

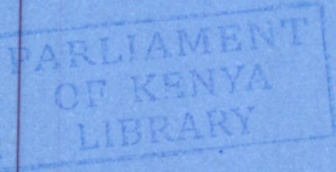
REPUBLIC OF KENYA



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

*Enhancing Accountability*

**REPORT**



**OF**

**THE AUDITOR-GENERAL**

**ON**

**KABIANGA TEA FARM**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30 JUNE, 2023**





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**KABIANGA TEA FARM**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED**

**JUNE 30, 2023**

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**Prepared in accordance with the Accrual Basis of Accounting Method under the  
International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)**

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**I GLOSSARY OF TERMS.**

PFM act - PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT , 2012

KEWASCO - KERICHO WATER AND SANITATION COMPANY LTD.

IAS - INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

IFRS - INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

CBK - CENTAL BANK OF KENYA LTD

CBA - COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT.

KPAWU- KENYA PLANTATION AND AGRICUTURAL WORKERS UNION.

KTDA - KENYA TEA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LTD

PTA - PARENTS TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

ECDE -EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

NSSF -NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

LAPFUND - LOCAL AUTHORITIES PROVIDENT FUND.

ICPAK - INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS OF KENYA

CECM - COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER

## **II KEY COMPANY INFORMATION**

### **Background information**

Kabianga Tea Farm Company Limited was incorporated under the companies Act (Cap 486) on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2008. The Company was previously wholly owned by the County Council of Kipsigis which became defunct with the promulgation of the constitution of Kenya 2010. The County Government of Kericho became its successor and is represented by the County Executive Committee Member for Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries Development who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the *company*. The County Government of Kericho, through The County Assembly of Kericho, has established Kabianga Tea Farm as an Agency of the County Government of Kericho. This was established by an Act; The Kericho County Kabianga Tea Farm Act No. 8 of 2021. The Act came into effect on 6<sup>th</sup> August 2021.

### **Principal Activities**

The principal activity of Kabianga Tea Farm is to harvest good quality green leaf tea from its farm and sell it to green leaf tea processors.

### **Vision.**

To be a good quality tea producer for the future and for posterity.

### **Mission.**

Facilitate access to employment opportunities through enabling environment that fosters value for money for socio-economic development.

### **Core Values**

#### **Transparency**

Kabianga Tea Farm will endeavour to act in a transparent, predictable and understandable manner to its stakeholders

#### **Equitability**

Kabianga Tea Farm will deal with its stakeholders in a just and impartial manner

**II KEY COMPANY INFORMATION (Continued)**

**Customer focus.**

Kabianga Tea Farm will endeavour to satisfy its customers' needs

**Teamwork.**

Kabianga Tea Farm staff will embrace togetherness and team spirit in carrying out their duties. Synergy among the staff members shall be highly valued for better achievement of objectives

**Objectivity.**

Kabianga Tea Farm will endeavour to be impartial in carrying out its mandate

**Transparency.**

Kabianga Tea Farm will endeavour to act in a transparent, predictable and understandable manner to its stakeholders.

**Integrity.**

Kabianga Tea Farm board and staff members will strive to be professional, honest, fair and ethical at all times

**Courage.**

In the performance of their duties, Kabianga Tea Farm Boards and staff shall be bold in the execution of their duties and shall be prepared to mitigate any risks or challenges

**Directors**

The Directors who served the company during the year/period were as follows:

1. Nicholas Kirui - Chairman - Exited on 02/05/2023
2. Lilian Kerio - Member - Chief Officer-Agriculture, Livestock & Fish. Exited on 02/05/2023
3. Livingstone Kipkoech - Member - Exited on 02/05/23.
4. Mary Siele - Member - Exited on 02/05/2023
5. Erick Siele - Member - Exited on 02/05/2023.
6. Victor Langat - Member - Exited on 02/05/2023
7. John Cheruiyot -Chairman - Appointed on 08/05/2023
8. Hon Leonard Ngetich - Member & CECM ( Finance & Economic Planning) Appointed on 08/05/2023
9. Hon Benard Bii Member & CECM ( Agriculture , Livestock , Fisheries & Cooperative Management – Appointed on 08/05/2023.
10. Willy Rop Member & Chief Officer - Agriculture & Fisheries -Appointed on 08/05/2023

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**II KEY COMPANY INFORMATION (Continued)**

11. Gilbert Kipkirui Bii - Member & Chief Officer – Finance – Appointed on 08/05/2023.
12. Jackline Langat - Member & Chief Officer – Trade , Industrialization, Innovation, Tourism and Wildlife management – Appointed on 08/05/2023.
13. Walter Langat - Member – Appointed on 08/05/2023
14. Sylvia Selim - Member – Appointed on 08/05/2023
15. David Sawe - Chief Executive Officer –Appointed 1<sup>st</sup> December 2020.

**Registered Offices**

Kabianga Tea Farm Co. Ltd.

Off Kericho- Kisii Highway , Next to University of Kabianga,

P.O. Box 20 – 20201

Kabianga, Kericho- KENYA

**Corporate Contacts**

Telephone: 254-0746-261 499

E-mail: [kabiangateafarm@yahoo.com](mailto:kabiangateafarm@yahoo.com)

Website: [www.kabianga.go.ke](http://www.kabianga.go.ke)

**Corporate Bankers**

Co operative Bank of Kenya Ltd

P.o. Box 1742- 20200

Kericho.

**Independent Auditors**

Auditor General,

Office of the Auditor General,

Anniversary Towers, University Way

P.O. Box 30084

GOP 00100

Nairobi, Kenya

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**II KEY COMPANY INFORMATION (Continued)**

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**Principal Legal Adviser.**

The County Attorney,  
County Government of Kericho,  
P.O. Box 112  
Kericho , 20200

**III THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

Ref	Directors	Details
	Nicholas Kirui	Mr Kirui is the Chairman of board. He is a management consultant and has vast experience in the tea industry spanning over 30years having worked with Unilever Tea (K) Ltd.
	Livingstone Kipkoech Kirui	Mr. Kirui is an independent director and chairs the Technical committee of the board. He has a bachelor's degree in Human Resource Management.
	Erick Siele	Mr Siele has a bachelor's degree in business management, A Certified Public Accountant and currently chairs the Audit Committee of the board
	Mary Siele	Ms Mary Siele has a bachelor's degree in Education. She is chairing the Finance & Procurement Sub committee of the Board.
	Lilian Kerio	Ms Lilian Kerio is currently the Chief Officer, Department of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries development and is trained in Plant pathology, having worked previously as a researcher at Tea Research Institute.
	Victor Langat	Mr. Langat is currently the Chief officer, Department of Trade, Wildlife ,Cooperatives & Industrialization.
	Johsntone Rono	Mr. Rono is currently the County Director of Agriculture and an alternate director to The Chief officer – Agriculture. He is currently chairing the Human Resource Sub Committee.
	Hon Leonard Ngetich	Mr Ngetich has a vast experience in the area of Finance both in Public and private sectors.

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	Hon Benard Bii	Benard Bii is a trained Accountant having worked previously in the education sector.
	John Cheruiyot	Mr Cheruiyot is a trained agriculturist having worked in the tea sector for over forty years. He previously worked for Uniliver tea in the estate. and subsequently in Rwanda.
	Gilbert Bii	Mr Bii is a Certified Public Accountant and has worked previously in the field of Finance.
	David Sawe	Mr. David Sawe is the Chief Executive Officer and has a degree in Agricultural Economics

**IV . MANAGEMENT TEAM**

Ref	Management	Details
1	David Sawe – Chief Executive Officer – Holds a degree in Agricultural Economics	Overall operations of the farm
2	Bernard Bore – Mr Bore has a bachelor’s degree in Commerce and a member of ICPAK.	In charge of Finance and procurement
3	Chepchirchir Chumo – Ms Chumo has a Bachelors degree in Agricultural Economics	In Charge of Field operations, Transport and Human Resources
4	Patrick Ronoh - Holds a degree in Agricultural Education & Extension	Currently deployed as Manager – Kipkelion Coffee farm.
5	Vincent Mutai – Has a Degree in Business Management	Principal Accounts Assistant.

## **V. CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT.**

### **Results**

The farm reported a surplus of Ksh. 1,880,418.50 compared to a surplus of 1,943,370 in prior year 2021/22.

### **Crops Volume.**

The crop harvested from the farm during the year was 2,281,305 kgs. In prior year (2022) the crop realised was 2,181,606 kgs. The total land area under tea at the farm is 121 Ha. From this volume of green leaf realised, the production per bush translated to 1.75 kgs during the year. In prior year (2022) the production per bush was 1.67 kg. The farm delivered 92% of this volume of green leaf tea for processing at Kabianga Tea Factory Ltd. About 8% was delivered for processing at Kipkebe Ltd ( Sasini). The production of green leaf in the farm seems to have even out. The average green leaf volume for the past 10 years is 1,963,092 kgs per annum. The majority of the tea varieties are old clonal teas and a replanting exercise should be undertaken to be able to improve the production as there are new tea varieties which can produce above 3 kgs of green leaf tea per bush annually. The replanting exercise though costly in the short term, will generate good volumes of green leaf translating to higher revenues. Generally, it costs approximately Ksh. 520,000 to replant an hectare with the new high yielding tea varieties. However much the old tea clones are managed in terms of optimal agronomy practises, these old varieties can only produce up to a certain limit.

### **Value Addition.**

To make the farm sustainable going into the future, it needs to diversify and do value addition to its raw green leaf tea. The revenues from green leaf tea has averaged approximately ksh. 53.7 million over the past five years. It is critical at this point in time to diversify into other ventures as tea crop alone may not be sustainable to run as a business.

### **Markets.**


During the year under review prices were erratic from the different market segments. The main buyers of the Kenyan tea were hit with dollar shortages and the economic situations which has hit most countries around the world.

**V . CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT (Continued)**

The impact of the Russian Ukraine war was also felt across most markets and along the tea value chain.

**Cost of Production.**

All tea harvesting at the farm is done manually. The workers union (KPAWU) has been pushing wages for their members to go up. The CBA negotiation cycle is also short given that it runs on a two year period. The company is still engaging with the workers union to consider scaling down some of the accruing benefits to the employees as a result of the CBA. The farm may not have many options on the table if costs continue spiralling given that the production volumes have almost hit the ceiling other than to contract most of the works to mitigate the ever rising costs.

