RES CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2026

Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

CONTENTS

Directors' responsibilities in relation to the consolidated and separate financial statements

The Company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements and the separate financial statements of The Royal Eswatini Sugar Corporation Limited ("RES"), comprising the statements of financial position at 31 March 2026, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statements of changes in equity, the statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of material accounting policies, and the directors' report in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act of Eswatini.

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management.

The directors of the Group are further responsible for the controls over the security of the website and, where applicable, for establishing and controlling the process for electronically distributing annual reports and other financial information to shareholders. The examination of controls over the maintenance and integrity of the Group's website is beyond the scope of the audit.

The directors have made an assessment of the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to continue as going concerns and have no reason to believe that the businesses will not be going concerns in the year ahead.

The auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the consolidated financial statements and separate financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and in the manner required by the Companies Act of Eswatini.

Approval of consolidated financial statements and Company financial statements

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The consolidated financial statements and separate financial statements of The Royal Eswatini Sugar Corporation Limited, set out on pages 7 to 66, were approved by the board of directors on 19 June 2026 and are signed on their behalf by:

A T Dlamini
(Chairman)

N M Jackson
(Director)

Our Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of The Royal Eswatini Sugar Corporation Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together the Group) as at 31 March 2026, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of Eswatini.

What we have audited

The Royal Eswatini Sugar Corporation Limited's consolidated and separate financial statements set out on pages 9 to 66 comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 March 2026;
- the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

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.*

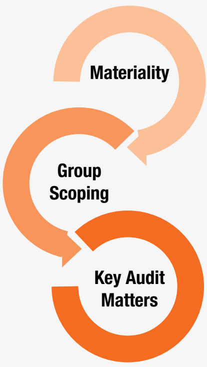
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code)* issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities, and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Eswatini. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Eswatini.

Our audit approach

Overview



Overall group materiality

Overall group materiality: E41.8 million, which represents 0.9% of consolidated revenue

Group audit scope

We considered the Group's legal structure and its financial reporting processes when identifying components for purposes of planning and performing audit procedures. We identified 11 components in total and performed a full scope audit of a single component.

Key audit matters

- Goodwill impairment assessment.
- Determining the fair value of growing cane.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated and separate financial statements. In particular, we considered where the directors made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Overall group materiality	E41.8 million
How we determined it	0.9% of consolidated revenue
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We selected consolidated revenue as the benchmark because it reflects the Group's scale and operating activity and is a common measure used by users of the consolidated financial statements. Revenue is also more appropriate than profit-based measures, given the volatility in such measures as a result of the cyclical nature of sugar production and the impact of weather, cane yields and input costs on results. The 0.9% threshold was determined using professional judgement, with reference to typical revenue-based ranges for profit-oriented entities in this sector.

How we tailored our group audit scope

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

The Group comprises the Company, 3 subsidiaries, a single joint venture arrangement, investments in 3 equity accounted associates and 3 structured entities which are consolidated. Each is considered individually to be a component for our group reporting purposes. The group audit scope was determined based on the relative contribution of each component to consolidated assets, consolidated revenue and consolidated profit before taxation. We performed a full scope audit over the Company which was considered to be significant due to risk and size. We identified a total of 7 non-significant components for which we performed targeted risk assessment analytics to confirm our scoping decision that there were no remaining reasons to include them in the group audit scope. The remaining 3 components were considered to be inconsequential.

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.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Goodwill impairment assessment This key audit matter applies to the consolidated and separate financial statements. Refer to the following notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements for disclosures relating to this key audit matter: • Accounting policy note 7.9 Impairments, • Note 8. Transfer of subsidiary assets and liabilities to the Company, and • Note 12. Goodwill International Accounting Standard 36, Impairment of Assets ("IAS 36"), requires goodwill to be tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if impairment indicators are identified. The Group and Company recognised a goodwill asset at a value of E286.5 million as at 31 March 2026. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the Mhlume Sugar division which represents the lowest level Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") within the Group and Company at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is based on the value-in-use as determined by management. In determining the value-in-use of the CGU, management applied judgement in determining the following: • Cash flow projections based on the 18-year long range business plan informed by planned efficiency improvements, price changes and currency forecasts; • Terminal growth rate; and • Pre-tax discount rate. The determination of the recoverable amount of goodwill is considered to be a matter of most significance to the current year audit due to the judgement applied by management in determining the key assumptions include in the cash flow projections.	Our audit procedures addressed the key audit matter as follows: • Agreed management's cash flow forecasts to approved budgets. • Assessed the reasonableness of the valuation methodology applied by management by comparing the valuation methodology to generally accepted valuation methodology and the requirements of IAS 36. • Tested the mathematical accuracy of the value-in-use calculation and the discounted cash flow model prepared by management. • Assessed the reasonableness of the business plan and budgeting process by comparing current year actual results with the prior year budgeted results. Where budgeted results did not approximate actual results we understood the reasons for this and considered the impact on the valuation model. • Evaluated the key inputs applied in the business plan by comparing the estimates to past actual achievement and available industry data to validate the assumptions made by management in the forecast period. We considered the impact of applying the historic actual achievement of key inputs on the valuation model and found no instances where this had a material impact on the calculated recoverable amount. • We compared the terminal growth rate 0f 3.8% to the Eswatini long-term CPI analyst forecast as at 31 March 2026. • We independently considered three scenarios in modelling a probability weighted recoverable amount considering possible extended periods of recovery in the sugar price. • We recalculated the carrying amount of the CGU. • Making use of our internal valuation expertise, we independently calculated a weighted average cost of capital discount rate, taking into account independently obtained data such as the cost of debt, the risk-free rate in relevant territories, market risk premiums, debt/equity ratios as well as the beta of comparable companies. We then compared the calculated weighted average cost of capital to the discount rate used by management. • We considered the appropriateness of the disclosures in accordance with IAS 36. Based on the procedures identified above we identified differences in the mechanics of the discounted cash flow model, the weighted average cost of capital and the determination of the appropriate carrying value against which to assess the recoverable amount. When evaluating these differences in total, we noted that they did not result in an impairment to goodwill.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Determining the fair value of growing cane This key audit matter applies to the consolidated and separate financial statements. Refer to the following notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements for disclosures relating to this key audit matter: • Accounting policy 7.7 Biological assets • Note 16. Biological assets Biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell, with any change therein recognised in profit or loss in the period that they arise. The Group and Company recognised growing cane biological assets of E855.2 million as at 31 March 2026. The fair value less costs to sell is determined using the estimated sucrose content at the estimated sucrose price for the following season, less the estimated costs for harvesting and transport charged to the mill. Significant unobservable inputs include: • Estimates of yields per hectare of cane; • Estimated content of sucrose in cane; • Harvest age; • Future sugar prices in destination markets; and • Exchange rate fluctuations. The fair value measurement for growing cane has been categorised as a level 3 fair value measurement as a result of the unobservable inputs included therein. The determination of the fair value of growing cane is considered to be a matter of most significance to the current year audit due to: • the judgement applied by management regarding the key assumptions that are included in assessing the fair value of the growing cane.	Our audit procedures addressed the key audit matter as follows: • Obtained an understanding of management's process for estimating the fair value of growing cane. • With input from management in industry experts, we physically inspected a sample of cane fields to assess the quality and age of the crops to support inputs used in the valuation model. • Agreed planted hectares used in the valuation model to field maps held by the agronomy department to validate the extent of standing cane to be valued. • Assessed management's historic estimation accuracy in the determination of the fair value of growing cane by comparing the historic input data applied to actual results achieved. • Assessed the reasonableness of the assumptions applied in the determination of the current year's fair value of growing cane by comparing the data that was used in the cane valuation as follows: - Yield per hectare was compared to historical actual yields; - Sucrose content was compared to historical actual sucrose content yields obtained from the milling process; - Harvest age and the associated sucrose profile was compared to historic average harvest age profiles and our knowledge of the status of harvesting from the previous season; and - The expected selling price was agreed to the price estimate from the Eswatini Sugar Association. • Assessed the mathematical accuracy of the model by performing a high-level overall calculation of the expected value of the biological assets using the key inputs. • We assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures made in the financial statements against the requirements of IAS 41, *Agriculture*. Based on the procedures performed above we identified differences in the planted hectares which did not have a material impact on the valuation as presented in the financial statements and we therefore concur with management's valuation of biological assets.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document(s) titled "The Royal Eswatini Sugar Corporation Limited Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of Eswatini which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the document(s) titled "RES Corporation Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements 2026" and "RES Corporation 2026 Integrated Report", which are expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the consolidated or the separate financial statements and our auditor's 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 identified above 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 that we 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 and the requirements of the Companies Act of Eswatini, 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's 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's 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's 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 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 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 to 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

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Partner: M Mhlanga
Registered Auditor
P.O. Box 569
Mbabane

02 July 2026

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

General review of operations

The Group's principal activities are the growing and milling of sugar cane, the manufacture of sugar, and the manufacture of ethanol from molasses. The results of operations are fully disclosed in the attached financial statements.

The current year trading environment has been very challenging for both sugar and ethanol businesses, with sugar prices being 8% lower than those achieved in 2024/25. This is due to discounts applied in the SACU market to protect the market following influx of sugar from other continents and lower average price for raw sugar by 21.5% than 2024/25 average price. The tough trading environments also adversely affected the ethanol business through non-tariff barriers which slowed down sales volumes in SACU and regional markets. The trading conditions are expected to roll over to the new financial year and the sugar prices are projected to be even lower than the 2025/26 prices. This has resulted in lower value of standing cane at year end and a fair value loss on standing cane of E155.3 million being recognised in the financial results.
This was worsened by operations adversely affected by wet climatic conditions which disrupted cane logistics and cane crushing program resulting in some cane fields being carried over for harvesting in the new financial year.

Consequently, the total comprehensive loss attributable to the Owners of the Company amounted to E73.6 million which is a significant swing against the total comprehensive income of E414.3 million achieved in 2024/25.

Dividends

The following dividends have been declared (refer to note 22.3):

- A first interim dividend for the year ended 31 March 2026 of 58.50 cents (2025 – 129.2 cents) per share which was paid in November 2025;
- There was no final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2026 against a final dividend of 135.8 cents in 2025.

Board structure

The Board comprises of one executive and ten non-executive directors.

Directorate

The directors of the Company during the year were:

Directors

A T Dlamini	(Chairman)
N M Jackson	(Managing Director)
R Field	
HRH Princess Lomajuba	
J N Gule	
Z R Magagula	
B Mkhaliphi	
Chief Z N Ndlangamandla	
M S M Shongwe	
A Westermeyer	
O Madein	

Alternates

M Ndlela	(to J N Gule)
A Ngcobo	(to A T Dlamini)
F Ogundairo	(to O Madein)

Secretary and registered office

Secretary	**Registered Office**
L S Masango	Simunye Sugar Estate
	P O Box 1
	Simunye

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers (Eswatini)
P. O Box 569
Rhus Office Park, Kal Grant Street Mbabane
Eswatini

Bankers

Standard Bank Eswatini Limited
Nedbank Eswatini Limited
First National Bank of Eswatini Limited

Transfer secretaries

SNG Grant Thornton (Advisory) (Eswatini) (Proprietary) Limited
P O Box 331
Mbabane
H100

Management structure

Managing Director
N M Jackson*

Commercial

M I Maziya*	General Manager Commercial
S Kunene	Materials and Warehouse Manager
S Saxena	Head of Distillery
J Shiba	Procurement Manager
Z Zulu	Logistics and Marketing Manager

Agriculture

I B Oosthuizen*	General Manager – Agriculture
M Gama	Agricultural Manager – Production
B Sibandze	Agricultural Manager – Services
B Shongwe	Agricultural Manager – Water Resources
V Malubane	Outgrowers Development Manager
S Dlamini	Citrus Development Manager

Manufacturing

J Tfwala*	General Manager – Manufacturing
Vacant	Head of Factory – Engineering
Vacant	Head of Factory – Production

Engineering Services and Projects

O Marais	Engineering Services and Projects Manager
I Sutherland	Manager Engineering Support
B Tfwala	Energy Manager

Finance

D V Dhliwayo *	General Manager – Finance
M Zwane	Financial Manager – Business Planning & Reporting
T Sifundza	Financial Manager – Financial Management
Z Mavuso	Tax and Payroll Manager

Special Projects

P Myeni*	General Manager – Special Projects

Human Capital

B Masuku*	Group Human Capital Manager
B A Maziya	Head: Human Resources Operations
M Gamedze	Head: Learning and Talent
Dr R Shoshore	Head: Medical and Wellness Services
T Mkoko	Employee Relations Manager
M Masuku	Remuneration & Human Capital Systems Manager

Governance, Risk and Compliance

L S Masango	Head: Governance, Risk and Compliance

Information Technology

M Malinga	Group IT Manager

Office of Strategy Management

P M Mweli	Head of Strategy and Risk

Public Affairs

I Fakudze	Group Public Affairs Manager
M Simelane	Property Services Manager
M Dlamini	Livestock and Game

*Members of the Executive Committee (EXCO)

	Note	Group 31 Mar 2026 E'000	Group 31 Mar 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Group 01 Apr 2024 Restated[1] E'000
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	11	3 036 476	2 875 788	2 724 074
Goodwill	12	286 481	286 481	286 481
Intangible assets	13	40 577	48 146	39 696
Investments in subsidiaries	14	-	-	-
Equity accounted investments	15	273 651	256 007	238 536
Deferred tax assets	34.4	1 851	2 879	2 879
Total non-current assets		3 639 036	3 469 301	3 291 666
Inventories	17	297 266	258 760	219 134
Biological asset - growing cane	16.2	855 177	1 010 519	1 027 738
Biological asset - livestock	16.3	13 057	17 505	17 078
Trade and other receivables	18	310 930	567 237	410 492
Other financial assets	19	61 315	54 644	50 737
Derivative assets	20	-	-	2 426
Taxation prepaid	39.2	38 589	286	67
Cash and cash equivalents	21	177 262	430 252	277 342
Total current assets		1 753 596	2 339 203	2 005 014
Total assets		5 392 632	5 808 504	5 296 680
Equity				
Share capital	22.1	128 639	128 639	128 639
Share premium	22.1	632 379	632 379	632 379
Preference share redemption reserve	22.3	78 104	78 104	78 104
Retained earnings		2 301 310	2 431 257	2 272 229
Total equity		3 140 432	3 270 379	3 111 351
Liabilities				
Deferred tax liabilities	34.4	685 212	719 100	654 615
Loans and borrowings	24	573 962	649 420	536 106
Employee benefits	25	100 247	111 916	104 946
Total non-current liabilities		1 359 421	1 480 436	1 295 667
Trade and other payables	26	506 043	567 897	438 642
Short term employee benefits	27	48 213	108 940	138 478
Bank overdraft	28	166 072	28 143	11 281
Current portion of loans and borrowings	24	156 539	201 622	148 635
Current tax liabilities	39.2	-	20 251	11 385
Dividends payable	39.3	15 912	130 836	141 241
Total current liabilities		892 779	1 057 689	889 662
Total liabilities		2 252 200	2 538 125	2 185 329
Total equity and liabilities		5 392 632	5 808 504	5 296 680

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 March 2026

	Note	Company 31 Mar 2026 E'000	Company 31 Mar 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 01 Apr 2024 Restated[1] E'000
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	11	3 027 932	2 867 699	1 399 918
Goodwill	12	286 481	286 481	-
Intangible assets	13	40 577	48 146	38 076
Investments in subsidiaries	14	1 510	1 510	666 474
Equity accounted investments	15	80 971	80 971	80 971
Deferred tax assets	34.4	-	-	-
Total non-current assets		3 437 471	3 284 807	2 185 439
Inventories	17	293 606	257 239	123 153
Biological asset - growing cane	16.2	855 177	1 010 519	562 135
Biological asset - livestock	16.3	13 057	17 505	-
Trade and other receivables	18	312 575	567 959	241 204
Other financial assets	19	61 315	54 644	50 737
Derivative assets	20	-	-	636
Taxation prepaid	39.2	38 133	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	21	158 520	420 602	246 986
Total current assets		1 732 383	2 328 468	1 224 851
Total assets		5 169 854	5 613 275	3 410 290
Equity				
Share capital	22.1	128 639	128 639	128 639
Share premium	22.1	632 379	632 379	632 379
Preference share redemption reserve	22.3	78 104	78 104	78 104
Retained earnings		2 056 541	2 218 982	1 474 850
Total equity		2 895 663	3 058 104	2 313 972
Liabilities				
Deferred tax liabilities	34.4	685 211	719 082	363 981
Loans and borrowings	24	573 962	649 420	90 210
Employee benefits	25	98 404	110 249	71 971
Total non-current liabilities		1 357 577	1 478 751	526 162
Trade and other payables	26	529 887	587 187	307 352
Short term employee benefits	27	48 204	108 940	79 516
Bank overdraft	28	166 072	28 143	977
Current portion of loans and borrowings	24	156 539	201 622	31 931
Current tax liabilities	39.2	-	19 692	9 139
Dividends payable	39.3	15 912	130 836	141 241
Total current liabilities		916 614	1 076 420	570 156
Total liabilities		2 274 191	2 555 171	1 096 318
Total equity and liabilities		5 169 854	5 613 275	3 410 290

