered low-value.

***Right-of-use assets (RoU assets)***

The group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability.

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

**3. Leases (continued)**

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 3 years to 5 years, with an average initial term of 3 years, but may have extension options included. Right-of-use assets purchased under instalment sale agreements (*ISA*) are depreciated over the useful lives as ownership of the underlying asset transfers at the end of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policy in note 1.4.

***Lease liabilities***

At the commencement date of the lease, the group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments);
- Amounts expected to be payable by the group under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss (note 23 - Finance cost) over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

**The group's leasing activities and how these are accounted for:**

The group leases various production facilities, office buildings, motor vehicles and plant and equipment. Rental contracts are made for fixed periods but may have extension options as described below. Leases are negotiated on an individual basis and contain different terms and conditions. All leased assets are managed through written contracts to reduce the risk of uncertainty in regards to the conditions or existence of a lease.

In assessing the lease period of the various production and office facilities, management considers the nature of the production and office equipment to be movable and adaptable to variety of facilities and as a result the likelihood of extending the lease term or terminating are both possible. The agreed lease period is therefore used in determining the lease payment until such time as the likelihood of extending or terminating the lease becomes probable.

The lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rates which range between 8.25% to 11.75% (2025: 7.50% to 12.25%).

It is group policy to account for certain assets purchased under instalment sale agreements (ISA) as leased assets and which have been included in the below tables.

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

**3. Leases (continued)**

| | Property | Motor vehicles | Plant and equipment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Reconciliation of RoU assets:** | | | | |
| As at 01 July 2025 | 3,355,690 | 4,448,685 | 7,922,580 | 15,726,955 |
| Recognised subsequent to 01 July 2025 | 4,656,727 | 2,754,289 | 1,314,037 | 8,725,053 |
| Transfer to plant and machinery | - | - | (1,882,633) | (1,882,633) |
| Depreciation expense | (2,861,575) | (2,564,442) | (812,289) | (6,238,306) |
| Lease remeasurement | - | (229,330) | - | (229,330) |
| Translation reserve | 31,628 | (174,359) | - | (142,731) |
| Disposals | - | (305,345) | - | (305,345) |
| **As at 30 June 2026** | **5,182,470** | **3,929,498** | **6,541,695** | **15,653,663** |
| **Reconciliation of lease liability:** | | | | |
| As at 01 July 2025 | 4,105,128 | 4,482,724 | 2,255,701 | 10,843,553 |
| Recognised subsequent to 01 July 2025 | 4,656,727 | 2,768,621 | 1,624,506 | 9,049,854 |
| Disposals | - | (305,345) | - | (305,345) |
| Interest expense | 514,664 | 443,688 | 214,300 | 1,172,652 |
| Payments | (3,345,094) | (3,201,683) | (1,866,615) | (8,413,392) |
| Translation reserve | (894,939) | (211,194) | - | (1,106,133) |
| Lease remeasurement | - | (229,330) | - | (229,330) |
| **As at 30 June 2026** | **5,036,486** | **3,747,481** | **2,227,892** | **11,011,859** |

| | Property | Motor vehicles | Plant and equipment | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Reconciliation of RoU assets:** | | | | |
| As at 01 July 2024 | 21,028,925 | 5,823,920 | 8,717,580 | 35,570,425 |
| Recognised subsequent to 01 July 2024 | 2,587,609 | 3,609,297 | - | 6,196,906 |
| Transfers | - | (515,143) | - | (515,143) |
| Depreciation expense | (10,168,344) | (2,725,939) | (795,000) | (13,689,283) |
| Lease remeasurement | (29,071) | - | - | (29,071) |
| Translation reserve | 11,088 | 141,434 | - | 152,522 |
| Disposals | - | (558,003) | - | (558,003) |
| IFRS 5 impairment | (8,208,508) | (1,081,116) | - | (9,289,624) |
| Reclassified to assets held for sale | (1,866,009) | (245,765) | - | (2,111,774) |
| **As at 30 June 2025** | **3,355,690** | **4,448,685** | **7,922,580** | **15,726,955** |
| **Reconciliation of lease liability:** | | | | |
| As at 01 July 2024 | 24,984,951 | 5,068,755 | 3,600,715 | 33,654,421 |
| Recognised subsequent to 01 July 2024 | 2,587,609 | 3,727,962 | - | 6,315,571 |
| Disposals | - | (797,219) | - | (797,219) |
| Interest expense | 1,665,835 | 486,140 | 336,324 | 2,488,299 |
| Payments | (12,512,583) | (3,260,310) | (1,681,338) | (17,454,231) |
| Translation reserve | 98,716 | 138,885 | - | 237,601 |
| Lease remeasurement | (86,773) | - | - | (86,773) |
| Reclassified to assets held for sale | (12,632,627) | (881,489) | - | (13,514,116) |
| **As at 30 June 2025** | **4,105,128** | **4,482,724** | **2,255,701** | **10,843,553** |

| | 2026<br>R | 2025<br>R |
|---|---|---|
| **Split for lease liabilities:** | | |
| Non-current liabilities | 7,216,159 | 6,774,850 |
| Current liabilities | 3,795,700 | 4,068,703 |
| | **11,011,859** | **10,843,553** |

### 3. Leases (continued)

Refer to note 17 for the maturity analysis of lease liabilities.

| | 2026<br>R | 2025<br>R |
|---|---|---|
| **Amounts recognised in profit and loss:** | | |
| Depreciation expense on RoU asset | 6,238,306 | 13,689,283 |
| Interest expense on lease liability | 1,172,652 | 2,488,299 |
| Expenses relating to short-term leases and low value assets | 1,355,957 | 1,269,347 |
| **Total amount recognised in profit and loss** | **8,766,915** | **17,446,929** |

The cash outflow from leases during the year was R7,240,740 (2025: R14,965,932).

### 4. Goodwill and intangible assets

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the business combination consideration over the group's interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. Subsequently, goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment.

Goodwill is, from the date of the business combination, allocated to each of the cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the group also tests goodwill acquired in a business combination for impairment annually by comparing the CGUs carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed annually at the end of the reporting period.

An impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the CGU to which goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. Finite useful life intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation and any impairment included in profit or loss as incurred.

No amortisation is provided for intangible assets which have been assessed as having indefinite useful lives, but they are tested for impairment annually at the same time every period and wherever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired by comparing its carrying amount with its value-in-use.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets as follows:

| Categories | Amortisation method | Average useful life |
|---|---|---|
| Patents and trademarks | Straight line basis | 10 to 20 years |
| Brand names | | Indefinite |
| Goodwill | | Indefinite |
| Computer software | Straight line basis | 3 to 10 years |
| Product design | Straight line basis | 10 years |
| Franchise rights | | Indefinite |
| Assets under development | | Amortised when available for use |

**Assets under development**

Costs associated with development or maintaining intangible assets are recognised as the expense is incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the production of identifiable and unique intangible assets controlled by the group, and that will probably generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Once the project is complete, costs are transferred to the appropriate category of intangible asset. Finite intangible assets are then amortised over their useful life once the asset becomes available for use. Finite intangible assets are tested for impairment only if there is an indicator of impairment.

### 4. Goodwill and intangible assets (continued)

| | 2026 Cost | 2026 Accumulated amortisation | 2026 Carrying value | 2025 Cost | 2025 Accumulated amortisation | 2025 Carrying value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patents and trademarks | 1,611,500 | (1,262,017) | 349,483 | 1,611,572 | (1,225,325) | 386,247 |
| Brand names | 870,001 | - | 870,001 | 870,001 | - | 870,001 |
| Goodwill | 27,140,898 | - | 27,140,898 | 39,549,677 | (11,433,459) | 28,116,218 |
| Computer software | 10,357,005 | (1,753,624) | 8,603,381 | 9,869,160 | (631,413) | 9,237,747 |
| Product design | 1,880,190 | (1,434,247) | 445,943 | 1,566,652 | (1,337,821) | 228,831 |
| Franchise rights | 10,445,851 | - | 10,445,851 | 10,445,851 | - | 10,445,851 |
| **Total** | **52,305,445** | **(4,449,888)** | **47,855,557** | **63,912,913** | **(14,628,018)** | **49,284,895** |

**Reconciliation of intangible assets and goodwill - 2026**

| | Opening balance | Additions | Transfers | Foreign exchange movements | Amortisation | Closing balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patents and trademarks | 386,247 | - | - | - | (36,764) | 349,483 |
| Brand names | 870,001 | - | - | - | - | 870,001 |
| Goodwill | 28,116,218 | - | - | (975,320) | - | 27,140,898 |
| Computer software | 9,237,747 | 403,633 | 134,856 | 56 | (1,172,911) | 8,603,381 |
| Product design | 228,831 | 313,539 | - | - | (96,427) | 445,943 |
| Franchise rights | 10,445,851 | - | - | - | - | 10,445,851 |
| Assets under development | - | 134,856 | (134,856) | - | - | - |
| | **49,284,895** | **852,028** | **-** | **(975,264)** | **(1,306,102)** | **47,855,557** |

