REDINGTON KENYA LIMITED

REPORTS AND COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

REDINGTON KENYA LIMITED

REPORTS AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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REDINGTON KENYA LIMITED

CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	Sivanandam Balasubramanian* Zahid Mohamed Kassam Sumar Arun Srinivasan - Resigned on 25th July 2025 Serkan Celik** - Appointed on 25th July 2025 *Indian ** Turkish
SECRETARY	Adili Corporate Services Kenya LLP Certified Corporate Secretaries (Kenya) ALN House, Eldama Ravine Close, Eldama Ravine Road Westlands P O Box 764 - 00606 Nairobi
REGISTERED OFFICE	Redington Kenya Limited Whitefield Place, School lane P O Box 383 - 00606 Westlands, Nairobi
PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS	Whitefield place School Lane P O Box 383 - 00606 Nairobi
AUDITORS	Deloitte & Touche LLP Certified Public Accountants (Kenya) Deloitte Place Waiyaki Way, Muthangari P O Box 40092 - 00100 Nairobi
BANKERS	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Plc Westlands Branch P O Box 30003 - 00100 Nairobi NCBA Bank Plc The Mall Branch, Westlands P O Box 44599 - 00100 Nairobi
LAWYERS	OK Law Advocates LLP Karen Road,, Golden Ivy Plaza, Ground Floor, P.O. Box 35075 – 00100, Nairobi

REDINGTON KENYA LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of Redington Kenya Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2026, which disclose the state of affairs of the Company.

ACTIVITIES

The Company imports and distributes information technology products.

RESULTS

	2026 Sh'000	2025 Sh'000
Profit before tax	250,219	76,066
Taxation charge	(77,877)	(22,593)
Profit for the year	172,342	53,473

DIVIDEND

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

DIRECTORS

The current members of the board are shown on page 2.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AS TO THE INFORMATION GIVEN TO THE AUDITORS

Each of the persons who is a Director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

• so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors ar unaware; and

• the Director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information

BUSINESS REVIEW

Redington Kenya Ltd was incorporated in Kenya on 19 July 2004, the Company is in to Distribution & Services of Information Technology and Telecommunication Equipment. Redington Kenya Limited is the leading distributor of IT & Telco Brands like HP, Dell, Lenovo, Cisco, Oracle, Apple, Nokia etc, in the market.

BUSINESS REVIEW (Continued)

Company review

The Company had a solid performance and revenue with an increase from Shs.9.5 Billion in Financial Year (FY) 2025 to Shs 10.1 Billion in Financial Year(FY) 2026. The Company had a good performance and was able to maintain the market stand and the revenues. This was because of aggressive sales promotion activities.

Future Outlook

The company intends to form partnership with more international vendors in an attempt to provide related after sales services on various information technology and telecommunication brands to final consumers and thereby widening market share

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche LLP, having expressed their willingness, continue in office in accordance provisions of section 719 (2) of the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015. The Directors monitor the effectiveness, objectivity and independence of the auditors. The Directors also approve the annual audit engagement contract, which sets out the terms of the auditors' appointment and the related fees.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Adili Corporate Services Kenya
Secretary
Nairobi, Kenya
21 May 2026

REDINGTON KENYA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Kenyan Companies Act requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for that year. It also requires the Directors to ensure that the Company keeps proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the transactions of the Company, and which disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the Company. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company, and for taking reasonable steps for prevention and detection of fraud and error.

The Directors accept responsibility for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and in the manner required by the Kenyan Companies Act.

They also accept responsibility for:

(i) designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as they determine necessary to enable the preparation and presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;

(ii) selecting suitable accounting policies and applying them consistently; and

(iii) making accounting estimates and judgements that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Having made an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern, the directors are not aware of any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern

The Directors acknowledge that the independent audit of the financial statements does not relieve them of their responsibilities.

Approved by the board of directors on 21 May 2026 and signed on its behalf.

