

**Master Drilling Group Limited
(Registration Number 2011/008265/07)**

**Annual Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2025**

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	South Africa
Nature of business and principal activities	Investment holding company, whose subsidiary companies provide specialised drilling services to major, mid-tier and junior mining companies
Directors	AW Brink AA Deshmukh FG Dixon - Alternate director BJ Jordaan - resigned effective 1 May 2026 HR Van Der Merwe HJ Faul DC Pretorius ME Ramathe GR Sheppard - Alternate director AJ Van Deventer
Business address	No 4 Bosman Street Fochville 2515
Postal address	PO Box 902 Fochville 2515
Bankers	First National Bank - a division of FirstRand Bank Limited ABSA Bank Limited
Auditor	BDO South Africa Incorporated Registered Auditors
Secretary	Andrew Beaven
Company registration number	2011/008265/06
Level of assurance	These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa.
Preparer	The annual financial statements were internally compiled by: Willem Ligthelm CA (SA) under the supervision of AJ van Deventer CA (SA)

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Index

The reports and statements set out below comprise the annual financial statements presented to the shareholders:

	Page
Directors' Responsibilities and Approval	3
Audit Committee Report	4 - 6
Secretary's certificate	7
Directors' Report	8 - 10
Independent Auditor's Report	11 - 13
Statement of Financial Position	14
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	15
Statement of Changes in Equity	16
Statement of Cash Flows	17
Accounting Policies	18 - 23
Notes to the Financial Statements	24 - 44

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Directors' Responsibilities and Approval

The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with IFRS® Accounting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the board sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2026 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 11 to 13.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 4 to 44 which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors on 30 March 2026 and were signed on their behalf by:



Director



Director

Johannesburg

30 March 2026

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Audit Committee Report

This report is provided by the audit committee in respect of the 2025 financial period of the Group. The Group's audit committee is established as a statutory committee in terms of section 94(2) of the Companies Act and oversees audit committee matters for all of the South African subsidiaries within the Group, as permitted by section 94(2)(a) of the Companies Act.

The audit committee's operation is guided by detailed terms of reference, a copy of which can be found on the Group's website (www.masterdrilling.com). The Audit Committee Terms of Reference was informed by the Companies Act, JSE Listings Requirements as well as the Corporate Governance Principles under King IV and approved by the directors. The Audit Committee Terms of Reference is reviewed on an annual basis.

Membership

The audit committee consisted of three non-executive directors all of whom were independent at all times during the year. The members at the date of this report comprise of AW Brink (Chairman), AA Deshmukh and M Ramathe. In addition, the chief executive officer, chief financial officer, Group's risk and assurance manager, as well as the internal and external auditors are permanent invitees to the audit committee meetings. The audit committee meets at least four times a year and details of attendance are disclosed later in this report.

Duties and Responsibilities

The audit committee has executed its duties and responsibilities during the period in accordance with its terms of reference as they relate to the Group's accounting, internal auditing, internal control and financial reporting practices.

During the period under review the committee engaged on the following:

In respect of the external auditor and the external audit, the audit committee, amongst other matters:

- nominated Deloitte as the external auditor for both the holding and subsidiary companies for the financial period ended 31 December 2026. This represents a change in auditors from BDO South Africa Incorporated based on the decision to implement audit firm rotation on a voluntary basis;
- ensured that the appointment of the external auditor complied with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements;
- approved the external audit engagement letter, the audit plan and the budgeted audit fees payable to the external auditor for 2025;
- obtained an annual written statement from the external auditor that its independence was not impaired;
- determined the nature and extent of all non-audit services provided by the external auditor and approved the applicable non-audit services undertaken;
- considered whether any reportable irregularities were identified and reported by the external auditor in terms of the Auditing Profession Act, 2005, and determined that there were none; and
- o satisfied itself that the external auditor has been the external auditor of the Group and its subsidiaries for 14 years. This includes a period of six years before a merger with its predecessor audit firm. The audit committee further satisfied itself that the external audit partner has rotated and that the current audit partner is serving for the first year and will therefore not contravene the maximum prescribed period of five years.

In respect of the annual financial statements, the audit committee, among other matters:

- confirmed the going concern as the basis of preparation of the annual financial statements;
- considered whether any complex taxation areas exist that could have a material impact on the financial statements and determined that matters identified are being addressed by management;
- examined and reviewed the annual financial statements, as well as all financial information disclosed to the public prior to submission and approval by the directors;
- ensured that the annual financial statements fairly present the financial position of the Group as at the end of the period and the results of operations and cash flows for the financial period;
- considered the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted and changes thereto;
- reviewed the external auditor's audit report;
- reviewed the representation letter relating to the annual financial statements which was signed by management;
- considered any problems identified and reviewed any significant legal and tax matters that could have a material impact on the annual financial statements; and
- considered the 2024 pro-active monitoring report and other various JSE communications, where applicable.

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Audit Committee Report

In respect of internal financial control and internal audit, the audit committee, amongst other matters has:

- maintained an independent in-house internal audit function that is supported from time to time by PwC on specialist matters
- satisfied itself that the function effectively provided objective and relevant assurance on the areas covered during the year;
- reviewed internal audit reports and deliberated on the audit findings in accordance with the combined assurance plan and internal audit work program;
- considered the Group's system of internal financial control, during the year under review, with input and reports from the independent internal auditors; and
- considered the extended scope of the internal audit activities and actions taken by management to address identified control deficiencies.
- approved the 2026 Combined assurance plan and reviewing the level and areas of assurance provided by the different assurance providers to the Group;

In respect of legal and regulatory requirements, to the extent that these may have an impact on the annual financial statements, the audit committee:

- reviewed with management legal matters that could have a material effect on the Group; and
- considered reports provided by management and the external auditor regarding compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

In respect of risk management and governance the audit committee, amongst other matters has:

- reviewed the Group's enterprise risk management and combined assurance implementation plan and improvement initiatives;
- Reviewed the Group's enterprise risk management and combined assurance policy and framework; and
- formed an integral part of the risk management process and oversees the risk committee functions.

In respect of the co-ordination of assurance activities, the audit committee reviewed the plans and outcomes as outlined in the combined assurance plan. Assurance activities were focused on addressing significant financial and other risks facing the business.

In respect of the company's integrated report, the audit committee collaborated with the risk, social, ethics and sustainability, remuneration and governance committees to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the report. The integrated report is expected to be released in April 2025.

In addition, the audit committee:

- considered the expertise, resources and experience of the finance function and concluded that these were appropriate;
- considered the experience and expertise of the chief financial officer and concluded that these were appropriate.
- considered the key audit matters as determined by BDO South Africa Incorporated and as described in the independent auditor's report;
- reviewed paragraphs 3.84(g) and 3.86 to 3.93 of the JSE Listings Requirements, as amended from time to time and the audit committee was satisfied that:
 - (i) the audit firm has met all the criteria stipulated in the requirements, including that the audit regulator has completed a firm-wide independent quality management (ISQM 1) inspection on the audit firm during its previous inspection cycle;
 - (ii) the external auditor has provided to the audit committee the required IRBA inspection decision letters, findings report and the proposed remedial action to address the findings, both at the audit firm and the individual external auditor levels; and
 - (iii) both the audit firm and the individual external auditor understand their roles and have the competence, expertise, experience and skills required to discharge their specific audit and financial reporting responsibilities.