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Note	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 Restated[1] E'000
Revenue	29	4 642 176	5 019 504	4 590 352	4 963 924
Cost of sales		(4 070 918)	(3 928 813)	(4 061 758)	(3 897 812)
Change in fair value of biological assets	16	(159 790)	(16 792)	(159 790)	(16 792)
Gross profit		411 468	1 073 899	368 804	1 049 320
Other income	30	142 228	133 396	154 034	157 983
Distribution expenses		(12 424)	(12 991)	(12 425)	(12 991)
Administration expenses		(649 304)	(672 668)	(610 832)	(636 442)
Impairment loss on trade receivables		1 142	(1 344)	1 142	(1 344)
Impairment of investment in subsidiary		-	-	-	(5 000)
Operating (loss)/profit	31	(106 890)	520 292	(99 277)	551 526
Finance income		42 583	56 261	42 582	56 261
Finance costs		(75 437)	(63 155)	(77 872)	(65 541)
Net finance cost	33	(32 854)	(6 894)	(35 290)	(9 280)
Share of profit of equity accounted investments (net of income tax)	15	42 104	39 832	-	-
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(97 640)	553 230	(134 567)	542 246
Income tax credit/(expense)	34.1	27 930	(130 115)	32 363	(129 211)
(Loss)/profit attributable to owners of the Company		(69 710)	423 115	(102 204)	413 035
Other comprehensive income (OCI)					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Remeasurements of defined benefit liabilities	25	(5 165)	(11 692)	(5 165)	(11 692)
Related deferred tax	34.2	1 291	2 923	1 291	2 923
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		(3 874)	(8 769)	(3 874)	(8 769)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year attributable to owners of the Company		(73 584)	414 346	(106 078)	404 266
Basic and diluted (loss)/earnings per share (cents)	35	(72.36)	439.2	(106.1)	428.7

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

	Share Capital E'000	Share Premium E'000	Preference Share Redemption Reserve E'000	Retained Earnings E'000	Total E'000
2026 Group					
Balance at 1 April 2025 - Restated	128 639	632 379	78 104	2 431 257	3 270 379
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(69 710)	(69 710)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(3 874)	(3 874)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(73 584)	(73 584)
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity					
- Dividends (note 22.3)	-	-	-	(56 363)	(56 363)
Balance at 31 March 2026	128 639	632 379	78 104	2 301 310	3 140 432
2025 Group - Restated					
Balance at 31 Mar 2024	128 639	632 379	78 104	2 261 104	3 100 226
Consolidation of hospitality business	-	-	-	11 125	11 125
Restated balance at 1 April 2024	128 639	632 379	78 104	2 272 229	3 111 351
Profit for the year	-	-	-	423 115	423 115
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(8 769)	(8 769)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	414 346	414 346
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity					
- Dividends (note 22.3)	-	-	-	(255 318)	(255 318)
Balance at 31 March 2025 - Restated	128 639	632 379	78 104	2 431 257	3 270 379

	Share Capital E'000	Share Premium E'000	Preference Share Redemption Reserve E'000	Common Control Reserve E'000	Retained Earnings E'000	Total E'000
2026 Company						
Balance at 1 April 2025 - Restated	128 639	632 379	78 104	595 184	2 218 982	3 058 104
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(102 204)	(102 204)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(3 874)	(3 874)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(106 087)	(106 078)
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity						
- Dividends (note 22.3)	-	-	-	-	(56 363)	(56 363)
Balance at 31 March 2026	128 639	632 379	78 104	595 184	2 056 541	2 895 663
2025 Company - Restated						
Balance at 31 Mar 2024	128 639	632 379	78 104	-	1 474 850	2 313 972
Common control transaction (Note8)	-	-	-	595 184	-	595 184
Restated balance at 1 April 2024	128 639	632 379	78 104	595 184	1 474 850	2 909 156
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	413 035	413 035
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(8 769)	(8 769)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	404 266	404 266
Transactions with owners recorded directly in equity						
- Dividends (note 22.3)	-	-	-	-	(255 318)	(255 318)
Balance at 31 March 2025 - Restated	128 639	632 379	78 104	595 184	1 623 798	3 058 104

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

	Note	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 Restated[1] E'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	39.1	454 387	732 351	441 992	726 912
Interest paid	33	(75 437)	(60 729)	(77 872)	(63 115)
Taxation paid	39.2	(62 193)	(54 060)	(58 042)	(51 253)
Net cash generated by operating activities		316 757	617 562	306 078	612 544
Cash flows from investing activities					
Finance income	33	42 583	56 261	42 582	56 261
Dividends received		24 460	22 361	24 459	37 090
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		277	1 476	277	1 476
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	11	(477 929)	(421 777)	(476 340)	(421 086)
Acquisition of intangible assets	13	(2 499)	(29 907)	(2 499)	(29 907)
Net cash utilised in investing activities		(413 108)	(371 586)	(411 521)	(356 166)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	24.1	75 000	306 204	75 000	306 204
Repayment of borrowings	24.1	(192 778)	(147 077)	(192 778)	(147 077)
Repayment of lease liability	24.1	(2 763)	(2 398)	(2 763)	(2 398)
Dividends paid	39.3	(171 287)	(265 723)	(171 287)	(265 723)
Net cash utilised in financing activities		(291 828)	(108 994)	(291 828)	(108 994)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(388 179)	136 982	(397 271)	147 384
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	21	402 109	266 061	392 459	246 009
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held		(2 740)	(934)	(2 740)	(934)
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	21	11 190	402 109	(7 552)	392 459

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

1. Reporting entity

The Royal Eswatini Sugar Corporation Limited is a company domiciled in Eswatini. The address of the Company's registered office is Simunye Sugar Estate. The consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group companies") and the Group's interest in associates and joint ventures. The Group is primarily involved in the growing and milling of sugar cane, the manufacture of sugar and the manufacture of ethanol from molasses.

Where reference is made to "the Group" in the accounting policies, it should be interpreted as referring to the Company, where the context requires, unless otherwise noted.

2. Basis of accounting

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act of Eswatini.

The consolidated and separate financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 19 June 2026.

3. Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Eswatini Emalangeni, which is the functional currency of the parent and subsidiaries. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

4. Use of estimates

In preparing these consolidated and separate financial statements, management has made estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group and Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the year ending 31 March 2026 is included in the following notes:

- Note 12 – goodwill impairment test: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts.
- Note 16 – biological assets: determining the fair value of biological assets on the basis of significant unobservable inputs.
- Note 25 – measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions.
- Note 40.3 – measurement of ECL allowance for trade receivables and contract assets: key assumptions in determining the weighted-average loss rate.

Measurement of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the General Manager – Finance.

The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.
Significant valuation issues are reported to the Audit Committee.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Note 12 – measurement of the recoverable amounts of cash-generating units containing goodwill;
- Note 16 – biological assets; and
- Note 40.2 – financial instruments.

5. Changes in significant accounting policies

New accounting pronouncements which have become effective from 1 January 2024 do not have a significant impact on the Group and Company's financial results or financial position. These include:

- IAS 1 (amendment) Classification of liabilities as current or non-current.
- IFRS 16 (amendment) Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback.
- IAS 7 (amendment) and IFRS 7 (amendment) Supplier Finance Arrangements.

6. New standards and interpretation not yet adopted

At the date of authorisation of the consolidated and separate financial statements of The Royal Eswatini Sugar Corporation Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026, the following Standards and Interpretations were in issue but not yet effective:

Effective for the financial year commencing 1 April 2026

- IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (amendments) Amendments to Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments.
- IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (amendments) Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity.
- IFRS 1; IFRS 7; IFRS 9; IFRS 10 and IAS 7(amendments) Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards.

Effective for the financial year commencing 1 April 2027

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements.
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures.

Effective at the option of the Company (effective date has been deferred indefinitely)

- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendment to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)

All Standards and Interpretations will be adopted at their effective date (except for those Standards and Interpretations that are not applicable to the entity).

IAS 21 (amendments) Lack of Exchangeability; IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (amendments) Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity; IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 (amendments) Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments; IFRS 10 (amendments) Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture are not applicable to the business of the entity and will therefore have no impact on future financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

Responding to investor calls for more relevant information, IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* will enable companies to tell their story better through their financial statements. Investors will also benefit from greater transparency of presentation in the income and cash flow statements, and more disaggregated information.

The changes are not expected to change the net profit of the company. What will change is how they present their results on the face of the income statement and disclose information in the notes to the financial statements. This includes disclosures of certain management performance measures (MPM's).

All companies are required to report the newly defined "operating profit", an important measure for investors' understanding of a company's operating results. In the calculation of operating profit investing and financing activities are specifically excluded.

The adoption of the new standards will result in additional sub-total disclosures in the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. It is not expected to have any impact on the actual amounts reported.

7. Accounting Policies

The Group has consistently applied the accounting policies set out to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, except as detailed in note 5.

7.1 Basis of consolidation

Business combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

7. Accounting policies *(continued)*

7.1 Basis of consolidation *(continued)*

Business combinations with entities under common control

The Group has elected to apply the predecessor value method accounting policy for common control business combinations. In applying this method, The Royal Eswatini Sugar Corporation Limited, the acquiring company also adopts a 'controlling party perspective' that is the Group. The assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are therefore transferred into The Royal Eswatini Sugar Corporation Limited separate financial statements using carrying values in the consolidated financial statements before the merger. This requires recognition of the remaining goodwill on the original acquisition of the acquired entity by the Group.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in Company's separate financial statements.

Interests in equity-accounted investees

The Group's interests in equity-accounted investees comprise interests in associates and joint ventures.

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in associates and the joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and OCI of equity-accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

Investments in equity-accounted investees are measured at cost less impairment in the Company's separate financial statements

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

7.2 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group companies at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are recognised in profit or loss.

7.3 Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

7. Accounting policies *(continued)*

7.3 Financial instruments *(continued)*

Classification and subsequent measurement *(continued)*

Financial assets – Business model assessment:

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest:

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses:

Financial assets at amortised cost	These include trade and related party receivables. These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses:

Financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade and other payables, related party payables and forward exchange contracts.

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost.

Other financial liabilities, which comprise loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade and other payables and related party balances, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

The Group classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category.

See derivative financial instruments below for financial liabilities designated as hedging instruments.

Non-derivative financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses:

Non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

7. Accounting policies *(continued)*

7.3 Financial instruments *(continued)*

Derecognition *(continued)*

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivative financial instruments

The group holds derivative instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and any changes therein are recognised in the profit and loss.

The Group designated certain derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge variability of cash flows associated from changes in exchange rates and interest rates on its borrowings.

Hedge accounting is not applied as all the requirements required in the standard are not met. Rather the instrument and the derivative are accounted for as two separate instruments and fair values are calculated accordingly.

7.4 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured initially at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Items of property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

All acquisitions of property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost under Capital Work in Progress ("CWIP") and is not depreciated. When the item of property, plant and equipment is completed and brought into productive use it is then reclassified to the appropriate category.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

• Freehold buildings	50 years
• Improvements to leasehold property	50 years
• Bearer Plants - Cane roots	5 -10 years
• Bearer Plants - Citrus Trees	25 years
• Plant and machinery	5 – 20 years
• Irrigation equipment	10 – 20 years
• Furniture and fittings	4 – 10 years
• Vehicles	4 – 10 years
• Computer equipment	4 – 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are re-assessed annually at the reporting date and are adjusted where appropriate.

7. Accounting policies *(continued)*

7.4 Property, plant and equipment *(continued)*

Recognition and measurement *(continued)*

Impairment

The Group conducts impairment tests for its assets on an annual basis to determine if the carrying amounts of the assets are not significantly higher than their recoverable amounts. Items of property, plant and equipment which are obsolete or no longer perform to their optimum level are considered impaired. The impairment losses are recognised on the excess between carrying amounts and recoverable amounts of the assets. Where the recoverable amount cannot be readily determined, the impairment losses are recognised to the extent of the carrying amounts of the identified assets.

Derecognition

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit loss when the item is derecognised

7.5 Goodwill

Initial measurement

The initial measurement of goodwill is detailed under 'Business Combinations' refer to note 7.1.

Subsequent measurement

Goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Testing for impairment is done annually and whenever there is an indication of impairment.

7.6 Intangible assets

Favourable lease contracts

Favourable lease contracts are those assets identified through business combinations where land is leased at a nominal rental. The contract is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, the cost being the fair value of the off market element of the asset at the date of acquisition. The contract is depreciated over the expected lease period as follows:

- Contract 1: 45 years

Computer Software

Acquired software is measured initially at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Software is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Software is amortised over a period of 3 – 10 years.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation of intangible assets

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

Favourable lease contracts are amortised over the remaining period of the lease.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are re-assessed annually at the reporting date and are adjusted where appropriate.

Impairment

The Group conducts impairment tests for its intangible assets on an annual basis to determine if the carrying amounts of the assets are not significantly higher than their recoverable amounts. Any impairment losses are recognised on the excess between carrying amounts and recoverable amounts of the assets. Where the recoverable amount cannot be readily determined, the impairment losses are recognised to the extent of the carrying amounts of the identified assets.

7.7 Biological assets

Biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell, with any change therein recognised in profit or loss in the period that they arise. Costs to sell include all costs that would be necessary to sell the assets, including the transportation costs of moving sugar cane from fields to the mills.

7.8 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the following bases:

- Raw materials, consumable stores and spares – weighted average cost;
- Finished goods and by products – weighted average cost, including a proportion of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

The amount of any write-down or loss of inventories is recognised as an expense in cost of sales in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs.

7. Accounting policies *(continued)*

7.9 Impairment

Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information, such as general macro economic conditions and specific industry circumstances are used to flex the Group's historical loss rates.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 60 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 120 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 120 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the Group has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 180 days past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery.

The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Non-derivative financial assets

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired include:

- default or delinquency by a debtor;
- restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy;
- adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers;
- the disappearance of an active market for a security; or
- observable data indicating that there is measurable decrease in expected cash flows from a group of financial assets.

7. Accounting policies *(continued)*

7.9 Impairment *(continued)*

Non-derivative financial assets *(continued)*

Financial assets measured at amortised cost	The Group considered evidence of impairment for these assets at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets are individually assessed for impairment. Those found not to be impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that had been incurred but not yet individually identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment. Collective assessment is carried out by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics. In assessing collective impairment, the Group used historical information on the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, and made an adjustment if current economic and credit conditions were such that the actual losses were likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends. An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Group considered that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreased and the decrease could be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than biological assets, inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

7.10 Share capital

Ordinary shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares, net of any tax effects, are recognised as a deduction from equity.

7.11 Employee benefits

Defined benefit obligation - Retirement pay

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The retirement pay obligation is calculated every three years by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. Independent actuaries perform a roll forward of the valuation annually for the years during the tri-annual full valuation. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in OCI. Any remeasurement recognised in OCI cannot be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, but can only be reclassified to another component of equity. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

7. Accounting policies *(continued)*

7.11 Employee benefits *(continued)*

Other long-term employee benefits – long service awards and long term incentive

The Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. Certain benefits are not discounted where the effect of discounting is not material. All other benefits are discounted to determine their present value. Remeasurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

7.12 Revenue from contracts with customers

Information about the Group's accounting policies relating to contracts with customers is provided in Note 29.

7.13 Dividend and rental income

Dividend income and rental income from surplus housing is recognised in profit or loss under other income on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established. Rental contracts are generally renewed annually.

Dividends received are treated as an investing activity in the statement of cash flows.

7.14 Leases

The Group has applied IFRS 16 to all leases meeting the recognition criteria of IFRS 16. Leases which do not meet the recognition criteria of IFRS 16 have continued to be expensed in the statement of profit or loss as payments fall due.

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease:

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract. A lease conveys the right to direct the use and obtain substantially all of the economic benefits of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Initial measurement of lease asset

At lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in its consolidated statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date.

The Group depreciates the right-of-use asset on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

Lease liability

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate because the lease contracts are negotiated with third parties and it is not possible to determine the interest rate that is implicit in the lease. The incremental borrowing rate is the estimated rate that the Group would have to pay to borrow the same amount over a similar term, with similar security to obtain an asset of equivalent value.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

7. Accounting policies *(continued)*

7.14 Leases *(continued)*

Subsequent Measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced by lease payments that are allocated between repayments of principal and finance costs. The finance cost is the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. The lease liability is reassessed when there is a change in the lease payments. The revised lease payments are discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate at the date of reassessment when the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. The amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability is reflected as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset.
The exception being when the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero then any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

Payments under leases can also change when there is either a change in the amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees or when future payments change through an index or a rate used to determine those payments, including changes in market rental rates following a market rent review. The lease liability is remeasured only when the adjustment to lease payments takes effect and the revised contractual payments for the remainder of the lease term are discounted using an unchanged discount rate. Except where the change in lease payments results from a change in floating interest rates, in which case the discount rate is amended to reflect the change in interest rates, both of which were not part of the original terms and conditions of the lease.

In these situations, the Group does not account for the changes as though there is a new lease. Instead, the revised contractual payments are discounted using a revised discount rate at the date that the lease is effectively modified. For the reasons explained above, the discount rate used is the Group's incremental borrowing rate determined at the modification date, as the rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The remeasurement of the lease liability is dealt with by a reduction in the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the full or partial termination of the lease for lease modifications that reduce the scope of the lease. Any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease is recognised in profit or loss. The right-of-use asset is adjusted for all other lease modifications.

Short term leases

The Group has elected to account for short-term leases using the practical expedients allowed under IFRS 16. These leases relate to items of residential property leased for a period of 12 months and leases that are considered to be low value. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

7.15 Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested and interest income on accounts receivable. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise the interest expense on borrowings and unwinding of the discount on provisions.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

7.16 Income tax

The income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint arrangements to the extent that the group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

7. Accounting policies *(continued)*

7.16 Income tax *(continued)*

Deferred tax *(continued)*

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

7.17 Measurement of Fair Values

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

When one is available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Group uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Group measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Group determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

7.18 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. Members of Group's executive committee assesses the financial performance and position of the group and makes strategic decisions. The executive committee is the group's chief operating decision maker and consists of the Managing Directors, General Managers and other executive managers as defined define in management structure.

7.19 Cash & cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits held with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

7.20 Loans and borrowings

Recognition

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

The fair value of the liability portion of a convertible bond is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or maturity of the bonds. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option. This is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects.

7. Accounting policies *(continued)*

7.20 Loans and borrowings *(continued)*

Derecognition

Borrowings are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is extinguished, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless, at the end of the reporting period, the group has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Covenants that the group is required to comply with, on or before the end of the reporting period, are considered in classifying loan arrangements with covenants as current or non-current. Covenants that the group is required to comply with after the reporting period do not affect the classification at the reporting date.

Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings, pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

7.21 Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by
- the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares (note 9(b)). (ii) Diluted earnings per share

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

7.22 Cell Captive Insurance Arrangements

Basis of accounting

The Group entered into cell captive arrangements with registered insurer whereby the insurer makes its insurance licence available to the Group for purposes of insuring specific risks. There is no significant risk transferred from the cell owner which is the Group.

Classification of arrangements

Management assesses each cell captive arrangement to determine whether significant insurance risk is transferred from the policyholder to the Group, or retained by the Group. Group insures its own assets and retains responsibility for the funding and solvency of the cell, claims are limited to funds available in the cell. The Group makes annual contributions to recapitalise the cell to ensure sufficiency. As such, there is typically no significant risk transfer to the cell insurer.

Recognition and measurement

Where the Group is the Cell Owner and significant insurance risk is retained: The arrangement is considered an in-substance self-insurance or reinsurance contract issued.

Assets allocated to the cell are recognised in the statement of financial position as other financial assets measure at fair value through profit and loss and form part of financial instruments of the Group.

7.23 Related Party Transactions and Balances

Objective

To ensure that the entity's financial statements contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and performance may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances with such parties.

Scope

This policy applies to all related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, as defined in IAS 24 _Related Party Disclosures.

7.23 Related Party Transactions and Balances Objective *(continued)*

Definitions – Related Party

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the reporting entity:

- Person:
  - Has control or joint control of the reporting entity
  - Has significant influence over the reporting entity
  - Is a member of key management personnel of the reporting entity or its parent

- Entity:
  - Member of the same group - parent, subsidiary, fellow subsidiary
  - Associate or joint venture of the entity
  - Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party
  - Entity controlled/jointly controlled/significantly influenced by a person above

- Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director.

Recognition and Measurement

Related party transactions are recorded at the amounts agreed between the parties. Transactions are recognised in accordance with the applicable IFRS standard relevant to the nature of the transaction.

Disclosure

The following is disclosed in the financial statements:

- Relationships between a parent and its subsidiaries, irrespective of whether there have been transactions.
- Key management personnel compensation* in total and for each of these categories:
  - Short-term employee benefits
  - Post-employment benefits
  - Other long-term benefits
  - Termination benefits
- Transactions during the period with related parties, including:
  - Nature of the related party relationship
  - Amount of the transactions
  - Amount of outstanding balances and their terms, including whether secured
  - Provisions for doubtful debts related to outstanding balances
  - Expense recognised for bad or doubtful debts
- Commitments with related parties, including committed future transactions.

Disclosures are made separately for each category of related party: parent, entities with joint control/significant influence, subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, key management personnel, and other related parties.

8. Transfer of subsidiary assets and liabilities to the company

On 1 April 2024, the Group transferred the Mhlume Sugar Company Limited assets and liabilities to The Royal Eswatini Sugar Corporation Limited as a going concern, without prejudice to any of the entities. This initiative aims at reducing administrative burden such as the number of tax filings under all tax statutes, and drive efficiencies from the consolidation of activities such as procurement through one entity and fewer bank accounts, to mention a few.

From a group perspective, on 1 April 2024 there was no change to the net asset value of the consolidated assets and liabilities and future results, earnings per share, dividends and accounting ratios would not be impacted solely as a consequence of the transfer of assets and liabilities, however normal trading conditions would result in all metrics fluctuating from year to year dependent on underlying financial and climatic conditions.

The value of assets and liabilities that were transferred from Mhlume Sugar Company Limited to the Royal Eswatini Sugar Corporation Limited as at 1 April 2024 are as follows:

	Disposal Subsidiary E'000	Acquisition Company E'000	Net Group E'000
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	(1 315 608)	1 315 608	-
Goodwill	-	286 481	-
Intangible assets	(1 620)	1 620	-
Inventories	(94 608)	94 608	-
Biological assets – growing cane	(465 603)	465 603	-
Biological assets – livestock	(17 078)	17 078	-
Trade and other receivables	(191 786)	191 786	-
Cash and cash equivalents	(25 027)	25 027	-
Derivative asset	(1 790)	1 790	-
Total assets	(2 113 120)	2 399 601	-
LIABILITIES			
Deferred taxation liabilities	290 619	(290 619)	-
Interest bearing loans	445 896	(445 896)	-
Employee benefit liability	30 469	(30 469)	-
Trade and other payables	176 776	(176 776)	-
Short term employee benefits	58 962	(58 962)	-
Current portion of interest-bearing loans	116 704	(116 704)	-
Bank overdraft	10 304	(10 304)	-
Total liabilities	1 129 730	(1 129 730)	-

The effect of the common control transaction in The Royal Eswatini Sugar Company Limited Company is summarised as follows:

	Net Group E'000
Net Asset value distributed as dividend in specie excluding net cash balances	968 667
Less cost of investment in Mhlume Sugar Company net of goodwill	(373 483)
Common control business combination transaction recognised in equity (Note 9)	595 184

The transfer of the Mhlume Sugar Company Limited assets and liabilities resulted in the Company recognising Goodwill amounting to E286 481 000 arising from the original purchase of Mhlume Sugar Company Limited in 2001. The Goodwill of E286 481 000 was previously recognised in the Group Consolidated Financial Statements as detailed in note 11. The goodwill continues to be subjected to annual impairment testing on the same basis as it was done when it was recognised in the Group.

The subsidiary, Mhlume Sugar Company Limited declared a dividend in specie totalling E983 395 000 to its holding company, The Royal Eswatini Sugar Corporation Limited and the Royal Eswatini Sugar Corporation Limited received the dividend and uplifted the individual assets and liabilities plus goodwill as disclosed above. The investment in subsidiary was impaired to E Nil consequent to the upliftment of the individual assets and liabilities.

Thereafter, there is no further income in the books of Mhlume Sugar Company as all transactions are now occurring in the books of The Royal Eswatini Sugar Corporation Limited with effect from 1 April 2024. No impact on the Group financial results was noted.

9. Consolidation of hospitality entities and correction of reclassification of transaction and balances

The Group comparative figures for financial statements have been restated following the consolidation of the Group's hospitality entities which were previously not consolidated due to materiality thresholds. The effect of the additional consolidation has been applied retrospectively.

Trade and other payables and bank overdrafts were restated to correct for previously derecognised trade creditors prior to settlement date impacting Group and Company. In line with IFRS requirements the effect of the additional consolidation and reclassifications has been applied retrospectively.

There has also been a restatement of insurance contract assets from trade and other receivables to other financial assets on the face of the statement of financial position of both Group and Company.

The Company common control business combination transaction previously recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income was also corrected to be included in equity rather than through profit and loss. This reclassification was only applicable at company level and the group results were not affected as a result of this change.

The basic and diluted earnings per share for the prior year have also been restated for the company and there was no impact at Group level.

The following tables summarise the impact on the Group's consolidated and separate financial statements.

	31 Mar 2025 Previously reported E'000	Hospitality business Increase/ (decrease) E'000	Other Corrections Increase/ (decrease) E'000	1 Apr 2025 Restated E'000	31 Mar 2024 Previously reported E'000	Hospitality business Increase/ (decrease) E'000	Other Corrections Increase/ (decrease) E'000	1 Apr 2024 Restated E'000
Group								
Statement of Financial Position – extract								
ASSETS								
Property, plant and equipment	2 870 295	5 493	-	2 875 788	2718 123	5 951	-	2 724 074
Deferred Tax Asset	1	2 878	-	2 879	1	2 878	-	2 879
Inventories	257 239	1 521	-	258 760	217 761	1 373	-	219 134
Trade and other receivables	622 889	(1 008)	(54 644)	567 237	459 572	1 657	(50 737)	410 492
Other Financial assets	-	-	54 644	54 644	-	-	50 737	50 737
Cash and cash equivalents	420 602	9 651	-	430 252	272 014	5 328	-	277 342
LIBILITIES								
Employee benefit liability	110 247	1 667	-	111 916	102 440	2 506	-	104 946
Trade and other payables	543 650	5 185	19 062	567 897	437 330	1 312	-	438 642
Bank overdraft	47 205	-	(19 062)	28 143	11 281	-	-	11 281
Current tax liability	19 692	559	-	20 251	9 139	2 246	-	11 385
Retained earnings	2 420 134	11 125	-	2 431 257	2 261 106	11 125	-	2 272 229
Total Equity	3 259 256	11 125	-	3 270 379	3 100 228	11 125	-	3 111 351

The consolidation of the hospitality entities is only applicable at group level.

9. Consolidation of hospitality entities and correction of reclassification of transaction and balances *(continued)*

	31 Mar 2025 Previously reported E'000	Other Corrections Increase/ (decrease) E'000	31 Mar 2025 Restated E'000	31 Mar 2024 Previously reported E'000	Other Corrections Increase/ (decrease) E'000	1 Apr 2024 Restated E'000
Company						
Statement of Financial Position – extract						
ASSETS						
Trade and other receivables	622 603	(54 644)	567 959	291 941	(50 737)	241 204
Other Financial assets	-	54 644	54 644	-	50 737	50 737
LIBILITIES						
Trade and other payables	568 125	19 062	587 187	307 353	-	307 353
Bank overdraft	47 205	(19 062)	28 143	977	-	977
Retained earnings	2 218 982	-	2 218 982	1 474 850	-	1 474 850
Profit Attributable to owners of the company	1 008 219	(595 184)	413 035	-	-	-
Charge to retained earnings	-	595 184	595 184	-	-	-
Total Equity	3 058 104	-	3 058 104	2 313 972	-	2 313 972

The consolidation of the hospitality entities is only applicable at group level.

	Group 31 Mar 2025 Previously reported E'000	Group Hospitality Business Increase/ (decrease) E'000	Group Elimination Increase/ (decrease) E'000	Group 31 Mar 2025 Restated E'000	Company 31 Mar 2025 Previously reported E'000	Company Other Corrections Increase/ (decrease) E'000	Company 31 Mar 2025 Restated E'000
Statement of Financial Position – extract							
Revenue	4 963 924	85 249	(29 669)	5 019 504	4 963 924	-	4 963 924
Cost of Sale	(3 897 812)	(42 585)	11 583	(3 928 814)	(3 897 812)	-	(3 897 812)
Other Income	121 967	11 428	-	133 396	(157 983)	-	(157 983)
Administration expenses	(636 660)	(54 092)	18 086	(672 667)	(636 441)	-	(636 441)
Common Control business combination transaction	-	-	-	-	595 184	(595 184)	-
Profit before tax	553 230	-	-	553 230	1 137 431	(595 184)	542 246
Income Tax expense	(130 115)	-	-	(130 115)	(129 212)	-	(129 211)
Profit Attributable to owners of the company	423 115	-	-	423 115	1 008 219	(595 184)	413 035
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	439.20	-	-	439.20	1 046.5	-	428.7

9. Consolidation of hospitality entities and correction of reclassification of transaction and balances *(continued)*

	Group 31 Mar 2025 Previously reported E'000	Group Corrections Increase/ (decrease) E'000	Group 31 Mar 2025 Restated E'000	Company 31 Mar 2025 Previously reported E'000	Company Corrections Increase/ (decrease) E'000	Company 31 Mar 2025 Restated E'000
Statement of Financial Position – extract						
Profit before tax	553 230	-	553 230	1 137 431	(595 184)	542 246
Depreciation	278 074	1 150	279 224	-	-	-
Increase in non-current employee benefits	(3 883)	(839)	(4 722)	-	-	-
Common control business transactions	-	-	-	(595 184)	595 184	-
Increase in inventory	(39 478)	(148)	(39 626)	-	-	-
Increase in trade and other receivables	(163 317)	6 572	(156 745)	(138 876)	3 907	(134 969
Increase in other financial assets	-	(3 907)	(3 907)	-	(3 907)	(3 907)
Increase in trade and other payables	106 320	22 935	129 255	83 996	19 063	103 059
Cash generated from operations	706 590	25 761	732 351	707 850	19 063	726 912
Tax paid	(52 374)	(1 686)	(54 060)	-	-	-
Acquisition of property plant & equipment	(421 085)	(692)	(421 777)	-	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	113 598	23 384	136 982	128 322	19 063	147 384
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	260 733	5 328	266 061	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at and the end of the year	373 397	28 712	402 109	373 397	19 063	392 459

10. Operating segments

The Group is organised into three reportable segments as described below. These are managed separately because they require different technologies and marketing strategies. For each of the strategic business units, the Chief Operating Decision Maker reviews internal management reports on a monthly basis. The following summary describes the operations in each of the Group's reportable segments:

Cane growing	Includes the growing of sugar cane on an area of approximately 23 375 hectares. All cane is harvested and delivered to the two sugar mills in the Group.
Sugar manufacturing	Includes the crushing of sugar cane by the two mills in the Group to produce either Raw Sugar, Very High Polarity ("VHP") Sugar or Refined Sugar. All sugar produced by the mills is sold to the Eswatini Sugar Association.
Ethanol production	Includes the manufacture of ethanol from molasses which is a by-product of the sugar manufacturing process. The ethanol is sold to the African, European and regional markets.

Other operations include citrus growing, livestock rearing, and eco-tourism activities. None of these segments meet any of the quantitative thresholds for determining reportable segments in 2025 or 2026.

Information regarding the results of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment operating profit before corporate costs and income tax, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker. Segment profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries.

Segment results are based on the Group's accounting policies.

Details of segment assets and liabilities are not regularly provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker and are thus not disclosed as part of the segment report.

10. Operating segments *(continued)*

10.1 Information about reportable segments

	Cane Growing		Sugar manufacturing and marketing		Ethanol production and marketing		Elimination		Consolidated	
	2026 E'000	2025 E'000	2026 E'000	2025 E'000	2026 E'000	2025 E'000	2026 E'000	2025 E'000	2026 E'000	2025 E'000
External revenue	5 224	5 952	4 170 159	4 511 984	376 792	414 267	-	-	4 552 175	4 932 203
Inter segment revenue	1 648 893	1 782 689	-	-	-	-	(1 648 893)	(1 782 689)	-	-
Total revenue	1 645 117	1 788 641	4 170 159	4 511 984	376 792	414 267	(1 648 893)	(1 782 689)	4 552 175	4 932 203
External revenue of all other operations not meeting segment criteria									90 001	87 301
Total consolidated revenue									4 642 176	5 019 504
Reportable segment operating (loss)/profit before corporate costs and income tax	(106 969)	285 850	490 492	707 616	25 528	85 483	-	-	409 051	1 078 949
Results of other operations not meeting segment criteria									(2 116)	(22 679)
Unallocated other income									94 863	101 394
Unallocated corporate costs									(608 888)	(637 638)
Unallocated net finance income (note 33)									(32 654)	(6 628)
Share of profit of equity accounted associate companies									42 104	39 832
Consolidated (loss)/ profit before tax									(97 640)	553 230

	Cane Growing		Sugar manufacturing and marketing		Ethanol production and marketing		Unallocated		Consolidated	
	2026 E'000	2025 E'000	2026 E'000	2025 E'000	2026 E'000	2025 E'000	2026 E'000	2025 E'000	2026 E'000	2025 E'000
Segment capital expenditure	239 682	283 175	85 719	84 864	13 201	18 111	141 826	65 534	480 428	451 684
Depreciation and impairment	179 649	154 785	78 848	74 994	22 861	21 527	34 683	27 918	316 041	279 224
Amortisation and impairment of	47	47	81	91	31	-	9 909	21 319	10 068	21 457
intangible assets (Decrease)/increase										
in fair value of biological assets	(155 342)	(17 219)	-	-	-	-	(4 448)	427	(159 790)	(16 792)
Auditors' remuneration										
- current year	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 151	646	2 151	646
- prior year	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 356	2152	2 356	2 152
- other services	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	36	24	36
- disbursements Directors' emoluments	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 302	695	1 302	695
- for services as directors	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 246	3 938	4 246	3 938
- expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	453	435	453
Employee benefits expenses (note 31)	517 541	484 296	207 722	206 905	38 191	36 965	327 752	341 421	1 091 206	1 069 587
Raw materials	220 069	215 456	1 100 304	1 209 623	128 211	158 479	804	1 264	1 449 388	1 584 822
Cane handling & Logistics Diesel,	191 438	188 688	-	-	-	-	-	-	191 438	188 688
Electricity & energy Lease expense	88 497	90 502	136 303	140 876	707	568	323 668	267 342	549 175	499 288
Maintenance	5 956	5 423	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 956	5 423
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of property,	295 464	266 455	426 140	381 103	33 567	31 846	180 447	156 450	935 618	835 854
plant and equipment	857	(1 411)	-	-	5	-	61	346	923	(1 065)
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain	-	-	-	(64)	-	-	(2 414)	3 363	(2 414)	3 299

1. Additional line items were included to enhance the disclosures presented. Comparative information has been added.

	Eswatini 2026 E'000	Eswatini 2025 E'000	Other 2026 E'000	Other 2025 E'000	Consolidated 2026 E'000	Consolidated 2025 E'000
10.2 Geographical information						
External revenue	4 271 729	4 610 247	370 447	409 257	4 642 176	5 019 504
Non-current assets	3 636 440	3 466 704	2 596	2 597	3 639 036	3 469 301
Capital expenditure	480 428	451 684	-	-	480 428	451 684

Sugar is sold to the Eswatini Sugar Association and to regional markets through the joint venture described in note 15. Ethanol sales are made to the European and African markets. For geographic analysis of Group revenue, refer to Note 29.2. Manufacturing facilities are located in Eswatini.

11. Property, plant and equipment

See accounting policies in note 7.4.

