AMANA CAPITAL LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

CONTENTS **PAGE**

Directors	Graham Shaw Hardwork Pemhiwa Andrew Lopokoiyit Rose Osiemo Consolata Ndayisenga
Registered Office and Principal Place of Business	C5, Saachi Plaza Argwings Kodhek Road P.O. Box 9480 – 00100 Nairobi.
Principal Bankers	SBM Bank Limited ABC Place P.O Box 34886 - 00100 Nairobi. Ecobank Limited Valley arcade branch P.O Box 49584 – 00100 Nairobi.
Company Secretary	Succinct Secretaries Certified Public Secretaries P.O Box 10312 - 00100 Nairobi.
Independent Auditor	Parker Randall Eastern Africa Certified Public Accountants Block (2A), Galleria Business Park P.O Box 25426 - 00100 Nairobi.

The directors submit their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

1. Incorporation

The company was incorporated in Kenya under the Kenyan Companies Act on 17th day of April 2003. It is a private limited liability company domiciled in Kenya.

2. Principal Activity

The principal activity of the company is provision of investment management services and operates principally in Kenya.

3. Results

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

4. Directors

The directors of the company during the year and to the date of this report are as set out in page 1.

5. Dividend

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: Nil).

6. Statement as to disclosure to the Institute's auditor

With respect to each council member at the time this report was approved:

- there is, so far as each director is aware, no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- that each director has taken all the steps that the council ought to have taken as a director so as to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

7. Auditor

Parker Randall Eastern Africa has expressed its willingness to continue in office. The council monitor the effectiveness, objectivity and independence of the auditor. This responsibility includes the approval of the audit engagement contract and the associated fees on behalf of the members.

By order of the Board

SUCCINCT SECRETARIES
c/o Benard Wafula Murunga Munyefu
Certified Public Secretary
P/CPSB/0925 (R/CPSB/1881)
P. O. Box 10312 = 00100, Nairobi

Company Secretary

30 | 04 | 2021

The Kenyan Companies Act, 2015 requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for that year. It also requires the directors to ensure that the company maintains proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the transactions of the company and disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the company. The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company, and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and errors.

The directors accept responsibility for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRs) and in the manner required by the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015. They also accept responsibility for:

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

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

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

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

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

Approved by the board of directors on ....30/4/.................. 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

.... Director

.... Director

Parker Randall | Eastern Africa
Member firm of Parker Randall International

Block(2A), Galleria Business Park
P.O. Box 25426-00100
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 771 007125
info@parkerrandall-ea.com
www.parkerrandall-ea.com

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
TO THE MANAGEMENT OF AMANA CAPITAL LIMITED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Amana Capital Limited, as set out on pages 11 to 56, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020, the Income Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash flows for the year then ended, and Notes, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements, in all material respects, give a true and fair view of the financial position of Amana Capital Limited as at 31 December 2020 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium Sized entities and the Provisions of the Capital Market Authority.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

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

Our audit approach

The scope of our audit was tailored to ensure that we performed sufficient work to be able to give an opinion on the accounts, taking into account the operational structure of the company, the accounting systems, processes and controls.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter		How our Audit Addressed the Matter
Recoverability of Deferred Tax Assets We identified the recoverability of deferred tax assets as a key audit matter due to the recognition of these assets involving judgement by management as to the likelihood of the realization of these deferred tax assets, which is based on a number of factors including whether there will be sufficient taxable profits in future periods to support recognition. As disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements, as at December 31, 2020 the company has recognized Kshs 8 million (2019: Kshs 13 million) of deferred tax assets in the statement of financial position		Our procedures in relation to management's assessment about the recoverability of deferred tax assets included: • Evaluating management's assessment on the sufficiency of future taxable profits in support of the recognition of deferred tax assets by comparing management's forecasts of future profits to historical results and evaluating the assumptions used in those forecasts; • Discussing with the management the tax positions of the loss making entities; and

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information. Other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements
The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.
In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the firm's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to the going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the proprietor intend to liquidate the firm or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

Parker Randall | Eastern Africa
Member firm of Parker Randall International

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

In our opinion the information given in the report of the directors on pages 1 and 2 is consistent with the financial statements

The company's financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Parker Randall Eastern Africa
Certified Public Accountants
Nairobi.

3 May / 2021

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is CPA Victor Majani - Practicing Certificate No.1546.