2026 Focus Areas

During 2026 the Audit Committee will amongst others focus on the following:

- **Internal Audit function:** Oversee the design, implementation, and operation of internal controls to mitigate risks, review the adequacy of resources for Internal Audit, ensure audits align with organisational priorities, monitor compliance with regulations, track the implementation of Internal Audit recommendations, and assess the ongoing performance of internal controls to promote transparency, accountability, and effective risk management.

- **Risk Management:** Assess internal controls to prevent fraud, manage operational and financial risks.

Regulatory Compliance: Monitor adherence to environmental, health, and safety regulations, with a focus on financial compliance.

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Audit Committee Report

- ESG: Monitor ESG reporting, corporate social responsibility, community engagement, and resource conservation efforts.
- Financial Oversight: Ensure accurate financial reporting, proper revenue and cost recognition, and compliance with IFRS or relevant financial standards.
- Adoption of King V™: Oversee the phased transition to and implementation of the King V™ as a primary focus area, ensuring our governance frameworks remain aligned with evolving best practices.

Membership and Attendance at Meetings

The audit committee's members attended the following meetings:

Members	17 March 2025	19 March 2025	23 March 2025	5 June 2025	14 August 2025	20 November 2025
		Special				
Andries Willem Brink	P	P	P	P	P	P
Akhter Ali Deshmukh	P	P	P	P	P	P
Shane Trevor Ferguson	P	P	P	P	P	N/A
Mamokete Ramathe	P	P	P	P	P	P

P - Attended

A - Absent

Independence and suitability of the external auditor

The audit committee is satisfied that BDO South Africa Incorporated is independent and suitable for the Group after taking the following factors into account:

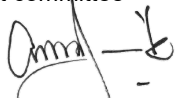
- representations made by BDO South Africa Incorporated to the audit committee;
- the external auditor does not, except as external auditor or in rendering permitted non-audit services, receive any remuneration or other benefit from the Group;
- the external auditor's independence was not impaired by any consultancy, advisory or other work undertaken by the external auditor;
- the external auditor's independence was not prejudiced as a result of any previous appointment as external auditor; and
- the criteria specified for independence by the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors and international regulatory bodies.
- In accordance with good corporate governance principles, the audit committee implemented an audit rotation policy and Deloitte was appointed as the Groups' external auditors effective for the 2026 financial year onwards.

Annual financial statements

Following the review by the audit committee of the consolidated annual financial statements of the Group for the period ended 31 December 2025, the audit committee is of the view that, in all material aspects, they comply with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, IFRS and JSE Listings Requirements and fairly present the consolidated position at that date and the results of operations and cash flows for the period then ended.

Having satisfied itself in all respects, the audit committee has recommended the financial statements, for the period ended 31 December 2025 for approval to the board of directors who have subsequently approved the financial statements, which will be open for consideration at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

On behalf of the audit committee



Andries Willem Brink
Chairman of the audit committee

Johannesburg
30 March 2026

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Secretary's certificate

In my capacity as company secretary, I hereby certify that in terms of section 88(2)(e) of the Companies Act, for the year ended 31 December 2025, the company has lodged with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission, all such returns and notices as are required of a public company in terms of the Companies Act, and that all such returns and notices are true, correct and up-to-date.

Andrew Colin Beaven

Company Secretary

6 Dwars Street
Krugersdorp
1741



30 March 2026

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Master Drilling Group Limited for the year ended 31 December 2025.

1. Nature of business

Master Drilling Group Limited is incorporated in South Africa with interests in the investment holding industry, whose subsidiary companies provide specialised drilling services to major, mid-tier and junior mining companies. The company operates in South Africa.

2. Review of financial results and activities

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

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

3. Stated capital

	2025	2024
Authorised		
Number of shares		
Ordinary shares	500 000 000	500 000 000
Issued		
Number of shares		
Ordinary shares	150 536 779	151 477 777
Share buy backs	-	(940 998)
	150 536 779	150 536 779

There were no movement in authorised ordinary share capital during the year. Refer to note 8 for more details.

The un-issued shares are under the control of the directors.

During the prior year Master Drilling Group undertook a share buyback in line with its Memorandum of Incorporation to the value of ZAR11 252 951 (940 998 shares) at an average price of ZAR11,96 in 4 different tranches.

Rights attaching to shares

All of the authorised and issued shares are of the same class, and rank pari passu with each other in all aspects and are fully paid. Accordingly, no share has any special rights to dividends, capital or profits of the company. No share has any preferential voting, exchange or conversion rights. The rights attaching to the shares may only be varied by a special resolution passed by the requisite majority of the company shareholders at a general meeting.

Control of stated capital

In accordance with the Memorandum of Incorporation, the authorised but unissued shares of the company are under the control of the Directors subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and the JSE Listing Requirements.

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Directors' Report

4. Dividend

The Board concluded that, whilst the requirements for being able to pay a dividend are met, the significant global uncertainty caused by hostilities in various parts of the globe, including the recent outbreak of war between Iran and The United States of America, and by the resultant current and potential further responses of various countries to these situations, makes it advisable to defer a dividend decision until there is more certainty on how these situations and their possible consequences may unfold. The Board will consider declaring a dividend as soon as that becomes possible, which may be by way of a special dividend rather than a normally scheduled dividend.

A gross dividend of 65,0 cents per share in ZAR terms relating to FY2024 was declared and paid during June 2025. Any dividend unclaimed after a period of three years from the date on which the same has been declared to be payable shall be forfeited and revert to the Company.

There are no arrangements under which future dividends are waived or agreed to be waived.

5. Changes to the Board

There were no change to the Board since the previous reporting period except for BJ Jordaan that resigned on 1 May 2026.

6. Directorate

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

Directors	Changes
AW Brink	
AA Deshmukh	
FG Dixon - Alternate director	
HJ Faul	
BJ Jordaan	Resigned 01 May 2026
DC Pretorius	
ME Ramathe	
GR Sheppard - Alternate director	
AJ Van Deventer	
HR Van Der Merwe	

Refer to note 5 above.

7. Events after the reporting period

The situation in the Middle East is complex and constantly evolving, caused particularly by the recent outbreak of hostilities between Iran and The United States of America, and potentially involving other countries. The directors are actively monitoring these events to comply with all relevant local and international laws and guidelines, and with the potential fall-out from these events. The group has no direct exposure to Iran through its operations, however, the directors are giving due consideration to the potential secondary impacts across our countries of operation, for example, financial markets, mining, trade, transport logistics, commodity and food prices.

Subsequent to year end, the Group's executive directors, KJ Jordaan resigned. The effective date of his resignation is 1 May 2026.

The directors are not aware of any other matters outside of this report or circumstances arising that could have a material impact in the business subsequent to the reporting date.

8. Going concern

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

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Directors' Report

9. Auditors

BDO South Africa Incorporated continued in office as auditors for the company for 2025.

10. Secretary

The company secretary is Mr Andrew Beaven.

Postal address: PO Box 158
Krugersdorp
1740

Business address: 6 Dwars Street
Krugersdorp
1739

11. Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements (Group) that includes the relevant information is available on the website of the Company, at the registered office of the company or on request from the company secretary.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of
Master Drilling Group Limited

Report on the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of Master Drilling Group Limited (the company) set out on pages 14 to 44, which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the separate statement of changes in equity and the separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of Master Drilling Group Limited as at 31 December 2025, and its separate financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Final Materiality

Final Materiality: R19 648 000, which represents 1.8% of the separate total assets of the company.

