Mantengu Mining Limited
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 28 February 2025

Mantengu

Mantengu

is the Tsonga word for the Fork-tailed Drongo, a bird known for its resilience, intelligence, and adaptability.

In mining, it symbolises strategic foresight and agility, ensuring sustainable value extraction while benefiting local communities and ecosystems.

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ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Mantengu is a resource investment company which is focused on unlocking new value in the mining, mining services and energy sectors. Mantengu intends to be a "Next Generation" conglomerate because it's funding, empowerment and business models transcend the typical extractive models by creating and introducing new growth into financially unchartered parts of South Africa.
Directors	MJ Miller M Naidoo J Tshikundamalema W Geyer VS Madlela
Registered office	5 Saint Michael's Lane Bryanston 2021
Postal address	PostNet Suite 446 Private Bag X21 Bryanston 2021
Bankers	First National Bank Standard Bank Nedbank
Auditor	HLB CMA South Africa Inc. Registered Auditors
Secretary	Neil Esterhuysen & Associates Incorporated
Company registration number	1987/004821/06
Level of assurance	These consolidated and separate financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act 71 of 2008) as amended (Companies Act).
Preparer	These consolidated and separate financial statements were prepared under the supervision of the Chief Financial Officer, M Naidoo.
Issued	27 May 2025

Directors' responsibilities and approval of the Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 28 February 2025

The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act, 2008 (Act 71 of 2008), as amended (Companies Act) to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the consolidated and separate financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the group and company 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 International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements.

The consolidated and separate financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and Companies Act requirements 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 board sets standards for internal control aimed at cost-effectively reducing the risk of error or loss. These 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 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 pre-determined procedures and constraints. The directors believe, based on information and explanations from management, that the system of internal control is adequate for ensuring the:

- reliability and integrity of financial and operating information;
- compliance of established systems with policies, plans, procedures, laws and regulations;
- safeguarding of group assets against unauthorised use or disposition; and
- economic, effective and efficient use of resources.

The directors believe, as a result of the controls in place and ongoing monitoring of the activities of executive and operational management, the board maintains effective control over the group's affairs.

The consolidated and separate financial statements, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors of the company on 27 May 2025 and were signed on their behalf by:

MJ Miller
Chief Executive Officer

M Naidoo
Chief Financial Officer

Company Secretary's Report

Neil Esterhuysen & Associates Inc.
T: 012 664 4113/8170/7342 F: 086 658 8854 E: neil@nea.co.za
www.nea.co.za

nea.inc ATTORNEYS

OUR REF : NEA/W59/CM
YOUR REF : Mantengu Mining Limited
DATE : 2025/05/27

MANTENGU MINING LIMITED
5 ST MICHAELS LANE
BRYANSTON
GAUTENG
2191

IN RE: MANTENGU MINING LIMITED COMPANY SECRETARY'S REPORT 2025

I the undersigned certify that, in accordance with Section 88(2)(e) of the Companies Act 71 of 2008, the Company has filed the required returns and notices with the Registrar of Companies, and that all such returns and notices appear to be true, correct and up to date.

MOTSHEPE

CLIFTON MOTSHEPE
NEIL ESTERHUYSEN & ASSOCIATES INC.
E-MAIL: clifton@nea.co.za

The CEO and CFO Responsibility Statement

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

a. the annual financial statements set out on pages 17 to 63, fairly present in all material respects the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Mantengu Group 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 Mantengu and its consolidated subsidiaries have been provided to effectively prepare the financial statements of the Mantengu Group;
d. the internal financial controls are adequate and effective and can be relied upon in compiling the annual financial statements, having fulfilled our role and function as executive directors with primary responsibility for implementation and execution of controls;
e. where we are not satisfied, we have disclosed to the audit and risk committee and the auditors any deficiencies in design and operational effectiveness of the internal financial controls and have taken steps to remedy the deficiencies; and
f. we are not aware of any fraud involving directors.

MJ Miller
Chief Executive Officer

M Naidoo
Chief Financial Officer

Combined Audit and Risk Committee Report (CARC)

The report of the CARC is presented as required by the Companies Act.

Functions and Responsibilities of the CARC

The role of the CARC is to assist the board of directors of Mantengu (Board) by performing an objective and independent review of the functioning of the organisation's finance and accounting control mechanisms. It exercises its functions through close liaison and communication with management and the external auditors.

The CARC is guided by its terms of reference as approved by the Board, dealing with membership, structure and levels of authority and has the following responsibilities:

- ensuring compliance with applicable legislation and the requirements of any regulatory authority;
- nominating for appointment a registered auditor who, in the opinion of the audit committee, is independent of Mantengu;
- considering whether the expertise and experience of the Chief Financial Officer is appropriate;
- considering matters relating to financial accounting, accounting policies, reporting and disclosure and ensuring the integrity of the Mantengu annual report, including annual financial statements;
- considering internal and external audit policy, including determining fees and the terms of engagement;
- considering and evaluating, on an on-going basis, the need for an internal audit function and audit plans;
- reviewing and approving external audit plans, findings, problems, reports, fees and determining and approving any non-audit services that the auditor may provide to Mantengu; ensuring compliance with the Code of Corporate Practices and Conduct; and
- ensuring compliance with the Mantengu code of ethics.

The members of the CARC adopted an audit mandate which will be reviewed annually. The CARC has established a policy, as well as required procedures with regard to the use of the external auditors, for non-audit services. During the year under review, no non-audit services were performed.

The CARC also assesses and monitors all risk matters including compliance risk matters, the responsibilities of which have been assumed with the adoption by the CARC of a risk mandate.

The CARC is informed of regulatory and other monitoring and enforcement requirements designed to ensure that Mantengu's financial information complies with financial reporting and other regulatory requirements.

Members of the Combined Audit and Risk Committee

The current CARC members are:
V Madlela (Chair), W Geyer, and J Tshikundamalema.

In terms of King IV™, a minimum of three independent non-executive directors is recommended. In terms of the Listings Requirements of the JSE Limited ("JSE"), the CARC must be constituted in terms of King IV™ and the Companies Act. The CARC consists of three independent non-executive board members. Mr V Madlela acts as lead independent non-executive director and chairs the CARC.

The external auditors, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are all invited to attend the CARC meetings.

Frequency of meetings

In terms of its mandate, the CARC intends meeting a minimum of three times per year and provision is be made for additional meetings to be held when, and if, necessary. The CARC met three times during the 2025 financial year.

Independence of external audit

A responsibility of the CARC is the assessment of the independence of the external auditor. The CARC duly satisfied itself that, in accordance with the Companies Act, HLB CMA South Africa Inc., remains independent of Mantengu.

In addition, and in accordance with paragraph 3.84(g)(ii) of the Listings Requirements the audit committee confirms that, we were in our assessment of the suitability for the appointment of the audit firm and designated individual partner satisfied that:

- the audit firm has met all the criteria stipulated in the Listings Requirements, including that the audit regulator has completed a firm-wide independent quality control (ISQM 1) inspection on the audit firm during its previous inspection cycle;
- the auditors have provided to the audit committee, the required IRBA inspection decision letters, findings report and the proposed remedial action to address the findings, both at the audit firm and the individual auditor levels; and
- both the audit firm and the individual auditor understand their roles and have the competence, expertise, experience and skills required to discharge their specific audit and financial reporting responsibilities.

The audit committee has ensured that the issuer has established appropriate financial reporting procedures and that those procedures are operating, which includes consideration of all entities included in the consolidated group IFRS financial statements, to ensure that it has access to all the financial information of the issuer to effectively prepare and report on the financial statements of the issuer.

Expertise and experience of the Chief Financial Officer

The CARC is satisfied with the expertise and experience of the Chief Financial Officer and is satisfied that appropriate financial reporting procedures are in place and are operating.

Financial statements

Management has reviewed the consolidated and separate annual financial statements of Mantengu Mining Limited, and the CARC has reviewed these without management or the external auditor being present. The quality of the accounting policies are discussed with the external auditor and a private discussion was held with the external auditor. The CARC considers the financial statements of Mantengu Mining Limited to be a fair presentation of its financial position as at 28 February 2025 and of the results of the operations, changes in equity and cash flows for the period then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act and similarly recommended the financial statements to the Board for approval.

V Madlela
Chair of the CARC
27 May 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

HLB SOUTH AFRICA INC.
Independent Member of HLB International
10th largest auditing and accounting network in the world
CMA

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Formed in 1969, HLB services clients through its other member firms in 156 countries, their 40,831 staff including partners in 1,128 offices worldwide

BBBEE LEVEL 2

HLB CMA South Africa Inc., Reg. 1997/013001/21, is an independent member of HLB International, the global advisory, auditing and accounting network

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Mantengu Mining Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated and separate financial statements of Mantengu Mining Limited (the group and company) set out on pages 17 to 63, which comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 28 February 2025; and the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity; and the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of Mantengu Mining Limited as at 28 February 2025, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and consolidated and separate 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 and Separate Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and company, in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

In determining materiality, we applied professional judgement and considered a combination of quantitative and qualitative benchmarks relevant to the nature and structure of the group and the company.

Group final materiality

In determining final materiality for the consolidated financial statements of the group, we considered the nature of the group as a capital-intensive mining operation involved in the extraction of chrome concentrate. Given the group's asset-heavy profile and the fact that it is not yet operating at optimal levels, we determined that benchmarks based on the statement of financial position are more appropriate than income statement measures.

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Offices in: Midrand (HQ), Vaal Triangle, West Rand, East Rand, Tshwane, Cape Town

Directors:
Our list of directors is available on request from mbasecretarial@mbainc.co.za

We benchmarked our final materiality primarily to 3% of total assets, consistent with industry practice for mining entities. This resulted in a higher materiality figure compared to other benchmarks. However, for prudence, we settled on a final materiality of R28,440,000.

The benchmarks considered and the percentage ranges applied were:

- 1% to 3% for total assets
- 1% to 5% for total liabilities
- 3% to 5% for shareholders' equity
- 0.5% to 1% for revenue

Given the group's current operational stage, revenue-based benchmarks were considered less appropriate.

Company final materiality

We determined final materiality for the standalone company to be R15,000,000. In determining materiality, we considered the company's financial position benchmarks: shareholders' equity, total assets, and total liabilities. We applied percentage ranges typically used for listed investment holding companies:

- 1% to 3% for total assets
- 1% to 5% for total liabilities
- 3% to 5% for shareholders' equity

This resulted in a materiality range of approximately R8.9 million to R18 million. After applying professional judgement and considering user sensitivity and audit risk, we determined R15,000,000 to be an appropriate and prudent final materiality level for the company.

Group Audit Scope

We tailored the scope of our audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to enable us to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the group's structure, the accounting processes and controls, and the specific risks associated with the mining industry.

Our risk assessment procedures involved evaluating the significance of each component within the group and identifying those with risks of material misstatement to the consolidated financial statements. The group consists of a holding company and five subsidiaries. We performed risk assessments on all six components.

We conducted full-scope audits on the holding company and four of the subsidiaries. For the remaining subsidiary, which is significant to the group, we engaged component auditors to perform audit procedures under our direction and supervision.

