REDINGTON UGANDA LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

REDINGTON UGANDA LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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REDINGTON UGANDA LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Name	Nationality
Srinivasan Arun*	Indian
Balasubramanian Sivanandam	Indian
Serkan Celik**	Turkish
Kassam Zahid Mohamed	Kenyan

*Resigned on 3 December 2025

**Appointed on 3 December 2025

REGISTERED OFFICE

15 Mulwana Road, Industrial Area,
Opposite Uganda Baati
P.O. Box 33009
Kampala, Uganda

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche
Certified Public Accountant of Uganda
3rd Floor Rwenzori House
1 Lumumba Avenue
P.O. Box 10314
Kampala, Uganda

BANKERS

Diamond Trust Bank Uganda Limited
Diamond Trust Building
17/19 Kampala Road
P.O. Box 7155
Kampala, Uganda

Stanbic Bank Uganda Limited
Crested Towers Branch
P.O. Box 7131
Kampala, Uganda

NCBA Bank
P.O. Box 28707
Kampala, Uganda

REDINGTON UGANDA LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The Directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is trading in computers, related peripherals, and accessories. It also provides service to its customers.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
Profit before tax	1,716,539	3,014,335
Tax charge	(534,064)	(940,024)
Profit for the year	1,182,475	2,074,311

DIVIDENDS

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year 2026 (2025: Nil).

DIRECTORS

The present membership of the board is as shown on page 2.

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche, Certified Public Accountant of Uganda, have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of Section 163 (2) of the Companies Act, Cap 106 of the laws of Uganda.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Signed by:
Sivanandam Balasubramanian
866221DA43B7424...

DIRECTOR

5 June **2026**

REDINGTON UGANDA LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Companies Act, Cap 106 of the Laws of Uganda requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of financial affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and of its operating results for that year. The Act also requires the Directors to ensure the Company keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of the Company. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act, Cap 106 of the Laws of Uganda. This responsibility includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and in the manner required by the Companies Act, Cap 106 of the Laws of Uganda. The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Company and of its operating results. The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

The Directors certify that to the best of their knowledge, the information furnished to the auditors for the purpose of the audit was correct and is an accurate representation of the Company's financial transactions.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the company will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this report.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

Signed by: Sivanandam Balasubramanian 866221DA43B7424...	Signed by: Serkan Celik 8C516ACAFF034BE...
DIRECTOR	**DIRECTOR**
5 June 2026	5 June 2026

Deloitte & Touche
Certified Public Accountant of Uganda
ICPAU Registration No: AF0001
3rd Floor, Rwenzori House
1 Lumumba Avenue
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Kampala, Uganda
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www.deloitte.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF REDINGTON UGANDA LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Redington Uganda Limited set out on pages 8 to 41, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Redington Uganda Limited as at 31 March 2026, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended and are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act, Cap 106 of the laws of Uganda.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Uganda, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information, which comprises the information included in the report of the Directors and statement of Directors' responsibilities as required by the Companies Act, Cap 106 of the laws of Uganda. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF REDINGTON UGANDA LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other Information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act, Cap 106 of the laws of Uganda 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF REDINGTON UGANDA LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the Companies Act, Cap 106 of the laws of Uganda, we report to you based on our audit, that:

i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

ii) in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the company, so far as appears from our examination of those books of account; and

iii) the company's statement of financial position (Balance sheet) and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (Profit and loss) are in agreement with the books of account.

The Engagement practitioner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor`s report is CPA Paul Ssali Practicing Number P0508.

Deloitte & Touche

Certified Public Accountant of Uganda

5 June **2026**

Kampala

Paul Ssali
Partner

REDINGTON UGANDA LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	**2026** **Ushs'000**	**2025** **Ushs'000**
Revenue	4	105,275,877	155,365,310
Cost of sales	5	(98,323,609)	(144,390,718)
Gross profit		**6,952,268**	**10,974,592**
Other income	9	100,580	86,590
Employment costs	6	(931,908)	(820,283)
Reversal of impairment provision for financial assets	17	121	11,762
Depreciation and amortization expenses	7	(180,239)	(196,194)
Operating and administrative expenses	8	(4,204,364)	(7,011,321)
Finance costs	10	(19,919)	(30,811)
Profit before tax		**1,716,539**	**3,014,335**
Tax charge	11	(534,064)	(940,024)
Profit for the year		**1,182,475**	**2,074,311**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,182,475**	**2,074,311**

REDINGTON UGANDA LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	12	43,806	74,137
Right of use assets	13	110,746	235,740
Deferred tax asset	14	147,409	145,961
Total non-current assets		**301,961**	**455,838**
Current assets			
Inventories	16	4,474,261	8,433,172
Trade and other receivables	17	12,393,754	13,450,571
Cash and cash equivalents	18	4,314,269	4,080,951
Current tax recoverable	11(c)	623,747	214,456
Total current assets		**21,806,031**	**26,179,150**
Total assets		**22,107,992**	**26,634,988**
Equity & Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	19	15,000	15,000
Retained earnings		11,829,567	10,647,092
Total Equity		**11,844,567**	**10,662,092**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	20	-	107,742
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	**107,742**
Current liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	20	141,218	180,354
Due to Related parties	15	5,793,300	10,312,560
Trade and other payables	21	4,328,907	5,372,240
Total current liabilities		**10,263,425**	**15,865,154**
Total liabilities		**10,263,425**	**15,972,896**
Total equity and liabilities		**22,107,992**	**26,634,988**

