REDINGTON SAUDI TRADING COMPANY
(SINGLE SHAREHOLDER LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

REDINGTON SAUDI TRADING COMPANY
(SINGLE SHAREHOLDER LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Professional Simplified Joint Stock Company)
Paid-up capital ⃁ 5,000,000
Building 6332 King Saud Road, 3261
Al Hussam Dist.
P.O. Box: 182, Dammam 34223
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
C.R. No. 2050114110
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholder
Redington Saudi Trading Company
Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Redington Saudi Trading Company ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2026, and the statement of profit or loss, and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. 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 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ("the Code") as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by SOCPA, the Companies Law, and the Company's Articles of Association, and for such internal control as management determines 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, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, i.e. Board of Directors, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF REDINGTON SAUDI TRADING COMPANY (CONTINUED)

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 International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 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 International Standards on Auditing that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we exercise professional judgement 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 the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, 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 internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 those charged with governance 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.

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Dr. Yasser A. Fallatah
Certified Public Accountant
License No. 608
14 Dhu Al Hijjah, 1447H
May 31, 2026

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محاسبون ومراجعون قانونيون
فرع مكتب الدمام
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CR.: 2050114110
Dammam Branch
Chartered Accountants
Deloitte and Touche & Co.

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REDINGTON SAUDI TRADING COMPANY
(SINGLE SHAREHOLDER LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	2026 ⃁	2025 ⃁
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use assets	5	**3,539,883**	4,983,159
Property and equipment	6	**120,363**	207,326
Deferred tax asset	13	**321,868**	-
Total non-current assets		**3,982,114**	5,190,485
Current assets			
Inventories	7	**2,831,016**	2,626,463
Trade and other receivables	8	**3,631,759**	10,612,861
Due from a related party	14	**43,177,031**	39,210,903
Cash and cash equivalents	9	**1,036,944**	1,163,808
Total current assets		**50,676,750**	53,614,035
TOTAL ASSETS		**54,658,864**	58,804,520
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	1	**30,000,000**	30,000,000
Retained earnings		**12,437,948**	11,877,310
Statutory reserve	10	**1,380,163**	1,323,488
Total equity		**43,818,111**	43,200,798
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	5	**1,849,980**	3,250,228
Employees defined benefits liabilities	11	**1,274,721**	1,038,892
Total non-current liabilities		**3,124,701**	4,289,120
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	12	**4,672,976**	4,380,554
Lease liabilities	5	**1,472,839**	1,444,739
Due to related parties	14	**1,433,442**	4,814,679
Income tax payable	13	**136,795**	674,630
Total current liabilities		**7,716,052**	11,314,602
Total liabilities		**10,840,753**	15,603,722
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**54,658,864**	58,804,520

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Redington Saudi Trading Company

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

REDINGTON SAUDI TRADING COMPANY
(SINGLE SHAREHOLDER LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	**2026** ⃁	2025 ⃁
Revenue	15	**250,844,768**	505,786,701
Cost of revenue	14	**(232,788,650)**	(483,145,724)
Gross profit		**18,056,118**	22,640,977
Selling and marketing expenses	16	**(7,321,676)**	(6,695,724)
General and administrative expenses	17	**(10,176,490)**	(13,316,671)
Operating income		**557,952**	2,628,582
Other income		**3,812**	38,174
Finance cost		**(326,617)**	(219,118)
Profit before income tax		**235,147**	2,447,638
Income tax	13	**331,602**	(581,699)
Profit for the year		**566,749**	1,865,939
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement gain on employees' defined benefit liabilities	11	**50,564**	24,614
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**617,313**	1,890,553

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Redington Saudi Trading Company

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REDINGTON SAUDI TRADING COMPANY
(SINGLE SHAREHOLDER LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	Share capital ⃁	Statutory reserve ⃁	Retained earnings ⃁	Total ⃁
Balance as at April 1, 2024	30,000,000	1,136,894	10,173,351	41,310,245
Profit for the year	-	-	1,865,939	1,865,939
Other comprehensive income	-	-	24,614	24,614
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,890,553	1,890,553
Transfer to statutory reserve (note 10)	-	186,594	(186,594)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	30,000,000	1,323,488	11,877,310	43,200,798
Profit for the year	**-**	**-**	**566,749**	**566,749**
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**50,564**	**50,564**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**617,313**	**617,313**
Transfer to statutory reserve (note 10)	**-**	**56,675**	**(56,675)**	**-**
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**30,000,000**	**1,380,163**	**12,437,948**	**43,818,111**

