AIRTEL MOBILE COMMERCE UGANDA LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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Contents

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COMPANY INFORMATION

REGISTERED OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS	Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda Limited 16A Clement Hill Road P.O. Box 6771 Kampala, Uganda
COMPANY SECRETARY	Claire Nagimesi 16A Clement Hill Road P.O. Box 6771 Kampala, Uganda
COMPANY SOLICITORS	Nangwala, Rezida & Company Advocates Suite 3B 3rd Floor, Plot 9 Yusuf Lule Road P.O. Box 10304 Kampala, Uganda
	OSH Advocates 2nd floor, West wing, Commercial Plaza 7 Kampala Road P.O. Box 36109 Kampala, Uganda
	K & K Advocates 67 Lugogo By-Pass P.O. Box 6061 Kampala, Uganda
	Verma Jivram & Associates 3rd Floor, FIL Courts 88 Luthuli Avenue, Bugolobi P.O. Box 7595 Kampala, Uganda
	Katende, Ssempebwa & Co Advocates, Radiant House 20 Kampala Road P.O. Box 2344 Kampala, Uganda

COMPANY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

BANKERS

Citibank Uganda Limited
4 Centre Court
Ternan Avenue
P. O. Box 7505
Kampala, Uganda

Stanbic Bank (U) Ltd
10th Floor, Short Tower
17 Hannington Road
Crested Towers
Kampala, Uganda

Equity Bank Uganda Limited
34 Church House, Kampala Road
P.O. Box 10184
Kampala, Uganda

Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Limited
5 Speke Road
P.O. Box 7111
Kampala, Uganda

Diamond Trust Bank
17-19 Kampala Road
P.O. Box 7155
Kampala, Uganda

Ecobank Uganda Limited
4 Parliament Avenue
P.O. Box 7368
Kampala, Uganda

AUDITORS

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements of Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda Limited for the year ended 31 December 2025, in accordance with Companies Act, Cap. 106 of the Laws of Uganda which discloses the state of financial affairs of Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda Limited ("the Company").

THE REGULATOR

Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda Limited (the Company) is licensed and regulated by the Central Bank of Uganda under the National Payment Systems Act, 2020 and its Regulations. The Central Bank carries out offsite supervision and monitors compliance through daily, weekly and quarterly reports submitted by the licensees. The Company has complied with all the regulatory reporting requirements.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is the issuance of electronic money in Uganda **("Airtel Money Services")** as a Payment Service Provider (PSP)and Payment Systems Operator (PSO). The Company provides access to Mobile Money platform where customers can send and receive money electronically and make merchant payments.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
Profit before taxation	477,331	444,347
Taxation charge	(143,256)	(133,385)
Profit for the year	**334,075**	**310,962**

RESULTS AND DIVIDEND

The profit for the year amounted to Ushs 334,075 million (2024: Ushs 310,962 million). The Directors declared final dividends for the year ended 31 December 2024, on 7th March 2025 amounting to Ushs 98,000 million. The Directors further declared interim dividends on 28th April 2025 amounting to Ushs 70,500 million, on 29th July 2025 Ushs 84,500 million and on 28th October 2025 Ushs 80,000 million, totalling to Ushs 235,000 million (2024: 211,900 million) (refer note 25 of the Financial Statements).

Further, the Directors recommend final dividend of Ushs 99,000 million at a rate of Ushs. 9,900 per share making a total dividend for the year of Ushs 334,000 million (2024: 309,900 million) at a rate of Ushs 33,400 per share for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: Ushs 30,990 per share).

Subject to the approval of the shareholders at the AGM, the final dividend will be paid to the shareholders on the register by 25 February 2026. This final dividend is not included as a liability in the financial statements.

RESERVES

The reserves of the Company are set out on page 11 in the statement of financial position.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

DIRECTORS

The Directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report were as follows:

Mr. Japhet Aritho	-	Executive Director
Mr. John Muhaise Bikalemesa	-	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Vimal Kumar Ambat	-	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Neeraj Jain	-	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Prabhat Kumar	-	Non-Executive Director (appointed on 22nd May 2025)

Appointment of Directors was approved by Bank of Uganda.
The Directors were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated.

SHAREHOLDING

The shareholding of the Company as at 31 December 2025 is as follows

Name of shareholder	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda B. V	9,999,999	99.99999%
Airtel Mobile Commerce Holdings B. V	1	0.00001%

AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte & Touche Certified Public Accountants of Uganda, not being eligible under the National Payments Systems Act, will not offer themselves for reappointment. In accordance with section 163(1) and (2) of the Companies Act, Cap 106, the Board will propose the appointment of a new auditor at the Annual General Meeting to hold office from the conclusion of that meeting until the next Annual General Meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Secretary
25 February **2026**

Kampala

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

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

The Directors are ultimately responsible for the internal control. The Directors delegate responsibility for internal control to Management. Standards and systems of internal control are designed and implemented by Management to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the Financial Statements and to adequately safeguard, verify and maintain accountability of the Company's assets. Appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, are applied on a consistent and using the going concern basis. These systems and controls include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties.

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Preparation and approval of the financial statements.
The accountant who prepared these financial statements is CPA Vincent Ssematimba CPA number FM3780.

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Accountant

Approval of the financial statements
The financial statements of Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda Limited were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 February 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

	Vimal Kumar Ambat
Mr. Japhet Aritho	Vimal Kumar Ambat
Director	**Director**

Deloitte & Touche
Certified Public Accountant of Uganda
ICPAU Registration No: AF0001
3rd Floor, Rwenzori House
1 Lumumba Avenue
P O Box 10314
Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256 (417) 701 000
+256 (323) 202 100
Fax +256 (414) 343 887
Email: admin@deloitte.co.ug
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AIRTEL MOBILE COMMERCE UGANDA LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda Limited set out on pages 10 to 43, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, 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 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda Limited as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended and are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act Cap. 106 of the laws of Uganda.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Other information

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

Other information

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

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

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act Cap, 106 of the laws of Uganda and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on other legal requirements

