Redington Gulf FZE (Jordan)
(Private Shareholding Limited Company)
Amman – the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Financial Statements
and Independent Auditor's Report
For the year ended March 31,2026

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Table of Contents

Independent Auditor's Report

To, The Shareholders
Redington Gulf FZE (Jordan)
(Private Shareholding Limited Company)
Amman - the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Opinion:

We have audited the financial statement of **Redington Gulf FZE (Jordan)** (the "Company") which comprises statement of financial position As of March 31, 2026 and the related financial statements of profit or loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and explanatory notes from 1 to 17.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2026 and the results of its operations, changes in shareholders' equity for and its cash flows reports the year then ended according to the International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion:

We conducted our audit in accordance with the 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 International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter:

- Without qualifying our opinion, we would like to draw attention to Note No. (1) of the financial statements, as the accumulated losses for the year ending March 31, 2026 amounted to (111,305) Jordanian dinars, which exceeds the fully paid-up capital, and this requires specific measures in accordance with paragraph (86) of Companies Law No. (22) of 1997 and its amendments, which stipulates that "If the Private Shareholding Limited Company suffers serious losses such that it becomes unable to fulfill its obligations to its creditors, its board of directors must invite the extraordinary general assembly of the company to a meeting to issue its decision either to liquidate the company, issue new shares, or any other decision that guarantees its ability to fulfill its obligations. The General Assembly can take a clear decision regarding this matter during two consecutive meetings. The Companies Control Department gives the company a month to take the required decision. If it is unable to do so, the company will be referred to the court for the purposes of its compulsory liquidation in accordance with the provisions of this law".
- The deficit in the company's working capital amounted to 55,372 Jordanian dinars As of March 31, 2026. These matters are a fundamental indicator of the company's inability to continue, the management plan to address this deficit is set out in the clarification mentioned above.

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 the IFRS and its interpretations as issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud of error.

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

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 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 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 guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the 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 based on these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("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 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 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have compiled with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report, because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Company Redington Gulf FZE (Jordan) maintains duly organization accounting records for the financial year ending on March 31, 2026 and they agree in all material respects with the attached financial statements. We recommend that the general assembly approve them after taking in to consideration what is stated in the emphasis of matter paragraph regarding the accumulate losses.

Date: 20 May, 2026

Al-Othman Group International
Certified Public Accountants
(An Independent Member of Kreston Global)

Hassan Amin Othman
License No. (674)

Al Othman Group International
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CR: 200025607
مجموعة العثمان الدولية محاسبون قانونيون

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Redington Gulf FZE (Jordan)
(Private Shareholding Limited Company)
Statement of Financial Position
As of March 31, 2026
(Jordanian Dinars)

	Note	March 31,2026	March 31, 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets:			
Property and equipment's	6	**4,204**	10,883
Right of use assets	7	**9,799**	15,616
Total non-current assets		**14,003**	26,499
Current assets:			
Inventory	8	**5,552**	10,549
Trade receivable		**997,732**	46,594
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	9	**35,633**	15,811
Cash on hands and at banks		**445,929**	35,775
Total current assets		**1,484,846**	108,729
Total Assets		**1,498,849**	135,228
Shareholders' Equity and liabilities			
Shareholders' Equity:			
Share capital	10	**50,000**	50,000
Statutory reserve	10	**16,153**	607
Accumulated losses		**(111,305)**	(218,092)
Total Shareholders' Equity		**(45,152)**	(167,485)
Liabilities:			
Non-current liabilities:			
Lease liabilities non-current	7	**3,783**	7,078
Total non-current liabilities		**3,783**	7,078
Current liabilities:			
Trade payables		**130,511**	42
Accruals and other payables	11	**170,277**	87,928
Due to related parts	12	**1,200,166**	199,581
Lease liabilities - current	7	**6,137**	8,084
Provision for income tax	13	**33,127**	-
Total current liabilities		**1,540,218**	295,635
Total liabilities		**1,544,001**	302,713
Total Shareholders' Equity and liabilities		**1,498,849**	135,228