In addition to component-level work, we performed procedures at the group level, including testing the consolidation process and reviewing significant consolidation adjustments to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on the audit procedures performed across the group and the results of our risk assessments, we are satisfied that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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 our audit addressed the key audit matter
Key audit matter 1	
Inventory work-in-progress (WIP) consists of high-grade processed ore of Langpan Mining Co Proprietary Limited. Estimation uncertainty surrounding the WIP is evident due to its nature. The fact that it came into existence through the same processing of ore as finished goods, allocates the same cost to the processed material in accordance with IAS 2. The current chrome concentrate in WIP is a result of inefficient processing capabilities at the beginning of the refurbished processing plant's startup. This means that the concentrate is not yet of high enough quality to be sold as finished goods, but still contains significant value to realistically be upgraded cost effectively.	As a result of the high level of estimation involved, firstly in the quantity of stockpiles and secondly the concentrate of chrome and the consequent estimation of net realisable value, the following procedures were conducted in response thereto: • The measurement of the volume of the stockpile was conducted by a quantity surveyor appointed by management. Management's expert's competence, capabilities and objectivity were assessed in detail. An understanding of the methodology was obtained by inspection of the drone photos taken, software analysis conducted and discussions with management's expert by members of the engagement team. Given the complexity of the process, an auditors' expert was appointed by HLB CMA South Africa Inc to inspect the method, software and approach used by management's expert given the complexity of this measurement. The auditors' expert issued a report to our satisfaction that the measurement procedures conducted, and software used, by the management's expert are appropriate for the circumstances. It was concluded that the information provided by Langpan Mining Co Proprietary Limited is accurate and complete. • For the conversion of the volume to weight, management used the work of another expert. Management's expert's competence, capabilities and objectivity were assessed in detail. An understanding of the methodology was obtained and assessed in detail. The density tests conducted were appropriate for the circumstances. The findings by management's expert were accepted as accurate and the density factor appropriate to apply to the volume in order to convert to tonnage. • The content of chrome concentrate, at finished goods specification grade, anticipated from the work-in-progress was estimated by management using another expert. This entailed conducting tests to analyse the chrome content present in the work-in-progress, a concept design of a plant for the extraction from the different fraction size categories present in the work-in-progress, and finally determining the yield probable from the work-in-progress. Management's expert competence, capabilities and objectivity were assessed, and the work conducted concluded to be appropriate and accurate. • Finally, a net realisable value was computed from reliable and accurate data and concluded that the net realisable value is higher than cost. Accordingly, as the amount

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>recognised in these consolidated and separate annual financial statements is lower than the net realisable value, the work-in-progress is disclosed in accordance with IAS 2.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Key audit matter 2</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mantengu Mining Limited acquired the entire issued share capital of Sublime Technologies Proprietary Limited with an effective date of 4 December 2024. Due to acquiring the shares, Mantengu Mining Limited was required to measure the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date fair values in terms of IFRS 3 (Revised).</td><td>A purchase price allocation (PPA) was performed for the acquisition by an independent third party. The calculation resulted in a gain on bargain purchase of R350.1 million. Due to the material nature of the recognised gain on bargain purchase and the impact of the amount on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the following procedures were conducted in response thereto:
The competence, capabilities and objectivity of the preparer of the PPA was assessed.
The identification of the assets and liabilities was confirmed by inspection of the underlying records of the subsidiary and consideration of the criteria of IFRS 3 (Revised).
The gain on bargain purchase calculation was reviewed and material fair value adjustments to assets and liabilities were identified. Material fair value adjustments were made to inventory and property, plant and equipment. In addition, customer relationships were recognised.
The valuation calculations performed on the inventory, customer relationships and property, plant and equipment were obtained. The valuations were recalculated, and inputs were tested for reasonability.
The gain on bargain purchase was recalculated and the material inputs were tested for reasonability.</td></tr>
</table>

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled “Mantengu Mining Limited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 28 February 2025”, which includes the Directors’ Report, the Audit Committee’s Report and the Company Secretary’s Certificate as required by the Companies Act of South Africa, which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate 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 and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor’s report, 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 and Separate Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate 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 and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group and the company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group and / or the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate 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 and separate 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 and separate 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 and the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group and the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate 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 and/or the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate 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 and separate 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.

HLB CMA

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 HLB CMA South Africa Incorporated has been the auditor of Mantengu Mining Limited for 3 years.

Reportable Irregularities

In accordance with our responsibilities in terms of Sections 44(2) and 44(3) of the Auditing Profession Act, we report that we have identified reportable irregularities in terms of the Auditing Profession Act. We have reported such matters to the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors. The matter pertaining to the reportable irregularities has been described in note 17 to the consolidated and separate financial statements.

HLB CMA South Africa Incorporated
Registered Auditors

Jeandre Du Toit
Director
Registered Auditor

27 May 2025

CMA Office & Conference Park
No. 1 2nd Road
Halfway House Estate
Midrand, 1685

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the consolidated and separate financial statements of Mantengu Mining Limited (Mantengu or the Company or the Group) for the year ended 28 February 2025.

1. Nature of business

The activities of the Group are undertaken through the Company and its principal subsidiaries. Mantengu is a resource investment company which is focused on unlocking new value in the mining, mining services and energy sectors. Mantengu intends to be a "Next Generation" conglomerate because it's funding, empowerment and business models transcend the typical extractive models by creating and introducing new growth into financially unchartered parts of South Africa. Langpan Mining Co Proprietary Limited (Langpan) is a mining company that owns the chrome processing plant and its 100% held subsidiary, Memor Mining Proprietary Limited (Memor). The mining rights are registered in Memor and are in relation to the chrome and platinum mining and associated beneficiation operations on the Langpan 371KQ farm in Limpopo Province. Mantengu Mining Equipment is a company that purchases yellow machinery to conduct mining operations and leases this to companies within the Mantengu group. Meerust Chrome Proprietary Limited (Meerust) is a mining company that owns the mining rights and chrome processing plant on the Farm Goudini 30 in the North West Province. Sublime Technologies Proprietary Limited (Sublime) is a silicon carbide manufacturer and distributor located in the Mpumalanga Province.

2. Review of financial results and activities

The Group's business and operations, and the results thereof, are clearly reflected in the attached consolidated and separate financial statements. Fiscal year 2025 was characterised by many positives and firsts for the group as well as challenges. The Group barrelled towards record production month after month after taking the decision to perform the mining function in house rather than to outsource to contractors. Mining costs were also significantly reduced by this decision. The significant drop in chrome concentrate prices toward the end of calendar 2024 negatively impacted revenue and consequentially net profit. Chrome production volumes were negatively impacted by significant flooding at both Langpan and Meerust. Langpan was severely affected during the months of January, February, and March. Silicon carbide production was at steady state levels for the months of January and February. Notable achievements for FY 2025 were as follows:

- Langpan achieving record production.
- Complete upgrade of Meerust Plant.
- Acquisition of Blue Ridge (still to become unconditional).
- Acquisition of Sublime.
- Acquisition of Iron Beneficiation Plant.
- Establishment of Mantengu Mining Equipment.

The Group's immediate objectives are to continue its journey towards operational efficiency and excellence while further ramping up production. The completion of Langpan's second chrome processing plant will contribute significantly to increased chrome concentrate production. Management is also aggressively pursuing renewable energy solutions in respect of its silicon carbide manufacturing operation to decrease the cost of energy and its reliance on Eskom. Mantengu is well positioned to continue its growth journey.

3. Share capital

Refer to note 13 of the consolidated and separate financial statements for detail of the movement in authorised and issued share capital.

4. Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid to shareholders during the year.

5. Directorate

Directors	Office	Designation	Changes
MJ Miller	Chief Executive Officer	Executive	-
M Naidoo	Chief Financial Officer	Executive	-
J Tshikundamalema	Chairman	Independent Non-executive	-
VS Madlela	Other	Lead Independent Non-executive	-
W Geyer	Other	Independent Non-executive	Appointed 23 September 2024
A Collins	Chairman	Non-executive	Resigned 23 September 2024

The following changes to the Board and its subcommittees were effected on 23 September 2024:

- Jonas Tshikundamalema was appointed as Chairman of the Board and Combined Remuneration and Nomination Committee on 23 September 2024. He was already a Non-Executive Director.
- Alistair Collins resigned as a Non-Executive Director and the Chairman of the Board.
- W Geyer was appointed to the Board as an Independent Non-Executive Director and chairman of the Combined Social and Ethics Committee.

The Board subcommittees are constituted as follows:

- Combined Audit and Risk Committee: Vincent Madlela (Chair), Warren Geyer and Jonas Tshikundamalema.
- Combined Remuneration and Nomination Committee: Jonas Tshikundamalema (Chair), Warren Geyer and Vincent Madlela.
- Combined Social and Ethics Committee: Warren Geyer (Chair), Jonas Tshikundamalema and Vincent Madlela.

The Group continues to evaluate the Board and its subcommittees to strengthen the governance structure of the Company.

6. Secretary

The company secretary is Neil Esterhuysen & Associates Incorporated.

Postal address:	Business address:
PO Box 814	Units 23 & 24, Norma Jean Square
Irene	244 Jean Ave
0062	Centurion
	0157

7. Auditors

HLB CMA South Africa Inc. are the appointed auditors for the company and its subsidiaries.

8. Directors' interests in shares

The interest of the directors (including directors who have resigned during the reporting period) in the Company's share capital at year end are as follows:

	Beneficial		Number of shares 2025	Number of shares 2024	Shareholding
	Direct	Indirect			
MJ Miller[2]	-	23 479 548	23 479 548	22 219 548	8.20%
M Naidoo	1 446 200	-	1 446 200	221 200	0.51%
A Collins[1]	-	16 713 703	16 713 703	16 713 702	5.84%
W Geyer[3]	922 750	2 794 573	3 717 323	2 726 107	1.30%
J Tshikundamalema[4]	-	999 625	999 625	999 625	0.35%
	2 368 950	43 987 449	46 356 399	42 880 182	16.20%

Notes
1. Held by the Alistair Collins Family Trust. Alistair Collins resigned as a Non-Executive Director on 23 September 2024.
2. Held by Disruptioncapital Proprietary Limited, which is wholly-owned by MJ Miller
3. Held by the Parkview Trust of which Warren Geyer is a trustee and income beneficiary
4. Held by Putisolve Proprietary Limited, which is wholly-owned by J Tshikundamalema
5. There has been no change in Directors interests between 28 February 2025 and the date of approval of these financial statements.

9. Litigation and special resolutions

The Group is currently involved in litigation that has arisen subsequent to year end. The Board, its legal advisors, experts, and senior counsel are of the view at this early stage that there are no claims of substance that would ultimately prevail in a court of law (were such matters to go that far) and result in a material adverse outcome for the Group. The Group is defending and will continue to aggressively defend these legal actions.

Other than for the special resolutions approved at the 15 August 2024 Annual General Meeting, no new resolutions have been tabled within the Mantengu Group.

