12 May 2025

Iofina plc
("Iofina", the "Company" or the "Group")
(AIM: IOF)

2024 FULL YEAR RESULTS

Revenue up 9% to record $54.5 million

Iofina plc, specialists in the exploration and production of iodine and manufacturers of specialty chemical products, announces its audited full-year results for the 12 months to 31 December 2024 (the "Period").

Higher sales of iodine derivatives and increased iodine production drive 9% revenue growth:

- Revenue of $54.5m (2023: $50.0m); Seventh successive year of revenue growth
  - Iodine derivatives sales increased by 31% to $16.9m (2023: $12.9m)
  - Crystallised iodine sales of $24.7m (2023: $24.9m)
- Iodine production increased by 74.8MT (13%) to 634.1MT
- Gross profit of $13.2m (2023: $15.7m)
- Adjusted EBITDA[1] of $7.6m (2023: $10.8m)
- Operating profit of $5.0m (2023: $8.6m)
- Profit before tax of $4.8m (2023: $8.3m)

Robust balance sheet and further increase in net cash position:

- Cash of $6.8m at year-end up (2023: $6.5m)
- Net cash increased by $1.7m from $1.2m to $2.9m

Investing for growth:

- Capital investment into new iodine plants and Iofina Chemical processes grew to $9.5m (2023: $6.2m)
- Signed an agreement for IO#11 in Q3 2024 and began construction in Q4 2024
- Investment to upgrade the website has generated an increase in sales enquiries

2025 so far:

- Production of 124.1MT of crystalline iodine in Q1 2025 from Iofina's seven IOsorb® plants
- Expect H1 2025 crystalline iodine production to be near 300MT
- Demand for Iofina's crystalline iodine is strong
- The iodine global spot price remains steadily above $70/kg, and prices are expected to stay at these levels into the second half of 2025
- IO#11 is currently on schedule and expected to be operational in the first half of Q3 2025
- Potential sites for IO#12 identified, with construction targeted to commence by the end of 2025

[1]Non-IFRS measure – please refer to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for calculation

Commenting, President and CEO, Dr. Tom Becker, stated:

"In 2024, Iofina achieved record revenues for the seventh straight year. Profitability was somewhat impacted by the renegotiation of two brine water supply contracts as well as logistical delays in December that pushed $2m of confirmed sales into 2025. However, good progress was made in increasing iodine production by 13% to 634MT with the additional output from the Company's newest plants. The Company also benefitted from higher average selling prices in the second half of 2024 as the spot iodine price increased.

"The Company continued to execute its growth strategy with the support of strong cash flow and completed its latest iodine plant, IO#10. The robust levels of sales of crystalline iodine mirrored those achieved in 2023, whilst sales of our iodine derivatives products increased by $4m. Further investment in product R&D was made during the year to support customer demand, with new products being introduced in 2025, including a new iodine-based animal feed additive.

"Moving into 2025, our investment for growth continues and we are pleased to report that IO#11 is on track to be operating in the first half of Q3 2025. This will become our eighth IOsorb® plant in operation and our third new plant in three years, hitting our target of adding a new plant each year.

"Since reporting our Q1 2025 update, we are pleased to confirm that brine water flows to our facilities are at expected levels after the prolonged effects of extreme winter conditions. We continue to work with our oil and gas partners to maximise the amounts of brine to our plants. We expect greater flows and higher iodine production efficiencies during the warmer months and are on track to produce about 300MT of crystalline iodine in H1 2025. At the same time, iodine spot prices have risen since 2024 and look set to remain above $70 per kilogram throughout 2025, which will support more profitable sales with Iofina continuing to sell all the iodine it is currently producing."

Enquiries:

Dr. Tom Becker
CEO & President
Iofina plc
Tel: +44 (0)20 3006 3135

Nomad & Broker:
Henry Fitzgerald-O'Connor/Harry Rees
Canaccord Genuity Limited
Tel: +44 (0)20 7523 8000

Media Contact:
Charles Goodwin/Shivantha Thambirajah/Zara McKinlay
Yellow Jersey PR Limited
Tel: +44 (0)7747 788 221/+44 (0)7983 521 488

About Iofina:

Iofina plc (AIM: IOF) is a vertically integrated company that specialises in the production of Iodine and the manufacturing of specialty chemical products. Iofina is the second largest producer of iodine in North America and operates the manufacturing entities Iofina Resources and Iofina Chemical.

LEI: 213800QDMFYVRJYYTQ84
ISIN: GB00B2QL5C79

Iofina Resources
Iofina Resources develops, builds, owns, and operates iodine extraction plants using Iofina's WET® IOsorb® technology. Iofina currently operates seven producing IOsorb® plants in Oklahoma and is consistently using technology and innovation to improve and expand its operations.

Iofina Chemical
Iofina Chemical has manufactured high-quality halogen speciality chemicals derived from raw iodine, as well as non-iodine-based products. Iofina Chemical celebrated its 40th anniversary in 2023 as a preeminent halogen-based specialty chemicals company.

www.iofina.com

Contents

COMPANY INFORMATION ..2

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT ..3

FINANCIAL REVIEW ..8

DIRECTORS' BIOGRAPHIES 10

STRATEGIC REPORT 12

S172 STATEMENT 23

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE 25

DIRECTORS' REPORT 26

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 28

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE ("ESG") 35

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IOFINA PLC 39

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME 52

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET 53

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY 54

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT 55

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET 56

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY 57

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 58

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	L J Baller T M Becker M T Lewin J F Mermoud M Fallin Christensen
Secretary	Simon Holden
Company number	05393357
Registered office	48 Chancery Lane London WC2A 1JF
Auditor	UHY Hacker Young LLP Quadrant House 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1 YW
Nominated Adviser and Broker	Canaccord Genuity Limited 88 Wood Street London EC2V 7QR
Solicitors	Keystone Law Limited 48 Chancery Lane London WC2A 1JF
Registrar	MUFG Corporate Markets (UK) Limited Central Square 29 Wellington Street Leeds LS1 4DL
Financial PR	Yellow Jersey PR Limited Thanet House 231-232 Strand London WC2R 1DA

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Introduction

In 2024 (the "Period"), Iofina continued to execute its strategic business objectives, resulting in record revenues for the seventh consecutive year, the highest iodine production volume in the Group's history, and the successful commissioning of IOsorb® plant IO#10 in September 2024. Revenues rose by 9%, reaching $54.5 million (2023: $50m). However, adjusted EBITDA[1] decreased by 30% to $7.6m (2023: $10.8m), due to a combination of factors including the normalisation of fees in a key supply agreement, increased costs for chemicals and payroll, and delayed end of year shipments beyond Iofina's control. Despite these challenges, Iofina achieved a 13% YoY increase in iodine production, producing 634.1MT of crystalline iodine across our seven operating IOsorb® plants.

Our financial position remains strong, ending the year with a cash balance of $6.8m, representing a $0.3m increase despite substantial reinvestment into the business. Capital expenditures totalled $9.5m, primarily for developing IO#10, while $1.4m in term loan payments and $0.9m in taxes were also accounted for. Looking ahead, tax outlays are expected to increase as we have almost entirely utilised prior years' tax losses and other credits.

The Group continues to monitor its key performance indicators ("KPIs") closely, including our bank debt-to-EBITDA ratio, which remains at a healthy 0.52. This low ratio reflects our solid financial standing, and is well below the industry standard. To support our ambitious growth plans, we have also secured a $10m loan facility for new projects, which is currently undrawn, however we anticipate using to further expand iodine production in the coming years.

Commitment to Safety

At Iofina, safety is not just a priority; it's a core value. As a specialty chemical manufacturer handling hazardous materials, our commitment to the safety and well-being of our employees and communities is paramount. We are proud to report that Iofina achieved another year without any Lost Time Incidents ("LTIs") in 2024, marking a continued record of operational safety that dates to April 2021. While we celebrate this achievement, we remain vigilant in our efforts to improve safety systems and prevent any incidents in the future.

Iodine Market

Iodine remains a key focus for Iofina, with approximately 86% of our sales coming from iodine or its derivatives. The global iodine market expanded significantly in 2024, with consumption rising by an estimated 7-8% YoY. Notably, iodine-based X-ray contrast media applications continue to be a major growth driver, now accounting for over 35% of global iodine consumption. Other iodine applications also showed strong improvement in 2024, and the outlook for market growth in both existing and new technologies remains positive.

The price of iodine has seen fluctuations, but demand remains robust. The average realised price per kilogram of iodine for Iofina in 2024 was $68.6, slightly lower than in 2023. However, in the latter half of the year, iodine prices increased, with the average realised price in H2 2024 reaching $70.14/kg. As

---

[1] see page 52 for calculation of adjusted EBITDA

we enter 2025, we are seeing healthy demand, and prices are expected to remain strong, despite ongoing geopolitical risks.

Iofina Resources

Iofina Resources ("IR") is the division of the Group that manufactures iodine from brine waters. IR's mission is to explore for iodine sources, improve its IOsorb® WET® technologies, economically produce iodine from brines, and continually grow production volumes. The developed technologies that IR utilises for iodine production are proven and are being used at seven production facilities in Oklahoma, USA. The unique nature of IR's production and business plan is that we isolate iodine from brines co-produced from oil and gas operations. Without Iofina, the iodine in these streams would not be realised. By isolating iodine from waters already being produced, Iofina's operation has minimal environmental impact and arguably is the most environmentally friendly iodine operation in the world.

In 2024, the Group invested and grew IR's operations, which resulted in numerous milestones for the Company. In September of 2024, IR commissioned IO#10 in our new core area in Oklahoma with a new brine supply partner. This resulted in IR operating seven IOsorb® plants producing commercial quantities of iodine, the most iodine-producing plants in operation in the Company's history. The business strategy of Iofina is to have multiple iodine plants in operation with multiple brine supply partners. This diversifies the Company's iodine production operations and reduces the risk of production losses. It also provides other expansion opportunities with these various brine supply partners.

In 2024, IR produced 634.1MT of crystalline iodine, a 13.4% increase YoY and a record for the Company. Additionally, IR signed an agreement with a brine supply partner for its next IOsorb® plant, IO#11, and construction started late in the year. This plant is in our new core area of central Oklahoma, and with an existing partner that supplies brine to two of our plants in the NW Oklahoma region. We expect IO#11 to be online and producing iodine in Q3 2025. With eight plants expected to be producing iodine in 2025, Iofina anticipates another record year of iodine production.

IR is committed to growing its iodine production. Once operational in Q3 2025, IR's newest facility, IO#11, will mark the third consecutive year that Iofina has built a new IOsorb® plant, all in a new core area in central Oklahoma. IO#11 is expected to add over 100MT of crystalline iodine production on an annualised basis. Further growth of our iodine production operations is planned. We have invested and continue to invest in exploration efforts for new iodine plants utilising our geological and business development teams. We are assessing multiple opportunities for additional iodine production facilities in both our current core area and in a new region for Iofina. We are evaluating the water chemistries for these projects and the economics of iodine production at these sites and anticipate having a commercial agreement soon for another IOsorb® facility. These opportunities are likely to result in larger projects than our existing operations and a step-change for Iofina's iodine production growth, with IR expecting to start construction on IO#12 before year-end.

To facilitate the expected accelerated growth of iodine production, IR is adding to its construction team to improve construction planning, investigate potential cost savings, and improve timelines to construct future IOsorb® facilities. Also, the recent expansion of our bank debt facilities for future plants provides additional funding sources to execute the expected growth plans.

IR's five plants in the NW Oklahoma core area performed as expected in 2024. The total production of these plants between 2022-2024 has essentially been flat. During the first half of 2024, we renegotiated a supply agreement with a partner that supplies two of these plants. This agreement rebased fees to current market levels, resulting in higher overall costs. However, this agreement has facilitated a longer supply and has incentivised our partner to be more active in supplying the maximum brine possible to our plants. The positive relationships we have with our partners are essential to ensure consistent volumes and flow of brine to our plants. As our oil and gas partners' fields change, Iofina must have a good working relationship to ensure adjustments are made to their brine water gathering systems to maximise iodine production. New well drilling is uncommon in this area, but well workover programs are ongoing from our partners, and in conjunction with them we strive to maintain production quantities in the NW Oklahoma area.

IR has not had a LTI since April of 2021 but remains committed to improving its safety standards. IR has a dedicated Environmental Health and Safety ("EH&S") manager in Oklahoma who works directly with the operations teams to identify and correct potential safety issues. When incidents do occur, they are thoroughly evaluated to identify the root cause so corrective actions can be taken to prevent future incidents. As a specialty chemical manufacturer which handles hazardous chemicals, we are continually training our team on safety and best practices and providing engineering solutions where appropriate.

Iofina Chemical

Iofina Chemical ("IC") is a halogen-centric specialty chemical manufacturer that produces -iodo, -fluoro and -chloro based compounds. IC sells these compounds and the Group's produced crystalline iodine globally. Record sales of $54.5m (2023: $50.0m) were realised in 2024. Sales of the Company's crystalline iodine were essentially flat with respect to 2023 ($24.7m vs $24.9m), and the realised average price per kg on a 100% basis was slightly lower YoY ($68.6 vs $69.19). However, H2 2024 pricing rose and averaged $70.14/kg. Iodine derivative sales jumped 31% to $16.9m in the Period compared to 2023.

In 2023, IC reported lower than expected sales of Hydriodic acid ("HI") and Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate ("IPBC"), partly due to larger inventories carried by customers early in that year. Both of these compounds saw higher sales in 2024, with strong demand coming from agricultural and biocidal applications, respectively. Methyl iodide sales in the Period were slightly lower due to a highly competitive market, with prices for some opportunities at levels at which we chose not to participate. As previously communicated, changes in product mixes year over year are common, and we will continue to drive sales of all IC products as appropriate. Overall, more of the Group's crystalline iodine was sold through value-added iodine derivatives in 2024, equating to 206MT (2023: 185 MT) and we expect this trend to continue through 2025.

IC production and sales of non-iodine halogen derivatives remain a strategic segment of the Group. These compounds add to the diversity of our offerings and support various applications, including biocides and semiconductor etchant uses. Non-iodine sales accounted for 14% of the Group's total sales in 2024. The Company expects semiconductor demand to be the key driver of sales for our non-iodine derivatives moving forward, as this sector continues to strengthen.

Safety and quality programs at IC remain a top priority to safely and efficiently produce our products with the consistency demanded by our customers. IC is an ISO 9001:2015 certified company and continues to measure its performance metrics, including the timely delivery of our goods that meet or exceed our customers' expectations. All of the internal quality objectives set by IC were met in 2024. IC has not had a LTI since November 2020 and our safety programs continue to be emphasised daily. We continually strive to be proactive versus reactive regarding safety improvements. We thoroughly evaluate any incidents or near misses to prevent negative events from occurring in the future. General chemical handling training, as well as IC-specific training scenarios are a significant part of our safety program. Through employee engagement, together we are continually improving our safety culture and performance.

Research and Development ("R&D"), process improvements, and new product offerings are essential to the growth of IC. R&D efforts at IC in 2024 included work on new iodine compounds, fluorinated gases, and iodine recovered from industrial waste streams. Specific application areas we are targeting are for agricultural, automotive and pharmaceutical applications, to name a few. Late in 2024, we successfully began producing commercial quantities of an iodine-based animal feed additive, which will add to the IC iodine derivative sales mix in 2025. Capex for the commercialisation of this animal feed product was a significant cash outflow at IC in 2024. We have invested in our laboratories at IC and added a Ph.D. scientist to the team to enhance our ability to bring these projects to market. R&D and sales work together to identify new product opportunities within our core chemistries. Process improvements for IPBC and methyl fluoride resulted in both cost savings and safer processes. We are also investing in our ageing infrastructure at IC, whose manufacturing buildings are over 25 years old.

Increased investments in sales and marketing, which began in 2023, continued into 2024 with positive results. As Iofina continues to expand and produce more iodine, a key goal is to expand our customer base to ensure excess demand for our increasing production. Investment in the Company's website and digital marketing initiatives has driven increased sales enquiries and new product opportunities. We continue to attend targeted trade events, and we regard our website as a 'constant tradeshow' to market our products and capabilities to specific audiences worldwide. IC expects to increase sales of value-added iodine-based derivatives in 2025 as the Group's iodine production continues to increase.

Outlook

Looking ahead to 2025 and beyond, Iofina is poised for continued growth. The commissioning of IO#11 and the planned expansion into additional iodine production projects will drive higher production volumes. We also expect the iodine market to continue to grow, driven by both established and emerging applications, including in solar technologies and refrigerants.

We are optimistic about the future as we accelerate our growth plans. Our strong relationships with brine supply partners and customers, combined with our proven IOsorb® technology, position us well to become the largest iodine producer in North America over the next few years. The Company is evaluating several promising expansion opportunities, both within and outside our current operational areas, and we are confident that these projects will allow us to achieve a step-change in growth.

In closing, I would like to extend my gratitude to our employees, business partners, and shareholders for their continued support. Together, we are building a strong foundation for Iofina's future, and I am excited about the opportunities ahead.

Lance J Baller
Non-Executive Chairman
Iofina plc
9 May 2025

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Summary 2024 v 2023

- Seventh successive year of record revenue
- Iodine production increased by 74.8MT (13%) to 634.1MT
- Revenue increased by 9% from $50.0m to $54.5m
- Gross profit decreased by 15% from $15.7m to $13.2m
- Adjusted EBITDA declined by 30% from $10.8m to $7.6m
- Profit before tax decreased by 42% from $8.3m to $4.8m
- Net cash increased by $1.7m from $1.2m to $2.9m*
- Capital investment into chemical and iodine plants was $9.5m (2023: $6.2m)

*excludes lease liabilities

Trading results

Turnover	Crystallised Iodine 85% MT	2024 Sales $m	Crystallised Iodine 85% MT	2023 Sales $m
Crystallised iodine	423	24.7	423	24.9
Iodine Derivatives	206	16.9	185	12.9
Prilled iodine		5.1		4.1
Total iodine sales	629	46.7	608	41.9
Non-iodine		7.8		8.1
Total sales		**$54.5**		**$50.0**

Revenue increased by 9% from $50.0m to $54.5m, driven by the demand for the Company's iodine derivatives products. Sales of crystallised iodine were on par with 2023 at 423MT for $24.7m (2023 423MT for $24.9m). The average realised price per kg (based on 100% prilled price equivalent) was $68.60 (2023: $69.19).

