

AIRTEL MONEY TRANSFER LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2025

Airtel Money Transfer Limited

CONTENTS	PAGE
Company information	2
Directors' Report	3 - 4
Statement of directors' responsibilities on the financial statements	5
Independent auditors' report	6 – 8
Financial statements:	
- Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	9
- Statement of financial position	10
- Statement of changes in equity	11
- Statement of cash flows	12
- Notes to the financial statements	13 – 25

DIRECTORS

Mrs. Anne Kinuthia Otieno*

Mr. Japhet Kinyua Aritho*

* Kenyan

REGISTERED OFFICE

LR No. 209/11880
Parkside Towers, Mombasa Road
P.O. Box 73146 - 00200
NAIROBI, KENYA

COMPANY SECRETARY

Scribe Services Secretaries
P.O. Box 3085 – 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA

AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Certified Public Accountants (Kenya)
Deloitte Place, Waiyaki Way,
Muthangari
P.O. Box 40092 – 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Equity Bank (Kenya) Limited
Equity Centre
Upper Hill, Hospital Road
P. O. Box 75104 - 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

The directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, which discloses the state of affairs of Airtel Money Transfer Limited, (the "Company").

1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is to carry on business as a money remittance operator dealing in inbound and outbound international money transfers.

2. RESULTS

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

	For the year ended	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Profit before tax	17,404	1,559
Tax expense	(5,221)	(468)
Profit after tax	12,183	1,091

3. DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report are as listed below;

Name	Nationality	Role	Date of Appointment
Mrs. Anne Kinuthia Otieno	Kenyan	Director	Appointed on 21 st December 2021
Mr. Japhet Kinyua Aritho	Kenyan	Director	Appointed on 6 th June 2019

Directors do not have any interest in the Company's shareholding. During the period, the Company did not pay any directors' fees.

4. GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors consists of two directors. The Board takes overall responsibility for the Company, including responsibility for identifying key risk areas, considering and monitoring investment decisions, considering significant financial matters, and reviewing the performance of management business plans and budgets.

The Board is also responsible for ensuring that a comprehensive system of internal control policies and procedures is operative, and for compliance with sound corporate governance principles.

The Company is committed to the principles of effective corporate governance. The Directors also recognize the importance of integrity, transparency and accountability.

5. BUSINESS REVIEW

Airtel Money Transfer Limited continued to deliver strong and steady growth in business performance throughout the year, driven primarily by the significant increase in customer numbers.

In the year ending December 2025, we recorded exceptional expansion in our customer base. Outbound customers grew by an impressive 89% year on year, while inbound customers increased by 32% year on year leading to year-on-year revenue increase by 48%.

We have sustained our focus on strategic initiatives to accelerate business growth, including strengthening existing Airtel Africa corridors and onboarding additional partners such as Terrapay

5. BUSINESS REVIEW (Continued)

and Thunes. These efforts position us well for 2026, where we aim for continued robust growth in customer numbers, and consequently, increased transaction volumes and value.

For the year 2026, we target continued strong growth in customer numbers and effectively volume and value of transactions.

We extend our sincere appreciation to our customers, government agencies, regulators, business partners, and employees for their unwavering support throughout the year. We look forward to an even stronger and more collaborative partnership in the coming year.

6. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each director confirms that, so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware and that each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

7. 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 auditor. The Directors also approve the annual audit engagement contract, which sets out the terms of the auditor's appointment and the related fees.

By order of the Board



SCRIBE SERVICES SECRETARIES
Nairobi, Kenya

12th March 2026

The Kenyan Companies Act, 2015 requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that 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 maintains proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the transactions of the company and disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the company. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company, and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and error.

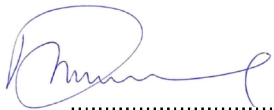
The directors accept responsibility for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in the manner required by the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015. They also accept responsibility for:

- (i) designing, implementing and maintaining such internal control as they determine necessary to enable the 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.