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

(i) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

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

(iii) The Company's statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

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

Deloitte & Touche

Certified Public Accountant of Uganda

27 February **2026**

Kampala

Paul Ssali
Partner

AIRTEL MOBILE COMMERCE UGANDA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 Ushs Millions	2024 Ushs Millions
Revenue	7(a)	1,019,594	892,404
Other income	7(b)	1,587	572
		1,021,181	**892,976**
Expenses			
Sales & marketing expense	8(a)	(459,025)	(379,377)
Employee costs	8(b)	(16,100)	(14,592)
Administrative & general expenses	8(c)	(58,172)	(51,219)
Other expenses	8(d)	(723)	(1,039)
Licence & regulatory fees	8(e)	(50)	(50)
Impairment (loss)/reversal	14	(2,717)	(15)
Depreciation and amortisation	9	(12,385)	(7,676)
		(549,172)	**(453,968)**
Operating profit		**472,009**	**439,008**
Finance income	10(a)	5,938	5,368
Finance costs	10(b)	(616)	(29)
Profit before tax		**477,331**	**444,347**
Tax expense	11(a)	(143,256)	(133,385)
Profit for the year		**334,075**	**310,962**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax	27	**4**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**334,079**	**310,962**

AIRTEL MOBILE COMMERCE UGANDA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 Ushs Millions	2024 Ushs Millions
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property plant and equipment	12	9,283	15,960
Capital work-in-progress	12	2,069	5,689
Intangible assets	13	35,356	3,487
Deferred tax asset (net)	11(d)	-	547
Other non-current assets	18	358	-
		47,066	**25,683**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	14	3,070	35,731
Cash and cash equivalents	15	75,757	100,268
Loans and advances	16(e)	50,594	-
Others	17	8,590	8,836
Other current assets	18	1,139	1,076
		139,150	**145,911**
TOTAL ASSETS		**186,216**	**171,594**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Issued capital	19	10,000	10,000
Retained earnings		104,428	103,353
Other reserves	27	4	-
		114,432	**113,353**
Non- Current Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	20(a)	-	110
Provisions	22	299	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	11 (d)	167	-
		466	**110**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	21	17,682	12,286
Others	20(b)	10,579	7,744
Provisions	22	1,715	1,424
Income tax liabilities (net)	11(c)	9,920	10,580
Other current liabilities	23	31,422	26,097
		71,318	**58,131**
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		**186,216**	**171,594**

The financial statements on pages 10 to 43 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 25/2/**2026** and signed on its behalf by:

Vimal Kumar Ambat

Mr. Japhet Aritho
Director

Vimal Kumar Ambat
Director

AIRTEL MOBILE COMMERCE UGANDA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Share capital Ushs Millions	Retained earnings Ushs Millions	Other reserves Ushs Millions	Total Ushs Millions
At 1 January 2024	**10,000**	**84,091**	-	**94,091**
Profit for the year	-	310,962	-	310,962
Dividend – Final dividend FY 23 (Refer to note 26)	-	(79,800)	-	(79,800)
Dividends – Interim dividends FY 24 (Refer to note 26)	-	(211,900)	-	(211,900)
At 31 December 2024	**10,000**	**103,353**	**-**	**113,353**
At 1 January 2025	**10,000**	**103,353**	**-**	**113,353**
Profit for the year	-	334,075		334,075
Dividend – Final dividend FY 24 (Refer to note 26)	-	(98,000)	-	(98,000)
Dividends – Interim dividends FY 25 (Refer to note 26)	-	(235,000)	-	(235,000)
Other comprehensive income (Refer to note 27)	-	-	4	4
At 31 December 2025	**10,000**	**104,428**	**4**	**114,432**

AIRTEL MOBILE COMMERCE UGANDA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 Ushs millions	2024 Ushs millions
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		**477,331**	**444,347**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation	9	12,385	7,676
Interest income	10(a)	(5,938)	(5,044)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss / (gain)	10(a)&b	12	(62)
Movement in provision for trade receivables	14	2,659	15
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital		**486,449**	**446,932**
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	14	30,018	(24,822)
(Increase) in other financial and current assets	17, 18	(298)	(9,213)
Increase in trade payables	21	5,389	7,910
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial, provisions and non-financial liabilities	20,22,23	9,444	(1,508)
Net cash generated from operations before tax		**531,002**	**419,299**
Income tax paid	11(e)	(143,204)	(128,567)
Net cash generated from operating activities (a)		**387,798**	**290,732**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment & capital work in progress	12	(4,154)	(12,981)
Purchase of intangibles	13	(30,606)	-
Loan to related party	16(e)	(50,000)	(35,000)
Loan repaid by related party	16(e)	-	75,000
Interest received from related party	16(e)	3,875	4,933
Interest received		1,576	1,522
Net cash flows (used in)/ generated from investing activities (b)		**(79,309)**	**33,474**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend paid	26	(333,000)	(291,700)
Net cash flows used in financing activities (c)		**(333,000)**	**(291,700)**
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents during the year (a+b+c)		**(24,511)**	**32,506**
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	15	100,268	67,762
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year	**15**	**75,757**	**100,268**

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda Limited a Company incorporated under the Laws of Uganda and whose registered office is at Airtel Towers, Plot 16A Clement Hill Road, Nakasero and of P.O. Box 6771 Kampala, Uganda (hereinafter referred to as "AMCUL" which expression shall include its successors in title and permitted assigns) of the other part. AMCUL is duly licensed E- money issuer in Uganda ("Airtel Money Services"). The Company is subsidiary of Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda B.V The Ultimate holding Company is Airtel Africa PLC (listed in London stock exchange and Nigeria stock exchange).

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

2.1 New and amended Standards that are effective for the current year

No new IFRS issued during the year are applicable to the Company.
During the current year, the Company has applied amendments to IFRSs issued by the IASB, that are mandatorily effective for the current year. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements. The list of newly issued amendments is as follows:

- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates titled Lack of Exchangeability: Effective 1 January 2025, the amendments to IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' relating to lack of exchangeability are applicable. These amendments require an entity to estimate the spot exchange rate when it concludes that a currency is not exchangeable into another currency.
  The Company has evaluated the applicability of the amendment in the standard in the jurisdiction it which it operates, and the Company believes that the IAS 21 amendment's requirements are not met for the said jurisdiction.