The accompanying notes from 1 to 17 are an integral part of these financial statements

Redington Gulf FZE (Jordan)
(Private Shareholding Limited Company)
Statement of Profit or Loss
For the year ended March 31, 2026
(Jordanian Dinars)

	Note	March 31,2026	March 31,2025
Revenue		**2,470,070**	2,941,382
Cost of Revenue		**(2,137,515)**	(2,785,465)
Gross profit		**332,555**	155,917
General and administrative expenses	14	**(168,183)**	(326,304)
Allowance for slow moving inventory		**(2,288)**	79,563
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets		**(2,395)**	-
Other Revenue		**3,743**	-
Profit / (loss) from operations		**163,432**	(90,824)
Finance cost		**(7,972)**	(6,080)
Net Profit / (loss) before tax		**155,460**	(96,904)
Income tax charge	13	**(31,550)**	-
National Contribution Charge	13	**(1,577)**	-
Net Profit / (loss) for the year		**122,333**	(96,904)

The accompanying notes from 1 to 17 are an integral part of these financial statement

Redington Gulf FZE (Jordan)
(Private Shareholding Limited Company)
Statement of Changes in shareholders' Equity
For the year ended March 31, 2026
(Jordanian Dinars)

	Share Capital	Statutory Reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
2025				
Balance as at March 31, 2024	50,000	607	(121,188)	(70,581)
Net loss for the year	-	-	(96,904)	(96,904)
Balance as of March 31,2025	50,000	607	(218,092	(167,485)
2026				
Balance as at March 31, 2025	50,000	607	(218,092)	(167,485)
Net profit for the year	-	-	**122,333**	**122,333**
Transferred to statutory reserve	-	**15,546**	**(15,546)**	-
Balance as of March 31,2026	**50,000**	**16,153**	**(111,305)**	**(45,152)**

The accompanying notes from 1 to 17 are an integral part of these financial statements

Redington Gulf FZE (Jordan)
(Private Shareholding Limited Company)
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended March 31, 2026
(Jordanian Dinars)

	March 31,2026	March 31,2025
Cash flow from Operating Activities:		
Net Profit/(loss) before income tax	**155,460**	(96,904)
Adjustments to reconcile net profit before income tax to net cash flows Provided by / (used in) operating activities:		
Allowance for slow moving goods	**2,288**	706
Recovered from slow moving goods	**-**	(79,563)
Depreciation of property and equipment	**2,925**	7,890
Amortization of right-of-use assets	**5,817**	10,244
Financing costs	**7,972**	6,080
Loss on sale of property and equipment	**2,395**	-
	176,857	(151,547)
Changes in working capital:		
Inventory	**2,709**	1,116,596
Trade receivables	**(951,138)**	5,390
Due to related parties	**1,000,585**	(74,651)
Trade payable	**130,469**	(1,326,433)
Accruals and other payables	**82,349**	-
Prepaid expense and other receivables	**(19,822)**	-
Income tax Paid	**-**	(644)
Net cash flow provided by / (used in) operating activities	**422,009**	(431,289)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Proceed from sale of property and equipment	**1,359**	-
Cash Paid for Property and equipment	**-**	(16,417)
Cash flows provided by / (used in) investing activities	**1,359**	(16,417)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Repayment of principal portion of lease liabilities	**(5,242)**	(9,957)
Recovered from slow moving goods	**-**	79,563
Finance cost	**(7,972)**	(6,080)
Net cash flows (used in) / Provided by financing activities	**(13,214)**	63,526
Net cash provided/(used) during the year	**410,154**	(384,180)
Cash in hands and at banks at the beginning of the year	**35,775**	419,955
Cash in hands and at banks at the end of the year	**445,929**	35,775