Derivative compounds turnover increased by 31% from $12.9m to $16.9m, mainly reflecting stronger demand for mainstream products. Sales of non-iodine products fell back slightly by 4%, mainly due to a 5% volume decline in orders for the principal product (etchant gas).

The overall sales of 629MT of crystallised iodine were in line with the increased plant production of 634MT. Production increased by 13% from 559MT in 2023 to 634MT in 2024. The increase was driven by the two newest built plants; with a full year's production from IO#9 plant (commenced in July 2023) and three months' production from IO#10 plant (commenced in October 2024).

Gross profit fell by 15% ($2.5m) from $15.7m in 2023 to $13.2m. Product selling prices were similar to 2023 across the board, but the costs of iodine production per kg increased by some 15%. Of that, some 4% is attributable to inflationary increases in chemicals and payroll costs, while the remaining 11% relates to increases in fees paid mainly to oil and gas operators, in particular the rebasing exercise with one operator that was reported previously.

Adjusted EBITDA fell by $3.2m (30%) from $10.8m (22% of sales) to $7.6m (14% of sales). As well as the factors mentioned above, administrative expenses increased by $0.7m (16%) with some investment in personnel and programmes to support the planned expansion of the business.

Interest swap derivative asset

The swap contract that pegs interest on 70% of the bank loan to 3.99% continues to deliver benefits in the continuing higher interest rate environment. The swap rebate for 2024 amounted to $125k (2023: $152k). The derivative asset resulting from the swap contract has been revalued at $92k as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: $161k) by reference to market expectations for future SOFR rates, and an amount of $68k has been charged against 2024 income to reflect the unwinding of the benefit (2023 $88k).

Profit before tax

Profit before tax decreased by $3.5m (42%) from $8.3m to $4.8m. In addition to the factors set out above, there was also an increase of $0.4m in depreciation charges reflecting the addition of new plants such as IO#9 from July 2023 and IO#10 from October 2024.

Tax

All prior year tax reliefs and allowances available to the group have now been utilised except for $0.2m business credits still carried forward. Tax payments in the year totalled $901k (2023 $40k). The total tax charge for 2024 is $1.9m (2023 $1.8m), of which $0.7m (2023 $0.1m) is current tax and $1.2m (2023 $1.7m) is deferred tax.

Capital investment

The Group invested $9.5m in capital projects and equipment in the year (2023: $6.2m). Approximately $5.1m relates to the construction of the IO#10 plant in Oklahoma, with a further $0.7m spent on acquiring landowner leases for the same plant. $0.3m was spent on preliminary construction for the upcoming IO#11 plant in Oklahoma, and $0.6m on leasing activity with respect to the IO#9 plant. A further $0.7m is related to upgrades and improvements of the Oklahoma plants. $2.0m was spent on new projects, process improvements and replacements at the Iofina Chemical plant.

Cash flow

Cash started the year at $6.5m and ended $0.3m higher at $6.8m, after paying off $1.4m of the bank term loan in accordance with the borrowing schedule, investing $9.5m in capital projects and paying $901k tax. The previous net cash position of $1.2m improved by $1.7m to $2.9m. Net cash inflow from operating activities was $11.5m (2023 $8.6M) after taking into account $4.7m of favourable working capital movements.

Malcolm Lewin

Malcolm Lewin
Chief Financial Officer, Iofina plc
9 May 2025

DIRECTORS' BIOGRAPHIES

Lance J. Baller, Non-Executive Chairman

Mr. Baller was co-founder, CEO and President of Iofina Plc prior to his departure for health reasons in June 2013. Mr. Baller was the Group's Finance Director from 2007 until his appointment as CEO in 2010. Mr. Baller returned as Chairman in April 2014. Mr. Baller currently serves as a director and as sole or principal shareholder of several privately owned businesses, including Baller Enterprises, Inc. (personal holding company), Titan Au, Inc, Empire Leasing LLC, Valdez Au, Inc, Extrac Technologies Limited, Extrac, Inc, Wyoming Sand Company LLC (which all are in gold, sand, rock, SiO2 and gravel mining), Ultimate Investment (personal investment company) and Baller Family Foundation, Inc. (personal family foundation) plus many others that he has founded and successfully sold over the years. He is the former managing partner of Shortline Equity Partners, Inc., a mid-market merger and acquisitions consulting and investment company. Mr. Baller is also the former Managing Partner of Elevation Capital Management, LLC and is the former alternative investment hedge fund manager of the Elevation Fund. He is also a former Vice-President of Corporate Development and Communications of Integrated Biopharma, Inc. and prior to that a vice-president of the investment banking firms UBS and Morgan Stanley. Mr. Baller has been a CEO, interim CEO, Chairman, CFO and secretary of various private and public listed companies throughout his career. He has served as Chairman to various companies and has led successful restructurings. Mr. Baller has had extensive experience in all aspects of corporate finance. Mr. Baller currently is on the board of trustees of Index Fund and Digital Funds where he serves as the chairman of the audit committee and as the audit committee financial expert under Sarbanes-Oxley.

Dr. Thomas M. Becker, Chief Executive Officer

Dr. Becker has served as President/CEO of Iofina plc since 2014 and has led Iofina Chemical since March 2010. Previously, Dr. Becker was the Vice President of Research and Development at H&S/Iofina Chemical. Iofina bought H&S in July 2009. Dr. Becker has conducted extensive research in both inorganic and organic halogen-based chemistry. Dr. Becker has written a magnitude of published technical papers in his career. Prior to H&S Dr. Becker worked as an Oak Ridge Scholar on behalf of the US EPA and for various other chemical manufacturing companies. Dr. Becker earned a BS in Chemistry from Indiana University, and a PhD in Chemistry from the University of Cincinnati. He has extensive experience in scale-up of chemical processes from laboratory to pilot to full scale production. Dr. Becker is a former member of the Board of Governors of the Society of Chemical Manufacturers and Affiliates ("SOCMA").

Malcolm T. Lewin, Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Lewin was named CFO and a director of the Group in November 2016 after having joined Iofina as interim CFO in February 2016. Mr. Lewin is based in the UK and has over 30 years of experience in finance and accounting for both public and private companies. As well as being a partner in a chartered accounting firm for 11 years, he has acted for various companies listed on AIM and other exchanges. In particular, from 2000 to 2003, he was the Finance Director of Oxford Metrics plc, an AIM company supplying motion capture and visual geometry systems. From 2004 to 2006, he was the Finance Director of Real Estate Investors plc, an AIM property investment company with interests in quality commercial and industrial properties. From 2006 to 2011, he was a Director and CFO of Hunter Bay

Minerals plc, a junior mining company listed on the Toronto Venture Exchange with interests in South America and Canada. From 2011 to 2014, he was CFO and Treasurer of VolitionRX Limited, an OTC life sciences company focused on developing blood tests for a broad range of cancer types and other conditions. Mr. Lewin has an MA in Classics from Oxford University and qualified as a chartered accountant with Coopers & Lybrand.

J. Frank Mermoud, Non-Executive Director

Mr. Mermoud has more than 30 years' experience in international business, facilitating trade and investment in both the public and private sectors. He has held senior international, economic and commercial policy positions within the United States Government, having served as the Secretary of State's Special Representative for Commercial and Business Affairs at U.S. Department of State from 2002 to 2009. Mr. Mermoud has served as a Non-Executive Director of Cub Energy Inc. an oil and gas company headquartered in Houston, Texas, Director of ATC Communications and as a Senior Advisor to TD International

Mary Fallin Christensen, Non-Executive Director

Mary Fallin Christensen has served the State of Oklahoma for over 30 years. She was elected the first female Governor of the State in 2010 and was re-elected for a second term in 2014. Prior to serving as Governor, she held several state and federal positions, including serving as US Congresswoman for Oklahoma's 5th district between 2007-2011 and serving as Lieutenant Governor of Oklahoma between 1995-2006. Mary has been a major contributor to natural resources industries in Oklahoma, and implemented the State's first comprehensive energy plan as well as its state-wide water plan. She has held several positions, including Chair of the Southern State Energy Board, Chair of the Interstate Oil & Gas Compact Commission, and has served on the natural resource committee of the National Governors Association (NGA). Previously, she also served on the United States House of Representatives Committee on Small Business, was Small Business Chairman on the Republican Policy Committee, and was named the "Guardian of Small Business" by the National Federation of Independent Business. Mary has also served on numerous Boards of Directors for both commercial organisations and non-profits.

STRATEGIC REPORT

Principal activities and review of the business

Iofina plc ("Iofina" or the "Company") is the holding company of a group of companies (the "Group") involved in the exploration and isolation of iodine and the production of specialty chemicals. Iofina Resources, Inc. is the Group's wholly owned subsidiary, which uses proprietary Wellhead Extraction Technology® (WET®) and WET® IOsorb® methods to produce iodine from brine. Large volumes of brine water are sourced from partnerships with oil and gas operators and saltwater disposal ("SWD") operators in the United States, and these brines are used as a raw material to produce iodine at the Group's multiple IOsorb® plants. The Group's unique business model isolates a resource, iodine, from a produced waste stream that, without Iofina's technology, would be lost. The Company's WET® IOsorb® technology has unique elements that allow Iofina to handle brines which contain residual hydrocarbons and efficiently produce high-quality iodine. The Directors of the Company believe that Iofina's production process, which utilises brine water from third-party oil and gas production, is advantageous for long-term sourcing of the raw material, minimises production and expansion costs, and is the most environmentally friendly iodine production process. Iofina has an active geological team which models and explores for economically viable sources of brines for iodine production. Compounds containing iodine or other specialty chemicals are produced at and sold through the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Iofina Chemical, Inc., with the major raw material being the Group's produced iodine. Additionally, the Group's crystalline IOflo® iodine is sold directly to other iodine end-users.

Iodine is a rare element that is produced only in a few countries in the world, with approximately 90 per cent of global production coming from Chile (~60%) and Japan (~30%, including recycled waste streams). Iodine and its compounds have many human health-related applications, including X-ray contrast agents, pharmaceuticals, antiseptics, thyroid function, and others. Additional high-volume uses of iodine include LCD screen technology, material heat stabilisation, animal feed additives, biocides, catalysts and more. The Group produces iodine in the United States, where the overall global iodine production is approximately 5.5% of the world's total production, but where there is a large consumption of the world's iodine by various American users. Iofina believes it is the second-largest producer of iodine in North America.

The ability of the Group to expand its iodine production quickly, at a low cost, differentiates Iofina from other iodine producers. This has been proven by the expansion of production and opening of new IOsorb® plants such as IO#9, where brine water flowed in June 2023, IO#10, which opened in September 2024, and IO#11, which is currently under construction and is scheduled to open in Q3 2025. Additionally, the Directors believe that the Group's technology to produce iodine is far more environmentally friendly compared to other producers. By using a produced water waste stream from the oil and gas industry to isolate iodine versus isolating iodine from ores, Iofina's process is considered ecologically efficient in obtaining a valuable product from a waste stream versus the environmentally intensive processes of mining iodine from ores by Chilean producers.

Economically viable iodide-rich brine co-produced during oil and gas production is not common, and the Group's proprietary geological model to locate and anticipate iodide-rich sources is unique. The Directors of Iofina are committed to producing its products in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner, and to improving communications regarding our long-term strategy in respect of Iofina's sustainable practices and other ESG tenets.

The focus of Iofina's current business model is the production of iodine from brine and the creation and sales of specialty chemicals through Iofina Chemical. The Directors feel strongly that diversification within the business whilst focusing on our core expertise is important. Iofina Resources diversifies its iodine production through multiple IOsorb® production plants, with multiple brine supply partners in western Oklahoma. The technology the Group has developed, which utilises a waste resource already being produced, allows Iofina the ability to expand its operations quickly with minimal capital expenditure. Continued prudent growth in the number of IOsorb® plants increases production, profit, and diversification. Continued expansion of the Group's geological model provides opportunities for Iofina outside of its current core areas.

Iofina Chemical produces a wide range of iodine-based products with applications in various industries including agricultural, pharmaceutical, biocides and others, whilst additional diversification is realised by the production of non-iodine-based products. The demand for various products can change, and Iofina Chemical's ability to produce a variety of products allows the Group to take advantage of growing markets while not being as affected by temporarily depressed or declining markets.

Iodine spot prices rose significantly between 2021 through mid-year 2022, exceeding $70/kg by July 2022, and since that time, the iodine spot price has fluctuated between the mid-sixties and upper seventies dollars per kilogram. Supply and demand changes, as well as manufacturing cost increases, are the major factors influencing the iodine price. As an iodine manufacturer, iodine prices have a significant impact on the Group's gross profit margins.

During 2024, Iofina believes the total global demand for iodine rebounded significantly from the prior year, and likely grew between 7-8% compared to 2023 levels. A significant factor in this increase was some inventory corrections contributing to the relatively high YoY growth. Demand for X-ray contrast media applications continued to lead the growth for iodine consumption, however, demand in most other iodine applications also increased YoY. In 2024, prices in H1 were lower than prices in H2, though the current spot iodine prices are comfortably above $70/kg. Contracted iodine prices for large customers are generally slightly lower than spot prices. Demand for Iofina's iodine and most of our iodine derivatives was robust in 2024, with Iofina Chemical seeing mixed demand for some of its iodine derivatives but strong demand for Iofina's crystalline iodine. Although it is difficult to predict, we expect demand for iodine to slightly increase in 2025 in comparison to H2 2024 levels. A recession in the USA or other major markets would likely have a negative effect on demand and prices. We expect 2025 iodine prices to remain steady to slightly higher compared to year-end 2024 levels. The inflation rate in 2024 has remained relatively high, but the rate has decreased. However, rising costs for Iofina's raw materials, labour and energy have increased our iodine production costs YoY. The Bull Mine project from Chilean producer S.C.M. Cosayach may be producing iodine in H2 2025, but it is our view that production from this mine will more likely commence in 2026. Iofina believes that any increased production from this mine will not cause an imbalance in supply but simply take on some of the industry's growth requirements.

The Directors recognised that, as the Company built its IOsorb® plants, Iofina's iodine production costs needed to be amongst the lowest in the industry to be competitive. Between 2014 and 2017, numerous initiatives were successfully implemented to optimise Iofina's technology and lower production costs. Once most of these goals were achieved and iodine market conditions became more favourable, the Directors commenced the next phase of Iofina's business plan with a focus on growth. In early 2018, the Group's newest iodine plant at the time, IO#7, was completed. By expanding our operations and building IO#7, the Group successfully lowered its overall iodine production costs with its most efficient plant at that time. The next major growth development occurred in Q2 2019 when the Company performed an equity raise to reduce debt and provide working capital for expansion projects. The result was the construction of IO#8, which began in late 2019 and was completed in early April 2020. The Group has continued its expansion efforts and successfully opened IO#9 in June 2023, IO#10 in September 2024, and is currently constructing IO#11, which is expected to open in Q3 2025.

The Group is committed to establishing new routes to growth and is investigating new locations and partnerships to expand iodine production. Lessons learned from past expansion play a role in management's iodine plant growth. Building of future IOsorb® plants will be done prudently to ensure, to the best of our knowledge, that Iofina has a long-term, low-cost iodine production. With an expanding iodine market and Iofina's improved balance sheet, Iofina will likely embark on additional iodine plants after IO#11 completion, although this will only be done with the correct evaluations of potential future sites and market conditions.

The Directors are aware of the risk of declining brine availability if our partners do not maintain or increase their hydrocarbon production in areas that supply the Group's IOsorb® plants. The Group continues to investigate the economics and the technology to have better control of the iodide-rich brine supplies that feed the current and future plants.

Iofina Chemical continues to be recognised as a world-renowned halogen specialty chemical producer. Vertical integration of the Group's iodine into iodine derivatives gives Iofina's customers stability of supply in addition to the long-standing quality and technical support to Iofina's global customers for the goods sold to them. Additionally, the non-iodine-based halogen derivatives produced by Iofina Chemical give the Group further diversity. Iofina Chemical invested in multiple projects in 2024 and will continue to invest in areas to expand current products and develop new products for Iofina using the Company's core expertise.

Key Performance Indicators

The Directors review a range of financial indicators to assess and manage the Group's performance, including the following relating to revenue and iodine production:

	Year ended 31 December 2024 $'000	**Year ended 31 December 2023** $'000
Revenue from sales of iodine and iodine derivatives	$46,664	$41,940
Revenue from non-iodine products	$7,801	$8,096
Total revenue	$54,465	$50,036
Total pounds of product shipped (LBS '000)	2,052	1,824
Crystallised iodine produced (Metric Tonnes)	634	559
IOsorb® plants in operation (year-end)	7	6

Commentary on some of the above indicators is in the Chairman's Statement on pages 3 to 7.

Further commentary on the results for the year and the financial position at the year-end is in the Financial Review on pages 8 to 9.