AMANA CAPITAL LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 Kshs	2019 Kshs
Revenue	**3 (a)**	7,189,037	15,202,418
Other income	**3 (b)**	19,159	569,577
Operating Expenses	**4**	(15,709,783)	(29,115,626)
Operating Loss		**(8,501,587)**	**(13,343,631)**
Tax charge	**6 (a)**	-	3,902,293
Net loss after Tax		**(8,501,587)**	**(9,441,338)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive profit/loss		**(8,501,587)**	**(9,441,338)**

The notes set out on pages 12 to 24 form an integral part of the financial statements.

		2020	**2019**
Assets	**Notes**	**Kshs**	**Kshs**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**7**	1,430,591	2,152,285
Differed tax	**6 (d)**	10,146,559	10,146,559
		11,577,150	12,298,844
Current assets			
Investments	**8**	10,625,512	632,465
Amounts due from related parties	**12**	4,920,213	4,870,213
Tax recoverable	**6 (c)**	3,851,916	3,612,886
Trade and other receivables	**9**	8,679,098	6,495,046
Cash and cash equivalent	**10**	892,135	5,569,841
		28,968,874	**21,180,451**
Total Assets		**40,546,024**	**33,479,295**
Equity and Liabilities			
Share Capital	**11**	60,000,000	60,000,000
Share premium		1,149,320	1,149,320
Un-allocated equity		38,486,640	24,139,973
Retained income		(65,124,149)	(56,622,564)
		34,511,811	28,666,729
Share Capital commitments		1,061,445	1,061,445
		35,573,256	**29,728,174**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**13**	4,972,768	3,751,120
		4,972,768	**3,751,120**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**40,546,024**	**33,479,294**

The financial statements were approved by the board of Director on .... 2021 and signed on their behalf by:

.... Director

.... Director

The notes set out on pages 12 to 24 form an integral part of the financial statements.

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital Kshs	Share premium Kshs	Un-allocated equity Kshs	Retained earnings Kshs	Share capital deposits Kshs	Total equity Kshs
As at 1st January	60,000,000	1,149,320	24,139,973	(56,622,451)	1,061,445	29,728,287
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(8,501,587)	-	(8,501,587)
Un allocated equity	-	-	14,346,667	-	-	14,346,667
As at 31 December	**60,000,000**	**1,149,320**	**38,486,640**	**(65,124,038)**	**1,061,445**	**35,573,367**

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital Kshs	Share premium Kshs	Un-allocated equity Kshs	Retained earnings Kshs	Share capital deposits Kshs	Total equity Kshs
As at 1st January	60,000,000	1,149,320	8,525,450	(47,181,113)	1,061,445	23,555,102
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(9,441,451)	-	(9,441,451)
Un allocated equity	-	-	15,614,523	-	-	15,614,523
As at 31 December	**60,000,000**	**1,149,320**	**24,139,973**	**(56,622,564)**	**1,061,445**	**29,728,174**

The notes set out on pages 12 to 24 form an integral part of the financial statements.

	Notes	2020 Kshs	2019 Kshs
Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Net profit/Loss before tax		(8,501,587)	(13,343,631)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	**7**	881,774	775,013
Prior year adjustment		-	-
Operating loss before working capital changes		*(7,619,813)*	*(12,568,618)*
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	**9**	(2,184,052)	(3,209,184)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**13**	1,221,648	(1,270,366)
(Increase) in amounts due from related parties	**12**	(50,000)	(550,339)
Cash used in operating activities		(8,632,218)	(17,598,507)
Income tax paid	**6 (c)**	(239,030)	(475,670)
Net cash flows used in operations		**(8,871,248)**	**(18,074,177)**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	**7**	(160,080)	(1,259,513)
Increase in un-allocated equity		14,346,667	15,614,523
Movement in financial assets	**8**	(9,993,047)	(100,865)
Net cash used in investing activities		4,193,540	14,254,145
Cash Flow from financing Activities			
Repayment of shareholders loans		-	(250,837)
Decrease in cash and cash Equivalents		(4,677,708)	(4,070,869)
As at the beginning of the year		5,569,842	9,640,711
As at the end of the year	**10**	**892,135**	**5,569,842**

The notes set out on pages 12 to 24 form an integral part of the financial statements.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis and in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. They are presented in Kenya Shillings.