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Redington Saud Company

REDINGTON SAUDI TRADING COMPANY
(SINGLE SHAREHOLDER LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

	Notes	2026 ⃁	2025 ⃁
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before income tax		**235,147**	2,447,638
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	6	**73,618**	173,008
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	5	**1,564,426**	1,253,722
Gain on termination of right-of-use assets		**(60,433)**	-
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		**(60,127)**	-
Allowance for expected credit losses		**2,260**	-
(Reversal) allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventories		**(3,254)**	927
Employees' defined benefits liabilities	11	**354,583**	290,198
Finance costs		**326,617**	219,118
		2,432,837	4,384,611
Movement in working capital			
Trade and other receivable		**6,978,842**	(872,605)
Due from a related party		**(3,957,871)**	(11,097,077)
Inventories		**(201,299)**	5,067,644
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		**292,422**	1,331,907
Due to related parties		**(3,381,237)**	1,162,500
Cash generated from (used in) operations		**2,163,694**	(23,020)
Employees' defined benefits liabilities paid	11	**(76,447)**	(109,687)
Income tax paid		**(528,101)**	(1,324,911)
Finance cost paid		**(65,911)**	(62,129)
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities		**1,493,235**	(1,519,747)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	6	**(46,782)**	(124,138)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		**120,254**	-
Proceeds from right-of-use assets		**99,982**	-
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities		**173,454**	(124,138)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of lease liabilities	5	**(1,793,553)**	(1,674,355)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(1,793,553)**	(1,674,355)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(126,864)**	(3,318,240)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**1,163,808**	4,482,048
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	9	**1,036,944**	1,163,808
Non-cash transactions:			
Addition in right-of-use assets	5	**600,269**	5,706,161
Additions in lease liability	5	**600,269**	5,706,161
Employees' defined benefit obligations transferred from related party	14	**8,257**	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Signed by:
Gopinath Kanniah
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Gopinath Kanniah CFO - ME

Redington Saudi Trading Company

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Redington Saudi Trading Company (the "Company") is a Single Shareholder Company registered in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under unified national number 7021311100 dated 13 Jumada Al Akhira 1442H (corresponding to January 26, 2021).

The principal activities of the Company are to engage in importing and trading of telephone and telecommunication equipment, computers, accessories, and software pursuant to the license issued by the Saudi Arabian General investment authority No.10407420297717 dated 11/02/1442 H (corresponding to 29/09/2020)

The share capital of the Company amounting to ⃁ 30,000,000 is divided into 30,000 shares of ⃁ 1,000 each as at March 31, 2026 and 2025 and is fully owned by Redington Gulf FZE (the "Parent Company").

The address of the Company's registered office is as follows:

P.O. Box 67356
Riyadh 11596
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs)

2.1 New and revised IFRSs applied with no material effect on the financial statements

In the current year, the Company has applied the below amendments to IFRS Standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are effective for an period that begins on or after January 1, 2025. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

- ***Amendments to IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates titled Lack of Exchangeability***
  An entity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose.

2.2 New and revised standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective:

- ***Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11***
  Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

  The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs) (CONTINUED)

2.2 New and revised standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

- ***Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments***

These amendments:

- clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system;
- clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion;
- add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets); and
- make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).

The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026 with earlier application permitted.

- ***IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'***

This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
- required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
- enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

The new standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 with earlier application permitted.

- ***IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures***

IFRS 19 permits an eligible subsidiary (defined as a subsidiary that does not have public accountability and has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Standards) to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Standards in its financial statements.

The new standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 with earlier application permitted.

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the above Standards will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements in future periods.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as endorsed in Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements endorsed by the Saudi Organization for Chartered and Professional Accountants ("SOCPA").

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the employees' defined benefit liabilities, which have been actuarially valued and right of use of assets and lease liabilities payable that have been recorded at the present value of future lease rent payable.

The financial statements are presented in Saudi Riyals (⃁), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, except capital work-in-progress which are stated at cost. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items including borrowing costs. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment. Where major components of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized 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. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit and loss using the straight-line method whereby the cost of an operating asset less its estimated residual value is written off over its estimated useful life. Depreciation on addition is charged from the month in which the asset is available for use and on disposals up to the month of disposal. Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually. The following useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

	Years
Furniture and fixtures	5
Office equipment	5
Computers	3

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

Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Impairment of tangible assets (continued)

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Leases

The Company as lessee:

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

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

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

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

The lease liability is presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Leases (continued)

The Company as lessee (continued)
The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- the lease term has changed or there is a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

- the lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revise discount rate is used).

