

CYTONN INVESTMENTS PARTNERS TEN LLP
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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CYTONN INVESTMENT PARTNERS TEN LLP
PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Partners	Edwin H. Dande (In trust for Cytonn Investments Management PLC) Cytonn Investments Management PLC
Registered Office	3 rd Floor, Liaison House State House Avenue P.O Box 20695-00200 Nairobi
Principal Bankers	Diamond Trust Bank Kenya Limited Lavington Curve Branch P.O Box 61711-00200 Nairobi
Independent Auditor	Parker Randall Eastern Africa Certified Public Accountants Galleria Business Park, Block 2(A) P.O. Box 25426 – 00100 Nairobi.
Statutory manager	Patricia N. Wanjama

The partners submit their report together with the audited annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 which shows the state of affairs of the partnership.

1. Incorporation and registered office

The partnership was incorporated on 24 February 2016 under Limited Liability Partnership Act 2011 as a Limited Liability Partnership certificate of registration LLP/2016/19, and is domiciled in Kenya. The address of the registered office is set out on page 1.

2. Principal activity

The principal activity of the partnership is development of properties for sale in Kiambaa/Ruaka/520 in Ruaka, Kiambu known as Taraji Heights. The partnership operates principally in Kenya.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the partnership's business from the prior year.

3. Business Review

The annual report and financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Limited Liability Partnership Act of 2011. The accounting policies adopted have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

The partnership recorded a net loss for the year ended 31 December 2020 of Kshs 1,940,401. This represented a decrease of 49.76% from the net loss for the prior year of Kshs 3,862,312.

Cash out flows from operating activities decreased by 38% from Kshs (369,963,340) in the prior year to Kshs (230,614,408) for the year ended 31 December 2020.

4. Statement as to disclosure to the partnership's auditor

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

- There is, so far as each partner is aware, no relevant audit information of which the Partnership's auditor is unaware; and
- Each partner has taken all the steps that the partners ought to have taken as a partner so as to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Partnership's auditor is aware of that information.

5. Terms of appointment of the auditor

Parker Randall Eastern Africa were appointed in office in December 2020 and continue in office in accordance with the partnership's Articles of Association and Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2011.

The partners monitor the effectiveness, objectivity and independence of the auditor.

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

6. Approval of financial statements

The annual report and financial statements set out on pages 8 to 29, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the partners and were signed on its behalf by;

By Order of the partners;



.....
**Partner
Nairobi**

23/12/.....**2021**



CYTONN INVESTMENT PARTNERS TEN LLP
STATEMENT OF PARTNERS' RESPONSIBILITIES
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Limited Liability Partnerships Act of 2011 requires the Partners to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the partnership as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for that year. It also requires the Partners to ensure that the partnership maintains proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the transactions of the partnership and disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the partnership. The Partners are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the partnership, and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and errors.

The Partners accept responsibility for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Limited Liability Partnerships Act of 2011. They also accept responsibility for:

- a) 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;
- b) selecting suitable accounting policies and applying them consistently; and
- c) making accounting estimates and judgments that are reasonable in the circumstances.

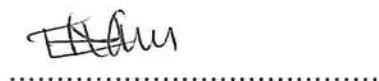
The Partners have indicated their intention to continue providing the necessary financial support that may be required to enable the partnership meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. In view of this, the Partners consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

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

The financial statements set out on pages 8 to 29 were approved by the Partners on 23/12/.....2021 and were signed on their behalf by:



Partner
Edwin H. Dande - In trust for Cytonn
Investment Management PLC



Partner
Cytonn Investments Management
PLC

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
TO THE PARTNERS OF CYTONN INVESTMENT PARTNERS TEN LLP
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Cytonn Investment Partners Ten LLP as set out on pages 8 to 29, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020; statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects a true and fair view of the financial position of Cytonn Investment Partners Ten LLP as at December 31, 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and the Limited Liability Partnership Act of 2011.

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 partnership 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 have not obtained sufficient an appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for us to form an opinion on the financial statements.

Other information

The partners 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.