  
Chairman. John Cheboi Date 20/03/2024

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**VI. REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.**

**Green leaf tea revenues.**

Green leaf tea harvested at the farm during the year under review were delivered to Sasini Tea PLC and Kabianga Tea Factory Limited. The farm also earned revenue from green leaf tea on Duka Moja Farm- (KEWASCO water works site). The Duka moja farm is wholly managed by Kaisugu Limited.

Below is a comparative analysis of volumes, prices per kg of green leaf and revenues from tea sold to the different processors.

Factory	2022/23			2021/22		
	Vol(kgs)	Prices	Revenues	Vol(kgs)	Prices	Revenues
Kabianga Fact.	2,092,525.00	27.00	56,498,175	-	-	-
Evergreen				901,376	26.30	23,713,332
Sasini Tea	188,780.00	27.25	5,144,255	1,280,230	25.91	33,123,501
<b>Sub Totals</b>	<b>2,281,305</b>		<b>61,642,430.00</b>	<b>2,181,606</b>		<b>56,836,834</b>
Kaisugu Tea		22.00	72,736.00	-	24.00	195,813
Bonus(Sasini)	1,667,240	2.05	2,938,365.10	-		53,625
Bonus(Evergreen)			601,048.00			
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,281,305</b>		<b>65,254,579.10</b>	<b>2,181,606</b>		<b>57,086,272</b>

Revenues from green leaf tea for the period under review was Sh.65,254,579.10. In prior year (2021/22) revenues from green leaf tea was Sh. 57,086,272.00. This translated to an increase of Ksh. 8,168,307.00 representing a percentage increase in revenue of 14%. This increase in revenue is attributed to favourable prices offered by the processors and good agricultural practices leading to an increase in volume of green leaf by 99,699 kgs compared to prior year.

**Cost of Production**

Total costs of production during the year under review was ksh.34,158,768.30. In prior year, the total costs of production was ksh. 33,455,023. This was higher by Ksh. 703,744. Costs went considerably high due to high fuel prices.

**VI. REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER(Continued)**

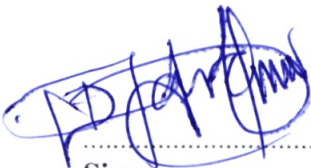
Plucking costs also went up by Ksh. 2,883,521 on account of higher volumes of green leaf tea and a 10% increase in plucking costs as a result of the CBA 2022-24.

There are also increasingly and often so it would seem self serving third party audit organizations, specifically Rainforest Alliance which continue demanding that institutions comply with specific standards for the tea to fetch premium prices. The cost of compliance is passed to the producers with no direct tangible benefit other than the processor. The Rainforest Alliance 'Living Wage' has taken a life of its own, a crusade to further the influence of unaccountable third parties. This interferes with set and gazetted regional wages that are then subjected to collective bargaining agreements on bi-annual basis.

**Performance.**

Rain fed agriculture faces various challenges. Harsh weather conditions affects the production hence volume of green leaf. The crop will come with the rains and generally this has been true for the year. The farm sells all its green leaf in its raw form. Such a business model limits the expansion of growing revenue as the volumes generated annually average almost the same level. Since prices are determined by the auction prices and ultimately the amount paid by the processors, the farm can only remain sustainable by controlling costs. During the year under review, the average tea price per kg of green leaf was Ksh. 28.61/kg whereas in prior year the average tea price was ksh. 26.17/ kg of green leaf. This translates to an increase of Ksh. 2.44 per kg of green leaf representing 9.35% increase.

The farm recorded an after tax profit of Ksh. 1,463,313 during the year compared to after tax profit of ksh. 1,553,432 in the year 2022.

**DAVID SAWE**   
Chief Executive Officer Sign

Date... 20/03/2024

## **VII . CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT**

Corporate Governance is the process and structure used to direct and manage business affairs of the Company. The principles and standards adhered to by the board are mirrored on the ‘mwongozo’ guide for public entities.

The board consists of eight members appointed by the County Government of Kericho. They comprise of the Chairman, who is a non-executive member, the County Executive Committee Members in charge of Agriculture & Finance, two Chief officers, one(1) from the Department of Agriculture and one(1) from the department of Trade and three(3) other members. The Chairman and the three independent directors who are not officers of the County Government are appointed for a three-year term which is renewable once by the County Government of Kericho who is the principal shareholder.

It is a mandatory requirement that all newly appointed directors of the farm are taken through induction training for them to acquaint themselves with their roles and responsibilities.

The Board is responsible for formulating policies and strategies and ensuring that the business objectives aimed at promoting and protecting the interests of the stakeholders are achieved. The board ensures that procedures and practises are set to ensure effective control over strategic, financial, operational and compliance issues.

### **Committees of the Board.**

The board has established 4 standing committees, which meet under terms set by the board.

#### **Technical Committee**

The members of the this Committee are, Mr. Livingstone Kipkoech(Chairman) , Mr. Nicholas Kirui, Ms. Lilian Kerio and Mr Johnston Rono. The committee is in charge of all activities related to production in the field.

**VII CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (Continued)**

**Human resources Committee.**

The members of this committee are Mr. Johnstone Rono (Chairman) Mr. Livingstone Kipkoech and Ms Marie Siele.

**Finance and Procurement Committee**

The Members of this committee are Ms Mary Siele ( Chairperson), Erick Kimutai Siele and Mr. Victor Langat

**Audit Committee.**

The members of this committee are Mr. Kimutai Siele (Chairman) , Ms Mary Siele and Mr Livingstone Kipkoech.

**Director's remuneration during the year.**

The Non-Executive directors are paid allowances for attending meetings. The rates are as stipulated by the salaries and remuneration commission. Additional fees are paid for further responsibilities such as visiting the farm and attending other meetings as may be required.

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**VIII . MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

**Tea crop.**

The company made sales of green leaf tea to two factories – Kabianga Tea Factory Limited and Sasini Tea Plc. The processing factories paid Ksh. 27.00/kg monthly and Ksh. 27.25/kg monthly respectively.

The table below shows the comparative tea production statistics and revenues earned by the farm for the past five years together with the prices offered by the different factories that processed our green leaf tea.

Year ended 30 <sup>th</sup> June	Kapchebet		Kabianga/ Unilever		Sasini		Evergreen Tea		Total Vol (kgs)	Total Rev.
2022/23			2,092,525.00		188,780				2,281,305.00	65,254,579.10
- Green leaf Vol										
-Prices (Mon/ Bonus)			27.00	-	27.25	2.05				
2021/22					1,280,230		901,376		2,181,606.00	57,086,272.20
- Green leaf Vol										
-Prices (Mon/ Bonus)					25.25		23.00			
					27.25	1.50	27.00	1.90		
2020/21	86,385.00		36,085.00		180,995.00		1,634,122.75		1,937,587.75	47,392,756.50
- Green leaf Vol										
-Prices (Mon/ Bonus)	18.30	-	17.00	3.37	25	4.43	23.00	2.62		
2019/20	367,804.30		828,379.00		771,965.00		-		1,968,148.30	46,664,479.90
-Green Leaf Vol										
- Prices (Mon/ Bonus)	20.35	-	17.00	0.60	25	4.43	-	-		
2018/19	644,824.40		1,144,885.00		-		-		1,789,709.00	51,523,939.00
Green Leaf Vol										
Prices (Mon/ Bonus)	26.65	-	26.00	5.00	-		-	-		
	28	-	26.00	13.00	-		-	-		

\*Mon – Monthly rate

\* Bonus – Second payment rate

**VIII . MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)**

The farm is paid for deliveries per kg of green leaf tea. Different processors have varying minimum leaf quality standards that they accept at their factories for processing. The leaf quality standard for Kabianga Tea Factory is an average of 60% good leaf whereas Kipkebe Ltd(Sasini) accepts leaf with a minimum good leaf quality standard of an average of 70% good leaf. The different quality standards demanded by the different factories correlates directly with the volume of green leaf plucked and the price they offer.

**Performance**

The farm's performance for the last ten years is as indicated in the table below;

<b>Year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June</b>	<b>Volume- Green Leaf</b>	<b>Revenues – Green Leaf</b>	<b>Revenues - Others</b>	<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>Totals Costs &amp; Exp.</b>	<b>Surplus/ (Loss)</b>
2022/23	2,281,305.00	65,254,579.10	2,702,011.25	67,956,590.40	66,076,171.85	1,880,418.50
2021/22	2,181,606.00	57,086,272.20	956,341.80	58,047,465.00	56,104,094.25	1,943,370.70
2020/21	1,937,587.75	47,392,756.50	2,136,886.26	49,529,622.75	49,578,197.03	(48,574.28)
2019/20	1,968,148.30	46,664,479.90	1,190,310.80	47,854,790.70	50,570,611.40	(2,715,820.70)
2018/19	1,789,709.00	51,523,939.00	1,869,000.00	53,392,939.00	52,981,473.00	411,465.35
2017/18	1,932,642.00	66,051,520.60	1,221,644.00	67,273,164.60	53,194,776.80	14,078,387.80
2016/17	1,525,979.00	49,078,081.60	1,093,030.65	50,171,112.25	41,884,988.00	8,286,123.80
2015/16	2,015,597.70	64,476,486.95	956,137.25	65,432,624.20	43,563,938.70	21,868,685.50
2014/15	1,556,348.40	31,267,596.00	302,479.25	31,570,075.25	34,914,804.60	(3,344,729.35)
2013/14	2,430,236.40	48,357,249.00	396,693.10	48,753,942.10	46,394,957.00	2,358,983.80

**Tea industry Outlook.**

The tea industry has been undergoing reforms with a view to ensuring efficiency, transparency and good governance in the value chain with the ultimate objective of improving farmers' earnings.

The Tea Act 2020 continues to dominate the landscape and the way tea business is conducted throughout the tea value chain from the farmer, the processors and the marketing of tea. KTDA controls at least 65% of Kenya's tea production. Any buyer operating in Kenya cannot ignore them. Our tea is sold to private processors. KTDA is able to place minimum prices on their teas

### **VIII. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)**

thus fetching better prices than the private processors/ Multinationals. As a result, they offer better prices to their farmers.

Demand for Kenyan tea remains concentrated on Pakistan and Egypt. It would be hugely encouraging if national efforts to negotiate demand from a very still protectional India were taken. The population is increasing and will overtake China soon.