- a lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.

The Company did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

Contingencies
Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Liabilities which are probable, they are recorded in the statement of financial position under trade payable and accruals. A contingent asset is not recognised in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Inventories
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprise purchase cost and, where applicable, direct costs (e.g. shipping, transportation, insurance, and other costs) and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Inventories are valued on a weighted average cost method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. Finished goods are valued at cost and includes materials, labour and other direct cost plus an appropriate allocation of overheads.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets
The Company recognizes financial assets on a trade date basis at which the Company becomes a part to the provisions of the contract.

All of the Company's recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at amortized cost using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method (if the impact of discounting or any transaction costs is significant). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognized directly in profit or loss and presented in other income / expenses.

Classification of financial assets
Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

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

The Company does not have any financial asset that meets the criteria to be classified as subsequently measured at 'fair value through profit or loss' or at 'fair value through other comprehensive income' nor it has elected to irrevocably designate its financial assets to be subsequently measured at 'fair value through profit or loss' or at 'fair value through other comprehensive income'.

Effective interest method
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and costs paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

***Financial instruments* (continued)**

Financial assets (continued)

Effective interest method (continued)
The amortized cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortization using the EIR method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Interest income is recognized using the EIR method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortized cost. Interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired. For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the EIR to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognized by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on cash and cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for trade and other receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses ("ECL"). The expected credit losses on trade and other 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, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12 month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments **(continued)**

Financial assets (continued)

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses
The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. As for the exposure at default this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Where lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following bases:

- Nature of financial instruments
- Past-due status; and
- Nature, size and industry of debtors

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

If the Company has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 month ECL at the current reporting date.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Significant increase in credit risk
In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments **(continued)**

Financial assets (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (continued)
In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Company presumes that credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, ii) the counterparty has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations. The Company considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when it has an internal or external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition.

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

Definition of default
The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable.

- When there is a long outstanding debt and a similar past experience exists; or
- Information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company).

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

***Financial instruments* (continued)**

Financial assets (continued)

Definition of default (continued)
Irrespective of the above analysis, the Company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than one year past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit-impaired financial assets
A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider
- it is becoming probable that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; and
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

Write-off policy
The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets
The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments **(continued)**

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Cash and cash equivalents
For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits held with banks, all of which are available for use by the Company unless otherwise stated and have maturities of three months or less, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in values.

Provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Employee benefits

Employee defined benefit liabilities
The employee defined benefit liability is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. Re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, are reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Re-measurements recognized in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service costs. Interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

***Employee benefits* (continued)**

Employee defined benefit liabilities (continued)
Defined employee benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- interest expense; and
- re-measurement gains (losses).

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in relevant line items.

Short-term employee benefits
A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, air tickets and sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. The liability is recorded at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Retirement benefits
Retirement benefits made to defined contribution plans are expensed when incurred.

Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognised when control of the goods has transferred, being when the goods have been shipped to the customer's specific location (delivery). Following delivery, the customer has full discretion over the sale of the goods, has the primary responsibility when onselling the goods and bears the risks of obsolescence and loss in relation to the goods. A receivable is recognised by the Company when the goods are delivered to the customer as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional. Receivables are not discounted as these are due within a period of less than twelve months.

Customers have a right of return depending on the terms of sales agreement between the Company, vendor and the customer. At the point of sale, a refund liability and a corresponding adjustment to revenue is recognised for those products expected to be returned. At the same time, the Company has a right to recover the product when customers exercise their right of return so consequently recognises a right to returned goods asset and a corresponding adjustment to cost of sales.

The Company uses its accumulated historical experience to estimate the number of returns on a portfolio level using the expected value method. It is considered highly probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative revenue recognised will not occur given the consistent level of returns over previous years.

The Company does not have its own promotions and incentives program. Any promotions and incentives received by the Company from the supplier are distributed to the customers once approved by the supplier and consideration becomes receivable by the Company.