**Reconciliation of intangible assets and goodwill - 2025**

| | Opening balance | Additions | Disposals | Classified as held for sale | Transfers | Foreign exchange movements | IFRS 5 impairment | Amortisation | Closing balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patents and trademarks | 808,733 | 21,000 | - | (72,084) | - | - | (317,423) | (53,979) | 386,247 |
| Brand names | 26,550,501 | 38,500 | - | (4,759,702) | - | - | (20,959,298) | - | 870,001 |
| Goodwill | 62,218,262 | - | - | - | - | 488,728 | (34,590,772) | - | 28,116,218 |
| Computer software | 5,209,678 | 8,894,484 | (6,315,535) | (72,658) | 2,927,029 | - | (326,928) | (1,078,323) | 9,237,747 |
| Product designs | 975,613 | 186,175 | - | (156,907) | - | - | (679,624) | (96,426) | 228,831 |
| Franchise rights | 10,445,851 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,445,851 |
| Assets under development | 3,413,457 | 1,856,759 | (2,343,187) | - | (2,927,029) | - | - | - | - |
| | **109,622,095** | **10,996,918** | **(8,658,722)** | **(5,061,351)** | **-** | **488,728** | **(56,874,045)** | **(1,228,728)** | **49,284,895** |

**Impairment testing of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets**

When testing for impairment of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets during the year and assessing future income, management has considered the assumptions relating to the sustainable growth. In assessing sustainable growth, management has taken into consideration the ongoing macro-economic challenges and economic uncertainties resulting from the weakening economy and their impact on the current year performance of the CGU. Additionally, management has evaluated the probable effects these factors will have on performance over the foreseeable future, including the impact on consumer confidence and spending power in both the local and international economies.

Management, in assessing sustainable cash flows, has considered the impact anticipated conservative consumer spending capacity could have on demand and as a result future cash flow forecasts have not only accounted for reduced income but has also factored increased operating costs in line with board approved budgets and strategies to manage working capital requirements in line with demand.

### 4. Goodwill and intangible assets (continued)

The recoverable amount of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are based on value-in-use calculations, this calculation utilises expected pre-tax cash flows, market related growth rate extended over the five-year forecast period is used; this is based on past performance and management's expectations of market development and a reasonable growth rate applied thereafter, discounted at a risk adjusted discount rate appropriate to the cash generating unit (CGU). The discount rates used in the discounted cash flow models are calculated using the weighted average cost of capital, taking into account the current market conditions in the market where the CGU is located.

The recoverable amount of the brand names and Rollerstyle product range are based on fair value less costs of disposal calculations utilising the royalty relief method.

**Details of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets**

| **The goodwill relates to the following CGUs:** | **2026 R** | **2025 R** |
|---|---|---|
| Trellicor - Rollerstyle product range | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Retail - local Trellidor franchises | 16,436,812 | 16,436,812 |
| UK - acquisition of Trellidor UK | 8,315,588 | 8,802,179 |
| Ghana - acquisition of Trellidor Ghana | 888,498 | 888,498 |
| | **27,140,898** | **27,627,489** |

| **Indefinite life intangible assets relates to the following CGUs:** | **2026 R** | **2025 R** |
|---|---|---|
| Retail - franchise rights | 10,445,851 | 10,445,851 |
| Trellicor - brand names | 870,001 | 870,001 |
| | **11,315,852** | **11,315,852** |

| **Key assumptions used in the projections for the period ending 2026** | **Discount rate %** | **Royalty rate %** | **Growth rate[1] %** | **Sensitivity analysis[3]** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | **Decrease in growth rate by:** | **Increase in discount rate by:** |
| Retail | 17.54 % | N/A | 5.75 % | 2.00% | 6.59% |
| Trellicor | 16.82 % | 5.00 % | 4.00 % | N/A | N/A |
| Ghana | 18.62 % | N/A | 5.00 % | N/A | N/A |
| UK | 14.02 % | N/A | 4.00 % | 2.00% | 5.35% |

| **Key assumptions used in the projections for the period ending 2025** | **Discount rate %** | **Royalty rate %** | **Growth rate[2] %** | **Sensitivity analysis[3]** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | **Decrease in growth rate by:** | **Increase in discount rate by:** |
| Retail | 18.04 % | N/A | 7.50 % | 1.10% | 3.5% |
| Trellicor | 18.06 % | 5.00 % | 4.00 % | N/A | N/A |
| Ghana | 20.99 % | N/A | 10.00 % | N/A | N/A |
| UK | 16.48 % | N/A | 10.00 % | 1.75% | N/A |

*[1]Average growth rate applied for the periods beyond 2028 taking into consideration the economic conditions, increased inflation forecasts, consumer spending and industrial demand.*

**4. Goodwill and intangible assets (continued)**

*[2]Average growth rate applied for the periods beyond 2027 taking into consideration the economic conditions, increased inflation forecasts, consumer spending and industrial demand.*

**[3]Sensitivity analysis:**

The estimation of pre-tax cash flows is sensitive to the periods for which forecasts are available and to assumptions regarding the long-term sustainable cash flows.

A sensitivity analysis on assumptions used in the discounted cash flow has been done. Management have considered and assessed reasonable possible changes for the assumptions and have identified that should the growth rate or discount rate fluctuation be greater than rates stated above, the carrying amount of the goodwill and indefinite intangible assets that pertains to the CGU will exceed its recoverable amount, therefore result in an impairment to be recognised.

N/A - management have assessed that there is no reasonable possible change in the key assumption that would cause the carrying amount of the goodwill and the indefinite intangible assets to exceed the recoverable amount.

Management have considered and assessed possible changes for the other assumptions and have not identified any instances that could cause the carrying amount of the CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

**5. Investment in subsidiaries**

The following table lists the entities which are controlled by the group, either directly or indirectly through subsidiaries.

| | % holding 2026 | % holding 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Trellidor Proprietary Limited | 100 % | 100 % |
| Trellidor Innovations Proprietary Limited | - % | 100 % |
| Trellicor Proprietary Limited | 100 % | 100 % |
| Trellidor UK Limited | 100 % | 100 % |
| Trellidor Décor Proprietary Limited | - % | 100 % |
| Trellidor Ghana Limited | 85 % | 85 % |
| Trellidor Retail Proprietary Limited | 100 % | 100 % |
| Really Secure Company Limited* | 100 % | 100 % |

**Indirectly held*

**Principal place of business**

Trellidor Ghana Limited and Trellidor Retail Proprietary Limited are subsidiaries of Trellicor Proprietary Limited, Really Secure Company Limited is a subsidiary of Trellidor UK Limited and is thus indirectly owned by the group. All the entities are domiciled and operate in South Africa except for Trellidor Ghana Limited which is domiciled and operates in Ghana and Trellidor UK Limited and Really Secure Company Limited which is domiciled and operates in the UK.

The percentage shareholding is equal to the voting rights attached to each share.

The carrying value of the investment in subsidiaries as at 30 June 2026 has been assessed and the values still exceeds the investment value of the subsidiaries and therefore no impairment of the subsidiaries have been identified.

Subsidiaries Trellidor Innovations Proprietary Limited and Trellidor Décor Proprietary Limited were sold in the current financial year, refer to note 31.

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|

## 6. Deferred tax

A deferred tax liability/(asset) is recognised for all taxable/(deductible) temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability/(asset) arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which 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.

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.

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| Property plant and equipment | (12,520,060) | (7,654,561) |
| Prepaid expenses | (322,286) | (227,752) |
| Expected credit loss allowance | (183,594) | (175,112) |
| Section 24C allowance | (2,822,873) | (1,231,282) |
| Unrealised profit in inventory | 1,465,520 | 2,120,499 |
| Provisions | 2,362,825 | 3,078,794 |
| Income received in advance | 3,826,978 | 1,790,221 |
| RoU asset | (6,554,663) | (8,427,003) |
| Lease liability | 8,319,514 | 10,295,293 |
| Section 18A deductions carried forward | 73,256 | 34,484 |
| Estimated tax losses | 8,297,074 | 6,863,404 |
| Accrued expenses | 235,100 | 66,557 |
| **Total net deferred tax asset (liability)** | **2,176,791** | **6,533,542** |

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| Deferred tax asset | 10,223,794 | 11,349,326 |
| Deferred tax liability | (8,047,003) | (4,815,784) |
| **Total net deferred tax asset** | **2,176,791** | **6,533,542** |

**Reconciliation of deferred tax asset (liability)**

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| At beginning of year | 6,533,542 | 16,275,377 |
| Temporary differences | (1,201,252) | (2,033,793) |
| Deferred tax asset derecognised on estimated tax losses | (3,010,918) | - |
| Prior period adjustment | - | 47,197 |
| Translation reserve | (144,581) | 35,153 |
| Reclassified to assets held for sale | - | (7,790,392) |
| | **2,176,791** | **6,533,542** |

**Utilisation of deferred tax asset**

Management has utilised financial budgets and the strategic plan, which has been approved by the executive committee and the board of directors, to determine the recoverability of the deferred tax asset balance.

## Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|

### 7. Loans receivable

Loans receivable, which includes loans to third parties, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any expected credit losses. The general approach is used in determining the expected credit losses.

Refer to note 17 for the further details of the accounting policy of financial instruments.