2.2 New and amended standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and amended IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity
- Annual IFRS improvement Volume 11 which includes Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.
- Amendment to IAS 21 - Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency
- IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
- IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (Continued)

2.2 New and amended standards in issue but not yet effective (continued)

The amendments to IFRS 9, IFRS 7 and Annual Improvements are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026 whilst Amendment to IAS 21, IFRS 18 and IFRS 19 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027.
The Company is assessing the impact of IFRS 18, IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 to the Company's financial statements and will be presented in accordance with these standards from 1 January 2026 or subsequently as applicable.

The amendments relating to IFRS 19 and Annual improvements are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial reporting on adoption. Also, the amendments to IAS 21 are not applicable to the Company.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Financial Statements are set out below.

These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements of Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda Limited have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act Cap. 106 of the Laws of Uganda. The Financial Statements are presented in Uganda Shillings and all values are rounded to the nearest million.

For purposes of reporting under the Companies Act Cap. 106 of the Laws of Uganda, the Balance Sheet in these Financial Statements is represented by the Statement of Financial Position and the Profit and Loss account is represented by the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those used in the previous year.

(b) Basis of measurement

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

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price at the measurement date, at which an asset can be sold or the price paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

(b) Basis of measurement (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

The Company is required to classify the fair valuation method of the financial/non-financial assets and liabilities, either measured or disclosed at fair value in the Financial Statements, using a three-level fair-value hierarchy (which reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurement of fair value). Accordingly, the Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

(c) Revenue recognition

Revenue arises from billing customers for P2P (person to person) transactions; cash out (withdrawal) transactions, Airtel Money to bank transactions, collections of funds for customers purchasing goods and services using Airtel Money and commissions on sale of airtime and business revenue arising from bulk payment transactions. Such commissions are recognised as revenue at a point in time on fulfilment of these services by the Company. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payments and excluding taxes or duty. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the transactions have been resolved.

(d) Functional currency and translation of foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Uganda Shillings which has been determined to be the entity's functional currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

"In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions".

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(d) Functional currency and translation of foreign currencies (Continued)

(ii) Transactions and balances (Continued)

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at the closing date exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

(e) Property, plant and equipment and Capital work in progress

An item is recognised as an asset, if and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably.

All categories of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost and subsequently stated at historical cost less depreciation and any impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

When significant parts of PPE are required to be replaced at regular intervals, the Company recognises such parts as separate component of assets. When an item of PPE is replaced, then its carrying amount is de-recognised from the statement of financial position and cost of the new item of PPE is recognised.

The expenditures that are incurred after an item of PPE has been put to use, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which such costs are incurred. However, in situations where the said expenditure can be measured reliably and is probable that future economic benefits associated with it will flow to the Company, it is included in the asset's carrying value or as a separate asset, as appropriate.

Depreciation on PPE is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives. Freehold land is not depreciated as it has an unlimited useful life. The Company has established the estimated range of useful lives for different categories of PPE as follows:

Categories	Period (Years)
Computer equipment	3-5
Furniture & fixture and Office Equipment	2-5

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(e) Property, plant and equipment and Capital work in progress (Continued)

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end. The effect of any changes in estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

Property and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

PPE in the course of construction is carried at cost, less any accumulated impairment and presented separately as capital work-in-progress ('CWIP') including capital advances in the statement of financial position until capitalised. Such cost comprises of purchase price (including non-refundable duties and taxes but excluding any trade discounts and rebates), and any directly attributable cost.

(f) Intangible assets

Licences (including Operator License-Central bank of Uganda)

The Company's intangible asset comprises of licenses. Licenses are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits from the asset will flow to the entity and the cost of the license can be reliably measured.

Licenses are initially measured at cost and subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation periods are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively as required. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of licenses are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised. Licenses are amortised over a period of 1 to 3 years.

Software

Software is amortised over the period of the licence, generally not exceeding four (4) years.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, wallet balance, bank balances and any deposits with original maturities of three months or less (that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and cash equivalents and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value). However, for the purpose of the statement of cash flows, in addition to above items, any bank overdrafts that are integral part of the Company's cash management and balance held under mobile money trust are included as a shown separately from the component of cash and cash equivalents. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(h) Provisions

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the relevant obligation, using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money (if the impact of discounting is significant) and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to un-winding of discount over passage of time is recognised within finance costs.

(i) Employee benefits

The Company's employee benefits mainly include wages, salaries, bonuses, defined contribution to plans, defined benefit plans, other long-term benefits including compensated absences and employee stock option plans. The employee benefits are recognised in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the Company employees. Short-term employee benefits are recognised in Statement of comprehensive income at undiscounted amounts during the period in which the related services are rendered. Details of long-term employee benefits are provided below:

Defined contribution plans

The contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised in profit or loss as and when the services are rendered by employees. The Company has no further obligations under these plans beyond its periodic contributions.

a) Provident Fund

The Company contributes to the Staff Provident Fund. Under this voluntary scheme, the employee contributes 5% of their basic salary while the employer contributes 5% of each employee's basic salary. There is an option for employees to contribute over and above the mandatory 5% upto maximum of 15%. The minimum total remittance to the fund per month in respect of each employee is 10%. The contribution is charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which it is incurred.

b) National Social Security Fund

The company contributes to the National Social Security Fund a National savings scheme mandated by Government. Under this scheme, the employee contributes 5% of their gross salary while the employer contributes 10% of each employee's gross salary to NSSF.

Defined benefit plans

The Company has defined benefit plans in form of 'Retirement Benefits' and 'Severance Pay' wherein, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each quarterly reporting periods. The obligation towards the said benefits is recognised in the balance sheet under provisions, at the present value of the defined benefit obligations. The present value of the said obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using appropriate discount rate.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(i) Employee benefits (Continued)

b) National Social Security Fund (Continued)

Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit costs are split into the following categories:

- service costs, which includes current service cost, past service cost and gains and losses on curtailments and settlements.
- interest expense; and
- remeasurements.