Other information (continued)

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Partners' responsibility for the financial statements

The partners 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 Standards and the requirements of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2011, and for such internal control as the partners determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the partners are responsible for assessing the partnership's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the partners either intend to liquidate the partnership 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 scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion.
- Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the partnership to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with the partners, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the partnership's financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

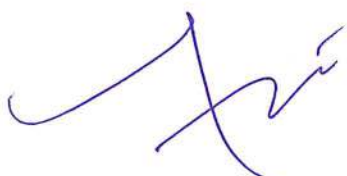
We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



**Certified Public Accountants
Nairobi**

25/1/2022
.....
Date

CPA Victor Majani, Practicing certificate No. 1546
Signing partner responsible for the independent audit



CYTONN INVESTMENT PARTNERS TEN LLP
 STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 Kshs	2019 Kshs
Revenue	2	-	11,777,600
Cost of sales	3	-	(13,947,191)
Other income	4	-	2,162,306
Operating expenses	5	<u>(1,940,401)</u>	<u>(3,959,139)</u>
Operating Loss		(1,940,401)	(3,966,424)
Change in fair value-(loss)/gain on revaluation	6	<u>-</u>	<u>104,112</u>
Loss for the year		<u>(1,940,401)</u>	<u>(3,862,312)</u>

The notes set out on pages 12 to 29 form an integral part of the financial statements.

CYTONN INVESTMENT PARTNERS TEN LLP
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 Kshs	2019 Kshs
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant And Equipment	7	237,653	309,209
Intangible Assets	8	78,592	100,330
		<u>316,245</u>	<u>409,539</u>
Current Assets			
Development Properties for Sale	9	1,896,480,914	1,620,859,760
Trade and Other Receivables	10	98,395,764	148,870,819
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	16,567	11,734
		<u>1,994,893,245</u>	<u>1,769,742,313</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,995,209,490</u>	<u>1,770,151,852</u>
Equity And Liabilities			
Retained Income		<u>11,035,211</u>	<u>12,975,612</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Other Financial Liabilities	12	<u>1,713,472,071</u>	<u>1,483,901,792</u>
Current Liabilities			
Other Liabilities	13	-	350,099
Trade and Other Payables	14	269,303,148	272,924,349
Bank Overdraft	11	1,399,061	-
		<u>270,702,209</u>	<u>273,274,448</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>1,995,209,490</u>	<u>1,770,151,852</u>

The financial statements on pages 8 to 29 were approved by the Board of Partners on
.....^{23/12} / 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Partner
Edwin H. Dande - In trust for Cytonn
Investment Management PLC



.....
Partner
Cytonn Investments Management
PLC

The notes set out on pages 12 to 29 form an integral part of the financial statements.

CYTONN INVESTMENT PARTNERS TEN LLP
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Kshs
Balance as at 1 January 2019	16,837,924
Loss for the year	<u>(3,862,312)</u>
Balance as at 31 December 2019	<u>12,975,612</u>
Balance as at 1 January 2020	12,975,612
Loss for the year	<u>(1,940,401)</u>
As at 31 December 2020	<u>11,035,211</u>

The notes set out on pages 12 to 29 form an integral part of the financial statements.

CYTONN INVESTMENT PARTNERS TEN LLP
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Notes	Kshs	Kshs
Loss before taxation		(1,940,401)	(3,862,312)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		93,294	173,287
<i>Changes in working capital:</i>			
Inventories	9	(275,621,154)	(157,323,356)
Trade and other receivables	10	50,475,055	(55,971,059)
Trade and other payables	14	(3,621,202)	(152,979,900)
<i>Cash used in operations</i>		<u>(230,614,408)</u>	<u>(369,963,340)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities		<u>(230,614,408)</u>	<u>(369,963,340)</u>
 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of equipment	7	-	(42,956)
Net cash used in investing activities		-	<u>(42,956)</u>
 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Movement in other financial liabilities	12	229,220,180	369,978,155
Net cash used in financing activities		<u>229,220,180</u>	<u>369,978,155</u>
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,394,228)	(28,142)
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		11,734	39,876
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of year	11	<u>(1,382,494)</u>	<u>11,734</u>

The notes set out on pages 12 to 29 form an integral part of the financial statements.

1. Summary significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual report and financial statements are set out below;

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on historical cost basis in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and the Limited Liability Partnership Act of 2011.

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs) rounded to nearest shilling. These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of annual report and financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management, from time to time, to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management did not make critical judgements in the application of accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, which would significantly affect the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expect loss rates. The partnership uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the partnership's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions and inputs used, refer to the individual notes addressing financial assets.