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| **Loans to franchisees - performing**<br>Loans advanced to franchisees, attracting interest at prime plus 3% and are secured by franchise rights. The monthly repayments are linked to sales via a reduced trade discount on a monthly basis, and /or monthly repayments. | 2,895,355 | 3,588,451 |
| **Loans receivable - D Judge - performing** | 1,011,489 | 1,212,227 |
| **Loans receivable - C Meekers - performing**<br>The above loans to the directors were advanced for the purchase of shares in Trellidor Holdings Limited and are secured by these shares, bear interest at the SARS official interest rate (2025: prime less 0.5%) and are repayable in full by 30 December 2030. | 1,164,735 | 1,168,012 |
| **Skyatt Investments Proprietary Limited - performing**<br>The above loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand after 31 July 2020. | 750,000 | 750,000 |
| **Knysna Franchise - non-performing**<br>The above loan was secured by franchise rights and bore interest at prime plus 1%. Repayments were linked to sales through a reduced trade discount and/or monthly cash repayments. The loan was settled in full during the year. | - | 2,937,070 |
| | **5,821,579** | **9,655,760** |

**Split between non-current and current portions**

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| Non-current assets | 2,616,560 | 2,044,185 |
| Current assets | 3,205,019 | 7,611,575 |
| | **5,821,579** | **9,655,760** |

**Reconciliation of cash flow movements**

| **Reconciliation of loans receivable in investing activities:** | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | 9,655,760 | 9,456,902 |
| New loans advanced | 918,385 | - |
| Loan consolidated | (945,333) | 1,147,978 |
| Interest accruals | 608,113 | 956,909 |
| Other non-cash movement | (1,260,927) | (1,897,148) |
| Cash inflows | (1,158,198) | (125,400) |
| Written off | (412,737) | - |
| Movement in ECL allowance | (1,583,484) | 116,519 |
| **Closing balance** | **5,821,579** | **9,655,760** |

### 7. Loans receivable (continued)

**Exposure to credit risk**

Loans receivable inherently expose the group to credit risk. Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the group. In order to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults, executive management is responsible for the management of credit risk and is held accountable for any defaults in loans receivable and does so through ongoing credit evaluations which include ongoing reviews by the executive committee and the Trellidor Holdings board to assess the credit quality. As part of this review, judgement is applied in determining whether the fair value of collateral available to secure the loans is sufficient to mitigate potential credit losses. Any change in the credit quality is considered from the date credit was granted up to the reporting date. Credit quality is assessed by taking into account the counterparties financial position and past experience and other qualitative factors as mentioned in note 17. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by management.

For performing loans, management considered historical repayment performance, the current financial strength of the counterparties, forward-looking economic factors, and the estimated recoverable value of collateral held. As the collateral is expected to provide sufficient coverage of the outstanding balances in the event of default, the resulting expected credit loss allowance was assessed as immaterial and no allowance has been recognised.

Loans receivable are subject to the impairment provision which requires a loss allowance to be recognised for all exposures to credit risk. A credit loss allowance is measured by applying the general approach and is monitored at the end of each reporting period.

An amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) is recognised where there has been a significant increase in credit risk, otherwise ECL is recognised as the 12 month ECL.

The loss allowance is updated at each reporting date based on changes in the credit risk since initial recognition. If an asset is considered to have a low credit risk at the reporting date because the counterparty has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations, then it is assumed that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

A significant increase in credit risk is indicated when the counterparty is unable to make contractual payments, and any other economic indicators (i.e. national/global occurrences).

The quantitative criterion of credit impairment is when receivables are more than 90 days past due on their contractual payments which is a rebuttable presumption in IFRS 9. Evidence of impairment and default includes, among others, the failure of the counterparty to engage in a repayment plan with the group or a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 90 days past due.

The following table set out the carrying amount, loss allowance and measurement basis of expected credit losses for loans receivable:

| | Basis of loss allowance | Gross carrying amount | Loss allowance | Amortised cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Group - 2026 - Instrument** | | | | |
| Franchisees - performing | 12 month ECL | 2,895,355 | - | 2,895,355 |
| D Judge - performing | 12 month ECL | 1,011,489 | - | 1,011,489 |
| C Meekers - performing | 12 month ECL | 1,164,735 | - | 1,164,735 |
| Skyatt Investments - performing | 12 month ECL | 750,000 | - | 750,000 |
| | | **5,821,579** | **-** | **5,821,579** |

## Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|

### 7. Loans receivable (continued)

| Group - 2025 - Instrument | Basis of loss allowance | Gross carrying amount | Loss allowance | Amortised cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Franchisees - performing | 12 month ECL | 3,588,451 | - | 3,588,451 |
| D Judge - performing | 12 month ECL | 1,212,227 | - | 1,212,227 |
| C Meekers - performing | 12 month ECL | 1,168,012 | - | 1,168,012 |
| Skyatt Investments - performing | 12 month ECL | 750,000 | - | 750,000 |
| Knysna franchise - non-performing | Lifetime ECL | 4,520,551 | (1,583,481) | 2,937,070 |
| | | **11,239,241** | **(1,583,481)** | **9,655,760** |

| Reconciliation of loss allowances | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| **Opening balance** | **(1,583,481)** | **(1,700,000)** |
| Transfer (to) from lifetime expected credit losses (not credit impaired) | - | 116,519 |
| Write offs | 1,583,481 | |
| **Closing balance** | **-** | **(1,583,481)** |

**Fair value of loans receivable**

The carrying value of loans receivable, measured at amortised cost approximates their fair value.

### 8. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables listed below are initially measured at the transaction price received or receivable and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less expected credit losses. Other receivables and non-financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

The carrying amount of trade receivables are reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The group measures the loss allowance for trade receivables by applying the simplified approach which is prescribed by IFRS 9. In accordance with this approach, the loss allowance on trade receivables is determined as the lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables and monitored at each reporting date.

Trade receivables are assessed either:

- on an individual basis where balances are significant or where specific information indicates a heightened credit risk; or
- on a collective basis using a provision matrix for receivables that share similar credit risk characteristics.

The group makes use of a provision matrix as a practical expedient to the determination of expected credit losses on trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on the historical loss rate and is adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors that may affect the ability of customers to settle the debt outstanding. The group has identified the gross domestic product growth rate and unemployment rate of South Africa to be the most relevant factor and accordingly adjusted the historical loss rate based on expected changes in the aforementioned factors.

The loss allowance is updated at each reporting date based on changes in the credit risk since initial recognition. If an asset is considered to have a low credit risk at the reporting date because the counterparty has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations, then it is assumed that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

A significant increase in credit risk is indicated when the debtor has missed at least one payment (i.e. 30/60 days past due), and any other economic indicators (i.e. national/global occurrences that will result in the counterparty being unable to make contractual payments).

The quantitative criterion of credit impairment is when receivables are more than 90 days past due on their contractual payments which is a rebuttable presumption in IFRS 9.

## Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

### 8. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Evidence of impairment and default includes, among others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the group or a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 90 days past due. Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

In determining whether or not a debt is uncollectible the executive management will review all steps that have been taken to recover the debt before approving the write-off. The group considers that a trade receivable is written-off and has no reasonable expectation of recoverability when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Receivables written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the group recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Trade receivable that are uncollectible and subsequent recoveries of such amounts previously written off, are credited against operating expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Refer to note 17 for the further details of the accounting policy of financial instruments.

| | 2026<br>R | 2025<br>R |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial instruments:** | | |
| Trade receivables | 31,142,679 | 35,579,712 |
| Loss allowance | (1,974,378) | (1,814,986) |
| Trade receivables at amortised cost | 29,168,301 | 33,764,726 |
| Other receivable | 1,299,709 | 2,829,479 |
| **Non-financial instruments:** | | |
| VAT | 1,699,637 | 766,946 |
| Other receivables | 6,279 | 123,778 |
| Prepayments | 2,472,181 | 1,644,028 |
| **Total trade and other receivables** | **34,646,107** | **39,128,957** |

**Financial instrument and non-financial instrument components of trade and other receivables**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At amortised cost | 30,468,010 | 36,594,205 |
| Non-financial instruments | 4,178,097 | 2,534,752 |
| | **34,646,107** | **39,128,957** |

**Trade and other receivables pledged as security**

Trade receivables with a carrying amount of R31,142,679 (2025: R25,522,069) has been ceded as security for the financing facilities of the group. Refer to note 11 for the facilities and securities held with FNB.

**Exposure to credit risk**

Trade receivables inherently expose the group to credit risk, being the risk that the group will incur financial loss if customers fail to make payments as they fall due. In order to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults, the group only deals with reputable customers with consistent payment histories.

The group's credit risk exposure to customers is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The group’s historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. The provision for credit losses is therefore based on past due status without disaggregating into further risk profiles.

Each business unit in the Trellidor group is responsible for the management of credit risk in receivables and does so through ongoing credit evaluations and credit control policies and procedures. Executive management is held accountable for any defaults. Any change in the credit quality of trade receivables is considered from the date credit was granted up to the reporting date. Credit quality of the customer is assessed by the business units in taking into account its financial position, past experiences and other qualitative factors mentioned in the accounting policy for trade receivables. The establishment and subsequent maintenance of credit limits is, in the majority of cases, based either on the applicable franchise right valuation or the specific credit insurance that can be secured.