The measurement basis used is the historical cost basis except where otherwise stated in the accounting policies summarised below. The financial statements comprise a profit and loss account (statement of profit or loss), statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet (statement of financial position), statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, and notes. Income and expenses, excluding the components of other comprehensive income, are recognised in the profit and loss account. Other comprehensive income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and comprises items of income and expenses (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in the profit and loss account as required or permitted by IFRS. Reclassification adjustments are amounts reclassified to the profit and loss account in the current period that were recognised in other comprehensive income in the current or previous periods. Transactions with the owners of the Company in their capacity as owners are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

b) Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue from rendering management services. The Company recognises revenue as and when the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period.
The amount of revenue recognised is the amount the Company expects to receive in accordance with the terms of the contract, and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties, such as Value Added Tax.

c) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are tangible items that:

i. are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; and,
ii. are expected to be used during more than one period.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of furniture and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

d). Property and equipment (Continued)

Property and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Depreciation is provided using the straight line method over their expected useful life to their estimated residual values.
Property and equipment are depreciated as follows:

Item	Rate
IT equipment	30%
Computer software	30%
Furniture and equipment	12.5%

d) Financial instruments

Classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were obtained / incurred and takes place at initial recognition. Classification is re-assessed on an annual basis, except for derivatives and financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss, which shall not be classified out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 30 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss within operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses in profit or loss.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

e) Financial instruments (Continued)

Provisions and accruals

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits with banking institutions. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and cash at bank.

f) Tax

Tax expenses

Current tax is recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

i. A transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income, or
ii. A business combination.

Current tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income.
Current tax is charged or credited directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, directly in equity.

Current tax

Current tax liability for current period is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amounts due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.
Current tax liabilities for the current period is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities, using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

g) Share capital and equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

h) Employee benefits

Retirement benefits obligation

The company and employees contribute to the National Social Security Fund (NSSF), a national defined contribution scheme. Contributions are determined by local statute. Employees and the company's contributions are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they relate.

i) Foreign Currency Transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Kenyan Shillings, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting period:

i. foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
ii. non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
iii. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in Kenyan Shillings by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Kenyan Shilling and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both.

Significant estimates and judgements made relate to:

- The provision for impairment of financial assets; and,
- The allowance for residual values, useful life and depreciation methods of property, plant and equipment and asset impairment tests.

		2020 Kshs	2019 Kshs
3	**Revenue**		
(a)	**Service Rendered**	7,189,037	15,202,418
(b)	**Other Income**		
	Interest income	2,653	69,627
	Gain on Asset	8,000	-
	Contractual Penalties	-	499,950
	Interest on Advances	2,506	-
	Proceeds from Asset	6,000	-
		19,159	569,577

		2020	2019
4	**Operating Expenses**		
	Staff Costs (Note 5)	6,385,105	12,441,637
	Legal, secretarial and professional fees	2,709,408	870,094
	General expenses	1,713,798	428,805
	Advertising	1,315,970	9,404,188
	Depreciation	881,774	775,013
	Telephone, ICT and postage	721,105	916,898
	Auditors remuneration	514,368	527,965
	Licenses	406,234	344,200
	Financial statements publication	306,750	235,977
	Operating lease rent	255,000	1,917,600
	Electricity and water	171,420	200,500
	Compliance costs	150,000	75,000
	Printing and stationery	94,810	115,978
	Travelling expenses	94,620	176,020
	Office Pantry costs	59,088	91,527
	Subscriptions	49,983	284,425
	Bank charges	42,320	49,576
	Benevolence costs	40,000	5,000
	Newspapers and Journals	31,200	18,020
	Repairs and maintenance	13,520	44,350
	Insurance	-	156,709
	Corporate social responsibility contributions	-	50,000
	Small Balances write off	(246,691)	(13,855)
		15,709,783	**29,115,626**

	5 Staff Costs	**2020**	**2019**
		Kshs	**Kshs**
	Salaries and wages	4,816,253	8,542,602
	Other staff costs	1,111,372	2,860,348
	Pension employer contribution	386,300	1,099,206
	Medical expenses	173,166	193,404
	Casual wages	119,325	11,911
	Internship costs	68,846	94,152
	NSSF contribution	31,200	40,000
	Staff training	3,900	232,884
	Provision for leave and service pay	(325,256)	(632,869)
		6,385,105	**12,441,637**