The financial statements on pages 8 to 41 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on ....5 June. 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Signed by: Serkan Celik 8C516ACAFF034BE...	Signed by: Sivanandam Balasubramanian 866221DA43B7424...
DIRECTOR	**DIRECTOR**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital Ushs'000	Retained earnings Ushs'000	Total Ushs'000
At 1 April 2024	15,000	8,572,781	8,587,781
Profit for the year	-	2,074,311	2,074,311
At 31 March 2025	**15,000**	**10,647,092**	**10,662,092**
At 1 April 2025	**15,000**	**10,647,092**	**10,662,092**
Profit for the year	-	1,182,475	1,182,475
At 31 March 2026	15,000	11,829,567	11,844,567

REDINGTON UGANDA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		**1,716,539**	**3,014,335**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	12	55,245	81,722
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	13	124,994	114,472
Allowance for slow-moving inventories	16	351,728	(585,109)
Impairment gains on trade receivables	17	(121)	(11,762)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	10	19,919	29,858
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	9	(39,153)	-
Effect of foreign exchange on cash & cash equivalents		249,321	1,337,239
Effect of foreign exchange on lease liabilities	20	(2,517)	6,030
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		**2,475,955**	**3,986,785**
Decrease in inventories	16	3,607,183	2,785,651
Decrease/ (Increase) in trade and other receivables	17	1,056,938	(2,812,977)
Decrease in due to related parties	15	(4,519,260)	(5,635,048)
(Decrease) / Increase in trade and other payables	21	(1,043,333)	1,311,258
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		**1,577,483**	**(364,331)**
Tax paid	11(c)	(944,803)	(777,572)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		**632,680**	**(1,141,903)**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	12	(24,914)	(32,309)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		39,153	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		**14,239**	**(32,309)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of lease liabilities – principal	20	(144,361)	(131,921)
Repayment of lease liabilities – interest	20	(19,919)	(29,857)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(164,280)**	**(161,778)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**482,639**	**(1,335,990)**
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(249,321)	(1,337,239)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**4,080,951**	**6,754,180**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	18	**4,314,269**	**4,080,951**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Redington Uganda Limited is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Uganda under the the Company Laws of Uganda. It is a subsidiary of Redington Gulf FZE U.A.E, a company incorporated in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The ultimate holding company is Redington Limited, a company incorporated in India.

For the reporting purposes under the Companies Act, Cap 106 in these financial statements, the balance sheet is equivalent to the statement of financial position while profit and loss account is presented as statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of accounting and statement of compliance

The financial statements of Redington Uganda Limited have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act, Cap 106 of the Laws of Uganda. The financial statements are presented in Uganda Shillings and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands (Ushs'000).
For purposes of reporting under the Companies Act, Cap 106 of the Laws of Uganda, the Balance Sheet in these financial statements is represented by the statement of financial position and the profit and loss account is represented by the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those used in the previous year.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price at the measurement date, at which an asset can be sold, or the price paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants.
The company is required to classify the fair valuation method of the financial/non-financial assets and liabilities, either measured or disclosed at fair value in the Financial Statements, using a three-level fair-value hierarchy (which reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurement of fair value). Accordingly, the Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

(ii) Basis of measurement (Continued)

Fair value measurement (Continued)

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly: and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(iii) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

During the year, the areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

(iv) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Uganda Shillings (Ushs), which is also the company's functional currency.

Adoption of new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards

a) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Company for year ended 31 March 2026

In the current year, the company has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 April 2025. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

Adoption of new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards (continued)

a) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Company for year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

The following were new and revised IFRSs that have been effective in the current year. The Company's application of the new and revised standards did not have significant impact to these financial statements.

Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)	The amendments in Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21) amend IAS 21 to: • **Specify when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not —** a currency is exchangeable when an entity is able to exchange that currency for the other currency through markets or exchange mechanisms that create enforceable rights and obligations without undue delay at the measurement date and for a specified purpose; a currency is not exchangeable into the other currency if an entity can only obtain an insignificant amount of the other currency. • **Specify how an entity determines the exchange rate to apply when a currency is not exchangeable —** when a currency is not exchangeable at the measurement date, an entity estimates the spot exchange rate as the rate that would have applied to an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and that would faithfully reflect the economic conditions prevailing. • **Require the disclosure of additional information when a currency is not exchangeable** — when a currency is not exchangeable an entity discloses information that would enable users of its financial statements to evaluate how a currency's lack of exchangeability affects, or is expected to affect, its financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

Adoption of new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards (continued)

b) New standards and amendments and interpretation in issue but not effective for the year ended 31 March 2026

Standard or amendment	Description	Effective date
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027
Amendments IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Amendments IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	1 January 2026
Annual IFRS improvement _ Volume 11	Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11	1 January 2026

a) Impact of new and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 31 March 2026

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements replaces IAS 1 and brings significant changes to the presentation and disclosure requirements in financial statements. The new standard aims to enhance the structure, clarity, and comparability of financial statements across different entities and industries.