Zahid Mohamed Kassam Sumar	Sivanandam Balasubramanian
Director	Director

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE DIRECTORS OF REDINGTON KENYA LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Redington Kenya Limited (the "Company"), set out on pages 9 to 30, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 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 financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Kenya, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information, which comprises the Report of the Directors as required by the Kenyan Company's Act, 2015. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs and the requirements of the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015, and for such internal controls as the Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

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

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF REDINGTON KENYA LIMITED (Continued)

Report on other matters prescribed by the Kenya Companies Act, 2015

In our opinion, the information given in the Report of the Directors on pages 3 to 4 is consistent with the financial statements.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **CPA David Waweru,** Practising certificate **No. 2204.**

For and on behalf of Deloitte & Touche LLP
Certified Public Accountants (Kenya)
Nairobi

21 May 2026

UNIQUE CODE: 14718260521

REDINGTON KENYA LIMITED

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

	Notes	2026 Sh'000	2025 Sh'000
REVENUE		10,138,770	9,549,036
COST OF SALES		(9,124,674)	(8,849,610)
GROSS PROFIT		1,014,096	699,426
OTHER INCOME		146,678	53,214
IMPAIRMENT PROVISION FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS	10(b)	(81,174)	(7,149)
OPERATING EXPENSES		(830,443)	(617,331)
FINANCE INCOME/(COSTS)		1,062	(52,094)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	3	250,219	76,066
TAXATION CHARGE	5(b)	(77,877)	(22,593)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		172,342	53,473
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Re-measurement of retirement benefit obligation		5,075	4,602
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		177,417	58,075

REDINGTON KENYA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	2026 Sh'000	2025 Sh'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	6	-	100
Property and equipment	7	18,152	18,294
Deferred tax asset	8	176,336	148,242
Right-of-use assets	15(a)	66,623	65,075
Total non-current assets		***261,111***	***231,711***
Current assets			
Corporate tax recoverable	5(c)	186,938	94,514
Inventories	9	487,559	511,009
Trade and other receivables	10	2,763,335	2,986,517
Due from related parties	11(a)	110,443	133,992
Cash and cash equivalents	14(b)	420,372	541,265
Total current assets		***3,968,647***	***4,267,297***
Total assets		**4,229,758**	**4,499,008**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and Reserves			
Share capital	12	1,000	1,000
Retained earnings		637,162	464,820
Re-measurement of retirement benefit obligation		19,491	14,416
Shareholders' funds		***657,653***	***480,236***
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provision for employees' end-of-service indemnity	13(b)	43,168	39,367
Lease liability	15(b)	58,412	54,837
		101,580	***94,204***
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13(a)	1,420,951	1,611,004
Due to related parties	11(b)	2,032,587	2,296,149
Lease liability	15(b)	16,987	17,415
		3,470,525	***3,924,568***
Total liabilities		***3,572,105***	***4,018,772***
Total equity and liabilities		**4,229,758**	**4,499,008**

The financials statements on pages 9 to 29 were approved by the Board of Directors on 21st May 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Sivanandam Balasubramanian
Director

Zahid Mohamed Kassam Sumar
Director

REDINGTON KENYA LIMITED

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

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Re-measurement of retirement benefit obligation	Total
	Sh'000	Sh'000	Sh'000	Sh'000
At 01 April 2024	1,000	411,347	9,814	422,161
Total comprehensive income of the year	-	53,473	-	53,473
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Re-measurement of net defined benefit asset	-	-	4,602	4,602
Balance as at 31st March 2025	1,000	464,820	14,416	480,236
At 01 April 2025	**1,000**	**464,820**	**14,416**	**480,236**
Profit for the year	-	172,342	-	172,342
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Re-measurement of net defined benefit asset	-	-	5,075	5,075
Balance as at 31st March 2026	**1,000**	**637,162**	**19,491**	**657,653**

REDINGTON KENYA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	2026 Sh'000	2025 Sh'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	14	112,299	242,116
Corporate tax paid	5(c)	(198,395)	(103,822)
Net cash generated from operating activities		(86,096)	138,294
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of equipment	7	(6,463)	(6,189)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		-	229
Net cash used in investing activities		(6,463)	(5,960)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Lease repayments	15(b)	(27,118)	(29,683)
Net cash used in financing activities		(27,118)	(29,683)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(119,677)	102,651
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		541,265	582,829
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held		(1,216)	(144,215)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	14	420,372	541,265

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General Information

Redington Kenya Limited is incorporated in Kenya under the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015 as a private company limited by shares and is domiciled in Kenya.