Objectives

At the end of 2024, the Group had seven operating IOsorb® iodine production facilities in the two core areas of Oklahoma and an eighth under construction. While the theoretical capacity of these plants is very high, the practical capacity of the plants is somewhat lower. Practical capacity considers multiple causes of downtime, including weather, repairs and maintenance, inadequate brine (low parts per million of iodine, heavily contaminated brine or little to no supply), power outages and other conditions. As we have proven our technology and continue to improve operations at current facilities, more accurate practical capacity operating targets have been realised, as well as improvements for maximising practical capacity.

Iofina Resources' unique business model allows the Group to determine sites for new iodine production plants utilising existing brine produced from oil and gas production and quickly bring these sites into production. The execution of a prudent growth strategy continued with the start of construction of IO#8 in late 2019, which was completed in April 2020, and we continue to open new iodine plants, including IO#9 which opened in June of 2023 and IO#10 which opened in September 2024. While technology and efficiency improvements at current facilities remain an ongoing priority, the Company continues to explore new iodine production opportunities. This objective of strategic expansion is focused on sites that will continue to improve Iofina's output with low production costs. As previously stated, the Group expects to continue its iodine production expansion and expects to double iodine production from 2021 levels soon. In late 2024, the Group began construction on IO#11 with an expectation to complete this plant in Q3 2025.

Brine supply to our IOsorb® plants can be affected by regulatory changes and adjustments to our partners' saltwater disposal systems and oil production programs. Iofina continues to work with its partners to implement plans to maximise brine input and iodine output at each of our existing sites.

The mutually beneficial relationship between Iofina and its brine supply partners, which allows Iofina to create iodine and for the brine suppliers to realise value from a waste stream, is a key component for existing projects and potentially for future sites. Continued efforts by our business development and geological teams have identified numerous further expansion opportunities. The Company will continue to evaluate and potentially execute these with current and new potential brine supply partners when management determines the proper timing for new sites.

The timing of future iodine production growth will be dependent on a series of factors. These include the stability or increase of iodine prices, global demand, Company cash flow, availability and cost of production at new sites, partnership agreements, oil prices, and production in areas with high iodide content brines, and the regulatory landscape concerning brine injection. Lower oil prices can lead to lower oil production if certain wells become uneconomical, which in turn can affect brine supplies from our partners. Therefore, the Group is increasingly focused on evaluating alternative brine sourcing opportunities to have better control of brine supply at future sites. Whilst the Directors are focused on expanding production capacity in the right manner, it is also important to maintain the Company's strong balance sheet and cash flow. Expansion in 2025 will occur with the completion of IO#11, and we expect to begin construction on IO#12 this year. The Directors will evaluate market conditions and detailed information on potential future plant sites before spending capital on new IOsorb® plants.

Iofina Chemical has continued its progress to improve current processes, ensure capacity meets demand, and continue R&D efforts to bring new product lines in line with our core chemistries. These include investments in both iodine-based products and other non-iodine specialty chemicals. Significant capital investment projects in 2024 at Iofina Chemical included reconfiguration and enhancements to produce a new feed additive and improvements to the methyl iodide and methyl fluoride production processes. In 2024, Iofina Chemical continued its efforts to improve the marketing of the organisation and its products, including improvements to the corporate website. Iofina is now actively selling, in significant quantities, an iodine-based animal feed additive. We are also actively pursuing multiple R&D projects aimed at new iodine and halogen-based compounds, many of which are for new applications. The Company proactively attended trade shows to help provide opportunities for both new customers and partnership building. It is also expected that Iofina Resources' expansion plans over the next few years will result in the need for expansion of our customer base for our iodine derivative products, and we have expanded our customer base in 2024.

Safety is a high priority for the Group. Iofina handles and manufactures specialty chemicals, some of which are hazardous. We are proud of our safety record and make a concerted effort to continually improve our safety systems and culture. The Group has not had a LTI in over four years.

Lastly, the Directors are committed to employee retention whilst controlling costs. Employee safety and training are also key objectives for the Group. A key component for the Group is the high operational gearing whereby the Group's business model allows for the control of administrative and fixed expenses whilst expanding operations.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Iofina plc is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, which could have a material effect on its business, operations or future performance, including but not limited to:

Raw Materials: Brine water produced from oil and gas operations is the raw material source for Iofina's iodine production. The Group continues to evaluate opportunities to integrate its IOsorb® process into produced brine water streams associated with hydrocarbon operations in the USA and occasionally other brine stream sources throughout the world. However, there is significant risk and no guarantee as to the volume of commercial quantities of iodide-rich brine available to our current and future IOsorb® plants. Oil and gas prices and demand for these hydrocarbons generally will dictate whether our partners continue to expand their production or possibly reduce hydrocarbon output. Changes in hydrocarbon production by our partners will change the total brine availability to isolate iodine and thus the iodine output of our IOsorb® plants. The saltwater disposal wells that our partners operate may have temporary or permanent issues, which would likely affect the brine supply to IOsorb® plants. In the past, reduction of capital spent by our partners for new drilling and completion of wells in our core area resulted in a decline in the total amounts of brine co-produced with oil and gas in our key areas. Current brine volume availability to existing plants is relatively steady to slightly declining and could reduce further. Contract terms regarding brine supply are a risk to our iodine source. Iofina strives to maintain good relationships with our partners who provide the brine water to our existing IOsorb® plants. Maintaining a positive, mutually beneficial relationship with our brine suppliers is a top priority for the Group. In 2024, Iofina renegotiated a brine supply contract with an existing partner to normalise fees to the current market rates, which resulted in higher costs of production but a longer-term supply commitment. By continuing an aggressive water testing program, active exploration utilising geology and data analytics, and incorporating reservoir and production engineering, we are constantly evaluating new potential locations for iodine extraction in our core area and other locations.

Iofina Chemical sources raw materials throughout the globe. Understanding the supply chain of these materials is important to minimise supply disruptions. Global supply chain disruptions, tariffs, and logistic bottlenecks can adversely affect the ability to obtain key raw materials and may result in increased costs for these materials. Iofina Chemical has long-term relationships with many of its suppliers. Additionally, when possible, Iofina Chemical sources materials from multiple suppliers to reduce risk. Increased regulations can adversely affect the availability and cost of materials. Prices of raw materials and energy can change, and if increases in these prices are not able to be passed on to our customers, it would negatively affect margins for our products.

Global Crises: Global crises, while rare, can impact businesses significantly. The COVID-19 pandemic was an example of such an event. Similar events in the future could have a negative effect on the markets we operate in and on the Group's profits. For instance, COVID-19 resulted in a global economic slowdown and a reduced demand for many of Iofina's products. These types of events can also result in delays in shipping, worker limitations, business closures and other challenges which may negatively affect the Group. The diversity of Iofina's products, along with the uses of products in areas like human health applications makes Iofina less susceptible than many other businesses. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Iofina quickly implemented many protocols to minimise any adverse impact on the business, but these protocols only reduce risk and cannot eliminate it. COVID-19 or other events such as political unrest, acts of aggression (wars), other health crises, major weather events or others would likely have an impactful effect on the Group.

Currently, Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the current Middle East conflicts have not directly affected Iofina's operations. Additional political sanctions or negative impacts on global economies because of these conflicts may adversely impact our business. Iofina does not have any current sales exposure with Russia, Ukraine, or in or around the Middle East. Other geopolitical events could negatively affect the Group. Issues such as the current USA government's implementation of tariffs may influence Iofina's ability to source materials at current pricing levels and may impact the ability of Iofina to sell its goods competitively in certain countries.

Environmental: The Group's operations are subject to the environmental risks inherent in the exploration and chemical industries. The Group is subject to environmental laws and regulations in connection with all its operations. Although the Group intends to comply in respect of all applicable environmental laws and regulations, there are certain risks inherent to its activities, such as accidental spills, leakages or other circumstances that could expose the Group to extensive liability. Accordingly, the Group promotes, wherever possible, environmental sustainability in its working practices and seeks to minimise, mitigate, or remedy any harmful effects from the Group's operations on the environment at each of its operational sites. Regulations on brine injections in the state of Oklahoma into the Arbuckle geological formation in the Group's core area due to seismic activity were implemented mainly in late 2015 to early 2016 and have affected Iofina's partners' brine disposal into this formation near some of our sites. This reduced some brine availability to Iofina at some sites. The Group and its partners have implemented and continue to implement strategies to minimise the effect on the availability of iodine-rich brine to Iofina due to these regulations. Moving forward, the Group and its partners will continue to monitor these risks and act accordingly. While the frequency and intensity of earthquakes have significantly reduced in Oklahoma, and this reduction is likely a result of regulated changes in brine disposal into the Arbuckle formation, there is still a risk of additional earthquakes and regulation moving forward. Changes in laws or regulations of brine streams could affect brine availability or the cost of producing iodine.

As a specialty chemical manufacturer, new regulations based on chemical uses, adverse human health or environmental impact are a risk and may lead to higher costs or controlled production. Greenhouse Gas ('GHG') regulations in the USA have not impacted Iofina's ability to produce products it currently manufactures; however, if production allocations are reduced in the future, this would likely negatively affect Iofina's production output. Other environmental regulations that restrict the manufacturing of chemicals that Iofina produces would also cause a similar effect. The Group has a robust Environmental, Health and Safety program and strives for continual improvement in this area. Additionally, Iofina Chemical is a certified Chemstewards® facility and has obtained ISO 9001:2015 certification.

Changes in Markets and Competition: Iofina is diversified in the markets we serve. As a result, small changes to these markets generally will not materially affect our business. However, major disruptions in key markets that use iodine or the other specialty compounds we manufacture could have a material negative effect on the Group. There is still a relatively high-interest rate global environment implemented by central banks to combat inflation, and whilst these rates have generally ebbed, the higher rates may slow down global economies. The current tariff changes may cause both risk and reward for Iofina depending on the final policies of the US government and the markets we sell into and source from. Also, higher tariffs may result in an economic slowdown and supply chain disruptions. A significant contraction in global economies may cause less demand for and pricing of the Group's goods.

Additionally, increased competition in the markets we serve could negatively impact prices or the ability to sell our goods. In particular, large increases in iodine production from competitors could negatively affect iodine prices and the Group's market share. Future planned expansions of iodine production in Chile may change the market's supply and demand dynamics. However, the exact change is subject to several factors, the scale of expansion, the timing of increased supply and the overall global demand for iodine at the time of new supplies coming onstream.

Iodine Price volatility: Iodine's price and demand are highly dependent on a variety of factors, including international supply and demand, the level of consumer product demand, the price and availability of alternatives, actions taken by governments and global economic and political developments. Increases in current iodine producers' production capacities or new iodine producers entering the market could impact prices. Fluctuations in iodine prices and a material decline in the price of iodine would have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial condition and operations. After a lull in demand during the COVID-19 pandemic, demand for iodine rose significantly in H1 2021. Continued substantial demand for iodine and iodine-incorporated products has continued through today. As a result, iodine prices rose significantly between H1 2021 and mid-year 2022. During H2 2022, iodine prices rose above $70/kg and have fluctuated between the mid-sixties and upper seventies per kilogram. Current spot iodine prices are in the seventies per kilogram. The costs to produce iodine have also significantly increased since the pandemic.

Key customers: There are a limited number of potential customers who purchase many of the products of the Group's chemical business, which makes relationships with these customers, as well as the success of those customers' businesses, critical to the Group's success. These customers are in many different countries. The loss of one or more major customers could harm the business, operating results and financial condition of the Group. Iofina is continuing to diversify its customer base in its Chemical subsidiary. In addition, Iofina works closely with all its customers to develop strong relationships, with a significant focus on ensuring that its products and services meet the needs of its customers and are of the highest quality. In 2024 Iofina had five customers which each contributed over 5% of sales, with ongoing positive relations with these customers.

Key Partners: Iofina partners with third-party oil and gas producers and saltwater disposal operators to process iodine-rich brine they extract with oil and gas production. Fluctuations of oil and gas prices in the US can affect the financial stability of oil and gas producers. Any changes in operator status or the financial strength of our partners are a risk to brine production and availability. The Group has agreements with our partners to reduce any risk of change in status. Material changes in these brine supply contracts with our partners may affect the Group. In 2024, Iofina renegotiated a brine supply agreement with an existing supplier to reflect market rates for two of our sites. In 2024, Iofina also executed a new agreement for IO#11 with a current brine supply partner.

Regulation and Trade: Iofina's businesses are subject to various significant international, federal, state, and local regulations currently in effect, including but not limited to environmental, health and safety, and import/export regulations. These regulations are complex, change frequently, can vary from country to country, state to state and have generally increased over time. Iofina may incur significant expenses to comply with these regulations or to remedy violations of them. The current federal administration in the USA is likely to reduce regulatory burdens in our industries versus the previous administration, however, this has not been verified. Any new regulation in the USA or elsewhere that would increase the cost of raw materials the Group uses, reduce the availability of these raw materials or cap production of products the Group produces would likely reduce margins.

Any failure by Iofina to comply with applicable government regulations could result in non-compliant portions of our operations being shut down, product recalls or impositions of civil and criminal penalties and, in some cases, prohibition from distributing our products or performing our services until the products and services are brought into compliance, which could significantly affect our operations.

The Group closely monitors regulations across its businesses to ensure that it complies with the relevant laws and regulations. While Iofina believes that it is compliant with all laws and regulations, any instances of non-compliance would be brought to the attention of the appropriate authorities as soon as possible.

Trade relationships between the USA and other areas of the world have deteriorated significantly in early 2025. Increased tariffs implemented by the USA and retaliatory tariffs imposed by other governments against the USA have the potential to adversely affect both raw material cost and supply, and final product sales for Iofina in certain areas of the world. Iofina has been proactive in reducing the impact of tariffs, which directly impact the Company's supply and sales lines; however, the latest USA tariffs are more encompassing than anticipated and may provide risk in sales margins and may also cause a global economic downturn, which may affect the iodine market.

Inventory Fluctuations: Inventory level changes can cause financial instability. High inventories negatively affect cash flow, while low inventories can negatively affect sales volumes and customer relationships. In 2021, the Group started the year with larger-than-normal iodine inventories and ended the year with lower-than-normal iodine inventories. In 2022, the Group ended the year with more normalised iodine inventories and slightly higher than ideal specialty chemical derivative end products and in-process goods. By the end of

2023, the total inventory levels declined slightly from 31 December 2022 levels. Inventories at the end of 2024 were flat relative to the end of 2023, and the Group actively works to maintain a proper inventory of goods to achieve its business goals. Inventories are cyclical within our business, and management closely tracks these inventories along with known and anticipated demand for products to maintain appropriate inventories.

Insurance may not cover all material losses: The Group strives to carry standard insurance for our industry that would minimise loss when events occur. However, certain scenarios or events may not be covered by insurance and could have a negative material impact on the Group. For example, cyber-attacks have increased globally, and while the Group has increased measures to thwart potential cyber-attacks, we cannot guarantee these measures will prevent a cyber-attack for which we do not carry specific insurance.

Taxes: The Group has tax obligations, which have become more significant as tax losses utilised against US Federal tax liabilities have diminished. Any increases in federal or local taxes could have a negative effect on cash flows of the organisation.

Personnel: As a small technical organisation, the loss of key technical or senior management employees could negatively affect the business. Additionally, the USA labour market remains tight. This could result in increased labour costs and a risk of delays or inability to produce products due to labour shortages.

Significant Shareholders: Significant shareholders may have the ability to effect changes that result in a material adverse effect on the organisation, including a change in senior management or control of the Group or its Board of Directors.

Interest Rates and Inflation: As a result of the 2020 debt changes that served to significantly reduce both overall debt and interest rates for the Group, a significant portion of the debt carries variable interest rates. While overall debt has continued to decline, interest rates remain relatively high and have negatively impacted debt costs. Any interest rate increases from current levels would negatively impact debt costs for the Group. In 2024, the Group adjusted its capital improvement credit line to a $10 million term loan with a drawdown period through to 13 March 2026, to be used for expenditures for the current IO#10 & IO#11 plants and the forthcoming IO#12 plant, as well as other Capex projects as appropriate. This line carries variable interest rates.

Inflation in the USA continued to decline in 2024 but remains relatively high. The costs of goods, energy, and labour for Iofina have increased substantially in the last few years, and while the inflation rate is declining, cost increases are still a risk for the Group moving forward, especially during a period where new tariffs are increasingly prevalent. The ability to maintain margins in an increasingly inflationary environment is uncertain. Additionally, as prices rise, there is a risk that some products the Group sells may be replaced by cheaper alternatives, which could result in an adverse effect on the business.

Litigation: While the Group has no pending litigation matters, there are possibilities that future judgements or settlements could result in an adverse effect on our business.

Going concern

The Group has performed well in 2024 and is performing as anticipated in 2025. In 2024, the Group achieved a profit before taxation of $4.8m and a net cash inflow from operating activities of $11.5m. Net cash of $1.2m at the end of 2023 improved to net cash of $2.9m as of 31 December 2024. The markets into which the Group sells its products continue to experience good demand. Iofina has obtained additional and appropriate credit facilities to fund current business growth objectives. The Group has prepared forecasts and projections that indicate there are adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Directors consider it appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

On behalf of the Board

Dr. Thomas M. Becker
Chief Executive Officer and President
9 May 2025

STATEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 172 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

As required by section 172 of the Companies Act 2006, a director of a company must act in a way they consider, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the company for the benefit of its shareholders. In doing this, the Director must have regard, amongst other matters, to the:

(a) likely consequences of any decision in the long-term;
(b) interests of the company's employees;
(c) need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers, and others;
(d) impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment;
(e) company's reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
(f) need to act fairly as between members of the company.

As a Board our aim is always to uphold the highest standards of governance and business conduct, taking decisions in the interests of the long-term sustainable success of the Group, generating value for our shareholders and contributing to wider society. We recognise that our business can only grow and prosper over the long term by understanding the views and needs of our stakeholders. Engaging with stakeholders is key to ensuring the Board has informed discussions and factors stakeholder interests into decision-making.