### 8. Trade and other receivables (continued)

Management implemented strategies for interventions such as regularly monitors customer purchase and payment behaviour which reduced the risk of debts becoming uncollectable and have allowed majority of our debtors to trade despite sustained pressure on the local and international economy. Management also follows a proactive process in managing overdue customers that enabled the group to identify specific impairment issues which have been provided for.

The credit loss rates are based on the payment profile of sales over a period of 24-months before 30 June 2026 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. As debtors days are on average less than 60 days, this period reflects sufficient data points.

The risk profile remains weighted to a higher risk of loss on amounts more than 61 days past due. In considering the sustained economic pressure on debtors, management have assessed that the credit risk profile remains robust due to the implementation of strategies to manage and assess credit risk. Based on this assessment the current credit loss is considered adequate.

The loss allowance for the period was determined as follows:

| | 2026 | | | 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Expected credit loss rate: Group ageing** | **Gross carrying amount R** | **Loss allowance R** | **ECL rate %** | **Gross carrying amount R** | **Loss allowance R** | **ECL rate %** |
| Current (not past due) | 17,464,590 | (33,008) | 0.19 % | 25,757,530 | (57,174) | 0.22 % |
| Up to 30 days (past due) | 3,740,414 | (239,161) | 6.39 % | 3,564,765 | (92,376) | 2.59 % |
| Up to 60 days (past due) | 2,202,161 | (49,430) | 2.24 % | 1,425,586 | (214,460) | 15.01 % |
| More than 60 days (past due) | 3,091,359 | (499,182) | 16.15 % | 885,312 | (236,488) | 26.71 % |
| Individually assessed | 4,644,155 | (1,153,597) | | 3,943,519 | (1,214,488) | |
| **Total** | **31,142,679** | **(1,974,378)** | | **35,576,712** | **(1,814,986)** | |

| **Reconciliation of loss allowances** | **2026 R** | **2025 R** |
|---|---|---|
| The following table shows the movement in the loss allowance (lifetime expected credit losses) for trade receivables: | | |
| **Opening balance** | **(1,814,986)** | **(1,806,479)** |
| Remeasurement of loss allowance | (226,265) | - |
| Amounts written off | 104,568 | 480,944 |
| Provision raised on new trade receivables | 72,242 | (540,000) |
| Reclassified to assets held for sale | - | 110,264 |
| Translation reserve | (109,937) | (59,715) |
| **Closing balance** | **(1,974,378)** | **(1,814,986)** |

**Other receivables**

In determining the amount of expected credit losses of other receivables, the group has taken into account any historic default experience, the financial positions of the counterparty at year end as well as the future cash flows of the counterparty. The other receivables comprising deposits, are assessed on an individual basis and considered to be low risk of default, with no amount past due as well as the parties having sufficient access to high liquid assets at year-end. The ECL has been determined over a 12-month period, resulting in an ECL identified being immaterial.

**Exposure to currency risk**

Refer to note 17 for details of currency risk management for trade receivables.

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|

## 8. Trade and other receivables (continued)

**Fair value of trade and other receivables**

The fair values of ‘trade and other receivables at amortised cost’ are considered to approximate the carrying value due to their short-term nature.

## 9. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value on the weighted average cost basis. Management believes the use of the weighted average cost basis better matches current costs with revenues earned.

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

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories are recognised as an expense in cost of sales in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs.

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| Raw materials | 54,414,847 | 50,660,726 |
| Work in progress | 1,750,706 | 713,760 |
| Finished goods | 6,268,756 | 4,315,204 |
| Goods in transit | 2,610,950 | 1,394,243 |
| | 65,045,259 | 57,083,933 |
| Provision for obsolescence of raw materials | (988,383) | (1,183,421) |
| | **64,056,876** | **55,900,512** |
| Inventory recognised as an expense in cost of sales | 85,575,753 | 113,006,765 |

The provision for obsolescence is calculated by identifying inventory items that have not moved in the previous 12 to 24 months and are not expected to move in the next 12 months. A provision was made against inventory for obsolescence and management is satisfied that a sufficiently robust process was followed to confirm quantities and identify slow-moving inventory and therefore no additional impairments were identified.

Inventory, with a carrying value of R50,392,285 (2025: R94,745,253) have been encumbered as security for the long-term borrowings as referred to in note 11.

## 10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash held at the bank, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents as defined above is reflected net of bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the group and company's cash management.

Bank overdrafts are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand | 44,038 | 169,213 |
| Bank balances | 3,929,090 | 31,282,015 |
| Bank overdraft | (16,132,344) | (7,546,521) |
| | **(12,159,216)** | **23,904,707** |

### 10. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| Current assets | 3,973,128 | 31,451,228 |
| Current liabilities | (16,132,344) | (7,546,521) |
| | **(12,159,216)** | **23,904,707** |
| The total amount of undrawn facilities available for future operating activities and commitments | 47,640,657 | 30,827,894 |

Due to the short-term nature of cash and cash equivalents the carrying amount is deemed to approximate fair value.

**Credit quality of cash at bank and short-term deposits, excluding cash on hand**

The credit quality of cash at bank and short-term deposits, excluding cash on hand, can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings of the group's bankers. Based on this assessment, which is forward-looking in nature, and the historic performance of the bankers, the carrying amount is deemed to be appropriate with no indication of a credit loss.

The credit ratings of the group's banking institutions were reviewed and it was noted that FirstRand Bank Limited maintained a Moody's long-term deposit rating of Ba2 at the reporting date. In addition, qualifying deposits held with South African banks are subject to protection under the Corporation for Deposit Insurance (CODI), subject to applicable limits. Zenith Bank Plc in Ghana (B3) and Barclays Bank (A1) in the UK remain on stable credit ratings. Based on these factors, management has assessed the credit risk relating to cash and cash equivalents as low.

**Cash and cash equivalents pledged as security**

Cash and cash equivalents with a carrying amount of R3,973,128 (2025: R19,325,671) has been ceded as security for the financing facilities of the group. Refer to note 11 for the facilities and securities held with FNB.

**Exposure to currency risk**

Refer to note 17 Financial instruments and financial risk management for details of currency risk management for cash and cash equivalents.

### 11. Securities and Facilities - FNB

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| Overdraft facility | 40,000,000 | 40,000,000 |
| Credit card facility | 1,600,000 | 2,323,000 |
| Guarantees | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Asset finance | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Forward exchange contracts | 3,250,000 | 3,250,000 |
| Global banking | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| | **63,050,000** | **63,773,000** |

The following terms and conditions are required to be complied with in order to ensure the ongoing availability of the group facilities approved with FNB:

- A limited cross-suretyship for the amount of R110,000,000 for the joint and several obligations of Trellidor Holdings Limited by all the entities in the Trellidor group excluding Trellidor UK Limited and Trellidor Ghana Limited;
- Cessions given by the group of any and all rights which they may have over the debtors of the group from time to time upon terms and conditions acceptable to the bank, excluding Trellidor Proprietary Limited, Trellidor UK Limited and Trellidor Ghana Limited;
- Unlimited cessions in favour of the bank of the group’s debit bank balances held at FNB, excluding Trellidor Proprietary Limited, Trellidor UK Limited and Trellidor Ghana Limited;
- General notarial covering bond of R40,000,000 together with a cession of the related short term insurance, in favour of the bank, over the moveable asset of the group, excluding Trellidor UK Limited and Trellidor Ghana Limited; and
- Security over the group’s land and buildings.

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|

## 12. Contingencies

**Guarantees**

FNB has issued the following guarantees on behalf of the group to the following parties:

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| eThekwini Municipality | 202,580 | 202,580 |
| South African Post Office | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| | **242,580** | **242,580** |

## 13. Stated capital

Stated capital - Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

| | Number of shares 2026 | Number of shares 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Authorised stated capital** | | |
| No par value shares | 5,000,000,000 | 5,000,000,000 |
| **Issued stated capital** | | |
| No par value | 95,209,820 | 95,209,820 |

| | Issued stated capital 2026 R | Issued stated capital 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| No par value | 401,010 | 401,010 |

## 14. Revaluation reserve

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| Property revaluation | 23,882,252 | - |
| Tax effects of gains on property revaluation | (5,158,566) | - |
| | **18,723,686** | **-** |

## 15. Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Refer to note 17 for the further details of the accounting policy of financial instruments.

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| **Held at amortised cost** | | |
| **Secured** | | |
| FNB - Holdings Facility 1 | - | 18,095,773 |
| FNB - Property Finance 1 | 36,188,382 | 38,844,644 |
| FNB - Property Finance 2 | 8,459,479 | 9,272,414 |
| | **44,647,861** | **66,212,831** |

**Split between non-current and current portions**

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| Non-current liabilities | 40,717,804 | 45,960,497 |
| Current liabilities | 3,930,057 | 20,252,334 |
| | **44,647,861** | **66,212,831** |

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|

### 15. Other financial liabilities (continued)

| **Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities of the group:** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | 66,212,831 | 99,603,573 |
| Interest accruals | 5,138,807 | 9,768,232 |
| Cash outflows | (21,564,957) | (53,063,372) |
| Cash inflows | - | 22,455,893 |
| Interest paid | (5,138,820) | (8,858,219) |
| Reclassified to liabilities associated with assets held for sale | - | (3,693,276) |
| **Closing balance** | **44,647,861** | **66,212,831** |

**FNB**

The Holdings Facility 1 bore interest at prime less 0.5% per annum and was settled in full during the year.