Key features of IFRS 18 include:

- Defined categories in the statement of profit or loss - Income and expenses must be presented in operating, investing, and financing categories to improve transparency and comparability.
- Management-defined performance measures - Entities are required to disclose management-defined performance measures (non-GAAP measures) in the notes, with reconciliations to the nearest IFRS measure.
- Enhanced disclosure requirements - The standard introduces new and improved disclosures to provide users with more relevant information about an entity's financial position, performance, and cash flows.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

Adoption of new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards (continued)

b) **New standards and amendments and interpretation in issue but not effective for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)**

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements (continued)

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, with earlier application permitted. The adoption of this standard is expected to result in more consistent and useful financial statements, supporting better decision-making by users.

The Directors of the Company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the financial statements in future periods.

IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19 specifies the disclosure requirements an eligible subsidiary is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.

IFRS 19 permits an eligible subsidiary to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in its financial statements. A subsidiary is eligible for the reduced disclosures if it does not have public accountability and its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

A subsidiary has public accountability if:

- its debt or equity instruments are traded in a public market or it is in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets),or
- it holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders as one of its primary businesses (for example, banks, credit unions, insurance entities, securities brokers/dealers, mutual funds and investment banks often meet this second criterion).

Eligible entities can apply IFRS 19 in their consolidated, separate or individual financial statements. An eligible intermediate parent that does not apply IFRS 19 in its consolidated financial statement may do so in its separate financial statements.

The new standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier application permitted. If an entity elects to apply IFRS 19 for a reporting period earlier than the reporting period in which it first applies IFRS 18, it is required to apply a modified set of disclosure requirements set out in an appendix to IFRS 19. If an entity elects to apply IFRS 19 for an annual reporting period before it applied the amendments to IAS 21, it is not required to apply the disclosure requirements in IFRS 19 with regard to Lack of Exchangeability.

The Directors of the Company do not anticipate that IFRS 19 will be applied for purposes of the financial statements.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

Adoption of new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards (continued)

b) New and revised standards in issue but not yet effective (continued)

Amendments IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has issued 'Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)' to address matters identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments.

The amendments clarify that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date' and introduce an accounting policy choice to derecognise financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system before the settlement date.

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 and the Directors do not anticipate that its adoption will result into material impact on the financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11

The IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11

Standard	The amendment
IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	**Hedge accounting by a first-time adopter.** The amendment addresses a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency in wording between paragraph B6 of IFRS 1 and requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	**Gain or loss on derecognition.** The amendment addresses a potential confusion in paragraph B38 of IFRS 7 arising from an obsolete reference to a paragraph that was deleted from the standard when IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* was issued.
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (implementation guidance only)	**Disclosure of deferred difference between fair value and transaction price.** The amendment addresses an inconsistency between paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 and its accompanying implementation guidance that arose when a consequential amendment resulting from the issuance of IFRS 13 was made to paragraph 28, but not to the corresponding paragraph in the implementation guidance.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of preparation (Continued)

Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards) (continued)

b) New and revised standards in issue but not yet effective (continued)

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11 (continued)

Standard	The amendment
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (implementation guidance only)	**Introduction and credit risk disclosures.** The amendment addresses a potential confusion by clarifying in paragraph IG1 that the guidance does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of IFRS 7 and by simplifying some explanations.
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	**Lessee derecognition of lease liabilities.** The amendment addresses a potential lack of clarity in the application of the requirements in IFRS 9 to account for an extinguishment of a lessee's lease liability that arises because paragraph 2.1(b)(ii) of IFRS 9 includes a cross-reference to paragraph 3.3.1, but not also to paragraph 3.3.3 of IFRS 9.
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	**Transaction price.** The amendment addresses a potential confusion arising from a reference in Appendix A to IFRS 9 to the definition of 'transaction price' in IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* while term 'transaction price' is used in particular paragraphs of IFRS 9 with a meaning that is not necessarily consistent with the definition of that term in IFRS 15.
IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements	**Determination of a 'de facto agent.'** The amendment addresses a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between paragraphs B73 and B74 of IFRS 10 related to an investor determining whether another party is acting on its behalf by aligning the language in both paragraphs.
IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows	**Cost method.** The amendment addresses a potential confusion in applying paragraph 37 of IAS 7 that arises from the use of the term 'cost method' that is no longer defined in IFRS Accounting Standards.

