

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

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

Partners	Edwin H. Dande 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

CYTONN INVESTMENT PARTNERS SIXTEEN LLP
REPORT OF THE PARTNERS
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The partners have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Cytonn Investment Partners Sixteen LLP for the year ended 31 December 2020.

1. Incorporation and registered Office

The partnership was incorporated on 30 September 2016 as a limited liability partnership with registration number LLP/2016/115. The address of the registered office is set out on page 1.

2. Principal activity

The partnership was formed for the acquisition, ownership and development of property in Kilimani L.R. No. 2/85, 2/86 and 2/87 known as Cytonn Towers.

3. Business Review of financial results and activities

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 have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

The partnership recorded a net loss after tax for the year ended 31 December 2020 of Kshs 1,342,953,825. This represented a decrease of 790% from the net loss of the prior year of Kshs 150,932,143.

Net cash flows used in operating activities decreased by 1319% from Kshs (93,547,962) in the prior year to Kshs (1,328,616,091) for the year ended 31 December 2020.

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

With respect to each person who is a partner on the day that this report is approved:

- There is, so far as the person is aware, no relevant audit information of which the partnership's auditors are unaware; and
- The person has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a partner to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the partnership's auditors are 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 the 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 9 to 26, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the partners on^{23/12/21}..... and were signed on its behalf by;

By Order of the Partners



.....
Partner



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

The Limited Liability Partnership Act of 2011 requires the partners to prepare annual report and 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 other irregularities.

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 Partnership 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 9 to 26 were approved by the Partners on23/12/.....2021 and were signed on their behalf by:



.....
Partner
Cytonn Investments Management PLC



.....
Partner
Edwin H Dande

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Cytonn Investments Partners Sixteen LLP set out on pages 9 to 26, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the statement of comprehensive income and statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects a true and fair view of the financial position of Cytonn investments Partners sixteen as at 31 December 2020 in and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for SME and the Limited Liability Partnership Act 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty in relation to the Going Concern

We draw attention to the statement of financial position, which indicates that the partnership net current liabilities are Kshs 129,586,660 (2019: Kshs 114,299,326, against the current assets of Kshs 480,717 (2019 Kshs 469,517). These conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Partnership's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis on the assumption that the partners will continue providing the necessary financial support to enable the partnership to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due.

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. The Partners are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Partners' responsibility for the annual report and 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 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.

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

- 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 partnership's internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the partnership'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 partnership 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.

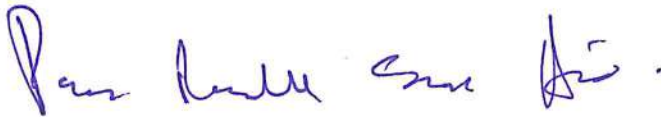
We communicate with the partners regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.

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


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**

20/11/2022
.....
Date

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



CYTONN INVESTMENTS PARTNERS SIXTEEN LLP
 STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 Kshs	2019 Kshs
Operating expenses	2	<u>(1,138,566)</u>	<u>(1,367,507)</u>
Operating Loss		<u>(1,138,566)</u>	<u>(1,367,507)</u>
Change in fair value -loss on revaluation	3	<u>(1,341,815,258)</u>	<u>(149,564,635)</u>
Loss for the year		<u>(1,342,953,824)</u>	<u>(150,932,142)</u>

The notes set out on pages 13 to 26 form an integral part of the financial statements.

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

	Notes	2020 Kshs	2019 Kshs
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Investment property	4	<u>1,693,000,000</u>	<u>2,682,000,000</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	5	471,898	459,898
Cash and cash equivalents	6	<u>8,819</u>	<u>9,619</u>
		<u>480,717</u>	<u>469,517</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,693,480,717</u>	<u>2,682,469,517</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Retained income		<u>(949,080,611)</u>	<u>393,873,213</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	7	128,649,060	114,299,327
Bank overdraft		937,600	-
Other financial liabilities	8	<u>2,512,974,668</u>	<u>2,174,296,977</u>
		<u>2,642,561,328</u>	<u>2,288,596,304</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>1,693,480,717</u>	<u>2,682,469,517</u>

The financial statements on pages 9 to 26 were approved by the Partners on 23/12/2021 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Partner
Cytonn Investment Management PLC



.....
Partner
Edwin H. Dande

The notes set out on pages 13 to 26 form an integral part of the financial statements.