The Company recognises service costs within profit or loss as employee benefit expenses. Past service, cost is recognised in profit or loss when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs. Gains or losses on settlement of a defined benefit plan are recognised when the settlement occurs. Interest cost is calculated by applying a discount rate to the defined benefit liability and is recognised within finance costs. Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately as a charge or credit to other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income are not reclassified.

Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences benefit comprises encashment and the availing of leave balances that were earned by the employees over the period of past employment.

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences as well as other long-term

The Company provides for the liability (presented under provisions) towards the said benefits on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out quarterly as at the reporting date, by an independent qualified actuary using the projected-unit-credit method. The related re-measurements are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)

Employees (including senior executives) of the Company have received remuneration from the intermediate parent company in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments. The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. The company recognizes the expense over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied, with corresponding credit taken to payables since the cost will be subsequently reimbursed to the parent.

(j) Income tax

Income tax expense is the aggregate of the charge to the profit or loss in respect of current income tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss account unless it relates to items recognised directly in Equity, in which case it is also recognised directly in Equity. Current income tax is the amount of income tax payable on the taxable profit for the year determined in accordance with the Ugandan Income Tax Act.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(j) Income tax (Continued)

(i) Current tax

The tax rate and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The payment made in excess/ (shortfall)of the income tax obligation for the respective periods are recognised in the statement of financial position under income tax assets/income tax liabilities, respectively.

Any interest, related to accrued liabilities for potential tax assessments are not included in income tax charge or (credit), but are rather recognised within finance costs.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain, but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable or based on expected value approach, as applicable and are presented within current tax liabilities. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, using the liability method, on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax liability is settled.

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

Deferred tax assets, recognised and unrecognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and assessed for recoverability based on best estimates of future taxable profits.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

(k) Financial instruments

Recognition, classification and presentation

Financial instruments are recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

The Company determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(k) Financial instruments (Continued)

Recognition, classification and presentation (Continued

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

The Company has classified all non-derivative financial liabilities as measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety for determining the contractual terms of the cash flow and accordingly, embedded derivatives are not separated. However, derivatives embedded in non-financial instrument/financial liabilities (measured at amortised cost) host contracts are classified as separate derivatives if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts.

Financial assets and liabilities arising from different transactions are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the statement of financial position, if and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the related recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Measurement – non-derivative financial instruments

(i) Initial measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Other transaction costs are expensed as incurred in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(ii) Subsequent measurement – financial assets

The subsequent measurement of non-derivative financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR') method (if the impact of discounting/any transaction costs is significant). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(k) Financial instruments (Continued)

(ii) Subsequent measurement – financial assets (Continued)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost (Continued)

EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

All equity instruments and financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') are measured at FVTPL. Interest (basis EIR method) and dividend income from financial assets at FVTPL is recognized in the profit and loss within finance income/finance costs separately from the other gains/losses arising from changes in the fair value.

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and debt instrument carried at FVTOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 months expected credit loss ('ECL') is used to provide for impairment loss, otherwise lifetime ECL is used.

However, only in case of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iii) Subsequent measurement – financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method (if the impact of discounting/any transaction costs is significant).

Measurement – derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments, including separated embedded derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship are classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their fair value, with changes in fair value being recognized in profit or loss within finance income/finance costs.

(iv) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are recognized from the statement of financial position when the underlying obligations are extinguished, discharged, lapsed, cancelled, expires or legally released. The financial assets are recognized from the statement of financial position when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. The difference in the carrying amount and consideration is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets.

Property, plant and equipment, Right-of-use assets, Intangible assets and intangible assets under development

At each reporting period date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE, right-of-use assets, CWIP and finite lived intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Intangible assets under development are tested for impairment, at-least annually or earlier, in case circumstances indicate that it may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (that is, higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined at the CGU level to which the said asset belongs. If such individual assets or CGU are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognised in the statement of comprehensive income is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the asset/CGU exceeds their estimated recoverable amount and allocated on pro-rata basis.

Reversal of impairment losses

Impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. Other impairment losses are reversed in the statement of comprehensive income and the carrying value is increased to its revised recoverable
amount provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the said asset/CGU in previous years.

(m) Statement of cash flow

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method as per IAS-7" Statement of cash flows", whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effect of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferral or accrual of past or future cash operating receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are segregated.

(n) Share capital and Share premium

Issued ordinary shares are classified as Equity when the Company has an un-conditional right to avoid delivery of cash or another financial asset, that is, when the dividend and repayment of Capital are at the sole and absolute discretion of the Company and there is no contractual obligation whatsoever to that effect. Any premium received over and above the par value of the shares is classified as 'share premium' in Equity.

(o) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to confirm with changes in presentation in the current year.

3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(p) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, and all assets and liabilities which are not current (as discussed in the below paragraphs) are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

An asset is classified as current when it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle, held primarily for the purpose of trading, expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current when it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for the purpose of trading, it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period, or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

(q) Contingencies

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. Contingent assets are not recognized and disclosed only where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(r) Dividends

Dividend to shareholders is recognized as a liability and deducted from Equity, in the year in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders. However, interim dividends declared by the Board of directors, which does not need shareholders' approval, are recognized as a liability and deducted from retained earnings, in the year in which the dividends are so declared.

(s) Operator License with Central bank of Uganda

Licenses under this category comprise of the License from the central bank for Payment Service Provider (Class A) Licence - Large Electronic Money Issuer and Payment Systems Operator - (Electronic Money Systems) Licence - Large Funds Transfer. These Licenses are initially measured at cost and subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of 12 months.

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the Company's Financial Statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the 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 as follows:

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Income taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes under the Income Tax Act 1997 (as amended). Significant estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business.

Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Property, plant and equipment

Estimates of residual values are based on management judgment in addition to the estimates of expected useful lives of property, plant and equipment. The depreciation rates are set out in accounting policy in note 3(e).

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortised over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors.

5 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: Market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by management under policies approved by the Board of Directors.

a) Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates locally and is not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures.