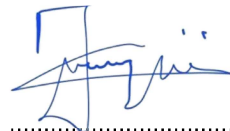
Having made an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern, the directors are not aware of any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast doubt upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Approved by the Board of Directors on12 March..... 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Anne Kinuthia Otieno
Director



Japhet Aritho
Director

26 March 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AIRTEL MONEY TRANSFER LIMITED

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Airtel Money Transfer Limited (the Company) set out on pages 9 to 25, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Airtel Money Transfer Limited as at December 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Kenya, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express 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 on in this regard.



Partners: D.M. Mbogho; A.N. Muraya; F. O. Aloo; B.W. Irungu; I. Karim; F. Okwiri; F.O Omondi; F. Mitambo; P. Seroney; D. Waweru; J Mureithi

Associate of Deloitte Africa, a Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AIRTEL MONEY TRANSFER LIMITED (continued)**

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the if 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF AIRTEL MONEY TRANSFER LIMITED (continued)**

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

Report of the directors

In our opinion the information given in the report of directors' report 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 Freda Mitambo**, Practicing certificate **No. 2174**.

Freda Mitambo

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

30 March
.....2026



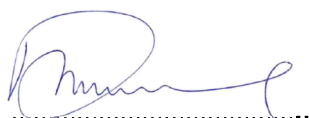
Airtel Money Transfer Limited**Annual Report and Financial statements 2025****Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income***(All amounts are in KSH '000, unless stated otherwise)*

	Note	For the year ended	
		31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Income			
Revenue	4	26,814	18,092
		26,814	18,092
Expenses			
Other operating expenses	8	1,083	726
License fees	8	100	100
Commission, sales & marketing expenses	8	5,403	4,606
Employee benefit expenses	8	1,870	2,007
		8,456	7,439
Operating Profit		18,358	10,653
Finance cost	5	954	9,094
Profit before tax		17,404	1,559
Income tax expense	6	5,193	773
Deferred tax expense /(credit)	7	28	(305)
Total tax expense		5,221	468
Profit for the year		12,183	1,091
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		12,183	1,091

Airtel Money Transfer Limited
Annual Report and Financial statements 2025
Statement of Financial Position
(All amounts are in KSH '000, unless stated otherwise)

		As of	
		31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets			
Current Assets	Note		
Financial Assets			
- Trade receivables	9	3,514	36,467
- Cash and cash equivalents	10	95,450	75,502
Other Current Assets	11	100	100
		99,064	112,069
Total Assets		99,064	112,069
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	13	20,086	49,608
- Others	13	665	-
Income tax payable (net)	6	4,343	773
Provisions	14	215	144
		25,309	50,525
Non-Current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	7	240	212
		240	212
Total Liabilities		25,549	50,737
Net Assets		73,515	61,332
Equity			
Ordinary share capital	12	40,000	40,000
Retained earnings		33,515	21,332
Total Equity		73,515	61,332

The financial statements on pages 9 to 25 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of directors on12 March.....2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Anne Kinuthia Otieno
Director



Japhet Aritho
Director

Airtel Money Transfer Limited**Annual Report and Financial statements 2025****Statement of Changes in Equity***(All amounts are in KSH '000, unless stated otherwise)***Equity attributable to owners of the company**

	Share Capital		Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	No of Shares	Amount		
As at 1 Jan 2024	4,000,000	40,000	20,241	60,241
Profit for the year			1,091	1,091
Balance at 31 Dec 2024	4,000,000	40,000	21,332	61,332
As at 1 Jan 2025	4,000,000	40,000	21,332	61,332
Profit for the year			12,183	12,183
Balance at 31 Dec 2025	4,000,000	40,000	33,515	73,515

Airtel Money Transfer Limited**Annual Report and Financial statements 2025****Statement of Cash Flows***(All amounts are in KSH '000, unless stated otherwise)*

	Note	As of	
		31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		17,404	1,559
Adjustments for:			
Foreign exchange loss	5	706	8,939
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital		18,110	10,498
Changes in working capital			
Decrease in trade receivables	9	32,953	39,238
Decrease in Trade and other payables	13	(28,857)	(45,755)
Increase in provisions	14	71	144
Net cash generated from operating activities before tax		22,277	4,125
Income tax paid	6	(1,623)	(720)
Net cash generated from operating activities after tax		20,654	3,405
Currency translation differences relating to cash and cash equivalents	5	(706)	(8,939)
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year		75,502	81,036
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year	10	95,450	75,502