The annual improvement volume 11 are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 and the Directors do not anticipate that its adoption will result into material impact on the financial statements.

a) Early adoption of standards

The Company did not early adopt any new or revised standards in 2026.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is recorded net of Value Added Tax (VAT). Revenue is recognized upon delivery of products to customers and accepted thereon. The company accounts for a contract with a customer when the contract has been approved in writing with Redington Uganda Limited and the respective parties are committed to perform their respective obligations, the rights, including payment terms, regarding the goods and services to be transferred can be identified, the contract has commercial substance, and collection of the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled is probable. In accordance with IFRS 15, management considers only legally enforceable rights in evaluating the accounting for contracts with customers. As such, frame agreements that do not create legally enforceable rights and obligations are accounted for based on the issuance of subsequent legally binding purchase orders under the frame agreements.

The company's core business is computers, related peripherals, and accessories.

Revenue is recognized when services are provided to and accepted by the customers. It is stated net of Value Added Tax (VAT) and discounts. Revenue is recognized in the period in which it is earned.

The company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers to reflect the transfer of promised services to customers for amounts that reflect the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

2.3 Property and equipment

All equipment is initially recorded at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation are credited to a revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against the revaluation surplus; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset (the depreciation charged to profit or loss) and depreciation based on the assets original cost is transferred from revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of plant and equipment on a reducing balance basis using the following annual rates:

	Rate
Furniture and fixtures	20.00%
Motor vehicles	33.33%
Office equipment	20.00%
Computers	33.33%
Network Equipment	33.33%

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Property and equipment (continued)

Gains and losses on disposal of equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are considered in determining operating profit/ (loss).

2.4 Equity Instruments

Debt and equity instruments are classified, as either financial liabilities, or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement. In determining the classification, the company evaluates whether there is any obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder of the instrument.

2.5 Borrowings

Interest bearing borrowings are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

2.6 Impairment of Assets

The company uses the simplified approach instead of the general approach given the nature of its financial assets. Under the simplified approach, the company does not monitor for significant increases in credit risk but instead measures lifetime expected credit losses at all times.

An impairment loss recognized in prior years should be reversed if and only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized.

However, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that it does not increase the carrying amount that would have been determined for the asset (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years.

2.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.8 Retirement benefit obligations

The company makes contributions to the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) which is a statutory retirement benefit scheme established under the NSSF Act. This is a defined contribution scheme into which the company contributes 10% of the employees’ gross cash emoluments. The company's contribution is charged to profit or loss as it falls due.

A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave accrued at the end of the reporting period.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 Translation of foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period which are expressed in foreign currencies are translated into Uganda Shillings at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Uganda Shillings at the rates ruling at the transaction dates. The resulting differences are dealt with in the profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

2.10 Taxation

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current income tax is the amount of income tax payable on the taxable profit for the year determined in accordance with the Uganda Income Tax Act.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Tax expense

Taxation expense is the aggregate of the charge to the statement of comprehensive income in respect of current income tax and deferred income tax.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments, and bank overdrafts.

2.12 Financial instruments

Initial measurement

All financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.12 Financial instruments (Continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

All financial assets that were previously under the scope of IAS 39 are categorized into two classifications those measured at amortized cost and those measured at fair value.

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized entirely in profit or loss (fair value through profit or loss, FVTPL), or recognized in other comprehensive income (fair value through other comprehensive income, FVTOCI).

The classification of a financial asset is made at the time it is initially recognized, namely when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost since the company does not hold financial liabilities for trading.

Impairment

The company uses the simplified approach instead of the general approach given the nature of its financial assets. Under the simplified approach, the company does not monitor for significant increases in credit risk but instead measures lifetime expected credit losses at all times.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value and are subsequently measured at cost appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognized in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

Trade receivables party relates to the portion to the insurance companies and the commission element due to the company.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at the cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially and subsequently recorded at fair value.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.12 Financial instruments (Continued)

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in current year.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Critical judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments that have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements (apart from those involving estimations, which are dealt with separately below):

Warranties

The Company's Original Equipment Manufacturer ("OEM") generally warrants the products distributed by the Company. The Company does not independently warrant the products it distributes, and management does not consider that any provisions for warranties or claims are required. Warranty liability is therefore deemed to be resident on the OEM.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Allowance for doubtful debts

Allowance for doubtful debts is determined based using a combination of factors to ensure that the trade receivables are not overstated due to collectability. The allowance for doubtful debts for all customers is based on a variety of factors, including the overall quality, and aging of the receivables, continuing credit evaluation of the customers' financial conditions and collateral requirements from customers in certain circumstances.

In particular, specific provisions for individual accounts are recorded when the Company becomes aware of the customer's inability to meet its financial obligations such as in the case of deterioration in the customer's operating results or financial position.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)

Critical judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (continued)

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Adjustments to reduce the cost of inventory to its realizable value, if required, are made at the product group level for estimated excess, obsolescence, or impaired balances. Factors influencing these adjustments include changes in demand, rapid technological changes, product life cycle, product pricing, physical deterioration, and quality issues.

Based on the above factors, the Company has arrived at certain percentages for allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventories. Revisions to these adjustments would be required if these factors differ from the estimates.