The Company's foreign exchange risk is limited to the extent of foreign currency cash and cash equivalent and includes formal hedging with Local banks and monitoring of the movement in the rates is done on daily basis to get a favourable and limiting of the amounts traded when the rate is not favourable. Following the significant exchange rate fluctuations historically, Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda Limited has continuously embarked on aggressive negotiations to have all local suppliers of operational expenditure items charge the Company in local currency.

5 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

a) Market risk (Continued)

(i) Foreign exchange risk (Continued)

Foreign Currency Exposure

Particulars	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
Assets		
Cash & cash equivalents (net)	793	9,419
Trade & other receivables	1,330	309
Total Assets	**2,123**	**9,728**
Liabilities		
Trade & Other Payables	2,122	4,281
Total Foreign currency exposure (Net)	**1**	**5,447**

At 31 December 2025, if the Uganda Shilling had weakened/strengthened by 5% to 3,801/3,439 against the US Dollar with all other variables held constant, as opposed to actual as at year end of 3,620.00, pre-tax profit for the year would have been as follows;

	Increase/ decrease in the value of Ushs vs. USD	Effect on profit before tax Ushs millions	Effect on Profit after tax and equity Ushs millions
Net effect based on the year end as at 31 December 2025	+5%	0.05	0.03
	-5%	(0.05)	(0.03)

	Increase/ decrease in the value of Ushs vs. USD	Effect on profit before tax Ushs millions	Effect on Profit after tax and equity Ushs millions
Net effect based on the year end as at 31 December 2024	+5%	272.3	190.6
	-5%	(272.3)	(190.6)

Note: Above figures are foreign currency denominated assets/liabilities only. The following US Dollar exchange rates applied during the period:

	2025	2024
Average Rate	3,575.64	3,756.79
Closing Rate	3,620.54	3,674.45

(ii) Price risk

The Company does not hold any financial instruments subject to price risk.

5 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

a) Market risk (Continued)

(iii) Cash flow and interest rate risk

The Company does not have any exposure to market risk for changes in interest rate.

b) *Credit risk*

Credit risk arises from trade and other receivables. The credit control function assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual credit limits are set based on internal or external factors including a percentage of the security deposit made or in accordance with limits set by the Board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

Barring and denial of services is enforced for those customers that have not paid within the required time.

The amount that best represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2025 is made up as follows:

	2025 Ushs millions	2024 Ushs millions
Assets		
Bank Balances	25,222	57,152
Fixed deposits	15,000	10,000
Trade receivables	2,684	637
Amounts due from related parties	3,060	35,109
Loans & advances	50,594	-
Other financial assets	8,590	8,836
Total assets	**105,150**	**111,734**

	Not Past Due	Past Due					
	Less than 30 days Ushs millions	30 to 60 days Ushs millions	60 to 90 days Ushs millions	Above 90 days Ushs millions	Total Ushs Millions	Impairment Ushs millions	Net Ushs millions
31 December 2025	9,047	40	10	5,237	**14,344**	2,674	**11,660**
31 December 2024	14,490	12,866	8,307	8,919	**44,582**	15	**44,567**

5 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

c) *Liquidity risk*

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash balances.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity reserve on the basis of expected cash flow.

The Company does not have any significant financial liabilities that would require any substantial liquidity apart from regular operational cash flows at any given point of time.

The amounts disclosed in the breakdown below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Particulars	**<1 year Ushs million**	**1 – 2 years Ushs million**	**2 - 5 years Ushs million**	**Total Ushs million**
As at 31 December 2025				
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	11,660	-	-	**11,660**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	75,757	-	-	**75,757**
Loans & advances	50,594	-	-	**50,594**
	138,011	**-**	**-**	**138,011**
Financial liabilities				
Trade Payables	17,682	-	-	17,682
Other financial liabilities	10,579	-	-	10,579
Net Liquidity gap	**109,750**		**-**	**109,750**
As at 31 December 2024				
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	44,567	-	-	**44,567**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	100,268	-	-	**100,268**
	144,835	**-**	**-**	**144,835**
Financial liabilities				
Trade Payables	12,286	-	-	12,286
Other financial liabilities	7,744	110	-	7,854
Net Liquidity gap	**124,805**	**(110)**	**-**	**124,695**

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Liquidity risk (Continued)

Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to maximise returns for Shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, and to continue complying with the licensing requirement. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company holds a minimum Capital requirement of Ushs 10 billion which is required by the National payments system regulation issued by Central Bank of Uganda for the license holders of Payment system operator and Payment service provider.

6. GOING CONCERN

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company reported a net profit of Ushs 334,075 million (2024: Ushs 310,962 million). As at 31 December 2025, The Company had retained earnings of Ushs 104,428 million (2024: Ushs 103,353 million) and net current assets of Ushs 67,832 million (2024: Ushs 87,780million).

The directors assessed the company's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.
The company has consistently reported strong financial performance, maintains a sound liquidity position and has no debt repayment obligations.

Based on this assessment, the directors have considered it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis

	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
7 (a) REVENUE		
Cash out Revenue	428,728	378,286
Recharge Revenue	129,780	135,854
Money transfer revenue	233,432	177,422
Bill payment Revenue	146,764	114,542
Others	80,890	86,300
	1,019,594	**892,404**
7 (b) OTHER INCOME		
Non-Operating income	1,587	572
	1,587	**572**
8 (a) SALES AND MARKETING EXPENSE		
Sales and distribution expense	451,611	372,202
Marketing expense	7,414	7,175
	459,025	**379,377**

8(b) EMPLOYEE COSTS

	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
Salaries	14,053	12,877
Defined contribution plan	1,178	954
Employee benefit expense	88	111
Staff welfare expenses	442	614
Others	339	36
	16,100	**14,592**

8 (c) ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES

	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
Legal & professional fees	27,791	25,504
Rates and taxes	10,003	8,548
IT expenses	11,172	7,621
Audit fees	192	309
Others	9,014	9,237
	58,172	**51,219**

Auditor's remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2025 includes Ushs 40.0 million (2024: Ushs 38.5 million) for non-audit services paid to Deloitte & Touche in respect of the review of the quarterly reports submitted to Bank of Uganda.