Special Resolutions taken on 15 August 2024:

- Special resolution number 1: General approval to acquire securities
- Special resolution number 2: Approval of non-executive Directors' fees
- Special resolution number 3: Financial assistance for the subscription of securities
- Special resolution number 4: Financial assistance to related and inter-related companies

10. Going concern

The financial position of the company and group, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are set out in the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2025. The Board has considered the company and group's cash flow forecast for the period to 28 February 2026 under the wider macroeconomic environment and the company and group's operations. The Board is satisfied that the company and group's forecasts and projections, indicate that the company and group have sufficient resources and access to resources to continue to operate as a going concern. The company and group have access to multiple funding lines and concluded a share subscription facility agreement with GEM Global Yield LLC SCS and GEM Yield Bahamas Limited for R500 million, as announced on SENS on 26 October 2023. Only R36 million of this facility has been utilised so far. Accordingly, the Board believes that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

11. Subsequent events

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year and up to the approval date of these financial statements that would need to be dealt with in these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 28 February 2025

	Notes	Group 2025 R'000	Group 2024 R'000	Company 2025 R'000	Company 2024 R'000
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3	534 975	250 650	16 712	192
Intangible assets	4	77 434	-	-	-
Right of use assets	5	7 708	7 290	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	7	-	-	550 024	550 004
Goodwill	8	39 195	39 195	-	-
Inventories	9	42 866	-	-	-
Deferred taxation	16	-	-	5 507	3 071
		702 178	**297 135**	**572 243**	**553 267**
Current assets					
Inventories	9	315 594	99 949	-	-
Intercompany	14	-	-	126 356	5 968
Trade and other receivables	10	60 586	29 801	33	-
Prepayments	11	172	12 995	-	11 300
Cash and cash equivalents	12	29 536	11 325	12 882	41
		405 888	**154 070**	**139 271**	**17 309**
Total assets		**1 108 066**	**451 205**	**711 514**	**570 576**
Equity and Liabilities					
Equity					
Share capital	13	225 334	118 724	777 714	669 555
Accumulated income (loss)		284 005	(19 307)	(140 257)	(115 862)
		509 339	**99 417**	**637 457**	**553 693**
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Other financial liabilities	15	148 320	96 548	-	-
Deferred taxation	16	12 466	23 407	-	-
Deferred income		190	-	-	-
Lease liability	6	8 783	7 918	-	-
		169 759	**127 873**	**-**	**-**
Current liabilities					
Other financial liabilities	15	235 724	110 866	4 371	4 869
Intercompany	14	-	-	49 169	-
Trade and other payables	17	172 437	110 773	19 438	12 014
Lease liability	6	440	233	-	-
Deferred income		76	-	-	-
Provisions	18	18 207	1 384	-	-
Current taxation		2 084	659	1 079	-
		428 968	**223 915**	**74 057**	**16 883**
Total liabilities		**598 727**	**351 788**	**74 057**	**16 883**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1 108 066**	**451 205**	**711 514**	**570 576**

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

for the year ended 28 February 2025

	Notes	Group		Company	
		2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Revenue	19	317 497	109 925	-	-
Cost of sales		(211 063)	(57 367)	-	-
Gross Profit		**106 434**	**52 558**	**-**	**-**
Other income		993	6 488	55 800	18 701
Foreign exchange translation gain		3 488	-	404	-
Depreciation		(19 571)	(9 641)	(114)	(80)
Directors' emoluments	26	(11 962)	(7 959)	(11 962)	(7 959)
Employee benefits		(3 854)	(1 811)	(3 854)	(651)
Administrative expenses		(28 514)	(11 137)	(27 556)	(5 799)
Other operating expenses		(13 075)	(3 598)	(7 558)	(2 102)
Debt write-off		(29 978)	-	(29 978)	-
Operating profit (loss)	20	**3 961**	**24 900**	**(24 818)**	**2 110**
Gain on bargain purchase	28	350 115	-	-	-
Finance income		193	-	95	-
Finance costs	21	(61 305)	(30 218)	(1 148)	(59)
Profit (loss) before taxation		**292 964**	**(5 318)**	**(25 871)**	**2 051**
Taxation	22	10 348	6 484	1 476	3 071
Profit (loss) for the year		**303 312**	**1 166**	**(24 395)**	**5 122**
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		**303 312**	**1 166**	**(24 395)**	**5 122**
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings (loss) per share (cents)	23	148	1	(12)	6
Diluted basic earnings (loss) per share (cents)	23	148	1	(12)	6

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 28 February 2025

	Notes	Share capital R'000	Accumulated Income (loss) R'000	Total equity R'000
Group	**13**			
Balance at 1 March 2023		**99 189**	**(20 473)**	**78 716**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**1 166**	**1 166**
Issue of incentive performance shares		780	-	780
Issue of debt conversion shares		7 455	-	7 455
Issue of commitment fee shares		11 300	-	11 300
Balance at 29 February 2024		**118 724**	**(19 307)**	**99 417**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**303 312**	**303 312**
Issue of incentive performance shares		2 341	-	2 341
Issue of debt conversion shares		40 032	-	40 032
Issue of shares		65 786	-	65 786
Treasury shares		(1 549)	-	(1 549)
Balance at 28 February 2025		**225 334**	**284 005**	**509 339**
Company	**13**			
Balance at 1 March 2023		**650 020**	**(120 984)**	**529 036**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**5 122**	**5 122**
Issue of incentive performance shares		780	-	780
Issue of debt conversion shares		7 455	-	7 455
Issue of commitment fee shares		11 300	-	11 300
Balance at 29 February 2024		**669 555**	**(115 862)**	**553 693**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**-**	**(24 395)**	**(24 395)**
Issue of incentive performance shares		2 341	-	2 341
Issue of debt conversion shares		40 032	-	40 032
Issue of shares		65 786	-	65 786
Balance at 28 February 2025		**777 714**	**(140 257)**	**637 457**

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended as at 28 February 2025

	Notes	Group		Company	
		2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from (used in) operations	24	17 613	14 149	(36 952)	(1 146)
Finance costs		(40 561)	(8 906)	(250)	-
Finance income		193	-	95	-
Taxation paid		272	-	-	-
Net cash from operating activities		**(22 483)**	**5 243**	**(37 107)**	**(1 146)**
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(49 113)	(50 644)	(16 633)	(63)
Treasury shares		(1 548)	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents acquired on business combination		2 879	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries		-	-	(20)	-
Purchase of intangible assets		(21 067)	-	-	-
Net cash from investing activities		**(68 849)**	**(50 644)**	**(16 653)**	**(63)**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Lease liabilities		(260)	(144)	-	-
Intercompany		-	-	31 858	114
Other financial liabilities		74 562	38 894	(498)	-
Proceeds from sale of shares		35 241	-	35 241	-
Net cash from financing activities		**109 543**	**38 750**	**66 601**	**114**
Total cash movement for the year		18 211	(6 651)	12 841	(1 095)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**11 325**	**17 976**	**41**	**1 136**
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**29 536**	**11 325**	**12 882**	**41**

Accounting Policies

1. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern and historical cost basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants Financial Reporting Guides as issued by the Accounting Practices Committee and Financial Reporting Pronouncement as issued by the Financial Reporting Standards and comply with interpretations developed by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC® Interpretations) and the requirements of the South African Companies Act and the JSE Listings Requirements. The directors are satisfied that the Group and Company will be able to settle its obligations and realise its assets as measured in terms of IFRS as applicable to a going concern.

1.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved when the Company:

- has the power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, the results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of, during the year are included in profit or loss from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

1.2 Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interest issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19 Employee Benefits, respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree, or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 at the acquisition date; and
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Other contingent consideration is remeasured to fair value at subsequent reporting dates with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held interests (including joint operations) in the acquired entity are remeasured to its acquisition-date fair value and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss, where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

1.3 Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recognised and measured as set out above. Goodwill is not amortised but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

On disposal of a cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment, computer equipment and motor vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Plant and equipment – 5 to 15 years
Land - Indefinite
Computer equipment – 3 years
Motor vehicles – 5 years
Furniture and Fittings – 3 to 5 years
Decommissioning assets – life of mine
Mineral reserve – life of mine

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Accounting Policies

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Capital work in progress are assets in the course of construction for production and supply purposes, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Group's accounting policy. Depreciation of these assets, determined on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

1.5 Impairment of property, plant and equipment

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment and to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and to the extent that the impairment loss is greater than the related revaluation surplus,
the excess impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years. Any increase in excess of this amount is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Mineral reserves

Mineral reserves are recognised as assets when it is probable that future economic benefits will be generated through their extraction or production. The reserves were recognised at their fair value on acquisition date and do not include any other costs. The mineral reserves were measures based on their quantity and quality using reliable geological and technical information. A competent persons report (CPR) was performed by Bara Consulting (Pty) Ltd in accordance with The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (SAMREC Code) 2016 Edition and The South African Code for the Reporting of Mineral Asset Valuation (SAMVAL Code) 2016 Edition.

Mineral reserves are amortised based on the units of production method as this reflects the pattern of extraction. The amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and is calculated based on the volume or quantity of minerals extracted. Mineral reserves are subjected to impairment test whenever indicators of impairment exist.

Accounting Policies

1.7 Intangible assets

Key customer contracts and miging right

Key customer contracts/relationships and minging rights are intangible assets with a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets under development are stated at cost and not amortised. On completion of development, all assets included in assets under development are reclassified to the appropriate class of assets.

Amortisation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the finite useful life assets from the date available for use. The amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted where appropriate. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets with a finite useful life are:

Customer contracts/relationships - 10 years

Mining right - 20 years

Impairment testing is undertaken when circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

1.8 Investment in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

1.9 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The cost of inventories includes mined or purchased Run of Mine Materials (ROM), the transport of that ROM and the plant processing cost to beneficiate the ROM into chrome concentrate. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

In the statement of financial position, cash and bank balances comprise cash and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are short-term (generally with original maturity of three months or less), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management. Such overdrafts are presented as short-term borrowings in the statement of financial position.

1.11 Provisions

A provision is recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where the effects of discounting are material, provisions are measured at the present value of the cash flow expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance costs.

When a contract is identified as onerous, the loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. In assessing the unavoidable cost of meeting the obligation under the contract at the end of the reporting date, management identifies and quantifies any compensation and penalties arising from failure to fulfil the contract.

Accounting Policies

Environmental rehabilitation provisions

The provision for environmental rehabilitation is recognised as and when an obligation to incur rehabilitation and mine closure costs arises from environmental disturbance caused by the development of or ongoing production from a mining property. Estimated long-term environmental rehabilitation provisions are measured taking into account current technological, environmental and regulatory requirements. Any subsequent changes to the carrying amount of the provision resulting from changes to the assumptions applied in estimating the obligation are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Ongoing rehabilitation expenditure

Ongoing rehabilitation expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as and when incurred.

Decommissioning provision

The estimated present value of costs relating to the future decommissioning of plant or other site preparation work, taking into account current environmental and regulatory requirements, is capitalised as part of property, plant and equipment to the extent that it relates to the construction of an asset, and the related provisions are raised in the statement of financial position, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. These estimates are reviewed at least annually and changes in the measurement of the provision that result from subsequent changes in the estimated timing or amount of cash flows, or a change in discount rate, are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period. If a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss. If the asset value is increased and there is an indication that the revised carrying value is not recoverable, an impairment test is performed in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment.