E*quipment*

The cost of equipment is depreciated over the estimated useful life, which is based on expected usage of the asset, expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational factors. The management has not considered any residual value as it is deemed immaterial.

Leasehold improvements

Management determined the estimated useful life and related depreciation charges for its leasehold improvements. The estimate is based on the assumption that the company will renew its annual lease over the estimated useful life. Depreciation charge would change significantly should the annual lease not be renewed. Management will increase the depreciation charge when the useful life is less than the previously estimated useful life.

4 REVENUE

	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
Revenue from IT Value	24,993,437	51,904,532
Revenue from IT Volume	38,811,225	48,188,468
Revenue from Telecom equipment	43,683,589	58,485,345
Revenue from IT_ Related Party	-	559
Revenue reversals	643,298	(485,070)
Sales (Net accounting) — FI entry	(3,067,005)	(2,873,522)
Other charges IT	211,333	144,998
	105,275,877	**155,365,310**

5 COST OF SALES

Inventories at beginning of year	8,433,172	10,633,714
Purchases	94,364,698	142,190,176
Inventories at end of year (Note 16)	(4,474,261)	(8,433,172)
	98,323,609	**144,390,718**

6 EMPLOYMENT COSTS

Salaries and wages	649,247	588,216
Staff Welfare	80,275	-
Other benefits	202,386	232,067
	931,908	**820,283**

7 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSES

Depreciation of property and equipment (Note 12)	55,245	81,722
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (Note 13)	124,994	114,472
	180,239	**196,194**

8 OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
Allowance (reversal of allowance) for slow-moving inventories	351,728	(585,109)
Advertising costs	89,929	311,334
Audit fees	52,199	50,173
Bank charges	17,389	59,951
Repairs and maintenance	27,529	-
Bad debt written off	-	12,667
Communication	45,355	46,166
Consultancy fees	56,122	295,704
Freight outwards	266,690	413,345
Insurance expense	184,556	69,765
Operating expenses	3,049,475	6,205,461
CSR and scrap costs	2,667	1,121
Transportation expense	60,725	130,743
	4,204,364	**7,011,321**

9 OTHER INCOME

	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
Gain on disposals of property and equipment	39,153	-
Interest earned	4,383	26,540
Other income	57,044	60,050
	100,580	**86,590**

10 FINANCE COSTS

Interest on lease liabilities	19,919	29,858
Other Finance cost	-	953
	19,919	**30,811**

11 TAXATION

(a) Tax charge:

	Notes		
Current income tax charge		535,512	661,643
Deferred tax credit	14	(971)	280,053
Prior year tax adjustments		(477)	(1,672)
		534,064	**940,024**

11 TAXATION (CONTINUED)

(b) Reconciliation of tax charge:

Accounting profit before tax	1,716,539	3,014,335
Tax at applicable rate of 30% (2024: 30%)	**514,962**	**904,301**
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses:		
Staff welfare	3,910	4,085
Work permit Renewal	13,317	19,933
Gain / loss on ROU Lease	-	1,809
Bad debts written off	-	3,800
Inventory Written-off	791	305
Sales promotion	-	5,577
Group life insurance	547	987
CSR Expenses	535	336
Local service tax	-	364
Entertainment	479	199
Prior year over provisions	(477)	(1,672)
Tax charge	**534,064**	**940,024**

c) The movement in the tax account is as follows:

As at 1 April	214,456	98,527
Current year tax charge	(535,512)	(661,643)
Tax deposits paid-in respect of current year	944,803	777,572
At 31 March	**623,747**	**214,456**

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using the applicable tax rate of 30% (2025: 30%). The deferred income tax liability at 31 March comprises the items on note 14.

12 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Network Equipment Ushs'000	Office Equipment Ushs'000	Furniture and fittings Ushs'000	Computers Ushs'000	Motor vehicles Ushs'000	Total Ushs'000
COST						
Balance as at 1 April 2024	28,140	203,383	185,260	76,663	153,532	646,978
Additions	-	2,186	16,420	13,703	-	**32,309**
Disposals	-	-	(2,100)	(3,702)	-	**(5,802)**
As at 31 March 2025	**28,140**	**205,569**	**199,580**	**86,664**	**153,532**	**673,485**
Additions	541	4,009	180	20,184	-	**24,914**
Disposals	-	-	-	(25,752)	(118,339)	**(144,091)**
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**28,681**	**209,578**	**199,760**	**81,096**	**35,193**	**554,308**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
Balance as at 1 April 2024	28,140	151,501	158,615	65,650	119,522	523,428
Depreciation charge for the year	-	27,459	11,024	12,739	30,500	**81,722**
Disposals	-	-	(2,100)	(3,702)	-	**(5,802)**
As at 31 March 2025	**28,140**	**178,960**	**167,539**	**74,687**	**150,022**	**599,348**
Depreciation charge for the year	541	28,738	11,123	11,333	3,510	55,245
Disposals	-	-	-	(25,752)	(118,339)	(144,091)
As at 31 March 2026	**28,681**	**207,698**	**178,662**	**60,268**	**35,193**	**510,502**
Carrying amount						
At 31 March 2026	**-**	**1,880**	**21,098**	**20,828**	**-**	**43,806**
As at 31 March 2025	**-**	**26,609**	**32,041**	**11,977**	**3,510**	**74,137**