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

	Retained Income Kshs
As at 1 January 2019	544,805,355
Loss for the year	<u>(150,932,142)</u>
As at 31 December 2019	<u>393,873,213</u>
As at 1 January 2020	393,873,213
Loss for the year	<u>(1,342,953,825)</u>
As at 31 December 2020	<u>(949,080,611)</u>

The notes set out on pages 13 to 26 form an integral part of the financial statements.

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

	Notes	2020 Kshs	2019 Kshs
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Loss) before taxation		(1,342,953,824)	(150,932,142)
Adjustments for;			
Expected credit loss		4,019	3,925
<i>Changes in working capital</i>			
-Trade and other receivables	5	(12,000)	(56,672)
-Trade and other payables	7	14,349,735	57,436,928
Cash flow from operations		(1,328,612,072)	(93,547,962)
Expected credit loss		(4,019)	(3,925)
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,328,616,091)	(93,547,962)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Movement in investment property	4	989,000,000	(223,000,000)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Movement in other financial liability	8	338,677,691	316,480,791
Movement in cash for the year		(938,400)	(67,170)
Cash at start of the year		9,619	76,789
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6	(928,781)	9,619

The notes set out on pages 13 to 26 form an integral part of the financial statements.

1. Summary of 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 have been prepared under the historical cost basis. 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.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The partnership uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the partnerships 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.

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.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.3. Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

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 group contracted an external, independent and professionally 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. In determining the fair market value of the projects, the valuer 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.

1.4. Investment property

Property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both is classified as 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 partnership, 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.

Subsequently Investment property is re-measured at fair value, which is the price that would be received to sell or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in net profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.5. 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);

Financial liabilities:

- Amortized cost;

Note 10 on financial instruments and risk management presents the financial instruments held by the partnership based on their specific classifications.

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 recognized 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 amortized cost.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.5. Financial Instruments (continued)

Trade and other receivables (continued)

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.

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.

The customer base is widespread and does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. The Customer base is widespread and does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. 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.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Financial Instruments (continued)

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.

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 derecognition section of the accounting policy for the policies and processes related to derecognition.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Financial Instruments (continued)

Trade and other Payables (continued)

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 derecognition.

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.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Financial Instruments (continued)

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

1.6 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 or 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.

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

2 Operating expenses	2020	2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Security expenses	887,170	1,002,240
Audit fees	173,250	231,000
Tax fees	74,128	98,837
Expected credit loss	4,019	3,925
Electricity and Water	-	27,997
Bank charges	-	4,308
Miscellaneous expenses	-	(800)
	<u>1,138,567</u>	<u>1,367,507</u>

3 Changes in Fair Values		
Investment Property-fair value (loss)	<u>(1,341,815,259)</u>	<u>(149,564,635)</u>
	<u>(1,341,815,259)</u>	<u>(149,564,635)</u>

4 Investment property		
At Valuation	<u>1,693,000,000</u>	<u>2,682,000,000</u>

Reconciliation of investment property

	2020	2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Opening Balance	2,682,000,000	2,459,000,000
Additions	352,815,259	372,564,635
Fair value adjustment	<u>(1,341,815,259)</u>	<u>(149,564,635)</u>
Carrying value	<u>1,693,000,000</u>	<u>2,682,000,000</u>

Breakdown of additions

	2020
Financing costs	352,574,559
Project professional fees	233,200
Licenses, surveys and Approvals	7,500
Fair value adjustments	<u>(1,341,815,259)</u>
	<u>(989,000,000)</u>

The investment property was valued on 31 December 2020 by regent property valuers who are independent valuers and are not connected to the partnership.