1.12 Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Group recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable.
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date.
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees.
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options.
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The Group remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case, the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which case, the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- a lease contract is modified, and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case, the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

Accounting Policies

The Group did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented. The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Group incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, Plant and Equipment' policy.

1.13 Revenue recognition

The Group recognises revenue from the sale of chrome concentrate and silicone carbide. Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer. The Group sells chrome concentrate to RWE Supply & Trading GMBH. RWE is Langpan's sole contracted off-taker of chrome concentrate. RWE collects the chrome concentrate at Langpan's premises. The risks and rewards of ownership pass to RWE upon collection at Langpan. The gross selling price is determined by the global index price of chrome concentrate. The Group sells silicon carbide to various customers both locally and internationally. The performance obligations or the risk and rewards of ownership pass to the customer upon delivery based on terms contractually agreed upon. Revenue for silicone carbide is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts and volume rebates, and value added tax.

1.14 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

1.15 Tax

The income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain, but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Accounting Policies

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, a deferred tax liability is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

1.16 Earnings per share

The group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) and basic and diluted headline earnings per share (HEPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of Mantengu by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

HEPS is calculated by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of Mantengu for all separately identifiable remeasurements, for example, gains and losses arising on disposal of assets, net of related tax (both current and deferred) and related non-controlling interest, other than remeasurements specifically included in headline earnings. The result is divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS and HEPS are determined by adjusting the basic and headline earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

1.17 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Accounting Policies

1.17.1 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Despite the foregoing, the Group may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

- The Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment in other comprehensive income if certain criteria are met.
- The Group may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

(i) Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e., assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (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) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit- impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Group recognises interest income by applying the credit- adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition. The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit impaired. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "finance costs" line item.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term;
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

(ii) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Specifically:

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition.
- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (so called 'accounting mismatch') that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Group has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI and trade receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment's revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. In contrast, on derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument which the Group has elected on initial recognition to measure at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment's revaluation reserve is not reclassified to profit or loss but is transferred to retained earnings.

Accounting Policies

1.17.2 Financial liabilities and equity

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised by the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuing of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue, or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Compound instruments

The component parts of convertible loan notes issued by the Group are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for a similar non-convertible instrument. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the convertible loan notes are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognised directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortised over the lives of the convertible loan notes using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL. However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, and financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group, are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination; (ii) held for trading; or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term;
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed, and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in profit or loss. However, for financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination; (ii) held-for trading; or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (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 liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

When the Group exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Group accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between: (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of the cash flows after modification is recognised in profit or loss as the modification gain or loss within other gains and losses.

1.18 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the reportable operating segments. The chief operating decision maker has been identified as the executive committee of the group. Operating segments of the group have been determined based on the reports reviewed by the Executive Committee that are used to make strategic decisions. The Executive Committee considers the business principally according to the nature of the commodities and services provided.

Accounting Policies

1.19 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. 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 estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

1.19.1 Critical judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgment that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

Property, plant and equipment

Management makes certain judgment with regard to the residual value of assets based on the expected estimated amount that the group would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated cost of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life. If an asset is expected to be abandoned, the residual value is estimated at zero. The estimation of the useful life of the asset is a matter of judgment based on the experience of the group with similar assets.

In determining the useful life of items of property, plant and equipment that is depreciated, management considers the expected usage of assets, expected physical wear and tear, legal or similar limits of assets such as mineral rights as well as obsolescence.

Segment reporting

In applying IFRS 8 Operating Segments, management makes judgements with regard to the identification of reportable operating segments of the group in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM).The basis on which management identify the reportable segments is described further in note 29 and represents management's view of the operations.

1.19.2. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Inventory

Raw materials, WIP and finished product tonnes on hand are verified by periodic surveys which are conducted by a qualified surveyor at each reporting date. Net realisable value tests are performed at each reporting date to ensure that inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The realisable value of inventory represents the estimated future sales price of the inventory that the group expects to realise. For WIP, the realisable value is the estimated selling price of finished product after the WIP material has been processed to finished product. The net realisable value is the realisable value less estimated costs to complete the production process and related selling costs.

Provision for environmental rehabilitation and decommissioning

The provisions for environmental rehabilitation and decommissioning costs are calculated using management's best estimate of the costs to be incurred, taking into account current technological, environmental and regulatory requirements discounted to a present value. Estimates are based upon costs that are regularly reviewed, by internal and external experts, and adjusted as appropriate for new circumstances. Actual costs incurred in future periods could differ from the estimates. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations, life-of-asset estimates and discount rates used could affect the carrying amount of this provision. As a result, the liabilities that we report can vary if our assessment of the expected expenditures changes.

Notes to the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

2. New standards and interpretations

At the date of approval of these financial statements, certain new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the entity. Management anticipates that all of the pronouncements will be adopted in the entity's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the entity's financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have a material impact on the entity's annual financial statements.

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the group has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

Standard:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Interpretation and Impact:
Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback	1 January 2024	The amendments in IFRS 16 specify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The amendments had no impact on the group's financial statements.
Supplier finance arrangements – amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1 January 2024	The amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.
Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – classification of liabilities as current or non-current	1 January 2024	The amendments to IAS 1 specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within 12 months. The amendments did have not have an impact on the classification of the group's liabilities.

2.2. Standards and interpretations not yet effective or relevant

The following standards and interpretations have been published and are mandatory for the Group's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 March 2025 or later periods.

Standard:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Interpretation and Impact:
IAS 21 :The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	1 January 2025	Unlikely there will be a material impact
"Amendment to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1 January 2025	Unlikely there will be a material impact
IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027	The group is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.
IFRS 19: Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027	No impact

3. Property, plant and equipment

2025 R'000	Land and buildings	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Plant and equipment[2]	Furniture and fittings	Decommissioning asset	Work in progress[1]	Mineral reserve	Total
Group									
Cost									
Balance at beginning of year	-	7 273	214	52 275	63	107	69 751	129 952	259 635
Additions	-	1 456	188	122 201	85	14 102	33 092	-	171 124
Acquisition of Sublime Technologies	10 976	29 668	4 296	264 183	457	-	737	-	310 317
Transfers	-	(6 000)	-	6 000	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19 406)	-	(19 406)
Total	**10 976**	**32 397**	**4 698**	**444 659**	**605**	**14 209**	**84 174**	**129 952**	**721 670**
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at beginning of year	-	(365)	(77)	(3 952)	(8)	-	-	(4 583)	(8 985)
Acquisition of Sublime Technologies	-	(16 619)	(2 927)	(127 844)	(366)	-	-	-	(147 756)
Depreciation	-	(1 117)	(219)	(17 590)	(19)	(11)	-	(10 998)	(29 954)
Total	**-**	**(18 101)**	**(3 223)**	**(149 386)**	**(393)**	**(11)**	**-**	**(15 581)**	**(186 695)**
Carrying amount at 28 February 2025	**10 976**	**14 296**	**1 475**	**295 273**	**212**	**14 198**	**84 174**	**114 371**	**534 975**

1 Work in progress consists of amounts capitalised in the construction of a new chrome processing plant at Langpan and the purchase of an iron benefication plant which is located in Phalaborwa in the Limpopo province.

2 Pant and equipment and work in progress amounting to R113 million and R13 million respectively, are encumbered as security for the Group's liabilities.

2025 R'000	Land and buildings	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fittings	Decommissioning asset	Work in progress	Mineral reserve	Total
Company									
Cost									
Balance at beginning of year	-	-	214	-	63	-	-	-	277
Additions	-	-	106	-	28	-	16 500	-	16 634
Total	**-**	**-**	**320**	**-**	**91**	**-**	**16 500**	**-**	**16 911**
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at beginning of year	-	-	(77)	-	(8)	-	-	-	(85)
Depreciation	-	-	(101)	-	(13)	-	-	-	(114)
Total	**-**	**-**	**(178)**	**-**	**(21)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(199)**
Carrying amount at 28 February 2025	**-**	**-**	**142**	**-**	**70**	**-**	**16 500**	**-**	**16 712**

2024 R'000	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fittings	Decommissioning asset	Work in progress	Mineral reserve	Total
Group								
Cost								
Balance at beginning of year	459	214	-	-	-	71 715	129 952	202 340
Additions	6 814	-	28 996	63	107	21 315	-	57 295
Transfers	-	-	23 279	-	-	(23 279)	-	-
Total	**7 273**	**214**	**52 275**	**63**	**107**	**69 751**	**129 952**	**259 635**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance at beginning of year	(169)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(169)
Depreciation	(196)	(77)	(3 952)	(8)	-		(4 583)	(8 816)
Total	**(365)**	**(77)**	**(3 952)**	**(8)**	**-**	**-**	**(4 583)**	**(8 985)**
Carrying amount at 29 February 2024	**6 908**	**137**	**48 323**	**55**	**107**	**69 751**	**125 369**	**250 650**

2024 R'000	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fittings	Decommissioning asset	Work in progress	Mineral reserve	Total
Company								
Cost								
Balance at beginning of year	-	214	-	-	-	-	-	214
Additions	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	63
Total	**-**	**214**	**-**	**63**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**277**
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance at beginning of year	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-	(5)
Depreciation	-	(72)	-	(8)	-	-	-	(80)
Total	**-**	**(77)**	**-**	**(8)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(85)**
Carrying amount at 29 February 2024	**-**	**137**	**-**	**55**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**192**

Capex build

Langpan had, in prior years, undertaken the build of a new chrome processing plant. The capex build is nearing completion, and we expect to incur a further R10 million and the plant to be commissioned soon. At full capacity, this new plant will more than double Langpan's production volumes of chrome concentrate.

Mineral reserves

Langpan mineral reserve

Langpan's mineral reserves indicated in the Competent Persons Report (CPR) were 2.17 million tonnes and the value indicated was R851 million at December 2021 market prices. The Group was unable to record the mineral reserve at the fair value of R851 million on acquisition. This is because the mineral reserve had to be recorded at the pre-combination value of R130 million in accordance with IFRS 3, paragraph B22(a) because of the Langpan acquisition being classified as a reverse takeover in accordance with IFRS 3, paragraph B19. The mineral reserve is amortised on a units of production basis and the fair value is estimated at R1.5 billion at current market prices of chrome concentrate.

Meerust mineral reserves

Management have appointed Bara Consulting (Pty) Ltd to prepare a CPR in accordance with (1) The South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (SAMREC Code) 2016 Edition and (2) The South African Code for the Reporting of Mineral Asset Valuation (SAMVAL Code) 2016 Edition. We will record the requisite value of the reserve once the CPR has been completed.

4. Intangible assets

2025 R'000	Mining right	Key customer relationships	Total
Group			
Cost			
Balance at beginning of year	-	-	-
Additions	28 000	50 702	78 702
Total	**28 000**	**50 702**	**78 702**
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance at beginning of year	-	-	-
Amortisation	-	(1 268)	(1 268)
Total	**-**	**(1 268)**	**(1 268)**
Carrying amount at 28 February 2025	**28 000**	**49 434**	**77 434**

Meerust acquired its mining right from New Venture Mining Investment Holdings (Pty) Ltd (NVMIH). Key customer relationships were recognised as part of the purchase price allocation of Sublime.