1. COMPANY INFORMATION

Airtel Money Transfer Limited (the "company") is incorporated in Kenya under the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015 as a private limited liability company and is domiciled in Kenya. The address of the registered office is:

LR No. 209/11880
Parkside Towers, Mombasa Road
P.O. Box 73146-00200
Nairobi, Kenya

The parent company of this operation is Airtel Money Kenya Limited. The principal activity of the Company is to carry on business as a money remittance operator dealing in inbound and outbound international money transfers.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICES

a) Basis of Preparation

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

For the purpose of reporting under the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015, the balance sheet in the financial statements is represented by the statement of financial position and the profit and loss statement is presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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.

b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Interpretations of those Standards as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The financial statements are reported in Kenya Shillings rounded to the nearest thousands (KSh'000), which is also the functional currency.

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 generally 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 paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants. The Company's accounting policies require measurement of certain financial / non-financial assets and liabilities at fair values (either on a recurring or non-recurring basis). Also, the fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are required to be disclosed in the said financial statements. 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). Accordingly, the Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICES (continued)

b) Basis of measurement (continued)

value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. The three levels of the fair-value-hierarchy are described below:

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets
- Level 2: Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3: Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are unobservable.

c) Foreign currency transactions

The items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of primary economic environment in which the company operates (i.e. 'functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings, which is also the functional, and presentation currency of the company.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in Kenya Shillings at the rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the closing exchange rate prevailing as at the reporting date with the resulting foreign exchange differences, on subsequent re-statement/settlement, recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within finance costs/finance income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevalent, at the date of initial recognition (in case they are measured at historical cost) or at the date when the fair value is determined (in case they are measured at fair value) – with the resulting foreign exchange difference, on subsequent re-statement/settlement, recognised in the profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The equity items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at historical exchange rate

d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to the customer at the consideration which the company has received or expects to receive in exchange of those products or services, net of any taxes/duties and discounts. When determining the consideration to which the company is entitled for providing promised products or services via intermediaries, the company assesses whether the intermediary is a principal or agent in the onward sale to the end customer. Revenue is recognised when, or as, each distinct performance obligation is satisfied. The main categories of revenue and the basis of recognition are as follows:

- **Service Revenue**

This includes fees deducted directly from customers' wallet for P2P transactions to international mobile money customers.

e) Taxes

The income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax and deferred tax is recognized in the profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss, in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related income tax is also recognized accordingly.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICES (continued)

e) Taxes (continued)

a. Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it also excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. The payment made in excess/ (shortfall) of the income tax obligation for the respective periods are recognized 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 recognized within finance costs.

A provision is recognized 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. 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 realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b. Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets, recognized and unrecognized, 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.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICES (continued)

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, 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).

Cash and cash equivalents also include inter-operability collection and disbursement funds. Interoperability refers to a mobile money transfer service allowing customers to send and receive money across networks.

g) Financial Instruments

a) Recognition, classification and presentation

Financial instruments are recognised 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. 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 amortized cost. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

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 group currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the related recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

b) Measurement - Non-derivative financial instruments

I. Initial measurement

All financial assets are recognised 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 recognised 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 Consolidated 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 cost is significant).

Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICES (continued)

b) Measurement - Non-derivative financial instruments (continued)

II. Subsequent measurement - financial assets (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 recognised 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 month expected credit loss ('ECL') is used to provide for impairment loss, otherwise lifetime ECL is used.

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).

a) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised from the statement of financial position when the underlying obligations are extinguished, discharged, lapsed, cancelled, expires or legally released. The financial assets are derecognised 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 group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. The difference in the carrying amount and consideration is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and prepayments are the financial assets of the Company. Financial liabilities comprise the amounts to related parties arising from international money transfers. All financial assets and liabilities are valued at amortized cost due to their nature and fair value of the same approximate the carrying amount due to short term nature.

c) Statement of Cash flows

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.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICES (continued)

h) Share capital

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.

i) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

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.

j) 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.

k) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. The estimates and assumptions are based on the directors' best knowledge of current events, actions, historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED IFRS STANDARDS

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

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

3.2 New and revised Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorization 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.