Zakat and income tax

Zakat and income tax
The income tax charge is computed based on the adjusted net income and charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Any differences in the estimate is recorded when the final assessment is approved, at which time the provision is cleared.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Zakat and income tax (continued

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Withholding tax
The Company withholds taxes on certain transactions with non-resident parties in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, including dividend payments to the non-resident shareholders, as required under Saudi Arabian Income Tax Law.

Value added tax
Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of value added tax, except:

-When the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the value added tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

-When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of value added tax included. The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Foreign currency translation
Foreign currency transactions are translated into Saudi Riyals at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at that date. Gains and losses from settlement and translation of foreign currency transactions are included in the profit or loss.

Expenses
Selling and distribution expenses principally comprise of costs incurred in the distribution and marketing of the Company's products. All other expenses are classified as general and administrative expenses.

General and administrative expenses include direct and indirect costs not specifically part of cost of sales as required. Allocations between general and administrative expenses, selling and distribution expenses and cost of sales, when required, are made on a consistent basis.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the management are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies
In the process of applying the entity's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, management did not make any critical judgments that may have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty
The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

Calculation of loss allowance
When measuring ECL the Company uses reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, which is based on assumptions for the future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other.

Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cash flows from collateral and integral credit enhancements.

Probability of default constitutes a key input in measuring ECL. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

Long-term assumptions for employees' defined benefits liabilities
Employees' defined benefit liabilities and benefit payments represent obligations that will be settled in the future and require assumptions to project obligations and fair values of plan assets, if any. Management is required to make further assumptions regarding variables such as discount rates, rate of salary increase and return on assets, mortality rates, employment turnover and future healthcare costs. Periodically, management of the Company consults with external actuaries regarding these assumptions. Changes in key assumptions can have a significant impact on the projected benefit obligations and/or periodic employee defined benefit costs incurred.

5. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

The Company leases head office, housing units and vehicles. The lease term ranges from 2 to 5 years.

Below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

	2026	2025
	⃁	⃁
April 1	**4,983,159**	530,720
Additions	**600,269**	5,706,161
Disposals - Vehicles	**(479,119)**	-
Depreciation expense	**(1,564,426)**	(1,253,722)
March 31	**3,539,883**	4,983,159

Below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

	2026	2025
	⃁	⃁
April 1	**4,694,967**	506,172
Additions	**600,269**	5,706,161
Accretion of interest expense	**260,706**	156,989
Payments during the year	**(1,793,553)**	(1,674,355)
Disposals - Vehicles	**(439,570)**	-
March 31	**3,322,819**	4,694,967
Current	**1,472,839**	1,444,739
Non-current	**1,849,980**	3,250,228

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2026	2025
	⃁	⃁
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets (note 17)	**1,564,426**	1,253,722
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**260,706**	156,989
	1,825,132	1,410,711

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are monitored within the Company's treasury function. All lease obligations are denominated in local currency.

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Furniture and fixtures ⃁	Office equipment ⃁	Computers ⃁	Total ⃁
Cost				
April 1, 2024	249,858	25,404	25,898	301,160
Additions	-	122,500	1,638	124,138
Write off	-	(123,299)	(17,570)	(140,869)
March 31, 2025	249,858	24,605	9,966	284,429
Additions	**-**	**21,792**	**24,990**	**46,782**
Disposals	**(71,522)**	**-**	**(128)**	**(71,650)**
March 31, 2026	**178,336**	**46,397**	**34,828**	**259,561**
Accumulated depreciation				
April 1, 2024	17,177	9,239	18,548	44,964
Charge for the year	39,243	127,421	6,344	173,008
Write off	-	(123,299)	(17,570)	(140,869)
March 31, 2025	56,420	13,361	7,322	77,103
Charge for the year	**39,243**	**26,713**	**7,662**	**73,618**
Disposals	**(11,395)**	**-**	**(128)**	**(11,523)**
March 31, 2026	**84,268**	**40,074**	**14,856**	**139,198**
Carrying amount				
March 31, 2026	**94,068**	**6,323**	**19,972**	**120,363**
March 31, 2025	193,438	11,244	2,644	207,326

7. INVENTORIES

	2026 ⃁	2025 ⃁
Goods held for sale	**2,828,607**	2,630,857
Goods in transit	**3,549**	-
Less: provision for slow moving inventories	**(1,140)**	(4,394)
	2,831,016	2,626,463

The movement in allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventories during the year is as follows:

	2026 ⃁	2025 ⃁
April 1	**4,394**	3,467
(Reversal) allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventories	**(3,254)**	927
March 31	**1,140**	4,394

8. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2026 ⃁	2025 ⃁
Trade receivables	**1,284,363**	3,094,840
Less: allowance for doubtful debts	**(2,260)**	-
	1,282,103	3,094,840
Accrued back-end income	**2,031,797**	7,216,706
Prepaid insurance	**295,395**	236,983
Advance to employees	**13,015**	-
Others	**9,449**	64,332
	3,631,759	10,612,861

The average credit period granted to trade receivables is around 15 to 90 days. No interest is charged on outstanding trade receivables.