	Land and buildings E'000	Plant and machinery E'000	Irrigation equipment E'000	Vehicles, computer equipment, furniture and fittings E'000	Bearer plants E'000	Capital work-in progress ("CWIP") E'000	Total E'000
Group							
Cost							
Balance at 1April 2024	974 947	2 436 624	994 971	649 454	595 767	198 817	5 850 580
Hospitality Assets	-	-	-	14 114	-	-	14 114
Balance at 1 April 2024 - Restated1	974 947	2 436 624	994 971	663 568	595 767	198 817	5 864 694
Right of Use Asset (note 42.1)	-	-	-	9 572	-	-	9 572
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	421 777	421 777
Transfers from CWIP	61 947	154 311	68 383	58 774	53 007	(396 422)	-
Disposals	(70 823)	(115 936)	(36 173)	(10 811)	-	-	(233 743)
Balance at 31 March 2025	966 071	2 474 999	1 027 181	721 103	648 774	224 172	6 062 300
Balance at 1 April 2025	966 071	2 474 999	1 027 181	721 103	648 774	224 172	6 062 300
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	477 929	477 929
Transfers from CWIP	59 847	164 333	78 527	170 933	73 634	(547 274)	-
Disposals	(442)	(5 547)	-	(31 727)	(214 577)	-	(252 293)
Balance at 31 March 2026	1 025 476	2 633 785	1 105 708	860 309	507 831	154 827	6 287 936
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses							
Balance at 31 March 2024	(431 565)	(1 336 668)	(543 079)	(464 438)	(356 707)	-	(3 132 457)
Hospitality Assets	-	-	-	(8 163)	-	-	(8 163)
Balance at 1 April 2024 - Restated	(431 565)	(1 336 668)	(543 079)	(472 601)	(356 707)	-	(3 140 620)
Reclassification	-	12 186	1 996	(14 182)	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	(25 809)	(93 809)	(59 555)	(47 660)	(52 391)	-	(279 224)
Disposals	70 823	115 936	36 173	10 400	-	-	233 332
Balance at 31 March 2025	(386 551)	(1 302 355)	(564 465)	(524 043)	(409 098)	-	(3 186 512)
Balance at 1 April 2025	(386 551)	(1 302 355)	(564 465)	(524 043)	(409 098)	-	(3 186 512)
Reclassification							
Depreciation for the year	(27 793)	(99 325)	(66 932)	(65 914)	(56 077)	-	(316 041)
Disposals	442	4 491	-	31 583	214 577	-	251 093
Balance at 31 March 2026	(413 902)	(1 397 189)	(631 397)	(558 374)	(250 598)	-	(3 251 460)
Carrying value at 31 March 2024	543 382	1 099 956	451 892	190 967	239 060	198 817	2 724 074
Carrying value at 31 March 2025	579 520	1 172 644	462 716	197 060	239 676	224 172	2 875 788
Carrying value at 31 March 2026	611 574	1 236 596	474 311	301 935	257 233	154 827	3 036 476

Property, plant and equipment includes right-of-use assets of E3 456 844 (2025: E4 087 109) related to leased properties that do not meet the definition of investment property, and E 6 181 574 in respect of other computer equipment (2025: E8 574 442).

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

See accounting policies in note 7.4.

	Freehold and Leasehold Land and buildings E'000	Plant and machinery E'000	Irrigation equipment E'000	Vehicles, computer equipment, furniture and fittings E'000	Bearer plants E'000	Capital work-in progress ("CWIP") E'000	Total E'000
Company							
Cost							
Balance at 1 April 2024	547 503	1 271 272	568 128	355 635	315 890	90 125	3 148 553
Transfer from subsidiary (note 8)	353 091	1 048 265	390 669	296 998	279 877	108 691	2 477 591
Right of Use Asset (note 42.1)	-	-	-	9 572	-	-	9 572
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	421 086	421 086
Transfers from CWIP	61 947	154 311	68 383	58 082	53 007	(395 730)	-
Disposals	(2 493)	-	-	(14 395)	-	-	(16 888)
Balance at 31 March 2025	960 048	2 473 848	1 027 180	705 892	648 774	224 172	6 039 914
Balance at 1 April 2025	960 048	2 473 848	1 027 180	705 892	648 774	224 172	6 039 914
Transfer from subsidiary (note 8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Right of Use Asset (note 42.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	476 340	476 340
Transfers from CWIP	59 847	164 333	78 527	169 344	73 634	(545 685)	-
Disposals	(442)	(4 396)	-	(31 322)	(214 577)	-	(250 737)
Balance at 31 March 2026	1 019 453	2 633 785	1 105 707	843 914	507 831	154 827	6 265 517
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses							
Balance at 1 April 2024	(261 735)	(660 390)	(368 350)	(258 183)	(199 977)	-	(1 748 635)
Transfer from subsidiary (note 8)	(98 072)	(547 005)	(136 559)	(223 617)	(156 730)	-	(1 161 983)
Depreciation for the year	(25 809)	(93 809)	(59 555)	(46 510)	(52 391)	-	(278 074)
Disposals	2 493	-	-	13 984	-	-	16 477
Balance at 31 March 2025	(383 123)	(1 301 204)	(564 464)	(514 326)	(409 098)	-	(3 172 215)
Balance at 1 April 2025	(383 123)	(1 301 204)	(564 464)	(514 326)	(409 098)	-	(3 172 215)
Transfer from subsidiary (note 8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	(27 793)	(99 325)	(66 932)	(64 780)	(56 077)	-	(314 907)
Disposals	442	3 340	-	31 178	214 577	-	249 537
Balance at 31 March 2026	(410 474)	(1 397 189)	(631 396)	(547 928)	(250 598)	-	(3 237 585)
Carrying value at 31 March 2024	285 768	610 882	199 778	97 452	115 913	90 125	1 399 918
Carrying value at 31 March 2025	576 925	1 172 644	462 716	191 566	239 676	224 172	2 867 699
Carrying value at 31 March 2026	608 979	1 236 596	474 311	295 986	257 233	154 827	3 027 932

Property, plant and equipment includes right-of-use assets of E3 456 844 (2025: E4 087 109) related to leased properties that do not meet the definition of investment property, and E 6 181 574 in respect of other computer equipment (2025: E8 574 442).

At a Group and Company level, capital work in progress represents on-going projects in respect of the integrated growth plan, upgrading both Sugar Mills and Solar Photovoltaic Plant. Also included are fields currently being replanted.

Freehold land and buildings
Included in land and buildings are freehold land and buildings comprising:

Company
Portion 2 of farm No. 175, situated in the district of Lubombo, Eswatini, measuring 236 hectares.

Portions 28 and 30 of farm No. 860 situated in the district of Lubombo, Eswatini, measuring 804 hectares and 47 hectares respectively.

At year end the carrying value of freehold land and buildings was E277 053 707 (2025 – E271 393 928).

Subsidiaries
Erf 65 Umbogintwini (Southgate) registration division ET situated in the South Local Council Area province of Kwazulu Natal in extent of 5 705 square metres. At year end the carrying value of freehold land and buildings was E2 595 768 (2025 – E2 595 768).

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

Leasehold buildings

Certain buildings included under land and buildings and cane roots under bearer plants are on the following leased land:

Company - RES division

Land leased from Tibiyo TakaNgwane for a period of 25 years with a lease that was originally renewed on 1 January 2003:

- Ngomane Estate: Farm No. 1044, situated in the district of Siteki, Eswatini, measuring 11 633 hectares; and Portion of the remainder of Farm 78, situated in the district of Siteki, Eswatini, measuring 450 hectares.
- Portion of the remainder of portion B of Farm No. 704 and a portion of the remainder of Farm No. 704, situated in the district of Siteki, Kingdom of Eswatini, measuring 3 808 hectares.
- Mlawula Estate: Farm No. 1244, situated in the district of Siteki, Eswatini, measuring 5 570 hectares.

A new lease agreement has been signed with Tibiyo TakaNgwane for a period of 25 years with an option for a further renewal for another 25 years. The new lease is currently in the process of being registered and the commencement date shall be the date of registration with the Registrar of deeds for Eswatini.

Portions of Farm number 94 situated in the district of Lubombo, Eswatini, measuring 2 258 hectares are leased from Tibiyo TakaNgwane for a period of 19.5 years with an option to renew the lease for a further
22.25 years when the lease lapses on 31 December 2031.

Company – Mhlume division

Portions 1, 23, and 27 of farm number 860 and a certain portion 4 of farm number 94 situated in the district of Siteki, Eswatini, measuring 6 540 hectares are leased from Tibiyo TakaNgwane for a period of 25 years following renewal of the initial 25-year lease which lapsed on 08 September 2008.

Assets pledged as security

All moveable and immoveable assets with the exception of leased assets are pledged as security for loans. (Refer note 24.2)

12. Goodwill

See accounting policies in notes 7.1 and 7.5.

With effect from 1 May 2001 the Company acquired 100% of the issued share capital of Mhlume Sugar Company Limited for a consideration of E660 739 000 (Refer to note 14 for information on Mhlume Sugar Company Limited's operations). Additional expenditure relating directly to the due diligence process amounting to E4 225 000 was capitalised. After revaluation of property, plant, equipment, and growing cane the resultant goodwill amounted to E337 037 000. Goodwill is being subjected to annual impairment tests. See note 8.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
Goodwill				
Arising from holding company investment in Mhlume division (2025: subsidiary)	286 481	286 481	286 481	286 481

Impairment testing for goodwill

For purposes of impairment testing goodwill is allocated to the Mhlume Sugar division which represents the lowest level Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") within the Group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount are set out below. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the sugar industry and have been based on historical data from both external and internal sources.

- Cash flows were projected based on actual results and the eighteen-year long range business plan with a terminal growth rate of 3.8% (2025: 5.5%) thereafter. The business plan is based on current lease commitments and group strategic plans for the future.
- A pre-tax discount rate of 12.43% (2025:13.34%) was used. This is based on the Group's weighted average cost of capital which is based on a typical sugar market debt leveraging of 43% (2025: 43%) at a pre-tax market interest rate of 10.25% (2025: 10.5%). A range of rates was used based on the South African R186 and R209 risk free bond rates as proxies and these were adjusted for country specific risks.
- Budgeted EBITDA was estimated taking into account past experience, adjusted for planned efficiency improvements, price changes as informed by long term market research, and currency forecasts.

The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit which is based on its value in use as determined by management, was calculated at E2.6 billion. This amount exceeds the carrying value of the CGU of E1.7 billion.

The fair value measurement was categorised as a Level 3 fair value based on the inputs in the valuation model used, which has been detailed above.

In order for the carrying amount to equal the recoverable amount the post-tax discount rate would need to be 15.42% (2025: 17.36%).

12. Goodwill *(continued)*

Sensitivity

Sensitivities were done on key variables to determine the impact of the current year goodwill impairment test and the results are as follows:

	Change in input	Increase/ Decrease in excess E'000
Increase in sensitivity		
Discount rate	+1%	335 082
Price	+5%	662 962
SACU market price recovery pre 2028/29	-	-
Decrease in sensitivity		
Discount rate	-1%	(431 147)
Price	-5%	(663 372)
SACU market price recovery from 2028/29	-	(472 048)

SACU market price in the goodwill impairment test is assumed to start recovering from 2027/28. Sensitivity has been done for market recovery deferral by one year.

13. Intangible assets

See accounting policies in note 7.6

	Acquired software E'000	Favourable lease contracts E'000	Total E'000
2025 Group			
Gross carrying amount			
Balance at 1 April 2024	219 441	2 120	221 561
Additions	29 907	-	29 907
Disposals	(146 407)	-	(146 407)
Balance at 31 March 2025	102 941	2 120	105 061
Accumulated amortisation and impairment			
Balance at 1 April 2024	(181 171)	(694)	(181 865)
Amortisation for the year	(21 410)	(47)	(21 457)
Disposals	146 407	-	146 407
Balance at 31 March 2025	(56 174)	(741)	(56 915)
Carrying value at 31 March 2025	46 767	1 379	48 146
2026 Group			
Gross carrying amount			
Balance at 1 April 2025	102 941	2 120	105 061
Additions	2 499	-	2 499
Disposals	(18 179)	-	(18 179)
Balance at 31 March 2026	87 261	2 120	89 381
Accumulated amortisation and impairment			
Balance at 1 April 2025	(56 174)	(741)	(56 915)
Amortisation for the year	(10 021)	(47)	(10 068)
Disposals	18 179	-	18 179
Balance at 31 March 2026	(48 016)	(788)	(48 804)
Carrying value at 31 March 2026	39 245	1 332	40 577

Intangible assets includes computer software. In 2025, the Group implemented SAP S4HANA ERP system and disposed the old SAP ERP system with an original cost of E146 million which was fully depreciated.

13. Intangible assets *(continued)*

See accounting policies in note 7.6

	Acquired software E'000	Favourable lease contracts E'000	Total E'000
2025 Company			
Gross carrying amount			
Balance at 1 April 2024	214 899	2 120	217 019
Additions	29 907	-	29 907
Transfers from subsidiary (note 8)	1 620	-	1 620
Disposals	(143 485)	-	(143 485)
Balance at 31 March 2025	102 941	2 120	105 061
Accumulated amortisation and impairment			
Balance at 1 April 2024	(178 249)	(694)	(178 943)
Amortisation for the year	(21 410)	(47)	(21 457)
Disposals	143 485	-	143 485
Balance at 31 March 2025	(56 174)	(741)	(56 915)
Carrying value at 31 March 2025	46 767	1 379	48 146
2026 Company			
Gross carrying amount			
Balance at 1 April 2025	102 941	2 120	105 061
Additions	2 499	-	2 499
Disposals	(18 179)	-	(18 179)
Balance at 31 March 2026	87 261	2 120	89 381
Accumulated amortisation and impairment			
Balance at 1 April 2025	(56 174)	(741)	(56 915)
Amortisation for the year	(10 021)	(47)	(10 068)
Disposals	18 179	-	18 179
Balance at 31 March 2026	(48 016)	(788)	(48 804)
Carrying value at 31 March 2026	39 245	1 332	40 577

14. Investments in subsidiaries

See accounting policies in note 7.1.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
Mhlume Sugar Company Limited ("MSCo") (100% held)				
5 000 006 ordinary shares of E1 each	-	-	5 000	5 000
Impairment	-	-	(5 000)	(5 000)
Royal Swazi Distillers (Proprietary) Limited ("RSD") (100% held)				
70 ordinary and 30 preference shares of R1 each	-	-	1 510	1 510
Swazican Citrus (Proprietary) Limited (100% held)				
100 ordinary shares of E1 each	-	-	-	-
Simunye Beverages (Proprietary) Limited (100% held)				
100 ordinary shares of E1 each	-	-	-	-
Total investments	-	-	1 510	1 510

Mhlume Sugar Company Limited is a company incorporated and domiciled in Eswatini involved in the growing, milling and refining of sugar. The assets and liabilities of Mhlume Sugar Company Limited were merged into the Company, eliminating the investment in Mhlume Sugar Company Limited from 01 April 2024. The company was dormant at year end.

Royal Swazi Distillers (Proprietary) Limited is a property-owning company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of South Africa.

14. Investments in subsidiaries *(continued)*

See accounting policies in note 7.1.

Swazican Citrus (Proprietary) Limited is a dormant entity incorporated and domiciled in Eswatini that holds a long-term lease over land where citrus and sugar growing activities are undertaken by the Company. The leases and management of the company has been ceded to the Company and are operated as part of the cane growing division.

Simunye Beverages (Proprietary) Limited is a company incorporated and domiciled in Eswatini involved in bottling and selling of retail alcohol.

15. Equity accounted investees

See accounting policies in note 7.1.

The Group has the following equity accounted investments:

Joint ventures

- Mananga Sugar Packers (Proprietary) Limited is a joint venture in which the Group has joint control and a 50% ownership interest. Mananga Sugar Packers (Proprietary) Limited, is a company registered and domiciled in Eswatini, whose principal business activity is the purchase of sugar from the Eswatini Sugar Association for packaging and then on selling under the "First" and other brands in Eswatini and the Republic of South Africa (RSA), as well as packing various retail chain stores inhouse brands.

Associates

- 25% equity interest in Simunye Plaza (Proprietary) Limited is a company registered and domiciled in Eswatini, whose principal business activity is the leasing out of commercial property located in the Lowveld area of Eswatini. The Company owns 100 shares of E1 each at a cost of E100.
- 25% interest in Quality Sugars (Proprietary) Limited whose principal business activity is the marketing of sugar under resellers agreements entered into between Mananga Sugar Packers (Proprietary) Limited, RCL Foods Sugar and Milling (Proprietary) Limited, which are related parties of the Group, and the Company. Pursuant to the agreements mentioned, 25% of the ordinary shares of Quality Sugars (Proprietary) Limited were transferred at no cost to the Company on 1 April 2012. Quality Sugars (Proprietary) Limited is registered and domiciled in the Republic of South Africa.
- 35% equity interest in Enviro Applied Products (Proprietary) Limited is a company registered and domiciled in Eswatini, whose principal business activity is the processing and selling of liquid fertiliser and is located in the Lowveld area of Eswatini. The Company owns the 35% interest with effect from 01 March 2023.

The following information is presented at Group level only as the investments at Company financial statement level, is carried at cost which is less than E1 000 for each of the associate companies.

	2026 Mananga Sugar Packers E'000	2025 Mananga Sugar Packers E'000	2026 Enviro Applied Products E'000	2025 Enviro Applied Products E'000	2026 Simunye Plaza E'000	2025 Simunye Plaza E'000	2026 Quality Sugars E'000	2025 Quality Sugars E'000	2026 Total E'000	2025 Total E'000
Group										
The carrying amount of the investments are analysed below:										
Shares at cost	52 500	52 500	28 471	28 471	-	-	-	-	80 971	80 971
Share of associate company reserves	176 952	161 663	(2 916)	(4 279)	7 385	6 416	11 259	11 236	192 680	175 036
	229 452	214 163	25 555	24 192	7 385	6 416	11 259	11 236	273 651	256 007
Summary of unaudited financial information for equity accounted investees is as follows:										
Property, plant and equipment	45 568	47 445	55 421	66 048	11 198	12 755	26 186	17 097	138 373	143 345
Goodwill/Intangible assets	18 139	18 139	-	-	-	-	3 803	3 905	21 942	22 044
Current assets excluding cash and cash equivalents	577 467	584 859	61 529	47 266	3 951	3 623	763 970	850 703	1 406 917	1 486 451
Cash & cash equivalents	(28 912)	(2 527)	(942)	(5 151)	16 770	10 873	-	-	(13 084)	3 195
Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets	(4 124)	(4 320)	(681)	(246)	483	(105)	804	787	(3 518)	(3 884)
Long Term Liability	(3 250)	-	(17 121)	(14 851)	-	-	(26 544)	(18 676)	(46 915)	(33 527)
Employee benefit liability	-	-	-	-	(248)	(243)	-	-	(248)	(243)
Current liabilities	(145 984)	(215 268)	(25 193)	(23 946)	(2 614)	(1 239)	(723 182)	(808 872)	(896 973)	(1 049 325)
Net assets	458 904	428 328	73 013	69 120	29 540	25 664	45 037	44 944	606 494	568 056
Group's share of associate's net assets	229 452	214 163	25 555	24 192	7 385	6 416	11 259	11 236	273 651	256 007

15. Equity accounted investees *(continued)*

See accounting policies in note 7.1.