The Company operates in Nairobi and is into Distribution and Services of Information Technology and Telecommunication Equipment. Redington Kenya Limited is the leading distributor of IT and Telco Brands like HP, Dell, Lenovo, Cisco, Oracle, Apple, Nokia etc., in the market.

The address of the Company's registered office is as indicated on Page 2.

Statement of compliance
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015.

For the Kenyan companies Act reporting purposes, in these financial statements the balance Sheet is represented by/is equivalent to the statement of financial position and the profit and loss account is presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Application of new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS)

i) Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 31 March 2026

Several new and revised standards and interpretations became effective during the year. The directors have evaluated the impact of the new standards and interpretations and none of them had a significant impact on the company financial statements.

Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21) (issued in August 2023)

The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not. The amendments had no material impact on the financial statements.
The effective date for these amendments is 1 January 2025.

ii) New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2025

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:

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Application of new and revised IFRSs (Continued)

ii) New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

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

The amendments include a new requirement to permit an entity to deem a financial liability that is settled using an electronic payment system to be discharged before the settlement date if specified criteria are met; and provide clarifications regarding assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features, financial assets with non-recourse features and investments in contractually linked instruments.

The IASB also amended the disclosure requirements relating to investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and added disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs.

The amendments will be applied prospectively. The amendments will be applied retrospectively and are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements. The effective date for these amendments is 1 January 2026.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (issued in April 2024)

The standard replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The standard introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, which are subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified ‘roles’ of the primary financial statements and the notes.

Narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from ‘profit or loss’ to ‘operating profit or loss’ and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards. The Company is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the Company's financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

The effective date for these amendments is 1 January 2027.

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

ii) New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures

IFRS S1 sets out overall requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures with the objective to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general-purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. This is not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

IFRS S2 sets out the requirements for identifying, measuring and disclosing information about climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. This is not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

The effective date for these amendments is 1 January 2028 for Non-PIEs based on the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK) road map for Kenyan entities.

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (issued in May 2024)

The IASB issued IFRS 19 that permits eligible subsidiaries to use IFRS Accounting Standards with reduced disclosures. Applying IFRS 19 will reduce the costs of preparing subsidiaries' financial statements while maintaining the usefulness of the information for users of their financial statements. When a parent company prepares consolidated financial statements that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards, its subsidiaries are required to report to the parent using IFRS Accounting Standards. However, for their own financial statements, subsidiaries are permitted to use IFRS Accounting Standards, the IFRS for SMEs Accounting Standard or national accounting standards.

Subsidiaries are eligible to apply IFRS 19 if they do not have public accountability and company applies IFRS Accounting Standards in their consolidated financial statements. A subsidiary does not have public accountability if it does not have equities or debt listed on a stock exchange and does not hold assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders. This is not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

The effective date for these amendments is 1 January 2027.

The directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the company in future periods.

(iii) Early adoption of standards

The Company did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in the year ended 31 March 2026.

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of preparation

The Company prepares its financial statements under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements, remain unchanged from the previous year and are set out below:

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised upon the delivery and acceptance of products by customers and represents the value of goods invoiced to customers during the year net of value added tax, sales returns and trade discounts.

Direct costs

For reporting purposes Redingron Kenya Limited deems all costs directly attributed to revenue generation to be direct costs and are recognized in profit or loss when accrued.

Other expenses

Other expenses are recognised in the profit or loss when incurred on an accrual basis.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into Kenya Shillings at the rates of exchange ruling at year end. Transactions during the period are translated at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Gains and losses on exchange are dealt with in profit or loss.

Taxation

Tax expense comprises current and deferred income taxes.

Current income tax is based on taxable profit for the year, adjusted in accordance with the prevailing tax regulations in the country, as at the Balance Sheet date. Current tax is calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Recognition of deferred tax assets are, however, restricted to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates (applicable to the Company) that are expected to apply to the period in which the asset is expected to be realized or the liability is expected to be settled.

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any impairment losses in the Company's separate financial statements. The holding Company accounts for dividends from subsidiary companies when its right to receive dividend as a shareholder has been established.