The following table shows the movement in lifetime ECL that had been recognized for trade receivables in accordance with the simplified approach set out in IFRS 9.

	2026 ⃁	2025 ⃁
April 1	-	-
Provision during the year	**2,260**	-
March 31	**2,260**	-

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2026 ⃁	2025 ⃁
Bank balances	**1,036,944**	1,163,808

Cash and cash equivalents are subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 and the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

10. STATUTORY RESERVE

The new Companies Law does not require to set aside a statutory reserve. During the year, the Company has amended its articles of association so statutory reserve appearing in these financial statements represents an appropriation of 10% of profit for the year until the reserve equals 30% of the share capital as per the requirements of the Company's articles of association. This reserve is not available for dividend distribution to the shareholder of the Company.

11. EMPLOYEES' DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITIES

In accordance with the provisions of IAS 19, management has carried out an exercise to assess the present value of its employees' defined benefit liabilities at March 31, 2026 and 2025 in respect of employees' end-of-service benefits payable under relevant local regulations and contractual arrangements.

The principal actuarial assumptions used at the reporting date were as follows:

	2026	2025
Discount rate	**4.40%**	5.00%
Rate of salary increases	**4.40%**	5.00%

Amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	2026 **⃁**	2025 ⃁
Current service cost	**307,027**	248,840
Interest cost	**47,556**	41,358
	354,583	290,198

Re-measurement losses recognised in other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2026 **⃁**	2025 ⃁
Actuarial gain due to change in:		
- Experience adjustment	**(9,879)**	(9,602)
- Financial assumptions	**(3,614)**	-
- Demographic assumptions	**(37,072)**	(15,012)
	(50,565)	(24,614)

Movements in the employees' defined benefit liabilities is as follows:

	2026 **⃁**	2025 ⃁
April 1	**1,038,892**	882,995
Current service cost	**307,027**	248,840
Interest cost	**47,556**	41,358
Benefits paid during the year	**(76,447)**	(109,687)
Transfer from a related party (note 14)	**8,257**	-
Actuarial gain	**(50,564)**	(24,614)
March 31	**1,274,721**	1,038,892

11. EMPLOYEES' DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITIES

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant:

	2026	2025
	⃁	⃁
Increase in discount rate of 1%	**1,236,699**	971,633
Decrease in discount rate of 1%	**1,373,194**	1,115,026
Increase in rate of salary increase of 1%	**1,378,962**	1,119,374
Decrease in rate of salary increase of 1%	**1,230,242**	966,573

In presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the above present value of the employees' defined benefit liabilities has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period.

The employee benefit plan exposes the Company to the following risks:

Mortality risk

The risk that the actual mortality rate is different. The effect depends on the beneficiaries' service / age distribution and the benefit.

Final salary risk

The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of service is greater than what is assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary, the benefit amount increases similarly.

Discount risk

A decrease in the discount rate will increase the plan liability.

Withdrawal risk

Benefits are paid when an employee leaves employment either through resignation or retirement. The rate of withdrawal therefore affects the timing of the payment.

Undiscounted expected total benefit payments are as follows:

	2026	2025
	⃁	⃁
Within one year	**196,059**	140,388
1 - 2 years	**162,474**	93,260
2 - 3 years	**156,476**	89,459
3 - 4 years	**142,836**	91,816
4 - 5 years	**135,039**	89,620
6 years and more	**890,713**	1,075,836

The weighted average duration of the employees' defined benefit liabilities is 5.31 years (2025: 7.16 years).

12. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2026 ⃁	2025 ⃁
Employees related accruals	**1,688,002**	1,956,050
Accrued professional fees	**431,039**	328,283
Advances from customers	**11,492**	34,248
Provision for retailer rebates	**33,598**	720,060
Value added tax payable	**728,064**	276,608
Other payables	**1,780,781**	1,065,305
	4,672,976	4,380,554

13. INCOME TAX PAYABLE

The movement in the income tax provision is as follows:

	2026 ⃁	2025 ⃁
April 1	**674,630**	1,417,842
Charge for the year	**136,795**	581,699
Over provision for the prior years	**(146,529)**	-
Payments during the year	**(528,101)**	(1,324,911)
March 31	**136,795**	674,630

The charge for the year for tax is as follows:

	2026 ⃁	2025 ⃁
Income tax charge in respect of current year	**136,795**	485,868
Over provision for the prior years	**(146,529)**	95,831
Deferred tax income	**(321,868)**	-
(Income) charge for the year	**(331,602)**	581,699

Management concluded that the deferred tax asset is not material to the financial statements, therefore detailed disclosures are not provided in these financial statements.

Status of tax assessments
The Company has submitted all its income tax returns up to year ended March 31, 2026 with ZATCA. The tax assessments for the years from inception till 2025 are still under review of ZATCA.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

During the year, the Company transacted with the following related parties:

Related party	**Nature of relationship**
Redington Saudi Arabia Distribution Company	Affiliate
Proconnect Saudi LLC	Affiliate
Redington Gulf FZE	Shareholder

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

The significant transactions during the year were as follows:

	2026	2025
	⃁	⃁
Transactions with other related parties		
Purchase of inventory	**290,375,787**	588,561,882
Back-end income	**57,412,251**	110,077,490
Operational support charges*(note 17)	**4,291,838**	6,807,804
Expenses incurred for warehouse management	**2,610,212**	3,849,788
Distribution fees	**1,083,801**	793,184
Recharge of Interest	**18,354**	16,672
Employees' defined benefit obligations transferred from a related party	**8,257**	-

* Effective April 1, 2023, the Company signed a support service agreement with RGF for strategic and operational support provided by RFG to the Company, based on the transfer pricing guidelines approved by the Group's management. The operation support fees is calculated based on the Company's net sale of the products to the customers in the territory and its operating margin (effective service fee).

As at March 31, related parties balances are as follow:

	2026	2025
	⃁	⃁
Due from a related party		
Redington Saudi Arabia Distribution Company	**43,168,774**	39,210,903
Proconnect Saudi LLC	**8,257**	-
	43,177,031	39,210,903

The amounts due from a related party is interest free and unsecured. The amounts have no fixed repayment dates; however, these are expected to be realised within twelve months from the end of the reporting period.

No expense has been recognised in the current or prior year for bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

	2026	2025
	⃁	⃁
Due to related parties		
Proconnect Saudi LLC	**699,911**	1,429,435
Redington Gulf FZE	**733,531**	3,385,244
	1,433,442	4,814,679

The amounts due to related parties are not subject to interest, are unsecured but have no specific payment dates. However, the Company doesn't have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months from the end of the reporting period. Accordingly, this is classified as current liability.

Compensation of key management personnel
The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

	2026	2025
	⃁	⃁
Short term benefits	**1,398,405**	1,320,076
Long term benefits	**137,825**	112,573
	1,536,230	1,432,649

15. REVENUES

The Company generates revenue from the following sources:

	2026	2025
	⃁	⃁
At a point in time		
Sales of mobile and electronic devices and accessories	**250,844,768**	505,786,701

Revenues from five major customers accounted for 54% (2025: 58%) of the Company's total revenue for the year ended March 31, 2026, amounting to ⃁135 million (2025: ⃁ 294 million).

16. SELLING AND MARKETING EXPENSES

	2026	2025
	⃁	⃁
Salaries and other related benefits	**4,348,479**	2,466,326
Warehouse expenses	**2,612,314**	3,849,788
Van operating costs	**139,740**	63,230
Insurance	**88,720**	164,263
Others	**132,423**	152,117
	7,321,676	6,695,724

17. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2026	2025
	⃁	⃁
Salaries and other related benefits	**2,898,986**	3,699,490
Operational support charges (note 14)	**4,291,838**	6,807,804
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (note 5)	**1,564,426**	1,253,722
Professional fees	**265,945**	350,112
Security charges	**228,600**	-
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 6)	**73,618**	173,008
Travel	**24,733**	27,620
Repair and maintenance	**10,500**	-
Allowance for doubtful debts (note 8)	**2,260**	-
Others	**815,584**	1,004,915
	10,176,490	13,316,671

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade payables, due to related parties, lease liabilities and accrued expenses. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, due from related parties, employees' advances and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management regularly review the policies and procedures to ensure that all the financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Company does not engage into any hedging activities. The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: commission rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and long-term liabilities.