Europe, the UK and North America are in transition with retailers continuing to demand a large percentage for sales. With inflationary pressures and the higher prices (KTDA Minimum Price) for Kenyan teas, these parkers are turning to inferior destinations, Malawi, Tanzania, and South India. The probability is that sales will therefore continue to decline in the western world as customers turn to alternative beverages.

In view of the dipping prices and in order to secure the sustainability of the tea industry, the government has to put in interventions necessary to cushion the producer prices.

This include amongst others, the setting up of a reserve price at the Auction based on the cost of production and diversification to Orthodox tea production. The government has also commenced the implementation of the reforms contained in the Tea Act, 2020 which are geared towards facilitating improved farmers' earnings as well as a competitive and sustainable tea sub-sector.

Tea prices and trade are also expected to be adversely impacted by the Russia-Ukraine conflict, as the Russian Federation is the largest importer of Indian tea, the third largest importer of Sri Lankan tea and the fifth largest importer of Kenyan tea. The Russian Federation is a major supplier of fertilizers, and limited availability and/or higher prices of fertilisers could translate into lower yields and impact tea quality.

Exports recovered slightly from the COVID-19-related downturn in 2020 to an estimated 2 million tonnes in 2022, owing to higher exports by Kenya and China and resumed shipments from Sri Lanka, the second largest black tea exporter.

### **VIII. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)**

Global consumption of tea increased annually by 3.5 percent over the last decade, and is estimated to have amounted at around 7.4 million tonnes in 2022, underpinned by robust demand in major producing countries (China and India), as well as other Asian and emerging economies.

World tea exports increased annually by 0.5 percent over the last decade. Black tea exports registered a minor increase of 0.1 percent, owing to increasing shipments from Kenya and India, which more than offset reduced shipments by Sri Lanka, the second largest exporter of black tea. Green tea exports increased by 2.3 percent, mainly driven by increased sales by China and Viet Nam.

In the medium term, exports of black tea are projected to increase by 1.4 percent, on the back of expected larger shipments by Kenya, confirming the country's rank as the largest exporter, followed by India, Sri Lanka, Argentina, Viet Nam, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. World green tea exports are expected to grow at a faster rate over the medium term, by about 4.0 percent per year, driven by foreseen sharp increases in sales by the top three exporters. China is expected to continue to dominate the green tea export market, accounting for over 70 percent of global green tea exports and registering an annual increase of 3.6 percent up to 2030, followed by Viet Nam, with a share of over 20 percent. In terms of growth rates, Viet Nam and Japan are projected to lead, respectively, at 7.0 percent and 6.5 percent.

### **IX. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING.**

Kabianga Tea farm exists to support the socio economic development of the County Government of Kericho. Its primary objective is to generate revenues to the county, create employment, and support several other stakeholders within the larger Kericho County.

#### ***i) Sustainability strategy.***

Tea business is supported by good and reliable rainfall. As all the crop is rain fed, the farm has partnered with key stakeholders to ensure the environment is taken care of for sustainable operations.

**IX ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING (Continued)**

Key among these stakeholders are the schools, community based organizations, churches and the County Government of Kericho. One key area where the company has made interventions is the establishment of a tree nursery, that propagates tree seedlings. The trees at the nursery are sold at a subsidized price to enable more customers get access to tree seedlings.

The tree seedlings being propagated are mostly indigenous. During the year, the farm made available 150,188 tree seedlings which were sold to the residents in order to preserve the environment.

**ii) Environmental performance**

The farm is registered under rainforest alliance and has strived to comply with all the requirements of Rainforest Alliance. The farm protects existing wild animals, has an inventory of all wild animals within its farm and protects existing ecosystems.

There are proper waste disposal sites, with good signage. Wastes are segregated between bio-degradable and non-biodegradable. Indigenous trees are also planted along the water bodies and no farming is allowed within 50metres from the rivers/streams.

**iii) Employee welfare**

The company offers housing to some of its employees. The workers living quarters are kept good by painting regularly every 2 years. When hiring employees, equal opportunity is given to all on the basis of their qualifications and abilities for the work to be performed. The company concluded negotiations with the union for the first ever CBA between KPAWU and the farm. This guarantees good labour practises and harmonious industrial relations.

**IX ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING (Continued)**

**iv) Market place practices-**

**a) Responsible competition practice.**

The farm believes in vigorous yet fair competition and supports the development of appropriate competition laws. The farm treats all its suppliers and customers in a fair and balance manner and gives equal opportunities to all. The farm does not involve itself in any political activities and gives all political players equal treatment.

**b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations**

The farm has committed to establishing mutually beneficial relations with all its suppliers and business partners. In all our dealings the farm expects its suppliers to adhere to ethical business practises. No delay whatsoever for deliveries/supplies made shall be paid outside agreed credit periods.

**v) Corporate Social Responsibility/Community Engagements.**

The company has continued to support education in the community by employing two teachers at the neighbouring Kapmaso Primary school. This has enabled the school not to demand PTA fees from parents. The company has also employed ECDE teachers and provided classrooms to offer early childhood education within its premises.

The company continues to offer subsidized tree seedlings for sale to customers in an effort to support environmental conservation. Each tree seedling is sold at Ksh. 5.00 whereas the market price is Ksh. 10.00. During the year the company managed to sell approximately 45,000 seedlings to the community.

**X. REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.**

The Directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023 which show the state of the company's affairs.

**i) Principal activities**

The principal activities of the Company continue to be harvesting and selling of green leaf tea.

**ii) Results**

The results of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2023 are set out on page 2.

**iii) Dividends**

Owing to better business environment and better green leaf tea prices the company remitted 1.5 million shillings to the principal shareholder – The County Government of Kericho.

**iv) Directors**

The members of the Board of Directors who served during the year are shown on page (vi).

**v) Auditors**

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the company in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 for the year ended June 30, 2023.

By Order of the Board

DAVID SAWE  
Name

  
Signature

20/03/2024  
Date

Secretary to the Board

## **XI. STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES.**

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 require the Directors to prepare financial statements in respect of the company, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and the operating results of the company for that year. The Directors are also required to ensure that the company keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the company. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the *Company's* financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the *Company* for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2023. This responsibility includes: (i) Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the *Company*; (iii) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) Safeguarding the assets of the *Company*; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Directors responsibility for the *Company's* financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012.

**XI. STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)**

The Directors are of the opinion that the *Company's* financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the *Company's* transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2023, and of the *Company's* financial position as at that date. The Directors further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the *Company*, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the *Company's* financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the *Company* will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

**Approval of the financial statements**

The *Company's* financial statements were approved by the Board on 21/09/ 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



Signature

Name JOHN UHERUOT

Chairperson of the Board.

Signature

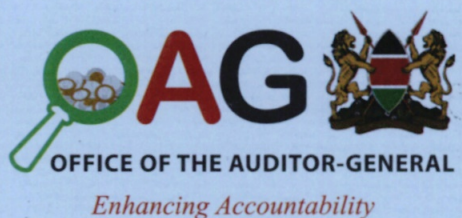


Name DAVID SAWE

Chief Executive Officer.

# REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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Website: www.oagkenya.go.ke



**HEADQUARTERS**  
Anniversary Towers  
Monrovia Street  
P.O. Box 30084-00100  
NAIROBI

## REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KABIANGA TEA FARM FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

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### PREAMBLE

I draw your attention to the contents of my report which is in three parts:

- A. Report on the Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose.
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, the risk management environment and the internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

An unmodified opinion does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations and that its internal controls, risk management and governance systems are properly designed and were working effectively in the financial year under review.

The three parts of the report are aimed at addressing the statutory roles and responsibilities of the Auditor-General as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report, when read together constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

### REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kabianga Tea Farm set out on pages 2 to 50, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and

other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kabianga Tea Farm as at 30 June, 2023 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Company Act, 2015.

## **Basis for Qualified Opinion**

### **1. Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements**

#### **1.1 Variance in Revenue from Green Leaf Tea**

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects an amount of Kshs.65,254,579 in respect of revenue from green leaf and as disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements which relates to sale of 2,281,305 kilograms of tea that includes 2,092,525 kilograms and 188,780 kilograms from Kabianga Tea Factory Limited and Kipkebe Limited (Sasini) respectively. However, the green leaf tea supplied to the factories were not supported by tea delivery statements indicating quantities delivered and unit price. Further, review of the previous year 2021/2022 audited financial statements revealed that the Farm had contracted two tea factories to purchase the green leaf tea. However, from Note 6 to the financial statements no deliveries were made to Evergreen Tea Factory and the Management did not provide board minutes cancelling the contract and notification to the company. In addition, from the previous year report, green leaf tea delivered to Kipkebe (Sasini) Limited was contracted at Kshs.25.25 resulting to re-calculated amount of Kshs.4,766,695 that is at variance with the reported amount of Kshs.8,082,620 resulting to unexplained and unreconciled variance of Kshs.3,315,925.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness and value for money of the reported revenue from sale of tea of Kshs.65,254,579 could not be confirmed.

#### **1.2 Variance in the Financial Statements and General Ledger**

Comparison between the financial statements and the general ledger provided for audit revealed variance as detailed below:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Financial Statements Amount (Kshs.)</b>	<b>Ledger Balance (Kshs.)</b>	<b>Variance (Kshs.)</b>
<b>Revenue</b>			
Evergren Limited	601,048	470,322	(130,726)
Momul Limited	0	9,156	(9,156)
<b>Administration Costs</b>			
Electricity	490,325		(819,930)
Communication	186,731	187,731	(1,000)

Item	Financial Statements Amount (Kshs.)	Ledger Balance (Kshs.)	Variance (Kshs.)
Kipkelion Farm	1,517,662	0	1,517,662
<b>Staff Cost</b>	21,946,757	22,030,932	

Management has not provided any analysis and supporting documents to reconcile or explain the variances.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness the financial statement presented for audit could not be confirmed.

## 2. Unsupported Revenue from Coffee Sale

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects other income of an amount of Kshs.2,687,415 which includes an amount of Kshs.1,450,359 in respect of coffee sale from Kipkelion farm and as disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements. However, the coffee sale was not supported with productions statements indicating kilograms harvested, coffee sales returns statements and the contract price per kilogram during the year under review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness and value for money of the reported revenue from sale of coffee of Kshs.1,450,359 could not be confirmed.