The Directors insist on high operating standards and fiscal discipline and routinely engage with management and employees of the Group to understand the underlying issues within the organization. Additionally, the Board looks outside the organization at macro factors affecting the business. The Directors consider all known facts when developing strategic decisions and long-term plans, taking into account their likely consequences for the Group.

The Directors and management are committed to the interests and well-being of Iofina's employees. Iofina is committed to the highest levels of integrity and transparency possible with employees and other stakeholders. Safety initiatives, consistent training, strong benefits packages and open dialogue between all employees are just some of the ways the Group ensures its employees improve skill sets and work hand-in-hand with management to improve all aspects of the Group's performance.

Other stakeholders include customers, suppliers, lenders, industry associations, government and regulatory agencies, media, local communities and shareholders. The Board, both individually and together, consider that they have acted in the way they consider would be most likely to promote the success of the Group as a whole. To do this, there is a process of dialogue with stakeholders to understand the issues that they might have. Iofina believes that any supplier/customer relationship must be mutually beneficial, and the Group is known for its commitment to details to its customers. Communications with the Group's lenders and shareholders occur on an ongoing basis and as questions arise. The Group also communicates through media interviews and social media platforms.

The Directors are committed to positive involvement in the local communities where we operate. Part of this commitment is our program 'Iofina Gives Back', where Iofina supports local charities by donating time and goods. Additionally, Iofina adheres to environmental regulations at its sites and supports sustainability practices where possible.

Integrity is a key tenet for the Directors and the Company's employees. The Company believes that any partnership must benefit both parties. We strive to provide our stakeholders with timely and informative responses and are always striving to meet or exceed customers' needs.

The Board recognises its responsibilities under section 172 as outlined above and has acted at all times in a way consistent with promoting the success of the Company with regard to all stakeholders.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board considers that good corporate governance is a key driver for the success of the business. Accountability to the Company's stakeholders, including shareholders, customers, suppliers and employees is a vital element in that governance. The Board's commitment to robust governance practices remains key, ensuring that Iofina operates in a manner that is consistent with the highest corporate governance standards.

The Board is committed to effective corporate governance as the basis for delivering long-term value growth and for meeting shareholder expectations for proper leadership and oversight of the business.

To help ensure that the Company has an effective corporate governance model, the Board has adopted the Quoted Companies Alliance Corporate Governance Code (the "QCA Code"). Iofina applies the principles of the QCA Code as the Board believes that adherence to the QCA Code provides a strong foundation for delivering shareholder value and serves to mitigate and minimise risks.

This Statement, in conjunction with the corporate governance statement published on our website (see: https://iofina.com/investors/aim-rule-26/corporate-governance/), follows the 10 principles of the QCA Code and how we have applied it. The following sections of the Corporate Governance Statement explain how the QCA Code is applied by the Company.

The Board comprises five Directors: the Non-Executive Chairman, two full time Executive Directors and two Non-Executive Directors (each of whom is considered by the Board to be independent), reflecting a blend of different experiences and backgrounds. The function of the Chairman is to supervise and manage the Board and to ensure its effective control of the business. The Board believes that its composition brings a desirable range of skills and experience given the Group's challenges and opportunities as a publicly quoted company, while at the same time ensuring that no individual (or group of individuals) can dominate the Board's decision-making.

The Board meets regularly to review, formulate and approve the Group's strategy, budgets, corporate actions and oversee the Group's progress towards its goals. The Board has established the following committees to fulfil specific functions, each with formally delegated duties and responsibilities: the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee. These committees meet on a regular basis and at least two times a year. The Board has elected not to constitute a dedicated nomination committee, instead retaining such decision making with the Board as a whole. This approach is considered appropriate to enable all Board members to take an active involvement in the consideration of Board candidates and to support the Chair in matters of nomination and succession.

From time to time, separate committees may also be set up by the Board to consider specific issues when the need arises.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report and financial statements for the Group for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Strategic report

Included in the Strategic Report on pages 12 to 22 is the review of the business and principal risks and uncertainties.

Post balance sheet events

There were no significant post balance sheet events.

Directors' responsibilities for the preparation of the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Group and Company financial statements for each financial year. The Directors are required by the AIM Rules for Companies (as published by the London Stock Exchange) to prepare Group financial statements in accordance with UK adopted International Accounting Standards, and have elected under company law to prepare the Company financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standards.

The financial statements are required by law and UK adopted International Accounting Standards to present fairly the financial position of the Group and the Company and the financial performance of the Group. The Companies Act 2006 provides, in relation to such financial statements, that references in the relevant part of that Act to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and the Company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period.

In preparing the Group and Company financial statements, the directors are required to:

a. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
b. make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
c. state whether they have been prepared in accordance with UK adopted International Accounting Standards; and
d. prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group's and the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Iofina plc website.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and detailed in the Financial Review.

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend.

Financial instruments and risk management

Note 14 details the risk factors for the Group and how these risks are managed, including the degree to which it is appropriate to use financial instruments to mitigate risks.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and subsequently were as follows:

Lance J. Baller, Non-Executive Chairman
Dr. William D. Bellamy, Non-Executive Director (resigned June 2024)
J. Frank Mermoud, Non-Executive Director
Mary Fallin Christensen, Non-Executive Director
Dr. Thomas M. Becker, Chief Executive Officer and President
Malcolm T. Lewin, Chief Financial Officer

Statement as to disclosure of information to the auditor

The directors who were in office on the date of approval of these financial statements have confirmed that, as far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware. Each of the directors has confirmed that they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditor.

Auditor

UHY Hacker Young were appointed as auditors to the Company and in accordance with Section 485 of the Companies Act 2006 a resolution proposing that they be reappointed will be put to the next Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board

Dr. Thomas M. Becker
Chief Executive Officer and President
9 May 2025

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Board is committed to effective corporate governance as the basis for delivering long-term value growth and for meeting shareholder expectations for proper leadership and oversight of the business. The Board is responsible for the overall leadership, strategy, development and control of the Group in order to achieve its strategic objectives.

The Company applies the principles of the QCA Code as the Board believes that adherence to the QCA Code provides a strong foundation for delivering shareholder value and serves to mitigate and minimise risks. The Directors are also required to comply with certain duties that are contained in the Companies Act 2006, and the Directors comply with those duties.

The Group is led and controlled by the Board which currently consists of two Executive Directors and three Non-Executive Directors. Board meetings are held on a regular basis and no significant decision is made other than by the Directors. All Directors participate in the key areas of decision making.

Business model, strategy and approach to risk

The Group focuses on the exploration and production of iodine and halogen-based specialty chemical derivatives. We identify, develop, build, own and operate iodine extraction plants, currently focused in North America, based on Iofina's Wellhead Extraction Technology® (WET®) IOsorb® technology. The Group has complete vertical integration from the production of iodine in the field to the manufacture of the chemical end-products derived from iodine to the consumer, and the recycling of iodine using iodinated side-streams from waste chemical processes. We use patented or proprietary processes throughout all business lines. Together these allow us to be the Technology Leaders in Iodine®. The Group's strategy is to continue to focus on the exploration and production of iodine and iodine specialty chemical derivatives, delivering growth throughout our operations. Growth is intended to be achieved with the continued upgrading and expanding of our plants, which in turn will boost the level of iodine production.

All the Group's activities involve an ongoing assessment of risks, and the Group seeks to mitigate such risks where possible. The Board has undertaken an assessment of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Group, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency and liquidity. Further, the Board has considered the longer-term viability of the Group, including factors such as the prospects of the Group and its ability to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. The Board considers that the disclosures outlined in the Strategic Report on pages 12 to 22 are appropriate. The Board considers that these disclosures provide the information necessary for shareholders and other stakeholders to assess the Group's future viability and potential requirements for further capital to fund its operations.

Having carried out a review of the level of risks that the Group is taking in pursuit of its strategy, the Board is satisfied that the level of retained risk is appropriate and commensurate with the financial rewards that should result from achievement of its strategy.

Board of Directors

As of the date of this Report the Board comprises five Directors in total: the Non-Executive Chairman, two Executive Directors (being the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer

("CFO")) and two Non-Executive Directors (each of whom are considered by the Board to be independent), reflecting a blend of different experiences and backgrounds. The skills and experience of the Board are set out in their biographical details on pages 10 and 11. The experience and knowledge of each of the Directors give them the ability to challenge strategy constructively and to scrutinize performance.

The Board is responsible to the shareholders for the proper management of the Group. The Board and the Group's management team are responsible for reviewing and evaluating risk and the Executive Directors meet at least monthly to review ongoing trading performance, discuss budgets and forecasts and new risks associated with ongoing trading. The Board typically meets monthly to set the overall direction and strategy of the Group, review operational and financial performance and advise on management appointments (if necessary). All key operational and investment decisions are subject to Board approval. The Company Secretary is responsible for ensuring that Board procedures are followed and applicable rules and regulations are complied with. The number of meetings attended by each Director can be found on page 31.

There is a clear separation of the roles of CEO and Chairman. The Chairman is responsible for overseeing the running of the Board, ensuring that no individual or group dominates the Board's decision making and ensuring the Non-Executive Directors are properly briefed on matters. The CEO has the responsibility for implementing the strategy of the Board and managing the day-to-day business activities of the Group.

Time commitment

On joining the Board, Non-Executive Directors receive a formal appointment letter, which identifies the terms and conditions of their appointment and, in particular, the time commitment expected of them. A potential Director candidate (whether an Executive Director or Non-Executive Director) is required to disclose all significant outside commitments prior to their appointment. The Board is satisfied that both the Chairman and the other Non-Executive Directors can devote sufficient time to the Group's business.

Independence of Directors

The Directors acknowledge the importance of the principles of the QCA Code which recommends that a company should have at least two independent non-executive directors. The Board considers it has sufficient independence on the Board and that all the Non-Executive Directors are of sufficient competence and calibre to add strength and objectivity to the Board, and bring considerable experience in industry, operational and financial development of chemical products and companies. Specifically, the Board has considered and determined that since the date of their respective appointments J. Frank Mermoud and Mary Fallin Christensen are independent in character and judgement, specifically that they:

- have not been employees of the Company within the last five years;
- do not have a material business relationship with the Group;
- have no close family ties with any of the Group's advisers, Directors or senior employees;

- do not hold cross-directorships or have significant links with other Directors through involvement in other companies or bodies; and
- do not represent any shareholder.

The Board notes that the Non-Executive Directors have received share options in the Company. The Board does not believe the issue of options affects their independence as they are of a modest amount and not deemed material to the individual.

The Company Secretary maintains a register of outside interests and any potential conflicts of interest are reported to the Board.

If they so wish, the Non-Executive Directors have opportunities to meet without Executive Directors being present (including after Board and Committee meetings). Because the Board is spread out geographically, the majority of communications between Directors is conducted by video. However, the Board does convene in person at least once a year, and this presents an opportunity (before, after and between management and operational meetings) for the Non-Executive Directors to meet in person without the Executive Directors being present.

Professional development

Throughout their period in office, the Directors are continually updated on the Group's business, the competitive and regulatory environments in which it operates, corporate social responsibility matters and other changes affecting the Group and the industry it operates in as whole. The updates are usually provided by way of written briefings and meetings with senior management. Directors are also advised on appointment of their legal and other duties and obligations as a director of an AIM quoted company both in writing and in communications (being face-to-face meetings whenever possible) with the Company's Nominated Adviser. The Directors also have recourse to the Company Secretary, a qualified and practising solicitor, who is a recognised practitioner within the AIM community.

All the Directors are subject to election by shareholders at the first Annual General Meeting of the Company ("**AGM**") after their appointment to the Board. Each Director is required, under the Company's articles of association, to seek re-election at least once every three years.

Board Committees

There are two committees – the Audit Committee and the Remuneration Committee. The role of each committee is set out in a terms of reference document.

Audit Committee

During the financial period under review, the members of the Audit Committee were Lance Baller, Dr William Bellamy (until his resignation in June 2024), J. Frank Mermoud and Mary Fallin Christensen. Mr Baller is the Chair of the Audit Committee. The responsibilities of the committee include the following:

- ensuring that the financial performance of the Group is properly monitored, controlled and reported on;
- reviewing accounting policies, accounting treatment and disclosures in the financial reports;

- meeting the auditors and reviewing reports from the auditors relating to accounts and internal control systems; and
- overseeing the Group's relationship with external auditors, including making recommendations to the Board as to the appointment or re-appointment of the external auditors, reviewing their terms of engagement, and monitoring the external auditors' independence, objectivity and effectiveness.

During the year, the committee met to review audit planning and findings. In addition, it reviewed the appointment of auditors, and agreed unanimously to re-elect UHY Hacker Young LLP.

Remuneration Committee

During the financial period under review, the members of the Remuneration Committee were Dr William Bellamy (until his resignation in June 2024), Lance Baller, Mary Fallin Christensen and J. Frank Mermoud. Dr Bellamy was the Chair of the Remuneration Committee until his resignation in June 2024 and was succeeded by Mary Fallin Christensen. The responsibilities of the committee include the following:

- reviewing the performance of the Executive Directors and setting the scale and structure of their remuneration with due regard to the interest of shareholders;
- overseeing the evaluation of the Executive Directors; and
- determining the vesting of awards, including the setting of any performance criteria in relation to the exercise of share options, granted under the Company's share option plan.

During the year, the committee met to discuss remuneration and bonuses for the Executive Directors, and share option awards for the Directors and senior management.

The Directors' remuneration information is presented on page 33.

Attendance at meetings

The Board meets regularly, typically on a monthly basis, together with further meetings as required. The Audit and Remuneration Committees meet as required, and try to hold a minimum of two meetings each year.

The Directors attended the following meetings during the year:

	Board	***Audit***	***Remuneration***
Lance Baller	13	1	1
Dr Thomas Becker	13	-	-
Malcolm Lewin	13	-	-
Dr William Bellamy	5	1	-
J. Frank Mermoud	12	1	1
Mary Fallin Christensen	13	1	1

Risk management and internal control

The Board is responsible for the systems of internal controls and for reviewing their effectiveness. The internal controls are designed to manage rather than eliminate risk and provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. The Board reviews the effectiveness of these systems annually by considering the risks potentially affecting the Group.

Iofina employs strong financial and management controls within the business. Examples of control procedures include:

- an annual budget set by the Board with regular review of progress;
- regular meetings of Executive Directors and senior management to review management information and follow up on operational issues or investigate any exceptional circumstances;
- clear levels of authority, delegation and management structure; and
- Board review and approval of significant contracts and overall project spend.

The Company's system of internal control is designed to safeguard the Company's assets and to ensure the reliability of information used within the business. The system of controls manages appropriately, rather than eliminates, the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and provides reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. The Group does not consider it necessary to have an internal audit function due to the small size of the administrative function. Instead, there is a detailed monthly review and authorisation of transactions by the CFO and the CEO.

The independent auditors do not perform a comprehensive review of internal control procedures, but do report to the Audit Committee on the outcomes of its annual audit process. The Board confirms that the effectiveness of the system of internal control, covering all material controls including financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management systems, has been reviewed during the year under review and up to the date of approval of the Annual Report.

The Group maintains appropriate insurance cover in respect of actions taken against the Directors because of their roles, as well as against material loss or claims against the Group. The insured values and type of cover are comprehensively reviewed on a periodic basis.

Board effectiveness and performance evaluation

The Board is mindful that it needs to continually monitor and identify ways in which it might improve its performance and recognises that board evaluation is useful for enhancing a board's effectiveness.

The individual contributions of each of the members of the Board are regularly assessed to ensure that: (i) their contribution is relevant and effective; (ii) that they are committed; and (iii) where relevant, they have maintained their independence. The Board intends to review the performance of the team as a unit to ensure that the members of the Board collectively function in an efficient and productive manner. As required pursuant to the Company's articles of association, one-third of the Directors must stand for re-election by shareholders annually in rotation and all Directors must stand for re-election at least once every three years.

The Company considers that the Board and its individual members continue to perform effectively, that the Chairman performs his role appropriately and that the process for evaluation of his performance has been conducted in a professional and rigorous manner.

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Board recognises the growing awareness of social, environmental and ethical matters and it endeavours to take into account the interest of the Group's stakeholders, including its investors, employees, suppliers and business partners, when operating the business.

Employment

The Group endeavours to appoint employees with appropriate skills, knowledge and experience for the roles they undertake and thereafter to develop and incentivise staff. The Board recognises its legal responsibility to ensure the wellbeing, safety and welfare of its employees and maintain a safe and healthy working environment for them and for its visitors.

Investor Relations

The Board recognises the importance of communication with the Company's shareholders to ensure that its strategy and performance is understood and that it remains accountable to shareholders. Our website has a section dedicated to investor matters and provides useful information for the Company's shareholders (see: http://iofina.com/investors/). The Board as a whole is responsible for ensuring that a satisfactory dialogue with shareholders takes place, while the Chairman and the CEO ensure that the views of the shareholders are communicated to the Board as a whole. The Board ensures that the Group's strategic plans have been carefully reviewed in terms of their ability to deliver long-term shareholder value. Fully audited Annual Reports are published, and Interim Results notified via Regulatory News Service announcements. All financial reports and statements are available on the Company's website (see: http://iofina.com/investors/financial-results).

There is an opportunity at the Annual General Meeting for individual shareholders to question the Chairman and the Executive Directors. Notice of the meeting is sent to shareholders at least 21 clear days before the meeting. Shareholders are given the opportunity to vote on each separate issue. The Company counts all proxy votes and indicates the level of proxies lodged on each resolution, after it has been dealt with by a show of hands.