13 RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

	2026	2025
Cost	**Ushs'000**	**Ushs'000**
At 1 April	771,292	676,255
Modification impact	-	95,037
At 31 March	**771,292**	**771,292**
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 April	535,552	421,080
Charge for the year	124,994	114,472
At 31 March	**660,546**	**535,552**
Carrying amount		
At 31 March	**110,746**	**235,740**

14 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Deferred tax is calculated, in full, on all temporary timing differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 30% (2025: 30%). The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

The movement in the deferred tax asset during the year is as follows:

	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
At 1 April	(145,961)	(424,342)
(Credit) / charge for the year	(971)	278,381
Prior period adjustments	(477)	-
At 31 March	**(147,409)**	**(145,961)**

Deferred tax asset, deferred tax asset (credit) /charge in the statement of comprehensive income are attributable to the following items:

Year ended 31 March 2026

	At start of year UShs'000	Prior period adjustment Ushs'000	Charge/(credit) to profit or loss) Ushs'000	At end of year UShs'000
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated capital allowances	(27,668)	(22,241)	15,690	(34,219)
Right of use assets	70,722	-	(37,499)	33,223
Unrealised exchange gains	107,683	(1,634)	(101,907)	4,142
	150,737	**(23,875)**	**(123,716)**	**3,146**
Deferred tax assets				
Lease liabilities	(86,429)	-	44,064	(42,365)
Unrealised exchange losses	(193,299)	-	193,299	-
Provision for impairment on assets	(1,157)	23,398	(9,100)	13,141
Provisions for impairment on stock	(15,813)	-	(105,518)	(121,331)
	(296,698)	**23,398**	**122,745**	**(150,555)**
Net deferred tax (asset)/liability	**(145,961)**	**(477)**	**(971)**	**(147,409)**

Year ended 31 March 2025

	At start of year UShs'000	Prior period adjustment Ushs'000	Charge/(credit) to profit or loss) Ushs'000	At end of year UShs'000
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated capital allowances	(17,513)	-	(10,155)	(27,668)
Right of use assets	76,553	-	(5,831)	70,722
Unrealised exchange gains	1,634	-	106,049	107,683
	60,674	**-**	**90,063**	**150,737**
Deferred tax assets				
Lease liabilities	(95,686)	-	9,257	(86,429)
Unrealised exchange losses	(193,299)	-	-	(193,299)
Provisions for impairment on assets	(4,686)	-	3,529	(1,157)
Provisions for impairment on stock	(191,345)	-	175,532	(15,813)
	(485,016)	**-**	**188,318**	**(296,698)**
Net deferred tax asset	**(424,342)**	**-**	**278,381**	**(145,961)**

15 RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

The Company enters into transactions with companies and entities that fall within the definition of a related party as contained in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures. Related parties comprise the Parent Company, companies, and entities under common ownership and/or common management and control and key management personnel.

The management decides on the terms and conditions of the transactions and of services received/rendered from/to related parties as well as on other charges.

At the reporting date, balances with related parties were as follows:

	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
(a) Due to related parties		
Redington Gulf FZE	5,286,126	10,312,560
Redington Kenya Limited	507,174	-
	5,793,300	**10,312,560**

Balances with related parties are all current, interest-free, unsecured and have no fixed repayment terms.

The following is a summary of transactions with related parties, which are included in the separate financial statements:

a) Rebates relate to the backend income allocated by the Parent Company. Backend income is centralized at the Parent Company, as it receives the backend income directly from third party suppliers.

b) The Company has determined that the amounts due from related parties do not carry a credit risk and hence no expected or specific loss allowance is required on these balances. In the process of making this determination, the Company has considered the terms underlying these balances, historical default rate, the ability of the related parties to settle these balances when due and the right of set-off on a group basis. The balances due from related parties are repayable on demand and there is no historical default rate. The settlement of the related party balances is managed by the ultimate controlling party.

Compensation of key management personnel

The Company is managed by the key management personnel of the Parent Company. The remuneration of the key management personnel is not recharged to the Company.