## 3. Unsupported Expenditure of Fertilizer

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects cost of sales of an amount of Kshs.34,652,509 which includes an amount of Kshs.3,427,109 in respect of fertilizer and as disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements. However, the supporting documents including tender documents, requisition from the company, invoices, LPOs, delivery notes, inspection and acceptance report and the evidence that the fertilizers were received and taken on charge as required were not provided for audit verification.

In the circumstances, the propriety, accuracy and completeness of the expenditures of fertilizer of an amount of Kshs.3,427,109 could not be confirmed.

## 4. Unsupported Administration Cost at Kipkelion Farm

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects administration cost of an amount of Kshs.9,970,646 which includes an amount of Kshs.1,517,662 in respect of Kipkelion Farm expenses. However, the expenses were not supported with schedules and payment vouchers.

In the circumstances, the propriety, accuracy and completeness of the Kipkelion Farm expenses of amount of Kshs.1,517,662 could not be confirmed.

## 5. Property, Plant and Equipment

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment and biological assets balances of Kshs.45,017,714 and as disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements. However, review of Note 15 to the financial statements revealed balance of

Kshs.45,144,418 in respect of the comparative balance. Management did not provide addition and depreciation charge for the year under review. Further, Note 15 to the financial statements includes Kshs.44,760,000 in respect of one hundred and fifty-one (151) hectares of land. Review of the title deed and valuation report provided for audit revealed that the land was last valued in July, 2000 and Management confirmed that no valuation has been done since then contrary to IAS 16.31 which requires that land to be valued at fair value.

In addition, the assets including parcels of Land and motor vehicles did not have title deed and log books in the name of the farm instead the assets are registered in the name of the defunct County Council of Kipsigis. Management did not provide reasons why the assets have not been transferred to the Farm.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the property, plant and equipment balance Kshs.45,017,714 could not be confirmed.

## **6. Failure to Revalue Fully Depreciated Assets**

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment and biological assets balances of Kshs.45,017,714 which further includes balances of Kshs.4,771, Kshs.132,840, Kshs.21,375 and Kshs.225,432 in respect of building and civil works, plant and machinery, computers and related equipment and office equipment and furniture totalling to Kshs.384,418 and as disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements. However, review of Note 15 to the financial statements revealed that the assets were fully depreciated as at 30 June, 2022 at accumulated depreciation value of Kshs.53,637,815. Further, the assets were not supported with updated assets register detailing the dates of acquisition and valuation report contrary to IAS 16.31 that requires assets to be valued at fair value.

In the circumstance, the accuracy, completeness of the fair value of other assets balance of Kshs.384,418 could not be confirmed.

## **7. Long Outstanding Receivables**

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other receivables balance of Kshs.9,115,951 which includes Kshs.10,262,038, Kshs.385,484, Kshs.574,005 and Kshs.2,089,886 in respect of trade receivables, staff receivables, other receivables and provision for bad and doubtful receivables respectively. However, the supporting schedule revealed total balance of Kshs.9,128,230 resulting to unexplained and unreconciled variance of Kshs.12,279. Further, the trade receivable was not supported with general ledger indicating the date and period the debts were incurred and the staff receivables and other receivables balance of Kshs.385,485 and Kshs.574,005 in respect of advances to staff and former Directors dating back to the year 2012. In addition, the provision for bad and doubtful receivables includes balance of Kshs.2,089,886 which are debts owed by individuals however, were not supported with demand notices as per company debt policy.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and full recovery of the trade and other receivables could not be confirmed.

## **8. Unsupported Trade and Other Payables**

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other payables balance of Kshs.7,903,978 which includes Kshs.1,460,238, Kshs.2,548,366 and Kshs.3,895,373 in respect of trade payables, accrued expenses and other payables (payrolls) respectively and as disclosed in Note 26 to the financial statements. However, review of the schedule provided revealed an amount of Kshs.1,325,097 resulting to unexplained and unreconciled variance of Kshs.6,578,881. Further, the trade payables were not supported with ledger detailing when the payables were incurred, no invoices and payrolls for other payables.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness of the fair value of trade payable balance of Kshs.7,903,978 could not be confirmed.

## **9. Unsupported Provisions**

The statement of financial position reflects balance of Kshs.130,876 in respect of provisions and as disclosed in Note 28 to the financial statements. However, the balance was not supported with schedules.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness of the provision balance of Kshs.130,876 could not be confirmed.

## **10. Unsupported Retained Earnings**

The statement of changes in equity reflects retained earnings of an amounts of Kshs.6,353,503 which includes Kshs.1,500,000 in respect of payment of dividends to the County Government of Kericho. However, the dividend payments was not supported with any documentary evidence.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the retained earnings of an amount of Kshs.6,353,503 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kabianga Tea Farm Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on the Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

## **Emphasis of Matter**

### **Budgetary Control and Performance**

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflect final income budget and actual amounts on comparable basis of Kshs.68,176,200 and Kshs.67,956,589 respectively, resulting in underfunding of Kshs.219,611 or 0.3% of the budget. Similarly, the Fund had a final expenditure budget of Kshs.62,860,512 against actual expenditure of Kshs.66,067,171 resulting to an over-absorption of 3,215,659 or 5% of the budget.

The underfunding affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public and over-absorption and spending above the approved budget results to unauthorized expenditure and burden of pending bills.

My report is not modified in respect of this matter.

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. There were no key audit matters to report in the year under review.

### **Other Matter**

#### **Unresolved Prior Year Matter**

The ten (10) prior year audit issue are not included in the progress on follow-up of audit recommendations and remained unresolved as at 30 June, 2023. The seven (7) issues presented are not relevant to the issues raised in the previous year 2021/2022 audited financial statements. Management did not provide reasons for the delay in resolving the prior year audit issues contrary to the approved template by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board and firmed by The National Treasury's Circulars.

## **REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCE**

### **Conclusion**

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on the Lawfulness and Effectiveness In Use of Public Resource section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

### **Basis for Conclusion**

#### **1. Unbalanced Budget**

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended 30 June, 2023 reflects a final revenue budget of Kshs.68,176,200 and an expenditure final budget of Kshs.62,860,512 resulting in a variance of Kshs.5,315,687. The budget imbalance is contrary to the provisions of Section 31(c) of the Public Finance Management (County Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that 'budget revenue and expenditure appropriation shall be balanced.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law

#### **2. Unauthorized Over-Expenditure**

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects administration cost of an amount of Kshs.9,970,647 which includes an amount of Kshs.2,279,280 in respect of Director's emoluments and as disclosed in Note 10(a) to the financial statements. However, review of the approved budget expenditure of the Directors' emoluments revealed an amount of Kshs.1,809,100 resulting to over-expenditure of an

amount of Kshs.470,180 or 26% above the approved budget. Similarly Note 10(b) to the statement reflects an amount of Kshs.21,946,757 in respect of staff cost which is above the approved amount of Kshs.18,072,009 resulting to over-expenditure of an amount of Kshs.3,874,748 or 21% above the approved budget. The over-expenditure is contrary to Section 154(2)(c) of the of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which states that an Accounting Officer for a County Government entity may reallocate funds between programs, or between sub-votes, in the budget for a financial year, but only if the total of all reallocations made to or from a program or sub-vote does not exceed ten percent (10%) of the total expenditure approved for that program or sub-vote for that year.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

### **3. Non-Compliance with Ethics Balance Requirement**

Review of the payroll records revealed that the Farm had a total of sixty-four (64) permanent employees. However, review of staff personal records indicates that all staff or 100% belong to one ethnic community contrary to Section 7(2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 which states that no public establishment shall have more than one third of its staff from the same ethnic community.

In the circumstances, the Management was in breach of the law.

### **4. Irregular Appointment of Board Members**

Mwongozo code of governance Section 1.1(11) states review of the Board of Directors records including their appointment letters revealed that the appointment of the Board members was not Gazetted as provided for by Section 1.1(11) of Mwongozo code of governance which states that each Board member shall be formally appointed to the Board through a Gazette Notice and thereafter an appointment letter.

In the circumstances, the Management was in breach of the Mwongozo code of governance.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI) 4000. The Standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

## **REPORT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE**

### **Conclusion**

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

## **Basis for Conclusion**

### **1. Committee Composition Exceeding Allowable Number**

Review of the expenditure of the Board revealed that Human Resource and Technical Committee included more than three members in their respective committees contrary to the Section B(4) of the Management State Corporation circular referenced OP/CAB.9/1A dated 11 March, 2020 B(4) states that the number of members to any committee should be no more than one third (1/3) of the full board to obviate the risk of conducting the business within the framework of a full board structure. Further member can only sit in a maximum of two committees. Any exception must secure written approval of the respective Cabinet Secretary in consultation with SCAC.

<b>Type of Committee</b>	<b>Number of Committee Members</b>
Human Resource	7 Members
Technical	6 Members

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the Circular.

### **2. Irregular Chairing of Committees Meetings**

Review of the Board expenditure during the year revealed that the Chairman of the Board chaired two committees that is Technical Committee and Human Resource Committee and earned allowances and benefits in respect of committee meetings contrary to Section 1.7(2) of the Mwongozo code of conduct which provides that the Chairman of the Board shall not be a member of any committee save for ad hoc committee.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the Mwongozo code of conduct.

### **3. Lack of Audit Committee and Internal Audit**

The Farm did not have an Audit Committee as required by Regulations 167(1) of the Public Finance Management (County Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that subject to Paragraph (2) of this regulation, each County Government entity shall establish an audit committee. Further, there was no internal audit function for oversight of the operations of the Farm.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of the internal controls, risk management and overall governance for the entity could not be confirmed.

### **4. Lack of Risk Management Policy**

Regulation 158(1) of the Public Finance Management (County Government) Regulations, 2015 requires that an Accounting Officer shall ensure that each County Government entity to develop risk management strategies which should include fraud prevention mechanism, a disaster recovery plan and a system of risk management and internal control that builds robust operations. However, the Farm did not have a risk management policy framework in the year under review.

In the absence of an approved risk management framework, Management ability to identify, measure and mitigate operations and other risks faced by the Farm may have been constrained.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) 2315 and 2330. The Standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal controls, risk management and overall governance were operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

### **Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Accrual Basis of Accounting Method under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and for maintaining effective 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 and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Farm'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 is aware of the intention to liquidate the Farm or to cease operations.