8 (d) OTHER EXPENSES

	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
Directors' fees	323	393
Board Sitting allowance	186	380
Other Travel	214	266
	723	**1,039**

8 (e) LICENCE & REGULATORY FEES

	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
Licence & regulatory fees	50	50

9 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 11)	3,623	6,220
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 12)	8,762	1,456
	12,385	**7,676**

10 FINANCE INCOME /COSTS

(a) Finance income

	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
Interest income on deposits	1,468	1,522
Interest on intercompany loan	4,470	3,522
Net realised exchange gains	-	262
Net unrealized exchange gain		62
	5,938	**5,368**

10 FINANCE INCOME /COSTS

	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
(b) Finance costs		
Other finance charges	59	29
Net unrealised exchange loss	12	-
Net realised exchange loss	545	-
	616	**29**

11. TAXATION

(a) The Tax expense for the year is attributed to the following:

	2025	2024
Current tax expense	142,572	132,786
Deferred tax expense	714	577
Tax effect of prior year adjustments	-	-
- Current tax expense	(28)	17
- Deferred tax expense	(2)	5
	143,256	**133,385**

(b) The reconciliation between the amounts computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax and income tax expense is summarized below.

	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
Profit before tax	477,331	444,347
Enacted tax rates in Uganda	30%	30%
Tax expense at 30%	143,199	133,304
Adjustments in respect to previous year	(30)	22
Expense not deductible (net)	87	59
	143,256	**133,385**

(c) Income tax liabilities (net)

	2025	2024
Opening balance	(10,580)	(6,344)
Current tax expense	(142,572)	(132,786)
Advance tax paid	143,204	128,567
Tax effect of prior year adjustments –Current tax expense	28	(17)
Closing balance	**(9,920)**	**(10,580)**

11. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

(d) Deferred Tax Asset

The Company has a net deferred tax liability of Ushs 167 million (2024: net deferred tax asset Ushs 547 million) arising from accelerated tax depreciation and other temporary differences.

	At 1 Jan 2025 Ushs million	Movement for the year Ushs million	At 31 Dec 2025 Ushs million
Accelerated tax depreciation	29	(1,794)	(1,765)
Temporary differences	518	1,080	1,598
Net deferred tax asset /(liability)	**547**	**(714)**	**(167)**

	At 1 Jan 2024 Ushs million	Movement for the year Ushs million	At 31 Dec 2024 Ushs million
Accelerated tax depreciation	693	(664)	29
Temporary differences	436	82	518
Net deferred tax Asset	**1,129**	**(582)**	**547**

(e) Income tax paid

	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
Advance Tax paid	119,404	108,370
Withholding Tax paid	13,264	13,851
Final tax paid (2024/2023)	10,536	6,346
Closing balance	**143,204**	**128,567**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Office equipment & furniture Ushs million	Buildings and Lease hold Improvements Ushs million	Computers Ushs million	Vehicles Ushs million	Total Ushs million	Capital work in progress Ushs million
COST						
At 1 January 2025	**19,133**	**266**	**56,205**	**574**	**76,178**	**5,689**
Additions	-	-		-		3,351
Adjustment[1]	-	-	(32,334)	-	(32,334)	-
Transfer out (refer note 13)[2]	-	-	(13,737)	-	(13,737)	-
Transfer from CWIP	3,099	-	2,205	1,667	**6,971**	(6,971)
At 31 December 2025	**22,232**	**266**	**12,339**	**2,241**	**37,078**	**2,069**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
At 1 January 2025	**13,918**	**143**	**46,147**	**10**	**60,218**	-
Charge for the year	2,822	53	388	360	3,623	-
Adjustment[1]			(32,334)	-	(32,334)	-
Transfer out (refer note 13)[2]	-	-	(3,712)	-	(3,712)	-
At 31 December 2025	**16,740**	**196**	**10,489**	**370**	**27,795**	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT						
At 31 December 2025	**5,492**	**70**	**1,850**	**1,871**	**9,283**	**2,069**
COST						
At 1 January 2024	**19,174**	**266**	**47,618**	-	**67,058**	**362**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	14,447
Reclassification	(41)	-	41	-	-	-
Transfer from CWIP	-	-	8,546	574	**9,120**	(9,120)
At 31 December 2024	**19,133**	**266**	**56,205**	**574**	**76,178**	**5,689**
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION						
At 1 January 2024	**10,524**	**90**	**43,384**	-	**53,998**	-
Charge for the year	3,394	53	2,763	10	6,220	-
At 31 December 2024	**13,918**	**143**	**46,147**	**10**	**60,218**	-
NET CARRYING AMOUNT						
At 31 December 2024	**5,215**	**123**	**10,058**	**564**	**15,960**	**5,689**

[1] During the year the Company adjusted the cost and accumulated depreciation to nil for the assets comprising of software with nil net book value. These were no longer in use.

[2] During the year, Software with cost of Ushs 13,737 million and accumulated amortisation of Ushs 3,712 million was reclassified from property, plant & equipment (computers) to intangible assets.

AIRTEL MOBILE COMMERCE UGANDA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025 (CONTINUED)

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	License Ushs million	Software Ushs Million	Total Ushs Million	Intangible under progress Ushs Million	Total Ushs million
COST					
At 1 January 2025	**27,829**	-	**27,829**	-	**27,829**
Additions	-	25,361	25,361	5,245	**30,606**
Transfer in (refer note 12)	-	13,737	13,737	-	**13,737**
At 31 December 2025	**27,829**	**39,098**	**66,927**	5,245	**72,172**
ACCUMULATED ARMOTISATION					
At 1 January 2025	**24,342**	-	**24,342**	-	**24,342**
Charge for the year	1,410	7,352	**8,762**	-	**8,762**
Transfer in (refer note 12)	-	3,712	**3,712**	-	**3,712**
At 31 December 2025	**25,752**	**11,064**	**36,816**	-	**36,816**
NET CARRYING AMOUNT at 31 December 2025	**2,077**	**28,034**	**30,111**	**5,245**	**35,356**
COST					
At 1 January 2024	**27,829**	-	**27,829**	-	**27,829**
Additions	-				-
At 31 December 2024	**27,829**	-	**27,829**	-	**27,829**
ACCUMULATED ARMOTISATION					
At 1 January 2024	**22,886**	-	**22,886**	-	**22,886**
Charge for the year	1,456	-	1,456	-	1,456
At 31 December 2024	**24,342**	-	**24,342**	-	**24,342**
NET CARRYING AMOUNT at 31 December 2024	**3,487**	-	**3,487**	-	**3,487**

Note: During the year, Software with cost of Ushs 13,737 million and accumulated amortisation of Ushs 3,712 million was reclassified from property, plant & equipment (computers) to intangible assets.