16 INVENTORIES

	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
Goods held for sale	3,988,580	8,485,881
Allowance for slow-moving inventories	(404,437)	(52,709)
Goods in transit	890,118	-
	4,474,261	**8,433,172**
Movement in the allowance for slow-moving inventories:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	52,709	637,818
Charge / (reversal) during the year (Note 8)	351,728	(585,109)
Balance at the end of the year	**404,437**	**52,709**

17 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables	11,400,125	13,330,099
Expected credit losses	(3,737)	(3,858)
	11,396,388	13,326,241
Other receivables	793,410	1,000
Prepayments	203,956	123,330
	12,393,754	**13,450,571**

	Gross amount Ushs'000	ECL Allowance Ushs'000	Carrying Amount Ushs'000
Year ended 31 March 2026			
Trade receivables	11,400,125	(3,737)	11,396,388
Prepayments	203,956	-	203,956
Other receivables	793,410	-	793,410
	12,397,491	**(3,737)**	**12,393,754**
Year ended 31 March 2025			
Trade receivables	13,330,099	(3,858)	13,326,241
Prepayments	123,330	-	123,330
Other receivables	1,000	-	1,000
	13,454,429	**(3,858)**	**13,450,571**

17. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
US Dollar	10,843,374	12,535,523
Uganda Shillings	1,550,380	915,048

At 31 March 2026, the Company measured the estimated credit losses at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The ECL on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g., when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings.

The following table details the risk profile of trade receivables based on the Company's provision matrix. As the Company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the expected credit losses based on past due status is not further distinguished between the Company's different customer base:

Movement in the expected credit losses	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,858	15,620
ECL provision reversal for the year	(121)	(11,762)
Balance at the end of the year	**3,737**	**3,858**

18 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Bank balances - current accounts	4,314,269	4,080,951
	4,314,269	**4,080,951**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the year-end cash and cash equivalents comprise the above.

	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
Cash and bank balances	4,314,269	4,080,951

The carrying amounts of the company's cash and cash equivalents are all denominated in the following currencies.

	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
Uganda Shillings	162,016	214,923
US Dollar	4,152,253	3,866,028
	4,314,269	**4,080,951**

18 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

Balances with banks are assessed to have low credit risk of default since these banks are highly regulated by the Bank of Uganda. Accordingly, the management of the Company estimates the loss allowance on balances with bank at the reporting date at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. None of the balances with the banks at the reporting date are past due and considering the historical default experience and the current credit ratings of the banks, the management of the Company have assessed that there is no impairment, and hence have not recorded any loss allowances on these balances.

19 SHARE CAPITAL

	2026	**2025**
	Ushs'000	**Ushs'000**
Authorized, issue and paid-up share capital		
1,000 (2024: 1,000) ordinary shares at Shs 15,000 each	15,000	15,000
	15,000	**15,000**

20 LEASES LIABILITIES

The Company leases several assets involving office premises. The average lease term is 6 years.

Lease	**2026**	**2025**
	Ushs'000	**Ushs'000**
Non-current	-	107,742
Current	141,218	180,354
Total Lease Liabilities	**141,218**	**288,096**
At 1 April	288,096	318,949
Modifications	-	95,037
Interest charged to profit or loss	19,919	29,858
Foreign exchange loss	(2,517)	6,030
Payments – principal	(144,361)	(131,921)
Payments – interest	(19,919)	(29,857)
At 31 March	**141,218**	**288,096**
Weighted average effective interest rates at the reporting date was:	%	%
	12%	12%

21 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2026	**2025**
	Ushs'000	**Ushs'000**
Trade payables	518,478	888,315
Accrued expenses	3,146,040	2,381,219
Other payable	174,695	1,303,601
VAT payable	489,694	799,105
	4,328,907	**5,372,240**

21 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CONTINUED)

In the opinion of the directors, the carrying amounts of trade and other payables approximate to their fair value. The carrying amounts of the company's trade and other payables are denominated in the following currencies.

	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
Uganda Shillings	2,549,900	1,793,957
US Dollar	1,779,007	3,578,283
	4,328,907	**5,372,240**

In the opinion of the directors, it is impracticable to assign fair values to the company's long-term trade and other payables due to inability to forecast interest rate and foreign exchange rate change

The maturity analysis of company's trade and other payables is as follows:

Year ended 31 March 2026	**0 to 1 month** **Ushs'000**	**2 to 3 months** **Ushs'000**	**Over 3 months** **Ushs'000**	**Total** **Ushs'000**
Trade payables	34,250	5,662	478,566	518,478
Accruals	1,391,516	1,584,280	170,244	3,146,040
Other payables	640,085	12,487	11,817	664,389
	2,065,851	**1,602,429**	**660,627**	**4,328,907**

Year ended 31 March 2025	**0 to 1 month** **Ushs'000**	**2 to 3 months** **Ushs'000**	**Over 3 months** **Ushs'000**	**Total** **Ushs'000**
Trade payables	434,574	469,574	(15,833)	888,315
Accruals	790,840	5,678	1,584,701	2,381,219
Other payables	1,122,237	55,733	924,736	2,102,706
	2,347,651	**530,985**	**2,493,604**	**5,372,240**

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Material accounting policies

Details of the material accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 to the separate financial statements.

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Categories of financial instruments

	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
Financial assets		
At amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 18)	4,314,269	4,080,951
Trade and other receivables (Note 17)*	12,193,535	13,331,099
Financial liabilities		
At amortized cost		
Trade and other payables (Note 21)**	693,173	2,191,917
Lease Liabilities (Note 20)	141,218	288,096
Due to related parties (Note 15(a))	5,793,300	10,312,560

* Excludes prepayments
** Excludes accruals

(c) Fair values

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate the carrying values as at the reporting date as these financial assets and financial liabilities are substantially due to be realized and settled within a period of one year in the normal course of the Company's business.
Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of the financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

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

The financial asset held for sale held for sale was measured at Level 3.