Management is also responsible for the submission of the financial statements to the Auditor-General in accordance with the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities which govern them, and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Farm's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to overall governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

### **Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit**

The audit 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 my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with

Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness 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.

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the Farm's policies and procedures may deteriorate.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Farm's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material

uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Farm to cease to continue as a going concern its services.

- 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Farm to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

I communicate with Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that are identified during the audit.

I also provide Management with a statement that I 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 my independence and where applicable, related safeguards

  
FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS  
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

19 April, 2024

**Kabianga Tea Farm****Annual Reports and Financial Statements**

For the year ended June 30, 2023

**XIII. STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023.

Description	Note	2022-2023	2021-2022
		Kshs	Kshs
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Revenue from Green Leaf	6	65,254,579.10	57,086,272
Cost of sales	7	(34,158,768.30)	(33,455,023)
Gross profit		<b>31,095,810.80</b>	<b>23,631,249</b>
<b>Other Income</b>			
Finance Income	8	14,595.80	4,851
Other Income	9	2,687,415.45	956,341
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>		<b>33,797,822.05</b>	<b>24,592,441</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Administration Costs	10 (a)	9,970,646.55	8,574,369.10
Staff costs	10 (b)	21,946,757.00	14,074,701.20
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		<b>31,917,403.55</b>	<b>22,649,071.10</b>
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION</b>		<b>1,880,418.50</b>	<b>1,943,371</b>
<b>INCOME TAX EXPENSE/(CREDIT)</b>	12	<b>(476,519.60)</b>	<b>(389,938)</b>
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAXATION</b>		<b>1,403,898.90</b>	<b>1,553,432</b>
Earnings per share – basic and diluted	13		-
Dividend per share	14		-
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>			
<b>Profit/ (Loss) after taxation</b>			
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of PPE			
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability			
Fair value gain/(loss) on investments in equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI			
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>1,403,898.90</b>	<b>1,553,432</b>

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**XIV STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023.**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022-2023</b>	<b>2021-2022</b>
		<b>Kshs</b>	<b>Kshs</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	15	45,017,714	45,144,418
Intangible assets	16	-	-
Biological Assets	17	37,540,000	37,540,000
Staff Receivables due after one year	19(c)	15,670	11,043
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>82,573,384</b>	<b>82,695,461</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	18	482,220	1,167,165
Trade and other receivables	19(a)	9,115,971	4,166,446
Tax recoverable	20	558,598	517,326
Bank and cash balances	21	181,684	615,700
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b><u>10,338,473</u></b>	<b><u>6,466,637</u></b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>92,911,857</b>	<b>89,162,098</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>			
Ordinary share capital	22	100,000	100,000
Revaluation reserve	23	78,423,502	78,423,502
Fair value adjustment reserve	24	-	-
Retained earnings	25	6,353,502	6,449,605
Proposed dividends			
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>		<b>84,877,004</b>	<b>84,973,107</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	26	7,903,977	4,058,115
Provisions	28	130,876	130,876
Tax payable			
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>8,034,853</b>	<b>4,188,991</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>92,911,857</b>	<b>89,162,098</b>

**XIV STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023 (Continued)**

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 21/09/ 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

  
.....  
C.E.O.

  
.....  
Head of Finance

  
.....  
Chairman of the Board


Name: DAVID SANGE

Name: BERNARD BARE

Name: JOHN CHEGUYO

ICPAK M/NO: 14339

## XV. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	not es	Ordinary share capital	Revaluation reserve	Fair value adjustmen t reserve	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Capital/ Developmen t Grants/Fund	Total
<b>As at July 1, 2021</b>		<b>100,000</b>	<b>78,423,502</b>	-	<b>8,481,109</b>	-	-	<b>87,004,611</b>
New capital issued		-						-
Revaluation gain		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of excess depreciation on revaluation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Due		-	-	-	(14,353)		-	(14,353)
Fair value adjustment on quoted investments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year		-	-	-	1,943,370	-	-	1,943,370
Tax Paid		-	-	-	(375,485)	-	-	(375,485)
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to retained earnings		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution To Kericho County Gov't		-	-	-	(2,000,000)	-	-	(2,000,000)
Payments at Kipkelion Coffee Farm		-	-	-	(1,585,036)	-	-	(1,585,036)
Proposed final dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at June 30, 2022</b>		<b>100,000</b>	<b>78,423,502</b>	-	<b>6,449,604</b>	-	-	<b>84,973,106</b>
								

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	not es	Ordinary share capital	Revaluation reserve	Fair value adjustmen t reserve	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Capital/ Developmen t Grants/Fund	Total
<b>As at July 1, 2022</b>		<b>100,000</b>	<b>78,423,502</b>	-	<b>6,449,604</b>	-	-	<b>84,973,106</b>
Issue of new share capital		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of excess depreciation on revaluation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax on excess depreciation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustment on quoted investments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Due (2022/23)		-	-	-	41,270	-	-	41,270
Profit (2022/23)		-	-	-	1,880,418	-	-	1,880,418
Dividends paid - County Govt of Kericho		-	-	-	(1,500,000)	-	-	(1,500,000)
Tax paid		-	-	-	(517,790)	-	-	(517,790)
Proposed final dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At June 30, 2023</b>		<b>100,000</b>	<b>78,423,502</b>		<b>6,353,503</b>	-	-	<b>84,877,004</b>

**XVI. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

	Note	2022-2023	2021-2022
		Kshs	Kshs
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>CASH GENERATED FROM/(USED IN) OPERATIONS</b>	29	1,583,774	2,881,174
Interest received			
Interest paid			
Dividends paid			
Taxation paid		(517,790)	(375,485)
<b>NET CASH GENERATED FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>1,065,984</b>	<b>2,505,689</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-	(28,500)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment			
Purchase of intangible assets			
Purchase of investment property			
Purchase of quoted investments			
Proceeds from disposal of quoted investments			
<b>NET CASH GENERATED FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			<b>(28,500)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from issues of new share capital			
Proceeds from borrowings			
Kipkelion Coffee Farm Payments		-	(1,585,036.00)
Dividends paid		1,500,000	(2,000,000.00)
<b>NET CASH GENERATED FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>(3,585,036.00)</b>
<b>INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>(434,016)</b>	<b>(1,107,847)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>		<b>615,700</b>	<b>1,723,547.00</b>
Effects of foreign exchanges rate fluctuations			-
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR</b>		<b>181,684</b>	<b>615,700</b>

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**XVII. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of utilisation
	2022-2023	2022-2023	2022-2023	2022-2023	2022-2023	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Xxx%
<b>Revenue</b>						
Sales of green leaf tea	66,606,200	-	66,606,200	65,265,192	-1,341,008	-2.01%
Other Income	1,570,000	-	1,570,000	2,691,397	1,121,397	71.43%
<b>Total income</b>	<b>68,176,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68,176,200</b>	<b>67,956,589</b>	<b>-219,611</b>	<b>-0.32%</b>
<b>Costs &amp; Expenses</b>						
Plucking	23,100,000	-	23,100,000	24,770,258	-1,670,258	-7.23%
Fertilizer	3,183,300	-	3,183,300	3,427,108	-243,808	-7.66%
Weeding	1,657,640	-	1,657,640	1,544,896	112,744	6.80%
Nursery unit costs	425,100	-	425,100	782,093	-356,993	-83.98%
Pruning	1,277,428	-	1,277,428	1,694,046	-416,618	-32.61%
Transport Costs	2,859,600	-	2,859,600	1,940,364	919,236	32.15%
Staff Costs	19,733,784	-	19,733,784	21,946,757	-2,212,973	-11.21%
General Overheads	5,463,700	-	5,463,700	3,596,108	1,867,592	34.18%
Administration Expenses	2,351,960	-	2,351,960	2,737,854	-385,894	-16.41%
Repairs & Maintenance	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	1,525,865	-25,865	1.72%
Other operating expenses	1,308,000	-	1,308,000	2,110,818	802,818	-61.38%
<b>Totals- Costs &amp; Expenses</b>	<b>62,860,512</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>62,860,512</b>	<b>66,076,171</b>	<b>-3,215,659</b>	<b>-5.12%</b>
<b>Surplus for the period</b>	<b>5,315,687</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,315,687</b>	<b>1,880,418</b>	<b>-3,435,269</b>	<b>-64.63%</b>

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**XVIII. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023**

	Performance difference 2022-2023	% of utilisation 2022-2023	Explanations on Performance difference exceeding 10% 2022-2023
	Kshs	Xxx%	
Other Income	1,121,397	71.43%	These relates to income from Kipkelion Coffee Farm
Nursery unit costs	-356,993	-83.98%	This is attributed to adjustments to inventory after stock taking.
Pruning	-416,618	-32.61%	Pruning is mechanized. The increase in fuel costs contributed to higher pruning costs.
Transport Costs	919,236	32.15%	The distance to the processing factory during the year was close to the farm –Kabianga Tea Factory (4km from farm) whereas in prior year it was Sasini/Evergreen which are more than 45 km away from the Farm.
Staff Costs	-2,212,973	-11.21%	The implementation of the CBA 2022-24 contributed to more staff costs during the year under review.
General Overheads	1,867,592	34.18%	Training which had been program to be undertaken during the year were not done.
Administration Expenses	-385,894	-16.41%	The sharp increase in fuel costs contributed significantly to a higher increase in administration expenses.
Other operating expenses	802,818	-61.38%	This relates to costs and expenses incurred at Kipkelion coffee farm.

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **1. General Information**

Kabianga Tea Farm is established by and derives its authority and accountability from the Kericho County Kabianga Tea Farm Act, 2021. The Company is wholly owned by the County Government of Kericho, and is domiciled in Kenya. The Company's principal activity is harvesting of green leaf tea.

For Kenyan Companies Act reporting purposes, the balance sheet is represented by the statement of financial position and the profit and loss account by the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in these financial statements.