The Property Finance Facility 1 bears interest at prime plus 0.15% per annum and is repayable in 98 monthly instalments.

The Property Finance Facility 2 bears interest at prime less 0.5% per annum and is repayable in 83 monthly instalments.

Refer to note 11 for securities held for these facilities.

The group’s loan agreements are subject to covenant clauses, requiring the group to meet certain key financial ratios. There were no covenant breaches in the current year. Refer to note 17 for further details regarding management's capital risk strategies.

**Fair value of other financial liabilities**

The carrying value of other financial liabilities, measured at amortised cost approximates their fair value.

### 16. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities listed below are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Refer to note 17 for the further details of the accounting policy of financial instruments.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial instruments:** | | |
| Trade payables | 10,484,916 | 14,100,252 |
| Accrued expenses | 1,322,129 | 3,287,525 |
| **Non-financial instruments:** | | |
| Amounts received in advance | 13,784,214 | 6,158,111 |
| Leave pay and bonus accruals | 4,866,643 | 6,283,755 |
| Accrued expenses | 1,599,616 | 671,869 |
| Other payroll accruals | 3,872,124 | 3,819,311 |
| VAT payables | 460,470 | 1,403,670 |
| | **36,390,112** | **35,724,493** |

**Financial instrument and non-financial instrument components of trade and other payables**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At amortised cost | 11,807,045 | 17,387,777 |
| Non-financial instruments | 24,583,067 | 18,336,716 |
| | **36,390,112** | **35,724,493** |

Trade payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are normally settled within credit terms of 15 to 30 days.

| | 2026<br>R | 2025<br>R |
|---|---|---|

### 16. Trade and other payables (continued)

**Amounts received in advance**

Amounts received in advance arises from performance obligations partially satisfied in the current period and represent the group's obligation to transfer goods to a customer for which the group has received consideration.

Refer to note 18 - Revenue for further details regarding revenue recognition.

| | 2026 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | 6,158,111 | 11,488,514 |
| Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at 01 July | (6,214,463) | (11,539,571) |
| Increase due to cash received, excluding amounts recognised as revenue | 13,840,566 | 9,744,856 |
| Reclassified to liabilities associated with assets held for sale | - | (3,535,688) |
| | **13,784,214** | **6,158,111** |

**Exposure to currency risk**

Refer to note 17 - Financial instruments and financial risk management for details of currency risk management for trade payables.

**Fair value of trade and other payables**

The fair values of ‘trade and other payables at amortised cost’ are considered to be equal to the carrying value due to their short-term nature.

### 17. Financial instruments and risk management

Financial instruments comprise loans receivable, trade and other receivables (at amortised cost), cash and cash equivalents, bank overdrafts, financial liabilities, loans payable and trade and other payables (at amortised cost).

**Initial recognition and measurement**

The group classifies financial instruments, or their component parts, on initial recognition as a financial asset, a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Financial instruments held at amortised cost are measured initially at fair value plus direct transaction costs, except for trade receivables which are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

**Subsequent measurement**

The group applies the following methods to determine the expected credit losses at each reporting period:

General approach: historical loss rate is adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors that may affect the ability of customers to settle the debt outstanding. The group has identified the gross domestic product growth rate and unemployment rate of South Africa to be the most relevant factor and accordingly adjusted the historical loss rate based on expected changes in the aforementioned factors.

Loans receivables use the general approach, measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL if the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition and amount equal to the life time expected losses if the credit risk of the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. Refer to note 7 for further details.

Simplified method: the loss allowance for financial assets is calculated based on the life-time expected losses.

Financial assets that use the simplified approach method include trade receivables. Refer to note 8 for further details.

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

### 17. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income and expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial instrument, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost.

Income and expenses relating to financial instruments that are recognised in profit and loss are presented within investment income and finance costs, except for impairment of financial assets and movement in expected credit losses, which is presented separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

**Derecognition of financial instruments**

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expires, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

**Capital risk management**

The group's financial capital is derived from a number of sources including our franchise network, income garnered from our shareholders and retained earnings. Financial capital is managed through long-and short-term borrowings (interest-bearing debt), effective management of cash and capital allocation, franchise distribution model and strong working capital management.

The group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Capital adequacy and liquidity are managed by monitoring the return on invested capital (ROIC), net debt to EBITDA ratios and gearing ratio.

The Trellidor group is required to maintain compliance with certain financial covenants contained in its financing agreements.

The principal covenants applicable as at 30 June 2026 were:

- a maximum gearing ratio of 100%, calculated as total senior debt divided by shareholders' or members' interest; and
- a maximum loan-to-value ("LTV") ratio of 79% in respect of the Commercial Property Finance Loan.

The company's dividend is limited to 50% of profit after tax in terms of the group's dividend policy based on available cash.

The relevant ratios as at 30 June 2026 were as follows:

| **Gearing: Total Debt/Equity** | **2026 R'000** |
|---|---|
| Total debt | 56,807 |
| Total equity | 154,448 |
| Adjusted Equity | 96,472 |
| Gearing on Equity | 58.9 % |

| **Loan-to-value ("LTV") ratio** | **2026 R'000** |
|---|---|
| Current bank valuation | 72,100 |
| Current LTV | 61.9 % |

For purposes of monitoring compliance with the gearing covenant, senior debt comprises total third-party interest-bearing borrowings. Shareholders' or members' interest comprises total equity as presented in the statement of financial position.

As at 30 June 2026, the group complied with all externally imposed capital requirements and was not in breach of any covenant requirements.

For the period ended 30 June 2025, the Trellidor group was also required to maintain and monitor the adjusted gearing ratio and senior debt to EBITDA (excluding right-of-use depreciation relating to IFRS 16) ratio covenants in terms of its agreements with its financiers.

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

**17. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)**

The relevant ratios for the 30 June 2025 were as follows:

| | 2025 |
|---|---|
| Net debt | 71,306,640 |
| Equity | 165,659,808 |
| Gearing ratio | 43.04 % |
| Net debt to EBITDA | 0.99x |

There was no change during the year in the group's objectives, policies or processes for managing capital, nor in what the group considers to be capital.

**Financial risk management**

The group's financial instruments consist primarily of cash resources invested with financial institutions, accounts receivable, accounts payable, other financial liabilities and loans to/(from) group companies all measured at amortised cost. The group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit, interest, foreign currency, capital and liquidity risk.

Risk management policies have been established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies are regularly reviewed to reflect changes in market conditions and the group's activities. The group through training, management standards and procedures aims to develop a disciplined and constructive environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

There have been no major changes to the group's financial risk management policies and processes from the previous period.

**Credit risk**

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the group. The group is exposed to credit risks from its operating activities. Credit risk arises principally from trade receivable, loans receivable and, to a lesser extent, short-term bank deposits.

The group did not consider there to be any significant credit risk exposure which has not been adequately provided for.

Refer to notes 7, 8 and 10 for further details regarding the group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

**Liquidity risk**

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Trellidor group maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining facilities under committed credit lines.

These facilities are used whenever an entity within the group requires cash to maintain operations. Overall credit lines are approved by the board. There is a concentration risk in that both of the major facilities used (Wesbank and FNB) are part of the FirstRand group. However, this risk is mitigated by the fact that the FirstRand group is a strong financial services provider and that a large substitution market exists.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the entity's cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flow. There is central cash management function at group level, which manages cash flows and balances, ensuring liquidity by operation as required and the maximisation of the overall return on free cash.

The table below analyses the group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

**17. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)**

| | | 2026 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Less than 1 year** | **1 to 2 years** | **2 to 5 years** | **Over 5 years** | **Total** | **Carrying amount** |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | | | |
| Lease liabilities | 3 | 4,134,327 | 4,743,388 | 21,384,682 | 748,479 | 31,010,876 | 11,011,859 |
| Other financial liabilities | 15 | 8,340,000 | 8,340,000 | 25,019,999 | 31,103,753 | 72,803,752 | 44,647,861 |
| Trade and other payables | 16 | 11,807,045 | - | - | - | 11,807,045 | 11,807,045 |
| Bank overdraft | 10 | 16,132,344 | - | - | - | 16,132,344 | 16,132,344 |
| | | **40,413,716** | **13,083,388** | **46,404,681** | **31,852,232** | **131,754,017** | **83,599,109** |

| | | 2025 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Less than 1 year** | **1 to 2 years** | **2 to 5 years** | **Over 5 years** | **Total** | **Carrying amount** |
| **Liabilities** | | | | | | | |
| Lease liabilities | 3 | 5,403,479 | 4,699,853 | 11,309,667 | - | 21,412,999 | 10,843,553 |
| Other financial liabilities | 15 | 21,561,905 | 14,873,912 | 25,264,703 | 31,410,565 | 93,111,085 | 66,212,831 |
| Trade and other payables | 16 | 17,387,777 | - | - | - | 17,387,777 | 17,387,777 |
| Bank overdraft | 10 | 7,546,521 | - | - | - | 7,546,521 | 7,546,521 |
| | | **51,899,682** | **19,573,765** | **36,574,370** | **31,410,565** | **139,458,382** | **101,990,682** |

**Interest rate risk**

The group's interest rate risk arises from cash deposits (refer to note 10) and financial liabilities (refer to note 15), which can impact on the cash flows of these instruments. The exposure to interest rate risk is managed through a central cash management mechanism at group level, which enables the group to maximise returns whilst minimising risk.