The accompanying notes from 1 to 17 are an integral part of these financial Statements

1- Legal Status and Activities

- Redington Gulf FZE (Jordan) ("the Company") is registered in Amman, Jordan, as private shareholding company under commercial license no. 1407.
- The registered address of the Company is Amman, Jordan. The Company was incorporated on 10 October 2021. The principal activity of the Company is as follows:
  - Import and export activities.
  - Wholesale trade of computer devices, their equipment, accessories, and software.
  - Trade of computer devices, computer equipment, and computer peripherals, ancillary and spare parts, and software for the same.
- The Company is owned by Platinum Business Mountains for Commercial Investments (Jordan) and Redington Gulf FZE (UAE).

The accumulated losses for the year ending on March 31, 2026 amounted to (111,305) Jordanian dinars, which exceeds the fully paid-up capital. This requires specific procedures in accordance with Paragraph (86) of Companies Law No. (22) of 1997, as amended, which states: "If the Private Shareholding Limited Company suffers serious losses such that it becomes unable to fulfill its obligations to its creditors, its board of directors must invite the extraordinary general assembly of the company to a meeting to issue its decision either to liquidate the company, issue new shares, or any other decision that guarantees its ability to fulfill its obligations. The General Assembly can take a clear decision regarding this matter during two consecutive meetings. The Companies control Department gives the company a month to take the required decision. If it is unable to do so, the company will be referred to the court for the purposes of its compulsory liquidation in accordance with the provisions of this law.
The company's working capital deficit amounted to 55,372 Jordanian dinars As of March 31, 2026. These matters are a fundamental indicator of the company's inability to continue.

The company's plan to correct the working capital situation is through financial support from all partners. The partners pledged full financial support to the company to continue its operational activity and increase the company's ability to meet its short-term obligations for a period of at least 12 months from the date of these financial statements.

2- Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and its interpretations as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").
The financial statements are presented in Jordanian Dinar which represents the functional currency of the Company's activities.
The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS require the use of some significant accounting estimates and requires the Company's Management to practice judgments in implementation of the accounting policies. The disclosure of significant estimates and assumption, carried in the preparation of these financial statements, are disclosed in the paragraph of "Significant accounting estimates and assumptions "hereunder".

3 - Adoption of New and Amended International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

New and Amended Accounting Standards Effective in the Current Year

- Amendments to IAS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability
- Amendments to the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Standards to enhance their international applicability

The Company has not early adopted the following new and amended standards that have been issued but are not yet effective. Management is currently assessing the impact of the new requirements.

Issued Standards Not Yet Effective
Amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026:

- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11

3 - Adoption of New and Amended International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) (continued)

Amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027:

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

Management expects to adopt these new standards, interpretations, and amendments in the financial statements in the period of initial application. Management also expects that the adoption of these new standards, interpretations, and amendments will not have a material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application, except for IFRS 18, which relates to the reclassification and presentation of the financial statements.

4- Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the value of revenues, expenses, assets, and liabilities and attached notes besides disclosure of liabilities. The uncertainty in respect of these assumptions and estimates may require material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset or liability affected in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting 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 described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. In the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these financial statements:

A- Going concern:
The Company’s management has no significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue and therefore the financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

B- Estimated life of property and equipment:
The cost of property and equipment are depreciated over the expected service life which has been estimated based on the expected usage and obsolescence of each, as well as technology advancements and considerations of residual value of the assets. The Company’s management did not estimate any residual value of the its assets considering them insignificant.

C- Provision for expected credit losses:
The provision of expected credit losses is determined by reference to a group of elements to ensure that receivables balances are not overstated because of non-collection, including quality and age of the receivables, the ongoing credit evaluation of customer’s financial conditions and guarantees required from customers certain circumstances.