Fair value estimation

Several assets and liabilities of the partnership are either measured at fair value or disclosure is made of their fair values. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Partnership contracted an external, independent and professional qualified real estate projects valuers who hold recognized professional qualifications and have wide experience in similar real estate projects to assess and advise the fair value of the projects.

1. Summary significant accounting policies (continued)

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Fair value estimation

In determining the fair market value of the projects, the valuers conducted a physical inspection of the property, asking prices for similar parcels of the land in the area, the proposed and approved project plans, current costs, presales as well as the economic conditions prevailing at the time

The Partnership then contracted an independent and qualified consultant to undertake a reasonableness test on the fair market values received. There were no signs of impairment. Significant valuation issues are reported to the audit committee. Observable market data is used as inputs to the extent that it is available. The current use of the investment properties equates to the highest and best use.

The current use of the investment properties equates to the highest and best use.

Impairment testing

The partnership reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When such indicators exist, management determine the recoverable amount by performing value in use and fair value calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. When it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount for an individual asset, management assesses the recoverable amount for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Management assess the appropriateness of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. The useful lives of motor vehicles, furniture and computer equipment are determined based on partnership replacement policies for the various assets. Individual assets within these classes, which have a significant carrying amount are assessed separately to consider whether replacement will be necessary outside of normal replacement parameters. The useful life of manufacturing equipment is assessed annually based on factors including wear and tear, technological obsolescence and usage requirements.

1.3 Equipment

Equipment are tangible assets which the partnership holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one year.

An item of equipment is recognized as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the partnership, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Equipment is initially measured at cost. Cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset, including the capitalization of borrowing costs on qualifying assets and adjustments in respect of hedge accounting, where appropriate.

1. Summary significant accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Equipment (continued)

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of equipment are capitalized if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the partnership and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the partnership. Leased assets are depreciated in a consistent manner over the shorter of their expected useful lives and the lease term. Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or derecognized.

The useful lives of items of equipment have been assessed as follows

Item	Depreciation method	Rate per annum(%)
Office equipment	Diminishing balance	12.5

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

1.4 Investment property

Investment property is recognized as an asset when, and only when, it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the enterprise, and the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably. Investment property is initially recognized at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Costs include costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property. If a replacement part is recognized in the carrying amount of the investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

Fair value

Subsequent to initial measurement investment property is measured at fair value. A gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is included in net profit or loss for the period in which it arises. Transfers to or from investment property shall only be made when there is a change in use evidenced by one or more of the following:

1. Summary significant accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Investment property (continued)

- a. Commencement of owner occupation.
- b. Commencement of development with a view to sell.
- c. End of owner occupation.

Any change in use shall be accounted for in the period in which it falls.

1.5 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognized when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognized at cost.

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognized as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any impairment losses.

The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible assets are reviewed every period-end

Amortization is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight-line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Rate per annum(%)
Computer software	20

1.6 Financial Instruments

Financial instruments held by the partnership are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Broadly, the classification possibilities, which are adopted by the partnership as applicable, are as follows:

Financial assets which are debt instruments.

Amortized cost. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is met by holding the instrument to collect contractual cash flows);

1. Summary significant accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Financial Instruments (Continued)

Financial liabilities:

Amortized cost

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

The specific accounting policies for the classification, recognition and measurement of each type of financial instrument held by the partnership are presented below:

Trade and other receivables

Classification

Trade and other receivables, excluding, when applicable, VAT and prepayments, are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortized cost.

They have been classified in this manner because their contractual terms give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and the partnership's business model is to collect the contractual cash flows on trade and other receivables.

Recognition and measurement

Trade and other receivables are recognised when the partnership becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the receivables. They are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The amortized cost is the amount recognized on the receivable initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortization (interest) using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Impairment

The partnership recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables, excluding VAT and prepayments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date. The partnership measures the loss allowance for trade and other receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (lifetime ECL), which represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the receivable.

1. Summary significant accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Financial Instruments (continued)

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The partnership makes use of a provision matrix as a practical expedient to the determination of expected credit losses on trade and other receivables. The provision matrix is based on historic credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current and forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including the time value of money, where appropriate.