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

4. REVENUE

	For the year ended	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Inbound international money transfer	7,486	1,897
Outbound international money transfer	8,704	4,725
International money transfer foreign exchange mark up	10,624	11,470
	26,814	18,092

5. FINANCE COST

	For the year ended	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Bank charges	248	155
	248	155
Realized foreign exchange loss	706	8,939
	706	8,939
Total Finance cost	954	9,094

6. INCOME TAX

The company's profit before income tax differs from the statutory profit before income tax amount as follows:

	For the year ended	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Profit for the year before tax	17,404	1,559
Enacted tax rates in the country	30%	30%
Tax expense with enacted rate	5,221	468
Income tax expense	5,221	468

Income tax payable

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Opening income tax payable	773	720
Current year expense	5,193	773
Tax paid	(1,623)	(720)
Closing income tax payable	4,343	773

7. DEFERRED TAX

	As of	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	1,016	849
Provision for annual performance bonus	(215)	(144)
Total temporary differences	801	705
Deferred tax liability	240	212

Deferred income tax is calculated using the tax rate of 30% (2024: 30%). The movement of the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Opening balance	212	517
Deferred tax expense/(credit) recognized for the year	28	(305)
Net deferred tax liability	240	212

8. EXPENSES

	As of	
	2025	2024
Other operating expenses	1,083	726
Employee benefit expense	1,870	2,007
Commission, sales and marketing expenses	5,403	4,606
License fees*	100	100
	8,456	7,439

The expenses in this company are mainly cross charges from the Airtel Money Kenya Limited, the immediate parent company.

*This relates to the annual fees for the Money Remittance Provider (MRP) license.

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	As of	
	2025	2024
Amounts due from related parties (Note 15)	3,514	36,467
	3,514	36,467

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As of	
	2025	2024
Balance held in wallets	50,879	34,810
Cash at bank	43,879	40,692
Cash in transit*	692	-
Total	95,450	75,502

The above cash and cash equivalent balance has been considered in preparation of the statement of cash flows.

*Relates to post cut-off automated transfers from wallet to bank.

11. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	As of	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Prepaid Expenses	100	100
	100	100

12. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHAREHOLDING

The shareholding of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as stated below: -

	As of 31-Dec-25
Name of Shareholder	No. of Shares
Airtel Money Kenya Limited	4,000,000
Authorized:	
4,000,000 ordinary shares of KShs. 10 each	40,000
Issued and fully paid:	
4,000,000 ordinary shares of KShs. 10 each	40,000
	As of 31-Dec-24
Name of Shareholder	No. of Shares
Airtel Money Kenya Limited	4,000,000
	4,000,000
Authorized:	
4,000,000 ordinary shares of KShs. 10 each	40,000
Issued and fully paid:	
4,000,000 ordinary shares of KShs. 10 each	40,000

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	As of	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Payable to related parties (Note 15)	20,086	48,981
Payable to others	665	627
	20,751	49,608

14. PROVISIONS

	As of	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Provision for annual performance bonus	215	144
	215	144

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company's parent company is Airtel Money Kenya Limited. Below is a summary of the key transactions with related parties;

	As of		Relationship
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	
Cost cross-charge(expense)			
Airtel Money Kenya Limited	8,045	6,814	Immediate parent
	8,045	6,814	

	As of		Relationship
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	
Receivable from related parties			
Airtel Money Kenya Limited	2,272	-	Immediate parent
Airtel Mobile Commerce Zambia Ltd	-	12,956	Fellow subsidiary
Airtel Money Tanzania Limited	-	5,894	Fellow subsidiary
Airtel Uganda Limited	-	10,544	Fellow subsidiary
Airtel Rwanda Ltd	1,242	7,073	Fellow subsidiary
	3,514	36,467	

Payable to related parties			
Airtel Money Kenya Limited	-	44,133	Immediate parent
Airtel Mobile Commerce Zambia Ltd	6,147	-	Fellow subsidiary
Airtel Mobile Commerce Tanzania Ltd	4,536	-	Fellow subsidiary
Airtel Mobile Commerce Ltd-Malawi	524	4,848	Fellow subsidiary
Airtel Uganda Limited	8,879	-	Fellow subsidiary
	20,086	48,981	

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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 program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance, but the company does not hedge any risks.