5. Right-of-use assets

2025 R'000	Surface	Building	Road	Total
Group				
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year	6 146	-	2 106	8 252
Additions	-	1 333	-	1 333
Total	**6 146**	**1 333**	**2 106**	**9 585**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at beginning of year	(717)	-	(245)	(962)
Depreciation	(615)	(89)	(211)	(915)
Total	**(1 332)**	**(89)**	**(456)**	**(1 877)**
Carrying amount at 28 February 2025	**4 814**	**1 244**	**1 650**	**7 708**

2024 R'000	Surface	Building	Road	Total
Group				
Cost				
Balance at beginning of year	6 165	-	2 055	8 220
Adjustments	(19)	-	51	32
Total	**6 146**	**-**	**2 106**	**8 252**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at beginning of year	(103)	-	(34)	(137)
Depreciation	(614)	-	(211)	(825)
Total	**(717)**	**-**	**(245)**	**(962)**
Carrying amount at 29 February 2024	**5 429**	**-**	**1 861**	**7 290**

Langpan leases a farm road for the purpose of providing transportation routes for mining and excavation materials related to mining activities and leases a land surface area for the purpose of construction and maintenance of mining infrastructure and the conducting of mining and prospecting operations thereon. The right-of-use asset in respect of both the road and the surface area are depreciated over the lease term of 10 years.

Meerust leases residential accomodation (building) on the Farm Goudini for purposes of providing suitable accomodation to employees. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term of 9 years and 364 days.

6. Lease liability

Future lease payments at 28 February 2025 are as follows:

2025 R'000	Surface	Building	Road	Total lease payments	Unearned interest	Net present values (NPV)
Group						
Within 1 year	1 021	260	354	1 635	(1 195)	440
2 - 5 years	4 736	960	2 116	7 812	(4 009)	3 803
>5 years	4 083	1 060	942	6 085	(1 105)	4 980
Total	**9 840**	**2 280**	**3 412**	**15 532**	**(6 309)**	**9 223**

Non-current liabilities	8 783
Current liabilities	440
	9 223

Future lease payments at 29 February 2024 are as follows:

2024 R'000	Surface	Building	Road	Total lease payments	Unearned interest	Net present values (NPV)
Group						
Within 1 year	964	-	334	1 298	(1 065)	233
2 - 5 years	4 468	-	1 549	6 017	(3 714)	2 303
>5 years	5 372	-	1 862	7 233	(1 618)	5 615
Total	**10 804**	**-**	**3 745**	**14 548**	**(6 397)**	**8 151**

Non-current liabilities	7 918
Current liabilities	233
	8 151

7. Investment in subsidiaries

	Company			
Name of entity	2025 R'000 % holding	2024 R'000 % holding	2025 R'000 Carrying amount	2024 R'000 Carrying amount
Langpan Mining Co Proprietary Limited (i)	100%	100%	550 000	550 000
Mantengu Mining Equipment Proprietary Limited (ii)	100%	100%	4	4
Meerust Chrome Proprietary Limited (iii)	100%	-	20	-
Sublime Technologies Proprietary Limited (iv)	100%	-	-	-
			550 024	**550 004**

7. Investment in subsidiary (continued)

i. The group acquired a 100% interest in Langpan Mining Co Proprietary Limited in July 2022. Langpan in turn holds 100% of the issued share capital of its subsidiary, Memor Mining Proprietary Limited.
ii. The Group acquired Mantengu Mining Equipment Proprietary Limited in December 2023 by purchasing a shelf company. This entity purchases and operates the group's own mining fleet of yellow machinery.
iii. The Group acquired Meerust Chome Proprietary Limited in June 2024 through purchasing a shelf company. This entity operates through a sale and contractorship agreement in terms of which Meerust is entitled to mine and process chrome ore until consent is received from the DMRE to conclude the successful transfer of the Mining Right from NVMIH to Meerust.
iv. On 4 December 2024, the Group acquired a 100% interest in Sublime Technologies Proprietary Limited. Sublime is a producer that manufactures and distributes Silicon Carbide. Refer to note 28.

All investments are unlisted and incorporated in the Republic of South Africa. There are no restrictions relating to subsidiaries and no impairments have been recognised to date.

8. Goodwill

Group	2025 R'000			2024 R'000		
	Cost	Accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Goodwill	39 195	-	39 195	39 195	-	39 195

The Group performs annual impairment testing for goodwill, or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill might be impaired. Goodwill has not been impaired.

9. Inventories

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Raw materials	102 742	5 651	-	-
Work in progress	214 427	93 798	-	-
Finished goods	37 982	500	-	-
Maintenance stores (i)	3 309	-	-	-
	358 460	**99 949**	**-**	**-**

i. Amount includes a provision for slow-moving plant spares and stores of R1.6 million raised during the current year.

Split between non-current and current portions

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Non-current assets	42 866	-	-	-
Current assets	315 594	99 949	-	-
	358 460	**99 949**	**-**	**-**

10. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Financial Instruments				
Trade receivables	40 460	23 975	-	-
Deposits	833	913	33	-
Other receivables	2 593	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	43 886	24 888	33	-
Non financial instruments				
Value added tax	16 700	4 913	-	-
Total trade and other receivables	**60 586**	**29 801**	**33**	**-**

Trade receivables are quantitatively material. The significant increase in the Group's trade receivables is due to the acquisition of Sublime and the Group's chrome operations ramping up to steady state production. The Group's chrome concentrate is sold to RWE GMBH, a global blue-chip client. The Group's silicone carbide is sold to large local and international customers. Customers are contractually bound to settle invoices within a specified period.

The Groups has considered its trading history with each of its customers, past difficulties in respect of slow payments and the lack of any historical write offs of any receivables. As a result of these factors, the Group considers its expected credit losses to be immaterial.

11. Prepayments

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Insurance	-	21	-	-
Commitment fee - R500 million equity facility	-	11 300	-	11 300
Property, plant & equipment	172	1 674	-	-
Total prepayments	**172**	**12 995**	**-**	**11 300**

The prepayment of R11 300 000 in the prior year related to the issue of 10 million shares at an issue price of R1.13 per share to GEM Yield Bahamas Limited (GYBL) representing a payment of the commitment fee in respect of a R500 million share subscription facility agreement entered into on 25 October 2023. This prepayment was realised in the current year.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:				
Bank balances	**29 536**	**11 325**	**12 882**	**41**

13. Share capital

Share capital	Group		Company	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Authorised	**Number of shares**			
Ordinary shares	400 000 000	400 000 000	400 000 000	400 000 000
Issued				
Ordinary shares	286 233 579	168 853 395	286 233 579	168 853 395
	286 233 579	**168 853 395**	**286 233 579**	**168 853 395**

Movement for the year	**Number of shares**			
Opening balance	168 853 395	153 362 857	168 853 395	153 362 857
Issue of incentive perfomance shares	2 555 000	520 250	2 555 000	520 250
Issue of debt conversion shares	46 603 547	4 970 288	46 603 547	4 970 288
Issue of commitment fee shares	-	10 000 000	-	10 000 000
Birca Copper and Metals	19 340 544	-	19 340 544	-
Issue of shares - GEM	48 881 093	-	48 881 093	-
Closing balance	**286 233 579**	**168 853 395**	**286 233 579**	**168 853 395**

Movement for the year	**Treasury shares**			
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Purchased during the year	954 779	-	954 779	-
Closing balance	**954 779**	**-**	**954 779**	**-**

	2025	2024	2025	2024
Movement for the year	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	118 724	99 189	669 555	650 020
Issue of incentive perfomance shares	2 341	780	2 341	780
Issue of debt conversion shares (iii)	40 032	7 455	40 032	7 455
Issue of commitment fee shares	-	11 300	-	11 300
Birca Copper and Metals	29 978	-	29 978	-
Issued shares - GEM (i)	35 808	-	35 808	-
Treasury shares held by Mantengu Mining Equipment (ii)	(1 549)	-	-	-
Closing balance	**225 334**	**118 724**	**777 714**	**669 555**

R500 million share subscription facility
On 25 October 2023, the company entered into a share subscription facility agreement with GEM Global Yield LLC SCS (the Investor) and GEM Yield Bahamas Limited (GYBL) (Agreement). In terms of the Agreement, the Investor has made available to the company a share subscription facility of up to a maximum of R500 million (the Facility) pursuant to which the company will (i) be entitled to draw down from the Facility against the issuance to the Investor of ordinary shares in the company (Ordinary Shares) (Consideration Shares); (ii) issued warrants to the Investor (Warrants) to subscribe for up to 20 million Ordinary Shares (Warrant Shares); (iii) pay GYBL a commitment fee in an amount of R10 million, which fee will be payable in cash or Ordinary Shares (Commitment Fee Shares), or a combination of both; and (iv) issued a promissory note in favour of GYBL in relation to such commitment fee. The agreement covers a period of three years, such that the company controls the timing and amount of any draw down under the Facility.

i. Pursuant to the share subscription described above, the specific issued ordinary shares, under specific authority to GEM during the financial year, consisted of the following:

- GEM drawdown 1: 2 400 000 shares issued at a price of R 1.60
- GEM drawdown 2: 885 997 shares issued at a price of R 1.32
- GEM drawdown 3: 559 870 shares issued at a price of R 1.11
- GEM drawdown 4: 2 012 058 shares issued at a price of R 0.79

13. Share capital (continued)

- GEM drawdown 5: 4 868 999 shares issued at a price of R 0.75
- GEM drawdown 6: 3 580 538 shares issued at a price of R 0.85
- GEM drawdown 7: 4 912 348 shares issued at a price of R 0.77
- GEM drawdown 8: 4 780 190 shares issued at a price of R 0.66
- GEM drawdown 9: 6 108 034 shares issued at a price of R 0.64
- GEM drawdown 10: 10 070 951 shares issued at a price of R 0.61
- GEM drawdown 11: 2 295 333 shares issued at a price of R 0.60
- GEM drawdown 12: 6 406 775 shares issued at a price of R 0.55

ii. Mantengu Mining Limited, through its subsidiary Mantengu Mining Equipment (Proprietary) Limited bought back 954 779 shares at various intervals at an average price of R1.62.

iii. Pursuant to the company's general authority to issue shares, the following debt conversion shares were issued:

- 17 036 395 shares at a price of R0.86 were issued to Rockcore Mining (Pty) Ltd.
- 1 904 762 shares at a price of R1.05 were issued to David Mason.
- 3 697 826 shares at a price of R0.86 were issued to 4Sight OT Autonation (Pty) Ltd.
- 3 488 373 shares at a price of R0.86 were issued to Rustgold Transport (Pty) Ltd.
- 20 476 191 shares at a price of R0.84 were issued to Assure Investments (Pty) Ltd.

14. Intercompany

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Langpan Mining Co Proprietary Limited	-	-	(39 045)	5 968
Meerust Chrome Proprietary Limited	-	-	109 392	-
Mantengu Mining Equipment Proprietary Limited	-	-	16 964	-
Sublime Technologies Proprietary Limited	-	-	(10 124)	-
			77 187	**5 968**

The Company's intercompany receivables are classified and measured at amortised cost. These balances are subject to the expected credit loss (ECL) model under IFRS 9.