Customer base is diverse and does show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. Loss allowance is calculated on a collective basis for all trade and other receivables in totality.

An impairment gains or loss is recognized in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of trade and other receivables, through use of a loss allowance account. The impairment loss is included in operating expenses in profit or loss as a movement in credit loss allowance.

Write off policy

The partnership writes off a receivable when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g., when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Receivables written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the partnership recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognized in profit or loss.

Credit risk

Details of credit risk are included in the trade and other receivables note and the financial instruments and risk management note.

Derecognition

Refer to the derecognition section of the accounting policy for the policies and processes related to derecognition. Any gains or losses arising on the derecognition of trade and other receivables is included in profit or loss in the derecognition gains (losses) on financial assets at amortized cost line item.

Borrowings and loans from related parties

Classification

Other financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Recognition and measurement

Borrowings and loans from related parties are recognized when the partnership becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the loan. The loans are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

1. Summary significant accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Financial Instruments (continued)

Borrowings and loans from related parties

Recognition and measurement

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

Borrowings expose the partnership to liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

Derecognition

Refer to the de-recognition section of the accounting policy for the policies and processes related to de-recognition. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables

Classification

Trade and other payables, excluding VAT and amounts received in advance, are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Recognition and measurement

They are recognized when the partnership becomes a party to the contractual provisions, and are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

Trade and other payables expose the partnership to liquidity risk and possibly to interest rate risk.

Derecognition

Refer to the "derecognition" section of the accounting policy for the policies and processes related to de-recognition.

1. Summary significant accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Financial Instruments (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at carrying amount which is deemed to be fair value.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The partnership derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the partnership neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the partnership recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the partnership retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the partnership continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities

The partnership derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the partnership obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

Reclassification

Financial assets

The partnership only reclassifies affected financial assets if there is a change in the business model for managing financial assets. If a reclassification is necessary, it is applied prospectively from the reclassification date. Any previously stated gains, losses or interest are not restated.

The reclassification date is the beginning of the first reporting period following the change in business model which necessitates a reclassification.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

1.7 Impairment of assets

The partnership assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the partnership estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the partnership also:

1. Summary significant accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Impairment of assets (Continued)

- tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed during the annual period and at the same time every period.
- tests goodwill acquired in a business combination for impairment annually.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortization is recognized immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortization other than goodwill is recognized immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.8 Development properties for sale

Development properties for sale are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value on the first-in-first-out basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The cost of development properties for sale comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the development properties for sale to their present location and condition.

1. Summary significant accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Development properties for sale (Continued)

When development properties for sale are sold, the carrying amount of those development properties for sale are recognized as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognized. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realizable value and all losses of inventories are recognized as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realizable value, are recognized as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognized as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.9 Revenue from contracts with customers

The partnership recognizes revenue from the following major sources

Sales of development properties

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

The partnership recognizes revenue over time on the basis that the partnership's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the partnership and the partnership has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

1.10 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset until such time as the asset is ready for its intended use. The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined as follows;

- Actual borrowing costs on funds specifically borrowed for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset less any temporary investment of those borrowings.
- Weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the entity on funds generally borrowed for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The borrowing costs capitalized do not exceed the total borrowing costs incurred.

The capitalization of borrowing costs commences when:

- expenditures for the asset have occurred;
- borrowing costs have been incurred, and
- activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use for sale are in progress.

Capitalization is suspended during extended periods in which active development is interrupted. Capitalization ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete. All other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

CYTONN INVESTMENT PARTNERS TEN LLP
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2 Revenue from contracts with customers	2020	2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Sale of Houses	-	11,777,600
3 Cost of Sales		
Construction costs	-	13,947,191
	-	13,947,191
4 Other Income		
Gain on forfeited capital	-	2,162,306
5 Operating expenses		
Security	826,960	806,820
Provision for bad debts	-	1,244,625
Auditors' remuneration	528,000	572,000
Bank charges	281,979	26,056
Legal and professional fees	174,168	188,686
Depreciation and amortization	93,294	173,287
Insurance expenses	-	538,465
Electricity and water	-	370,000
Office expenses	-	36,200
Business permits and licenses	-	3,000
	<u>1,940,401</u>	<u>3,959,139</u>
6 Changes in fair value		
Impairment Loss	-	104,112
7 Property and equipment		
Cost		
As at 1 January	665,175	621,373
Additions	16,764	43,802
As at 31 December	<u>681,939</u>	<u>665,175</u>
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 1 January	355,966	206,917
Charge for the year	88,320	149,049
As at 31 December	<u>444,286</u>	<u>355,966</u>
Net carrying amount		
As at 31 December	<u>237,653</u>	<u>309,209</u>