### **2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the *Company*.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the year presented.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## 3. Application of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

i. *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2023.*

Title	Description	Effective Date
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (issued in May 2017)	The new standard establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued. The objective is to ensure that entities provide relevant information in a way that faithfully represents those contracts.	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2023.
IAS 8- Accounting Policies, Errors, and Estimates	The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2023, introduce a definition of 'accounting estimates' and include other amendments to IAS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.	The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
IFRS 4- Insurance Contracts (Superseded)	IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" applies, with limited exceptions, to all insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) that an Company issues and to reinsurance contracts that it holds. In light of the IASB's comprehensive project on insurance contracts, the standard provides a temporary exemption from the requirements of some other IFRSs, including the requirement to consider IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" when selecting accounting policies for insurance contracts.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

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Title	Description	Effective Date
IFRS 7- Financial Instrument Disclosures	IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" requires disclosure of information about the significance of financial instruments to an Company, and the nature and extent of risks arising from those financial instruments, both in qualitative and quantitative terms. Specific disclosures are required in relation to transferred financial assets and a number of other matters.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Title	Description	Effective Date
IFRS 16- Leases	IFRS 16 specifies how to recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases, unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessor accounting however remains largely unchanged from IAS 17 and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

*The Directors have assessed the applicable standards and amendments. Based on their assessment of impact of application of the above, they do not expect that there will be a significant impact on the company's financial statements.*

**3 Application of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)**

- ii. *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2023.*

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Title	Description	Effective Date
Amendments to IAS 1 titled Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (issued in January 2020, amended in October 2022)	The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2024, clarify a criterion in IAS 1 for classifying a liability as non-current: the requirement for an entity to have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application is permitted.
Amendment to IFRS 16 titled Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (issued in September 2022)	The amendment, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2024, requires a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application is permitted.
Amendments to IAS 1 titled Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (issued in October 2022)	The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2024, improve the information an entity provides about liabilities arising from loan arrangements for which an entity's right to defer settlement of those liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period is subject to the entity complying with conditions specified in the loan arrangement.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. Earlier application is permitted.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

*The Directors do not plan to apply any of the above until they become effective. Based on their assessment of the potential impact of application of the above, they do not expect that there will be a significant impact on the company's financial statements.*

**3. (iii) Early adoption of standards**

The Company did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2022/2023.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continues)**

**4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The principle accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

**a) Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

- i) Revenue from the sale of goods and services** is recognised in the year in which the *Company* delivers products to the customer, the customer has accepted the products and collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured.
- ii) Grants from National Government** are recognised in the year in which the *Company* actually receives such grants. Recurrent grants are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Development/capital grants are recognized in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of comprehensive income over the useful life of the assets that has been acquired using such funds.
- iii) Finance income** comprises interest receivable from bank deposits and investment in securities, and is recognised in profit or loss on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.
- iv) Dividend income** is recognised in the income statement in the year in which the right to receive the payment is established.
- v) Rental income** is recognised in the income statement as it accrues using the effective interest implicit in lease agreements.
- vi) Other income** is recognised as it accrues.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**b) In-kind contributions**

In-kind contributions are donations that are made to the *Company* in the form of actual goods and/or services rather than in money or cash terms. These donations may include vehicles, equipment or personnel services. Where the financial value received for in-kind contributions can be reliably determined, the *Company* includes such value in the statement of comprehensive income both as revenue and as an expense in equal and opposite amounts; otherwise, the contribution is not recorded.

**c) Property, plant and equipment**

All categories of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Certain categories of property, plant and equipment are subsequently carried at re-valued amounts, being their fair value at the date of re-valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Where re-measurement at re-valued amounts is desired, all items in an asset category are re-valued through periodic valuations carried out by independent external valuers.

Increases in the carrying amounts of assets arising from re-valuation are credited to other comprehensive income. Decreases that offset previous increases in the carrying amount of the same asset are charged against the revaluation reserve account; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss in the income statement. Gains and losses on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from the disposal with the net carrying amount of the items, and are recognised in profit or loss in the income statement.

**d) Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment**

Freehold land and capital work in progress are not depreciated. Capital work in progress relates mainly to the costs of ongoing but incomplete works on buildings and other civil works and installations.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis to write down the cost of each asset or the re-valued amount to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The annual rates in use are:

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Freehold Land	Nil
Buildings and civil works	20 years or the unexpired lease period
Plant and machinery	10 years
Motor vehicles, including motor cycles	4 years
Computers and related equipment	4 years
Office equipment, furniture and fittings	8 years

A full year's depreciation charge is recognised both in the year of asset purchase and in the year of asset disposal.

Items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is assessed as greater than its estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised so that the asset is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount.

**e) Intangible assets**

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives . The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

**f) Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets**

Amortisation is calculated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible asset. All intangible assets are reviewed annually for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an intangible asset is assessed as greater than its estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised so that the asset is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**g) Investment property**

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes), is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

**h) Right of Use Asset**

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**i) Fixed interest investments (bonds)**

Fixed interest investments refer to investment funds placed under Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) long-term infrastructure bonds and other corporate bonds with the intention of earning interest income upon the bond's disposal or maturity. Fixed interest investments are freely traded at the Nairobi Securities Exchange. The bonds are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

**j) Quoted investments**

Quoted investments are classified as non-current assets and comprise marketable securities traded freely at the Nairobi Securities Exchange or other regional and international securities exchanges. Quoted investments are stated at fair value.

**k) Unquoted investments**

Unquoted investments stated at cost under non-current assets, and comprise equity shares held in other Government owned or controlled entities that are not quoted in the Securities Exchange.

**l) Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

**m) Trade and other receivables**

Trade and other receivables are recognised at fair values less allowances for any uncollectible amounts. These are assessed for impairment on a continuing basis. An estimate is made of doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end. Bad debts are written off after all efforts at recovery have been exhausted.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**n) Taxation**

**Current income tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the area where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in net assets is recognized in net assets and not in the statement of financial performance.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the area where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

**o) Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except in respect of deductible

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside surplus or deficit is recognized outside surplus or deficit. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction in net assets. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable Company and the same taxation authority.

**p) Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. To the extent that variable rate borrowings are used to finance a qualifying asset and are hedged in an effective cash flow hedge of interest rate risk, the effective portion of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss when the qualifying asset impacts profit or loss. To the extent that fixed rate borrowings are used to finance a qualifying asset and are hedged in an effective fair value hedge of interest rate risk, the capitalized

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

borrowing costs reflect the hedged interest rate. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

**q) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various Commercial Banks at the end of the reporting period. For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprests and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

**r) Borrowings**

Interest bearing loans and overdrafts are initially recorded at fair value being received, net of issue costs associated with the borrowing. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any issue cost and any discount or premium on settlement. Finance charges, including premiums payable of settlement or redemption are accounted for on accrual basis and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled

in the period in which they arise. Loan interest accruing during the construction of a project is capitalised as part of the cost of the project.

**s) Trade and other payables**

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are carried at amortised cost, which is measured at the fair value of contractual value of the consideration to be paid in future in respect of goods and services supplied, whether billed to the Company or not, less any payments made to the suppliers.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**t) Retirement benefit obligations**

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme for all full-time employees from November 1, 2017. The scheme is administered by LAPFUND and is funded by contributions from both the company and its employees. The company also contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund (NSSF). This is a defined contribution scheme registered under the National Social Security Act. The company's obligation under the scheme is limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time and is currently at 6% of the employees earnings for both the employees and the employer capped at gross earnings of Ksh. 18,000.00 per employee per month.

**u) Provision for staff leave pay**

Employees' entitlements to annual leave are recognised as they accrue at the employees. At provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave at the reporting date.

**v) Exchange rate differences**

The accounting records are maintained in the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, Kenya Shillings. Transactions in foreign currencies during the year/period are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Any foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

**w) Budget information**

The original budget for FY 2022-2023 was approved by the board on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2022.

The Company's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget.

**i) Service concession arrangements**

The Company analyses all aspects of service concession arrangements that it enters into in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosure requirements. In particular, where a private party contributes an asset to the arrangement, the Company recognizes that asset when, and only when, it controls or regulates the services the operator must provide together with the asset, to whom it must provide them, and at what price. In the case of assets other than 'whole-of-life' assets, it controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the arrangement. Any assets so recognized are measured at their fair value. To the extent that an asset has been recognized, the Company also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

**ii) Comparative figures**

Where necessary comparative figures for the previous financial year have been amended or reconfigured to conform to the required changes in presentation.

**iii ) Subsequent events**

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023.

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

### **5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS 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.

#### **a) Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

#### **b) Useful lives and residual values**

The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators to inform potential future use and value from disposal:

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Company
- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes
- The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed
- Availability of funding to replace the assets

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continues)**

**c) Provisions**

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

**6. Revenue – Green Leaf**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kgs/Kshs	Kgs/Kshs
<b>Volume of Green leaf</b>		
Kabianga Tea Factory Ltd	2,092,525	
Evergreen Tea Factory		901,376.00
Kipkebe ltd (Sasini)	188,780	1,280,230.00
<b>Total Volume (Kgs)</b>	<b>2,281,305.00</b>	<b>2,181,606.00</b>
<b>Revenues</b>		
Evergreen Factory	601,048.00	23,713,332.95
Kaisugu Limited*	72,736.00	195,813.00
Kipkebe Ltd (Sasini)**	8,082,620.10	33,177,126.25
Kabianga Tea Factory	56,498,175.00	
<b>Total Gross Sales of Green Leaf Tea(Ksh)</b>	<b>65,254,579.10</b>	<b>57,086,272.20</b>

- \* Revenues from Kaisugu Limited arose from Duka Moja farm (KEWASCO site) where water works is being undertaken. The crop at the site covers approximately 2.5 acres and is yet to be uprooted for the development of infrastructure at the site.
- \*\* Revenues from Kipkebe Ltd include second payment accrued for the Volumes delivered in prior year totalling 1,433,260kgs.