Financial risk management

The financial risk management policies are discussed by the management of the Company on a regular basis to ensure that these are in line with the overall business strategies and its risk management philosophy. Management sets policies which seek to minimize potential adverse effects of financial performance of the Company. Management provides necessary guidance/instructions to the employees covering specific areas, such as market risk (foreign currency risk and interest risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Fair values (Continued)

Financial risk management (Continued)

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Interest risk

The Company does not have any significant exposure to interest rate risk as there are no interest-bearing financial instruments.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposure primarily with respect to the US Dollar. The risk arises from future transactions, assets, and liabilities in the statement of financial position date.

The table below summarizes the effect on post-tax profit and components of equity had the Uganda Shilling weakened by 10% against the US Dollar, with all other variables held. If the Uganda shilling strengthened against each currency, the effect would have been the opposite.

	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
Effect on profit - increase	1,690,400	1,711,404

A 10% sensitivity rate is being used when reporting foreign risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises from credit exposure to outstanding trade receivables. The management of the Company has implemented centralized procedures for credit control. Credit risk is minimized through a conservative credit policy. Individual counter-party limits are set in accordance with the credit policy.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is closely monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst counter parties. Credit exposure is controlled by counter-party limits that are reviewed and approved by the management regularly. Due to the risk on transactions in the countries in which the Company operates, management will, based on past experience and level of risk associated with these transactions, make an allowance for losses on such transactions should they consider it necessary.

Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of trade receivable. Further details of credit risk on trade receivables are discussed in Note 8 to the financial statements.

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Fair values (Continued)

Credit risk (Continued)

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The Company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Description	Basis for recognising expected credit losses
Performing	The counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts	Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired
Doubtful initial	Amount is >90 days past due or there has been a recognition	Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired
In default	Amount is >180 days past due or there is evidence	Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired
Write-off	There is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the Company has no realistic	Amount is written off

Basis for measurement of loss allowance

	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
Trade receivables	11,400,125	13,330,099
Other receivables	793,410	1,000
Cash at bank	4,314,269	4,080,951
Gross carrying amount	16,507,804	17,412,050
Expected credit loss allowance	(3,737)	(3,858)
Exposure to credit risk	**16,504,067**	**17,408,192**

Financial assets for which the loss allowance has been measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses have been analyzed above based on their credit risk ratings as follows:

a) financial assets for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired.

b) financial assets that are credit impaired at the balance sheet date.

c) trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables for which the loss allowance is always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, based, as a practical expedient, on provision matrices.

d) Financial assets that are credit impaired at the balance sheet date.

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Fair values (Continued)

Credit risk (Continued)

	Cash and cash equivalents Ushs'000	Trade receivables Ushs'000	Total Ushs'000
Year ended 31 March 2026			
At start of year	-	3,858	3,858
Changes relating to assets	-	(121)	(121)
At end of year	-	3,737	3,737
Year ended 31 March 2025			
At start of year	-	15,620	15,620
Changes relating to assets	-	(11,762)	(11,762)
At end of year	-	3,858	3,858

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its funding requirements. Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the General manager which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium, and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and financial liabilities.

All of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are due to be settled within one year from the reporting date except for lease liabilities as disclosed in Note 22 to the financial statements.

The table below discloses the undiscounted maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities:

Interest Rate is 12%

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk (CONTINUED)

Year ended 31 March 2026	Between 1-3 months Ushs'000	Between 3 to 5 months Ushs'000	More than Over1 year Ushs'000	Total Ushs'000
Interest bearing liabilities				
Lease liabilities	41,389	82,778	-	124,166
Non-interest-bearing liabilities				
Trade and other payables	4,167,569	(1,406,059)	778,110	3,539,620

Year ended 31 March 2025	Between 1-3 months Ushs'000	Between 3 to 5 months Ushs'000	More than Over1 year Ushs'000	Total Ushs'000
Interest bearing liabilities				
Lease liabilities	42,334	127,003	169,338	338,676
Non-interest-bearing liabilities				
Trade and other payables	2,347,651	1,617,876	1,406,713	5,372,240

23 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged.

As at 31 March 2025, the company did not have debt (2024:Nil). No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2025.

The gearing ratios on 31 March 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2026 Ushs'000	2025 Ushs'000
Cash and bank balances	4,314,269	4,080,951
Borrowings	-	-
Net cash	4,314,269	4,080,951
Total equity	11,844,567	10,662,092
Net cash to equity ratio	36%	38%

24 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As of 31 March 2026, the Company had no contingent liabilities.

25 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Directors are not aware of any matters or circumstances arising since the end of the financial period which significantly affect the financial position of the Company or the results of its operations.