CYTONN INVESTMENT PARTNERS TEN LLP
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

8 Intangible assets - Computer software	2020	2019
Cost	Kshs	Kshs
As at 1 January	195,957	195,957
Additions	-	-
As at 31 December	<u>195,957</u>	<u>195,957</u>
Accumulated amortization		
As at 1 January	95,627	70,544
Charge for the year	21,738	25,083
As at 31 December	<u>117,365</u>	<u>95,627</u>
Net carrying amount		
As at 31 December	<u>78,592</u>	<u>100,330</u>

9 Development properties for sale

Work in progress	<u>1,896,480,914</u>	<u>1,620,859,760</u>
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The above work in progress consists of land transferred from investment properties based on the business case

Reconciliation of movement in development properties for sale

Opening balance	1,620,859,760	1,463,536,405
Additions	<u>275,621,154</u>	<u>157,323,355</u>
	<u>1,896,480,914</u>	<u>1,620,859,760</u>

In the prior period, the partnership impaired its development properties by Kshs 270,251,564 writing down the value of development properties to lower of cost and net realizable. Net realizable value is approximating to the valuation of property as at the reporting date.

10 Trade and other receivables

Receivables are amounts due from investments and sales in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are accounted for as current assets. If not, they are non-current assets.

Receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

	2020	2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Prepayments	98,395,764	98,395,764
Trade receivables - related parties	-	50,475,055
	<u>98,395,764</u>	<u>148,870,819</u>

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Bank balances	16,567	11,734
Bank overdraft	(1,399,061)	-
	<u>(1,382,494)</u>	<u>11,734</u>

Cash and cash equivalents above are accounted for at amortised cost in accordance with the accounting policies.

12 Other financial liabilities

	2020	2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Cytonn Project Notes LLP	1,630,403,152	1,413,510,603
Cytonn High Yield Solutions LLP	83,068,919	70,391,729
	<u>1,713,472,071</u>	<u>1,483,902,332</u>

Cytonn High Yield Solutions LLP and Cytonn Project Notes LLP are constituent entities of Cytonn group and have rolling one-year investments in special purpose vehicles, with returns to Cytonn High Yield Solutions LLP of 21% per annum.

The loans have been restructured to long term tenure in line with the planned project delivery that the partnership is undertaking in the Real Estate sector

In the opinion of the partners, the carrying amount of other financial liabilities approximate their fair value

13 Other liabilities

	2020	2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Unidentified customer deposits	-	350,099
	<u>-</u>	<u>350,099</u>

14 Trade and other payables

Payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Other payables are recognized at their nominal value.

	2020	2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Accrued expenses	111,191,309	115,681,651
Trade payables	41,427,431	88,134,786
Other payables	86,299,194	75,271,036
Provision for expected credit loss	822,705	1,244,625
Trade payables- related parties	2,170,386	1,000,000
Pre sales	27,392,122	(8,407,749)
	<u>269,303,148</u>	<u>272,924,349</u>

The fair value of trade and other payables approximates their carrying amounts

15 Related party Transactions

	2020	2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Loans from related parties		
Cytonn Project Notes LLP	1,630,403,152	1,413,510,603
Cytonn High Yield solutions LLP	83,068,919	70,391,729
	<u>1,713,472,071</u>	<u>1,483,902,332</u>
Trade receivables - related parties		
Alma	-	50,475,055
	<u>-</u>	<u>50,475,055</u>
Trade payables - related parties		
Cytonn Investments Management PLC	66,400	-
Cytonn Investment Partners Eighteen LLP	2,103,986	1,000,000
	<u>2,170,386</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

Cytonn Investment Partners Ten LLP is related to the above entities by virtue of common control.