Motor vehicles, leasehold improvements, furniture and equipment

Motor vehicles, leasehold improvements, furniture and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of the equipment in equal annual instalments over their estimated useful lives. The annual rates in use are:

Motor vehicles	33.33%
Furniture and fittings	20.00%
Computers	33.33%
Office equipment	20.00%
Leasehold improvements	5.00%
Networking equipment	33.33%

Inventories
Inventories are stated at the lower of purchase cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by the weighted average method. The cost of inventories comprises direct purchase cost, insurance, freight and other incidental costs. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business. Specific provision is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective inventories.

Leases
Since April 1, 2022, the Company assesses at inception of a contract whether it contains a lease under IFRS 16 and accordingly recognizes a right-of use asset and a lease liability if it meets the definition of a lease, with the exception of shott-term leases and leases of low value assets.

The lease liability is measured at commencement date at the present value of the future lease payments, discounted with the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, with the lessee's respective incremental borrowing rate. Future lease payments include in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments depending on an index or rate and payments under termination and extension options when these are reflected in the lease term. The lease term comprises the noncancellable lease term together with the period covered by extension options, if assessed as reasonably certain to be exercised, and termination options, if assessed as reasonably certain not to be exercised. Non-lease components in contracts are separated from lease components and accordingly accounted for in operating profit on a cost incurred basis.

The right-of-use asset is recognized at the commencement date at cost, which includes the amount of the lease liability recognized, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of the lease, initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the asset to the condition agreed with the lessor. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and lease term. Right-of- use assets are subject to the impairment requirements under IAS 36

Impairments of Assets.
In the event that the tax base of a right-of-use asset is not the same as its carrying amount for IFRS purposes on initial recognition of a lease contract, the Company recognizes the deferred tax impact arising on the temporary difference between the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and its tax base. The same treatment as above also applies to the initial recognition of the lease liability.

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments

Classification of financial instruments
The Company classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value on the basis of both the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.
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.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are carried at anticipated realisable value. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on the review of all outstanding amounts at the year end. Bad debts are written off when all reasonable steps to recover them have failed.

Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables. The company uses the simplified approach in dertermining the expected credit losses on trade receivables.

Trade payables

Trade payables are stated at their nominal value.

Intercompany loan (Due to and Due from related parties)

Intercompany loans (due to and due from related parties) are recognized upon receipt of the funds.

Equity instruments
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts reported on the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously

Provisions for liabilities and charges

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Employee entitlements

Employee entitlements to annual leave and service gratuity are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability as a result of services rendered by employees up to year end.

Retirement benefits obligations

The Company and its employees contribute to the National Social Security Fund, which is a defined contribution scheme. Contributions are determined by local statute. The Company's contributions are charged to the profit or loss account in the year to which they relate. The Company has no further obligation once the contributions have been paid.

Equity-settled share based payments

Share Purchase options granted by the holding Company to employees under the Group's Employee Stock Option Plan are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share based payments is expensed over the vesting period based on the management's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At each period end, management revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in profit or loss over the remaining vesting period, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

The accounting policy described above is applied to all equity settled share-based payments that were granted after 29 February 2008 by the board of the Parent Company. As at reporting date, there are no options outstanding.

2 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINITY

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, the Directors have made estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The key areas of judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies are dealt with below:

(i) Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

Impairment losses on trade and other receivables
The Company reviews its trade and other receivables to assess impairment regularly. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recognised through profit or loss, the Company makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the receivables, before a decrease can be identified.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of customers or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the Company.

Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment when scheduling its future cash flows.
The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Impairment losses on trade and other receivables (Continued)

The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The measurement of ECL reflects an unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Company applies simplified approach in calculating ECL by recognising a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would expect to receive.

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 There are no key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at year end, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at year end, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

		2026	2025
3	**PROFIT BEFORE TAX**	Sh'000	Sh'000
	The profit before tax is arrived at after charging:		
	Staff Costs (note 4)	375,214	322,010
	Depreciation of equipment (note 7)	6,605	6,426
	Auditor's remuneration	3,485	3,518
	Depreciation of Right of Use assets (note 15 (a))	(20,897)	21,665

4 STAFF COSTS

	2026	2025
Salaries and Wages	375,164	319,468
National Social Security Fund	50	2,542
	375,214	**322,010**
Average Employees during the year	85	84