Following our assessment of the financial information needs of the owners of the company, including the relatively narrow shareholder spread and the fact that there have been no significant changes in ownership of the group structure, and our assessment of other factors relating to the public interest in the company, we selected 1.8% of the separate total assets of the company as an appropriate quantitative threshold for purposes of setting company final materiality. Our assessment of the benchmark for materiality was informed based on our view of the following factors:

- The company is the ultimate holding company of the group, and the main purpose of the company is to perform investment holding activities, as well as to function as the treasury function for the group.
- Based on this focus, activities are aimed at maintaining the value of loans and investments held, and as such the separate total assets of the company is deemed to be the most appropriate benchmark on which to base materiality for purposes of the audit of the company's separate financial statements.



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the separate financial statements of the current period.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters in respect of the separate financial statements to communicate in our report.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled “Master Drilling Group Limited Audited Financial Statements 2025” and in the document titled “Master Drilling Group Limited Separate Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025”, which includes the Directors’ Report, the Audit Committee’s Report and the Company Secretary’s Certificate, as required by the Companies Act of South Africa which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the Integrated Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the consolidated or the separate financial statements and our auditor’s reports thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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, 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 Separate financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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 company’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

BDO

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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 or the 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 of when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report of Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Audit Tenure

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that BDO South Africa Incorporated has been the auditor of Master Drilling Group Limited for fourteen years.



BDO South Africa Incorporated
Registered Auditors

SD Vittone

Director
Registered Auditor

31 March 2026

Wanderers Office Park
52 Corlett Drive
Illovo, 2196

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025

Figures in Rand	Notes	2025	2024
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	3	751 956 791	751 956 791
Deferred tax	4	583 266	198 179
Loans to group companies	5	132 846 406	71 408 853
		885 386 463	823 563 823
Current Assets			
Loans to group companies	5	191 461 351	226 575 604
Trade and other receivables	6	6 498 417	1 836 358
Current tax receivable		2 266 703	3 007 640
Cash and cash equivalents	7	5 949 626	143 980
		206 176 097	231 563 582
Total Assets		1 091 562 560	1 055 127 405
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Stated capital	8	1 272 530 420	1 272 530 420
Reserves		(196 477 855)	(199 212 789)
Accumulated loss		(311 028 484)	(242 786 784)
		765 024 081	830 530 847
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Loans from group companies	10	311 482 808	216 267 342
Trade and other payables	11	3 843 232	961 816
Financial guarantee contracts	25	11 212 439	7 367 400
		326 538 479	224 596 558
Total Equity and Liabilities		1 091 562 560	1 055 127 405

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Figures in Rand	Notes	2025	2024
Revenue	12	47 687 030	12 035 389
Other operating expenses		(19 643 921)	(14 679 606)
(Loss)/gain on financial guarantee liability		(3 845 039)	2 642 200
Operating profit (loss)	13	24 198 070	(2 017)
Finance income	14	12 965 986	13 096 473
Finance costs	15	(9 064 220)	(12 452 517)
Profit before taxation		28 099 836	641 939
Taxation	16	1 507 370	(965 149)
Profit (loss) for the year		29 607 206	(323 210)

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share based payment reserve ¹	Equity due to change in control of interests ²	Total reserves	Accumulated loss	Total equity
Figures in Rand						
Balance at 01 January 2024	1 283 783 371	796 682	(202 744 405)	(201 947 723)	(162 937 741)	918 897 907
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(323 210)	(323 210)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(323 210)	(323 210)
Share buy-back	(11 252 951)	-	-	-	-	(11 252 951)
Share based payment expense	-	2 734 934	-	2 734 934	-	2 734 934
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(79 525 833)	(79 525 833)
Balance at 01 January 2025	1 272 530 420	3 531 616	(202 744 405)	(199 212 789)	(242 786 784)	830 530 847
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	29 607 206	29 607 206
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	29 607 206	29 607 206
Share based payment expense	-	2 734 934	-	2 734 934	-	2 734 934
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(97 848 906)	(97 848 906)
Balance at 31 December 2025	1 272 530 420	6 266 550	(202 744 405)	(196 477 855)	(311 028 484)	765 024 081
Notes	8		9			

¹ Share-based payment reserve represents the accumulated charge for share options.

² Equity arising on formation of the Group – Equity that arose with the formation of the Group on the initial Johannesburg Stock Exchange Listing.

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Rand	Notes	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash used in from operations	17	27 368 665	535 618
Interest income	14	496 919	242 431
Finance costs	15	-	(301 107)
Tax refunded/(paid)	18	1 863 220	(739 971)
Net cash from operating activities		29 728 804	(263 029)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Loans advanced to group companies		(59 672 891)	(45 055 076)
Loans repaid by group companies		48 375 000	180 229 400
Net cash from investing activities		(11 297 891)	135 174 324
Cash flows from financing activities			
Share buy-back	8	-	(11 252 951)
Repayments of loans from group companies	19	(34 016 500)	(112 517 826)
Advances of loans from group companies	19	119 240 139	68 267 819
Dividends paid		(97 848 906)	(79 525 833)
Net cash from financing activities		(12 625 267)	(135 028 791)
Total cash movement for the year		5 805 646	(117 496)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		143 980	261 476
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7	5 949 626	143 980

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of annual financial statements

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the requirements of the Companies Act and the JSE Listings Requirements.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost basis, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Rands, which is the company's functional currency.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group is available for inspection on <https://www.masterdrilling.com>.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

The critical judgements made by management in applying accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, are outlined as follows:

Key areas of estimation uncertainty in applying accounting policies

Financial guarantee contracts

The valuation of the guarantees includes assumptions on credit default rates, credit risks, credit ratings and expected credit losses. The ECL model includes estimates relating to the probability of a default by the borrower and the resultant loss to the guarantor for each underlying borrower. The likelihood of the particular guarantor entity being called upon to make payments under the guarantee has been estimated using financial information of the guarantor entities and the suretyship agreed with the financial institution. The capital on the loan is repayable at the end of the loan term. Management has assessed whether the day one fair value of the guarantees should be amortised and concluded that amortisation on a straight-line basis is appropriate.

Lifetime ECL percentages applied ranges between 1.20% and 7.11% with loss given default rates being 40.00%.

The company carries 24% of the financial guarantee liability which has been based on the company's contribution to the group net asset value.

Investments in subsidiaries

The company assesses the recoverable amount of the investment in subsidiaries based on the recoverable amount of the individual subsidiaries.

Loans to group companies

The company assesses expected credit losses for inter-group receivables based on the underlying liquid assets of the individual subsidiaries for on-demand collectability.

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Accounting Policies

1.3 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an investment in a subsidiary is the aggregate of:

- the fair value, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the company; plus
- any costs directly attributable to the purchase of the subsidiary.

1.4 Financial instruments

The standard for financial instruments (IFRS 9) provides guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and 'expected credit loss' model for the impairment of financial assets.

Classification

The company classifies financial assets and financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Amortised cost.

Classification of financial asset is determined by:

- the entity's business model for managing financial instruments; and
- the contractual cashflow characteristics.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments at fair value. Classification of financial liabilities is determined by the purpose for which the liability was acquired and its contractual terms.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less accumulated impairment losses.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date the company assesses all financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, to determine whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired.

Instruments for which expected credit losses are recognised include loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and loans to employees that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss' model.

The company assesses expected credit losses for inter-group receivables based on the underlying liquid assets of the individual subsidiaries for on-demand collectability.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1');
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2'); or
- financial instruments that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date ('Stage 3').

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Accounting Policies

1.4 Financial instruments (continued)

Besides for the trade and other receivables, the company performed credit risk assessment on its financial assets, related parties and cash and cash equivalents and concluded that no ECL allowance was recognised during the year.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

The company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the financial instruments. In assessing ECL, the company makes use of the general 3-stage approach as disclosed in note 6.

Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Where financial assets are impaired through use of an allowance account, the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss within operating expenses. When such assets are written off, the write off is made against the relevant allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses.

Loans to (from) group companies

These include loans to and from subsidiaries and are recognised initially at fair value plus direct transaction costs.

Loans to group companies are classified as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Loans from group companies are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at transaction price and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.5 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

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

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

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Accounting Policies

1.5 Tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. A deferred tax asset is not recognised when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

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

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

Tax expenses

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

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income, or
- a business combination.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited to other comprehensive income if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income.

1.6 Impairment of assets

The company assesses at each end of the year whether there is any indication that an asset other than financial assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is recognised for cash-generating units if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the units. The impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit in the following order:

- first, to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit and
- then, to the other assets of the unit, pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

An entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost other than goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Accounting Policies

1.7 Share capital and equity

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

1.8 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

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

Defined contribution plans

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

1.9 Revenue

Interest is recognised, in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Dividends are recognised, in profit or loss, when the company's right to receive payment has been established.

Inter-company cost recoveries are recognised when the performance obligations over time has been established.

Management fees are recognised when the performance obligations over time has been established.

1.10 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.11 Related parties

Related parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control or jointly control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Key management personnel are also regarded as related parties. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including all executive and non-executive directors.

Related party transactions are those where a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties occur, regardless of whether or not a price is charged.

1.12 Share based payments

Eligible employees of the company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments.

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the year in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense.

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting year has expired and the company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Accounting Policies

1.12 Share based payments (continued)

The statement of profit or loss expense or credit for a year represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that year and is recognised in employee benefits expense. No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions for which vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition. These are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense had the terms not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

1.13 Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Recognition and measurement

The initial recognition of intergroup guarantees are accounted for as a distribution in equity as the economic substance is more akin to a distribution as a result of the parent/subsidiary relationship between the guarantor and the debt holder. The subsequent measurement gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the company are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- The ECL in accordance with IFRS 9; or
- The amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, the cumulative amount of income/amortisation recognised in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

The ECL's are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses (the cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the guarantee. Accordingly, the cash shortfalls are the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs.

The fair value of the financial guarantee liability on initial recognition is determined using valuation techniques that requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs; which include the probability of default ("PD"), exposure at default ("EAD") and loss given default rates ("LGD").

No upfront fee or premium was paid in exchange for the financial guarantee at initiation. As such, a discounted cash flow technique was applied to determine the fair value on initial recognition of the financial guarantee which included estimated probabilities of default/survival to ensure that the inherent credit risk, and value derived from movement in the reference entity's credit spreads, is adequately reflected in the instrument's overall valuation.

The cost (expected credit loss) of the guarantees is valued on an income approach which is modelled using a market participant framework. Market participants have been selected from large South African Banks. A TTC recovery rate of 50.08% was assumed (i.e. an LGD of 40.00%) based on past industry recovery experience and collateral analysis. The TTC PDs and LGD were considered for forward-looking factors.

As no premium is received in return for the financial guarantees in this instance, the value of the financial guarantee is therefore based solely on the estimation of PDs of the reference entity. The present values of the expected credit-adjusted cash flows were determined by discounting each projected cash flow at valuation date. Using reasonable and supportable evidence, the likelihood of which guarantor will be called upon in a default scenario by the debt holder was incorporated into the valuation of the financial guarantee liability for the company.

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. New Standards and Interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted

The significant accounting policies are consistent in all material respects with those applied in the previous year except for the list of amendments to IFRS that are mandatory and effective for the financial year ending 31 December 2025 as indicated below:

- IAS 21 Lack of exchangeability

The directors have reviewed the above-mentioned mandatory standards and has applied these, where applicable, in the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ending 31 December 2025. None of the standards adopted had a material impact on the consolidated financial statements or require retrospective amendments to the consolidated financial statements.

2.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the company

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the International Accounting Standards Board but are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the company. Management anticipates that all of the relevant pronouncements will be adopted in the Company's accounting policies for the first year beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the company's annual financial statements is provided below.

IAS 21 Lack of exchangeability

Amendment specify the translation procedures for an entity whose presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy if:

- its functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy and it is translating its results and financial position into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy; or

- it is translating into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy the results and financial position of a foreign operation whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy.

The directors have assessed the impact of the new standard, they believe the new standards will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company does not have a history with lack of exchange ability of currencies into another currency.

IAS 21 is effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

IFRS 7 Supplier finance arrangements - Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Gain or loss on derecognition

Amendments to delete an obsolete reference that remained in IFRS 7 following the publication of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and to make the wording of the requirements of IFRS 7 relating to disclosure of a gain or loss on derecognition consistent with the wording and concepts in IFRS 1.

The directors have assessed the impact of the new standard, they believe the new standards will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company does not have a history of such transactions.

IFRS 7 is effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

IFRS 9 Financial instruments

Amendments were made to address diversity in accounting practice by making the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 more understandable and consistent, by:

- Clarifying the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognised when a liability is settled through electronic payment systems. These amendments also introduce an accounting policy option to allow a company to derecognise a financial liability before it delivers cash on the settlement date if specified criteria are met.

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. New Standards and Interpretations (continued)

The directors have assessed the impact of the new standard, they believe the new standards will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements as careful consideration is given to classification and the necessary classifications are disclosed accordingly.

IFRS 9 is effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

IFRS 9 Financial instruments - Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards

Narrow scope amendments were made:

- Derecognition of lease liabilities. The amendment clarifies that, when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with IFRS 9, the lessee is required to recognise any resulting gain or loss arising from the difference between the carrying amount of the lease liability extinguished or transferred and any consideration paid in profit or loss; and

- Transaction price. Removal of an inconsistency between the requirements of IFRS 9 and the requirements in IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts from Customers in relation to the initial measurement of trade receivables at their transaction price. The amendment clarifies that trade receivables must be measured at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15.

The directors have assessed the impact of the new standard, they believe the new standards will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company does not have a history of such transactions.

IFRS 9 is effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

IFRS 10 Consolidated financial statements - Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Determination of a 'de facto agent'

Amendment to clarify whether a party acts as a de facto agent in assessing control of an investee.

The directors have assessed the impact of the new standard, they believe the new standards will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 10 is effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

IAS 7 Cash flows - Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Cost method

Amendments to replace the term 'cost method' with 'at cost' following the earlier removal of the definition of 'cost method' from IFRS Accounting Standards.

The directors have assessed the impact of the new standard, they believe the new standards will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company does not have a history of such transactions.

IAS 7 is effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, carrying forward many of the requirements in IAS 1 unchanged and complementing them with new requirements.

IFRS 18 introduces new requirements to:

- present specified categories and defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss
- provide disclosures on management-defined performance measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements
- improve aggregation and disaggregation

An entity is required to apply IFRS 18 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions.

The impact on the financial statements is still being assessed

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. New Standards and Interpretations (continued)

IFRS 10 Consolidated financial statements

Amendments to address an acknowledged inconsistency in dealing with sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.

The directors have assessed the impact of the new standard, they believe the new standards will not have a material impact on the company's financial statements as the company does not have a history of such transactions.

IFRS 10 effective date has been deferred indefinitely until further notice.