16 Financial instruments and risk management

Introduction

The partnership is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments

- i) Credit risk
- ii) Liquidity risk
- iii) Market risk (interest rate and currency risk)

The board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the partnership's risk management framework. The Board has established the risk committee which is responsible for developing and monitoring the partnership's risk management policies. The committee reports quarterly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The partnership's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the partnership, to set appropriate risk limits, and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the partnership activities.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of the financial loss to the partnership if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations

The partnership is exposed to credit risk on trade and other receivables, contract receivables, lease receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loan commitments and financial guarantees.

Credit risk exposure arising on cash and cash equivalents is managed by the group through dealing with well-established financial institutions with high credit ratings

The maximum exposure to credit risk is presented in the table below;

	Gross Carrying Amount
2020	
Trade and other receivables	98,395,764
Cash and cash equivalents	16,567
	<u>98,412,331</u>
2019	
Trade and other receivables	148,870,819
Cash and cash equivalents	11,734
	<u>148,882,553</u>

16 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk

The partnership is exposed to liquidity risk, which is the risk that the partnership will encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations as they become due.

The partnership manages its liquidity risk by effectively managing its working capital expenditure and cash flows. The financing requirements are met through a mixture of cash generated from operations and long and short-term borrowings. Committed borrowing facilities are available for meeting liquidity requirements and deposits are held at central banking institutions.

There have been no significant changes in the liquidity risk management policies and processes since the prior reporting period.

The maturity profile of contractual cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities, and financial assets held to mitigate the risk are presented in the following table. The cash flows are undiscounted contractual amounts.

2020	Less than 1 year Kshs
Current liabilities	
Trade and other payables	271,630,344
Bank overdraft	<u>1,399,061</u>
2019	
Current liabilities	
Trade and other payables	271,679,724
Bank overdraft	<u>350,099</u>

Foreign currency risk

The partnership is exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of certain transactions and borrowings which are denominated in foreign currencies. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilizing foreign forward exchange contracts where necessary. The foreign currencies in which the partnership deals primarily are US dollars, Euros and Yen

There have been no significant changes in the foreign currency risk management policies and processes since the prior reporting period.

Interest rate risk

Fluctuations in interest rates impact on the value of investments and financing activities, giving rise to interest rate risk. The partnership's policy with regard to financial assets is to invest cash at floating rates of interest and to maintain cash reserves in short-term investments in order to maintain liquidity, while also achieving a satisfactory return for shareholders. There have been no significant changes in the interest rate risk management policies and processes since the prior reporting period.

17 Capital risk management

The partnership's objective when managing capital (which includes share capital, borrowings, working capital and cash and cash equivalents) is to maintain a flexible capital structure that reduces the cost of capital to an acceptable level of risk and to safeguard the partnership's ability to continue as a going concern while taking advantage of strategic opportunities in order to maximize stakeholder returns sustainably

The partnership manages capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain the capital structure, the partnership may adjust the amount of dividends paid to the shareholder, return capital to the shareholder, and repurchase shares currently issued, issue new shares, issue new debt, issue new debt to replace existing debt with different characteristics and/or sell assets to reduce debt.

18 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

2020	Opening Balance	Interest	Total non cash movements	Cash flows	Closing Balance
Other financial liabilities	1,483,901,792	265,175,755	265,175,755	(35,605,476)	1,713,472,071
Total liabilities from financing activities	1,483,901,792	265,175,755	265,175,755	(35,605,476)	1,713,472,071
2019					
Other financial liabilities	1,113,923,637	222,635,156	222,635,156	147,342,998	1,483,901,792
Total liabilities from financing activities	1,113,923,637	222,635,156	222,635,156	147,342,998	1,483,901,792

19. Comparative figures

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

20 Commitments

There were no commitments during the year ended 31 December 2020.

21. Contingencies

There were no contingencies during the year ended 31 December 2020.

22. Currency

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

23. Events after the reporting date

The outbreak of Covid-19 (Corona virus disease) in March 2020 resulted in disruption of business activity globally and created market volatility. The estimates and judgments applied to determine the financial position as at 31st December 2020, most specifically as they relate to calculation of impairment of trade and other receivables, were based on a range of forecasted economic conditions as at that date

During the Financial year 2021, Cytonn High Yield Solutions LLP – which is the principle financier to Cytonn Investment Partners Ten LLP was put under voluntary administration through a court order issued on 6th October 2021. Currently, this event hasn't affected the operations of the company but management is closely monitoring this situation