**Kabianga Tea Farm**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continues)**

**7. Cost of Sales**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Plucking	24,770,258.70	21,886,737.00
Fertilizer	3,427,108.75	5,886,747.00
Weeding	1,544,896.95	1,352,768.50
Nursery Unit	782,093.00	747,407.70
Pruning	1,694,046.05	1,039,692.00
Transport Costs	1,940,364.85	2,541,671.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,158,768.30</b>	<b>33,455,023.95</b>

**8. Finance Income**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest from commercial banks	262.00	238.00
Interest on staff loans	3,720.00	4,613.00
Dividends	10,613.80	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,595.80</b>	<b>4,851.00</b>

**9. Other Income**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Rent	149,500.00	166,000.00
Tea Plants(Nursery)	814,880.00	470,056.00
Tree Plants(Nursery)	225,175.00	297,333.00
Coffee Sales(Kipkelion Farm)	1,450,359.35	
Other miscellaneous receipts	47,501.10	22,952.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,687,415.45</b>	<b>956,341.80</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**10. (a) Administration Costs**

<b>Description</b>	<b>2022/2023</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>
	<b>Kshs</b>	<b>Kshs</b>
Directors' emoluments	2,279,280.00	2,626,640.00
Electricity and water	490,325.30	395,727.00
Communication services and supplies	186,731.00	195,240.00
Transportation, travelling and subsistence	1,783,585.50	1,185,435.50
Advertising, printing, stationery and photocopying	271,843.00	138,232.00
Staff Training	-	-
Hospitality supplies and services	323,942.00	508,137.00
Insurance costs	340,265.90	874,968.70
Bank charges and commissions	70,550.00	56,024.10
Office and general supplies and services	315,940.00	199,180.00
Auditors' remuneration	120,000.00	105,000.00
Consultancy fees	-	-
Licenses and permits	24,800.00	47,800.00
Repairs and maintenance	1,525,865.00	1,022,374.50
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	-	-
Inventory Provisions	-	-
Depreciation	126,700.00	190,251.30
Amortization	-	-
Kipkelion Farm	1,517,662.85	-
Other operating expenses	593,156.00	1,029,359.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,970,646.55</b>	<b>8,574,369.10</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**10 (b) Staff Costs**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and allowances of permanent employees	8,983,121.90	7,888,562.00
Wages of temporary employees	5,074,348.90	3,020,395.70
Medical insurance schemes	-	-
Employer's contributions to national social security schemes	2,133,111.00	1,652,634.00
Employer's contributions to pension scheme	1,059,342.60	1,020,100.00
Leave pay	2,077,424.80	425,135.50
Gratuity Provisions	2,568,396.60	-
Staff welfare	51,011.00	67,874.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,946,757.00</b>	<b>14,074,701.20</b>
<b>The average number of employees at the end of the year was:</b>		
Permanent employees – Management	5	6
Permanent employees – Unionisable	59	65
Temporary and contracted employees	344	361
<b>Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>432</b>

**11. Operating profit/ (loss)**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>The operating profit/(loss) is arrived at after charging/(crediting):</b>		
Staff costs (note 9 )	21,946,757.00	14,074,701.20
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	126,700.00	190,251.30
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	-
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	-	-
Directors' emoluments – fees	2,047,500.00	2,228,000.00
- other	226,980.00	398,640.00
Auditors' remuneration - current year fees	120,000.00	105,000.00
- prior year under-provision	11,000.00	-
Interest Receivable	(3,982.00)	(4,851.00)
Interest Payable	44,292.75	-
Rent receivable	(149,500)	(166,000.00)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**12. Income Tax Expense/(Credit)**

**(a) Current taxation**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Current taxation based on the adjusted profit for the year at 30%	476,519.60	389,838.30
Current tax: prior year under/(over) provision		
Current year deferred tax charge		
Prior year under-provision for deferred tax		
<b>Total</b>	<b>476,519.60</b>	<b>389,838.30</b>

**(b) Reconciliation of tax expense/ (credit) to the expected tax based on accounting profit**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Profit before taxation	1,880,418.50	1,943,370.70
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 30%	564,125.55	583,011.20
Current tax		-
Prior year under-provision		-
Tax effects of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	15,000.00	(3,081.30)
Tax effects of income not taxable	-	-
Tax effects of excess capital allowances over depreciation/amortization	(102,605.80)	(190,091.65)
Deferred tax prior year over-provision	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>476,519.70</b>	<b>389,838.30</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**13. Earnings Per Share**

The earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit after tax of Kshs.1,403,898 and ksh. 1,553,532.45 ( 2021/22) by the average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year of 5,000 (2020-2021: 5,000). There were not dilutive or potentially dilutive ordinary share as at the reporting date.

**14. Dividends.**

During the course of the Year the farm remitted Ksh. 1.5 million to the County Government of Kericho as Dividends. Any Excess/ deficit on remitted dividends against actual surplus ascertained after closing of the books is charged/credited to revenue reserves.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## 15. Property, Plant and Equipment

2023	Freehold land	Buildings & civil works	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles, including motor cycles	Computers & related equipment	Office equipment, furniture & fittings	Total
<b>COST OR VALUATION</b>	44,760,000	26,638,934	4,760,098	21,235,309	736,854	651,037	98,782,233
At July 1, 2022							
Additions							
Transfers							
Disposals							
<b>At June 30, 2023</b>	<b>44,760,000</b>	<b>26,638,934</b>	<b>4,760,098</b>	<b>21,235,309</b>	<b>736,854</b>	<b>651,037</b>	<b>98,782,233</b>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>							
At July 1, 2022		26,634,164	4,627,258	21,135,309	715,479	425,605	53,637,815
Charge for the year		4,770	39,660		7,125	75,145	126,700
Impairment loss							
Eliminated on disposal							
<b>At June 30, 2023</b>		<b>26,638,934</b>	<b>4,666,918</b>	<b>21,235,309</b>	<b>722,604</b>	<b>500,750</b>	<b>53,764,515</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE At June 30, 2023</b>	<b>44,760,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>93,180</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>150,287</b>	<b>45,017,714</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**15 Property, Plant and Equipment**

<b>2022</b>	<b>Freehold land</b>	<b>Buildings &amp; civil works</b>	<b>Plant and machinery</b>	<b>Motor vehicles, including, motor cycles</b>	<b>Computers &amp; related equipment</b>	<b>Office equipment, furniture &amp; fittings</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>COST OR VALUATION</b>	44,760,000	26,638,934	4,760,098	21,235,309	708,354	651,037	98,753,733
At July 1, 2021							
Additions					28,500	-	28,500
Transfers							
Disposals							
<b>At June 30, 2022</b>	<b>44,760,000</b>	<b>26,638,934</b>	<b>4,760,098</b>	<b>21,235,309</b>	<b>736,854</b>	<b>651,037</b>	<b>98,782,233</b>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>							
At July 1, 2021		26,611,842	4,587,598	21,135,309	662,354	350,460	53,447,563
Charge for the year		22,322	39,660	-	53,125	75,145	190,252
Impairment loss							
Eliminated on disposal							
<b>At June 30, 2022</b>		<b>26,634,164</b>	<b>4,627,258</b>	<b>21,235,309</b>	<b>715,479</b>	<b>425,605</b>	<b>53,637,815</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE At June 30, 2022</b>	<b>44,760,000</b>	<b>4,771</b>	<b>132,840</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,375</b>	<b>225,432</b>	<b>45,144,418</b>

**Kabianga Tea Farm**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**Valuation**

Land and buildings were valued by Kinyua Koech Limited, Registered valuers on the basis of open market valuation on 5<sup>th</sup> July 2000. These amounts were adopted on 5<sup>th</sup> July 2000. The revaluation surplus was credited to revaluation reserve.

Property plant and Equipment includes the following assets that are fully depreciated:

Description	Cost or valuation	Normal annual depreciation charge
Buildings	26,192,500.00	1,309,625.00
Plant and machinery	4,363,498.00	436,350.00
Motor vehicles, including motor cycles	21,235,309.00	5,308,827.00
Computers and related equipment	708,354.00	177,088.00
Office equipment, furniture and fittings	49,880.35	6,235.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,549,541.35</b>	<b>7,238,125.00</b>

**16. Intangible Assets.**

Description	2022/2023 Kshs	2021/2022 Kshs
<b>COST</b>		
<b>At July 1</b>	700,000.00	700,000.00
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
<b>At June 30</b>	<b>700,000.00</b>	<b>700,000.00</b>
<b>AMORTISATION</b>		
<b>At July 1</b>	700,000.00	525,000.00
Charge for the year	-	175,000.00
Disposals		
Impairment loss		
<b>At June 30</b>	<b>700,000.00</b>	<b>700,000.00</b>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>		
At June 30	-	-

**Kabianga Tea Farm**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**17. Biological Assets.**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>COST</b>		
<b>At July 1</b> - Tea	32,890,000	32,890,000
- Timber	4,650,000	4,650,000
Net Expenditure on Biological Assets		
- Tea	-	-
- Timber	-	-
<b>At June 30</b>	<b>37,540,000</b>	<b>37,540,000</b>
Gains / (Losses) from changes in fair value	-	-
- Biological transformation	-	-
- Price Changes	-	-
<b>At June 30</b>	<b>37,540,000</b>	<b>37,540,000</b>

**18. Inventories**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Fertilizer	163,750.00	441,000.00
Nurseries	318,470.00	726,165.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>482,220.00</b>	<b>1,167,165.00</b>

**19. (a) Trade and Other Receivables**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Trade receivables (note 19 (b))	10,262,038.10	5,274,462
Staff receivables (note 19 (c))	385,484.60	418,907
Other receivables (note 19 (c))	574,005.00	574,005
<b>Gross trade and other receivables</b>	<b>11,221,527.75</b>	<b>6,267,375</b>
Provision for bad and doubtful receivable	(2,089,886.00)	(2,089,886)
<b>Net trade and other receivables</b>	<b>9,131,641.75</b>	<b>4,177,489</b>
Amounts due after one year (19 (c))	(15,670.00)	(11,043)
Amounts Due Within one year	<b>9,115,971.75</b>	<b>4,166,446</b>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**19 (b) Trade Receivables**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Gross trade receivables	10,262,038.10	5,274,462
Provision for doubtful receivables	(1,279,610)	(1,279,610)
Net trade receivables	<b>8,982,428.10</b>	<b>3,994,852</b>
<b>At June 30, the ageing analysis of the gross trade receivables was as follows:</b>		
Less than 30 days	5,944,783.70	2,730,074
Between 30 and 60 days	-	46,000
Between 61 and 90 days	1,520.00	-
Between 91 and 120 days	6,120.00	11,000
Over 120 days	4,309,614.38	2,487,388
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,262,038.10</b>	<b>5,274,462</b>

**Reconciliation of Impairment Allowance for Trade Receivables**

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
At the beginning of the year	1,279,610	1,279,610
Additional provisions during the year		
Recovered during the year		
Written off during the year		
At the end of the year	<b>1,279,610</b>	<b>1,279,610</b>