At 30 June 2026, if the prime interest rates which is considered the benchmark had been 0.5% higher/(lower) with all other variables held constant, pre-tax profit for the year would have been R314,132 (2025: R246,220) lower/(higher), mainly as a result of higher interest (income)/expense on borrowings.

**Foreign currency risk**

The group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US Dollar, GB Pound and Euro.

The group imports raw materials and components and exports finished goods. These transactions are foreign currency based, hence there is exposure to foreign currency risk in the form of transactions and translation expenses from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The group utilises, as part of its risk management, the natural hedging that arises from being an importer and exporter of goods and forward exchange contracts where appropriate.

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

**17. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)**

**Exposure in foreign currency amounts**

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

| | | Group | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2026 R | 2025 R |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| **Trade and other receivables:** | | | |
| • USD 639.090 (2025: 367,546) | 8 | 10,479,995 | 6,530,193 |
| • GBP 385,234 (2025: 13,584) | 8 | 8,397,834 | 330,633 |
| • EUR 653 (2025: 27,097) | 8 | 12,239 | 565,511 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents:** | | | |
| • USD 1,190 (2025: 95,536) | 10 | 19,520 | 1,697,385 |
| • GBP nil (2025: 24,816) | 10 | - | 604,040 |
| • EUR 4,374 (2025: 2) | 10 | 81,943 | 45 |
| **Current liabilities:** | | | |
| **Trade and other payables:** | | | |
| • USD 20,229 (2025: 3,113) | 16 | 331,714 | 55,314 |
| • EUR nil (2025: 2,386) | 16 | - | 49,795 |

**Year end exchange rates used for conversion of foreign items were:**

| | 2026 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| US Dollar (USD) | 16.40 | 17.77 |
| Great British Pound (GBP) | 21.80 | 24.34 |
| Euro (EUR) | 18.73 | 20.87 |

The group reviews its foreign currency exposure, including commitments on an ongoing basis.

**Foreign currency sensitivity analysis**

The following information presents the sensitivity of the group to an increase or decrease in the respective currencies it is exposed to. The sensitivity rate is the rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated amounts and adjusts their translation at the reporting date. No changes were made to the methods and assumptions used in the preparation of the sensitivity analysis compared to the previous reporting period.

| | 2026 | | 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fluctuation in rate** | **Increase** | **Decrease** | **Increase** | **Decrease** |
| **(Decrease)/Increase in profit or loss** | | | | |
| US Dollar 8% (2025: 8%) | 813,424 | (813,424) | 653,781 | (653,781) |
| GBP 8% (2025: 8%) | 671,827 | (671,827) | 74,774 | (74,774) |
| Euro 8% (2025: 8%) | 7,535 | (7,535) | 41,261 | (41,261) |
| | **1,492,786** | **(1,492,786)** | **769,816** | **(769,816)** |

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|

### 18. Revenue

Revenue is measured at the transaction price received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the customary business practices, net of trade discounts and settlements and value added tax.

Revenue from the sale of product includes sales and installation of custom-made security and decorative products. The sales are recognised when control of the product has transferred to the buyer. The control of the goods passes on delivery at the premises nominated by the customer. The delivery of products and the transfer of risks are detailed by the terms of sale.

Products are often sold with retrospective volume discounts, and early-settlement terms. These rights give rise to a variable consideration. Revenue from these sales are recognised based on the price specified on the sale invoice, net of estimated volume discounts and early settlement discounts. The general repayment terms of sale vary from upfront deposits, with the balance payable on completion, to payment terms of 30 days or 90 days from statement date depending on the nature and geographical region of the customer. Variable consideration is estimated using historical customer purchasing and payment patterns, current contractual terms and forecast sales volumes. Estimates are reassessed at each reporting date and updated for changes in customer behaviour and market conditions. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are not made on extended credit terms (not greater than 12 months).

The group typically provides warranties for repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale. These assurance-type warranties are accounted for as warranty provisions.

Royalties, which are generated from non-related entities who have a contractual right to manufacture and sell Trellidor products in a specific region or regions, are recognised on the accrual basis in the month in which the underlying sale has occurred in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreements.

Performance obligations partially satisfied in the current period is recognised in amounts received in advance and represent the group's obligation to transfer goods to a customer for which the group has received consideration. Refer to note 16 for further details.

**Disaggregation of revenue from customers**

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue from source type and timing of transfer** | | |
| Sale of security products - invoice (point-in-time) | 290,699,002 | 364,365,078 |
| Sale of decorative products - invoice (point-in-time) | 1,367,438 | 2,076,268 |
| Royalty income - invoice (point-in-time) | 645,290 | 697,147 |
| | **292,711,730** | **367,138,493** |
| **Revenue by geographical location** | | |
| South Africa | 200,450,623 | 216,620,250 |
| Rest of Africa | 48,957,774 | 51,011,358 |
| Rest of World | 43,303,333 | 99,506,885 |
| | **292,711,730** | **367,138,493** |

### 19. Cost of sales

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| Sale of goods | 85,575,753 | 113,006,765 |
| Employee costs | 58,101,626 | 58,358,671 |
| Depreciation | 3,650,107 | 4,591,918 |
| Manufacturing expenses | 31,194,466 | 31,696,346 |
| | **178,521,952** | **207,653,700** |

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|

## 20. Operating (loss) profit before interest and taxation

**Short-term employee benefits**

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), is recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and is not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

**Foreign currency transactions**

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Rands, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting period:
- Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous annual financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in Rands by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Rand and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| Operating (loss) profit before interest and taxation for the year is stated after accounting for the following amongst others: | | |
| Advertising | 17,594,615 | 18,761,707 |
| Amortisation on intangible assets | 1,306,102 | 1,228,728 |
| Auditor's remuneration | 2,470,007 | 2,251,953 |
| Bad debts written off | 440,201 | - |
| Cartage | 8,217,484 | 7,671,651 |
| Commission | 3,720,725 | 3,344,508 |
| Consulting fees | 2,247,369 | 2,548,326 |
| Depreciation on RoU asset | 6,238,306 | 4,494,172 |
| Depreciation on property plant and equipment | 4,031,860 | 6,250,415 |
| Gas, electricity and water | 8,822,878 | 8,714,800 |
| Net loss/(gain) on exchange differences | 1,909,583 | 2,087,734 |
| Net loss/(profit) on disposal of fixed assets | (423,746) | 416,869 |
| Net gain on lease modification | - | (48,673) |
| Short-term employee benefits* | 119,826,280 | 117,985,225 |

**The prior-year employee costs comparative has been corrected from R108,978,618 to R117,985,255. The correction relates solely to the disclosure of employee costs and had no impact on previously reported profit or any other primary financial statement totals.*

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|

## 21. Retirement benefits

**Defined contribution plan**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans and provident funds are charged as an expense as they fall due.

It is the policy of the group to provide retirement benefits to all its employees. The group makes contributions to the pension and provident funds, which are subject to the Pension Funds Act and MEIBC regulations. The group is under no obligation to cover any unfunded benefits.

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| The total group contribution to such schemes | 5,548,280 | 7,322,969 |

## 22. Investment income

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| **Investments in financial assets: interest income** | | |
| Bank and other cash | 1,463,582 | 1,690,109 |
| Other financial assets | 598,127 | 941,933 |
| **Total interest income** | **2,061,709** | **2,632,042** |

## 23. Finance costs

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| Other financial liabilities | 5,138,819 | 8,318,711 |
| Lease liabilities | 1,172,652 | 1,147,228 |
| Bank and other | 1,981,574 | 1,545,985 |
| **Total finance costs** | **8,293,045** | **11,011,924** |

## 24. Taxation

Current tax is recognised when there is an expected charge or deduction for tax purposes. Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset. The group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the group operates and generates taxable income.