D- Measurement of fair value:
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether this remarkable price is directly or estimated using another valuation value.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions will be either:
- Through the major markets for assets or liabilities, or

4- Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

- Through the most beneficial markets for assets or liabilities in the absence of major markets.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset considers a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in these financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1- Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing the categorization at the end of each reporting period.

Fair value measurement for unquoted AFS financial assets, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operation, are evaluated on a periodic basis.

To fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

5-Significant Accounting Policies:

All accounting policies followed in preparing the financial statements are the same as these followed in preparing annual financial statements As of March 31, 2026.

Financial Instruments

Classification and Measurement:

The classification of financial assets depends on the business model of the Company to manage its financial assets and contractual terms of cash flows. The Company classifies its financial assets as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost.
- Financial assets measured at Fair value through profit or loss statements.
- Financial assets measured at Fair value through other comprehensive income statements.

Gains or losses on assets measured at fair value are recognized either through profit or loss statements or through other comprehensive income statements. Loans and trade receivables held to collect contractual cash flows are expected to result in cash flows that represent only principal and commission repayments and measured at amortized cost.

5-Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

Initial Measurement:
Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs as in the case of financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss, statements. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through statement of income or loss are recognized at fair value through profit or loss statements and other Comprehensive Income, statements.

Financial assets that include derivatives are fully recognized when determining whether their cash flows meet the requirements of being the principal and commission amount only.

Property, and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of acquiring assets includes all costs directly attributable to the acquisition transaction. The cost of assets that are manufactured includes the cost of materials and direct labor and all direct costs that make the assets ready for the purpose for which they were intended. The cost of dismantling, installing, and transporting the assets and the cost of preparing the site in which they will be placed are also added, in addition to the borrowing costs allocated to assets eligible for capitalization.

Purchased software that is an integral part of the functionality of the relevant hardware is also capitalized as part of that hardware. If a significant portion of a component of an asset within property and equipment has a useful life different from that of that asset, it is a separate component from property and equipment.

A-Recognition and Measurement
Any revenue or loss incurred because of the disposal of any item of property and equipment is recognized in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The cost of replacing any part of an item of property and equipment and any other subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the carrying amount when it increases future productive benefits to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The book value of the replaced asset is written off. Daily maintenance expenses for property and equipment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

B- Subsequent capital expenditure:
Replacement cost of a part of an item in property, and equipment and any other subsequent capital expenditure is recognized at the book value if:
- It is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Company due to the added part, expense or cost incurred.
- Its cost can be measured reliably. The book value of the asset that was replaced shall be written off.

C- Depreciation:
Depreciation is calculated at cost less the residual value by adopting straight-line method over the useful life of the assets in accordance with the following table:

Item	Percentage of depreciation
Warehouse-equipment	20%
Computers	33.33%

The residual values, useful lives, and methods of depreciation of property and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

5-Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

Revenue Recognition:
The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customer based on five step model as set out in IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with customer, as follows:

- Step 1: Identify contracts or contracts with customers.
- Step 2: Defining performance obligations (duties) in the contract.
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price according to the terms of contract.
- Step 4: Charge (distribute) the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract
- Step 5: Revenue recognition when the entity performs the performance requirements.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

- **Service contracts:**
  Revenue from service contracts is recognized in the accounting period in which the service is rendered.
- **Gain or losses resulted from disposal of property and equipment:**
  The gain and losses resulted from disposal of properties, plants and equipment is recognized in the statement of profit or loss on the period by which any of those assets is sold.
- **Recovery of expected credit losses:**
  Recovery of credit losses is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and as reduction from provision of credit loss provision upon collection.
- **Other revenues:**
  The other revenues are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the conditions of its realization are fulfilled.

Leases

The Company as lessee

The Company assesses whether contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognizes 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 recognizes 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; using
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured 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.

5-Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

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.

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 revised 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 right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use of asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use of assets are presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for an identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property and equipment' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line 'Other expenses' in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient

General and Administrative expenses:
General and administrative expenses include expenses related to management, and not related to cost of revenues or selling and marketing. Allocations between cost of revenues, general and administrative expenses, when required, are made on consistent basis.