5 TAXATION

(a) Taxation charge

	2026	2025
Current tax charge	105,971	156,770
Deferred tax charge (note (8))	(27,214)	(134,177)
Prior year deferred tax under provision	(880)	-
	77,877	**22,593**

(b) Reconciliation of tax based on accounting profit to tax charge

	2026	2025
Accounting profit before taxation	250,219	76,066
Tax at the applicable rate of 30%	75,066	22,820
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible	3,691	1,563
Prior year deferred tax under provision	(880)	-
Tax effect of income that is not taxable	-	(1,790)
	77,877	**22,593**

(c) Corporate tax recoverable

	2026	2025
At the beginning of the year – recoverable	(94,514)	(147,462)
Charge for the year	105,971	156,770
Paid during the year	(198,395)	(103,822)
At the end of the year – recoverable	**(186,938)**	**(94,514)**

6 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

	2026	2025
At cost		
Investment in subsidiary	-	100

The investment in subsidiary represents an investment in Redington Kenya (EPZ) Limited, which was incorporated in December 2008. The principal activity of the Company is the import and subsequent export of information technology products. The subsidiary is wholly owned by Redington Kenya Limited. The subsidiary has been non-operational. Consequently, the decision has been made to liquidate the subsidiary. The investment made by the parent company in Subsidiary has been evaluated and deemed unrecoverable. During the Fiscal year we have written off the Investments as bad debts.

The ultimate holding company Redington Gulf FZE UAE prepares consolidated financial statements that comply with the requirements of IFRS 10: Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company has therefore elected not to prepare consolidated financial statements as per the exemptions provided in IFRS 10 and the Kenya Companies Act, 2015.

REDINGTON KENYA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Computers	Motor vehicles	Furniture equipment	Leasehold improvements	Networking equipment	Total
Cost	***Sh'000***	***Sh'000***	***Sh'000***	***Sh'000***	***Sh'000***	***Sh'000***
At 01 April 2024	15,152	5,704	28,872	15,176	37,289	102,193
Addition	4,516	-	743	930	0	6,189
Disposals	(559)	-	(276)	(256)	(238)	(1,329)
At 31 March 2025	19,109	5,704	29,339	15,850	37,051	107,053
At 01 April 2025	19,109	5,704	29,339	15,850	37,051	107,053
Addition	1,866	-	73	-	4,524	6,463
Disposals	(332)	-	(1,461)	-	(14,278)	(16,071)
At 31 March 2026	20,643	5,704	27,951	15,850	27,297	97,445
Depreciation						
At 01 April 2024	11,979	4,845	25,906	4,219	36,508	83,457
Charge for the year	3,271	500	1,431	844	380	6,426
Disposals	(386)	-	(501)	-	(238)	(1,125)
At 31 March 2025	14,864	5,345	26,836	5,063	36,650	88,758
At 01 April 2025	14,864	5,345	26,836	5,063	36,650	88,760
Charge for the year	1,814	359	882	852	2,698	6,605
Disposals	(332)	-	(1,461)	-	(14,278)	(16,071)
At 31 March 2026	16,346	5,704	26,257	5,915	25,070	79,294
Net Book Value						
At 31 March 2026	4,297	0	1,694	9,935	2,226	18,152
At 31 March 2025	4,245	359	2,503	10,787	401	18,295

REDINGTON KENYA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8 DEFERRED TAX ASSET

Deferred taxation is calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using the enacted tax rate of 30%.

	2026 Sh'000	2025 Sh'000
Accelerated capital allowances	4,341	6,116
Stock provision	47,401	15,191
Leave provision	3,336	3,376
Bonus provision	11,340	5,174
Prov for Bad Debt	53,578	29,710
Gratuity provision	12,950	11,810
Prov- other expenses	6,971	5,932
Prov- service charges	28,880	25,910
Prov- audit fees	3,840	-
RoU Asset	(19,987)	(19,523)
Lease liability	22,619	21,676
Unrealised exchange losses	1,069	42,870
Deferred Tax Asset	**176,336**	**148,242**

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

	2026 Sh'000	2025 Sh'000
At 1 April	148,242	14,065
Credit for the year (note 5 (a))	27,214	134,177
Prior year deferred tax under provision	880	-
At 31 March	**176,336**	**148,242**