5 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
Related party receivables	454,898	442,898
Trade receivables	<u>17,000</u>	<u>17,000</u>
	<u>471,898</u>	<u>459,898</u>

The fair value of trade and other receivables approximates their carrying amounts.

6 Cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Bank balances	8,819	9,619
Bank overdraft	<u>(937,600)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(928,781)</u>	<u>9,619</u>

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

7 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
Withholding Tax Payable	96,790,505	96,836,264
Trade Payables	20,896,394	8,650,598
Accrued Expenses	516,168	570,491
Provision for expected credit loss	7,944	3,925
Amounts due to related party (Note 9)	<u>10,438,049</u>	<u>8,238,049</u>
	<u>128,649,060</u>	<u>114,299,327</u>

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

8 Other financial liability

	2020	2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Cytonn High Yield Solutions LLP	<u>2,512,974,668</u>	<u>2,174,296,977</u>

Cytonn High Yield Solutions LLP a constituent company of Cytonn group has rolling one year investments in special purpose vehicles, with returns to Cytonn High Yield Solutions LLP of 21% per annum.

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

9 Related party Transaction

	2020	2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Other financial liability		
Cytonn High Yield Solutions LLP	<u>2,512,974,668</u>	<u>2,174,296,977</u>
Trade receivables - related parties		
Ololua Estates	208,655	208,655
Cytonn Investment Partners Eighteen	<u>246,243</u>	<u>234,243</u>
	<u>454,898</u>	<u>442,898</u>

9 Related party payables	2020	2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Cytonn Investment Partners Three LLP	15,000	-
Cytonn Investment Partners Eleven LLP	1,735,412	935,412
Cytonn Integrated Project LLP	920,087	1,008,567
Cytonn Investments Management PLC	7,767,550	6,244,870
Mystic Plains LLP	-	34,200
Cytonn Investments Partners Two LLP	-	10,000
Cytonn Investments Partners Three LLP	-	5,000
	<u>10,438,049</u>	<u>8,283,049</u>

Cytonn Investment Partners Sixteen LLP is related to the above companies and partnerships by virtue of common control.

10 Financial instruments and risk management

The partnership's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the partnership's business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The partnership's aims to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The key types of risk include:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk (interest rate risk).

The partners have 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 partners on its activities. The partnership's risk management policies are established to identify and analyses 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's activities.

Credit risk is the risk of 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.

10 Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

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

	Gross carrying amount	Credit loss allowance	Amortized cost/ fair value
2020			
Trade and other receivables	471,898	3,945	467,953
Cash and cash equivalents	8,819	74	8,745
	<u>480,717</u>	<u>4,019</u>	<u>476,698</u>
2019			
Trade and other receivables	459,898	3,844	456,053
Cash and cash equivalents	9,618	81	9,538
	<u>469,516</u>	<u>3,925</u>	<u>465,591</u>

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, 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.

	Less than 1 year Kshs
2020	
Current Liabilities	
Trade and other payables	<u>135,531,214</u>
2019	
Current Liabilities	
Trade and other payables	<u>114,295,401</u>

11 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, 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.

12 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities-2020

2020	Opening balance	Interest	Cash flows	Closing balance
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Other financial liabilities	<u>937,503,442</u>	<u>352,574,559</u>	<u>1,222,896,667</u>	<u>2,512,974,668</u>
2019				
Other financial liabilities	<u>1,857,816,186</u>	<u>316,480,791</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,174,296,977</u>

13 Comparatives

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

14 Commitments

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

15 Contingencies

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

16 Events after the reporting period

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 Sixteen LLP was put under voluntary administration through a court order issued on 6th October 2021. Currently, this event has not affected the operations of the company but management is closely monitoring this situation.