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

MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable levels, while optimizing on the return on the risk.

- Foreign Exchange Risk**

The company's currency risk arises mainly from fluctuation of the Kenya Shilling against the US Dollar since the company has liabilities and receivables from related parties that are denominated in US Dollar. The company manages foreign exchange risk by converting its foreign currency balances into local currency on an on-going basis to cater for its operational requirements. The sensitivity analysis has been prepared on the basis that the trade receivables, payables and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant.

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

MARKET RISK (Continued)

The assumption in calculation of the sensitivity analysis is that the sensitivity of the relevant statement of profit or loss is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risk, the sensitivity of equity is calculated by considering the effects of the assumed changes of the underlying risks.

At 31 December 2025, if the Ksh. had weakened/strengthened by 5% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, pretax profit/(loss) for the period would have been KShs'000 728 (2024: Ksh'000 3,030) lower/higher, mainly as a result of US dollar denominated trade receivables and payables.

The balances in foreign currencies at year end were as follows;

	As of	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets in foreign currencies		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,293	28,977
Trade receivables	1,242	36,467
Total Assets	5,535	65,444
Liabilities in foreign currencies		
Trade and other payables	20,086	4,848
Total Liabilities	20,086	4,848
Net foreign currency Asset	(14,551)	60,596
Sensitivity Analysis of 5%	(728)	3,030

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk also arises from cash and deposits with banks and financial institutions, amounts from related parties and trade and other receivables. The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Trade Receivable

Trade receivables are typically non-interest bearing unsecured and derived from sales made to a number of related parties. As the customer base is widely distributed both economically and geographically, there is no concentration of credit risk.

As there is no independent credit rating of the customers available with the company, the management reviews the credit-worthiness of its customers based on their financial position, past experience, ageing and other factors.

Currently all the balances are held as receivables from sister companies and as a policy decision are not considered for impairment.

The tables below detail the credit quality of the Company's financial assets as well as the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating grade.

Bank balances are not restricted and include deposits held with banks that have high credit ratings. Bank balances are thus considered investment grade. Impairment loss on the bank balances is therefore not material.

The Cash and Cash equivalents are carried at gross amount – amortized cost. The loss allowance on cash and cash equivalents, if recognized, would pass through the profit and loss account and would be borne by Airtel Money Kenya Limited. The current liquid assets have been recognized as the principal amount receivable to the Banks excluding any interest.

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

CREDIT RISK (Continued)

Trade Receivable (Continued)

31-Dec-25	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net amount
Cash and cash equivalent	95,450	-	95,450
Trade receivables	3,514	-	3,514
	98,964	-	98,964

31-Dec-24	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net amount
Cash and cash equivalent	75,502	-	75,502
Trade receivables	36,467	-	36,467
	111,969	-	111,969

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations from its financial liabilities. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Totals
At 31 December 2025:				
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	20,751	-	-	20,751
Total financial liabilities	20,751	-	-	20,751
At 31 December 2024:				
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	49,608	-	-	49,608
Total financial liabilities	49,608	-	-	49,608

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the company. The company manages its capital structure and adjusts it, in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Fair Value of financial assets and liabilities

Set out below are the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements. The financial assets and financial liabilities are short term in nature so cost or carrying amount approximates the fair value.

16. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT (continued)

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2025	31 Dec 2024
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	3,514	36,467	3,514	36,467
Cash and cash equivalents	95,450	75,502	95,450	75,502
Total financial assets	98,964	111,969	98,964	111,969
Financial Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	20,751	49,608	20,751	49,608
Total financial liabilities	20,751	49,608	20,751	49,608

17. OPERATIONS

The directors have put in place internal controls systems which include instituting measures ostensibly to ensure adequate accounting records are maintained.

18. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

i. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments entered into by the company as at the reporting date.
(2024: None).

ii. Legal claims

There were no known significant legal cases against the company as at the reporting date.
(2024: None).

19. COMPARATIVES

Where necessary, comparative figures of 2024 have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

20. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There are no material events after the reporting date that would require adjustment to, or disclosure in, these financial statements.