9 INVENTORIES

	2026 Sh'000	2025 Sh'000
Goods held for sale	642,554	520,420
Stock in transit	1,520	41,227
Spare parts	1,487	-
	645,561	561,647
Allowance for slow moving and obsolete inventories	(158,002)	(50,638)
	487,559	**511,009**

10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2026 Sh'000	2025 Sh'000
Trade receivables	2,577,355	2,838,254
Prepayments	20,263	14,434
Other Receivables	165,717	133,829
	2,763,335	**2,986,517**

(a) Analysis of trade receivables

	2026 Sh'000	2025 Sh'000
Total trade receivables	2,688,728	2,937,288
Provisions for doubtful debts	(111,373)	(99,034)
Net trade receivables	**2,577,355**	**2,838,254**

(b) Movement in provision for doubtful debts

	2026 Sh'000	2025 Sh'000
At 1 April	99,034	91,885
Charge for the year	81,174	7,149
Written off	(68,835)	-
At 31st March	**111,373**	**99,034**

11 RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control one party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

		2026	2025
		Sh'000	Sh'000
(a)	**Due from related parties**		
	Redington Kenya EPZ	-	79
	Ensure Gulf FZE	92,185	62,674
	Redington Rwanda Limited	-	43,235
	Redington Tanzania Limited	-	28,004
	Redington Uganda Ltd	18,258	-
		110,443	**133,992**
(b)	**Due to related parties**		
	Redington Gulf FZE UAE	2,020,517	2,257,369
	Cadensworth FZE	12,047	35,912
	Redington Ghana Limited	-	511
	Redington Middle East LLC	-	1,625
	Redington Kenya EPZ	23	-
	RNDC Alliance West Africa Ventures	-	731
		2,032,587	**2,296,148**
(c)	**Related party transactions**		
	Redington Gulf FZE		
	Purchases	7,119,734	5,601,155
	Sales	3,670	4,895
	Ensure Gulf Fze		
	Sales	78,530	54,403
	Cadensworth FZE		
	Purchases	11,724	12,813
	Redington Middle East		
	Purchases	251	219
	Sales	-	-
	Redington Tanzania		
	Sales	30,356	28,493
	Purchases	39,842	-
	Redington Rwanda		
	Sales	-	43,864

11 RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

(c) Related party transactions (continued)

	2026	2025
Redington Uganda	Sh'000	Sh'000
Sales	18,258	-
Purchases	-	17,771
Redington South Africa (Pty) Ltd		
Sales	-	474
Redington Nigeria Distribution company		
Purchases	-	1,525
Redington Green Energy Limited		
Sales	495	-
Redington Limited, Ghana		
Purchases	204	-

		2026	2025
(d)	**Key management compensation**	Sh'000	Sh'000
	Salaries including remuneration for executive directors	80,312	11,845
(e)	**Director remuneration**		
	Fees and allowances	3,868	5,425
12	**SHARE CAPITAL**		
	Authorised, issue and paid up share capital		
	10,000 shares of Sh 100	1,000	1,000
13(a)	**TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**		
	Trade payables	1,008,104	1,276,534
	Other payables	81,434	129,977
	Accrued expenses	231,042	129,857
	Bonus provision	37,799	17,248
	Leave provision	11,120	11,253
	Output VAT	51,452	46,135
		1,420,951	**1,611,004**

13(b) PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES END OF SERVICE INDEMNITY

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company. The Company's obligation towards gratuity is a defined benefit plan and the details of actuarial valuation at the reporting date are as follows:

	2026	**2025**
	Sh'000	Sh'000
As at 1 April	39,368	34,620
Charge for the year	7,507	7,164
Payments during the year	(3,642)	(2,259)
Net interest cost	5,010	4,445
Actuarial gain on obligation	(5,075)	(4,602)
	43,168	**39,368**

Principal assumptions used for purposes of the actuarial valuation:

Discount rate	13.10%	13.75%
Salary escalation rate	13.10%	13.75%
	Per AM (80) Table	Per AM (80) Table
Mortality rate	0.00%	0.00%
Withdrawal rate	0.00%	0.00%
Increase of 1% in assumptions		
Discount rate	40,985	37,328
Salary escalation rate	45,746	41,781
Decrease of 1% in assumptions		
Discount rate	45,568	41,620
Salary escalation rate	40,786	37,147