**19 (c) Staff Receivables**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Gross staff loans and advances	385,483	418,907
Other Receivables	574,005	574,005
Gross Staff & Other Receivables	<b>959,488</b>	<b>992,912</b>
Provision for impairment loss	(810,276)	(810,276)
Net staff loans/Advances	<b>149,212</b>	<b>182,636</b>
Less: Amounts due within one year	(133,542)	(171,593)
Amounts due after one year	15,670	11,043

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**19 (d) Reconciliation of Impairment Allowance for Staff Receivables**

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
At the beginning of the year	810,276	901,677
Additional provisions during the year		(91,401)
Recovered during the year		-
Written off during the year		-
At the end of the year	<b>810,276</b>	<b>810,276</b>

**20. Tax Recoverable**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>At beginning of the year</b>	<b>517,327</b>	<b>531,680</b>
Income tax charge for the year (note 12 (b))	(476,519)	(389,838)
Under/(over) provision in prior year/s		
Income tax paid during the year	517,790	375,485
At end of the year	<b>558,598</b>	<b>517,327</b>

**21. Bank and Cash Balances.**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Cash at bank	157,351	601,215.50
Cash in hand	24,333	14,484.80
<b>Totals</b>	<b>181,684</b>	<b>615,700.00</b>

The bulk of cash was held at Cooperative Bank of Kenya Ltd – the Company’s main bankers.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**Detailed analysis of the cash and cash equivalents**

Description		2022/2023	2021/2022
Financial institution	Account number	Kshs	Kshs
<b>a) Current accounts</b>			
KCB Bank Ltd	1118952898	6108	5,846.00
Cooperative Bank	01136053920600	151,243	595,369.49
<b>Sub- total</b>		<b>157,351</b>	<b>601,215.49</b>
<b>b) Others(specify)</b>			
Cash in transit			
Cash in hand		24,333	14,484.00
<b>Sub- total</b>		<b>24,333</b>	<b>14,484.00</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>181,684</b>	<b>615,700.00</b>

**22. Ordinary Share Capital**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>Authorized:</b>		
5,000 ordinary shares of KShs 20 par value each	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>
<b>Issued and fully paid:</b>		
5,000 ordinary shares of KShs 20 par value each	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>

**23. Revaluation Reserve**

The revaluation reserve relates to the revaluation of certain items of property, plant and equipment. As indicated in the Statement of Changes in Equity, this is stated after transfer of excess depreciation net of related deferred tax to retained earnings. Revaluation surpluses are not distributable.

**24. Fair Value Adjustment Reserve**

The fair value adjustment reserve arises on the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, principally the marketable securities. When a financial asset is sold, the portion of the reserve that relates to that asset is reduced from the fair value adjustment reserve and is recognised in profit or loss. Where a financial asset is impaired, the portion of the reserve that relates to that asset is recognised in profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**25. Retained Earnings**

The retained earnings represent amounts available for distribution to the *Company's* shareholders. Undistributed retained earnings are utilised to finance the *Company's* business activities.

**26. Trade & Other Payables.**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Trade payables	1,460,238.35	1,387,883.20
Accrued expenses	2,548,366.10	296,699.50
Other payables(Payroll)	3,895,373.30	2,373,532.75
	<b>7,903,977.75</b>	<b>4,058,115.40</b>
	=====	=====

**27. Retirement Benefit Obligations**

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for all permanent employees from November 1 , 2017. The scheme is administered by LAPFUND and is funded by contributions form both the company and the employee. The Employers contribution is 15% whereas the employees contribution is 7.5 %. The Company also contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund (NSSF). This is a defined contribution scheme registered under the National Social Security Act. The Company's obligation under the scheme is limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time and is currently at 6% of the employees earnings capped at a maximum of Ksh. 18,000.00 per month. Employer contributions are recognized as expenses in the statement of financial performance within the period they are incurred

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**28. Provisions.**

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance at beginning of the year	130,876.67	217,547
Additional provision at end of year		(86,671)
Leave paid out or utilized during the year		
Balance at end of the year	130,876.67	130,876.67

Provision for annual leave pay is based on services rendered by full-time employees up to the end of the year.

**29. Notes to The Statement of Cash Flows**

Description	2022-2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>(a) Reconciliation of operating profit/(loss) to cash generated from/(used in) operations</b>		
Profit or (loss) before tax	1,880,418.50	1,943,370.70
Depreciation	126,700.00	190,251.30
Amortisation		-
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		-
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	2,007,118.50	2,133,622.00
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	684,945.00	(184,140.00)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(4,954,151.80)	671,796.00
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	1,497,245.75	346,567.00
Increase/(decrease) in retirement benefit obligations	2,348,616.60	
Increase/(decrease) in provision for staff leave pay	-	(86,671.00)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	<b>1,583,774.05</b>	<b>2,881,174.00</b>
<b>(b) Analysis of cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Short term deposits		
Cash at bank	157,351	601,215.49
Cash in hand	24,333	14,484.85
Balance at end of the year	<b>181,684</b>	<b>615,700.34</b>

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**30. Related Party Disclosures**

The County Government of Kericho the principal shareholder of the *Company*, holding 100% of the *Company's* equity interest..

Other related parties include:

- i) The Department of Agriculture , Livestock & Fisheries Development.
- ii) Kipkelion Coffee Farm
- iii) Key management
- iv) Board of directors

**Transactions with related parties**

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>a) Purchases from related parties</b>		
Purchases of electricity from KPLC	492,232.80	395,727.00
Training and conference fees paid to govt. agencies		198,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>492,232.80</b>	<b>593,727.00</b>
<b>b) Expenses incurred on behalf of related party</b>		
Payments of salaries and wages for Kipkelion Coffee Farm Employees	1,340,221	934,005.00
Payments for goods and services for Kipkelion Coffee farm		369,600.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,340,221</b>	<b>1,303,605.00</b>
<b>c) Key management compensation</b>		
Directors' emoluments	2,274,480.	2,626,640.00
Compensation to key management	3,216,500	2,708,040.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,490,980</b>	<b>5,334,680.00</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**31. Financial Risk Management**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on unpredictability of changes in the business environment and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effect of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk. The company does not hedge any risks and has in place policies to ensure that credit is only extended to customers with an established credit history.

The company's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

**(i) Credit risk**

The Company has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments.

Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The customers under the fully performing category are paying their debts as they continue trading. The credit risk associated with these receivables is minimal and the allowance for uncollectible amounts that the company has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts.

The board of directors sets the company's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

**ii) Liquidity risk management**

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Company's directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows.

The table below represents cash flows payable by the company under non-derivative financial liabilities by their remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Description	Less than 1 month Kshs	Between 1-3 months Kshs	Over 5 months Kshs	Total Kshs
<b>At 30 June 2023</b>				
Trade payables	198,118.05	1,231,259.20	30,861.10	1,460,238.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>198,118.05</b>	<b>1,231,259.20</b>	<b>30,861.10</b>	<b>1,460,238.35</b>
<b>At 30 June 2022</b>				
Trade payables	30,732.40	1,329,342.80	27,808.00	1,387,883.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,732.40</b>	<b>1,329,342.80</b>	<b>27,808.00</b>	<b>1,387,883.20</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**(iii) Market risk**

The board has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the Company on an ongoing basis, evaluate and test the design and effectiveness of its internal accounting and operational controls.

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the Company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

The company's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day to day implementation of those policies.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

**a) Foreign currency risk**

The Company has no transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency.

**b) Interest rate risk.**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Company's financial condition may be adversely affected as a result of changes in interest rate levels. The company's interest rate risk arises from bank deposits. This exposes the company to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the company's deposits. The company held no deposits as at the reporting date.

**iv) Capital Risk Management**

The objective of the Company's capital risk management is to safeguard the Board's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company capital structure comprises of the following funds:

**Kabianga Tea Farm**  
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve	78,423,502	78,423,502
Retained earnings	6,412,918	6,449,605
Capital reserve	100,000	100,000
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>84,936,420</b>	<b>84,973,107</b>
Total borrowings		
Less: cash and bank balances	(181,684)	(615,700.)
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	84,754,736	84,357,407
<b>Gearing</b>		

**32. Incorporation**

The Company is incorporated in Kenya under the Kenyan Companies Act and is domiciled in Kenya.

**33. Events after The Reporting Period.**

There were no material adjusting and non- adjusting events after the reporting period.

**34. Currency**

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs).

**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX I: PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor.

<b>Reference No. on the external audit Report</b>	<b>Issue / Observations from Auditor</b>	<b>Management comments</b>	<b>Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)</b>	<b>Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)</b>
4.1	Lack of policy documents. -Strategic plan -Human Resource Policies -Finance and procedures manual -Casuals manual	The company to engage a consultant to guide in developing the requisite policy documents	Not Resolved	30/06/2025
4.2	Composition of Board of Directors	Enactment of the “Kabianga Tea Farm Act 2021”	Resolved	30/06/2022
4.6	Valuation of Assets	The County Government of Kericho is in the process of undertaking valuation for all its property	Not Resolved	30/06/2024
4.9	Motor Vehicles with Private Number Plates	To replace with parastatal plates when applying for new digital plates.	Not resolved	30/06/2024
4.10	Non Compliance with	No new engagements	Not	30/06/2028.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve	78,423,502	78,423,502
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4.1	Lack of policy documents. -Strategic plan -Human Resource Policies -Finance and procedures manual -Casuals manual	The company to engage a consultant to guide in developing the requisite policy documents	Not Resolved	30/06/2025
4.2	Composition of Board of Directors	Enactment of the “Kabianga Tea Farm Act 2021”	Resolved	30/06/2022
4.6	Valuation of Assets	The County Government of Kericho is in the process of undertaking valuation for all its property	Not Resolved	30/06/2024
4.9	Motor Vehicles with Private Number Plates	To replace with parastatal plates when applying for new digital plates.	Not resolved	30/06/2024

**Kabianga Tea Farm  
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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
4.10	Non Compliance with affirmative action on gender/ethnicity/ regional distribution.	No new engagements done	Not Resolved	30/06/2028.
4.12	Share Certificate	County Legal Office undertaking exercise to regularise ownership status including transitioning assets that were for County Council of Kipsigis to County Government of Kericho.	Not resolved	30/06/2025.
4.13	KCB Bank- Dormant 'A/c 1118952898'	To close the Account	Not resolved	30/06/2024.

Name

Chief Executive Officer

Signature .....



Date.....

09/03/2024