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

**Major components of the tax expense (income)**

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|
| **Current** | | |
| Local income tax - current period | (1,066,497) | 8,023,329 |
| Local income tax - prior period (over) under provision | (32,380) | (880,329) |
| | **(1,098,877)** | **7,143,000** |
| **Deferred** | | |
| Originating and reversing temporary differences | 109,623 | 1,674,843 |
| Arising from prior period adjustments | - | (47,197) |
| | **109,623** | **1,627,646** |
| | **(989,254)** | **8,770,646** |

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

| | 2026 R | 2025 R |
|---|---|---|

### 24. Taxation (continued)

**Reconciliation of the tax expense**

Reconciliation between applicable tax rate and average effective tax rate.

| | 2026 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Applicable tax rate | 27.00 % | 27.00 % |
| Special allowances | 0.20 % | (0.07)% |
| Tax incentives | 1.70 % | (0.22)% |
| Capital gains tax | - % | 0.02 % |
| Lower foreign tax rates | - % | 1.85 % |
| Non-deductible expenses | (0.80)% | 0.14 % |
| Prior year under provision - foreign tax | (1.00)% | (0.01)% |
| Prior year under provision | (1.20)% | (1.06)% |
| Growth and sustainability tax | - % | 0.09 % |
| Deferred tax asset derecognised on estimated tax losses | (19.70)% | - % |
| | **6.20 %** | **27.74 %** |

### 25. Cash generated from operations

| | 2026 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Profit (loss) before taxation | (17,361,559) | (30,521,096) |
| **Adjustments for non-cash items:** | | |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 11,576,268 | 20,802,336 |
| Net (profit)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment | (423,746) | 460,288 |
| Net movement in credit loss allowances | - | 658,833 |
| Gain on lease remeasurement | - | (48,673) |
| Movements in provisions | (129,191) | (614,335) |
| Impairment of assets held for sale | - | 69,370,345 |
| Movement in inventory obsolescence | (95,912) | (219,204) |
| Unrealised exchange differences | 1,687,177 | 249,752 |
| Increase in ECL provision | 183,101 | - |
| Bad debts written off | 440,201 | - |
| **Adjust for items which are presented separately:** | | |
| Interest income | (2,061,709) | (2,665,190) |
| Finance costs | 8,293,045 | 15,159,129 |
| **Changes in working capital:** | | |
| (Increase)/decrease in inventories | (8,845,867) | 4,327,871 |
| (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables | (2,423,708) | (407,255) |
| Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables | 9,544,064 | 15,434,012 |
| | **382,164** | **91,986,813** |

### 26. Tax paid

| | 2026 | 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance at beginning of the year | (4,713,813) | (9,228,674) |
| Current tax recognised in profit or loss | 1,098,877 | (7,143,000) |
| Adjustment in respect of foreign exchange rate movements | 94,689 | (357,005) |
| Reclassified to assets held for sale | - | 809 |
| Balance at end of the year | (5,878,830) | 4,713,813 |
| | **(9,399,077)** | **(12,014,057)** |

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

## 27. Related parties

Relationships
Members of key management — All directors (Refer to note 27)

**Loan accounts - Owing by related parties**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| • Directors | 2,176,224 | 2,380,242 |

For loans to related parties refer to note 7 for repayment terms.

## 28. Directors' emoluments

The primary objective of the Long-Term Cash Incentive Scheme ("LTI") is to incentivise and retain key employees by deferring and distributing cash incentives over a 3 year period. The LTI provides executives and key senior managers with the opportunity to receive a bonus over an extended period dependent on group financial performance. The factors taken into consideration when making payments are:

- annual financial results;
- minimum shareholder return; and
- the individual participant remaining employed by the group.

The LTI pool is capped at 2.4% of earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) before any incentive provided that the pool is less than or equal to the growth in EBIT over the prior year. ROIC must be 18% or more for any pool to be created. This is a hurdle/gatekeeper. The annual pool is divided between the participants and vests in equal instalments over the following three year period, provided that the participant remains an employee as at the vesting date. Allocation of the pool is determined at the discretion of REMCO.

| | | | 2026 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Executive** | **^Emoluments** | **Allowances** | ***Bonus** | **Pension fund contributions** | **Total** |
| **Paid by holding company** | | | | | |
| TM Dennison | 3,411,363 | 148,500 | 408,703 | 197,088 | 4,165,654 |
| DJR Judge | 2,616,157 | 60,000 | 332,186 | 190,834 | 3,199,177 |
| J Erasmus | 923,096 | - | - | 55,386 | 978,482 |
| | **6,950,616** | **208,500** | **740,889** | **443,308** | **8,343,313** |

| | | | 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Executive** | **^Emoluments** | **Allowances** | ***Bonus** | **Pension fund contributions** | **Total** |
| **Paid by holding company** | | | | | |
| TM Dennison | 3,441,034 | 283,599 | 918,000 | 287,852 | 4,930,485 |
| DJR Judge | 2,420,456 | 131,331 | 441,000 | 238,784 | 3,231,571 |
| | **5,861,490** | **414,930** | **1,359,000** | **526,636** | **8,162,056** |

The terms of executive directors are in line with all other employees. ^Emoluments paid to the directors during the current and prior period related to short-term employee benefits.

*During the year R158,000 per executive (2025: R158,000), was allocated to the executive directors as part of the Long-Term Cash Incentive Scheme.

| **Non-executive** | **Directors' fees** | |
|---|---|---|
| **Company** | **2026** | **2025** |
| SI Bird | 168,933 | 264,101 |
| RB Patmore | 377,304 | 377,544 |
| C Claassen | 174,801 | 77,066 |
| KG Hodgson | 383,721 | 288,273 |
| | **1,104,759** | **1,006,984** |

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

### 29. Going concern

The financial results have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the group. 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 group.

### 30. Events after the reporting period

Subsequent to the reporting date, ownership of the properties located at 20 Aberdare Drive and 36 Gold Street was transferred from Trellidor Proprietary Limited to Trellidor Holdings Limited, with the transfers being registered in the Deeds Office on 8 July 2026 and 20 July 2026, respectively. The related bond and security arrangements were concurrently registered in the name of Trellidor Holdings Limited.

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the reporting date that may significantly affect the operations of the group, the results of these operations, or the state of affairs in future financial years.

### 31. Assets classified as held for sale

Assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use are classified as held for sale. The assets, or disposal group, are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale or distribution and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss. Gains on subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

The group entered into an agreement for the disposal of 100% of the shares and claims held in its subsidiaries, Trellidor Innovations Proprietary Limited (Taylor) and Trellidor Décor Proprietary Limited (NMC) (the “Sale Equity”) as a single disposal group to a sole purchaser. The transaction became unconditional upon fulfilment of all conditions precedent, and the disposal was implemented on 25 August 2025, with an effective date of 1 July 2025.

As detailed in the announcement, the Purchase Price for the Sale Equity is the aggregate consolidated net tangible asset value of Taylor and NMC as at 30 June 2025, calculated and adjusted in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the provisions of the Sale of Shares and Claims Agreement, which calculation specifically excludes certain items previously accounted for by the group in the net asset value of Taylor and NMC, such as intangible assets, IFRS 16 right-of-use assets, deferred tax assets, overdraft or term facilities, IFRS 16 lease liabilities, deferred tax liabilities and shareholder loans.

The parties have finalised the Effective Date Balance Sheet and calculated the Purchase Price, in accordance with the Sale of Shares and Claims Agreement, as being an amount of R51.9m. The group was obligated to settle certain of Taylor and NMC’s bank debts out of the Purchase Price resulting in a net purchase price and proceeds of R21m.

Consequently, the disposal group was presented as assets classified as held for sale.

**Summarised Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2025**

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue | 178,255,885 |
| Cost of sales | (116,952,244) |
| Other operating income | 1,376,256 |
| Impairment of assets held for sale | (69,370,345) |
| Other operating expenses | (51,093,104) |
| Net interest | (4,114,030) |
| Net loss before tax | (61,897,582) |
| Taxation | (240,770) |
| **Loss from discontinued operations** | **(62,138,352)** |

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

### 31. Assets classified as held for sale (continued)

**Summarised Statement of Financial Position of disposal group held for sale as at 30 June 2025**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Assets held for sale** | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 728,375 |
| Right-of-use assets | 2,111,774 |
| Intangible assets | 5,061,302 |
| Other assets (Net) | 75,673,547 |
| | **83,574,998** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Other assets (Net) consist of:** | |
| Trade and other receivables | 9,582,329 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 93,345 |
| Inventories | 58,206,672 |
| Tax assets | 7,791,201 |
| | **75,673,547** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Liabilities associated with assets held for sale** | |
| Bank overdraft | 25,398,585 |
| Other financial liabilities | 3,693,276 |
| Lease liabilities | 13,514,116 |
| Trade and other payables | 16,840,185 |
| | **59,446,162** |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Cash flow information** | |
| **Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2025** | |
| Net cash from operating activities | 23,857,174 |
| Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities | 1,982,716 |
| Net cash outflow from financing activities | (22,777,383) |
| | **3,062,507** |

# Notes to the Consolidated Annual Financial Statements

## 32. Earnings per share

| | 2026<br>R | 2025<br>R |
|---|---|---|
| (Loss) profit from continuing operations | (16,123,849) | 22,409,797 |
| (Loss) profit from discontinued operations | - | (62,138,352) |
| | (16,123,849) | (39,728,555) |
| (Loss) profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders | (16,123,849) | (39,728,555) |
| *Adjusted for:* | | |
| **Loss/(profit) on disposal of property, plant and equipment** | (309,335) | 304,314 |
| Gross amount | (423,746) | 416,869 |
| Tax effect thereon | 114,411 | (112,555) |
| Impairment of property, plant and equipment | - | 3,206,675 |
| Impairment of goodwill | - | 34,590,772 |
| Impairment of intangible assets | - | 22,283,273 |
| Impairment of right-of-use assets | - | 9,289,624 |
| **Headline earnings** | **(16,433,184)** | **29,946,103** |
| Number of shares issued | 95,209,820 | 95,209,820 |
| Weighted and diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year | 95,209,820 | 95,209,820 |
| **Total operations** | | |
| Earnings and diluted (loss) earnings per share (cents) | (16.94) | (41.73) |
| Headline and diluted headline earnings per share (cents) | (17.26) | 31.45 |
| **From continuing operations** | | |
| Earnings and diluted (loss) earnings per share (cents) | (16.94) | 23.54 |
| Headline and diluted headline earnings per share (cents) | (17.26) | 23.86 |
| **From discontinued operations** | | |
| Earnings and diluted (loss) earnings per share (cents) | - | (65.26) |
| Headline and diluted headline earnings per share (cents) | - | 7.60 |

# Accounting Policies

Management has considered the principles of materiality in IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements, and only those accounting policies which are considered material have been presented in these consolidated annual financial statements. This section sets out the group's accounting policies that relate to the financial statements as a whole. In addition, this section details new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations, and their effective period. An explanation of the expected impact on the financial position and performance of the group is also disclosed.