The company has had an actuarial valuation done for the first time during the year by Badri management consultants

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of defined benefit obligation are discount rates expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumption occuring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

14 NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(a) Reconciliation of profit before taxation to cash generated from operating activities

	2026	2025
	Sh'000	Sh'000
Profit before taxation	250,219	76,066
Adjustments:		
Depreciation of equipment (note (7))	6,605	6,426
Interest on lease liability (note 15(b))	9,036	8,535
Depreciation of right of use asset (note 15(a))	20,897	21,665
Loss on disposal	-	(24)
Actuarial gain on obligation	5,075	4,602
Allowance for slow-moving and inventories	107,364	(8,399)
Allowance for doubtful debts	12,339	7,149
Effect of foreign exchange differences on cash & cash equivalents	-	144,215
Write off investment in subsidiary	100	
	411,635	**260,235**
Working capital changes:		
(lncrease)/decrease in inventories	(83,915)	246,374
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	210,843	(1,081,973)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	(190,052)	676,962
Net movement in related party balances	(240,013)	135,771
Increase in gratuity provision	3,801	4,747
Net cash generated from operations	**112,299**	**242,116**

(b) Bank and cash balances

Cash at bank	420,372	541,265
	420,372	**541,265**

15(a) RIGHT OF USE ASSET

The Company leases office space for its use. Information about the leases in which the Company is a lessee is presented below:

	2026 Sh'000	2025 Sh'000
COST		
At start of year	190,064	135,044
Additions/lease asset recognised	42,062	55,020
Disposals	(57,992)	-
At end of the year	**174,134**	**190,064**
DEPRECIATION		
At start of year	124,988	103,323
Additions/lease asset recognised	20,897	21,665
Disposals	(38,374)	-
At end of the year	**107,511**	**124,988**
NET BOOK VALUE		
At end of the year	**66,623**	**65,075**

Amounts recognised in profit and loss

	2026 Sh'000	2025 Sh'000
COST		
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	20,896	21,665
Interest expense on lease liabilities	9,035	8,535
At the end of the year	29,931	30,200

All of the property leases in which the Company is the lessee contain only fixed payments.

The total cash outflow for leases amount to Sh 27,118,290 (2025: Sh 29,718,555).

There are no extension or termination options on the leases.

There are no restrictions or covenants imposed by leases and the Company did not enter into any sale and leaseback transactions during the year (2025: Nil)

15(b) LEASE LIABILITIES

	2026 Sh'000	2025 Sh'000
The movement in the lease liabilities is as follows:		
At April	72,252	38,381
Additional lease liability	42,062	55,019
Disposal of lease liability	(20,833)	
Interest on lease liabilities	9,036	8,535
Payment of lease liabilities	(27,118)	(29,683)
At 31st Mar	**75,399**	**72,252**
Amounts due for settlement within 12 months	16,987	17,415
Amounts due for settlement after 12 months	58,412	54,837
	75,399	**72,252**
Maturity Analysis (Undiscounted)		
Year 1	24,823	25,284
Year 2	20,734	23,076
Year 3	22,289	21,792
Year 4	14,625	16,331
Onwards	13,633	-
	96,104	**86,483**

16 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The major types of financial risks faced by the Company are:

•Market Risk – Foreign exchange risk
•Credit Risk
•Liquidity Risk

a) Market Risk – Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Hence, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The Company manages its exchange risk by consistently monitoring the market to determine suitable rates. The intercompany foreign exchange is determined by the parent Company. The Company maintains a dollar account whereby the debtors in foreign currency pay in so as to minimise translation gains and losses.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are as follows:

Foreign Exchange risk	**2026 Sh'000**	**2025 Sh'000**
Financial Assets		
Trade receivables	2,688,728	2,267,173
Due from related parties	110,443	133,913
Bank balances	237,907	167,168
	3,037,078	**2,568,254**
Trade creditors	1,008,104	6,314,734
Due to related parties	2,032,587	2,296,148
Total	**3,040,691**	**8,610,882**
Currency gap	(3,613)	(6,042,628)

16 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

a)Market Risk – Foreign Exchange Risk (continued)

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the exchange rate of Kenya Shilling (Sh) against the relevant foreign currencies. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates:

	31st March 2026		31st March 2025	
	10% increase Sh'000	10% decrease Sh'000	10% increase Sh'000	10% decrease Sh'000
Effect on profit	(361)	361	(604,263)	604,263
Effect on equity after tax	(253)	253	(422,984)	422,984

b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining payments before delivery of goods and bank guarantees, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from default. Credit information about customers is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the Company uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the management regularly.