Directors' remuneration

Remuneration provided to each Director was as follows:

	2024			2023		
	Salary	**Bonus**	**Total $**	**Salary**	**Bonus**	**Total $**
Lance Baller	122,120	-	122,120	122,120	-	122,120
Dr. Thomas Becker	303,400	-	303,400	286,388	45,000	331,388
Malcolm Lewin	196,425	-	196,425	181,020	35,000	216,020
William Bellamy	21,250	-	21,250	42,500	-	42,500
Frank Mermoud	42,500	-	42,500	42,500	-	42,500
Mary Fallin Christensen	42,500	-	42,500	42,500	-	42,500
Total	**$728,195**	**-**	**$728,195**	**$717,028**	**$80,000**	**$797,028**

No pension contributions were paid on behalf of the directors in 2023 or 2024.

Directors' and officers' insurance is in place on a Group-wide basis.

The interests of the Directors in office as at 31 December 2024 in the shares of the Company at the end of the financial year and the beginning of the financial year or date of appointment, if later, were as follows:

	31 December 2024	**1 January 2024**
L J Baller	5,500,000	5,500,000
Dr. T M Becker	139,430	139,430
M T Lewin	93,750	93,750
J F Mermoud	23,750	23,750

All outstanding options over shares granted to Directors up to 31 December 2024 are set out in the table below. No further options have been granted between 31 December 2024 and the date of signing these financial statements. No Directors exercised options in 2024.

Name	**2018 Options granted**	**2019 Options granted**	**2020 Options granted**	**2022 Options granted**	**2023 Options granted**
Dr T Becker	660,000	242,000	266,200	266,200	266,200
M Lewin	330,000	165,000	181,500	181,500	181,500
L Baller	220,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	165,000
JF Mermoud	-	82,500	82,500	82,500	82,500
M Fallin Christensen	-	-	82,500	82,500	82,500
	1,210,000	654,500	777,700	777,700	777,700
Exercise price	16.2p	21.3p	12.5p	17.6p	31.8p
Lapse date	13/06/28	24/07/29	15/12/30	8/3/32	27/4/33

On behalf of the Board

Dr. Thomas M. Becker
Chief Executive Officer and President
9 May 2025

Environmental, Social, and Governance ('ESG')

The Group has continually maintained a philosophy and commitment to perform its operations in a safe, responsible manner regarding all stakeholders including, but not limited to, staff, shareholders, customers and our communities.

The Group has long applied ESG tenets even before the term ESG became commonplace across global industries. Iofina chose to produce our iodine from a brine water source that is a by-product of the oil and gas industry. By partnering with oil & gas operators, Iofina produces iodine from this brine water, and this iodine would not be realised if Iofina was not operating its iodine manufacturing plants. Iofina does not drill brine wells or brine disposal wells but instead relies on sourcing brines which are already being lifted. Most of the world's iodine is manufactured from iodate deposits in ores in Chile through processes we believe are much more negatively intensive to the environment than our WET® IOsorb® technology. The Group also manufactures specialty chemicals through the Iofina Chemical division. IC has held a long-established business philosophy to develop its processes in aqueous-based chemistries, whenever possible, to reduce the use of organic solvents, with the vast majority of IC's processes being performed in aqueous media.

The iodine compounds the Group produces have a positive impact on society, with iodine being essential for human and animal health. Whether it is directly through the ingestion of foods containing iodides or fortified salt as a micro-nutrient to ensure proper thyroid function and to stimulate proper human and animal development; or by using iodine-containing compounds in medical uses, such as iodinated X-ray contrast agents, production of pharmaceuticals or the use of PVP-I in antiseptic applications, iodine plays many important roles in a healthy society.

Environmental

The Group is committed to minimising its energy consumption and waste generation. Energy use and environmental impacts are key criteria when ordering and replacing equipment at our manufacturing sites. In 2024, Iofina Resources replaced lighting systems which are now more energy efficient and replaced older HVAC systems to more energy efficient units. Iofina Chemical, in a new production process, is reusing water which reduces freshwater use, and is using a more efficient heating source saving energy consumption. Iofina continues to implement strategies to reduce the environmental impacts of current operations, as well as continually evaluating the minimisation of emissions from new plants and processes. Upgrades and new processes undergo a review which comprises evaluations to minimise energy use and environmental impact.

The Group's total energy consumption at our manufacturing facilities in 2024 was:

Electricity (kWh) 13,612,900; Natural gas (CCF) 73,721; for the 1272 MT of goods produced in 2024 by the Group. In 2023, consumption was: Electricity (kWh) 11,404,278; Natural gas (CCF) 67,281; for the 1267 MT of goods produced in 2023 by the Group.

Company and Group information

Iofina plc is a company incorporated in England and Wales; company number 05393357, with a registered office at 48 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1JF (c/o Keystone Law, Attn: Simon Holden). SECR is prepared for the Group's UK activities and reported below.

Streamlined energy and carbon reporting (SECR)

Group's greenhouse gas emission data

	Year Ended 31December 2024	Year Ended 31December 2023	Base Year
Scope 3			
Emissions in MT CO2e from business travel involving trips where the journey started or ended in the UK including emissions from air, taxi, hotel stays, etc.	40.79	28.67	28.67
Intensity ratio MT CO2e per $m of income	0.749	0.573	0.573

Reporting Period

The reporting period for SECR data is 1 January 2024 through 31 December 2024.

Methodology and Discussion

We have followed the 2019 UK Government Environmental Reporting Guidelines and have calculated emissions based on 2024 UK Government Conversion Factors. The SECR data lists 2024 levels and 2023 will be considered the 'base year' for future reporting as 2023 is the first year that Iofina was required to communicate this SECR information. Scope 3 emissions are listed as required in the reporting guidelines. We have chosen to report the ratio of CO2e per $m of income, as this is a reasonable reflection of the business activities. The Scope 3 emissions reported only reflect the impact on UK travel activities. The company is committed to reducing environmental impacts, as discussed in the previous section of this report, as well as minimising the impact of UK travel. Some initiatives to reduce impacts due to UK travel include taking direct flights when available and affordable, holding virtual meetings with stakeholders to minimise frequency of trips to the UK from Iofina's USA based employees, and using public transportation in the UK whenever possible.

Targets

Iofina continues to prioritise the minimisation of environmental impacts of our UK operations by minimising any trips to and from the UK and holding virtual meetings when appropriate. We will continue to utilise public transportation in the UK on trips whenever practical. We feel that our current travel actions in the UK are appropriate and will continue to maintain these policies. Total emissions are very small for the group and the increase in emissions Year-on-Year is attributable to an increase in trips by the UK based CFO to the USA. We expect that the Group's total Scope 3 emissions per $m of income to reduce by 10% from the base year by 2028 although this reduction may be dependent on CFO travel as the base year was abnormally low.

Social

Health and Safety

The safety and health of Iofina's employees is the top priority for the Group. This also extends to our contractors, visitors, and communities. Processing and creating specialty chemicals have inherent risks. Through engineering designs, extensive training and procedures, and PPE to name a few, our culture insists that as a group we work together to ensure everyone's safety. We are proud of our safety record but recognize that continual improvement is always necessary as we evolve. Iofina is proud to report that in 2024 there were zero Lost Time Incidents ('LTI') for the Group. In fact, the Group has not experienced a LTI in over four years.

Iofina Lost Time Incidents

	2023	2024
Lost Time Incidents	0	0
Incident Rate	0	0

Lost Time Incidents ('LTIs') are incidents where the person is unable to work the next day of the incident. Incident rate is the number of LTIs per 200,000 hrs. worked.

Many other health and safety metrics are evaluated, and corrective actions performed to continually improve our systems in order to reduce incident occurrences and severity. These health and safety matrices are routinely reviewed and discussed with upper management.

Community

Iofina is committed to being a socially responsible organization. Our program, 'Iofina Gives Back', is an employee-driven program designed to support our local communities. Some of the program's initiatives include the donation of items and funds for disaster relief, local schools, toy/food drives, and sponsorships that benefit first responder equipment and STEM scholarships.

Additionally, for many years, Iofina Resources has partnered with Northwestern Oklahoma State University and the OCAST Intern Partnership Program, which is designed to advance science and technology opportunities and provide experience and educational opportunities for undergraduate students. Multiple students involved in these internships with Iofina have gone on to achieve advanced level science degrees.

Diversity

Iofina is an Equal Opportunity Employer and all employment decisions at Iofina are based on individual qualifications, particular job responsibilities, and business needs without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, age, gender, disability, or any other status protected by laws where we operate. A culture of respect at Iofina is our commitment to all our employees and we demand that our team treats our fellow workers and business partners in a professional and non-discriminatory manner. Historically, the job applicants that Iofina receives tend to underrepresent minorities and females when compared to the general population. Iofina continues to investigate ways to find a more diverse pool of job applicants.

Governance

The following are summaries of some of Iofina's Governance data and practices and Board composition as at 31 December 2024. Corporate policies are reviewed by the Board.

	Total Board Members	%Male	%Female	%Non-executive	% Executive	CEO/Chairman separate roles
Board of Directors	5	80%	20%	60%	40%	Yes

- The Group has adopted the QCA Corporate Governance Code
- The Group has adopted several policies including but not limited to:
    - Whistleblowing Policy
    - Anti-Fraud Policy
    - Anti-Corruption and Bribery Policy
    - Share Dealing Code
    - AIM Rules Compliance Policy

Further detail regarding Corporate Governance practices can be found on pages 23 and 25 of this report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Iofina PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Iofina PLC (the 'Parent Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement, the Company Balance Sheet, the Company Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and notes to the financial statements, including the significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Group's financial statements is applicable law and UK adopted International Accounting Standards. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Parent Company's financial statements is FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 101' or 'UK GAAP') and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Parent Company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted International Accounting Standards;
- the Parent Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 101 and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the Group financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and Parent Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to listed entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statement is appropriate.

Our evaluation of the director's assessment of the entity's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

Evaluation of management assessment	Key observations
Management have prepared detailed consolidated cash flow forecasts incorporating all entities within the Group covering the period to 31 December 2026. These are based on their expectation of future costs, including budgeted operating and capital expenditure on all the group’s operating plants licence areas and expectations of future iodine production levels and commodity price. Our review included: • Assessing the transparency, completeness and accuracy of the matters covered in the going concern disclosure and management's cash flow projections; • Reviewing the cash flow forecasts, the methodology behind these, challenging the assumptions with management and corroborating them with our historical knowledge of the Group; • Performing a sensitivity analysis on the budgets provided to assess the change in revenue and iodine prices that would need to occur to push the Group into a cash negative position; • Ensuring arithmetic accuracy of the model; • Obtaining post year end management information and comparing these to forecasts to assess whether budgeting is reasonable and the results are in line with expectations; and • Comparing the prior year budgeted cash flow with actual results to assess management’s ability to budget.	The cash flow forecasts demonstrates that the Group will have a cash flow surplus throughout the forecast period. These incorporated all budgeted and committed expenditure, the schedule of repayment for the term loan and movements in working capital. We challenged management on assumptions used including iodine prices, iodine production and sales, inflation and various other costs. In reviewing the cash flow forecasts, we separately sensitised the commodity price to determine the maximum the price of iodine could fall by, assuming a constant volume, in order for the cash to be depleted to Nil by the end of the forecast period. Overall, the price of iodine would need to decrease by 57% in 2025 and 59% in 2026 in order for EBITDA to be Nil for both years of the forecasts. Given the price of iodine has been increasing since 2018, this is not considered likely. We have further sensitised the demand for crystallised iodine, reducing it to Nil. The results of this still showed a positive EBITDA for the group as a result of the flex in variable costs. We compared managements forecast to actual results post year end and noted timing differences and no other material variances. We have compared the prior year cash flow projection with the current year actual results and noted some differences noted in demand of lower gross margin products and the remaining differences for cash flow due to timing only. Finally, we have recalculated loan covenant ratios for 31 December 2025 and 2026 showing no breaches based on budgeted figures.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Our approach to the audit

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the directors made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account an understanding of the structure of the Company and the Group, their activities, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which they operate. Our planned audit testing was directed accordingly and was focused on areas where we assessed there to be the highest risk of material misstatement.

Our Group audit scope includes all of the group companies. At the Parent Company level, we also tested the consolidation procedures. The audit team communicated regularly throughout the audit with the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) in order to ensure we had a good knowledge of the business of the Group. During the audit we reassessed and re-evaluated audit risks and tailored our approach accordingly.

The audit testing included substantive testing on significant transactions, balances and disclosures, the extent of which was based on various factors such as our overall assessment of the control environment, the effectiveness of controls and the management of specific risk.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) we identified, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Revenue Recognition (applicable to the Group financial statements only) Under IFRS 15, the entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The revenue stream for the group is derived from sale of iodine derivatives, iodine chemicals and ancillary products, all of which are fundamental to the financial statements and a systematic error in the calculation could lead to a material error. ISA(UK) 240 requires us to presume that there are risks of fraud in revenue recognition. In this regards, we therefore consider that there is a significant risk over the cut off, occurrence and accuracy of revenue recognition.	Our audit work included, but was not restricted to: • Documenting our understanding of management's process for evaluating revenue recognition and assessing the design effectiveness and implementation of related key controls; • Testing a sample of transactions throughout the year by tracing from the general ledger to the sales invoices, purchase order to the shipping log to ensure the recognition is in line with IFRS 15, the Group accounting policy and to ensure the accuracy and occurrence of revenue; • Tested a sample of transactions pre and post year end to assess whether sales are accounted for in the correct period; • Tested a sample of post year end credit notes to ensure no large credit notes were issued post year end relating to 2024 sales; and • Using our data analytics software to assess the correlations between revenue entries, trade receivables and subsequent cash receipt. This would identify whether any subsequent reversal of trade receivables should have impacted the recognition of the revenue. The Group's accounting policy on revenue recognition is shown in the Accounting Policies for the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures are included in note 1d. **Key observations** As a result of the audit procedures we performed and, after considering management's disclosures of the judgements applied by them, we have concluded that revenue recognition is materially complete,

	accurate, has occurred and recognised on an appropriate basis.
Valuation and Impairment review of property plant and equipment (applicable to the Group financial statements only) Under International Accounting Standard 36 'Impairment of Assets' (IAS 36), companies are required to assess whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired at each reporting date. Property, plant and equipment represent a significant balance in the financial statements with a combined net book value of $31.8m (2023 - $24.8m). The balance is primarily comprised of the IOSorb plants, equipment and machinery and construction in progress. The estimated recoverable amount of these balances is subjective due to the inherent uncertainty involved in forecasting and probability of the related future cash flows which is based on expected future cash flows of the IOSorb plants. Significant management judgement and estimation uncertainty is involved in this area, where the primary inputs are: • Estimating cash flow forecasts; and • Selecting appropriate assumptions such as growth rate, Iodine prices and discount rate.	Our audit work included, but was not restricted to: • Reviewing Management's assessment of forecasted cash flows and challenged significant movements in forecasted cash flows compared to historic performance; • Reviewing Management's forecasted cash flows that feed into the discounted cash flow model and challenged significant assumptions with reference to historic results, market trends, appropriateness of discount rates and future expectations of commodity prices and sales growth; • Critically analysing whether or not the IOSorb plants should be viewed as one Cash Generating Unit ("CGU") or multiple CGU's; • Challenging management and gained an understanding of what is considered a cash generating unit; and • Performing a downside sensitivity analysis and held discussions with Management to assess the likelihood of certain circumstances crystallising. The Group's accounting policy on Impairment is shown in the Accounting Policies for the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures are included in note 1m. **Key observations** As a result of the audit procedures we performed and, after considering management's disclosures of the judgements applied by them, we have concluded that no impairments are required.

We therefore identified the risk over the valuation of property plant and equipment as a significant risk.	We have confirmed the estimates and judgements utilised within the models applied in relation to the impairment of property, plant and equipment are within acceptable ranges. We are also satisfied that the plants should be considered one CGU.
Valuation of Inventory *(applicable to the Group financial statements only)* Inventory primarily consists of iodine and iodine derivatives. Inventory should be held at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any applicable selling expenses. As at 31 December 2024, the inventory is valued at $10.1m (2023 - $10.1m). There is a risk that the carrying value in the Group accounts is higher than the recoverable amount and therefore materially misstated. Further, there is the added risk of the complexity of the measurement of the costs of conversion of the inventory and the estimates and judgements around this. We therefore identified the valuation of inventory as a key audit matter, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement.	Our audit work included, but was not restricted to: • Reviewed the inventory valuation on a sample basis to assess whether it is held at the lower of cost and net realisable value; • Considered the inputs used and accuracy of the billable of materials calculation to value the initial cost per unit of the inventory; and • Considered the inputs used and accuracy of calculations of the value of overheads absorbed into inventory. We challenged these assumptions with management to ensure they are appropriate. The Group's accounting policy on Inventories is shown in the Accounting Policies for the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures are included in note 1o. **Key observations** As a result of the audit procedures we performed and, after considering Management's disclosures of the judgements applied by them, we have concluded that the valuation of inventory is materially accurate and recognised on an appropriate basis. We have confirmed the estimates and judgements utilised within the models applied in relation to the valuation of inventory are within acceptable ranges.