Assessment of credit risk and ECL

Management has assessed the credit risk on intercompany receivables. Although the total gross carrying amounts of intercompany receivables is material, the Company has concluded that the ECL on these balances is immaterial. This conclusion is supported by the following:

- The receivables are owed by wholly owned subsidiaries.
- All counterparties are under common control and are financially supported by the Group.
- There have been no defaults on any receivables in the current or prior financial years.
- The Company has no intention of calling these receivables.

Receivables repayable on demand

Intercompany receivables are repayable on demand. In such cases, the expected credit loss is assessed on the assumption that repayment is demanded at the reporting date. Management's assessment is based on the financial position of the borrowers as at year-end:

- Where the borrowing entity has sufficient accessible highly liquid assets to repay the receivable if demanded, the ECL is assessed to be immaterial.
- Where the borrower does not have sufficient liquid assets, management has considered expected recovery strategies, including, continued trading and settlement over time through future cash flows, or the sale of non-core assets.

Based on these recovery strategies and given that the receivables do not bear interest, are expected to be fully recoverable, the only possible loss would relate to the time value of money. As the period over which recovery is expected is short, the effect of discounting is immaterial.

15. Other financial liabilities

Held at amortised cost	Group 2025 R'000	Group 2024 R'000	Company 2025 R'000	Company 2024 R'000
The Gamsy Family Trust	4 371	4 371	4 371	4 371
Gillian Gamsy	686	686	-	-
POCOT Trust	-	498	-	498
Palugen Proprietary Limited	318	318	-	-
Scott Gaskell	91	91	-	-
Metorient Proprietary Limited	14 000	14 000	-	-
Disruptioncapital (Pty) Ltd	-	1 210	-	-
Piet Human	1 571	1 571	-	-
Simeka Holdings Proprietary Limited	9 820	9 820	-	-
Liability relating to Memor Acquisition	2 100	2 100	-	-
These loans are unsecured and bear no interest.				
Trade Finance	64 856	42 983	-	-
Trade finance is short term in nature and interest bearing.				
RWE Supply The Group entered into a contract with RWE Supply & Trading GMBH to deliver chrome concentrate. The amount bears interest at the secured overnight financing rate plus 5% and is repayable over the duration of the contract. The liability is secured by a Special Notorial Bond over the assets of Langpan.	68 403	79 529	-	-
IDC loan The loan with the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Limited (IDC) and is secured by the assets that formed part of the agreement. Legal title to these assets remains with the IDC until paid off by Langpan. The loan bears interest at prime plus 2.8%. The loan is repayable in monthly instalments over the 5-year period which commenced late in calendar 2022.	51 655	49 977	-	-
Nedbank vehicle loan This relates to an instalment sale agreement over a period of 5 years. The loan bears interest at 12.85%.	172	260	-	-
Fedgroup Private Capital (Pty) Ltd This working capital facility advanced to the group bears interest at a fixed rate of 14.296% per annum and is repayable in February 2026.	63 599	-	-	-
Yellow Equipment Finance This relates to financing facilities over yellow equipment over a period of 4 years. These facilities are secured by the equipment that formed part of the agreement and legal title remains with the financier until paid off. The facilities bear interest at an average rate of prime plus 2%. Interest is paid monthly.	102 402	-	-	-
	384 044	**207 414**	**4 371**	**4 869**
Split between non-current and current portions				
Non-current liabilities	148 320	96 548	-	-
Current liabilities	235 724	110 866	4 371	4 869
	384 044	**207 414**	**4 371**	**4 869**

16. Deferred taxation

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Temporary differences at the end of the year are attributable to the following items:				
Plant and equipment	(74 695)	(34 617)	2	(1)
Intangible Asset	(13 347)	-	-	-
Inventory	(10 103)	-	-	-
Right of use asset	(2 081)	(1 968)	-	-
Prepayments	(696)	(3 509)	-	(3 051)
Income received in advance	5 725	6 657	-	-
Lease liability	2 490	2 201	-	-
Leave liability	1 781	-	150	-
Provision for rehabilitation	4 916	374	-	-
Assessed loss carried forward	73 544	7 455	5 355	6 123
Total	**(12 466)**	**(23 407)**	**5 507**	**3 071**
Reconciliation of deferred taxation				
At beginning of year	(23 407)	(29 891)	3 071	-
Charged to profit or loss	10 941	6 484	2 436	3 071
	(12 466)	(23 407)	5 507	3 071

Deferred taxation assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. The following is the analysis of the deferred taxation balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Group 2025 R'000	Group 2024 R'000	Company 2025 R'000	Company 2024 R'000
Deferred taxation liability	(100 922)	(40 093)	-	(3 052)
Deferred taxation asset	88 456	16 686	5 507	6 123
Total net deferred taxation	**(12 466)**	**(23 407)**	**5 507**	**3 071**

17. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Financial instruments				
Trade payables	152 698	100 838	3 822	3 752
Other payables	8 370	5 659	7 490	5 659
Non-financial instruments:				
Leave liability	1 432	-	557	-
Value added tax	9 937	4 276	7 569	2 603
	172 437	**110 773**	**19 438**	**12 014**

Fair value of trade and other payables
All amounts are short-term and the carrying value of trade and other payables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Value added tax of R9.9 million for the Group was unpaid at 28 February 2025. A reportable irregularity has been raised on the amount owing. It should however be noted that the Group is also owed R16.7 million by the South African Revenue Service.

18. Provisions

2025 R'000 Group	Environmental rehabilitation	Decommissioning	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	1 277	107	1 384
Capitalised to property, plant and equipment	-	14 102	14 102
Charged to statement of profit or loss	3 000	(279)	2 721
Balance at year end	**4 277**	**13 930**	**18 207**

2024 R'000 Group	Environmental rehabilitation	Decommissioning	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-	-
Capitalised to property, plant and equipment	-	107	107
Charged to statement of profit or loss	1 277	-	1 277
Balance at year end	**1 277**	**107**	**1 384**

The group's mining activities are subject to extensive environmental laws and regulations. The group expects to incur in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations, but cannot predict the full amount of such future expenditures. Estimates are based upon costs that are reviewed regularly and adjusted as appropriate for new circumstances.

19. Revenue

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Sale of chrome concentrate	278 029	109 925	-	-
Sale of silicon carbide ("SiC")	39 468	-	-	-
	317 497	**109 925**	**-**	**-**

The sale of chrome concentrate consisted of 105 178 tonnes (2024: 33 180 tonnes).

The sale of SiC consisted of 2 017 tonnes.

20. Operating profit (loss)

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Operating profit (loss) for the year is stated after charging (crediting) the following, amongst others:				
Administration and other operating expenses				
Advisory and Professional fees	5 815	5 531	4 363	4 221
Audit fees	2 314	2 194	1 081	300
Investor services	840	483	840	483
Remuneration, other than to directors	3 854	1 811	3 854	651
GEM commitment fee	13 041	-	13 041	-
Write-off - Birca Copper and Metals	29 978	-	29 978	-
Legal costs	3 853	552	3 632	552
Depreciation				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	18 657	8 816	114	80
Depreciation of right-of-use assests	914	825	-	-
	19 571	**9 641**	**114**	**80**
Management fee				
Management fees	-	-	55 800	18 000

21. Finance costs

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Installment sale agreement	39	48	-	-
Lease liabilities	1 159	1 287	-	-
SARS	1 335	304	774	59
Trade finance	34 451	11 640	-	-
Other financial liabilities	24 293	16 939	347	-
Other interest paid	28	-	27	-
	61 305	**30 218**	**1 148**	**59**

22. Taxation

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Reconciliation of the tax expense Reconciliation between accounting profit (loss) and tax expense				
Accounting profit (loss)	292 964	(5 318)	(25 872)	2 051
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 27%	79 100	(1 436)	(6 985)	554
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income				
Gain on bargain purchase	(94 531)	-	-	-
Debt write-off	8 094	-	8 094	-
Other disallowed expenses (SARS penalties and interest and other expenses)	1 591	132	485	61
Deferred tax asset previously not raised	10	-	768	-
Tax losses utilised	(4 612)	(5 180)	(3 838)	-3 686
	(10 348)	**(6 484)**	**(1 476)**	**(3 071)**

The assessed loss carried forward is R19 831 071 (2024: R34 049 624). The Group has unused tax losses of R184 287 439 (2024: R44 234 034).

23. Earnings and headline earnings per share

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Earnings				
Net (loss) profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	303 312 000	1 165 887	(24 395 000)	5 121 655
Headline Earnings (11)				
Net (loss) profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	303 312 000	1 165 887	(24 395 000)	5 121 655
Adjustment - Reversal of Gain on Bargain purchase	350 115 043	-	-	-
Headline earnings	(46 803 043)	1 165 887	(24 395 000)	5 121 655

23. Earnings and headline earnings per share (continued)

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Number of shares*				
Number of shares in issue at beginning of period	168 853 395	153 362 857	168 853 395	86 061 487
Issue of incentive performance shares	-	322 127	-	322 127
Issue of commitment fee shares	-	13 617	-	13 617
Issue of commitment fee shares	-	3 260 274	-	3 260 274
Less: treasury shares held (9)	(695 605)	-	-	-
Numbers of shares issued - Performance share awards (6 June 2024) (1)	51 397	-	51 397	-
Numbers of shares issued - BCM (2 Jully 2024) (2)	12 823 046	-	12 823 046	-
Numbers of shares issued - GEM drawdown (29 July 2024) (3)	1 935 587	-	1 935 587	-
Numbers of shares issued - Debt conversion (10 October 2024) (4)	10 761 807	-	10 761 807	-
Numbers of shares issued - PSP,D. Mason, Drawdown 3-7 (29 Nov 2024) (5)	5 122 655	-	5 122 655	-
Numbers of shares issued - GEM drawdown - Debt conversion (13 Dec 2024) (6)	4 662 174	-	4 662 174	-
Numbers of shares issued - GEM drawdown 9&10 (28 January 2025) (7)	1 418 432	-	1 418 432	-
Numbers of shares issued - GEM drawdown11 &12 (18 February 2025) (8)	262 255	-	262 255	-
	205 195 142	**156 958 875**	**205 890 747**	**89 657 505**
Basic earnings (loss) per share (cents)	148	1	(12)	6
Diluted basic earnings (loss) per share (cents) (10)	148	1	(12)	6
Headline (loss) earnings and diluted headline (loss) earnings per share (cents) (11)	(23)	1	(12)	6

* The number of shares issued in the current year is the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period

1. 70 000 shares were issued to employees in respect of the performance share plan on 6 June 2024.
2. 19 340 544 shares were issued in respect of Birca Copper and Metals Proprietary Limited on 2 July 2024.
3. 3 285 997 shares were issued in respect of the first two GEM drawdowns on 29 July 2024.
4. 27 662 390 shares were issued in respect of debt conversions on 10 October 2024.
5. 20 323 575 shares were issued in respect of a debt conversion, performance share plan and GEM drawdowns on 29 November 2024.
6. 21 816 585 shares were issued in respect of a debt conversion and GEM drawdowns on 13 December 2024.
7. 16 178 985 shares were issued in respect of GEM drawdowns on 28 January 2025.
8. 16 178 985 shares were issued in respect of GEM drawdowns on 18 February 2025.
9. Mantengu Mining Limited, through its subsidiary Mantengu Mining Equipment (Proprietary) Limited bought back 954 779 shares at various intervals. The number of shares has been weighted accordingly.
10. There are no dilutive potential ordinary shares.
11. There are adjustments that arise out of the SAICA Headline Earnings Circular 1/2023.