Group *(continued)*

Summary of unaudited financial information for equity accounted investees (continued):

	2026 Mananga Sugar Packers E'000	2025 Mananga Sugar Packers E'000	2026 Enviro Applied Products E'000	2025 Enviro Applied Products E'000	2026 Simunye Plaza E'000	2025 Simunye Plaza E'000	2026 Quality Sugars E'000	2025 Quality Sugars E'000	2026 Total E'000	2025 Total E'000
Revenue	1 490 129	1 433 018	219 397	269 889	11 109	6 677	219 782	225 922	1 940 417	1 935 506
Depreciation and amortisation	(2 548)	(2 521)	(7 816)	(7 279)	(1 074)	(585)	(14 307)	(14 065)	(25 745)	(24 450)
Interest income	1 711	6 321	54	99	922	280	22 915	27 732	25 602	34 432
Interest expense	(3 698)	(1 064)	(2 283)	(2 465)	-	-	(2 469)	(4 139)	(8 450)	(7 668)
Income tax expense	(20 587)	(23 297)	(7 320)	(8 535)	(545)	(1 004)	(2 528)	(2 493)	(30 980)	(35 329)
Profit	62 319	57 595	18 894	23 254	7 728	2 980	9 592	8 604	98 533	92 433
Group share of profit for the year	31 159	28 797	6 613	8 139	1 932	745	2 398	2 151	42 102	39 832
Reconciliation of carrying amounts										
Opening Balance at 1 April	214 164	197 471	24 192	23 053	6 416	6 677	11 236	11 335	256 008	238 536
Group share of profit for the year	31 159	28 797	6 613	8 139	1 932	745	2 398	2 151	42 102	39 832
Dividends received	(15 871)	(12 105)	(5 250)	(7 000)	(963)	(1 006)	(2 375)	(2 250)	(24 459)	(22 361)
Closing balance at 31 March	229 452	214 163	25 555	24 192	7 385	6 416	11 259	11 236	273 651	256 007

16. Biological assets

See accounting policies in note 7.7

16.1 Description of principal activities

Cane growing

The Company is engaged in the planting, management and harvesting of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar in mills owned by the Company.

The Company grows cane on approximately 23 375 (2025 – 23 110) hectares of land leased from Tibiyo TakaNgwane (refer note 10). The Company manages a further 796 (2025 – 796) hectares on behalf of Tibiyo Taka Ngwane and 31 (2025: 31) hectares on freehold land.

Fields are managed on a sustainable basis which comprise an average 108-month rotation. All growing cane is harvested in the following financial year.

Livestock rearing

The group runs a livestock business through the Mhlume division, which involves farming of livestock and sale of meat products in the local and regional markets. At 31 March 2026, the livestock business held 1 550 (2025 – 2 221) head of cattle.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
16.2 Reconciliation of carrying amounts of growing cane				
Carrying amount at 1 April	1 010 519	1 027 738	1 010 519	562 135
Transfer from subsidiary (note 8)	-	-	-	465 603
Harvested during the year	(920 379)	(1 027 738)	(920 379)	(1 027 738)
Gain/(loss) arising from changes in fair values less estimated costs to sell attributable to physical changes	1 120 521	1 012 131	1 120 521	1 012 131
Gain arising from changes in fair values less estimated costs to sell attributable to price changes	(355 484)	(1 612)	(355 484)	(1 612)
Balance at 31 March	855 177	1 010 519	855 177	1 010 519
16.3 Reconciliation of carrying amounts of livestock				
Balance at 1 April	17 505	17 078	17 505	-
Transfer from subsidiary (note 8)	-	-	-	17 078
Purchases – normal business	7 455	9 150	7 455	9 150
Net increase due to births, deaths and fair value adjustment	4 788	7 744	4 788	7 744
Decrease due to sales	(16 691)	(16 467)	(16 691)	(16 467)
Balance at 31 March	13 057	17 505	13 057	17 505

16. Biological assets *(continued)*

16.4 Risk management strategy related to agricultural activities

The Company is exposed to the following risks relating to its agricultural activities.

Regulatory and environmental risks

The Company is subject to laws and regulations in countries in which it operates. The Company has established environmental policies and procedures aimed at compliance with local environmental and other laws.

Pricing and Currency risks

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from changes in sugar prices and the exchange rate between the Euro, the United States Dollar and the Lilangeni. These risks, however, occur at industry level as all sugar produced by the sugar mills is sold to the Eswatini Sugar Association which is then responsible for onward sale to local and foreign customers. The Eswatini Sugar Association does enter into derivative contracts to manage the risk of fluctuations in exchange rates.

Climate and other risks

The Company's sugar cane plantations are exposed to the risk of damage from climatic changes, disease, and other natural forces. The Company has extensive processes in place aimed at monitoring and mitigating those risks, including water management strategies, use of best practice farming techniques and regular pest and disease surveys.

16.5 Biological assets pledged as security

Growing cane is pledged as security over borrowings (note 24.2)

16.6 Measurement of fair value

The fair value measurements for Growing cane and livestock have been categorised as level 3 fair values based on the inputs to valuation model used. *(see note below).*

Level 3 fair values

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for level 3 fair values.

	Group Growing cane E'000	Group Livestock E'000	Group Total E'000	Company Growing cane E'000	Company Livestock E'000	Company Total E'000
Carrying amount at 1 April 2025	1 010 519	17 505	1 028 024	1 010 519	17 505	1 028 024
Purchases	-	7 455	7 455	-	7 455	7 455
Sales	-	(16 691)	(16 691)	-	(16 691)	(16 691)
Gain included in profit or loss						
- Change in fair value (unrealised)	(155 342)	-	(155 342)	(155 342)	-	(155 342)
- Net increase due to births, deaths and fair value adjustment	-	4 788	4 788	-	4 788	4 788
Carrying amount at 31 March 2026	855 177	13 057	868 234	855 177	13 057	868 234

16.6 Measurement of fair value

The following summarises the quantitative information about significant unobserved inputs used in level 3 fair value measurement of growing cane.

	Range	Change in input	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
Increase in sensitivity						
Change in Tonnes Cane per hectare	90 – 115tc/h	+5tc/h	44 359	54 776	44 359	54 776
Change in Sucrose Content	13% - 14.5%	+0.75%	45 413	54 222	45 413	54 222
Change in Future Prices	-10% - 10%	+5%	54 641	50 526	54 641	50 526
Decrease in sensitivity						
Change in Tonnes Cane per hectare	90 – 115tc/h	-5tc/h	(44 359)	(54 776)	(44 359)	(54 776)
Change in Sucrose Content	13% - 14.5%	-0.75%	(45 413)	(54 222)	(45 413)	(54 222)
Change in Future Prices	-10% - 10%	-5%	(54 641)	(50 526)	(54 641)	(50 526)

16. Biological assets *(continued)*

16.6 Measurement of fair value *(contiued)*

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Type	Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurements
Growing cane	The estimated sucrose content valued at the estimated sucrose price for the following season, less the estimated costs for harvesting and transport charged to the mill.	• Estimates of yields per hectare of cane (90tc/h to 115tc/h). In a drought year this range of estimates can be significantly affected. • Estimated contents of sucrose in cane (13% to 14.5%). • Harvest age (8 to 12 months). • Future sugar prices in destination markets (-10% to +10%). • Exchange rate fluctuations (-10% to +10%).	The estimated fair value would increase/ (decrease) if: • Exchange rates are (firmer)/ weaker; • Crop was harvested (younger)/ older; • Yields improve/ (reduce); • Market prices improve/ (reduce); or • Sucrose content increases/ (decreases).
Livestock	The market price of livestock of similar age, breed and genetic make-up.	• Premiums on the classification of livestock. • Premiums for quality depending on the physical attributes of the livestock.	The estimated fair value would increase/ (decrease) if: • More or (less) livestock were classified as breeders; • Livestock prices increased or (decreased); or • Weight and quantity premiums increase or (decrease).

17. Inventories

See accounting policies in note 7.8

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
Consumables stores and spares	199 855	199 152	197 532	197 631
Raw materials	20 229	-	20 229	-
Finished goods and by products	77 182	59 608	75 845	59 608
	297 266	258 760	293 606	257 239
Write down of obsolete consumable stores and spares and finished product to net realisable value included in profit or loss	29 298	19 253	29 298	19 253
Inventories recognised as an expense during the year included in cost of sales amounted to	2 089 535	2 253 880	2 062 939	2 211 295

The full value of the carrying amounts of inventories as at reporting date are pledged as security over borrowings (note 24.2).

1. Refer note 9 for further details of restatements of restatements made to comparative information.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 Restated[1] E'000
18. Trade and other receivables				
See accounting policies in note 7.3				
Trade receivables	133 872	402 757	125 243	396 015
Value Added Tax2	98 944	87 637	98 902	87 627
Related party receivables (note 40.1)	4 926	5 621	17 149	10 955
Prepayments	64 448	57 329	60 411	57 292
Other receivables	13 252	19 662	13 252	19 594
Less: impairment (note 40.3)	(4 512)	(5 769)	(2 382)	(3 524)
	310 930	567 237	312 575	567 959

The full value of the carrying amounts of receivables as at reporting date are pledged as security over borrowings (note 24.2). Information about the Group's exposure to credit and market risks, and impairment losses for trade receivables is included in Note 39.3.

1. Refer note 9 for further details of restatements of restatements made to comparative information.
2. During the current year management identified value added Tax incorrectly recognised in trade receivables. Consequently, trade receivables for the period have decreased by E87.6 million (previously stated at E483.8 million and E483.6 million) for Group and Company respectively.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 Restated[1] E'000
19 Other financial assets				
See accounting policies in note 7.3				
Cell captive insurance policy	61 315	54 644	61 315	54 644
	61 315	54 644	61 315	54 644

The Group maintains a cell captive contingency insurance policy under which premiums are paid to the insurer and used to provide cover for specified insured events. On expiry, the Group is entitled a performance bonus based on the policy underwriting result, after deducting underwriting charges, re insurance costs and other deductions. The performance bonus receivable is measured at fair value through profit and loss.

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

20. Derivative (assets) / liabilities

See accounting policies in note 7.3

Derivative Financial Instruments – Fair Value

The Group's derivative financial instruments are in respect of an interest rate hedge measured at fair value as summarised below.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
Interest rate hedge (asset)/ liability				
Opening balance 01 April	-	(2 426)	-	(636)
Changes in fair value gain recognised in statement of profit or loss	-	2 426	-	636
Closing balance at 31 March	-	-	-	-

An interest rate hedge was entered into covering the period from 11 June 2021 to 31 March 2025. The instrument covers the Standard Bank loan (note 24, item 1) and the Nedbank loan (note 21, item 2) at a fixed rate of 7.86%. At the time the interest rate hedging instrument was recognised, the loans were bearing interest at Eswatini Prime 10.5% less 1% (2024: 11% less 1%).

The hedge effectiveness is determined at inception of the hedge relationship and every reporting period end through assessment of the hedged items and hedging instruments to determine whether there is still an economic relationship between the two. The hedged items are denominated in Eswatini Emalangeni and the hedging instruments are denominated in South African Rand, which is currently at par with the Eswatini Emalangeni, hence, the ratio is one on one, until such time as the Eswatini Emalangeni is delinked from the South African Rand. All derivative financial instruments are initially measured at fair value and reported subsequently at fair value in the statement of financial position.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 Restated[1] E'000
21 Cash and cash equivalents				
See accounting policies in note 7.3				
Bank balances	63 592	54 140	47 034	46 028
Cash on hand	216	215	156	162
Call deposit	113 454	375 897	111 330	374 412
	177 262	430 252	158 520	420 602
Bank overdraft – restated[1]	(166 072)	(28 143)	(166 072)	(28 143)
Per statement of cash flows	11 190	402 109	(7 552)	392 459

Bank overdrafts are payable on demand and overdrawn for cash management purposes. Accordingly, bank overdrafts are classified as cash and cash equivalents for purposes of the statement of cash flows.

No impairment has been raised against cash and cash equivalents since cash and cash equivalents comprise moneys deposited with reputable financial institutions.

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
22. Share capital and premium				
22.1 Share capital and premium				
Authorised				
140 100 000 "A" Ordinary shares of E1 each	140 100	140 100	140 100	140 100
8 073 160 "B" Ordinary shares of E5 each	40 366	40 366	40 366	40 366
	180 466	180 466	180 466	180 466
Issued and fully paid				
88 273 160 "A" Ordinary shares of E1 each	88 273	88 273	88 273	88 273
8 073 160 "B" Ordinary shares of E5 each	40 366	40 366	40 366	40 366
	128 639	128 639	128 639	128 639
Share premium	632 379	632 379	632 379	632 379
	761 018	761 018	761 018	761 018

The "A" and "B" ordinary shares rank pari passu in all respects. The directors of the Company are authorised to issue un-issued shares.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive ordinary dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

22.2 Parent entity

The group is controlled by the following entity:

Name	Type	Place of incorporation	Ownership Interest 2026	Ownership Interest 2025
Tibiyo TakaNgwane	Immediate parent entity	Eswatini	53.11%	53.11%
Tibiyo TakaNgwane	Ultimate parent entity and contolling party	Eswatini	53.11%	53.11%

Not consolidated

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
22.3 Preference share redemption reserve An amount equivalent to the redemption value of the previous "A" and "B" non-cumulative redeemable preference shares was transferred to the Preference Share Redemption Reserve at each redemption.	78 104	78 104	78 104	78 104
22.4 Dividends				
1st Interim dividend for the year ended 31 March 2026 of 58.50 cents (2025 – 129.2 cents) per "A" and "B" ordinary shares.	56 363	124 479	56 363	124 479
Final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2026 of nil cents (2025 – 135.8 cents) per "A" and "B" ordinary shares.	-	130 839	-	130 839
	56 363	255 318	56 363	255 318

Dividends will have the following tax consequences:
-Local residents with-holding tax amounting to 10% of dividend declared, if shareholder is an individual.
-Non resident with-holding tax amounting to 12.5% if shareholder is a company holding less than 25%.
-Non resident with-holding tax amounting to 10% if shareholder is a company holding more than 25%.
-Non resident with-holding tax amounting to 15% if shareholder is an individual.

23. Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of ordinary shares, share premium, preference share redemption reserve and retained earnings. The Board of Directors monitors return on shareholders' equity and the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Board seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position, represented by shareholders' equity. The Group's target is to achieve a return on shareholders' equity of 15 percent, calculated as total comprehensive income for the year attributed to owners of the Company divided by shareholders' equity. For the current year, the return on shareholders' equity achieved was negative 2.5% (2025 – 12.7%). The Board of Directors implement long term strategies to ensure that the Group target is achieved over the longer term. Management and staff performance bonuses are linked to the achievement of targets.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

The amounts managed as capital by the Group for the reporting period under review are summarised as follows:

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
Total equity	3 140 432	3 270 379	2 895 663	3 058 104
Capital	3 140 432	3 270 379	2 895 663	3 058 104
Total equity	3 140 432	3 270 379	2 895 663	3 058 104
Loans and borrowings - Restated[1]	885 454	865 303	885 454	865 303
Lease liabilities	11 120	13 883	11 120	13 883
Overall financing	4 037 006	4 149 565	3 792 237	3 937 290
Capital-to-overall financing ratio	78%	79%	76%	78%

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity as presented in the consolidated financial statements. The Group has maintained good capital ratios.

**Loans and borrowings were calculated as total loan liabilities plus overdraft less leases.*

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
24. Loans and borrowings				
1. Standard Bank Eswatini Limited	-	19 375	-	19 375
2. Nedbank Eswatini Limited	-	28 572	-	28 572
3. First National Bank of Eswatini Limited	-	7 000	-	7 000
4. Aluwani Fund Managers	53 614	71 486	53 614	71 486
5. Nedbank Eswatini Limited	28 465	38 571	28 465	38 571
6. Standard Bank Eswatini Limited	28 800	37 028	28 800	37 028
7. First National Bank of Eswatini Limited	253 741	310 127	253 741	310 127
8. First National Bank of Eswatini Limited	145 833	175 000	145 833	175 000
9. Nedbank Eswatini Limited	208 928	150 000	208 928	150 000
10. Leases	11 120	13 883	11 120	13 883
	730 501	851 042	730 501	851 042
Deduct: current portion included in current liabilities	(156 539)	(201 622)	(156 539)	(201 622)
Total non-current loans and borrowings	573 962	649 420	573 962	649 420

1. Standard Bank Eswatini Limited - The loan was repayable in 16 half-yearly instalments that commenced on 30 September 2018 and ended in 31 March 2026. The loan was charged interest at the Eswatini prime rate, currently 10.25%, less 1% (2025: 10.50%, less 1%).

2. Nedbank Eswatini Limited - The loan is repayable in 14 half-yearly instalments that commenced on 30 September 2019. The loan was charged interest at the Eswatini prime rate, currently 10.25% less 1% (2025: 10.50%, less 1%).

3. First National Bank of Eswatini Limited - The loan is repayable in 10 half-yearly instalments, commencing on 30 September 2021. The loan was charged interest at the Eswatini prime rate, currently 10.25%, less 1% (2025: 10.50%, less 1%).

4. Aluwani Fund Managers - The loan is repayable in 14 half-yearly instalments, commencing on 30 September 2022. The loan bears interest at the Eswatini prime rate, currently 10.25%, less 1.5% (2025: 10.50%%, less 1.5%).