### 1.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, the IFRS Accounting Standards, the IFRIC Interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these consolidated annual financial statements, the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, the Financial Reporting Pronouncements as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards Council and the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited.

The consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the group will continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

The consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies and incorporate the material accounting policies set out in the notes to the consolidated annual financial statements.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period. The group did not early adopt amendments that were not effective in the 2026 financial period. Refer to note 1.5 for further details.

All amounts in the consolidated annual financial statements, reports and supporting schedules are stated in South African Rands (ZAR) and is the functional and presentation currency of the group.

### 1.2 Consolidation

***Basis of consolidation***

The consolidated annual financial statements incorporate the annual financial statements of the company and all subsidiaries. The results of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated annual financial statements from the effective date of acquisition to the effective date of disposal.

All inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation. Non-controlling interests in the net assets of subsidiaries are identified and recognised separately from the group's interest therein, within equity.

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions and are recognised directly in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

### 1.3 Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR)

The results and financial position of a foreign operation are translated into the functional currency using the following procedures:
- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the reporting date;
- Income and expenses are translated at an average exchange rate on a monthly basis; and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated as a separate component of equity.

On consolidation, foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in other comprehensive income and included in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity.

The cash flows of a foreign subsidiary are translated at the exchange rates between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the dates of the transaction. The translation reserve comprises exchange differences on consolidation of the foreign subsidiaries into the presentation currency of the group.

# Accounting Policies

### 1.4 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of consolidated annual financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires management, from time to time, to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

**Significant judgements include:**

***Materiality statement***

The need for materiality judgements is pervasive in the preparation of financial statements. Materiality judgement is required when making decisions about presentation, disclosure, recognition and measurement. The IFRS Accounting Standards requires information only to be disclosed when it is material. Therefore management is required to determine who is the primary users and their information needs.

Based on management's professional judgement, notes and accounting policies which are useful to users, especially where particular accounting policies are based on judgement regarding choices within IFRS, have been disclosed. Notes and accounting policies for which no choice is permitted in terms of IFRS have been included only if management concluded that the disclosure would assist users in understanding the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the materiality of the item being discussed.

Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial reports make on the basis of those reports, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity. In other words, materiality is an entity-specific aspect of relevance based on the nature or magnitude, or both, of the items to which the information relates in the context of an individual entity’s financial report.

***Impairment of financial assets***

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. Management uses judgement in making these assumptions, selecting the inputs, and applying either the general approach or simplified method to the impairment calculation at each reporting period.

For further details of the key assumptions and inputs used, refer to notes 7 and 8.

***Impairment testing of goodwill and intangible assets***

Management has applied significant judgement in determining the inputs for the forecast cash flows with regards to the growth rates as well as the working capital requirements and in the determination of the discount rates applied. Refer to note 4 for further details.

***Leases***

In establishing whether or not it is reasonably certain that an extension or termination option of a property lease contract will be exercised, the group considers the nature of the activities being carried out in the specific premises. In cases where the activities are considered movable and can be carried out in various locations, the option to either extend or terminate is considered equally possible. In cases where the nature of the activities are considered immovable, the option to extend is considered probable.

In determining the incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities, the group applies the current borrowing rates it would have to pay to borrow over similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar environment. Refer to note 3 for further details regarding the leasing activities of the group.

***Taxation***

Judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes due to the complexity of legislation. There are transactions and calculations for which the estimated tax payable or receivable could be different. The group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

# Accounting Policies

### 1.4 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Management applies judgement to determine whether sufficient future taxable profit will be available after considering historical profits and board approved forecasts. Refer to notes 6 and 24 for further details regarding the taxation of the group.

**Significant estimates include:**

***Impairment of non-financial assets***

The group assesses annually whether there is any indication that non-financial assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the group estimates the recoverable amount of the non-financial asset.

Determining whether non-financial assets are impaired requires an estimation of the value-in-use of the cash generating units to which they have been allocated. The value-in-use calculation requires the group to estimate expected pre-tax cash flows, market related growth for a foreseeable period (3 to 5 years) and a discount rate suitable to the small-cap industrial market in order to determine the present value.

If there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined. Indications of possible impairment includes, among others, a decrease in revenue and cash generation of the applicable business unit from the prior period.

Refer to notes 2 and 4 for further details.

***Useful lives and residual values of assets***

The useful lives of assets within each asset category are determined based on group replacement policies for the various assets or the best estimate of the period the group expects to use it. In assessing the residual values, the remaining life of the asset, its projected disposal value and future market conditions are taken into account. The useful lives and where applicable residual values are assessed annually based on factors including wear and tear, technological obsolescence, usage requirements and market information.

Refer to note 2 for further details.

***Useful lives of intangible assets***

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors including future growth plans, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows.

Refer to note 4 for further details.

***Inventory valuation***

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Management reviews the group’s inventory levels in order to identify slow-moving and obsolete stocks. Management then estimates the amount of inventory loss as an allowance on inventories.

Refer to note 9 for further details.

***Revaluation of land and buildings***

Land and buildings are measured using the revaluation model and are revalued periodically by independent valuers. The valuation process involves significant estimates and assumptions, including market values of comparable properties, rental growth rates, capitalisation yields, discount rates and asset condition.

Refer to note 2 for further details.

# Accounting Policies

### 1.5 New Standards and Interpretations

New standards or revisions to current standards amendments that are effective for the first time for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2025 and applicable to future statements of the group. Only those standards that could be expected to be applicable to the group is set out below, i.e. those applicable to unrelated industries or economies are not dealt with herein.

| | Effective date | Details of amendment and managements' impact assessment |
|---|---|---|

***Effective for current year***

No new standards or revisions to existing standards became effective during the period ended 30 June 2026, and the entity did not early adopt any standards effective in future periods.

***Effective for future statements***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments | 01 January 2026<br><br>(Early application permitted) | In May 2024, the IASB issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which:<br>• Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' when the obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires, or otherwise qualifies for derecognition.<br>• Introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date if certain conditions are met.<br>• Clarifies how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with environmental, social, and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features.<br>• Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.<br>• Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms referencing a contingent event (including ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.<br><br>The new requirements will be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained earnings. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without using hindsight. An entity is required to disclose information about financial assets that change their measurement category due to the amendments.<br><br>The group is currently assessing the impact of these new accounting standards and amendments. |
| IFRS 18 - Presentation and disclosure in Financial Statements | 01 January 2027<br><br>(Early application permitted) | In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements which replaces IAS 1 Presentation in Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and subtotals in the statement of profit or loss. It also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures (as defined) and includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information.<br><br>The impact of the amendment on the annual financial statements is that the group will be required to classify all income and expenses within its statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating; investing; financing; income taxes; and discontinued operations. In addition, the group is required to present subtotals and totals for ‘operating profit or loss’, ‘profit or loss before financing and income taxes’ and ‘profit or loss’. |

## Shareholder Analysis

| **Shareholder type - 2026** | **Number** | **Shareholding** | **%** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Non-public shareholders | 6 | 13,960,997 | 17.22 % |
| Directors and associates of the company - direct holding | 3 | 9,458,396 | 13.51 % |
| Directors and associates of the company - indirect holding | 3 | 4,502,601 | 3.71 % |
| Public shareholders | 6,362 | 81,248,823 | 82.78 % |
| | **6,368** | **95,209,820** | **100.00 %** |
| **Fund managers with a shareholding greater than 5 % of issued shares** | | | |
| Mazi Asset Management Proprietary Limited | 20 | 5,107,316 | 5.36 % |
| Aylett and Co. Proprietary Limited | 3 | 6,594,361 | 6.93 % |
| Legae Peresec Proprietary Limited | 1 | 7,073,488 | 7.43 % |
| Fortuna Investment Holding Proprietary Limited | 1 | 6,367,899 | 6.69 % |
| | **25** | **25,143,064** | **26.41 %** |