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2025

2024

3. Investments in subsidiaries

Name of company	% holding 2025	% holding 2024	Carrying amount 2025	Carrying amount 2024
Drilling Technical Services Proprietary Limited	74.00 %	74.00 %	2 444 058	2 444 058
Master Drilling Exploration Proprietary Limited	74.00 %	74.00 %	160 681 481	160 681 481
MDI Exco Limited	100.00 %	100.00 %	79 027 688	79 027 688
Master Drilling International Limited	85.00 %	85.00 %	490 013 226	490 013 226
Raisebore Rental Proprietary Limited	95.00 %	95.00 %	950	950
Master Sinkers Proprietary Limited	51.00 %	51.00 %	19 788 102	19 788 102
Master Drilling Proprietary Limited	100.00 %	100.00 %	100	100
Master Drilling New Technology Holding Proprietary Limited	95.00 %	95.00 %	90	90
MD Training Services Proprietary Limited	50.79 %	50.79 %	96	96
Master Drilling Mining Services Proprietary Limited	100.00 %	100.00 %	1 000	1 000
MDG Shared Services Proprietary Limited (*)	50.79 %	50.79 %	-	-
			751 956 791	751 956 791

The carrying amounts of subsidiaries are shown net of impairment losses.

A written cession in securitatem debiti agreement concluded between ABSA Capital (Barclays) and Master Drilling Group Limited in terms of which, inter alia, Master Drilling Group Limited cedes to the ABSA Capital (Barclays) its right, title and interest in and to its shares in, and claims against, Raisebore Rental Proprietary Limited, Drilling Technical Services Proprietary Limited, Master Drilling Exploration Proprietary Limited, Master Drilling New Technology Holding Proprietary Limited, Master Tunneling, Master Drilling Proprietary Limited and Geoserve Exploration Drilling Proprietary Limited (and any other subsidiary which Master Drilling Group Limited may form, acquire or incorporate from time to time), as security for its obligations to the ABSA Capital (Barclays).

Master Drilling Group Limited investment in subsidiaries	% effective holding 2025	Status	Country	% effective holding 2024
- MDI Exco Limited	100.00 %	Investment	Malta	100.00 %
- Raisebore Rental Proprietary Limited	95.00 %	Operational	RSA	95.00 %
- Drilling Technical Services Proprietary Limited	74.00 %	Operational	RSA	74.00 %
- Master Drilling Exploration Proprietary Limited	74.00 %	Operational	RSA	74.00 %
- Master Drilling International Limited	85.00 %	Investment	Malta	85.00 %
- MDG Shared Services Proprietary Limited (*)	52.91 %	Operational	RSA	52.91 %
- Master Sinkers Proprietary Limited	51.00 %	Operational	RSA	51.00 %
- Master Drilling Proprietary Limited	100.00 %	Operational	RSA	100.00 %
- Master Drilling New Technology Holding Proprietary Limited	95.00 %	Investment	RSA	95.00 %
- MD Training Services Proprietary Limited	50.79 %	Operational	RSA	50.79 %
- Master Drilling Mining Services Proprietary Limited	100.00 %	Operational	RSA	100.00 %
- MDG Shared Services Proprietary Limited	50.79 %	Operational	RSA	50.79 %

All of the subsidiaries have the same year-end as its holding company, 31 December.

(*) Investment in MDG Shared Services Proprietary Limited is fully impaired.

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
4. Deferred tax		
Deferred tax asset		
Provisions and accruals	302 108	250 667
Prepayments	-	(52 488)
ERP Transformation	281 158	-
Total deferred tax asset	583 266	198 179
Reconciliation of deferred tax asset		
At beginning of year	198 179	172 986
Prepayments	52 488	(52 488)
Provisions and accruals	51 441	77 681
ERP transformation	281 158	-
	583 266	198 179
5. Loans to group companies		
Subsidiaries		
Master Drilling Exploration Proprietary Limited	152 919 478	118 070 087
MDG Shared Services Proprietary Limited	1 140 000	-
Drilling Technical Services Proprietary Limited	14 039 733	5 246 890
Master Tunneling Proprietary Limited	415 000	-
Master Drilling Peru SAC	617 464	617 464
Raisebore Rental Proprietary Limited	11 977 676	7 696 676
Geoserve Exploration Drilling Proprietary Limited	8 992 000	2 115 000
Master Mining Proprietary Limited	790 000	-
Master Drilling Mining Services Proprietary Limited	132 846 406	164 238 340
MD Training Services Proprietary Limited	280 000	-
Master Drilling New Technology Holdings Proprietary Limited	290 000	-
	324 307 757	297 984 457
Management performed an assessment in terms of IFRS 9 on the loans receivable from group companies and found that no allowance for expected credit losses is required as the underlying liquid assets are sufficient. As there was not a significant change in the credit risks related to these loans, management is comfortable that no allowance for expected credit losses is required.		
The loans are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand, except for a portion (ZAR60,7 million) (2024: ZAR60,7 million) of the Master Drilling Mining Services Proprietary Limited Loan that bears interest at 5% over prime interest rate as applicable.		
A portion of the loan with Master Drilling Mining Services Proprietary Limited is considered as non-current R125 755 406 (2024: R71 408 853) due to the fact that this entity is involved in either design of new technology to be used in the future or holding shares in companies that will generate returns in the future. The original amount lent to this entity for these specific reasons will not be repayable in the short-term. Any other advances to this entity will be payable on demand and is classified as current.		
Split between non-current and current portions		
Non-current assets	132 846 406	71 408 853
Current assets	191 461 351	226 575 604
	324 307 757	297 984 457

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand 2025 2024

6. Trade and other receivables

Financial instruments:

Trade receivables - related parties	5 598 279	-
Sundry debtors	102 703	3 000
Staff loans	577 358	1 833 358

Non-financial instruments:

VAT	220 077	-
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Total trade and other receivables	6 498 417	1 836 358
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Categorisation of trade and other receivables

At amortised cost	6 278 340	1 836 358
Non-financial instruments	220 077	-
	6 498 417	1 836 358

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances	5 949 626	143 980
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Group-wide cross surety-ship for overdraft facilities in the amount of R6 500 000 (2024: R6 500 000) by and between Raisebore Rental Proprietary Limited, Master Drilling Exploration Proprietary Limited, Drilling Technical Services Proprietary Limited and Master Drilling Group Limited.

ST FNB Credit Card Facility - R400 000 (2024: R400 000)

ST FNB Auto Card Facility - R1 400 000 (2024: R1 400 000)

Limited guarantee of R21 600 000 (2024: R21 600 000) given by the Company for obligations of Geoserve Exploration Drilling Proprietary Limited.

Master Drilling Exploration Proprietary Limited, Master Drilling Group Limited and Raisebore Rental Proprietary Limited (individually referred to as the "Borrower" and Collectively as the "Borrowers"). In the name of Master Drilling Group Limited: Guarantees Facility ZAR 30 000 000 (2024: ZAR 30 000 000) Term Loan *USD 15 000 000 (2024: USD 15 000 000) Revolving Loan Facility* USD 23 000 000 (2024: USD 23 000 000).

8. Stated capital

Authorised

500 000 000 Ordinary no par value shares	500 000 000	500 000 000
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Reconciliation of number of shares issued:	2025		2024	
	Number of shares	Value Rand	Number of shares	Value Rand
Balance at the beginning of the period	150 536 779	1 272 530 420	151 477 777	1 283 783 371
Movement	-	-	(940 998)	(11 252 951)
	150 536 779	1 272 530 420	150 536 779	1 272 530 420

Issued

Ordinary no par value shares	1 272 530 420	1 272 530 420
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Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
9. Equity due to change in control of interests		
Assets acquired through business combination	(202 744 405)	(202 744 405)
10. Loans from group companies		
Fellow subsidiaries		
MDG Shared Services Proprietary Limited	-	8 718 997
Master Drilling New Technology Holding Proprietary Limited	95 046 191	87 755 972
Master Sinkers Proprietary Limited	19 080 018	21 049 518
MD Training Services Proprietary Limited	425 000	899 268
Raisebore Rental Proprietary Limited	-	10 297
Master Drilling Proprietary Limited	181 152 602	97 833 290
Master Drilling Mining Services Proprietary Limited	10 700 000	-
MDG Shared Services Proprietary Limited	5 078 997	-
	311 482 808	216 267 342
The loans are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand, except for the Master Drilling New Technology Holding Proprietary Limited Loan that bears interest at 2.95% over JIBAR rate as applicable.		
Split between non-current and current portions		
Current liabilities	311 482 808	216 267 342
11. Trade and other payables		
Financial instruments:		
Trade payables	46 753	63 534
Trade payables - related parties	2 582 994	-
Other payables	891 592	600 004
Non-financial instruments:		
Employee related accruals	321 893	197 981
Value Added Taxation	-	100 297
	3 843 232	961 816
12. Revenue		
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Rendering of services - over time	13 236 639	12 035 389
Revenue other than from contracts with customers		
Dividends received	34 450 391	-
	47 687 030	12 035 389
13. Operating profit (loss)		
Operating profit (loss) for the year is stated after charging (crediting) the following, amongst others:		
Employee costs		
Employee costs	10 219 825	9 154 001

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
13. Operating profit (loss) (continued)		
Other		
Financial guarantee contracts	(3 845 039)	2 642 200
External audit fee	(2 043 400)	(706 517)
14. Finance income		
Interest revenue		
Bank	14 778	242 431
Trade and other receivables	482 141	-
Loans from group companies	12 469 067	12 854 042
Total interest revenue	12 965 986	13 096 473
15. Finance costs		
Loans to group companies	9 064 220	12 151 410
SARS	-	301 107
Total finance costs	9 064 220	12 452 517
16. Taxation		
Major components of the tax income		
Current		
Local income tax - current period	453 346	990 342
Local income tax - prior period over provision	(1 575 629)	-
	(1 122 283)	990 342
Deferred		
Originating and reversing temporary differences	(385 087)	(25 193)
	(1 507 370)	965 149
Reconciliation of the tax income		
Reconciliation between accounting profit (loss) and tax income.		
Accounting profit (loss)	28 099 836	641 939
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 27% (2024: 27%)	7 586 956	173 324
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income		
Current tax for prior years	(1 575 629)	-
Exempt income	(9 301 623)	-
Non-deductible expenditure	744 766	1 505 219
Financial guarantee liability	1 038 160	(713 394)
	(1 507 370)	965 149

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
17. Cash generated from operations		
Profit before taxation	28 099 836	641 939
Adjustments for:		
Loss/(gain) on financial guarantee liability	3 845 039	(2 642 200)
Share based payment	2 734 934	2 734 934
Interest revenue received	(12 965 986)	(13 096 473)
Finance costs	9 064 220	12 452 517
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	(4 662 059)	402 745
Trade and other payables	2 881 418	42 156
Related parties	(1 628 737)	-
	27 368 665	535 618

18. Tax refunded (paid)

Balance at beginning of the year	3 007 640	3 258 010
Current tax recognised in profit or loss	1 122 283	(990 342)
Balance at end of the year	(2 266 703)	(3 007 640)
	1 863 220	(739 972)

19. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities - 2025

	Opening balance	Repayment of loans	Advances from related parties	Interest accrued	Cash flows	Closing balance
Loans from group companies	216 267 342	119 240 139	(34 016 500)	9 064 220	927 607	311 482 808

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities - 2024

	Opening balance	Repayment of loans	Advances from related parties	Non-cash	Closing balance
Loans from group companies	247 929 594	(112 517 826)	68 267 819	12 587 755	216 267 342

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2025

2024

20. Related parties

Relationships

Subsidiaries of Master Drilling Group Limited

Drilling Technical Services Proprietary Limited
 MDG Shared Services Proprietary Limited
 Master Drilling Exploration Proprietary Limited
 MDI Exco Limited
 Master Mining Proprietary Limited
 Master Drilling International Limited
 Master Tunneling Proprietary Limited
 Raisebore Rental Proprietary Limited
 Master Sinkers Proprietary Limited
 Master Drilling Proprietary Limited
 Master Drilling New Technology Holdings Proprietary Limited
 MD Training Services Proprietary Limited
 Master Drilling Mining Services Proprietary Limited
 Master Drilling Peru SAC
 Geoserve Exploration Drilling Proprietary Limited
 DC Pretorius
 AA Deshmukh
 AJ Van Deventer
 BJ Jordaan (resigned 01 May 2026)
 DC Pretorius
 GR Sheppard - Alternate director
 HR Van Der Merwe
 FG Dixon - Alternate director
 AW Brink
 HJ Faul
 ME Ramathe

Subsidiaries of Master Drilling International Limited
 Subsidiary of Master Drilling Exploration Proprietary Limited
 Shareholder with significant influence
 Directors

Related party balances

Loan accounts - Owing (to) by related parties

Drilling Technical Services Proprietary Limited	14 039 733	5 246 890
MDG Shared Services Proprietary Limited	(3 938 997)	(8 718 997)
Master Drilling Exploration Proprietary Limited	152 919 478	118 070 087
Raisebore Rental Proprietary Limited	11 977 676	7 686 379
Master Drilling Proprietary Limited	(181 152 602)	(97 833 290)
Master Tunneling Proprietary Limited	415 000	-
Master Mining Proprietary Limited	790 000	-
Master Drilling Peru SAC	617 464	617 464
MD Training Services Proprietary Limited	(145 000)	(899 268)
Master Drilling New Technology Holding Proprietary Limited	(94 756 191)	(87 755 972)
Master Sinkers Proprietary Limited	(19 080 018)	(21 049 518)
Geoserve Exploration Drilling Proprietary Limited	8 992 000	2 115 000
Master Drilling Mining Services Proprietary Limited	122 146 406	164 238 340
	12 824 949	81 717 115

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
20. Related parties (continued)		
Amounts included in trade receivable (trade payable) regarding related parties		
Drilling Technical Services Proprietary Limited	2 372 206	-
Master Drilling Proprietary Limited	1 360 340	-
Master Drilling Exploration Proprietary Limited	772 169	-
Master Drilling Mining Services Proprietary Limited	168 242	-
Master Drilling New Technology Holdings Proprietary Limited	336 481	-
MD Training Services Proprietary Limited	168 242	-
Raisebore Rental Proprietary Limited	420 601	-
Master Drilling Proprietary Limited	(2 526 769)	-
	3 071 512	-
Related party transactions		
Interest paid to (received from) related parties		
Master Drilling New Technology Holding Proprietary Limited	(9 064 220)	(12 151 410)
Master Drilling Mining Services Proprietary Limited	12 469 067	12 854 042
	3 404 847	702 632
Administration and management fees (received from)/paid to related parties		
Drilling Technical Services Proprietary Limited	(4 847 040)	(1 897 896)
Master Drilling Exploration Proprietary Limited	(1 355 981)	(948 948)
Raisebore Rental Proprietary Limited	(984 534)	(948 948)
Raisebore Rental Proprietary Limited	126 898	-
Master Drilling Proprietary Limited	(3 980 316)	(3 836 448)
Master Drilling Proprietary Limited	2 165 225	27 151
MD Training Services Proprietary Limited	(492 266)	(474 474)
MD Training Services Proprietary Limited	3 295	12 517
Master Drilling Mining Services Proprietary Limited	(492 266)	(474 474)
MDG Shared Services Proprietary Limited	(99 703)	-
Master Drilling New Technology Holding Proprietary Limited	(984 534)	(948 948)
	(10 941 222)	(9 490 468)
Dividends received from related party		
Master Drilling Exploration Proprietary Limited	(34 450 391)	-