5. Nedbank Eswatini Limited - The loan was repayable in 16 half-yearly instalments that commenced on 30 September 2018 and ended in 31 March 2026. The loan was charged interest at the Eswatini prime rate, currently 10.25%, less 1% (2025: 10.50%, less 1%).

6. Standard Bank Eswatini Limited - The loan is repayable in 14 half-yearly instalments that commenced on 30 September 2019. The loan was charged interest at the Eswatini prime rate, currently 10.25% less 1% (2025: 10.50%, less 1%).

7. First National Bank of Eswatini Limited - The loan is repayable in 10 half-yearly instalments, commencing on 30 September 2021. The loan was charged interest at the Eswatini prime rate, currently 10.25%, less 1% (2025: 10.50%, less 1%).

8. First National Bank of Eswatini Limited - The loan is repayable in 14 half-yearly instalments, commencing on 30 September 2022. The loan bears interest at the Eswatini prime rate, currently 10.25%, less 1.5% (2025: 10.50%%, less 1.5%).

9. Nedbank Eswatini Limited - The loan is repayable in 14 half-yearly instalments, commencing on 30 September 2022. The loan bears interest at the Eswatini prime rate, currently 10.25%, less 1% (2025: 10.50%, less 1%).

10. Standard Bank Eswatini Limited - The loan is repayable in 14 half-yearly instalments that commenced on 30 September 2024. The loan bears interest at the Eswatini prime rate, currently 10.25% (2025: 10.50%).

24. Loans and borrowings *(continued)*

24.1 Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	Other loans and borrowings		Leases	
	2026 E'000	2025 E'000	2026 E'000	2025 E'000
Group				
Balance at 1 April	837 159	678 033	13 883	6 709
Non-cash Additions	-	-	-	9 572
- Changes from financing cash flows				
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	75 000	306 203	-	-
Repayment of borrowings	(192 778)	(147 077)	(2 763)	(2 398)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(117 778)	159 126	(2 763)	(2 398)
- Other changes				
Interest expense	70 661	62 223	1 170	829
Interest paid	(70 661)	(62 223)	(1 170)	(829)
Total liability-related other changes	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March	719 381	837 159	11 120	13 882
Company				
Balance at 1 April	837 159	118 615	13 883	3 526
Non-cash Additions	-	-	-	9 572
Transfers from subsidiary (note 8)	-	559 418	-	3 182
- Changes from financing cash flows				
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	75 000	306 203	-	-
Repayment of borrowings	(192 778)	(147 077)	(2 763)	(2 398)
Total changes from financing cash flows	(117 778)	718 544	(2 763)	(2 398)
- Other changes				
Interest expense	70 661	64 712	1 170	829
Interest paid	(70 661)	(64 712)	(1 170)	(829)
Total liability-related other changes	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March	719 381	837 159	11 120	13 883

24.2 Loans and Overdraft securities

The loans and overdraft facilities of the Company and its subsidiary, Mhlume Sugar Company Limited are secured by:

- Deed of hypothecation for E165 million in favour of Standard Bank Eswatini Limited;
- Deed of hypothecation for E448.1 million in favour of Nedbank Eswatini Limited;
- Deed of hypothecation for E597.5 million in favour of First National Bank of Eswatini Limited;
- Deed of hypothecation for E125.2 million in favour of Aluwani Fund Managers;
- Unlimited cross guarantees between the Company and Mhlume Sugar Company Limited;
- Security sharing agreement covering co-funding of Integrated Growth Programme and ranking pari passu between lenders.
- All the above deeds of hypothecation are over all moveable and incorporeal assets of the Group.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
25. Employee benefit liabilities				
See accounting policies in note 7.11				
Retirement pay	82 288	77 114	82 288	77 114
Long service awards	16 116	14 080	16 116	14 080
Actuarially valued employee benefit liabilities	98 404	91 194	98 404	91 194
Long term incentive scheme	13 057	41 861	13 057	41 861
Total employee benefit liabilities	111 461	133 055	111 461	133 055
Deduct: current portion included in current liabilities (note 27)	(13 057)	(22 806)	(13 057)	(22 806)
	98 404	110 249	98 404	110 249

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of restatements made to comparative information.

Retirement pay

The Group has arrangements which exist in respect of certain employees by which eligible employees receive benefits based on the length of permanent service. These benefits are unfunded and are only payable to eligible employees on retirement. The liability is based on an actuarial valuation performed at year end. These are in addition to defined contribution funds as detailed in note 35.

Long service awards

The long service awards amount is based on an actuarial valuation. The amounts are unfunded and are payable on the anniversary date of employees achieving ten, twenty, thirty or forty years continuous service.

Long term incentive scheme

The long term incentive scheme amounts are based on scheme rules as approved by the remuneration committee and is payable over three years on condition that certain targets are achieved. The amounts are not discounted.

An actuarial valuation of the retirement pay and long service awards was performed as at 31 March 2026. The actuarially valued liabilities are accordingly reported as follows at 31 March 2026:

	Retirement pay 2026 E'000	Long service awards 2026 E'000	Total 2026 E'000	Retirement pay 2025 Restated E'000	Long service awards 2025 E'000	Total 2025 Restated E'000
Group						
Retirement pay and long service award obligations						
The amount recognised in the statement of financial position is determined as follows:						
Present value of obligation	84 131	16 116	100 247	78 781	14 080	92 861
Unrecognised actuarial gain	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability recorded in statement of financial position	84 131	16 116	100 247	78 781	14 080	92 861
Movement in present value of the obligation:						
Opening liability	78 781	14 080	92 861	68 823	11 669	80 492
Included in profit or loss:						
- Current service cost	3 633	1 248	4 881	3 309	1 120	4 429
- Interest cost	7 463	1 446	8 909	7 459	1 414	8 873
- Actuarial loss/(gain) recognised	-	863	863	-	1 284	1 284
	89 877	17 637	107 514	79 591	15 487	95 078
Included in OCI:						
- Actuarial gain recognised	5 164	-	5 164	11 692	-	11 692
Other:						
- Benefits paid	(10 910)	(1 521)	(12 431)	(12 502)	(1 407)	(13 909)
Closing liability	84 131	16 116	100 247	78 781	14 080	92 861

25. Employee benefit liabilities *(continued)*

Company

Retirement pay and long service awards obligations

	Retirement pay 2026 E'000	Long service awards 2026 E'000	Total 2026 E'000	Retirement pay 2025 E'000	Long service awards 2025 E'000	Total 2025 E'000
The amount recognised in the statement of financial position is determined as follows:						
Present value of obligation	82 288	16 116	98 404	77 114	14 080	91 194
Unrecognised actuarial gain	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability recorded in statement of financial position	82 288	16 116	98 404	77 114	14 080	91 194
Movement in present value of the obligation:						
Opening liability	77 114	14 080	91 194	49 254	8 778	58 032
Transfers from subsidiary (note 8)	-	-	-	17 063	2 891	19 954
Included in profit or loss:						
- Current service cost	3 456	1 248	4 704	3 220	1 120	4 340
- Interest cost	7 463	1 446	8 909	7 459	1 414	8 873
- Actuarial loss/(gain) recognised	-	863	863	-	1 284	1 284
	88 033	17 637	105 670	76 996	15 487	92 483
Included in OCI:						
- Actuarial gain recognised	5 165	-	5 165	11 692	-	11 692
Other:						
- Benefits paid	(10 910)	(1 521)	(12 431)	(11 574)	(1 407)	(12 981)
Closing liability	82 288	16 116	98 404	77 114	14 080	91 194

	Group 2026	Group 2025	Company 2026	Company 2025
The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:				
Discount rates	7.80%	9.90%	7.80%	9.90%
Future salary increases	4.50%	5.50%	4.50%	5.50%

The gain on the defined benefit obligation is mostly a result of the change in economic assumptions. The demographic factors have remained relatively constant. These defined benefit plans expose the Group to actuarial risks, such as interest rate risk and inflation risk.

25. Employee benefit liabilities *(continued)*

25.1 Effect of changes in significant actuarial assumptions

The following table summarises the effect of significant changes in the key actuarial assumptions on the retirement pay and long service awards.

	2026 1% Increase E'000	2026 1% Decrease E'000	2025 1% Increase E'000	2025 1% Decrease E'000
Group				
Discount Rate				
Retirement plan	(5 594)	6 278	(4 890)	5 482
Long Service Award	(895)	994	(771)	855
Salary Increase				
Retirement plan	7 272	(6 550)	5 623	(5 087)
Long Service Award	1 109	1 012	821	(752)
Company				
Discount Rate				
Retirement plan	(5 594)	6 278	(4 890)	5 482
Long Service Award	(895)	994	(771)	855
Salary Increase				
Retirement plan	7 272	(6 550)	5 623	(5 087)
Long Service Award	1 109	1 012	821	(752)

The present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated with the same method as the retirement pay and long service awards recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in one assumption while not changing any other assumptions. This analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumption would occur in isolation of another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 Restated[1] E'000
26. Trade and other payables				
See accounting policies in note 7.3				
Trade payables	445 107	520 176	437 604	507 289
Contract liabilities ethanol	9 361	3 316	9 361	3 316
Related party payables (note 41.1)	40 427	38 367	71 774	70 544
Retentions	32	23	32	23
Tenant deposits	5 124	4 535	5 124	4 535
Other payables	5 992	1 480	5 992	1 480
	506 043	567 897	529 887	587 187

The Group and Company's contract liabilities relate to advance considerations received from customers for the purchase of ethanol, for which revenue is recognised at a point in time. Once the performance obligations are satisfied, upon delivery of ethanol to the customers, this would be recognised as revenue.

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

27. Short term employee benefits

See accounting policies in note 7.11

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 Restated[1] E'000
Employee bonuses	6 179	45 537	6 179	45 537
Leave pay accrual	28 967	37 337	28 967	37 337
Employee accruals	10	3 260	1	3 260
	35 156	86 134	35 147	86 134
Current portion of long-term employee benefits (note 25)	13 057	22 806	13 057	22 806
	48 213	108 940	48 204	108 940

28. Bank overdraft

Bank overdraft facilities of the Company amounting to E130 million and E470 million temporary overdraft facilities are in place. The temporal overdraft facilities of E150 million with Standard Bank, expiring on 30 June 2026 and E320 million with First National Bank, expiring on 31 August 2026 were secured in March 2026. The Standard Bank temporal overdraft is secured by a cession of receivables. The balance of overdraft facilities are covered by securities held by the banks as detailed in note 24.

29. Revenue

29.1 Revenue streams

The Group generates external revenue primarily from the sale of sugar to one customer, the Eswatini Sugar Association and the sale of various grades of ethanol to a limited number of customers locally and internationally. Sucrose deliveries by farms under a particular entity in the Group to a sugar mill in another entity in the Group result in intersegment sucrose sales. Other sources of revenue include seed cane sales, harvesting services, citrus sales, butchery sales and ecotourism revenue.

29.2 Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

In the following table, revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by stream, and within each stream geographical market if appropriate, or else by subset of each stream. The segment to which each revenue stream is attached to is also indicated.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
Sucrose and sugar sales - Eswatini				
Sale of sugar for the year	4 167 400	4 495 458	4 167 400	4 495 458
Final sugar price adjustment for previous year from Eswatini Sugar Association	2 759	16 526	2 759	16 526
Total sugar sales – sugar segment	4 170 159	4 511 984	4 170 159	4 511 984
Ethanol sales				
Eswatini and South Africa	123 539	232 394	123 539	232 394
Rest of Africa	115 513	68 015	115 513	68 015
Europe	133 823	113 858	133 823	113 858
Asia	3 917	-	3 917	-
Total ethanol sales – ethanol segment	376 792	414 267	376 792	414 267
Other sales - Eswatini				
Seedcane and harvesting services – Cane segment	5 224	5 952	5 224	5 952
Citrus, beans and maze	11 391	11 349	11 391	11 349
Butchery and ecotourism	27 161	20 372	27 161	20 372
Hospitality and leisure	51 449	55 580	-	-
All other operations not meeting segment criteria	90 001	87 301	38 552	31 721
Total other sales	95 225	93 253	43 776	37 673
Revenue total	4 642 176	5 019 504	4 590 352	4 963 924

29.2 Disaggregation of revenue by geographic region

In the following table, revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by geographical market.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
Revenue by geographic market				
Eswatini	4 271 729	4 610 247	4 219 905	4 554 667
South Africa	117 194	227 384	117 194	227 384
Rest of Africa	115 513	68 015	115 513	68 015
Europe	133 823	113 858	133 823	113 858
Asia	3 917	-	3 917	-
Total Revenue	4 642 176	5 019 504	4 590 352	4 963 924

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

29. Revenue *(continued)*

29.3 Performance obligations and revenue recognition policies

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer. The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies. Due to the turnaround nature of the revenue transactions, the price as designated in the contract is used for each of the transactions shown in the table below.

Type of product/ service	Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms	Revenue recognition policies
Sucrose sales	Customer, being the sugar mill receiving the cane, obtains control of sucrose when the sugar cane passes the incoming sugar cane weighbridge, is crushed and subjected to laboratory assessment. Quantities are aggregated weekly and invoiced as such. Sucrose sales occur during the sugar production period which normally runs from April to December each year. Invoices are settled immediately via intercompany transactions.	Revenue is recognised when weekly sucrose production, as determined by the laboratory, has been reconciled to cane tonnage that passed the cane weighbridge. There are generally no sucrose sales at year end due to timing of the off crop season.
Sugar	The sole customer, the Eswatini Sugar Association, obtains control of sugar when the sugar passes the sugar scale located at the end of the production line. Quantities are agreed with the customer on a weekly basis and are billed on a weekly basis. Sugar sales occur during the sugar production period which runs from April to December each year. Invoices are usually payable within 7 days. No discounts are offered.	Revenue is recognised when weekly sugar production that passed the scale has been agreed and reconciled with the customer. The transaction price includes a sugar price retention accrual which is finalised and settled in the following year, as a final price for the preceding year. There are generally no sugar sales at year end due to timing of the off crop season.
Ethanol	Customers obtain control of ethanol when the goods are delivered to the point where the risks and rewards associated with ownership are transferred. This may be on a FOB or CIF basis. Other sales are on an ex-works basis. Invoices are generated at that point in time. Invoices are usually prepaid save for select customers where payment is expected within 30 days. No discounts are provided. Customers may return goods that do not meet the required specification. Returned product is exchanged for new product. This is however an exceptionally rare occurrence in the Company due to stringent quality control systems.	Revenue is recognised when the goods are delivered to the point that the significant risk and rewards as determined by accepted contract law, pass to the customer. This may be on an ex-mill, FOB, or CIF basis. Any advance payments received from customers prior to delivery of goods are classified as contract liabilities and recognised under trade and other payables. Once the performance obligations are satisfied, these liabilities are recognised as revenue. For contracts that permit the customer to return the product, revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. Historically, the frequency of this has been low and the amounts involved have been immaterial, hence no refund liability nor a right to recover returnedgoods asset has been recognised.
Other sales	Customers obtain control of product at the point of sale, e.g. over the counter meat sales, or when the goods are delivered to and have been accepted at their premises as with Citrus sales. Harvesting and ecotourism revenue is recognised when the services are rendered and accepted by the customers. Harvesting services are rendered at customer premises while ecotourism services are consumed in the Company's facilities. Invoices are generated at that point in time. Apart from cash sales, invoices are usually payable within 30 days. No discounts are provided. No contracts permit the customer to return goods.	Revenue is recognised when the goods or services are delivered or provided and have been accepted by customers either at the point of sale or at their premises.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
30. Other income				
Dividends received	-	5	24 460	37 095
Rental income	38 298	40 850	38 209	39 776
Management fees	23 289	14 796	23 289	14 796
School fees	9 871	9 254	9 871	9 254
Consumable sales	14 382	15 246	14 382	15 246
Sugar tolling	10 457	9 839	10 457	9 839
Sugar stock recoveries	-	11 800	-	11 800
Hospitality and leisure	12 563	11 429	-	-
Scrap sales, canteen, clinic and sundry	33 368	20 177	33 368	20 177
	142 228	133 396	154 034	157 983
31. Operating profit				
The operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting) the following:				
Auditors' remuneration				
- current year	2 151	646	2 151	646
- prior year	2 356	2 152	2 295	2 077
- other services	24	36	24	36
- disbursements	1 302	695	1 302	695
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 13)	10 068	21 457	10 068	21 457
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 11)	316 041	279 224	314 907	278 074
Directors' emoluments				
- for services as directors	4 246	3 938	4 246	3 938
- expenses	435	453	435	453
Employee benefits expenses (note 32)	1 091 206	1 069 587	1 066 389	1 069 435
Raw materials	1 449 338	1 584 822	1 263 822	1 371 105
Cane handling & Logistics	191 438	188 688	191 438	188 688
Diesel, Electricity & energy	549 175	499 288	548 270	498 343
Lease expense	5 956	5 423	5 515	5 423
Maintenance	935 618	835 854	920 359	819 468
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	923	(1 065)	923	(1 065)
32. Employee benefit expenses				
Salaries, wages, and incentive scheme accruals	1 039 549	1 007 932	1 014 919	1 006 773
Contributions to defined contribution plans	45 464	40 945	45 453	41 817
Expense related to benefit contribution plan (note 22)	14 653	14 593	14 477	14 494
(Decrease)/increase in liability for leave pay	(8 460)	6 117	(8 460)	6 351
	1 091 206	1 069 587	1 066 389	1 069 435
33. Net finance (costs)/income				
Interest income on cash and cash equivalents	42 583	52 962	42 582	52 962
Net foreign exchange gain	-	3 299	-	3 299
Finance income	42 583	56 261	42 582	56 261
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(71 853)	(59 900)	(74 288)	(62 286)
Interest on leases	(1 170)	(829)	(1 170)	(829)
Net foreign exchange loss	(2 414)	-	(2 414)	-
Subtotal	(75 437)	(60 729)	(77 872)	(63 115)
Fair value changes (loss)/ gains	-	(2 426)	-	(2 426)
Finance costs	(75 437)	(63 155)	(77 872)	(65 541)
Net finance (costs)/income recognised in profit or loss	(32 854)	(6 894)	(35 290)	(9 280)