Valuation and Impairment review of investments in subsidiaries and intercompany balances *(applicable to the Parent Company financial statements only)* Due to the material size of the investments in, and loans to, the subsidiaries the directors should critically consider if any indicators of impairment exist in relation to the balances. The estimated recoverable amount of these balances is subjective due to the inherent uncertainty involved in forecasting the profitability of the subsidiaries. Where indicators of impairment have been identified a robust review of the investments held by the Parent Company and any amounts due from subsidiaries to the Parent Company should be undertaken by the directors to confirm the value in use of these amounts and that there are no indications, or requirements for, impairments of the amounts. Significant management judgement and estimation uncertainty is involved in this area, where the primary inputs are: • Estimating cash flow forecasts; • Selecting an appropriate assumption such as growth rate and discount rate. We therefore identified the valuation of investments in subsidiaries and intercompany balances as a key audit matter, which was one of the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement.	Our audit work included, but was not restricted to: • Obtaining and reviewing the director's assessment of impairment with regards to investment and loans due from its subsidiaries to assess whether the treatment of the balances was in line with IAS 36; • Reviewing the results of the impairment reviews undertaken by the directors and critically assess and challenge management for the assumptions used within the impairment review to ensure they are appropriate; • Reviewing the 2024 forecasts against actual results to determine the Directors' historic forecasting accuracy; • Performing a sensitivity analysis on the key inputs mentioned above with the key being the decline in Iodine prices and sales growth; and • Calculating the enterprise value of the company and compared to net book value ("NBV") of the investment and loans due to subsidiaries. The Group's accounting policy on impairment is shown in the Accounting Policies for the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures are included in note 1m. **Key observations** As a result of the audit procedures we performed and, after considering management's disclosures of the judgements applied by them, we have concluded that no impairments are required.

	We have confirmed the estimates and judgements utilised within the models applied in relation to the valuation and impairment of investments in subsidiaries and intercompany balances are within acceptable ranges.

Our application of materiality

The scope and focus of our audit was influenced by our assessment and application of materiality. We apply the concept of materiality both in planning and performing our audit, and in evaluating the effect of misstatements on our audit and on the financial statements.

We define financial statement materiality as the magnitude by which misstatements, including omissions, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions taken on the basis of the financial statements by reasonable users.

In order to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that any misstatements exceed materiality, we use a lower materiality level, performance materiality, to determine the extent of testing needed. Importantly, misstatements below these levels will not necessarily be evaluated as immaterial as we also take account of the nature of identified misstatements, and the particular circumstances of their occurrence, when evaluating their effect on the financial statements as a whole.

Materiality Measure	**Group**	**Parent**
Overall materiality	We determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole to be $385,700 (2023: $415,700).	We determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole to be $358,300 (2023: $366,700).
How we determine it	For 2024 materiality is based 5% of the last 3 years average Profit Before Tax ("PBT") for the Group. The 2023 materiality was based on 5% of Profit before Tax for that year.	As the Parent is a holding company, materiality was based on 1% of gross assets.
Rationale for benchmarks applied	As a trading group, materiality based on average PBT is an appropriate factor given the group's profitability in the past few years has been decreasing and profitability being one of the key	As a holding company, materiality is based on 1% of the total assets of the group. This is appropriate as the company is a holding company.

	drivers of the business and is a key KPI for stakeholders.	
Performance materiality	On the basis of our risk assessment, together with our assessment of the Group and Company's control environment, our judgement is that performance materiality for the financial statements should be 75% of materiality for the Group and 60% for the Company:	
	$289,300 (2023: $311,800)	$268,700 (2023: $220,000)
Specific materiality	We also determine a lower level of specific materiality for certain areas such as directors' remuneration and related party transactions of $2,000.	
Reporting threshold	We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them all misstatements over 5% of Group and Company materiality identified during the audit, as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warrant reporting on qualitative grounds. We also report to the Audit Committee on disclosure matters that we identified when assessing the overall presentation of the financial statements.	
	$19,300 (2023: $20,750)	$18,400 (2023: $16,600)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves.

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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors’ report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors’ report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and Parent Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors’ report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Parent Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Parent Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors’ remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors’ responsibilities set out on page 26, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the Group and the industry in which it operates, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the use of regulated chemicals, tax legislation, employment and health and safety regulations, anti-bribery, corruption and fraud and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements.

We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006, UK adopted International Accounting Standards and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to revenue recognition, and significant one-off or unusual transactions.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to those identified risks, including non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) and the QCA's Code on Corporate Governance and fraud that are material to the financial statements. Our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

- Review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- Review of reports from the regulators, including correspondence with SOCMA (Society of Chemical Manufacturers and Affiliates), DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration), US tax authorities and OSHA (Occupational Safety & Health Administration);
- Discussing with management their policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- Enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims;
- Review of relevant legal or professional costs within the accounting records for any evidence of previously un-detected or un-reported instances of non-compliance;
- Communicating identified laws and regulations throughout our engagement team and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout our audit; and

- Considering the risk of acts by the Group which were contrary to the applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

Our audit procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- Making enquiries of the management on whether they had knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud;
- Substantively testing of revenue and testing of journals to identify unusual transactions and evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud;
- Performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- Assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias;
- Investigated the rationale behind any significant or unusual transactions;
- Discussing amongst the engagement team the risks of fraud; and
- Addressing the risks of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Parent Company's members, as a body, in accordance with part 3 of Chapter 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Parent Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Parent Company and the Parent Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Colin Wright

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

UHY Hacker Young

4 Thomas More Square

London E1W 1YW

9 May 2025

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2024 $'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 $'000
Revenue	3	54,465	50,036
Cost of sales	4	(41,228)	(34,382)
Gross profit		**13,237**	**15,654**
Administrative expenses	4	(5,670)	(4,873)
Depreciation and amortisation	4	(2,610)	(2,187)
Operating profit		**4,957**	**8,594**
Finance income	7	176	135
Finance expense	6	(266)	(327)
Interest swap derivative asset	19	(68)	(88)
Profit before taxation	4	**4,799**	**8,314**
Taxation	8	(1,881)	(1,750)
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent		**$2,918**	**$6,564**
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent:			
- Basic	9	$0.015	$0.034
- Diluted	9	$0.015	$0.033

Adjusted EBITDA:	**2024 $'000**	**2023 $,000**
Operating profit	4,957	8,594
Depreciation and amortisation	2,610	2,187
EBITDA	**7,567**	**10,781**
Net other income	-	-
Adjusted EBITDA	**$7,567**	**$10,781**

All activities are classed as continuing.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

	Note	31 December 2024 $'000	31 December 2023 $'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	10	-	103
Goodwill	11	3,087	3,087
Property, plant and equipment	12	31,790	24,784
Deferred tax asset	23	-	240
Term loan – interest swap asset	19	92	161
Total non-current assets		**34,969**	**28,375**
Current assets			
Inventories	13	10,060	10,138
Trade and other receivables	15	11,896	15,491
Cash and cash equivalents	16	6,857	6,518
Total current assets		**28,813**	**32,147**
Total assets		**$63,782**	**$60,522**
Equity and liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	10,800	9,933
Term loan – due within one year	19	1,429	1,429
Lease liabilities	18	160	141
Total current liabilities		**12,389**	**11,503**
Non-current liabilities			
Term loan – due after one year	19	2,500	3,928
Lease liabilities	18	170	341
Deferred tax liability	23	932	-
Total non-current liabilities		**3,602**	**4,269**
Total liabilities		**$15,991**	**$15,772**
Equity attributable to owners of the parent			
Issued share capital	21	3,107	3,107
Share premium		60,687	60,687
Share-based payment reserve	22	2,411	2,367
Retained losses		(12,470)	(15,467)
Foreign currency reserve		(5,944)	(5,944)
Total equity		**$47,791**	**$44,750**
Total equity and liabilities		**$63,782**	**$60,522**

The financial statements on pages 49 to 85 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on its behalf on 9 May 2025.

Dr. Thomas M. Becker - Chief Executive Officer and President

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. Company number 05393357

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Attributable to owners of the parent					
	Share capital	Share premium	Share-based payment reserve	Retained losses	Foreign currency reserve	Total equity
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 January 2023	**$3,107**	**$60,687**	**$2,253**	**$(22,031)**	**$(5,944)**	**$37,972**
Transactions with owners						
Share-based expense	–	–	214	–	–	214
Total transactions with owners	**–**	**–**	**214**	**–**	**–**	**214**
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent	–	–	–	6,564	–	6,564
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent	–	–	–	**6,564**	–	**6,564**
Balance at 31 December 2023	**$3,107**	**$60,687**	**$2,367**	**$(15,467)**	**$(5,944)**	**$44,750**
Transactions with owners						
Share-based expense	–	–	123	–	–	123
Share options forfeited	–	–	(79)	79	–	–
Total transactions with owners	**–**	–	**44**	**79**	**–**	**123**
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent	–	–	–	2,918	–	2,918
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent	–	–	–	**2,918**	–	**2,918**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**$3,107**	**$60,687**	**$2,411**	**$(12,470)**	**$(5,944)**	**$47,791**

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2024 $'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before taxation		4,799	8,314
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	12	2,484	1,966
Loss on disposal of fixed asset	4	23	41
Amortisation of intangible assets	10	103	180
Share-based payments	22	123	214
Revaluation of derivative asset	19	68	88
Lease finance		-	199
Finance expense	6	265	327
Finance income	7	(177)	(135)
Operating cash inflow before changes in working capital and tax paid		**7,688**	**11,194**
Changes in working capital			
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		3,825	(5,004)
Decrease in inventories	13	78	46
Increase in trade and other payables		838	2,376
Net cash inflow from operating activities before tax paid		**12,429**	**8,612**
Tax paid		(901)	(40)
Net cash inflow from operating activities after tax paid		**11,528**	**8,572**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	7	177	135
Additions to property, plant and equipment	12	(9,513)	(6,234)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(9,336)**	**(6,099)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Term loan repayments	19	(1,429)	(1,429)
Interest paid		(246)	(309)
Lease payments	18	(178)	(144)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(1,853)**	**(1,882)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**339**	**591**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**6,518**	**5,927**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**$6,857**	**$6,518**

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

	Note	31 December 2024 $'000	31 December 2023 $'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiary undertakings	26	17,199	17,199
Total non-current assets		**17,199**	**17,199**
Current assets			
Due from subsidiaries	26	18,395	19,286
Trade and other receivables	15	8	6
Cash and cash equivalents	16	224	179
Total current assets		**18,627**	**19,471**
Total assets		**$35,826**	**$36,670**
Equity and liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	258	203
Total current liabilities		**258**	**203**
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent			
Issued share capital	21	3,107	3,107
Share premium		60,687	60,687
Share-based payment reserve	22	2,411	2,367
Retained losses		(24,878)	(23,935)
Foreign currency reserve		(5,759)	(5,759)
Total equity		**35,568**	**36,467**
Total equity and liabilities		**$35,826**	**$36,670**

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption offered by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 not to present a separate statement of comprehensive income for the parent company.

The parent company has also taken advantage of certain disclosure exemptions conferred by FRS 101 and has not provided a Cash Flow Statement.

The loss for the financial year dealt with in the financial statements of the parent company was $1,022k (2023 loss $1,002k).

The financial statements on pages 49 to 85 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on its behalf on 9 May 2025

Dr. Thomas M Becker
Chief Executive Officer and President
Company number: 05393357

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Attributable to equity holders of the parent					
	Share capital	Share premium	Share based payment reserve	Retained losses	Foreign currency reserve	Total equity
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 January 2023	**$3,107**	**$60,687**	**$2,153**	**$(22,933)**	**$(5,759)**	**$37,255**
Transactions with owners						
Share-based expense	–	–	214	–	–	214
Total transactions with owners	–	–	**214**	**–**	**–**	**214**
Loss attributable to owners of the parent	–	–	–	**(1,002)**	**–**	**(1,002)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1,002)**	**–**	**(1,002)**
Balance at 31 December 2023	**$3,107**	**$60,687**	**$2,367**	**$(23,935)**	**$(5,759)**	**$36,467**
Transactions with owners						
Share-based expense	–	–	123	–	–	123
Share options forfeited	–	–	(79)	79	–	–
Total transactions with owners	–	–	**44**	**79**	**–**	**123**
Loss attributable to owners of the parent	–	–	–	**(1,022)**	**–**	**(1,022)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1,022)**	**–**	**(1,022)**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**$3,107**	**$60,687**	**$2,411**	**$(24,878)**	**$(5,759)**	**$35,568**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting policies

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The Company is listed on the AIM Market of the London Stock Exchange.

The registered office is located at 48 Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1JF. The principal activities of the Company have been and continue to be investment in subsidiaries engaged in the production of iodine and iodine derivatives, including the arrangement of finance for and the provision of management services to subsidiaries.

a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK adopted International Accounting Standards ('IFRS') and IFRS Interpretations Committee ('IFRIC') and the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The accounts of the parent company, Iofina plc, have been prepared in accordance with FRS101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 101). The company has taken advantage of certain disclosure exemptions conferred by FRS101, including not presenting a Company Cash Flow Statement.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

b) New standards, interpretations and amendments

Management continues to evaluate standards, amendments and interpretations which are applicable and effective for reporting periods beginning after the date of these financial statements and have not been adopted early, including:

- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)
- Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS9 and IFRS7)
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 (IFRS1, IFRS7, IFRS9 and IFRS10)
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
- IFRS19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

Implementation of the above is not expected to have a material effect on the Group's financial statements in the future.

c) Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss.

The financial statements are presented in US Dollars, which is also the Group's functional currency.

Amounts are stated in thousands of US Dollars, unless otherwise stated.

As permitted by Section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the parent company's income statement has not been included in these financial statements.

d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration we expect to receive in exchange for transferring goods or providing services, and is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied under the terms of contracts with our customers. A performance obligation is deemed to be satisfied when transfer of benefit of the product or service is transferred to our customer. The transaction price of a contract, or the amount we expect to receive upon satisfaction of all performance obligations, is determined by reference to the contract's terms and includes adjustments, if applicable, for any variable consideration, such as customer rebates or commissions, although these adjustments are generally not material. Costs incurred to obtain contracts with customers are expensed immediately.

Revenue consists of sales of iodine derivatives, iodine, chemicals and ancillary products. All of our revenue is derived from contracts with customers, and almost all of our contracts with customers contain one performance obligation for the transfer of goods where such performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time. Transfer of benefit of a product is deemed to be transferred to the customer upon shipment or delivery. Significant portions of our sales are sold free on board shipping point or on an equivalent basis, while delivery terms of other transactions are based upon specific contractual arrangements. Our standard terms of delivery are generally included in our contracts of sale, order confirmation documents and invoices, while the timing between shipment and delivery generally ranges between 1 and 45 days. Costs for shipping and handling activities, whether performed before or after the customer obtains control of the goods, are accounted for as fulfilment costs.

e) Research and development expenditures

Expenditure on research (or the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. Costs that are directly attributable to the development phase of a new customised chemical manufacturing process or development of a new iodine project are recognised as intangible assets provided they meet the following recognition requirements:

- completion of the intangible asset is technically feasible so it will be available for use or sale;
- the Group intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the Group has the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- there are adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Among other things, this requires that there is a market for the output from the intangible asset or for the intangible asset itself, or, if it is to be used internally, the asset will be used in generating such benefits.

Development costs not meeting these criteria for capitalisation are expensed as incurred. In 2023, all research and development expenditures were expensed as incurred.

f) Going concern

The Group considers that it is now well placed financially in light of recent reductions in debt, generation of profits and free cash flows, and sustained upwards trends in iodine pricing. On that basis the Group has prepared forecasts and projections that indicate there are adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. However, the Group recognises that there can be no certainty where these predictions are concerned. After due consideration of the foregoing, the Directors consider it appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

g) Basis of consolidation and investments in subsidiary undertakings

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries made up to 31 December 2024. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has the power to control the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities. The Group obtains and exercises control through voting rights. The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the purchase of subsidiaries by the Group. On acquisition, the subsidiary's assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value, reflecting their condition at the date of acquisition.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

Intra-Group balances and any unrealised gains and losses or income and expenses arising from intra-Group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements, unless the losses provide an indication of impairment of the assets transferred.

Amounts reported in the financial statements of the subsidiaries are adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated in the parent company balance sheet at cost less provision for any impairment losses.

h) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The acquisition method involves the recognition of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities, including contingent liabilities, regardless of whether they were recorded in the financial statements prior to acquisition. On initial recognition, the assets and liabilities of the acquired subsidiary are included in the consolidated balance sheet at their fair values, which are also used as the basis for subsequent measurement in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Acquisition costs are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value of consideration payable in a business combination over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Any excess of identifiable net assets over the fair value of consideration is recognised in profit or loss immediately after acquisition.

As described in Note 1m) below, goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually.

i) Foreign currency

The vast majority of the Group's business is denominated in U.S. Dollars, which is the functional currency of the main operating subsidiaries. U.S. Dollars is the presentational currency for the Group financial statements.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date the fair value was determined.

Any exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded are recognised in profit and loss in the period in which they arise. Exchange differences on non-monetary items are recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent that they relate to a gain or loss on that non-monetary item taken to the statement of changes in equity, otherwise such gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss.

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

• assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet;

• income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and

• all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On disposal of a foreign operation for which the presentational and functional currencies were different in previous periods, the cumulative translation differences are transferred to profit and loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. The US Dollar/Pounds Sterling exchange rate averaged 1.278 in 2024 (2023 1.2436), and at 31 December 2024 was 1.253 (2023: 1.273).

j) Intangible assets

Undeveloped leasehold costs

Undeveloped leasehold costs relate to the costs of acquiring brine leases in respect of the surface and mineral rights of landowners in areas of interest outside of those currently connected to the Group's operating plants.

These costs are capitalised as exploration and evaluation assets and are carried at historical cost less any impairment losses recognised. If areas leased provide brine to operating plants, the related costs are transferred to the relevant plants and amortized over the lives of those plants.

Other intangible assets

Other identifiable intangible assets arose from the acquisition of H&S Chemical in 2009. These assets were valued by an external, independent valuation firm. Based on the type of asset, the useful life of each asset was estimated. The value of each identifiable intangible asset is amortised evenly over its useful life. The following useful lives are applied:

- WET® patent: 15 years
- Customer relationships: 10 years
- Patent portfolio: 8 years
- EPA registrations: 2 years

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value of consideration in a business combination over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

k) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Cost includes purchase price and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, such as costs relating to construction, site preparation, installation and testing.