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

21. Directors' and prescribed officer's emoluments

Executive

2025

	Emoluments	Bonuses	Fringe benefits	Provident/pension fund contributions	Travel allowance	Total
BJ Jordaan	5 509 782	7 844 510	486 253	-	-	13 840 545
DC Pretorius	7 772 044	5 809 674	461 576	-	-	14 043 294
AJ Van Deventer	5 435 810	8 108 018	342 641	-	-	13 886 469
	18 717 636	21 762 202	1 290 470	-	-	41 770 308

2024

	Emoluments	Bonuses	Fringe benefits	Provident/pension fund contributions	Travel allowance	Total
BJ Jordaan	5 317 662	1 361 498	315 765	-	-	6 994 925
DC Pretorius	8 823 912	5 403 257	416 645	-	-	14 643 814
GR Sheppard	6 396 198	-	529 265	92 763	-	7 018 226
AJ Van Deventer	5 426 730	1 310 717	267 550	-	-	7 004 997
	25 964 502	8 075 472	1 529 225	92 763	-	35 661 962

Non-executive

2025

	Directors' fees	Consulting and legal fees	Total
AW Brink	701 578	-	701 578
AA Deshmukh	869 677	-	869 677
HJ Faul	498 721	-	498 721
ME Ramathe	624 762	-	624 762
HR Van Der Merwe	1 193 957	-	1 193 957
	3 888 695	-	3 888 695

2024

	Directors' fees	Consulting and legal fees	Total
AW Brink	653 014	-	653 014
AA Deshmukh	744 857	-	744 857
HJ Faul	435 912	-	435 912
ST Ferguson	-	2 788 988	2 788 988
ME Ramathe	487 036	-	487 036
HR Van Der Merwe	1 158 632	-	1 158 632
	3 479 451	2 788 988	6 268 439

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

21. Directors' and prescribed officer's emoluments (continued)

Prescribed officers

2025

	Emoluments	Bonus	Fringe benefits	Pension and medical aid	Total
GR Sheppard	6 236 976	694 579	623 838	-	7 555 393
R Swanepoel	3 491 242	3 393 270	367 047	-	7 251 559
FG Dixon	3 254 531	-	616 458	-	3 870 989
	12 982 749	4 087 849	1 607 343	-	18 677 941

2024

	Emoluments	Bonus	Fringe benefits	Pension and medical aid	Total
R Swanepoel	3 411 731	300 000	129 406	186 433	4 027 570
FG Dixon	3 038 762	482 269	354 670	220 782	4 096 483
	6 450 493	782 269	484 076	407 215	8 124 053

Directors' interest

Executive directors 2025

	Number of shares: Direct beneficial	Number of shares: Indirect beneficial	Total	Percentage of issued ordinary share capital
DC Pretorius	500 900	78 641 565	79 142 465	52.57%
AJ Van Deventer	10 000	2 671 784	2 681 784	1.78%
GR Sheppard	-	2 955 884	2 955 884	1.96%
BJ Jordaan	1 781 861	1 228 336	3 010 197	2.00%
Prescribed Officer R Swanepoel	11 500	-	11 500	0.01%
Total	2 304 261	85 497 569	87 801 830	58.33%

Executive directors 2024

	Number of shares: Direct beneficial	Number of shares: Indirect beneficial	Total	Percentage of issued ordinary share capital
DC Pretorius	500 900	78 641 565	79 142 465	52.57%
AJ Van Deventer	10 000	2 671 784	2 681 784	1.78%
GR Sheppard	-	2 955 884	2 955 884	1.96%
BJ Jordaan	1 781 861	1 228 336	3 010 197	2.00%
Prescribed Officer R Swanepoel	11 500	-	11 500	0.01%
Total	2 304 261	85 497 569	87 801 830	58.06%

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

21. Directors' and prescribed officer's emoluments (continued)

Share options held by directors and/or prescribed officers:

2025

	EP ZAR	Number of shares	Danie Pretorius	Roelof Swanepoel
Outstanding - 1 January	1.27	709 758	500 000	209 758
Additional share options granted	-	-	-	-
Outstanding - 31 December	1.27	709 758	500 000	209 758
Expense recognised		2 734 934	1 926 666	808 268

2024

	EP ZAR	Number of shares	Danie Pretorius	Roelof Swanepoel
Outstanding - 1 January	-	-	-	-
Additional share options granted	1.27	709 758	500 000	209 758
Outstanding - 31 December	1.27	709 758	500 000	209 758
Expense recognised		2 734 934	1 926 666	808 268

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

2025

2024

22. Share based payments

Long term incentive scheme

The long-term incentive is granted to eligible employees of the parent. The incentive comprises of the issue of either shares in the company, phantom shares based on the company shares or cash settlement. Vesting are dependent on the performance conditions which include annual compound growth in profit after tax as well as the annual compound growth in the share price of Master Drilling Group Limited.

The eligible employee must remain in service of the Group until terminal date.

Share Option Plan

Under the share option plan, share options of the company are granted to eligible employees of the company. The exercise price of the share options is determined on the grant date. The share options vest on the third anniversary of the grant date.

The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted.

The contractual term of each share option granted is until the tenth anniversary of the grant date. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The company does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these share options.

The contractual term of each share option granted is until the tenth anniversary of the grant date. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The company does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these share options.

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is as follows:

Expense arising from equity-settled share based payment transactions	2 734 934	2 734 934
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Movement during the year:

The following table illustrates the number and exercise prices in ZAR ("EP") of, and movements in share options:

	EP	2025	EP	2024
Outstanding - 1 January	2.70	824 758	2.70	824 758
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding - 31 December	2.7	824 758	2.7	824 758

The total number of share options issued, amounted to 4 117 044 while 882 956 remains un-issued.

The remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at 31 December 2025 was 0.97 years (2024: 1.42).

The expected volatility was determined by calculating the historical volatility of the Company's share price since listing.

The following table lists the inputs to the model used for the Share option Plan for 1 December 2023

Expected volatility	37.08 %
Risk-free interest rate	7.5 %
Expected life of share options	3 years
Weighted average share price	7,42
Model used	Black-Scholes

The expected volatility was determined by calculating the historical volatility of the Company's share price since listing.

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

23. Share option scheme

24.1 General

The company adopted the plan on 15 November 2012. The plan is administered by its compliance officer under the direction of the remuneration committee (the "RemCo"). The plan allows the grant of options to acquire fully paid ordinary shares to eligible employees after admission. An eligible employee is any employee (including any executive director) of any member of the company, but shall not include any non-executive director of the Group, any member of the RemCo or any trustee of an employee benefit trust.

Any eligible employee selected at the discretion of the RemCo shall be eligible to receive grants under the plan. In making this selection, the RemCo shall take into account the contribution of the eligible employee's division to the Group and his/her individual performance measured in the context of the applicable internal performance appraisal process, amongst other factors.

24.2 Form of option

The plan allows for the grant of options in such form as the RemCo may consider appropriate, including to allow for options to be granted to individuals in jurisdictions outside the Republic of South Africa, subject to appropriate regulatory approvals. The plan allows for the grant of options with an exercise price determined by the RemCo at the date of grant. Options is granted for no consideration and will be non-transferable, except to the option holder's heirs or executors on death.

24.3 Plan Limits

(a) Overall

The maximum number of shares in respect of which options can be granted under the plan is five million shares. Options may be settled by existing shares purchased through the market, newly issued shares or shares held in treasury. Shares purchased through the market will not count towards this plan limit.

(b) Individual

The maximum number of shares in respect of which options can be granted to any one option holder under the Plan is 500 000 shares in any three year cycle. Subject to this, the maximum value of shares subject to an option to be awarded to an option holder will not usually exceed 200% of his/her base salary per financial year of the company.

(c) Vesting and exercise

Options will vest no earlier than the third anniversary of the date of grant. Options can be exercised in whole or in part once they have vested up to the tenth anniversary of the date of grant.

(d) Voting and dividend rights

Option holders will have no right to voting or dividends until the acquisition of the shares following exercise of the option.

(e) Options issued

No Additional share options were granted for the year ended 31 December 2025 (31 December 2024: Nil). The share options outstanding as at 31 December 2025 all vested and are exercisable.

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

24. Financial instruments and risk management

Categories of financial instruments

Categories of financial assets

2025

	Notes	Amortised cost	Total
Loans to group companies	5	324 307 757	324 307 757
Trade and other receivables	6	6 278 340	6 278 340
Cash and cash equivalents	7	5 949 626	5 949 626
		336 535 723	336 535 723

2024

	Notes	Amortised cost	Total
Loans to group companies	5	297 984 457	297 984 457
Trade and other receivables	6	1 836 358	1 836 358
Cash and cash equivalents	7	143 980	143 980
		299 964 795	299 964 795

Categories of financial liabilities

2025

	Notes	Amortised cost	Total
Trade and other payables	11	3 521 339	3 521 339
Loans from group companies	10	311 482 808	311 482 808
Financial guarantee contracts	25	11 212 439	11 212 439
		326 216 586	326 216 586

2024

	Notes	Amortised cost	Total
Trade and other payables	11	663 537	663 537
Loans from group companies	10	216 267 342	216 267 342
Financial guarantee contracts	25	7 367 400	7 367 400
		224 298 279	224 298 279

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

24. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Pre tax gains and losses on financial instruments

Gains and losses on financial assets

2025

	Note	Amortised cost	Total
Recognised in profit or loss:			
Interest income	14	12 965 986	12 965 986

2024

	Note	Amortised cost	Total
Recognised in profit or loss:			
Interest income	14	13 096 473	13 096 473

Gains and losses on financial liabilities

2025

	Note	Amortised cost	Total
Recognised in profit or loss:			
Finance costs	15	(9 064 220)	(9 064 220)

2024

	Note	Amortised cost	Total
Recognised in profit or loss:			
Finance costs	15	(12 452 517)	(12 452 517)

Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the company consists of borrowings disclosed in note 10, cash and cash equivalents disclosed in note 7 and equity as disclosed in the statement of financial position.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio.

The company's strategy is to maintain a gearing ratio of less than 30%.

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

24. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Financial risk management

Overview

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance. Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (company treasury) under policies approved by the board. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the company's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

Credit risk

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

Credit risk consists mainly of loans to group companies, cash equivalents, financial guarantees and trade debtors. The company only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Receivables comprise a primarily from related parties. Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board.

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

	Notes	2025			2024		
		Gross carrying amount	Credit loss allowance	Amortised cost / fair value	Gross carrying amount	Credit loss allowance	Amortised cost / fair value
Loans to group companies	5	324 307 757	-	324 307 757	297 984 457	-	297 984 457
Trade and other receivables	6	6 278 340	-	6 278 340	1 836 358	-	1 836 358
Cash and cash equivalents	7	5 949 626	-	5 949 626	143 980	-	143 980
Financial guarantee contracts	25	-	(11 212 439)	(11 212 439)	-	(7 367 400)	(7 367 400)
		336 535 723	(11 212 439)	325 323 284	299 964 795	(7 367 400)	292 597 395

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

The company's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The company manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

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

Master Drilling Group Limited

(Registration number 2011/008265/06)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

24. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

The maturity profile of contractual cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities are presented in the following table. The cash flows are undiscounted contractual amounts.

2025

	Notes	Less than 1 year	2 to 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
Non-current liabilities					
Loans from group companies	10	-	95 046 191	95 046 191	95 046 191
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	11	3 512 339	-	3 512 339	3 512 339
Loans from group companies	10	216 436 617	-	216 436 617	216 436 617
		219 948 956	95 046 191	314 995 147	314 995 147

2024

	Notes	Less than 1 year	Total	Carrying amount
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	11	663 537	663 537	663 537
Loans from group companies	10	216 267 342	216 267 342	216 267 342
		216 930 879	216 930 879	216 930 879

Interest rate risk

The company's interest rate risk arises from group loans with a variable rate of prime lending rate plus 5% while loans to group companies attract interest at JIBAR plus 2.95% (2024: prime lending rate plus 5%).

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

Increase or decrease in rate	2025	2025	2024	2024
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Impact on profit or loss:				
Profit and loss (50 basis points)	161 490	(161 490)	821 192	(821 192)
Equity, net of finance tax	161 490	(161 490)	821 192	(821 192)

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Rand	2025	2024
25. Financial guarantee contracts		
Financial guarantees	11 212 439	7 367 400
Reconciliation		
Carrying value at the beginning of the year	7 367 400	10 009 600
Loss/(gain) on financial guarantee	3 845 039	(2 642 200)
Carrying value at the end of the year	11 212 439	7 367 400

The carrying amount of the financial guarantee is based on the higher of the net amount after applying an ECL and the initial fair value less amortised cost on a loan by loan basis.

Exposure to credit risk

The financial guarantees exposes the group to credit risk, being the risk that the group will incur a financial loss if guaranteed parties fail to make payments as they fall due.

The financial guarantee recognised has been recognised over the exposure arising from the ABSA facilities held by the Group. Total facilities owing to ABSA at year-end amount to USD 51.8M (2024: USD 45.7M) at 31 December 2025.

26. Events after the reporting period

The situation in the Middle East is complex and constantly evolving, caused particularly by the recent outbreak of hostilities between Iran and The United States of America, and potentially involving other countries. The directors are actively monitoring these events to comply with all relevant local and international laws and guidelines, and with the potential fall-out from these events. The group has no direct exposure to Iran through its operations, however, the directors are giving due consideration to the potential secondary impacts across our countries of operation, for example, financial markets, mining, trade, transport logistics, commodity and food prices.

Subsequent to year end, the Group's executive director, KJ Jordaan resigned. The effective date of his resignation is 1 May 2026.

The directors are not aware of any other matters outside of this report or circumstances arising that could have a material impact in the business subsequent to the reporting date.

27. Going concern

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

28. Contingent liability

As part of a global transaction, the Group and Atlantis Group concluded agreements pursuant to which the businesses in each of the following countries were sold by the Atlantis Group subsidiary in the country to the Group's subsidiary in that country, namely - India, Zambia, Brazil and South Africa.

The aggregate purchase price for all transactions was USD6.5 million (ZAR99,5 million).

Each of the Atlantis Group's subsidiaries have instituted legal action against the Group's subsidiaries to set aside the agreement in each country and a claim of damages.

Management has assessed each claim and based on its interpretation of the underlying facts, independent legal advice and legal counsel, it is not probable that an outflow will be required to settle the claims. We received judgement from the High Court of Zambia, and we have been successful in our defense. It should be mentioned that the Atlantis Group have lodged an appeal.