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
34. Income taxes				
34.1 Amounts recognised in profit or loss				
Current tax expense				
Eswatini current tax				
- current year	3 659	59 016	237	58 116
- prior year	(20)	3 691	(20)	3 691
	3 639	62 707	217	61 807
Deferred tax				
- origination and reversal of temporary differences	(31 635)	72 227	(33 237)	72 223
- tax credit – Prior year	66	(4 819)	657	(4 819)
	(31 569)	67 408	(32 580)	67 404
Total tax expense	(27 930)	130 115	(32 363)	129 211

Following the transfer of assets and liabilities from subsidiary to the Company in 2025, a tax loss of E163 343 939 was set off against 2025 taxable earnings.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2026 %	Group 2025 E'000	Group 2025 %
34.2 Amounts recognised in OCI				
Deferred tax charge on measurement of defined benefit liability	1 291	-	2 923	-

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2026 %	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000
34.3 Tax rate reconciliation				
Tax using the domestic tax rate				
Tax effect of:	(24 410)	25.0	138 307	25.0
- Share of profit of equity-accounted investees reported net of tax	(4 411)	4.5	(4 367)	(0.8)
- Foreign jurisdiction	(35)	-	65	-
- Tax-exempt dividend income	(6 115)	6.6	(5 592)	(1.0)
- Foreign Tax on Dividend	238	(0.3)	225	-
- Non-deductible expense items	6 166	(6.3)	2 605	0.5
- Prior year tax overprovision	(20)	-	3 691	0.7
- Prior year deferred tax liability under/(over)provision	657	(0.5)	(4 819)	(0.9)
- Tax (loss)/expense income tax	(27 930)	29.0	130 115	23.5

	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2026 %	Company 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2025 Restated[1] E'000
Tax using the domestic tax rate				
Tax effect of:	(33 642)	25.0	1335 562	25.0
- Tax-exempt dividend income	(6 116)	4.5	(8 024)	(1.5)
- Foreign Tax on Dividend	237	-	225	-
- Tax-exempt dividend income	-	-	-	-
- Foreign Tax on Dividend	-	-	-	-
- Non-deductible expense items	6 521	(4.9)	2 576	0.5
- Permanent difference on common control transaction	-	-	-	-
- Prior year tax overprovision	(20)	-	3 691	0.7
- Prior year deferred tax liability under/(over)provision	657	(0.5)	(4 819)	(0.9)
Tax expense as a percentage of profit before income tax	(32 363)	24.1	129 211	23.8

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
34. Income taxes *(continued)*				
34.4 Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities				
Deferred tax assets				
Tax losses	36 009	39	35 773	-
Property, plant and equipment	483	1		
Inventories	4 813	4 813	4 813	4 813
Defined benefit obligations	25 062	23 527	24 601	22 799
Employee bonuses, employee leave and other provisions	12 319	31 774	12 051	31 183
Finance lease liability	2 780	3 471	2 780	3 471
Income in advance	2 340	829	2 340	829
Customer provisions and deposits	2 321	3 270	1 918	2 055
Other Provisions	687	1 097	687	687
Deferred tax assets before set off	86 814	68 821	84 963	65 837
Set off against deferred tax liabilities	(84 963)	(65 942)	(84 963)	(65 837)
Deferred tax asset after set off	1 851	2 879	-	-

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	516 561	490 087	516 561	489 983
Intangible assets	333	345	333	345
Biological assets	216 781	256 698	216 781	256 698
Lease receivable	-	19	-	-
Agricultural consumable stores	15 376	13 554	15 376	13 554
Foreign Exchange Cover Assets	29	-	29	-
Prepayments	20 541	24 920	20 540	24 920
Unrealised currency (losses)/gains	554	(581)	554	(581)
Deferred tax liabilities before set off	770 175	785 042	770 174	784 919
Deferred tax assets set off	(84 963)	(65 942)	(84 963)	(65 837)
Deferred tax liabilities after set off	685 212	719 100	685 211	719 082
Overall net deferred tax liabilities	683 361	716 221	685 211	719 082
Movement in net deferred tax liability				
Opening net deferred tax liability	716 221	651 736	719 082	363 981
Transfer from subsidiary (note 8)	-	-	-	290 619
Recognised in profit or loss (note 34.1)	(31 569)	67 408	(32 580)	67 405
Recognised in OCI (note 34.2)	(1 291)	(2 923)	(1 291)	(2 923)
Closing net deferred tax liability	683 361	716 221	685 211	719 082

35. Earnings per share

Group basic and diluted earnings per share is based on loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of E69 710 422 (2025: E423 114 491 profit) and 96 346 320 (2025: 96 346 320) weighted ordinary shares in issue.

Company basic and diluted earnings per share is based on loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of E102 204 632 (2025: E413 035 284 profit) and 96 346 320 (2025: 96 346 320) weighted ordinary shares in issue.

	Group 2026	Group 2025	Company 2026	Company 2025
Basic and diluted earnings per share (cents)	(72.36)	439.2	(106.1)	428.7

Due to the fact that there are no potential dilutive instruments, basic and diluted earnings per share are the same.

36. Retirement benefit information

The Group provides retirement benefits for most of its employees through defined contribution plans which are managed through various funds. All permanent employees are members of defined contribution pension or provident funds. The funds are funded by company and employee contributions. Company contributions are charged to profit or loss as they are due to be settled. (refer note 31).

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000

37. Capital commitments

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
Approved by the directors:				
Contracted for	274 642	311 865	274 642	311 865
Not contracted for	178 286	245 833	175 666	245 833
	452 928	557 698	450 308	557 698

The capital expenditure to acquire property, plant and equipment will be funded by a combination of own generated funds and facilities negotiated with a number of banks and will be incurred in the subsequent financial year.

38. Contingent liabilities

As part of the banking facilities the Company and its subsidiary, Mhlume Sugar Company Limited are liable for the following guarantees:

	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000	Subsidiary 2026 E'000	Subsidiary 2025 E'000
Eswatini Government - Labour	60	60	75	75
Eswatini Government – General Bond	70	70	6	6
Eswatini Revenue Services – Customs and Excise	8 500	8 500	-	-
South African Revenue Services - VAT	550	550	-	-
Transnet	50	50	-	-

The Company is defending a number of actions brought by former employees mostly for alleged unfair dismissal claims, suppliers for contract disputes and the South Africa Revenue Services relating to customer customs disputes. Liability is not admitted and the Company will defend itself against the actions. Due to the nature of the claims a realistic estimate of the potential liability and legal costs is not practical. The directors are of the opinion that the total costs, if any, would not be material.

There are no other contingent liabilities in the associates and joint ventures that the Group has interests in.

39. Notes to the statement of cash flows

39.1 Cash flows from operating activities

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 Restated E'000
Profit before taxation	(97 640)	553 230	(134 567)	542 246
Adjusted for:				
Depreciation	316 041	279 224	314 907	278 074
Amortisation of intangible assets	10 068	21 457	10 068	21 457
Decrease/(increase) in fair value of biological assets - growing cane	155 342	17 219	155 342	17 219
Decrease/(increase) in fair value of biological assets - livestock	4 448	(427)	4 448	(427)
(Decrease)/increase in non-current employee benefits	(16 834)	(4 722)	(17 010)	(3 883)
(Loss)/profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	923	(1 065)	923	(1 065)
Impairment of subsidiary (note 8)	-	-	-	5 000
Dividend income	-	-	(24 459)	(37 090)
Finance income	(42 583)	(56 261)	(42 582)	(56 261)
Finance costs	75 437	63 155	77 872	65 541
Unrealised currency gains	2 740	934	2 740	934
Share of associated company net profit	(42 104)	(39 832)	-	-
Operating cash flows before movement in working capital	365 838	832 912	347 682	831 745
Movement in working capital				
(Increase)/ decrease in inventory	(38 506)	(39 626)	(36 367)	(39 478)
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	256 307	(156 745)	255 384	(134 969)
Increase in other financial assets	(6 671)	(3 907)	(6 671)	(3 907)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables	(61 854)	129 255	(57 300)	103 059
Decrease in short term employee benefits	(60 727)	(29 538)	(60 736)	(29 538)
Cash generated from operations	454 387	732 351	441 992	726 912

39. Notes to the statement of cash flows *(continued)*

39.1 Cash flows from operating activities *(continued)*

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 Restated E'000
39.1.1 (Increase)/decrease in inventory				
Movement per Statement of Financial Position	(38 506)	(39 626)	(36 367)	(134 086)
Transfer from subsidiary (note 8)	-	-	-	94 608
Net (increase)/decrease in inventory	(38 506)	(39 626)	(36 367)	(39 478)
39.1.2 Increase in trade and other receivables				
Movement per Statement of Financial Position	256 307	(156 745)	255 384	(330 662)
Transfer from subsidiary (note 8)	-	-	-	191 786
Net increase in trade and other receivables	256 307	(156 745)	255 384	(138 876)
39.1.3 Increase in trade and other payables				
Movement per Statement of Financial Position	(61 854)	129 255	(57 300)	260 773
Transfer from subsidiary (note 8)	-	-	-	(176 776)
Net increase in trade and other payables	(61 854)	129 255	(57 300)	83 997
39.1.4 (Decrease)/increase in short term employee benefits				
Movement per Statement of Financial Position	(60 727)	(29 538)	(60 736)	29 424
Transfer from subsidiary (note 8)	-	-	-	(58 962)
Net (decrease)/increase in short term employee benefits	(60 727)	(29 538)	(60 736)	(29 538)

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
39.2 Taxation paid				
Balance owing/(prepaid) at 1 April	(19 965)	11 318	(19 692)	9 139
- Taxation prepaid	286	(67)	-	-
- Taxation due	(20 251)	11 385	(19 692)	9 139
Tax charge per statement of comprehensive income (note 34.1)	3 639	62 707	217	61 806
Balance (owing)/prepaid at 31 March	38 589	(19 965)	38 133	(19 692)
- Taxation prepaid	38 589	286	38 133	-
- Taxation due	-	(20 251)	-	(19 692)
Cash amount paid	(62 193)	54 060	(58 042)	51 253
39.3 Dividends paid				
Balance at 1 April	130 836	141 241	130 836	141 241
Declared during the year (note 22.3)	56 363	255 318	56 363	255 318
Balance at 31 March	(15 912)	(130 836)	(15 912)	(130 836)
Cash amount paid	171 287	265 723	171 287	265 723

40. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

40.1 Accounting classification and fair values

Fair values versus carrying amounts

The carrying amounts of current financial assets and liabilities are deemed to be a reasonable approximation of the fair values due to the short-term nature of the items.

40.2 Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values for financial instruments measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value			
Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Forward exchange contracts	Forward pricing: The fair value is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the reporting date and present value calculations based on high credit quality yield curves in the respective currencies.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Interest rate hedges	The fair value is determined by calculating the difference between the actual interest rate and the rate specified in the swap.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Other financial liabilities*	Other financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

** Other financial liabilities consist of secured and unsecured bank loans.*

40.3 Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from its financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

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

The Group Risk Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Impairment losses on financial assets and contract assets recognised in profit or loss are analysed as follows.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000

40. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management *(continued)*

40.3 Financial risk management *(continued)*

Credit risk *(continued)*

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	(5 769)	(4 266)	(3 524)	(855)
Transfer from subsidiary (note 8)	-	-	-	(1 439)
Impairment loss utilised	115	(159)	-	114
Impairment gain/(loss) recognised during the year	1 142	(1 344)	1 142	(1 344)
Balance at the end of the year (note 18)	(4 512)	(5 769)	(2 382)	(3 524)

The impairment loss on cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March 2026 is E nil (2025: E nil) as the cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external ratings of the counterparties.

Trade receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate. Sugar produced by the Company's mills is sold to the Eswatini Sugar Association ("ESA"). This represents 91% of the Group's revenue (2025 - 91%). The regulations of the Sugar Industry in Eswatini are such that the mills are paid weekly for sugar produced.

Ethanol, which accounts for 8% of the Group's revenue (2025 – 9%) is sold to various customers. Credit limits, which are reviewed regularly, are in place and selected customers are required to obtain letters of credit as security. Some ethanol customers are on upfront payment terms.

The following disclosures present quantitative information on trade receivables and contract assets.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
The exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting date by geographic region was:				
Domestic	111 883	382 596	117 970	383 365
Europe	17 901	32 721	17 901	32 721
South Africa	14 927	6 954	14 564	6 954
Rest of Africa	2 827	-	2 827	-
	147 538	422 271	153 262	423 040
The exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting date by type of counterparty was:				
Sugar debtors	76 996	336 920	76 996	336 920
Ethanol debtors	36 997	44 922	36 997	44 922
Rental, school, staff, clinic and other debtors	33 545	40 429	39 269	41 198
	147 538	422 271	153 262	423 040
The exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables at the reporting date by customer type was:				
Eswatini Sugar Association	63 704	326 082	63 704	326 082
Ethanol customers	36 997	44 922	36 997	44 922
Related parties	4 926	5 621	17 149	10 955
Sundry debtors (rentals, schools, clinics, staff)	41 911	45 646	35 412	41 081
	147 538	422 271	153 262	423 040

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

40. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management *(continued)*

40.3 Financial risk management *(continued)*

A summary of the Group's and Company's exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables is as follows.

	Low Risk 2026 E'000	High Risk 2026 E'000	Low Risk 2025 Restated[1] E'000	High Risk 2025 E'000
Group				
Core customers – sugar, ethanol and related parties	105 627	-	376 625	4 338
Non-core customers	27 592	18 831	29 231	15 601
	133 219	18 831	405 856	19 939
Loss allowance	(144)	(4 368)	(431)	(3 093)
	133 075	14 463	405 425	16 846
Company				
Core customers – sugar, ethanol and related parties	114 996	-	377 621	4 338
Non-core customers	30 125	10 523	35 575	9 030
	145 121	10 523	413 196	13 368
Loss allowance	(144)	(2 238)	(431)	(3 093)
	144 977	8 285	412 765	10 275

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

Expected credit loss assessment for high risk and low risk customers as at 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026

The Company classifies exposure to a credit risk as being either low risk or high risk. 91% of group revenue is derived from the sale of sugar to one long standing customer where the terms are such that the Group is paid weekly for sugar produced. 8% of group revenue is derived from a number of select ethanol customers. The balance of revenue and other income is from incidental activities such as rentals of property, management fees, cost recoveries, all typical of a sugar operation based in a non-municipal location.

The credit risk from sugar customers, ethanol customers, related parties and outgrowers has been classified as low risk based on the securities that are in place against the debts. All other customers who do not have adequate security have been classified as high risk.

The Group adopted the simplified impairment model, which is applicable to trade receivables without a significant financing component. The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses, which represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the receivable. Lifetime expected credit loss is thus assumed to equate to the 12-month expected credit loss model.

The Group makes use of a provision matrix as a practical expedient for the determination of expected credit losses on trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on historic credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current and forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including the time value of money, where appropriate.

40. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management *(continued)*

40.3 Financial risk management *(continued)*

	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount E'000	Loss allowance E'000
2026 Group – Low risk			
Current (not past due)	0%	119 159	-
1-30 days past due	0%	15 461	-
31-60 days past due	0%	1 644	-
61-90 days past due	0%	180	-
More than 90 days past due	11.2%	1 287	(144)
Balance at 31 March		137 731	(144)
2026 Group – High risk			
Current (not past due)	1.5%	9 780	(144)
1-30 days past due	2.6%	3 545	(93)
31-60 days past due	6.9%	1 091	(75)
61-90 days past due	32.3%	530	(171)
More than 90 days past due	100.0%	3 885	(3 885)
Balance at 31 March		18 831	(4 368)
2025 Group – Low risk - Restated			
Current (not past due)	0%	337 528	-
1-30 days past due	0%	29 489	-
31-60 days past due	0%	31 644	-
61-90 days past due	0%	818	-
More than 90 days past due	5.0%	8 622	(431)
Balance at 31 March		408 101	(431)
2025 Group – High risk - Restated			
Current (not past due)	0%	9 475	-
1-30 days past due	4.38%	2 121	(93)
31-60 days past due	32.15%	311	(100)
61-90 days past due	6.71%	671	(45)
More than 90 days past due	69.28%	7 361	(5 100)
Balance at 31 March		19 939	(5 338)

40. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management *(continued)*

40.3 Financial risk management *(continued)*

	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount E'000	Loss allowance E'000
2026 Company – Low risk			
Current (not past due)	0%	128 931	-
1-30 days past due	0%	15 461	-
31-60 days past due	0%	1 644	-
61-90 days past due	0%	180	-
More than 90 days past due	11.2%	1 287	(144)
Balance at 31 March		147 503	(144)
2026 Company – High risk			
Current (not past due)	3.1%	4 669	(144)
1-30 days past due	3.4%	2 703	(93)
31-60 days past due	3.7%	821	(30)
61-90 days past due	3.2%	371	(12)
More than 90 days past due	100.0%	1 959	(1 959)
Balance at 31 March		10 523	(2 238)
2025 Company – Low risk			
Current (not past due)	0%	342 623	-
1-30 days past due	0%	29 489	-
31-60 days past due	0%	31 644	-
61-90 days past due	0%	818	-
More than 90 days past due	5.0%	8 622	(431)
Balance at 31 March		413 196	(431)
2025 Company – High risk			
Current (not past due)	0%	7 131	-
1-30 days past due	11.1%	836	(93)
31-60 days past due	41.5%	241	(100)
61-90 days past due	22.4%	201	(45)
More than 90 days past due	58.0%	4 959	(2 855)
Balance at 31 March		13 368	(3 093)

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company invests available cash and cash equivalents with reputable banks. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated[1] E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 Restated[1] E'000
Credit risk				
The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:				
Financial assets at amortised cost:				
Trade and other receivables – 01 April	423 279	357 959	423 040	357 959
Trade and other receivables – 31 March	147 538	422 271	153 262	423 040
Cash and cash equivalents – 31 March	158 534	420 602	157 790	420 602
Financial assets at Fair value through profit and loss:				
Other Financial assets	61 315	54 644	61 315	54 644
	367 787	897 517	372 367	898 286

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

40. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management *(continued)*

40.3 Financial risk management *(continued)*

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The cane crushing season commences in April of each year and normally ends in December. During this period the Company's net cash position improves as the season progresses. The period between January and March is referred to as the "off-crop season". During this period, significant costs are incurred in the maintenance of the sugar mills and harvesting equipment, cane replanting activities and capital projects that could not be carried out during the crushing season. The Company's net cash position declines rapidly during this period. In order to ensure that there is sufficient cash on demand to meet operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations, various lines of credit are in place with reputable financial institutions. The levels of funding sourced are determined after a comprehensive budgeting process and after taking into account updated cash flow forecasts prepared by management.