The table below shows the firms maximum exposure to credit risk

2026

	Fully Performing Sh'000	Past due Sh'000	Impaired Sh'000	Total Sh'000
Trade receivables	2,577,355	-	111,373	2,688,728
Due from related parties	110,443	-	-	110,443
Bank balances	420,372	-	-	420,372
	3,108,170	-	111,373	3,219,543

2025	Fully Performing Sh'000	Past due Sh'000	Impaired Sh'000	Total Sh'000
Trade receivables	2,838,262	-	(99,034)	2,937,288
Due from related parties	133,992	-	-	133,992
Bank balances	541,265	-	-	541,265
	3,513,519	-	(99,034)	3,612,545

The customers under the fully performing category are paying their debts as they continue trading

Past due debt is the debt that is overdue but is not impaired and continues to be paid

c) Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of Directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The Company has access to subordinated interest free loans from related parties at its disposal to further reduce liquidity risk.

16 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below shows the maturity analysis of the financial liabilities that affect liquidity.

2026	**Less than 1 month**	**Between 1 - 3 months**	**Over 3 Months**	**Total**
	Sh'000	**Sh'000**	**Sh'000**	**Sh'000**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	315,624	291,507	400,973	1,008,103
Due to related parties	-	-	2,032,587	2,032,587
Lease	-	-	96,104	96,104
Gratuity	-	-	43,167	43,167
Total	**315,624**	**291,507**	**2,572,831**	**3,179,962**

2025	**Less than 1 month**	**Between 1 - 3 months**	**Over 3 Months**	**Total**
	Sh'000	**Sh'000**	**Sh'000**	**Sh'000**
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	647,394	174,101	455,040	1,276,535
Due to related parties		-	2,296,149	2,296,149
Lease	-	-	86,483	86,483
Gratuity	-	-	39,367	39,367
Total	**647,394**	**174,101**	**2,877,039**	**3,698,533**

17 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Company was not geared as at 31 March 2026 (2025 – nil).

18 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There were no contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025

19 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The Company had no capital commitments as at March 31, 2026 (2025 - Sh Nil).

20 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

21 INCORPORATION

The Company is domiciled and incorporated in Kenya under the Companies Act. The parent Company is Redington Gulf FZE incorporated in The United Arab Emirates.

22 CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings rounded to the nearest thousands (Sh'000), which is also the functional currency.

REDINGTON KENYA LIMITED

DETAILED EXTRACT OF STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026	2025
	Sh'000	Sh'000
Revenue	10,138,770	9,549,036
Cost of sales	(9,124,674)	(8,849,610)
Gross profit	1,014,096	699,426
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Staff salaries	347,320	320,764
Rebates	15,686	49,191
Other sales expenses	38,829	35,790
Advertising	45,195	69,509
Depreciation of right of use assets	20,893	21,665
Depreciation of equipment	6,605	6,426
Insurance	7,972	7,527
Auditors' remuneration	3,485	3,518
Communication expenses	2,180	2,803
Other expenses	104,297	27,274
Amortisation of lease liabilities	9,035	8,535
Bank charges	11,647	13,491
Local conveyance	4,605	3,910
Allowance for slow moving stock	107,364	(11,623)
Legal and professional fees	12,119	11,437
Warehouse expenses	1,884	1,894
Traveling	54,550	39,540
Staff welfare	27,895	1,246
Printing and stationery	970	1,210
Bad Debts	6,593	-
Inventory written off	1,319	3,224
	830,443	617,331
ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL DEBTS	81,174	7,149
OPERATING PROFIT	**102,479**	**74,946**
FINANCE COSTS	1,062	(52,094)
OTHER INCOME	146,678	53,214
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	**250,219**	**76,066**
TAXATION CHARGE	(77,877)	(22,593)
PROFIT AFTER TAX	**172,342**	**53,473**