24. Cash used in operations

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Profit (Loss) before taxation	292 964	(5 318)	(25 871)	2 051
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation - property, plant and equipment	31 220	8 815	114	80
Depreciation - right-of-use assets	914	825	-	-
Finance income	(193)	-	(95)	-
Finance costs	61 305	30 219	1 148	-
Share based payments	2 341	525	2 341	525
GEM commitment fee	1 741	-	1 741	-
Forex adjustment	(3 144)	1 817	(404)	-
Writeoff-Birca Copper and Metals	29 978	-	29 978	-
Gain on bargain purchase	(350 115)	-	-	-
Provisions	16 891	1 384	-	-
Changes in working capital:				
Inventory	(144 181)	(99 949)	-	-
Trade and other receivables	(3 566)	(20 543)	(64 203)	(9 141)
Prepayments	11 300	3 203	11 300	-
Trade and other payables	70 158	93 171	6 999	5 339
	17 613	**14 149**	**(36 952)**	**(1 146)**

25. Performance share plan

	Number of shares	
	2025	2024
Group and company		
Shares available for award at beginning of year	49 479 750	50 000 000
Shares awarded during the year	2 555 000	520 250
Shares available for award at end of year	**46 924 750**	**49 479 750**

The group has in place a performance share plan, wherein during the year the below immediate awards were made in respect of ordinary shares of Mantengu. The value was determined by using the closing share price on the day prior to the award. Total amount of R2 340 800 was recognised as an expense.

* 70 000 shares were issued on 6 June 2024 at a price of R1.49
* 2 485 000 shares were issued on 29 November 2024 at a price of R0.90

26. Directors' emoluments

Group and company - 2025 - R'000	Salary	Directors' fees	Bonus	PSP shares awarded	Total
Executive					
MJ Miller	3 836	-	-	1 134	4 970
M Naidoo	3 730	-	-	1 102	4 832
Non-Executive					
J Tshikundamalema	-	780	-	-	780
A Collins*	-	700	-	-	700
V Madlela	-	480	-	-	480
W Geyer	-	200	-	-	200
	7 566	**2 160**	**-**	**2 236**	**11 962**

* Alistair Collins resigned as a Non-Executive Director on 23 September 2024

Group and company - 2024 - R'000	Salary	Director's fees	Bonus	PSP shares awarded	Total
Executive					
MJ Miller	2 980	-	-	-	2 980
M Naidoo	2 850	-	-	300	3 150
Non-Executive					
A Collins	880	235	-	-	1 115
V Madlela	240	165	-	-	405
J Tshikundamalema	144	165	-	-	309
	7 094	**565**	**-**	**300**	**7 959**

27. Related parties

Relationships	
Shareholder with significant influence	Disruptioncapital Proprietary Limited The Gamsy Family Trust Alistair Collins Family Trust
Subsidiaries	Langpan Mining Co Proprietary Limited Meerust Chrome Proprietary Limited Sublime Technologies Proprietary Limited Mantengu Mining Equipment Proprietary Limited
Directors	Refer to note 26
Group Companies	Memor Mining Proprietary Limited

27. Related parties (continued)

	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Transactions with related parties		
Management fees paid by Langpan to Mantengu	37 800	18 000
Management fees paid by Meerust to Mantengu	18 000	-
Interest paid by Mantengu to Sublime	347	-

Amounts (owing to) owed by related parties

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Michael Miller	(1 729)	(3 389)	(1 729)	(3 389)
Disruptioncapital Proprietary Limited	-	(1 210)	-	-
The Gamsy Family Trust	(4 371)	(4 371)	(4 371)	(4 371)
Gillian Gamsy	(686)	(686)	-	-
Langpan Mining Co Proprietary Limited	-	-	(39 045)	5 968
Mantengu Mining Equipment Proprietary Limited	-	-	16 964	-
Meerust Chrome Proprietary Limited	-	-	109 392	-
Sublime Technologies Proprietary Limited	-	-	(10 124)	-

28. Business combinations

On 28 October 2024, Mantengu announced that it had entered into an agreement to acquire the entire issued share capital of Sublime Technologies Proprietary Limited from its 100% shareholder Sintex Minerals and Services Incorporated, a private company incorporated in the State of Texas in the United States of America. Sublime, located in Mpumalanga in South Africa, manufactures and distributes silicon carbide (SiC). SiC is a hard chemical compound containing silicon and carbon, which is produced in both powder and crystal forms.

The last condition precedent for the acquisition was fulfilled during December 2024, resulting in an acquisition date of 4 December 2024. Based on management's assessment, the transaction met the definition of a business combination as defined by IFRS 3 Business Combinations Revised.

Sublime Technologies Proprietary Limited was identified as a cash generating unit (CGU).

The acquisition is in line with the group's strategic objective of unlocking new value in the mining services sector.

The single largest contributor to the acquisition of Sublime resulting in a bargain purchase was the fact that the purchase consideration was Rnil. The previous owners had decided to close the business should they not find a reputable buyer within a very short space of time. Mantengu displayed all the characteristics that the sellers were looking for and was hence able to conclude a deal quickly.

Consideration transferred

Consideration in respect of the transaction was determined in the agreement to be the rand equivalent of $100 000. Subsequent to the agreement date, consideration payable by Mantengu in respect of the sale shares was revised to a total purchase consideration of nil. There was no contingent consideration.

Acquisition related costs amounted to R662 000 consisting of competition commission fees of R82 500 and legal fees of R579 500.

28. Business combinations (continued)

Fair value determination of acquired company

At acquisition date, the fair value exercise, also known as the purchase price allocation, was prepared in accordance with IFRS 3. The fair value of identifiable net assets acquired was determined by management with the assistance of qualified consultants using various valuation approaches and methodologies including market approach, income approach (multi period excess earnings method), indirect and direct cost approach and the net relialisable value method among others.

The tax rates used to calculate deferred tax is based on South African tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted at acquisition date.

Management considers the purchase price allocation to be final and the accounting for the acquisition to be concluded as at 4 December 2024. The purchase price allocation was performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers Corporate Finance (Pty) Ltd and audited by HLB CMA South Africa Inc.

The amounts recognised in respect of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed of Sublime are as set out below:

	Group
	2025 Rand
Property Plant and Equipment	162 717 000
Deferred tax asset	35 100 000
Intangible Assets - Customer relationships	50 701 300
Inventory	114 330 000
Trade and other receivables[i]	57 196 995
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10 345 431
Deferred income	(266 366)
Provisions	(2 634 126)
Installment sale obligations	(4 187 947)
Trade and other payables	(30 973 001)
Bank overdraft	(7 466 906)
Deferred tax liabilities	(34 747 337)
Fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	350 115 043
Total consideration	-
Gain on bargain purchase	(350 115 043)
Net cash flow arising on acquisition:	
Cash consideration	-
Less: cash and cash equivalent balances acquired	2 878 525
	2 878 525

i. The gross contractual amounts for acquired receivables is equal to the fair value of the receivables at acquisition date. There are no contractual cash flows not expected to be collected.

28. Business combinations (continued)

The following table represents the Sublime and Group revenue and Profit (loss) for the year ended 28 February 2025:

	Rand	
	Sublime Technologies (i)	Group (ii) (unaudited)
Revenues	39 468 350	549 370 398
Profit (loss) for the year	(1 995 154)	259 895 652

i. This is the amount of revenue and profit or (loss) of Sublime Technologies since the acquisition date included in the group statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
ii. Had Subline been acquired on 1 March 2024, this is the amount of revenue and profit that would have been included in the group statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

29. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the reportable operating segments. The chief operating decision maker has been defined as the executive committee of the group. The Executive Committee considers the business principally according to the nature of the commodities and services provided.

After applying the qualitative and quantitative thresholds from IFRS 8 Operating Segments, the reportable segment was determined as: silicone carbide, chrome and corporate. The reportable operating segments derive their revenue primarily from mining, extraction, production and selling Chrome concentrate, manufacturing and selling silicone carbide and corporate services. The group executive committee reviews internal management reports on these operating segments at least monthly.

The total reported segment revenue comprises revenue from external customers and is measured in a manner consistent with that disclosed in the statement of profit or loss. The performance of the operating segments is assessed based on EBITDA, which is considered to be an appropriate performance measure of profitability for the group's business. Management has presented the performance measure EBITDA because it monitors this performance measure at a consolidated level and it believes that this measure is relevant to an understanding of the group's financial performance.

EBITDA is defined as net operating profit before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation, impairment charges or impairment reversals and net losses or gains on the disposal of assets and investments (including translation differences recycled to profit or loss). EBITDA is not a defined performance measure in IFRS. The group's definition of EBITDA may not be comparable with similarly titled performance measures and disclosures by other entities.

29. Segment reporting (continued)

Total segment assets comprise finished product, raw materials and WIP inventories , which are allocated based on the operations of the segments.

2025 R'000	Silicone carbide	Chrome	Corporate	Total
Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 28 February 2025				
Revenue	39 468	278 029	-	317 497
Segmental operating profit (loss)	**(2 067)**	**30 846**	**(24 818)**	**3 961**
Add back				
Depreciation and amortisation	2 126	29 894	114	32 134
Earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	**59**	**60 740**	**(24 704)**	**36 095**
Other key items:				
Production costs	(35 993)	(175 070)	-	(211 063)
Administrative costs & other expenses	(5 557)	(76 176)	(35 227)	(116 960)
Finance income	390	56	95	541
Debt write-off	-	-	(29 978)	(29 978)
Finance costs	(318)	(60 186)	(1 148)	(61 652)
Administrative employee benefits	-	-	(15 817)	(15 817)
Other income	14	979	55 800	56 793
Profit on exchange	-	3 084	404	3 488
Statement of financial position as at 28 February 2025				
Total segment assets	127 063	228 088	-	355 151

29. Segment reporting (continued)

2025 R'000	Silicone carbide	Chrome	Corporate	Total
Reconciliation of reportable segments' assets to inventories:				
2025 R'000				
Finished goods	37 135	847	-	37 982
Raw materials	32 677	70 065	-	102 742
Work in progress	57 251	157 176	-	214 427
Segment assets	**127 063**	**228 088**	**-**	**355 151**
Maintenance stores	4 942	-	-	4 942
Provision for obsolescence for maintenance stores	(1 633)	-	-	(1 633)
Balance per statement of financial position	**130 372**	**228 088**	**-**	**358 460**

All non-current assets are located in South Africa.

Reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA to profit before taxation				
2025 R'000				
Earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	59	60 740	(24 704)	36 095
Deduct				
Depreciation and amortisation	(2 126)	(29 894)	(114)	(32 134)
Operating profit (loss)	**(2 067)**	**30 846**	**(24 818)**	**3 961**
Gain on bargain purchase	-	-	-	350 115
Finance income	-	-	95	193
Finance costs	-	-	(1 148)	(61 305)
Profit before taxation			**(25 871)**	**292 964**

Geographical analysis of revenue				
2025 R'000				
Domestic- South Africa	**12 351**	**-**	**-**	**12 351**
Export	**27 117**	**278 029**	**-**	**305 146**
Asia- China	-	278 029	-	278 029
Europe	18 072	-	-	18 072
America-USA	9 045	-	-	9 045
Total external revenue	**39 468**	**278 029**	**-**	**317 497**

Customer analysis

Of the total external revenue, 88% (2024:100%) was attributable to one customer – RWE as the chrome off taker. Other customers each accounted for less than 10% of the external revenue.

29. Segment reporting (continued)

2024 R'000	Chrome	Corporate	Total
Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 29 February 2024			
Revenue	109 925	-	109 925
Segmental operating profit (loss)	**22 790**	**2 110**	**24 900**
Add back			
Depreciation and amortisation	9 561	80	9 641
Earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation	**32 351**	**2 190**	**34 541**
Other key items:			
Production costs	(57 367)	-	(57 367)
Administrative costs & other expenses	(16 395)	(7 981)	(24 376)
Finance costs	(61 246)	(59)	(61 305)
Administrative employee benefits	(1 160)	(8 610)	(9 770)
Other income	6 488	18 701	25 189
Statement of financial position as at 29 February 2024			
Total segment assets	99 949	-	99 949

Reconciliation of reportable segments' assets to inventories:

2024 R'000			
Finished goods	500	-	500
Raw materials	5 651	-	5 651
Work in progress	93 798	-	93 798
Balance per statement of financial position	**99 949**	**-**	**99 949**

All non-current assets are located in South Africa.

Reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA to profit before taxation

2024 R'000			
Earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation	32 351	2 190	34 541
Deduct			
Depreciation and amortisation	(9 561)	(80)	(9 641)
Operating profit	**22 790**	**2 110**	**24 900**
Finance costs	-	(59)	(30 218)
Profit before taxation		**2 051**	**(5 318)**

Geographical analysis of revenue

In the 2024 financial year, there were no domestic sales of chrome. All revenue was external and was attributable to one customer-RWE as the chrome off taker.

30. Financial instruments and risk management

Categories of financial assets

Group - 2025 - R'000	Notes	Amortised cost	Fair value
Trade and other receivables	10	43 886	43 886
Cash and cash equivalents	12	29 536	29 536
		73 422	**73 422**

Group - 2024 - R'000	Notes	Amortised cost	Fair value
Trade and other receivables	10	24 888	24 888
Cash and cash equivalents	12	11 325	11 325
		36 213	**36 213**

Company - 2025 - R'000	Notes	Amortised cost	Fair value
Intercompany	14	77 187	77 187
Trade and other receivables	10	33	33
Cash and cash equivalents	12	12 882	12 882
		90 102	**90 102**

Company - 2024 - R'000	Notes	Amortised cost	Fair value
Intercompany	14	5 968	5 968
Cash and cash equivalents	12	41	41
		6 009	**6 009**

Categories of financial liabilities

Group - 2025- R'000	Notes	Amortised cost	Fair value
Trade and other payables	17	161 068	161 068
Other financial liabilities	15	384 044	384 044
		545 112	**545 112**

Group - 2024 - R'000	Notes	Amortised cost	Fair value
Trade and other payables	17	106 497	106 497
Other financial liabilities	15	207 414	207 414
		313 911	**313 911**

Company - 2025 - R'000	Notes	Amortised cost	Fair value
Trade and other payables	17	11 312	11 312
Other financial liabilities	15	4 371	4 371
		15 683	**15 683**

30. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Company - 2024 - R'000	Notes	Amortised cost	Fair value
Trade and other payables	17	9 411	9 411
Other financial liabilities	15	4 869	4 869
		14 280	**14 280**

Capital risk management

The primary objective of managing the Group's capital is to ensure that there is sufficient capital available to support the funding requirements of the Group, in a way that optimises the cost of capital and matches the current strategic business plan. The Group monitors capital through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Group consists of borrowings and equity. The directors review capital structure on a regular basis. As part of these reviews the cost and the risk of capital is considered.

The Group net borrowings (other financial liabilities) increased by R177 million. Performance of the mining function inhouse and the resultant purchase of yellow machinery was the main contributor to the increase in net debt for the year. The group raised R36 million in cash through the issue of ordinary shares and reduced trade payable debt by R40 million.

Net debt is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2025 R'000	2024 R'000	2025 R'000	2024 R'000
Cash and cash equivalents	29 536	11 325	12 882	41
Other financial liabilities	(384 044)	(207 414)	(4 371)	(4 869)
Lease liabilities	(9 223)	(8 151)	-	-
Net (debt) cash	**(363 731)**	**(204 240)**	**8 511**	**(4 828)**

There were no changes to the group's approach to capital management during the year. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Financial risk management

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty may default or not meet its obligations in a timely manner. Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk are restricted cash and investments, derivative financial instruments and cash and cash equivalents, as well as trade and other receivables (excluding non-financial instruments).

The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Deposits and cash balances are maintained by Nedbank and First National bank.

Group		2025 R'000			2024 R'000		
		Gross carrying amount	Credit loss allowance	Amortised cost / fair value	Gross carrying amount	Credit loss allowance	Amortised cost / fair value
Trade and other receivables	10	43 886	-	43 886	24 888	-	24 888
Cash and cash equivalents	12	29 536	-	29 536	11 325	-	11 325
		73 422	**-**	**73 422**	**36 213**	**-**	**36 213**

30. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management is with management, which has established an appropriate framework for the management of the Group's requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecasts and actual cash flows.

Group - 2025 - R'000		Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	Carrying amount
Non-current liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	15	-	148 320	148 320
Lease liability	6	-	8 783	8 783
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	17	161 068	-	161 068
Other financial liabilities	15	235 724	-	235 724
Lease liability	6	440	-	440
		397 232	**157 103**	**554 335**

Group - 2024 - R'000		Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	Carrying amount
Non-current liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	15	-	96 548	96 548
Lease liability	6	-	7 918	7 918
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	17	106 497	-	106 497
Other financial liabilities	15	110 866	-	110 866
Lease liability	6	233	-	233
		217 596	**104 466**	**322 062**

Company - 2025 - R'000		Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	Carrying amount
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	17	11 312	-	11 312
Other financial liabilities	15	4 371	-	4 371
		15 683	**-**	**15 683**

30. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Company - 2024 - R'000		Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	Carrying amount
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	17	9 411	-	9 411
Other financial liabilities	15	4 869	-	4 869
		14 280	**-**	**14 280**

Liquidity risk relating to other financial liabilities includes interest that will be payable in the coming 12 months.

Market Risk

Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. During the year, the Group's borrowings at variable rate were denominated in Rand.

At 28 February 2025, if interest rates on borrowings had been 1% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, post tax profit for the year would have been R744 818 (2024: R425 610) lower/higher – no change, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

Foreign exchange risk

The group operates in South Africa and exports chrome concentrate and silicon carbide internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar (US$). Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised financial assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. Mantengu's revenues are sensitive to the R/US$ exchange rate as revenues are generated by commodity sales denominated in US$. A weakening of the Rand will increase the reported revenue total; conversely a strengthening will decrease it.

The Rand strengthened during the 2025 year from a closing rate of R19.11/US$1 on 29 February 2024 to R18.66/US$1 on 28 February 2025. The strengthening of the rand resulted in a negative impact on the groups revenue for the year.

Commodity price risk

The profitability of the group's operations, and the cash flows generated by the group, are affected by changes in the market price of chrome concentrate, and in the case of Sublime, silicone carbide as well.

The price of chrome has weakened over the financial period resulting in lower than anticipated revenues and cashflows

31. Commitments

The Group entered into a contract with RWE Supply & Trading GMBH to deliver chrome concentrate. The parties signed an addendum during March 2025 to deliver 360 000 metric tonnes over a period of two years.

On the date of approval of the annual financial statements, the group has a commitment to the amount of R10 million that is still required to be incurred to complete the new chrome processing plant at the Langpan mining operation.

The group is exposed to future cash outflows that are not reflected in the measurement of the lease liabilities. This includes exposure from variable lease payments in relation to the lease of surface area for mining operations at Meerust. Variable lease payments are for an indetermined amount based on a rate per tonne for chrome concentrate produced for the lease area.

32. Contingencies

There are no contingent assets or liabilities as at 28 February 2025.

33. Going concern

The financial position of the company and group, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are set out in the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2025. The Board has considered the company and group's cash flow forecast for the period to 28 February 2026 under the wider macroeconomic environment and the company and group's operations. The Board is satisfied that the company and group's forecasts and projections, indicate that the company and group have sufficient resources and access to resources to continue to operate as a going concern. The company and group have access to multiple funding lines and concluded a share subscription facility agreement with GEM Global Yield LLC SCS and GEM Yield Bahamas Limited for R500 million, as announced on SENS on 26 October 2023. Only R36 million of this facility has been utilised so far. Accordingly, the Board believes that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

34. Subsequent events

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year and up to the approval date of these financial statements that would need to be dealt with in these financial statements.

ANNEXURE A: SHAREHOLDER ANALYSIS

Share Register Analysis- 28 February 2025	Number of shareholders	% of shareholders	Number of shares	% of issued share capital
Shareholder spread				
1-1000 shares	983	54.01%	186 268	0.07%
1001-10000 shares	373	20.49%	1 547 208	0.54%
10001-100000 shares	306	16.81%	11 526 537	4.03%
100001-1000000 shares	114	6.26%	21 271 706	7.43%
1000001 shares and over	44	2.43%	251 701 860	87.93%
Total Shares	**1 820**	**100%**	**286 233 579**	**100%**
Public/non-public shareholders				
Non- public shareholders				
Directors, associates and Executive Committee of the Company	7	0.38%	47 311 178	16.53%
Public shareholders	1 813	99.62%	238 922 401	83.47%
Total Shares	**1 820**	**100%**	**286 233 579**	**100%**
Beneficial shareholders holding 5% or more				
The Gamsy Family Trust			33 993 034	11.88%
Asure Investments (Pty) Ltd			25 311 327	8.84%
Disruptioncapital (Pty) Ltd			23 479 548	8.20%
Alistair Collins Family Trust			16 713 703	5.84%
Kianalily (Pty) Ltd			15 550 860	5.43%
Monteagle Consumer Group (Pty) Ltd			15 000 000	5.24%
Total			**130 048 472**	**45.43%**
Breakdown of non-public holdings				
Directors, associates and Executive Committee of the Company				
Disruptioncapital (Pty) Ltd			23 479 548	8.20%
Alistair Collins Family Trust			16 713 703	5.84%
Parkview Trust			2 794 573	0.98%
Magen Naidoo			1 446 200	0.51%
Putisolve (Pty) Ltd			999 625	0.35%
Warren Geyer			922 750	0.32%
Mantengu Mining Equipment (Pty) Ltd			954 779	0.33%
Total			**47 311 178**	**16.53%**

Note: The shareholder analysis has been disclosed as at 28 February 2025.

Notes

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