Provision for Income Tax:
The Company takes a provision for income tax in accordance with Income Tax Law No. (34) of 2014, and in accordance with IAS (12), where this standard provides for recording deferred tax resulting from the difference between the accounting and tax value of assets and liabilities.

Accrued taxes are calculated based on taxable profits. The taxable profits differ from the profits declared in the financial statements because the declared profits include non-taxable revenues or non-deductible expenses in the current financial period, but in subsequent years. or accumulated taxable losses or that are not subject to or deductible for tax purposes.

5-Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

Provisions
Provisions are recognized when obligations arise from the company, whether these obligations are legal or constructive because of a past event, and it is probable that the company will be required to settle these obligations and it is possible to make a reliable estimate of the amount of these obligations. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the current obligations required to be settled at the end of the year covered by the financial statements, considering the risks and uncertainty (doubts) that may surround these obligations.

Foreign currency transactions:
Foreign currency Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are recorded in Jordanian dinars based on the exchange rates prevailing on the date of these transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities recorded in foreign currencies are valued at the end of the year based on the exchange rates for these currencies on that date. Differences resulting from changes in exchange rates are treated in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at their historical cost are translated using the historical exchange rates at the time the transaction occurs. As for non-financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, they are translated using the exchange rates on the date the fair value is determined. Gains and losses on currency differences resulting from the translation of these assets and liabilities are treated in the same way as profits or losses arising from changes in fair value (i.e., for items for which gains or losses from changes in fair value are transferred to the statement of profit or loss, their translation differences are transferred to the statement of profit or loss, respectively.

6-Property and Equipment

	Warehouse-equipment	**Computers**	**Total**
Cost			
Balance as of March 31, 2025	16,905	3,101	20,006
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	**(8,894)**	-	**(8,894)**
Balance As of March 31, 2026	**8,011**	**3,101**	**11,112**
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as of March 31, 2025	(7,265)	(1,858)	(9,123)
Disposals	5,140	-	5,140
Charge for the year	(2,137)	(788)	(2,925)
Balance As of March 31, 2026	**(4,262)**	**(2,646)**	**(6,908)**
Net Book value:			
As of March 31, 2026	**3,749**	**455**	**4,204**
As of March 31, 2025	9,640	1,243	10,883

7- Leases

A. Right of Use Assets

	Amount
Cost	
Balance as of March 31, 2025	38,610
Additions	-
Balance As of March 31, 2026	**38,610**
Accumulated Amortization	
Balance as of March 31, 2025	(22,994)
Charge for the year	(5,817)
Balance As of March 31, 2026	**(28,811)**
Net Book value:	
As of March 31, 2026	**9,799**
As of March 31, 2025	15,616

B- Lease Labilities

	Amount
Liabilities:	
Balance as of March 31, 2025	15,162
Additions	12,355
Financing cost	890
Paid during the year	(9,100)
Prior years adjustment	(9,387)
Balance As of March 31, 2026	**9,920**
Lease liability maturity profile is as follows:	
Less than one year	**6,137**
One to Five years	**3,783**
	9,920

8- Inventory

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Goods held for sale	**8,546**	4,828
Goods in transit	**-**	6,427
Allowance for slow moving goods	**(2,994)**	(706)
	5,552	10,549

Movement on the allowance for slow moving goods:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	**706**	80,269
(Reversal) / provided during the year	**2,288**	(79,563)
Ending balance	**2,994**	706

9- Prepaid Expenses and Other Receivables

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Advance Income tax payment (Note 13)	**18,813**	13,597
Prepaid Expenses	**15,720**	1,114
Refundable deposit	**1,100**	1,100
	35,633	15,811

10- Share Capital

A. Capital
Authorized and fully paid-up share capital of thecompany 50,000 Jordaniandinars consisting of, 50,000 shares of 1 Jordanian Dinar for eachshare, distributed among the partner as follows:

	Number of shares	Share Value	March 31, 2026
Platinum Business Mountains for commercial Investments -Jordan	**25,005**	**1**	**25,005**
Redington Gulf FZE - UAE	**24,995**	**1**	**24,995**
	50,000		**50,000**

B. Statutory reserve
As required by the Jordanian Companies laws, 10% of the Company's income before tax is to be transferred to the statutory reserve up to 100% of the total paid-up capital. The statutory reserve is not available for distributions.

11- Accruals and Other Payables

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Accrued expenses	**60,383**	68,106
Value added tax	**104,294**	19,381
Other payables	**5,600**	441
	170,277	87,928

12- Related Party Transaction

Related party	Nature of relationship	Nature of transactions	2026	2025
A) Due To related parties:				
Redington Gulf FZE - UAE	Partner	Commercial	**1,200,166**	199,581
			1,200,166	199,581

Related parties represent partners and key management personnel of the Branch, and entities controlled or significantly influences by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of payments of transactions with related parties are approved by management.

Related party	Purchases	Payments	Freight Support Services
Redington Gulf FZE - UAE	**2,766,389**	**1,356,884**	**132,154**

13- Income Tax Provision

The statutory tax rate applied to the company for the period from inception on October 10, 2022 to march 31, 2026 is 20% in addition to 1% representing national contribution tax.

Profit before income tax for the year ended 31 March 2026 amounted to Jordanian Dinars 155,160, compared to a loss of Jordanian Dinars 96,904 for the year ended 31 March 2025. After adding back, the slow-moving inventory provision amounting to Jordanian Dinars 2,288, taxable income amounted to Jordanian Dinars 157,748, resulting in an income tax liability of Jordanian Dinars 33,127.

A- Net adjusted (loss)/income method

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net profit/(Loss) before Tax	**155,460**	(96,904)
Non-deductible expenses	**2,288**	79,563
Adjusted net profit /(loss)	**157,748**	(17,341)
Tax Charge 20%	**31,550**	-
National Contribution Charge 1%	**1,577**	-
Income tax for the year	**33,127**	-

B- The movement in provision for income taxes as follows:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	**(13,597)**	(12,953)
Charge for the year	**-**	-
Paid during the year	**(5,216)**	(644)
Balance at the end of the year (Note 9)	**(18,813)**	(13,597)

14- General and Administrative Expenses

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Employee benefits expenses	**127,478**	228,196
Consultancy expenses	**20,941**	27,759
Depreciation expenses	**2,925**	7,890
Amortization expenses	**5,817**	10,244
Legal and professional charges	**3,600**	6,234
Transportation expense	**2,430**	3,931
Warehouse expense	**809**	5,205
Repairs and maintenance	**1,205**	1,131
Miscellaneous	**2,978**	35,714
	168,183	326,304

15- Financial Risk Management

Fair value:
Is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transactions. As the Company's financial instruments are compiled under the historical cost method, differences can arise between the book amounts and the fair value estimates. Management believes that fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are not materially different from their carrying values.

Credit risk:
Is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. There is no major risk on the Company regarding credit risk. The Company's bank accounts placed with reputed financial institutions. Trade receivables are stated at net of allowance for impairment estimated by the management based on prior experience and current economic environment.

Currency risk:
Is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's transactions are predominantly in Jordan Dinar, Euros, and United States Dollars. Transaction conducted in Euros are not high in materiality. Furthermore, the Jordan Dinar relates to the United States Dollar therefore the currency risk is being well managed by the Company.

Liquidity risk:
Is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. The Company's management monitors liquidity requirements on a regular basis and ensures that sufficient funds are available to meet any future commitments.

16- Comparative Figures

There was no need to classify the comparative figures for the previous year.

17- Approval Of Financial Statements

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 20 May, 2026.