14 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
Trade receivables	2,684	637
Amount due from related party (refer Note 16 (c))	3,060	35,109
Gross trade receivables	**5,744**	**35,746**
Provision for impairment	(2,674)	(15)
	3,070	**35,731**
Impairment Provision		
At start of the year	15	-
Additions	2,659	15
At end of the year	**2,674**	**15**

Trade receivables represent amounts due from related party towards International Money Transfer business, content and recharge transactions. There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made in calculating the provision.

15 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
Bank balance	25,222	57,152
Cash at hand	2,475	1,924
Balance held in wallet	33,060	31,192
Fixed deposit	15,000	10,000
	75,757	**100,268**

16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The Company is 100% owned by Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda BV incorporated in Netherlands. The receivable and payable balances mainly consist of International Money Transactions, content and Commission on Easy recharge transactions. All the transactions with related parties are at arm's length.

Name of related party	Relationship to Company	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
(a) Purchase of goods and services			
Airtel Uganda Limited	Fellow subsidiary	61,379	98,507
Nxtra Data Limited	Fellow subsidiary	230	106
Airtel Mobile Commerce B.V.	Intermediate Parent	17,505	23,142
Xtelify Limited	Fellow subsidiary	1,706	-
Total		**80,820**	**121,755**
(b) Sale of goods and services			
Airtel Uganda Limited	Fellow subsidiary	233,380	256,518
Airtel Mobile Commerce B.V.	Intermediate Parent	1,804	686
		235,184	**257,204**

16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

Name of related party	Relationship to company	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
(c) Receivable from related parties			
Airtel Uganda Limited	Fellow subsidiary	1,730	34,800
Airtel Mobile Commerce Zambia Limited	Fellow subsidiary	-	261
Airtel Money Tanzania Limited	Fellow subsidiary		48
Airtel Mobile Commerce B.V.	Parent Company	1,081	-
Airtel Networks Kenya Limited	Fellow subsidiary	249	-
		3,060	**35,109**
(d) Payables to related parties			
Airtel Mobile Commerce Rwanda Limited	Fellow subsidiary	290	296
Airtel Networks Kenya Limited	Fellow subsidiary	-	300
Airtel Mobile Commerce Limited – Malawi	Fellow subsidiary	-	6
Airtel Mobile Commerce B.V.	Parent Company	-	567
Airtel Money Tanzania Limited	Fellow subsidiary	-	-
Xtelify Limited	Fellow subsidiary	111	-
		401	**1,169**

(e) The Company signed an agreement with its related party on 30 Jun 2023 for a facility of Ushs 75,000 million to be drawn in instalments. During the financial year ended 31 December 2024 the facility with related party was withdrawn and Company received full outstanding payment of Ushs 75,000 million along with interest of Ushs 4,933 million.

Following the no objection from BOU through letter reference EDNPS.122.11C dated 10th December 2024 and board approval through resolution BR/2/2025 dated 30th January 2025, the Company signed an agreement with the related party on 5th March 2025 for a facility of Ushs 150,000 million, with the drawdown availability at any time before 29th February 2030. Through the agreement it was agreed that the outstanding loan along with accrued interest will be payable in full by 29th February 2030, unless agreed otherwise between the lender and borrower in writing.

Loan and Advances	2025 Ushs million	202 Ushs millio
At start of the year	-	40,00
Additions	50,000	35,00
Interest received from related party	(3,875)	(4,93:
Loan repayment from Airtel Uganda Limited	-	(75,00(
Interest receivable from related party	4,469	4,93
At end of the year	**50,594**	

(f) Key management compensation

KMP are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director, whether executive or otherwise. Remuneration to key management personnel were as follows:

16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

(f) Key management compensation (Continued)

	2025 Ushs millions	2024 Ushs millions
Short term employee benefits	2,059	1,929
Long term employee benefits	140	88
Total	**2,199**	**2,017**

17 FINANCIAL ASSETS – OTHERS

	2025 Ushs millions	2024 Ushs millions
Unbilled revenue	6,620	3,774
Claim receivable	1,962	4,948
Others	8	114
	8,590	**8,836**

The carrying value disclosed is approximately equal to their fair value as they are short term in nature.

18 OTHER ASSETS

	2025 Ushs millions	2024 Ushs millions
Non-current		
Restricted assets	358	-
	358	**-**
Current		
Prepaid expenses	228	294
Vat recoverable	895	770
Others	16	12
	1,139	**1,076**

19 SHARE CAPITAL

Total number of authorised shares are 10,000,000. The price per share for the 10,000,000 is Ushs 1,000 each details are shown below:

	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
(a) Authorised share capital:		
10,000,000 ordinary shares of Ushs 1,000 each	10,000	10,000
(b) Ordinary shares issued and fully paid:		
10,000,000 ordinary shares of Ushs 1,000 each	10,000	10,000

20 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	Note	2025 Ushs millions	2024 Ushs millions
(a) Non-current			
Dues to employees		-	110
		-	**110**
(b) Current			
Dues to employees		725	168
Equipment supply payables		1,121	1,925
Security deposits		527	507
Others		8,206	5,144
		10,579	**7,744**

21 TRADE PAYABLES

	2025 Ushs millions	2024 Ushs millions
Trade payables	17,112	11,087
Other payable	169	30
Amounts due to related parties (Refer note 15(d))	401	1,169
	17,682	**12,286**

22 PROVISIONS

	Note	2025 Ushs millions	2024 Ushs millions
Non-current			
Leave encashment		270	-
Severance pay		29	-
		299	**-**
Current			
Leave encashment		122	-
Severance pay		6	-
Provision for sub-judice matters		136	-
Dues to employees		1,451	1,424
		1,715	**1,424**

(a) Leave Encashment

	2025	2024
Opening balance	-	-
Transfer from Airtel Uganda Limited	332	-
Charge for the year	84	-
Interest	36	-
Payments for the year	(41)	-
Other adjustments	(19)	-
Closing balance	**392**	**-**

The Company has a policy for employee benefits, specifically applicable to leave encashment and severance pay in line with IAS 19. The valuation is performed on a quarterly basis by a third party, and all assumptions considered for evaluation are revised on an annual basis.