At year end the Company had unutilised overdraft facilities of E433 million (2025 – E18 million) to cover the operations of the Company. Interest is payable at rates linked to the Eswatini prime rate (10.25% at year-end) less 1% (2025 – 10.5% prime less 1%).

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

	Carrying amount E'000	Contractual cash flows E'000	Within 1 year E'000	2 to 5 Years E'000	More than 5 years E'000
2026 Group					
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Bank loans	(719 381)	(931 219)	(216 904)	(661 628)	(52 686)
Lease Liabilities	(11 120)	(14 186)	(3 949)	(7 698)	(3 982)
Trade and other payables	(506 043)	(506 043)	(506 043)	-	-
Bank overdraft	(166 072)	(166 072)	(166 072)	-	-
	(1 402 616)	(1 617 520)	(892 968)	(669 326)	(56 668)
2025 Group - Restated					
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Bank loans	(837 159)	(1 075 694)	(265 426)	(674 107)	(136 161)
Lease Liabilities	(13 883)	(18 402)	(3 951)	(10 132)	(4 319)
Trade and other payables	(567 987)	(567 987)	(567 987)	-	-
Bank overdraft	(28 143)	(28 143)	(28 143)	-	-
	(1 447 172)	(1 690 226)	(865 507)	(684 239)	(140 480)
2026 Company					
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Bank loans	(719 381)	(931 219)	(216 904)	(661 628)	(52 686)
Lease Liabilities	(11 120)	(14 186)	(3 949)	(7 698)	(3 982)
Trade and other payables	(529 887)	(529 887)	(529 887)	-	-
Bank overdraft	(166 072)	(166 072)	(166 072)	-	-
	(1 426 460)	(1 641 364)	(916 812)	(669 326)	(56 668)
2025 Company - Restated					
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Bank loans	(837 159)	(1 075 694)	(265 426)	(674 107)	(136 161)
Lease Liabilities	(13 883)	(18 402)	(3 951)	(10 132)	(4 319)
Trade and other payables	(587 187)	(587 187)	(587 187)	-	-
Bank overdraft	(28 143)	(28 143)	(28 143)	-	-
	(1 466 372)	(1 709 426)	(884 707)	(684 239)	(140 480)

1. Refer to note 9 for further details of the restatements made to the comparative information.

40. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management *(continued)*

40.3 Financial risk management *(continued)*

Liquidity risk *(continued)*

As disclosed in note 24, the Company has secured bank loans that contain various loan covenants.

A future breach of these covenants may require the Group to repay the loan earlier than indicated in the above table. Under the agreement, the covenants are monitored on a regular basis by the treasury department and regularly reported to management to ensure compliance with the agreement. At the reporting date the covenant ratios were all well within the prescribed limits.

The interest payments on variable interest rate loans in the table above reflect market forward interest rates at the reporting date and these amounts may change as market interest rates change. The future cash flows on derivative instruments may be different from the amount in the above table as interest rates and exchange rates or the relevant conditions underlying the contingency change. Except for these financial liabilities, it is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Company utilises derivatives and also incurs financial liabilities, in order to manage risks. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Risk Management Committee.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk directly and indirectly as follows:

- Indirectly, on sugar sales by the Eswatini Sugar Association ("ESA") to various export markets denominated in Euro, US dollars (USD) and Sterling (GBP);
- Directly, on ethanol sales to European and African markets denominated in Euro and US dollars; and
- Directly, on balances denominated in foreign currencies.

The Company has no direct influence on the risk arising from sugar sales by the ESA. The ESA does however have a foreign exchange risk committee tasked with monitoring currency risk and entering into hedge transactions to minimise risk and thus maximise the Industry's net revenue which ultimately determines the price that millers and growers receive for their sugar production.

Currency risk on ethanol sales is managed by way of monitoring daily spot rates and liquidating currency at favourable rates.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Group's exposure to currency risk as reported to management is as follows:

	Group Foreign amount		Group Emalangeni		Company Foreign amount		Company Emalangeni	
	2026 '000	2025 '000	2026 '000	2025 '000	2026 '000	2025 '000	2026 '000	2025 '000
Euro cash in bank	314	272	6 176	5 372	314	272	6 176	5 372
US Dollar cash in bank	2 376	1 125	40 681	20 535	2 376	1 125	40 681	20 535
Euro trade receivable	930	1 693	18 269	33 477	930	1 693	18 269	33 477
US Dollar trade receivable	170	*-	2 904	*-	170	*-	2 904	*-
Pound Sterling trade payable	*-	*-	*-	*-	*-	*-	*-	*-

** The trade receivable when dominated in US Dollar is less than US $1 000 and the trade payable when denominated in Pound Sterling is less than GBP 1 000.*

The following exchange rates applied during the year for the Group and Company:

	Reporting date Bank buying rate		Reporting date Bank selling rate	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
USD 1	17.12	18.26	17.17	18.31
GBP 1	22.60	23.65	22.67	23.71
EURO 1	19.64	19.77	19.70	19.83

	Average rate	
	2026	2025
USD 1	17.35	18.24
GBP 1	23.26	23.25
EURO 1	20.11	19.35

40. Financial instruments – fair values and risk management *(continued)*

40.3 Financial risk management *(continued)*

Currency risk *(continued)*

Exposure to currency risk *(continued)*

Sensitivity Analysis

A 10% strengthening of the Lilangeni against the following currencies at 31 March would have increased/ (decreased) pre-tax profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2026.

A 10% weakening of the Lilangeni against the above currencies at 31 March would have had the equal but opposite effect on the amounts shown below, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
USD	4 279	1 812	4 279	1 812
Euro	2 444	3 862	2 444	3 862
Pound	-	-	-	-
Total	6 723	5 674	6 723	5 674
Impact on profit/loss	5 042	4 256	5 042	4 256

Interest rate risk

The Company monitors interest rate trends on an ongoing basis, to manage exposure to changes in interest rates Refer to note 7.3 for further information on the Company's management of interest rate risk.

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to management is as follows.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 Restated E'000
Profile				
Variable rate instruments				
Financial assets – call deposits	113 454	375 897	111 330	374 412
Financial liabilities	(885 453)	(865 302)	(885 453)	(865 302)
	(771 999)	(489 405)	(774 123)	(490 890)

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/ (decreased) profit or loss and equity by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2025.

	Group 100 bp increase E'000	Group 100 bp decrease E'000	Company 100 bp increase E'000	Company 100 bp decrease E'000
31 March 2026				
Net cash flow sensitivity of variable rate instruments	(12 367)	12 367	(12 367)	12 367
Impact on equity	(9 276)	9 276	(9 276)	9 276
31 March 2025				
Net cash flow sensitivity of variable rate instruments	(24 452)	24 452	(24 452)	24 452
Impact on equity	(18 339)	18 339	(18 339)	18 339

41. Related parties

Significant related party relationships exist between the Company and:

- major shareholders, Tibiyo Taka Ngwane, Tsb Sugar International (Proprietary) Limited and organisations controlled by such shareholders;
- directors and members of the executive committee;
- joint ventures as stated in note 14; and
- subsidiary and associate companies as stated in notes 13 and 14 respectively.

The Company operates a division, Mhlume Water, which is responsible for the conveyance of water for irrigation purposes. The management of Mhlume Water was delegated to the Company on 1 May 2004.

Related party transactions comprise management and technical fees payable and receivable, interest paid, interest received, and share of profits or management fees received from sugar cane grown on behalf of related parties. Certain re-imbursive expenditure is recouped from related parties

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
41.1 Related party balances				
Amounts owing by related parties				
The following amounts are due from related parties at year end:				
Enviro Applied Products* (Proprietary) Limited*	323	3 011	356	3 010
Mananga Sugar Packers (Proprietary) Limited*	540	2 295	540	2 295
Managed Farms	3 890	-	3 890	-
Mananga Country Lodge**	-	-	3 515	1 389
Mhlume Country Club**	-	-	910	2 467
Simunye Country Club**	-	-	745	1 479
Simunye Plaza*	173	315	173	315
Simunye Beverages**	-	-	7 020	-
	4 926	5 621	17 149	10 955

Managed Farms are cane fields than whose daily operations are managed by the Company in return for management fees.

***100% owned and controlled by the Group* ** Joint ventures or Associate (see note 15)*

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
Amounts owing to related parties				
Enviro Applied Products (Proprietary) Limited	13 829	9 666	13 829	9 666
Mhlume Water	7 996	5 002	7 996	5 002
Royal Swazi Distillers (Proprietary) Limited	-	-	26 474	25 488
Tibiyo Taka Ngwane	18 355	23 484	18 355	23 484
Mananga Country Club	-	-	180	591
Mhlume Country Club	-	-	1 934	2 770
Simunye Country Club	-	-	2 759	3 328
Tsb Sugar International (Proprietary) Limited	247	215	247	215
	40 427	38 367	71 774	70 544

There are no provisions for debt impairment or bad debts written off relating to the above related party balances.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 Restated E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
41.2 Related party transactions				
Transactions include the following un-eliminated transactions:				
Stillage sold to Enviro Applied Products (Proprietary) Limited	5 112	4 336	5 112	4 336
Liquid fertiliser purchased from Enviro Applied Products (Proprietary) Limited	(143 357)	(123 551)	(143 357)	(123 551)
Water cost paid to Mhlume Water	17 045	(15 778)	17 045	(15 778)
Management, marketing and technical fees (paid)/ received:				
- Tsb Sugar International (Proprietary) Limited	(2 966)	(2 874)	(2 966)	(2 874)
- Mhlume Water	3 997	3 789	3 997	3 789
- Mananga Sugar Packers (Proprietary) Limited	1 288	1 379	1 288	1 379
- Tibiyo Taka Ngwane	1 513	2 455	1 513	2 455
	3 832	4 749	3 832	4 749

Directors' emoluments are disclosed in note 31.

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000

41. Related parties *(continued)*

41.3 Compensation for key management personnel

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
Short term benefits	26 896	29 032	26 896	29 032
Other long-term employee benefits	20 219	16 137	20 219	16 137
	47 115	45 169	47 115	45 169

Key management consist of members of Executive the Group Executive committee as detailed on the management structure.

41.4 Related party contingent liabilities and commitments

There are no related party capital commitments.

There are no related party contingent liabilities or commitments.

41.5 Impairments

An impairment assessment has been made for related party balances and a credit loss rate of 0% was assigned to this category.

42. Leases

The Company as a Lessee

The Group leases land as detailed in note 42.1 Additionally, the Company also leases farms for cane growing purposes, residential and office property for certain employees working on the leased farms, and computer equipment.

The residential and office leases typically run for one year with an option to renew. The lease payments are reviewed annually with escalations either being fixed or linked to inflation. The lease for computer equipment runs for a period of four years.

The terms of the farm leases are usually negotiated to ensure the benefit of a full crop ratoon. As a minimum, leases are no less than seven years.

Information about the leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented in the following section.

42.1 Leases *(right-of use assets)*

Right-of-use assets related to leased property

	Land and buildings E'000	Vehicles, computer equipment, furniture and fittings E'000	Total E'000
Group 2026			
Balance at 31 March 2025	4 087	8 575	12 662
Additions	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(630)	(2 394)	(3 024)
Balance at 31 March 2026	3 457	6 181	9 638
Group 2025			
Balance at 31 March 2024	4 717	777	5 494
Additions	-	9 572	9 572
Depreciation charge for the year	(630)	(1 774)	(2 404)
Balance at 31 March 2025	4 087	8 575	12 662
Company 2026			
Balance at 1 April 2025	4 087	8 575	12 662
Additions	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(630)	(2 394)	(3 024)
Balance at 31 March 2026	3 457	6 181	9 638
Company 2025			
Balance at 1 April 2024	1 945	777	2 722
Transfer from subsidiary (note 8)	2 772	-	2 772
Additions	-	9 572	9 572
Depreciation charge for the year	(630)	(1 774)	(2 404)
Balance at 31 March 2025	4 087	8 57	12 662

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000

42. Leases *(continued)*

42.2 Leases amounts recognised in profit or loss

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
Leases under IFRS 16				
Interest on lease liability	1 170	829	1 170	829
Lease Expense				
Lease expense	1 593	1 568	1 593	1 568
Leases recognised in statement of cashflows				
Total cash outflow for leases	2 763	2 397	2 763	2 397

Extension Options

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Company up to three months before the end of the current contract period. Where applicable, the Company seeks to include extension options in the new leases to provide for operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable by the Company. The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

42.3 The Company as a Lessor

The Company leases out a number of properties which include, commercial and residential buildings. The Company has classified these leases as operating leases.

42.4 Lease not classified under IFRS 16

	Group 2026 E'000	Group 2025 E'000	Company 2026 E'000	Company 2025 E'000
Future operating lease commitments in respect of an operating lease outstanding at year end were as follows:				
Payable within one year of reporting date	1 726	1 649	1 726	1 649
More than one year and less than five years from reporting date	7 812	7 440	7 812	7 440
Five years or more from reporting date	-	2 098	-	2 098
	9 538	11 187	9 538	11 187

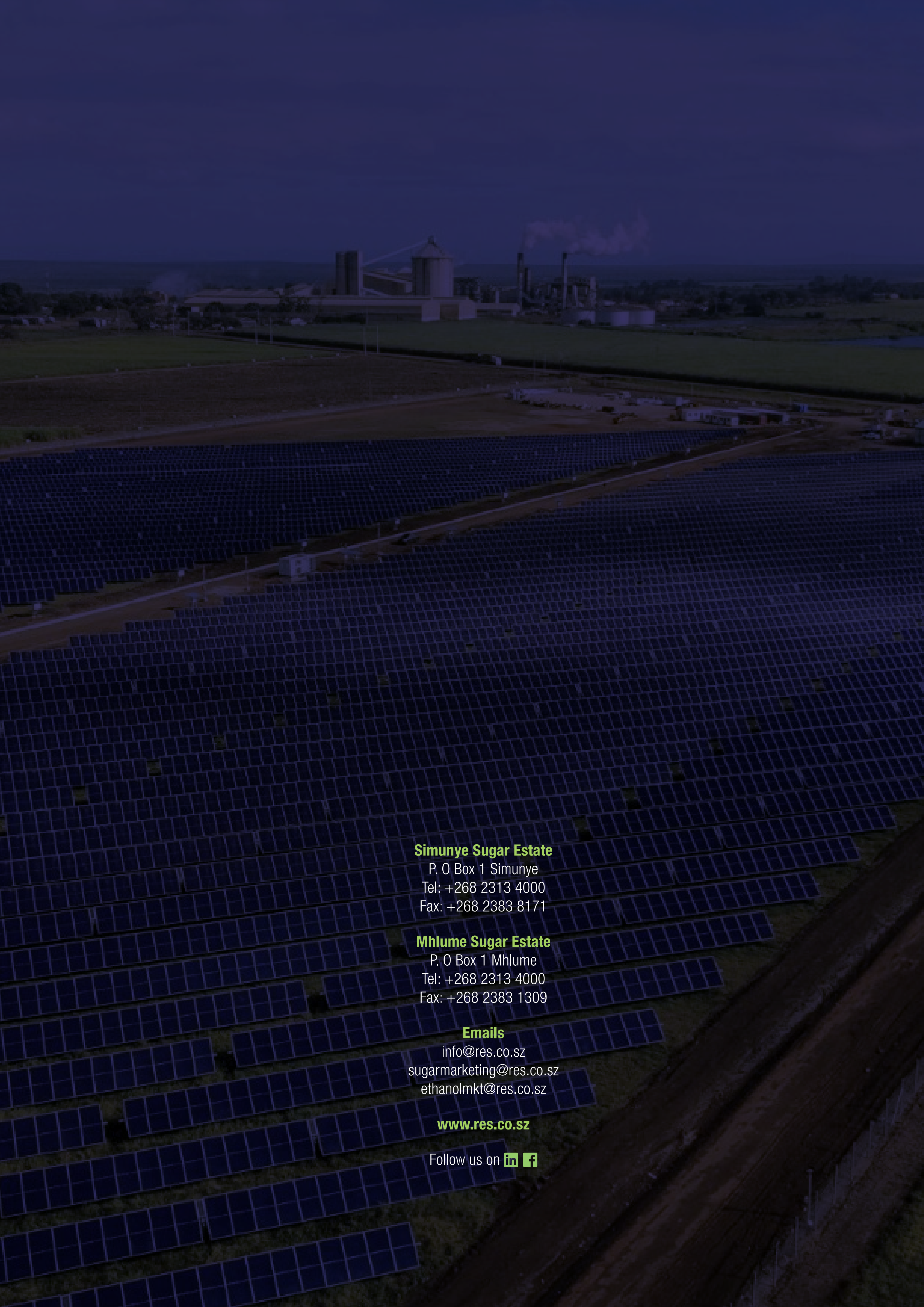
Operating leases represents a leased farm for cane growing, whose rental amount is calculated at 12.5% of the gross agricultural turnover. Due to the variable nature of the rental payments of the contracts, the lease did not meet the recognition criteria index IFRS 16 and is treated as an operating lease.

43. Going Concern

There are no matters that have been identified that would affect the ability of the Company and Group from operating as a going concern.

44. Material Events After Year-End

There are no matters, which are material to the financial affairs of the Company and Group, that have occurred between the reporting date and the date of approval of the financial statements.



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