Commission risk

Commission rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market commission rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market commission rates relates primarily to the Company's short-term loans with floating commission rates. The Company manages its exposure to commission rate risk by continuously monitoring movements in commission rates.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company deals mainly in US Dollars, United Arab Emirates Dirham (AED) and Saudi Riyal. As the Saudi Riyal is pegged to the US Dollars and AED, the Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk.

Commodity risk

The Company is exposed to the impact of market fluctuations of the price of various inputs to production. From time to time, the Company manages some elements of commodity price risk through the use of fixed price contracts.

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company's gross maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	2026 **⃁**	2025 ⃁
Trade and other receivables	**3,325,609**	10,375,878
Due from a related party	**43,177,031**	39,210,903
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,036,944**	1,163,808
	47,539,584	50,750,589

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

b) Credit Risk (continued)

Trade and other receivables
Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. The Company performs credit-vetting procedures which are reviewed and updated on an ongoing basis before granting credit to its customers. The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets.

Credit approvals and other monitoring procedures are also in place to ensure that follow-up action is taken to recover overdue debts. Furthermore, the Company reviews the recoverable amount of each trade receivable on an individual basis at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate loss allowance is made for irrecoverable amounts. In this regard, the directors of the Company consider that the Company's credit risk is significantly reduced. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

The Company had five major parties which comprised 97% (2025: 97%) of the trade receivables balance. However, the concentration of credit risk is limited since the customers balances are not aged and do not have any liquidity crisis.

Cash and cash equivalents
Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. The Company seeks to manage its credit risk with respect to banks by only dealing with reputable banks.

c) Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to realize financial assets quickly at an amount close to its fair value. Liquidity risk is managed by monitoring on a regular basis that sufficient funds are available through committed credit facilities to meet any future commitments as well as close monitoring of cash inflows and outflows from operations.

The table below summarizes the maturities of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual payment dates and current market interest rates.

	Interest rate %	Less than one year ⃁	1 to 5 Years ⃁	Above 5 years ⃁	Total ⃁	Carrying amount ⃁
March 31, 2026						
Lease liability	**2.75 to 6.7**	**1,570,437**	**2,189,778**	-	**3,760,215**	**3,322,819**
Due to related parties	-	**1,433,442**	-	-	**1,433,442**	**1,433,442**
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	-	**3,933,420**	-	-	**3,933,420**	**3,933,420**
		6,937,299	**2,189,778**	-	**9,127,077**	**8,689,681**
March 31, 2025						
Lease liability	2.75 to 6.7	1,694,865	3,492,297	-	5,187,162	4,694,967
Due to related parties	-	4,814,679	-	-	4,814,679	4,814,679
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	-	4,069,698	-	-	4,069,698	4,069,698
		10,579,242	3,492,297	-	14,071,539	13,579,344

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

c) Liquidity Risk (continued)

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maximize the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company's management manage the Company's capital structure and make adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. The capital structure is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Based on recommendations of the management, the Company balances its overall capital structure through the payments of dividends and new share issues.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity comprising share capital, statutory reserve and retained earnings.

19. EMPLOYEES' DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN

The Company makes contributions for a defined contribution retirement benefit plan to the General Organization for Social Insurance in respect of its Saudi employees. The total amount expensed during the period in respect of this plan was ⃁ 168,379 (2025: ⃁ 155,579).

20. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING DATE

There were no events subsequent to March 31, 2026 and occurring before the date of the approval of the financial statements report that are expected to have a significant impact on these financial statements except for the below.

Subsequent to the reporting date, geopolitical tensions in the Middle East have escalated following a conflict involving the United States, Israel and Iran. As at the date of authorisation of these financial statements, management is actively monitoring the situation. The evolving geopolitical conditions present heightened risks related to regional security, logistics, energy supply, and insurance coverage, which may potentially affect operational continuity. However, as of the reporting date, no disruptions to operations have been identified by management.

In addition, this could also lead to volatility in oil prices. However, the extent and duration of any such effects remain uncertain and dependent on future developments. Given the rapidly changing circumstances, it is currently not possible to reliably estimate any potential financial impact. Management will continue to closely monitor the situation and assess any implications for the Company's operations, financial position, and financial performance.

21. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on May 31, 2026.