22 PROVISIONS

Severance pay

	2025 Ushs millions	2024 Ushs millions
Opening balance	-	-
Transfer from Airtel Uganda Limited	32	-
Charge for the year	5	-
Interest	4	-
Payments for the year	(6)	-
Closing balance	**35**	-

There's no change in assumptions of discount rate to 16% against (2024: NIL).

Due to its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

Salary risk - The present value of the defined benefit plans liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of the plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The demographic assumptions used to determine defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
Discount rate	16%	-
Rate of return on plan assets		
Rate of salary increase	5.5%	-
Rate of attrition	11%	-
Retirement age	60	-

The Company regularly assesses these assumptions with the projected long-term plans and prevalent industry standards.

The impact of sensitivity due to changes in the significant actuarial assumptions on the defined benefit obligations at 100 basis points is given in the table below:

		31-Dec-25		31-Dec-24	
		Leave encashment	Severance benefits	Leave encashment	Severance benefits
		Ushs millions	Ushs millions	Ushs millions	Ushs millions
Discount rate	1.00%	382	34	-	-
	-1.00%	402	36	-	-
Salary Increase Rate	1.00%	401	36	-	-
	-1.00%	382	33	-	-
Withdrawal Rate	1.00%	395	33	-	-
	-1.00%	388	37	-	-

22 PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

Severance pay (Continued)

The above sensitivity analysis is determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the net defined benefit obligations, because of reasonable possible changes in the significant actuarial assumptions. Further, the above sensitivity analysis is based on a reasonably possible change in a particular underlying actuarial assumption, while assuming all other assumptions to be constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated.

The table below summarises the maturity profile and duration of the defined benefits plan liability:

	31-Dec-25		31-Dec-24	
	Leave encashment	**Severance benefits**	Leave encashment	Severance benefits
	Ushs millions	**Ushs millions**	Ushs millions	Ushs millions
Within one year	121	6	-	-
Within one-three years	183	15	-	-
Within three-five years	124	20	-	-
Above five years	163	68	-	-
Total	**591**	**109**		
Weighted average duration in years	3	3	-	-

(b) Provision for subjudice matters

There was Ushs 136 million provision for subjudice matters as at 31 December 2025.

23 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	2025	**2024**
	Ushs millions	**Ushs millions**
Taxes payable	30,920	25,669
Others	502	428
	31,422	**26,097**

24 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILTIES

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amount and fair value of the financial instruments that are recognised in the Financial Statements. The carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values because of their short-term nature as shown below.

24 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILTIES (CONTINUED)

Particulars	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Ushs million	Ushs million	Ushs million	Ushs million
Financial assets				
Assets carried at Fair Value				
Cash and cash equivalents	75,757	100,268	75,757	100,268
Trade receivables	3,070	35,731	3,070	35,731
Loans & advances	50,594	-	50,594	-
Other financial assets	8,590	8,836	8,590	8,836
	138,011	**144,835**	**138,011**	**144,835**
Financial liabilities				
Liabilities carried at Fair Value				
Trade payables	17,682	12,286	17,682	12,286
Other financial liabilities	10,579	7,854	10,579	7,854
	28,261	**20,140**	**28,261**	**20,140**

The carrying value disclosed is approximately equal to their fair value as they are short term in nature

25 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Legal proceedings

As at 31 December 2025, there were legal proceedings valued at Ushs 50 million (2024: Ushs Nil million) outstanding against the Company.

b) Tax proceedings

As at 31 December 2025, there were tax proceedings valued at Ushs Nil. (2024: Ushs Nil million) outstanding against the Company.

c) Capital commitments

Capital commitments of Ushs 11,487 million (2024: Ushs 25,634 million) represent the unexecuted capital contracts as at 31 December 2025. These are contracts between Airtel Mobile Commerce Uganda Limited and its vendors for the provision of Capital Expense material.

	2025	2024
	Ushs million	Ushs million
Within one year	11,487	25,634

26 DIVIDENDS DECLARED

The profit for the year amounted to Ushs 334,075 million (2024: Ushs 310,962 million). The Directors declared final dividends for the year ended 31 December 2024, on 7th March 2025 amounting to Ushs 98,000 million. The Director further declared interim dividends on 28th April 2025 amounting to Ushs 70,500 million, on 29th July 2025 Ushs 84,500 million and on 28th October 2025 Ushs 80,000 million, totalling to Ushs 235,000 million (2024: 211,900 million).

26 DIVIDENDS DECLARED (CONTINUED)

	2025 Ushs million	2024 Ushs million
At 1 January	-	-
Final dividend declared	98,000	79,800
Interim dividends declared	235,000	211,900
Dividend Paid	(333,000)	(291,700)
At 31 December 2025	-	-

27. OTHER RESERVES

Other reserves include movement in other comprehensive income relating to valuation of leave and severance

	2025 Ushs millions	2024 Ushs millions
At 1 January	-	-
Actuarial gains /(losses) - OCI	6	-
Tax on Actuarial gains/(losses)	(2)	-
At 31 December 2025	**4**	-

28 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Directors recommend a final dividend of Ushs 99,000 million i.e., Ushs. 9,900 per share making a total dividend for the year of Ushs 334,000 million.

Subject to the approval of the shareholders at the AGM, the final dividend will be paid to the shareholders on the register by 25 February 2026. This final dividend is not included as a liability in the financial statements.