6 Taxation

(a)	Tax Charge		
	Current tax charge	-	20,888
	Defered tax	-	(3,923,181)
		-	(3,902,293)
(b)	Reconciliation of the tax expense		
	Accounting profit as per the accounts	(8,501,587)	(13,343,632)
	Tax at the applicable rates of 30% (2018: 30%)	-	-
	Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income	-	
	Add: Expenses not allowable for tax purposes	-	-
	Less: Expenses allowable for tax purposes	-	-
	Tax on interest income	-	20,888
		-	20,888
(c)	Tax Payable/Recoverable		
	As at 1 January	(3,612,886)	(3,158,104)
	Charge for the year	-	20,888
	Tax paid	(239,030)	(475,670)
	As at 31 December	(3,851,916)	(3,612,886)
(d)	Deferred Tax		
	As at 1 January	(10,146,559)	(6,223,490)
	Charge for the year	-	(3,923,069)
	As at 31 December	(10,146,559)	(10,146,559)

7 Property, plant and equipment

a) For the year ended 31 December 2020	Furniture and Fittings Kshs	IT Equipment Kshs	Computers Software Kshs	Total Kshs
Cost				
As at 1st January	5,150,395	4,421,667	18,010,813	27,582,875
Additions	160,080	-	-	160,080
Disposals	(170,100)	(348,299)		(518,399)
As at 31st December	5,140,375	4,073,368	18,010,813	27,224,556
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1st January	4,355,668	4,008,082	17,066,840	25,430,590
Charge for the year	322,113	198,907	360,754	881,774
Disposals	(170,100)	(348,299)		(518,399)
As at 31st December	4,507,681	3,858,690	17,427,594	25,793,965
Net Carrying amounts				
As at 31 December	**632,694**	**214,678**	**583,219**	**1,430,591**

b) For the year ended 31 December 2019				
Cost				
As at 1st January	5,093,395	4,421,667	16,808,300	26,323,362
Additions	57,000	-	1,202,513	1,259,513
As at 31 December	5,150,395	4,421,667	18,010,813	27,582,875
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1st January	4,052,543	3,794,734	16,808,300	24,655,577
Charge for the year	303,125	213,348	258,540	775,013
As at 31 December	4,355,668	4,008,082	17,066,840	25,430,590
Net Carrying amounts				
As at 31 December	**794,727**	**413,585**	**943,973**	**2,152,285**

8 Investments

Current assets	**2020 Kshs**	**2019 Kshs**
Investments- Current Portion	10,625,512	632,465

9 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	4,421,166	5,553,444
Other receivables	4,257,932	941,601
	8,679,098	6,495,045

10 Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash at bank	862,135	5,539,741
Cash at hand	30,000	30,100
	892,135	5,569,841

11 Share Capital

Authorized		
14,000,000 Ordinary shares of Ksh 5/= each (2019: 14,000,000 Ordinary shares of Ksh 5/= each)	70,000,000	70,000,000
Issued		
12,000,000 Ordinary shares of Ksh 5/= each	60,000,000	60,000,000
Share premium	1,149,320	1,149,320
	61,149,320	61,149,320

12 Related Parties

Amounts Due from related parties		
Amana Advisory Limited	3,965,100	3,940,100
Amana Holdings Limited	955,113	930,113
	4,920,213	4,870,213

13 Trade and other payables

Other payables	1,858,268	1,882,546
Trade payables	3,003,237	1,757,312
Directors liability	111,263	111,262
	4,972,768	3,751,120

14 Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables and amounts due to related parties. These instruments arise directly from its operations. The company does not enter into derivative transactions.

The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

(i) Credit risk

This is the risk that counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the company to incur a financial loss. The maximum loss the company may suffer would be the carrying amount net of any impairment losses. The company only deals with recognized, creditworthy third parties, carefully monitors trade receivables and maintains a short credit period and therefore does not consider the credit risk exposure to be significant.

(ii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate will affect the company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

(iii) Operational risk

Exposure to operational risk is associated with human error, systems failures and inadequate records. To minimize these risks, the management has put in place the following measures:

- An effective and integrated operational risk management format that incorporates a clearly defined organizational structure;
- Defines roles and responsibilities in each department for risk management;
- Appropriate tools that support the identification, assessment and reporting of key risks;
- Information technology systems put in place are highly scalable and require minimal lead-time to increase capacity to match growth in demand; and
- Ensuring legislative compliance.

15 Capital Management

The primary objectives of the company's capital management are to ensure that the company maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximize value.

The company's capital represents the total share holder's contributions and its capital policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain financiers' creditors, and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

16 Currency

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

17 Comparative information

Where applicable, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

18 Events after the reporting date

There were no material events after the date of the statement of financial position which requires to be disclosed.