Costs relating to assets put into service at a later date are accumulated as construction in progress, and depreciation only commences once such assets are put into use.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the depreciable amount of each asset on a straight line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

- Buildings: 2.5 percent per annum
- Office lease: term of the lease (28 months)
- Vehicle finance leases: term of the leases (57 months)
- Equipment and machinery:
    - IOsorb® plants - 5 percent per annum
    - Other plant and equipment – 5 to 7 years
    - Vehicles and office equipment - 20 percent per annum
    - Computer equipment - 33 percent per annum

Reviews of the estimated remaining lives and residual values of individual assets are made at least semi-annually, and adjustments are made where appropriate. Construction in progress is also reviewed for impairment.

Freehold land and construction in progress are not depreciated.

l) Financial instruments

1) Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables

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

Loan notes

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Interest-bearing loans are recorded initially at their fair value, net of direct transaction costs. Such instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost and finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement, redemption or conversion, are recognised in profit or loss over the term of the instrument using the effective rate of interest.

2) Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents represent short term, highly liquid investments with an original maturity of fewer than three months that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. At the end of 2024 and 2023, all cash amounts were in 100 percent liquid accounts.

The Group uses the 'simplified method of expected credit losses'. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are based on the Group's historical credit losses experienced, then adjusted for current and forward looking information on factors affecting the Group's customers.

m) Impairment

Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable, that asset is reviewed for impairment. An asset's carrying value is written down to its estimated recoverable amount (being the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use) if that is less than the asset's carrying amount.

Goodwill is allocated to those cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from synergies of the related business combinations and represent the lowest level within the Group at which management monitors goodwill.

Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. To determine the value in use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the Group's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future reorganisations and asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect their respective risk profiles as assessed by management.

Impairment losses for cash-generating units reduce first the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to that cash-generating unit. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the cash-generating unit. With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment charge is reversed if the cash-generating unit’s recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. Intercompany loans due to the parent company from its subsidiaries are tested for impairment as part of the overall investment in those subsidiaries, by reference to the present values of estimated future cash flows of the subsidiaries, as further described in Note 2d.

n) Equity

Equity comprises the following:

- “Share capital” represents the nominal value of equity shares.
- “Share premium” represents the excess over nominal value of the fair value of consideration received for equity shares, net of expenses for the share issue.
- “Share-based payment reserve” represents the cumulative fair value of options and warrants issued by the Company and recognised in profit and loss.
- "Retained losses" represents accumulated losses.

- "Foreign currency reserve" represents the cumulative differences arising from translation of foreign operations.

o) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all expenses directly attributable to the manufacturing process as well as suitable portions of related production overheads, based on normal operating capacity. Costs of ordinarily interchangeable items are assigned using the first in, first out cost formula. Cost excludes unrealised gains arising from intra-Group transactions. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any applicable selling expenses. When inventory is sold the cost is included in Cost of Sales on the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

p) Taxation

Tax expense recognised in profit or loss is the tax currently payable based on taxable profit for the year and deferred tax not recognised directly in equity.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax is generally provided on the difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill, nor on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit. Deferred tax on temporary differences associated with shares in subsidiaries is not provided if reversal of these temporary differences can be controlled by the Group and it is probable that reversal will not occur in the foreseeable future. In addition, tax losses available to be carried forward, as well as other income tax credits to the Group, are assessed for recognition as deferred tax assets according to the likelihood of their recoverability in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax liabilities are provided in full, with no discounting. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying deductible temporary differences will be able to be offset against future taxable income. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised as a component of tax expense in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are charged or credited directly to equity in which case the related deferred tax is also charged or credited directly to equity.

q) Leases

The Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease, at inception of the contract. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost. This comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and an estimate of any costs to restore the underlying asset to the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use-asset or the end of the lease term. Amounts relating to such assets are disclosed separately in note 12. In addition, the Group assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate at the date of transition as the interest rate implicit in the lease could not be readily determined. Interest is charged at the same discount rate used to calculate the present value of the lease.

The lease liability is re-measured if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is re-measured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount for the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value operating value. These are charged to profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. At 31 December 2024 the Group had four leases, one for office space and three for vehicles.

r) Share-based payments

The cost of equity settled transactions is measured at fair value at the grant date as measured by use of the Black Scholes model. If vesting periods or other vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates. Any cumulative adjustment prior to vesting is recognised in the current period. No adjustment is made to any expense recognised in prior periods if share options ultimately exercised are different to those estimated on vesting.

Charges made to profit or loss, in respect to share-based payments, are credited to the share-based payment reserve.

s) Segment reporting (Note 3)

In identifying its operating segments, management follows the Group's service lines, which represent the main products provided by the Group and are based on the information presented to the chief operating decision maker, which is the Board.

2. Significant judgements and estimates

Judgements and estimates are regularly evaluated based on historical experience, current circumstances and expectations of future events.

The critical estimates made in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. The resulting accounting estimate may not equal the related actual result, and management must also make judgements about current circumstances and expectations of future events. Significant judgements made by management include:

a. Intangible and tangible assets are tested for impairment where there is an indication that they may be impaired. In accordance with IAS 36 - Impairment of Assets, an intangible or tangible asset is considered impaired when its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount on an individual cash generating unit basis. The recoverable amounts of relevant cash generating units are based on value in use calculations using management's best estimate of future business performance. For this purpose management regards all the iodine production plants as a single cash generating unit given their mutual dependence on centralised management, financial, maintenance and sales and marketing functions. In carrying out impairment testing, management makes a number of significant estimates in relation to the assumptions incorporated into their calculations. These will include factors such as growth rates and discount rates. Cash flow projections over the next five years were used and a discount rate of 7.58% was applied. Details and carrying values of intangible assets, goodwill and property, plant and equipment are provided in notes 10, 11 and 12.

b. Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable and amortisable assets at each reporting date. The carrying amounts are analysed in notes 10 and 12. Management's estimate of the useful lives of plant and equipment as detailed in note 1k are common life expectancies for the industry. In particular, the expected useful life attributed to each IOsorb® plant is 20 years. Changes in the expected level of usage or other technological developments could impact the life and residual value of these assets.

c. Management applies the accounting polices set out in Note 1o) Inventories to determine the carrying value of raw materials, work in progress and finished goods (Note 13). Based on historical experience and current market intelligence, judgements are made as regards net realisable value, which may include but are not limited to obsolescence, usage in alternative formulations, production needs, market demand, costs to complete production, condition, regulatory requirements and limitations, and allocations of production overheads to the cost of work in progress and finished goods. Based on these assessments no requirement for provisions against the carrying value of inventories was identified.

d. The carrying amount of the parent company's investment in its subsidiaries of $35.6m (2023: $36.4M) has been evaluated for impairment. The investment amounts include debts due from subsidiaries of $18.4m (2023 $19.2m). For this purpose the two operating subsidiaries have been treated as one unit, given the vertical integration of the Group's operating activities. The carrying amount of the parent company's investment of $35.6m (2023: $36.4M) compares to carrying amounts of the subsidiaries' net assets, excluding loans from the parent company, of $47.8m (2023: $44.5m). An assessment has been made of the present values of the future cash flows related to the operating activities of the subsidiaries to determine whether any impairment losses should be recognised. The assessment took into account cash flow projections of the subsidiaries over the next five years, and applied a discount rate of 7.58%. The Group has concluded that no impairment provision is required.

3. Segment reporting

a. **Business segments -** The Group's operations comprise the exploration and production of iodine with complete vertical integration into its specialty chemical halogen derivatives business, and are therefore considered to fall within one business segment.

	31 December 2024 $'000	31 December 2023 $'000
Assets		
Halogen Derivatives and Iodine	63,782	60,522
Total	**$63,782**	**$60,522**
Liabilities		
Halogen Derivatives and Iodine	15,991	15,772
Total	**$15,991**	**$15,772**

b. **Geographical segments -** The Group reports by geographical segment. The Group's activities are related to exploration for, and development of, iodine in certain areas of the USA and the manufacturing of specialty chemicals in the USA with support provided by the UK office. In presenting information on the basis of geographical segments, segment assets and the cost of acquiring them are based on the geographical location of the assets.

	31 December 2024 $'000	31 December 2023 $'000
Assets		
UK	232	185
USA	63,550	60,337
Total	**$63,782**	**$60,522**
Liabilities		
UK	258	204
USA	15,733	15,568
Total	**$15,991**	**$15,772**
Revenue		
North America	27,100	17,448
Asia	19,578	25,952
South America	4,057	4,131
Europe	3,677	2,379
Other	53	126
Total	**$54,465**	**$50,036**

c. Significant customers – in 2024 Iofina Chemical had five customers in excess of 5% of sales (2023 seven customers). 2024 percentages were 9%, 8%, 7%, 6%, 6% (2023 percentages were13%, 8%, 8%, 8%, 6%, 6%, 6%). The amounts in excess of 10% of sales for individual customers were: 2024 $Nil (0%) and 2023 $6,448,680 (13%).

4. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	Year ended 31 December 2024 $'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 $'000
Depreciation expense	2,484	1,966
Deficit on disposal of fixed asset	23	41
Amortisation expense	103	180
Other:		
Annual audit fees for audit of parent company and consolidated financial statements (excluding expenses)	134	140

Cost of sales – analysis by nature

	Year ended 31 December 2024 $'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 $'000
Raw materials	18,753	15,345
Freight	567	530
Sales commission	454	806
Labour, manufacturing overhead and royalties	21,454	17,701
	$41,228	**$34,382**

Administrative expenses – analysis by nature

	Year ended 31 December 2024 $'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 $'000
Remuneration and benefits	3,762	3,194
Share-based payments	123	214
Office expenses	243	283
Professional services	971	658
Travel	267	227
Rent	(44)	31
Other	348	266
	$5,670	**$4,873**

Research and development expenses recognised during the period were $208k (2023: $237k), and are included in administrative expenses above.

5. Staff numbers and costs

The average number of Group employees, including executive directors, and their costs were:

	Year ended 31 December 2024 Number	Year ended 31 December 2023 Number
Production	96	91
Administrative	18	15
Sales	2	2
Total staff	**116**	**108**

	Year ended 31 December 2024 $'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 $'000
Wages and salaries	9,364	8,306
Social security costs	1,551	1,385
	$10,915	**$9,691**

Of the total staff costs above, $7,375k (2023: $6,746k) is included within cost of sales and $3,540k (2023: $2,946k) is included within administrative expenses.

Payments to executive directors and senior officers of subsidiaries (considered to be key management personnel) for their services during the year were as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2024 $'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 $'000
Wages and salaries	1,013	1,029
Social security costs	118	112
Total key management cost	**$1,131**	**$1,141**

Included within wages and salaries above is $303k (2023: $331k) in respect of the highest paid director. No options were exercised by a director in 2024 (2023 Nil).

6. Finance expense

	Year ended 31 December 2024 $'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 $'000
Term loan interest	239	309
IFRS16 lease interest	27	18
Total finance expense	**$266**	**$327**

7. Finance income

	Year ended 31 December 2024 $'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 $'000
Interest income	176	135
	$176	**$135**

8. Taxation

	Year ended 31 December 2024 $'000	Year ended 31 December 2023 $'000
Current tax	708	60
Deferred tax (Note 23)	1,173	1,690
	$1,881	**$1,750**
Tax reconciliation:		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	4,799	8,314
Tax at UK income tax rate of 25% (2023: 23.5%)	1,200	1,954
Effects of:		
UK losses not recognised	230	259
Temporary differences	(527)	968
Differences in tax rates	(229)	(185)
State/local taxes payable	439	60
State tax deductions benefit	(97)	-
State prior year allowances adjusted	277	(277)
Prior year allowances utilised/(recognised)	588	(1,029)
Total tax charge	**$1,881**	**$1,750**

All prior year tax reliefs and allowances available to the group have now been utilised with the exception of credits of $172,584 still carried forward.

9. Earnings per share

The calculation of earnings per ordinary share is based on the profit after tax attributable to shareholders of $2,918k (2023 profit $6,564k) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding of 191,858,408 (2023: 191,858,408). After including the weighted average effect of dilutive share options of 3,773,400 (2023: 5,000,400) the diluted weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding was 195,631,808 (2023 196,858,808).

10. Intangible assets (Group)

Details of intangible assets are set out below:

Intangible assets	WET® patent	Customer relationships	Patent portfolio	EPA registrations	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Cost					
At 1 January 2023	2,700	661	187	271	3,819
At 31 December 2023 & 2024	**$2,700**	**$661**	**$187**	**$271**	**$3,819**
Accumulated amortization					
At 1 January 2023	2,417	661	187	271	3,536
Charge for the year	180	-	-	-	180
At 31 December 2023	2,597	661	187	271	3,716
Charge for the year	103	–	–	-	103
At 31 December 2024	**$2,700**	**$661**	**$187**	**$271**	**$3,819**
Carrying amounts					
At 31 December 2022	$283	–	–	–	$283
At 31 December 2023	$103	–	–	–	$103
At 31 December 2024	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**

Intangible assets were acquired in the acquisition of H&S Chemical in 2009, and are now fully amortized.

WET® Patent

The WET® Patent technology employs two different iodine extraction methods depending on brine chemistry for optimal efficiency. We utilised a with and without analysis, a variation of the discounted cash-flow method, to estimate the fair value of a WET® Patent at date of acquisition. The methodology compared the cash flow generating capacity of Iofina Chemical assuming it was operating without the benefit of the WET® Patent to the projected cash flow with the benefit of the patent. The contractual life of the patent is in excess of 20 years; however, the useful life of the patent was estimated at 15 years based on the following:

- Management's expectation for the expected viability of the technology
- Management's expectations regarding the timing of significant substitute technology
- The lack of comparable substitute technologies as of the valuation date.

11. Goodwill (Group)

Carrying amounts	**$'000**
At 31 December 2022, 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024	**$3,087**

Goodwill arose on the acquisition of H&S Chemical in 2009 and is wholly allocated to Iofina Chemical. Goodwill impairment testing is conducted annually, based on projected cash flow to be generated.

The Chemical business has been in operation for 40 years, and much of its products and customer base are long established. For impairment testing, a long term growth rate of 1.00% per annum was applied to budgeted and projected cash flows over the next five years and a discount rate of 7.58% per annum was used. On this basis the net present value of cash flow exceeded the goodwill amount of $3,087k.

Sensitivity analysis

Projections based on the above assumptions show headroom of $13.3m between the value in use of the business of $22.7m and the carrying value of $9.5m, comprising goodwill of $3.1m and fixed assets of $6.4m. In order for the value in use to equal the carrying value it would be necessary for the discount rate to rise to 17.1% or the long term growth rate to be 19.3% negative or projected EBITDA to be lower by 27.9%. Based on the results of this impairment testing management are satisfied that a reasonably possible change in assumptions would not lead to an impairment.

12. Property, plant and equipment (Group)

	Freehold Land $'000	Buildings $'000	Right of use $'000	Equipment and Machinery $'000	Construction in Progress $'000	Total $'000
Cost						
At 1 January 2023	$209	$2,025	$752	$26,610	$3,524	$33,120
Additions	–	(20)	–	230	6,024	6,234
Transfers	–	765	–	6,785	(7,763)	(213)
Disposals	–	–	–	(57)	–	(57)
At 31 December 2023	**$209**	**$2,770**	**$752**	**$33,568**	**$1,785**	**$39,084**
Additions	–	(30)	–	1,484	8,080	9,534
Transfers	–	469	–	7,976	(8,445)	–
Disposals	–	–	–	(257)	(43)	(300)
At 31 December 2024	**$209**	**$3,209**	**$752**	**$42,771**	**$1,377**	**$48,318**
Accumulated depreciation						
At 1 January 2023	–	$610	$405	$11,548	–	$12,563
Charges for the year	–	107	104	1,755	–	1,966
Transfers		–	–	(213)	–	(213)
Disposals				(16)		(16)
At 31 December 2023	**–**	**$717**	**$509**	**$13,074**	**–**	**$14,300**
Charges for the year	–	131	104	2,250	–	2,485
Disposals				(257)		(257)
At 31 December 2024	**–**	**$848**	**$613**	**$15,067**	**–**	**$16,528**
Carrying amounts						
At 31 December 2022	$209	$1,415	$346	$15,062	$3,524	$20,557
At 31 December 2023	$209	$2,054	$242	$20,495	$1,785	$24,784
At 31 December 2024	**$209**	**$2,361**	**$139**	**$27,704**	**$1,377**	**$31,790**

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets relate to the Group's lease on office premises in Denver, Colorado, which expires in April 2026. Liabilities for future payments are shown in Note 18.

13. Inventories

Group	31 December 2024 $'000	31 December 2023 $'000
Raw materials	6,546	5,672
Work in progress	3,449	4,431
Finished goods	65	35
	$10,060	**$10,138**

At year end, there were no provisions against the carrying value of inventories (2023: nil). During the year, the cost of inventories recognised as expense and included in 'cost of sales' amounted to $40,207k (2023: $33,044k).

14. Financial instruments

The Board of directors determines, as required, the degree to which it is appropriate to use financial instruments to mitigate risks. The main risks for which such instruments may be appropriate are interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, credit risk, investment risk, liquidity risk and commodity risk. The Group's principal financial asset is cash, which is invested with major banks. The Group has a term loan and no other borrowings currently drawn (see Note 19).

Financial assets and liabilities

Group 2024	Loans and receivables at amortised cost $'000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost $'000	Swap asset at fair value $'000	Total $'000
Cash and cash equivalents	6,857			6,857
Trade receivables	10,640			10,640
Interest rate swap asset			92	92
				$17,589
Trade payables		2,962		2,962
Accrued liabilities		7,837		7,837
Lease liabilities		330		330
Term loan		3,928		3,928
				$15,057
2023				
Cash and cash equivalents	6,518			6,518
Trade receivables	14,638			14,638
Interest rate swap asset			161	161
				$21,317
Trade payables		3,146		3,146
Accrued liabilities		6,788		6,788
Lease liabilities		482		482
Term loan		5,357		5,357
				$15,773

14. Financial instruments (continued)

Company 2024	Loans and receivables at amortised cost $'000	Financial liabilities at amortised cost $'000	Total $'000
Cash and cash equivalents	224		224
Other receivables	8		8
Due from subsidiaries	18,395		18,395
			$18,627
Accruals		258	258
			$258
2023			
Cash and cash equivalents	179		179
Other receivables	6		6
Due from subsidiaries	19,286		19,286
			$19,471
Accruals		203	203
			$203

The interest rate swap liability at fair value is valued on the basis of Level 2 inputs as defined in IFRS 13.

Interest rate risk

Surplus funds are held within the Group's checking and savings accounts. The benefit of fixing rates for the longer term is kept under review, having regard to forecast cash requirements and the levels of return available. Given the short-term nature of Iofina's surplus funds, the Group has limited interest rate risk. As of 31 December 2024, all surplus funds were invested in checking and savings accounts that had no terms and were 100% liquid. Bank facilities have variable interest rate terms and therefore there is an exposure to increases in interest rates. This is mitigated by the use of an interest rate swap to fix the rate on the majority of the term loan. Also, the interest on the revolving credit facility (if drawn) is reduced by arrangements to sweep surplus funds into that account.

Foreign currency risk

The Group has potential transactional currency exposure in respect of items denominated in foreign currencies relating to the Group's administration in the UK. The balance of cash held in foreign currency was $224k (GBP £178k) as of year-end, and provides a hedge against GBP denominated UK expenses.

Sales transactions are denominated in US Dollars, which is the operating currency. Other impacts of foreign currency risk are not deemed material to these financial statements.

14. Financial instruments (continued)

Credit risk

The maximum exposure is reflected by the carrying amount of financial assets. Because the counterparties to Iofina's holdings of cash and cash equivalents are prime financial institutions, Iofina does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations. Additionally, the Group is exposed to marginal credit risk in the form of receivables for product sales. Credit risk in this regard is mitigated through long-term customer payment history, extensive credit analysis of large purchasers, use of letters of credit, and the requirement for partial or total payment prior to shipment for some customers.

Liquidity risk

The Group raises funds as required on the basis of forecast expenditure and cash inflows over the next 12 months. When necessary, the scope and rate of activity are adjusted to take account of the funds available. There is a risk that the Group may not be able to raise sufficient funds to repay loans at their maturity.

The following table sets out the contractual maturities (representing undiscounted contractual cash flows) of financial liabilities:

Group **At 31 December 2024:**	**Up to 3 months** **$'000**	**Between 3 and 12 months** **$'000**	**Between 1 and 2 years** **$'000**	**Between 2 and 6 years** **$'000**
Trade payables	2,962	–	–	–
Accrued liabilities	2,788	3,947	1,101	–
Lease liabilities	40	120	160	10
Term loan	357	1,071	1,429	1,071
	$6,147	**$5,138**	**$2,690**	**$1,081**

Group **At 31 December 2023:**	**Up to 3 months** **$'000**	**Between 3 and 12 months** **$'000**	**Between 1 and 2 years** **$'000**	**Between 2 and 6 years** **$'000**
Trade payables	3,146	–	–	–
Accrued liabilities	2,864	3,925	–	–
Lease liabilities	35	106	141	200
Term loan	357	1,071	1,429	2,499
	$6,402	**$5,102**	**$1,570**	**$2,699**

Commodity risk

The Group is exposed to movements in the price of raw iodine. Sales of iodine based products were $46,663k (2023: $41,940k). The effects of changes in the price of iodine on 2024 revenue and profits are set out in the Financial Review on pages 8 to 9. Iodine is produced internally and is the most significant cost component for iodine based products.

15. Trade and other receivables

Group

	31 December 2024 $'000	31 December 2023 $'000
Trade receivables	10,640	14,638
Prepayments and other receivables	1,256	853
	$11,896	**$15,491**

Company

	31 December 2024 $'000	31 December 2023 $'000
Prepayments and other receivables	8	6
	$8	**$6**

All receivables and prepayments are short term in nature. The carrying values are considered a reasonable approximation of fair value. There are no expected credit losses.

The Group and the Company have not received a pledge of any assets as collateral for any receivable or asset.

16. Cash and cash equivalents

Group

	31 December 2024 $'000	31 December 2023 $'000
Cash in US Dollar accounts	6,633	6,339
Cash in GB Pound Sterling accounts	224	179
	$6,857	**$6,518**

Company

	31 December 2024 $'000	31 December 2023 $'000
Cash in GB Pound Sterling accounts	224	179
	$224	**$179**

17. Trade and other payables

Group	31 December 2024 $'000	31 December 2023 $'000
Trade payables	2,962	3,146
Accrued expenses and deferred income	7,838	6,787
	$10,800	**$9,933**

Company

	31 December 2024 $'000	31 December 2023 $'000
Accrued expenses	258	203
	$258	**$203**

All trade and other payables are considered short term. The carrying values are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Except as regards the bank facilities described in Note 19, the Group and Company have not pledged any assets as collateral for any liabilities or contingent liabilities.

18. Lease liabilities

Group		31 December 2024			31 December 2023	
	$'000 Total	$'000 Office Lease	$'000 Vehicles	$'000 Total	$'000 Office Lease	$'000 Vehicles
Lease liabilities – current	160	124	36	141	108	33
Lease liabilities – non-current (due in 2-5 years)	170	49	121	341	183	158
	$330	**$173**	**$157**	**$482**	**$291**	**$191**

Movements:		2024			2023	
	$'000 Total	$'000 Office Lease	$'000 Vehicles	$'000 Total	$'000 Office Lease	$'000 Vehicles
Opening balance	482	291	191	410	410	-
Payments	(178)	(127)	(51)	(145)	(132)	(13)
Lease finance	-	-	-	199	-	199
Interest accrued	26	9	17	18	13	5
	$330	**$173**	**$157**	**$482**	**$291**	**$191**

Lease liabilities relate to:

1) The Group's lease on office premises in Denver, Colorado, which runs till 30 April 2026;

2)The acquisition of vehicles on credit terms over the five years to 15 September 2028 for use at the Group's Oklahoma plants.

19. Term loans and other facilities

Group	Term loan $'000
At 1 January 2023	**$6,785**
Term loan instalment repayments	(1,429)
At 31 December 2023	**$5,357**
Term loan instalment repayments	(1,429)
At 31 December 2024	**$3,928**
Due within one year	**$1,429**
Due after one year	**$2,500**

The above bank facilities, with First Financial Bank of Ohio, are fully secured by fixed and floating charges and the principal terms are:

Term loan

a) The term loan balance of $3.9m (2023 $5.4m) relates to a $10.0m loan drawn down in September 2020 and repayable in full by equal monthly instalments over the seven years to 30 September 2027. The interest rate on $7 million of the loan has been fixed to maturity by a swap contract at 3.99%, and the interest rate on the balance is variable monthly at 2.50% above the one month Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), subject to a minimum SOFR rate of 1.00%. Repayment of all or part of the loan may be made at any time without penalty.

Revolving loan facility

b) The revolving loan facility is for $6.0m over the period to 31 December 2026, and may be drawn and repaid in variable amounts at the Group's discretion. Amounts that may be drawn are subject to a borrowing base of sufficient eligible discounted monthly values of receivables and inventory. The interest rate is variable monthly at 2.11% above SOFR, subject to a minimum SOFR rate of 1.00%. No amounts were drawn and outstanding at 31 December 2024.

Project loan facilities

c) There is a term loan facility of up to $10 million on the basis of phased drawdowns to fund construction and other capital expenditure on plants IO#10, IO#11 and IO#12. The drawdown period runs from September 13, 2024 through to March 13, 2026, and a seven-year term with even monthly repayments begins from March 13, 2026. The interest rate is 2.25% above SOFR (1 month Secured Overnight Financing Rate) subject to a minimum SOFR rate of 1%. Repayment of all or part of the loan may be made at any time without penalty. No drawings have as yet been made on this loan facility.

Bank covenants

d) Compliance in respect of all amounts outstanding in respect of the above facilities is required on a quarterly basis in respect of trailing 12 months financial covenant ratios of 1) a maximum multiple of 2.5 total debt to EBITDA, and 2) a minimum multiple of 1.2 EBITDA net of unfinanced capital expenditure, dividends and cash taxes to the total of principal and interest payments on the total debt.

19. Term loans and Revolving loan facility (continued)

Swap contract

e) The derivative asset resulting from the swap contract described above has been revalued at $92k as at 31 December 2024 (2023: $161k) by reference to market expectations for future SOFR rates, and included in the balance sheet. An amount of $68k has been charged to comprehensive income (2023 $88k). During the year the swap contract generated a net reduction of interest otherwise payable of $125k (2023: $152k).

20. Net cash

Net cash excludes lease liabilities totalling $330k (2023 $482k) and is made up as follows:

Group	**2024 $'000**	**2023 $'000**
Term loan	(3,928)	(5,357)
Cash and cash equivalents	6,857	6,518
Net cash at 31 December	**$2,929**	**$1,161**

21. Share capital

		31 December 2024	**31 December 2023**
Authorised:			
Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	- number of shares	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
	- nominal value	£10,000,000	£10,000,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:			
Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	- number of shares	191,858,408	191,858,408
	- nominal value	£1,918,584	£1,918,584

There was no change in share capital or share premium in 2024.

22. Share based payments

No options were granted in 2024 nor have been to date in 2025. Options over 520,000 shares were forfeited in the year, reducing total options outstanding from 6,197,000 to 5,677,100, which represents 2.96% of shares in issue. The total options expense for 2024 was $122,676 (2023 $214,199).

22. Share based payments (continued)

Options granted to directors and key employees and outstanding at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Date of Grant	Number of Options	Vesting Date	Share Price £	Exercise Price £	Exercise Price 2024 $	Exercise Price 2023 $
13 June 2018	825,000	13 June 2019	0.162	0.162	0.20	0.21
13 June 2018	825,000	13 June 2020	0.162	0.162	0.20	0.21
25 July 2019	409,750	25 July 2020	0.213	0.213	0.27	0.27
25 July 2019	409,750	25 July 2021	0.213	0.213	0.27	0.27
16 December 2020	519,600	16 December 21	0.125	0.125	0.16	0.16
16 December 2020	519,600	16 December 22	0.125	0.125	0.16	0.16
9 March 2022	542,100	9 March 2023	0.176	0.176	0.22	0.22
9 March 2022	542,100	9 March 2024	0.176	0.176	0.22	0.22
27 April 2023	542,100	27 April 2024	0.318	0.318	0.40	0.40
27 April 2023	542,100	27 April 2025	0.318	0.318	0.40	0.40
	5,677,100		**£0.19**	**£0.19**	**$0.24**	**$0.25**

The weighted average contractual life of options outstanding at 31 December 2024 was 5.7 years (2023 6.7 years).

Exercise prices for 2024 shown in USD are based on the US Dollar/Pounds Sterling exchange rate at 31 December 2024 of 1.25 (2023 1.27). Options outstanding at 31 December 2024 expire the earlier of ten years from grant date or 90 days after the termination of service to the Company.

	2024 Number of Options	Weighted average exercise price £	$	2023 Number of Options	Weighted average exercise price £	$
Options outstanding						
At 1 January	**6,197,100**	**£0.20**	**$0.25**	**5,000,400**	**£0.17**	**$0.21**
Granted	-	-	-	1,196,700	£0.32	$0.40
Forfeited	(520,000)	£0.20	$0.25	-	-	-
At 31 December	**5,677,100**	**£0.19**	**$0.24**	**6,197,100**	**£0.20**	**$0.25**
Options exercisable						
At 1 January	**4,402,050**	**£0.16**	**$0.20**	3,803,700	**£0.16**	**$0.21**
Vested	1,197,700	£0.25	$0.31	598,350	£0.18	$0.22
Forfeited	(463,750)	£0.20	$0.25	-	-	-
At 31 December	**5,135,000**	**£0.16**	**$0.21**	**4,402,050**	**£0.16**	**$0.21**

22. Share based payments (continued)

Movements in the Share-based payment reserve were as follows:

	31 December 2024 $'000	31 December 2023 $'000
Balance 1 January	2,367	2,153
Share-based payment charge	123	214
Forfeited options transferred to retained losses	(79)	-
Balance 31 December	**$2,411**	**$2,367**

23. Deferred tax

Group	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
At 1 January asset	240	1,932
Fixed asset timing differences	1,108	(2,557)
Other timing differences	(595)	938
Prior years' tax losses utilized against US Federal tax liability	(552)	(1,379)
R&D business credits (utilized)/recognised	(856)	1,029
State loss adjustments	(277)	277
At 31 December (liability)/asset	**$(932)**	**$240**

24. Related party transactions

Transactions between group companies were as follows:

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Iofina Resources to/(from) Iofina Chemical:		
Crystallised iodine sales	30,460	28,913
Expenses recharged	(1,271)	(969)
Iofina Plc to/(from) Iofina Resources:		
Management fee	50	50
Funding payments	(1,000)	(1,000)
Expenses recharged	(4)	(8)
Share based payments contribution	14	37
Iofina Plc to/(from) Iofina Chemical:		
Management fee	50	50
Expenses recharged	(25)	(18)
Share based payments contribution	23	63

In both 2023 and 2024 all iodine produced by Iofina Resources was sold to Iofina Chemical.

24. Related party transactions (continued)

Related party transactions with directors, who are considered to be key management personnel, are set out in the Corporate Governance Statement on page 33. Option grants as described in note 22 are to employees and Directors.

The Company has entered into a number of unsecured related party transactions with its subsidiary undertakings. The most significant transactions carried out between the Company and its subsidiary undertakings are financing.

25. Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Group defines capital as being share capital plus reserves as shown in the balance sheet. The Directors continue to monitor the level of capital as compared to the Group's commitments and adjust the level of capital as is determined to be necessary by issuing new shares. Iofina plc is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Directors consider the capital of the Group to be the total equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent of $47.8 million as at 31 December 2024 (2023: $44.8 million).

26. Subsidiary undertakings

Investment in subsidiaries

	Investment in subsidiaries $'000
Company	
Balance at 31 December 2022, 2023 and 2024	**$17,199**

Due from subsidiaries

	2024 $'000	2023 $'000
Company		
At 1 January	19,286	20,112
Management fees	100	100
Funding from subsidiaries	(1,000)	(1,000)
Expenses recharged to Plc	(28)	(26)
Share based payments contributions	37	100
At 31 December	**$18,395**	**$19,286**

The Group's debt arrangements are on a joint and several basis with all Group companies excluding dormant subsidiaries. The principal beneficiary of these arrangements is Iofina Resources, Inc., and therefore the debt is accounted for in that company and in the consolidated balance sheet, and does not appear in the balance sheet of Iofina Plc.

26. Subsidiary undertakings (continued)

Company	Country of incorporation and operation	Principal activity	Interest in ordinary shares and voting rights
Iofina, Inc.	United States/CO	Holding company	100%
Iofina Resources, Inc.	United States/CO	Iodine production	100%
Iofina Chemical, Inc.	United States/DE	Specialty chemical	100%
IofinaEX, Inc.	United States/KY	Dormant	100%
Iofina Resources, LLC	United States/CO	Dormant	100%
Iofina Resources, LLC	United States/TX	Dormant	100%

Iofina, Inc. was established in February 2006 and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Iofina plc. Iofina, Inc. owns the whole of the issued share capital of Iofina Resources, Inc., Iofina Chemical, Inc. and IofinaEX, Inc. Other entities are subsidiaries of Iofina Resources, Inc., the iodine production company.

The registered offices of the above companies are as follows:

Company	Registered office
Iofina, Inc.	8480 East Orchard Road, Greenwood Village CO 80111, USA
Iofina Resources, Inc.	8480 East Orchard Road, Greenwood Village CO 80111, USA
Iofina Chemical, Inc.	306 W. Main Street, Frankfort, KY 40601, USA
IofinaEX, Inc.	212 N 2nd St., Suite 100, Richmond, KY 40475
Iofina Resources, LLC (CO)	8480 East Orchard Road, Greenwood Village CO 80111, USA
Iofina Resources, LLC (TX)	815 Brazos Street, Austin TX 78701, USA

27. Capital commitments

At 31 December 2024 the Group had capital commitments amounting to approximately $5m in respect of the construction of IO#11 plant.

28. Post balance sheet events

There were no significant post balance sheet events.

29. Contingent liabilities

The Group considers that a contingent liability exists in respect of overdue interest on amounts that may be due in relation to certain iodine related property rights. The theoretical exposure is estimated at approximately $800k, but in light of considerable past experience the Company believes that amounts actually paid will be a very small proportion of that amount.

30. Ultimate controlling party

There is no ultimate controlling party of the Group.

Iofina and the environment

Iofina promotes, wherever possible, environmental sustainability in its working practices and seeks to minimise, mitigate, or remedy any harmful effects from the Group's operations on the environment at each of its operational sites. To continue that effort through all aspects of business, this report has been produced to minimise its effect on the environment by using thinner paper, fewer pages, smaller type set, and non-colour printing as much as possible. As part of this effort Iofina is trying to move attention to its online annual reports available at **www.iofina.com**. By being a better steward of the environment, Iofina saves valuable shareholder funds instead of producing glossy magazine pages throughout the whole document.

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements.