ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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# STATUTORY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### **DIRECTORS**

Eng. E.K. Mwongera Chairman

J. Mugo Managing Director

A.H. Butt S. N. Merali P. Gitonga L.M. Mbuthia

P.W. Kiwanuka Appointed on 5<sup>th</sup> May 2024 M.W.Ngatia Resigned on 5<sup>th</sup> May 2024

#### **SECRETARY**

Millicent Ngetich

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

RSM Eastern Africa LLP Certified Public Accountants 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Pacis Centre Slip Road, off Waiyaki Way, Westlands PO Box 349 00606 Nairobi Sarit Centre

#### REGISTERED OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

LR No. 12081/13 Mombasa Road PO Box 30429 00100 Nairobi GPO

#### PRINCIPAL BANKERS

NCBA Bank (Kenya) PLC Standard Chartered Bank Kenya

NCBA House PLC

Masaba Road, off Uhuru Highway
PO Box 44599
00100 Nairobi GPO
48, Westlands Road
PO Box 30003
00100 Nairobi GPO

#### **ADVOCATES**

Kipkorir, Titoo & Kiara Waruhiu K'Owade and Nganga

Posta Sacco Plaza Advocates

PO Box 10176 Taj Towers, 4th Floor, Wing B

00100 Nairobi GPO Upperhill Road

PO Box 41722 00100 Nairobi GPO

# REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The directors have the pleasure of presenting their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, which discloses the state of affairs of the Group and the Company.

#### 1. Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group are the letting of investment property.

#### 2. Results

The results for the year are set out on page 14 and 15.

#### 3. <u>Dividend</u>

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2023 – Nil).

#### 4. Directors

The directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report are set out on page 1.

#### 5. Business overview

The Group recorded a significant improvement in profit after tax compared to prior year, mainly due to the impact of the appreciation of Kenya Shilling against the United States Dollar on USD denominated liabilities. Included in the net finance income figure in 2024 is unrealized net foreign exchange gain of Kshs 83.6 million.

Operating profit was 14% lower than prior year on account of higher expenses and provision for tax recoverable in a foreign subsidiary.

During the year, the Group fully repaid its borrowings, resulting in lower interest expense.

Total shareholders' funds increased by 56% from Kshs 473 million in 2023 to Ksh 736 million in 2024.

The information on management of risks facing the business is disclosed in Note 5 to the financial statements.

# REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

#### 6. Relevant audit information

The Directors in office at the date of this report confirm that:

- (i) There is no relevant audit information of which the Group's auditor is unaware; and
- (ii) Each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director so as to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Group's auditor is aware of that information.

#### 7. Auditors

RSM Eastern Africa LLP having expressed their willingness, continues in office in accordance with Section 719 (2) of the Companies Act. The Directors approve the annual audit engagement contract which sets out the terms of the auditor's appointment and the related fees. The agreed auditor's remuneration of KShs 2,352,000 has been charged to profit or loss in the year.

#### 8. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorized for issue at a meeting of the directors held on 10 April 2025.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Millicent Ngetich

Moselle

**COMPANY SECRETARY** 

**Date: 10 April 2025** 

# **DIRECTORS REMUNERATION REPORT**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### A. Non-auditable section of the Directors Remuneration Report

This report covers the remuneration governance arrangements and the remuneration outcomes for the executive director, non-executive directors and other members of the executive committee. The report fulfils the disclosure requirements under the Companies Act and the Capital Markets Authority (CMA) Code and Listing Rules.

Details of directors' remuneration in 2024, namely remuneration paid to directors and executive management during 2024 are included in page 7.

#### The remuneration policy

Aligning the interests of the executive directors with those of shareholders and with group's strategic goals is central to Sameer Africa Plc's remuneration policy.

In line with shareholders' interests being managed within a robust governance framework, the company aims to retain and incentivise high calibre executive directors by paying competitive base salary and benefits, together with a short-term annual bonus and terminal benefits linked to:

- Profits and contribution;
- The achievement of individual objectives, which are consistent with the strategy of the company and building sustainable profitability;
- The achievement of long-term strategic KPIs in line with the long-term focus of the company;
- The creation of long-term shareholders' value;
- Ongoing oversight of a robust risk management framework;
- Maintenance of strong capital and liquidity positions; and
- Addition of senior talent, building succession for leadership and setting a strong governance structure for the board's delegated authorities.

#### **Executive director and senior management remuneration**

The table below summarizes the main elements of the remuneration packages for the Executive Director and senior management.

Function	Purpose and link to	Operation	Performance
	strategy		metrics
Basic Salary	Reflects the individual's skills, responsibilities and experience. Supports the recruitment and retention of executive directors of the calibre required to deliver the business strategy within the competitive market environment the company operates.	Consideration is given to a range of factors when determining salary levels, including:  — Personal and companywide performance.  — Pay levels in relevant markets for each executive whilst recognising the need for an appropriate premium to attract and retain superior talent, balanced against the need to provide a cost-effective overall remuneration package.  — The wider employee pay review.	Continued good performance.  Overall individual and business performance is considered when setting and reviewing salaries.

## <u>DIRECTORS REMUNERATION REPORT</u> FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

Function	Purpose & link to strategy	Operation	Performance metrics
Housing Allowance	Allowances paid monthly to cater for executive housing. This is determined on the basis of housing rates for executives of comparable entities.	Paid in cash and is subjected to tax under the PAYE system.	None
Provision for an income in retirement	To provide competitive post-retirement benefits or cash allowance as a framework to save for retirement.  Supports the recruitment and retention of Executive Directors of the calibre required to deliver the business strategy.	Executives can choose to participate in the Sameer Africa Plc defined contribution scheme or receive a gratuity allowance. Contributions are set as a percentage of base salary. Post-retirement benefits do not form part of the base salary for the purposes of determining incentives.  Contract gratuity is payable at the end of the contract period and is subject to tax under the PAYE system.	The maximum contributions for gratuity allowances for the executive directors are 25% of base salary.
Benefits	To provide non-cash benefits which are competitive in the market in which the executive is employed. Ensures the overall package is competitive and provides financial protection for executives and their families.	The Company provides a range of market competitive benefits including leave passages, private medical insurance and other life benefits.  Additional benefits include company car, education support and club membership subscriptions.  Other ad-hoc benefits such as relocation can be offered, depending on personal circumstances.  Non- cash benefits are taxable in	None
Performance bonus	Incentivises executives and senior management to achieve key strategic outcomes on an annual basis.  Focus on key financial metrics and objectives to deliver the business strategy.	accordance with the Income Tax Act.  Measures and targets are set annually based on business plans at the start of the financial year and pay-out levels are determined by the nomination and remuneration Committee following the year-end based on performance against objectives.  Paid once per annum. The Committee has the discretion to amend the bonus pay-out based on performance.	The bonus is based on the remuneration committee's assessment of executive directors' performance over the financial year against objectives, which cover:  1. Strategy, structure and people.  2. Profit and loss performance and sales.  3. Financial health.  4. Risk, compliance and reputation.

#### <u>DIRECTORS REMUNERATION REPORT</u> FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

#### Non-executive directors' remuneration policy

Non-executive directors have formal letters of appointment. These do not contain any notice provisions or provision for compensation in the event of early termination. Non-executive directors are encouraged to build a shareholding in the company.

The table below summarises the main elements of remuneration for non-executive directors:

Function	Purpose & link to strategy	Operation	Performance metrics
Fees	To attract and retain non-executive directors of the highest calibre and experience relevant to Sameer Africa.  Directors' fees are fixed and payable monthly in arrears.	The committee determines the directors' fees at a level that is considered to be appropriate, taking into account the size and complexity of the business and the expected time commitment and contribution of the role.  Fees are reviewed annually by the board at the year-end taking into account market benchmarks for non-executives of companies of similar size and complexity with consideration of sector relevance.	None
		The chairman's remuneration is recommended by the nomination and remuneration committee and approved by the board.  Director's fees are subject to tax under the PAYE regulations.	
Sitting	To encourage directors' full	Sitting allowances are paid on	None
allowances	participation in board and committee meetings.	the basis of actual meetings attended by each director.	
Benefits	To ensure the overall compensation is competitive.	Non- executive directors are entitled to annual medical insurance.	None

## <u>DIRECTORS REMUNERATION REPORT</u> <u>FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)</u>

#### **B.** Auditable section of the Directors Remuneration Report

The table below provides an analysis of the emoluments paid to the executive and non-executive directors.

	2024			2023		
		Sitting			Sitting	•
	Fees	allowances	Total	Fees	allowances	Total
	KShs' 000	KShs' 000	KShs' 000	KShs' 000	KShs' 000	KShs' 000
Eng. E.K. Mwongera	2,700	280	2,980	2,700	220	2,920
S.N. Merali	480	360	840	480	340	820
A.H. Butt	480	280	760	480	280	840
L.M. Mbuthia	480	360	840	480	320	760
M.W. Ngatia	170	140	310	480	320	840
P.M.Kiwanuka	314	200	514	-	-	-
P.Gitonga	480	360	840	480	360	840
Total	5,104	1,980	7,084	5,100	1,840	6,940

Managing Director	2024	2023
J.Mugo	KShs' 000	KShs' 000
Basic pay and other allowances	14,784	13,440
Pension and Gratuity	3,696	3,360
Total	18,480	16,800
Total 29 (b) iii	18,480	16,800

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Millicent Ngetich

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**COMPANY SECRETARY** 

**Date: 10 April 2025** 

#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Consolidated and Separate financial statements of Sameer Africa Plc set out on pages 14 to 87 which comprise the Consolidated and Company statements of financial position at 31 December 2024, Consolidated and Company statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The Directors' responsibilities include: determining that the basis of accounting described in Note 2 is an acceptable basis for preparing and presenting the financial statements in the circumstances, preparation and presentation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Under the Companies Act the Directors are required to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and Company as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the Group and Company for that year. It also requires the Directors to ensure the Company and its subsidiaries keep proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Group and Company.

The Directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Companies Act. The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Company and of the Group's profit or loss.

The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

The Directors have made an assessment of the Group's and Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the Group and Company will not be a going concern for at least The directors acknowledge that the independent audit of the financial statements does not relieve them of their responsibilities

#### Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements, as indicated above, were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 10 April 2025.

Eng. E.K. Mwongera

Chairman

FMMongera

**John Mugo** *Managing Director* 

**Date: 10 April 2025** 



RSM Eastern Africa LLP Certified Public Accountants

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www.rsm.global/kenya

# REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR TO THE MEMBERS OF SAMEER AFRICA PLC

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sameer Africa PLC ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (together, "the Group"), set out on pages 14 to 87, which comprise, for both the Group and the Company, the balance sheet as at 31st December 2024, the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, statement 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 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31st December 2024 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (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.

#### **Key Audit Matters**

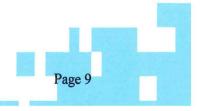
Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we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

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Registration number: LLP-3A1VXM, a limited liability partnership under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2011.

Partners: Ashif Kassam, Lina Ratansi, Nihla Mazrui, Elvis Ogeto, George Mutua

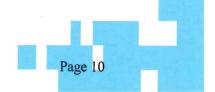
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## **Key Audit Matters (continued)**

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed
Valuation and existence of trade and other receivables	Trade and other receivables constitute a significant portion of the total assets of the Group and Company. The profile of the customers who constitute the trade receivables balance varies in character and risk. Amounts due from customers may be outstanding for long periods of time before being received by the Group and Company thus potentially exposing the Group and Company to impairment losses.
	The Group and Company have also to comply with IFRS 9 which involves significant judgement and estimates from management.
	<ul> <li>Our procedures performed included the following:         <ul> <li>Reviewed the expected credit loss (ECL) model for compliance with the principles of IFRS 9;</li> <li>Tested the ageing of trade receivables, reviewing the data and assumptions made by management in arriving at the provisions;</li> <li>Examined the historical recovery records and current credit status of customers; and</li> <li>Performed alternative procedures where confirmations were not received by checking subsequent receipts from customers after the year end.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Disclosure of fair value of investment property	The Group had investment property as at 31 December 2024 for which the fair value disclosure is required.
	The valuation of investment property depends on certain key assumptions that require significant management judgement.
	Our procedures in relation to the key assumptions used in management's valuation of investment property held by the Group's included:
	<ul> <li>Evaluating the independent valuers' competence, capabilities and objectivity; and</li> <li>Checking the accuracy of the input data, on a sample basis, used by the independent valuers including rental income, occupancy rates and risk margins by agreeing them back to management's records, invoices received or other supporting documentation including: key terms of lease agreements, rental income schedules; and prevailing market rents to leasing transactions of comparable properties.</li> </ul>





#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. Other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon, other than that prescribed by the Companies Act as set out below.

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.

#### Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act and for such internal control as the directors 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 directors are responsible for assessing the Group'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 directors either intend to liquidate the Group 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.



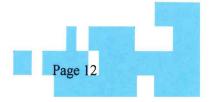


## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group'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 Group 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 Group to express an opinion on the Group's Consolidated
  financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the
  Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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





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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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.

#### Report on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act (the Act)

In our opinion,

- i. the information given in the report of the directors on pages 2 and 3 is consistent with the financial statements; and
- ii. the auditable part of the directors' remuneration report has been properly prepared in accordance with the Act.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is CPA Elvis Ogeto Practising Certificate No. 2303.

for and on behalf of RSM Eastern Africa LLP Certified Public Accountants

Nairobi

10 APRIL 2025.

0115/2025



# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000
Revenue	8	389,478	390,498
Cost of sales	9 (b) (i)	( 15,955)	( 34,483)
Gross profit		373,523	356,015
Other operating income	9 (a)	1,131	23,844
Selling and distribution costs	9 (b) (ii)	(10,572)	(7,621)
Administrative expenses	9 (b) (ii)	( 79,477)	(73,127)
Other operating expenses	9 (b) (ii)	( 86,527)	( 68,174)
Operating profit	10	198,078	230,937
Finance income	10	199,114	30,865
Finance costs  Share of profit of aguity accounted	10	( 130,360)	( 171,656)
Share of profit of equity accounted investees (net of income tax)	19 (a)	41,147	37,247
Profit before income tax		307,979	127,393
Income tax expense	11 (a)	( 48,081)	( 81,058)
Profit for the year		259,898	46,335
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)			
(a) Items that are or may be reclassified subse profit or loss	equently to		
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		3,050	( 3,877)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		3,050	( 3,877)
Total comprehensive profit for the year		262,948	42,458
Earnings per share: Basic and diluted (KShs)	12 (a)	0.93	0.17

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000
Revenue Cost of sales	8 9 (b) (i)	308,818 ( 10,969)	324,798 ( 30,385)
Gross profit	( ) ( )	297,849	294,413
Other operating income Selling and distribution costs Administrative expenses Other operating expenses	9 (a) 9 (b) (ii) 9 (b) (ii) 9 (b) (ii)	974 26,250 ( 15,396) ( 65,468)	9,388 ( 7,621) ( 56,264) ( 53,559)
Operating profit		244,209	186,357
Finance income Finance costs	10 10	325,528 ( 112,315)	13,676 ( 155,985)
Profit before income tax		457,422	44,048
Income tax expense	11 (a)	( 29,762)	( 62,796)
Profit/(loss) for the year		427,660	( 18,748)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)			
Total other comprehensive income for the year			
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		427,660	( 18,748)

### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION **AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	IN THE CENTER	1 2 0 2 1	
	Note	2024 KShs '000	2023 KShs '000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13 (a)	12,669	12,747
Investment properties	15 (a)	899,170	776,571
Prepaid operating lease rentals Investment in associate	17 (a) 19	322 268,231	326 227,084
investment in associate	19	200,231	227,064
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		1,180,392	1,016,728
Current assets			
Inventories	20	-	-
Non-current assets held for sale	16	15	15
Trade and other receivables	21	236,415	274,453
Current income tax Cash and cash equivalents	11 (c) 22	43,376 61,101	36,908 154,992
Cash and Cash equivalents	22	01,101	134,992
<b>Total current assets</b>		340,907	466,368
TOTAL ASSETS		1,521,299	1,483,096
EQUITY			
Share capital	23 (a)	1,391,712	1,391,712
Retained earnings	,	(481,007)	(740,905)
Translation reserve	23 (b)	(175,130)	(178,180)
<b>Total equity</b>		735,575	472,627
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	24 (a)	-	540,692
Deferred income tax	25 (b)	16,417	12,060
Total non-current liabilities		16,417	552,752
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	26 (a)	766,813	457,681
Current income tax	11 (c)	2,494	36
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		769,307	457,717
<b>Total liabilities</b>		785,724	1,010,469
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITI	ES	1,521,299	1,483,096

The financial statements on pages 14 to 88 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 10 April 2025

Eng. E.K. Mwongera

Ellhongea

John Mugo Chairman Managing Director The notes set out on pages 22 to 88 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 KShs '000	2023 KShs '000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	13 (a)	11,253	10,988
Investment properties	15 (a)	761,858	640,833
Prepaid operating lease rentals	17 (a)	322	326
Investment in subsidiaries	18	120,000	120,000
Equity accounted investees	19	137,026	137,026
Total non-current assets		1,030,459	909,173
Current assets			
Inventories	20	-	-
Non-current assets held for sale	16	15	15
Trade and other receivables	21	402,217	301,269
Current income tax	11 (c)	24,880	17,737
Cash and cash equivalents	22	60,190	106,378
Total current assets		487,302	425,399
TOTAL ASSETS		1,517,761	1,334,572
EQUITY			
Share capital	23 (a)	1,391,712	1,391,712
Retained earnings	( )	(783,639)	(1,211,299)
Total equity		608,073	180,413
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	24 (a)	-	540,692
Amounts due to subsidiaries	26 (a)	250,994	268,532
Total non-current liabilities		250,994	809,224
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	26 (a)	658,694	344,935
Total current liabilities		658,694	344,935
Total liabilities		909,688	1,154,159
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,517,761	1,334,572

The financial statements on pages 14 to 88 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 10 April 2025

Eng. E.K. Mwongera

Ellhomea

Chairman Managing Director

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2024	Share capital KShs'000	Accumulated losses KShs'000	Translation reserve KShs'000	Total KShs'000
At start of year	1,391,712	(740,905)	( 178,180)	472,627
Comprehensive income For the year				
Profit for the year Other comprehensive income	<u> </u>	259,898 	3,050	259,898 3,050
Total comprehensive income		259,898	3,050	262,948
At end of year	1,391,712	( 481,007)	(175,130)	735,575
2023				
At start of year	1,391,712	(787,240)	(174,303)	430,169
Comprehensive income For the year				
Profit for the year Other comprehensive loss	<u>-</u>	46,335	(3,877)	46,335 (3,877)
Total comprehensive income		46,335	(3,877)	42,458
At end of year	1,391,712	( 740,905)	( 178,180)	472,627

## COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Share capital KShs'000	Accumulated losses KShs'000	Total KShs'000
2024	12020 000	123110 000	120110 000
At start of year	1,391,712	(1,211,299)	180,413
Comprehensive income For the year			
Profit for the year		427,660	427,660
Total comprehensive income	<del>-</del>	427,660	427,660
At end of year	1,391,712	( 783,639)	608,073
2023			
At start of year	1,391,712	(1,192,551)	199,161
Comprehensive income For the year			
Loss for the year		(18,748)	(18,748)
Total comprehensive income		(18,748)	(18,748)
At end of year	1,391,712	( 1,211,299)	180,413

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000
Cash flows from operating activities		IXSHS 000	KSH3 000
Cash receipts from customers	27	863,622	407,691
Cash payments for purchases	27	( 31,986)	( 28,814)
Cash payments for expenses	27	( 183,819)	( 107,573)
Cash generated from operating activities		647,817	271,304
Interest paid	10	( 21,319)	( 38,157)
Income tax paid	11(c)	( 50,594)	( 84,774)
Net cash generated from operating activities		575,904	148,373
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	10	6,467	9,033
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	13 (a)	( 1,951)	( 877)
Additions to investment property	15 (a)	( 136,477)	( 144,411)
Net cash used in investing activities		( 131,961)	( 136,255)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings	24 (a)	( 540,692)	
Net cash used in financing activities		( 540,692)	
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		( 96,749)	12,118
Movement in cash and cash equivalents:			
At start of year		154,992	142,874
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		( 96,749)	12,118
Effects of exchange movements on cash held		2,858	
At end of year	22	61,101	154,992

## COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts from customers Cash payments for purchases	27 27	760,389 ( 31,310)	334,578 ( 18,964)
Cash payments for expenses	27	(188,321)	(158,885)
Cash generated from operating activities		540,758	156,729
Interest paid	10	( 21,319)	( 38,157)
Income tax paid	11(c)	( 36,905)	( 67,573)
Net cash generated from operating activities		482,534	50,999
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	10	3,839	9,033
Dividend received	10	140,000	- 0.77)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment Additions to investment property	13(a) 15(a)	(1,951) (129,918)	( 877) ( 93,848)
Additions to investment property	13(u)	(12),)10)	( )3,010)
Net cash generated from/(used) in investing activities		11,970	( 85,692)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of borrowings	24 (a)	(540,692)	
Net cash used in from financing activities		(540,692)	
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		( 46,188)	( 34,693)
Movement in cash and cash equivalents:			
At start of year		106,378	141,071
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		( 46,188)	( 34,693)
At end of year	22	60,190	106,378

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 1. REPORTING ENTITY

Sameer Africa Plc is a limited liability Company incorporated in Kenya under the Companies Act and is domiciled in Kenya. The Consolidated financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2024 comprise the company, its subsidiaries and associate (together referred to as the "Group"). The Group primarily is involved in the letting of investment properties. The address of its registered office is as follows:

LR No. 12081/13 Mombasa Road PO Box 30429 - 00100 Nairobi

The Company's shares are listed on the Nairobi Securities Exchange.

The Company's parent Company is Sameer Investments Limited, a company incorporated in Kenya and which holds 72.48% of the company's equity interest.

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

#### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

#### (a) Statement of compliance

The Consolidated and Separate financial statements (the financial statements) are prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the Companies Act. Details of the Group's and Company's significant accounting policies are included in Note 3.

#### (b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except where otherwise indicated.

#### (c) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings (KShs), which is the Group's and Company's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in Kenya shillings (KShs) has been rounded to the nearest thousand, except where otherwise indicated.

#### (d) Use of estimates and judgment

In preparing these Consolidated and Separate financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

#### (d) Use of estimates and judgement (continued)

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in Note 7.

#### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Except for changes noted in Note 4, the Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

References to the Group's accounting policies apply equally to the Company unless otherwise specified.

#### (a) Basis of Consolidation

#### (i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are investees controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement in the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment in the Separate financial statements.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group, and adjustments made where necessary.

#### (ii) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

#### (iii) Loss of control

When the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

#### (iv) Interests in equity accounted investees

The Group's interest in equity accounted investees, comprises its interest in an associate.

Associates are those entities in which the Group has between 20% and 50% of the voting rights and over which the Group exercises significant influence but which it does not control.

Interests in the associate is accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements includes the Group's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the equity accounted investees until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

Losses of an equity accounted investee in excess of the Group's interest in that entity are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations to make payments on behalf of the investee.

Unrealised gains arising from transaction with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Investments in equity accounted investees are measured at cost less impairment loss in the separate financial statements of the Company. They are initially recognised at cost which includes transaction costs.

#### (b) Foreign currencies

#### (i) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the respective entity using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (b) Foreign currencies (continued)

#### (ii) Foreign operations

The results and financial position of all Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the Group's presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the reporting date.
- (ii) income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions); and
- (iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the translation reserve.

#### (c) Segment reporting

Operating segments are identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance. The Group organizes its activity by business and geographical lines and these are defined as the Group's reportable segments. The four business segments are Sourcing and Distribution, Regional Operations and Property Rentals.

#### (d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of the Group and Company's activities. Net revenue is stated net of value-added tax (VAT), excise duty, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the Group.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group and Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer. The Group and Company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

The Group and Company recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following five steps:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer;

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract;

Step 3: Determine the transaction price;

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (e) Finance income and finance costs

The Group's finance income and finance costs include:

- Interest income;
- Interest expense;
- Dividend income;
- Foreign currency exchange gain or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities;
- Impairment losses recognised on financial assets (other than trade receivables);
- Reclassification of net gains previously recognised in other comprehensive income.

Interest expense on borrowings is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate unless they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, in which case they are capitalized to that asset.

Foreign exchange gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

#### (f) Employee benefits

#### (i) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

#### (ii) Defined contribution plans

The group and all its employees contribute to the respective National Social Security Funds in the countries in which the Group operates, which are defined contribution schemes.

The group and its employees also contribute to a retirement benefit scheme. The scheme is managed by an independent fund manager. The post-employment benefits received by an employee from the scheme are determined by the amount of contributions by the Group and the employee, together with investment returns arising from the contributions. In consequence, both the actuarial and investment risks fall, in substance, on the employee.

The group's contributions to the retirement benefit schemes are charged to the profit or loss in the year to which they relate. The group has no further obligation in respect of the retirement benefit scheme once the contributions have been paid.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (f) Employee benefits (continued)

#### (iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Group is demonstrably committed, without a realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of a restructuring or an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as an expense if the Group has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

#### (g) Taxation

Income tax expense comprises both current tax and change in deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable on the taxable profit for the year determined in accordance with the relevant tax legislation. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset and liability are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (h) Property, plant and equipment

#### (i) Recognition and measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost and subsequently depreciated. After initial recognition, plant and equipment is carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is developed or constructed over a period of time, the costs attributable to the item are accumulated in a "capital work in progress" account until the item is commissioned and the cost transferred to the relevant class of property, plant and equipment. Assets under capital work in progress are not depreciated until they are commissioned or are put into active use and transferred to the relevant class of property, plant and equipment.

Assets still under development or construction at the reporting date are shown under "capital works in progress" in the notes to the financial statements. These are capitalised when ready for intended use.

#### (ii) Reclassification to investment property

When the use of a material part of property, or part thereof, changes from owner – occupied to investment property, the property is classified accordingly using the depreciated cost less impairment loss or a proportionate share of the depreciated cost less impairment loss in cases where only a portion of the property is transferred.

#### (iii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

#### (iv) Depreciation

Depreciation of an item of property, plant and equipment begins when the item is available for use and continues being depreciated until it is derecognised.

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The annual rates of depreciation used are as follows:

Buildings 5-25 years
Tyre and tube molds and fittings 3 - 8 years
Computer equipment 3 years

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (h) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

#### (iv) Depreciation (continued)

Vehicles 4 years Furniture, fittings and equipment 8 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted as appropriate at each reporting date.

#### (v) De-recognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the de-recognition is included in profit or loss. The gain or loss is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

#### (i) Investment property

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Investment property, which can include right-of-use assets, is initially recognised at cost including the transaction costs. It is subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of the property to its residual value over its estimated useful life. Gains or losses on disposal are recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent expenditure on investment property where such expenditure increases the future economic value in excess of the original assessed standard of performance is added to the carrying amount of the investment property. All other subsequent expenditure is recognised as an expense in the year in which it is incurred.

#### (j) Intangible assets – computer software

Computer software development costs and the acquisition cost of software licenses are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to develop or acquire and bring to use the specific software. Software costs are capitalized only if the expenditure can be reliably measured, the product is technically and commercially viable, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to and has resources to complete development and use or sell the asset. Subsequent to initial recognition, software acquisition and development expenditure is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Computer software development and acquisition costs are amortised on a straight line basis over 8 years.

#### (k) Inventories

Stores and supplies, and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by the weighted average method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less any costs of completion and selling expenses. If the purchase or production cost is higher than net realisable value, inventories are written down to net realisable value.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (l) Financial instruments

#### (i) Classification

The Group and Company classify financial instruments into the following categories:

- a. Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and for which the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are classified and measured at amortised cost.
- b. Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and for which the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- c. All other financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- d. Notwithstanding the above, the Group and Company may:
  - on initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, irrevocably elect to classify and measure it at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
  - ii. on initial recognition of a debt instrument, irrevocably designate it as classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.
- e. Financial liabilities that are held for trading (including derivatives), financial guarantee contracts, or commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Company may also, on initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.
- f. All other financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortised cost.

Financial instruments held during the year were classified as follows:

- Trade and other receivables were classified as at amortised cost;
- Borrowings and trade and other liabilities were classified as at amortised cost.

#### (ii) Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group and Company's statement of financial position when the Group or Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (l) Financial instruments (continued)

#### (ii) Recognition and initial measurement (continued)

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### (iii) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Group and Company classify their financial assets in the following categories; amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

The classification of financial assets and their subsequent accounting will be determined by the application of dual tests examining the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instruments and the Group's business model for managing the assets.

Financial assets may be held at amortised cost only where both:

- the asset is held in a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that consist solely of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

#### (iv) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### (v) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI, trade receivables and contract assets, as well as on financial guarantee contracts. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (I) Financial instruments (continued)

#### (v) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and other receivables such as trade debtors), impairment losses are recognised under the "expected loss model", building up a debtors' provision / allowance account against credit losses over the life of the financial asset (including an estimate of initial credit risk).

The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition and, consequently, more timely information is provided about expected credit losses.

#### (vi) Derecognition

The Group derecognises 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 entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

#### (m) Leases

#### (i) Leases under which the Group is the lessee

On the commencement date of each lease (excluding leases with a term, on commencement, of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value) the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid on that date. The lease payments include fixed payments, variable payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees, and the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

For leases that contain non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration payable to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone components.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (m) Leases (continued)

#### (i) Leases under which the Group is the lessee (continued)

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost comprising the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made on or before the commencement date, any initial direct costs incurred, and an estimate of the costs of restoring the underlying asset to the condition required under the terms of the lease.

Subsequently the lease liability is measured at amortised cost, subject to remeasurement to reflect any reassessment, lease modifications, or revised fixed lease payments.

Leasehold land and buildings are subsequently carried at revalued amounts, based on annual/triennial valuations by external independent valuers, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. All other right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life. If ownership of the underlying asset is not expected to pass to the Company at the end of the lease term, the estimated useful life would not exceed the lease term.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the heading of revaluation surplus. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are recognised in other comprehensive income. All other decreases are charged to the profit and loss account. Annually, the difference between the depreciation charge based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the profit and loss account and depreciation based on the asset's original cost (excess depreciation) is transferred from the revaluation surplus reserve to retained earnings.

For leases with a term, on commencement, of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, the total lease payments are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease period.

#### (ii) Leases under which the Group is the lessor

Leases that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Payments received under operating leases are recognised as income in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Group has not entered into any finance leases.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (n) Provisions

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(i) Restructuring: A provision for restructuring is recognised when the group has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring has either commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating losses are not provided for.

#### (o) Fair value measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

The group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price, if one is available, in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Group uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

Fair values are categorised into three levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the degree to which the inputs to the measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### (o) Fair value measurement (continued)

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised by the Group at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred.

#### (p) Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared. Proposed dividends are not recognised until they have been declared at an annual general meeting.

#### (q) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as 'share capital' in equity. Equity instruments issued by a Group entity are recognised at the value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares, net of any tax effects, are recognised as a reduction from equity.

### (r) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares.

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

## (s) Non-current assets held for sale

A non-current asset held for sale represents an asset whose carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. For this to be the case, the sale must be highly probable and the non-current asset must be available for immediate sale in its present condition. The appropriate level of management must be committed to the sale which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from its classification. Non-current assets held for sale are included in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value less costs to sell, if this is lower than the previous carrying amount.

Once an asset is classified as held for sale no further depreciation or amortisation is recorded.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

### 4. NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATIONS

a. New and revised standards and interpretations published but not yet effective for the year beginning 1st January 2024

The Group has not applied any of the new or revised Standards and Interpretations that have been published but are not yet effective for the year beginning 1st January 2024, and the Directors do not plan to apply any of them until they become effective. Below are the new or revised standards and interpretations, with their effective dates, none of which is expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements in the period of initial

application.

applicati		
Standard	Details of amendment	Annual periods beginning on or after
IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Amendments to IAS 21 titled Lack of Exchangeability (issued in August 2023)  The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2025, require an entity to apply a consistent approach to assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determining the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide.	1 January 2025
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	IFRS 18 titled Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (issued in April 2024)  The new standard, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2027, replaces IAS 1 and sets out revised requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements.	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability Disclosures	IFRS 19 titled Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (issued in May 2024)  The new standard, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2027, specifies the disclosure requirements a subsidiary without public accountability is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.	1 January 2027
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 titled Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (issued in May 2024)  The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2026, address diversity in accounting practice by making the requirements more understandable and consistent.	1 January 2026
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 titled Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (issued in December 2024)  The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2026, help companies better report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts, which are often structured as power purchase agreements.	1 January 2026
IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 titled Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (issued in September 2014)  The amendments, applicable from a date yet to be determined, address a current conflict between the two standards and clarify that a gain or loss should be recognised fully when the transaction involves a business, and partially if it involves assets that do not constitute a business.	The effective date of this amendment has been deferred indefinitely until further notice

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE

### Overview

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit, liquidity and market risks. The Group's overall risk management policies are set out by the board and implemented by the management, and focus on the unpredictability of changes in the business environment and seek to minimise the potential adverse effects of such risks on the Group's performance by setting acceptable levels of risk. The Group does not hedge against any risks.

#### (a) Credit risk and expected credit losses

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk mainly arises from financial assets, and is managed on a group-wide basis.

Credit risk on financial assets with banking institutions is managed by dealing with institutions with good credit ratings.

#### Trade and other receivables

Credit risk on trade receivables is managed by ensuring that credit is extended to customers with an established credit history. The credit history is determined by taking into account the financial position, past experience and other relevant factors. Credit is managed by setting a credit limit and credit period for each customer. The utilisation of the credit limits and the credit period is monitored by management on a monthly basis.

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly, the Group compares the risk of default occurring on the financial asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default occurring on that financial asset as at the date of initial recognition. In doing so, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition and that is available without undue cost or effort. There is a rebuttable assumption that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

For these purposes default is defined as having occurred if the debtor is in breach of contractual obligations, or if information is available internally or externally that suggests that the debtor is unlikely to be able to meet its obligations. However, there is a rebuttable assumption that default does not occur later than when a financial asset is 90 days past due.

If the Group does not have reasonable and supportable information to identify significant increases in credit risk and/or to measure lifetime credit losses when there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an individual instrument basis, lifetime expected credit losses are recognised on a collective basis. For such purposes, the Company groups financial assets on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics, such as:

- type of instrument
- industry in which the debtor operates
- nature of collateral

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

# 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

## (a) Credit risk and expected credit losses (continued)

## Trade and other receivables (continued)

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired include observable data about the following events:

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor
- a breach of contract
- it is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy
- the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties

The gross carrying amount of financial assets with exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date was as follows:

#### (i) Group

# Basis for measurement of loss

	allowance								
	12-month expected credit losses	d							
		(a)	<b>(b)</b>	(c)	Total				
	KSh'000	KSh'000	KSh'000	KSh'000	KSh'000				
At 31st December 2024									
Trade receivables	-	-	-	182,491	182,491				
Other receivables	51,225	-	-	-	51,225				
Cash at bank	61,101		_	-	61,101				
Gross carrying amount	112,326	-	-	182,491	294,817				
Loss allowance				(15,641)	( 15,641)				
Exposure to credit risk	112,326	-	-	166,850	279,176				

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

# 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

- (a) Credit risk and expected credit losses (continued)
- i) Group

	Basis for measurement of loss allowance							
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (see note below)						
	KSh'000	(a) KSh'000	(b) KSh'000	(c) KSh'000	Total KSh'000			
At 31st December 2023 Trade receivables	_	_	-	188,286	188,286			
Other receivables	80,916	-	_	-	80,916			
Cash at bank	154,992		_		154,992			
Gross carrying amount	235,908	-	-	188,286	424,194			
Loss allowance				(51,159)	(51,159)			
Exposure to credit risk	235,908			137,127	373,035			
(ii) Company	Basis for mea	surement of	loss allowance					
	12-month	Lifetime expected credit losses (see note below)						
	expected credit losses		•	in losses (see no	ite below)			
		(a)	•	·	ŕ			
		(a) KSh'000	(b) KSh'000	(c) KSh'000	Total KSh'000			
At 31st December 2024	credit losses		(b)	(c)	Total			
At 31st December 2024 Trade receivables	credit losses		(b)	(c)	Total			
Trade receivables Amount due from	credit losses		(b)	(c) KSh'000	Total KSh'000			
Trade receivables	credit losses		(b) KSh'000	(c) KSh'000	Total KSh'000 158,184 241,313			
Trade receivables Amount due from subsidiaries	credit losses  KSh'000		(b) KSh'000	(c) KSh'000	Total KSh'000			
Trade receivables Amount due from subsidiaries Other receivables	KSh'000		(b) KSh'000	(c) KSh'000	Total KSh'000 158,184 241,313			
Trade receivables Amount due from subsidiaries Other receivables Cash at bank	credit losses  KSh'000  990 60,190		(b) KSh'000	(c) KSh'000 158,184 - -	Total KSh'000 158,184 241,313 990 60,190			

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

# 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

- (a) Credit risk and expected credit losses (continued)
- (ii) Company

	Basis for measurement of loss allowance								
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetim	e expected cred	it losses (see no	te below)				
		(a)	(b)	(c)	Total				
	KSh'000	KSh'000	KSh'000	KSh'000	KSh'000				
At 31st December 2023									
Trade receivables	-	-	-	161,037	161,037				
Amount due from	-	-		-	388,525				
subsidiaries			388,525						
Other receivables	661	-	-	-	661				
Cash at bank	106,378				106,378				
Gross carrying amount	107,039	-	388,525	161,037	656,601				
Loss allowance			(253,127)	(47,350)	(300,477)				
Exposure to credit risk	107,039	_	135,398	113,687	356,124				

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

# 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

### (a) Credit risk and expected credit losses (continued)

Financial assets for which the loss allowance has been measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses have been analysed above based on their credit risk ratings as follows:

- (a) financial assets for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired;
- (b) financial assets that are credit impaired at the balance sheet date; and
- (c) trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables for which the loss allowance is always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, based, as a practical expedient, on provision matrices.

The age analysis of the trade receivables at the end of each year was as follows:

	Gra	oup	Company		
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	<b>KShs '000</b>	
Not past due	119,633	690	99,402	690	
Past due					
:by 31 to 60 days	21,530	12,388	21,268	12,388	
:by 61 to 90 days	1,676	26,542	1,128	26,542	
:by 91 to 180 days	19,943	3,238	16,532	3,238	
over 181 days	18,277		15,538		
Total past due	61,426	42,168	54,466	42,168	
Total	181,060	42,858	153,867	42,858	
Loss allowance	15,641	49,849	15,641	49,849	
Total trade receivables	196,701	92,707	169,508	92,707	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

# 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

# (a) Credit risk and expected credit losses (continued)

The changes in the loss allowance during the year were as follows:

	Basis fo				
(i) Group	month expected credit losses	(a)	xpected credit note above) (b)	(c)	Total
Year ended 31st December	KSh'000	KSh'000	KSh'000	KSh'000	KSh'000
2024					
At start of year The changes in the loss allowance during the year were as follows: Changes arising from whether the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	51,159	51,159
				(35,517)	(35,517)
At end of					
year				15,641	15,641
Year ended 31st December 2023 At start of year The changes in the loss allowance during the year were as follows: Changes arising from whether	-	-	-	49,849	49,849
the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses	<u>-</u>		<u> </u>	1,310	1,310
At end of year	<u> </u>	_	<u> </u>	51,159	51,159

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

# 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

### (a) Credit risk and expected credit losses (continued)

The changes in the loss allowance during the year were as follows:

	Basis fo				
(ii) Company	12- month expected credit losses	Lifetime e	xpected credit note above)	losses (see	
•		(a)	<b>(b)</b>	(c)	Total
	KSh'000	KSh'000	KSh'000	KSh'000	KSh'000
Year ended 31st December					
2024					
At start of year	_	_	253,127	47,350	300,477
Changes arising from whether the			200,127	17,550	500,177
loss allowance is measured at an					
amount equal to 12-month or					
lifetime expected credit losses	_	_	(253,127)	(31,709)	(284,836)
metime expected credit losses	<del></del>		(233,127)	(31,707)	(284,830)
At end of					
year	-	-	-	15,641	15,641
Year ended 31st December 2023			252 125	46040	200.165
At start of year	-	-	253,127	46,040	299,167
Changes arising from whether the loss allowance is measured at an					
amount equal to 12-month or					
lifetime expected credit losses	_	_	_	1,310	1,310
			<u> </u>		
At end of				4-4	***
year	_		253,127	47,350	300,477

The Company does not hold any collateral against the past due or impaired receivables. The management continues to actively follow up past due receivables.

#### (b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group and Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. The Group also monitors the level of expected cash flows from trade and other receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted and include expected interest payments.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

# 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

# (b) Liquidity risk (continued)

(i) Group					
	Carrying amount	1 - 3 months	3months - 1 year	1-3 years	Total
31 December 2024:	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000
Non - derivative financial liabilities					
Borrowing (Note 24 (a))	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables (Note 26 (a))	766,813	766,813			766,813
At 31 December 2024	766,813	766,813			766,813
31 December 2023:					
Non - derivative financial liabilities					
Borrowing (Note 24 (a))	540,692	_	_	540,692	540,692
Trade and other payables (Note 26 (a))	457,681	457,681	-	<u> </u>	457,681
At 31 December 2023	998,373	457,681	-	540,692	998,373

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

# 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

# (b) Liquidity risk (continued)

(ii)	Com	pany

(II) Company	Carrying	1 - 3	3months - 1		
31 December 2024:	amount KShs '000	months KShs '000	year KShs '000	1-3 years KShs '000	Total KShs '000
Non - derivative financial liabilities					
Borrowings (Note 24 (a))	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables (Note 26 (a))	909,688	658,694		250,994	909,688
At 31 December 2024	909,688	658,694		250,994	909,688
31 December 2023:					
Non - derivative financial liabilities					
Borrowings (Note 24 (a))	540,692	_	_	540,692	540,692
Trade and other payables (Note 26 (a))	613,467	344,935	-	268,532	613,467
At 31 December 2023	1,154,159	344,935	-	809,224	1,154,159

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

#### 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

#### (c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange and interest rates will affect the Group's income or value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing return.

### (i) Foreign exchange risk - Group exchange risk from recognised financial assets and liabilities

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised foreign currency assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

### Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Group and Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Group is as follows; (amounts in KShs '000)

#### **Financial instruments**

	<b>31 DECEMBER 2024</b>				IBER 2023	023		
	USD	TZS	UGX	BIF	USD	TZS	UGX	BIF
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	1,110	184	34	375	75,639	225	44	463
Trade receivables	28,986	-	-		34,338	-	-	
	30,096	184	34	375	109,976	225	44	463
Financial liabilities Long term facilities	-	-	-	-	( 440,692)	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	(461,988)	-	-			(2,081)	(597)	(62)
	( 461,988)		_		( 440,692)	(2,081)	(597)	(62)
Net financial exposure	( 431,892)	184	34	375	( 330,716)	(2,081)	(552)	402

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

# 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

#### (c) Market risk (continued)

### (i) Foreign exchange risk

The following significant exchange rates have been applied during the year.

	Average	e rate	Year-end spot rate		
	2024	2024 2023		2023	
USD	133.9392	141.3367	129.2920	157.3900	
TZS	0.0527	0.0625	0.0511	0.0582	
UGX	0.0352	0.0413	0.0356	0.0377	
BIF	0.0437	0.0552	0.0463	0.0547	

### Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening or (weakening) of the key currencies against the Kenya shilling, would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and affected the profit or loss by the amounts shown below. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant and ignores the impact of forecast sales and purchases.

		Profit or loss/equity		
Effect in KShs '000		Strengthening	Weakening	
<b>31 December 2024</b>				
	%			
Currency	movement			
USD	3%	(12,957)	12,957	
TSH	10%	18	(18)	
UGX	5%	2	(2)	
BIF	3%	11	(11)	
31 December 2023				
USD	3%	(9,921)	9,921	
TSH	10%	(186)	186	
UGX	5%	(28)	28	
BIF	3%	12	(12)	

The Group does not hold any derivative financial instruments or financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. All exchange gains and losses arising from exposure to foreign exchange risks on its non-derivative financial instruments, are charged to profit or loss. The above sensitivity analysis would therefore have no direct effect on equity.

### <u>SAMEER AFRICA PLC</u>

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

# 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

#### (c) Market risk (continued)

## (i) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

#### Exchange risk from net investments in foreign operations

The Group has subsidiaries in Uganda, Burundi and Tanzania. Therefore, the net investments in these subsidiaries are exposed to foreign exchange risk upon consolidation of the financial statements and any losses/ (gains) are charged / (credited) to other comprehensive income. The effect of changes in the exchange rates as at 31 December 2024 would have had on the translation reserve are shown below:

#### Uganda

At 31 December 2024, if the Ugandan Shilling had weakened/strengthened by 5% (2023 – 5%) against the Kenyan Shilling with all other variables held constant, the net (charge)/credit to the other comprehensive income would have been KShs 25,216 (2023 – KShs 2,404,662) higher/lower.

#### Burundi

At 31 December 2024, if the Burundi Franc had weakened/strengthened by 3% (2023 – 3%) against the Kenyan Shilling with all other variables held constant, the net (charge)/credit to other comprehensive income would have been KShs 21,849 (2023 – KShs 952,956) higher/lower.

#### **Tanzania**

At 31 December 2024, if the Tanzanian Shilling had weakened/strengthened by 10% (2023 – 10%) against the Kenyan Shilling with all other variables held constant, the net (charge)/credit to other comprehensive income would have been KShs 9,978,394 (2023 – KShs 14,000,060) higher/lower.

#### Company exchange risk from recognised financial assets and liabilities

At 31 December 2024, if the Kenya Shilling had weakened/strengthened by 3% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, company profit for the year would have been KShs 12,957,000 (2023 – KShs 16,220,760) higher/lower, mainly as a result of US dollar denominated financial instruments.

The company does not hold any derivative financial instruments or financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. All exchange gains and losses arising from exposure to foreign exchange risks on its non-derivative financial instruments, are charged to profit or loss. The above sensitivity analysis would therefore have no direct effect on equity.

## (ii) Interest rate risk

The Group also has borrowings at fixed rates. No limits are placed on the ratio of variable rate borrowing to fixed rate borrowing.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

# 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

#### (c) Market risk (continued)

#### (ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

#### Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Group's and Company's fixed interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to management of the Group is as follows;

	Group		Company				
	2024 2023		2024	2024 2023		2024 2023 2024	
	<b>KShs '000</b>	<b>KShs '000</b>	<b>KShs '000</b>	KShs '000			
<i>Fixed rate instruments</i> Financial liabilities (Note							
23 (a))		(540,692)		(540,692)			
Exposure		(540,692)		(540,692)			

Financial liabilities relate to borrowings.

#### Fair value sensitivity analysis on fixed rate instruments

The Group does not account for its fixed-rate financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would have no effect on profit or loss or equity.

#### (d) Capital management

The board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The Group sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or adjust the amount of capital expenditure. The Group monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-adjusted capital ratio, calculated as net debt to capital. Net debt is calculated as total debt (as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Capital comprises all components of equity (i.e. share capital, retained earnings, and other reserves).

The director's target is to maintain a gearing ratio not exceeding 10% for the Group and 20% for the company.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

# 5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUE (CONTINUED)

#### (d) Capital management (continued)

	Gro	oup	Company		
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
	KShs '000	KShs '000	<b>KShs '000</b>	KShs '000	
Total borrowings (Note 24)	-	540,692	-	540,692	
Less: Cash and cash					
equivalents (Note 22)	(61,101)	(154,992)	(60,190)	(106,378)	
Net debt	(61,101)	385,700	(60,190)	434,314	
Total equity	735,575	472,627	608,073	180,413	
Total capital	674,474	858,327	547,883	614,727	
Gearing ratio	0%	44.94%	0%	70.65%	

### (e) Fair values

None of the Group's financial instruments are measured at fair value. The Group has not disclosed fair values for financial instruments not measured at fair value, such as short-term trade receivables and payables and borrowings, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable estimation of their fair values.

#### 6. OPERATING SEGMENTS

### (a) Basis of segmentation

The Group identifies primary segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns, geographical distribution and internal organization and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit /(loss) is evaluated regularly by the Managing Director and executive management in deciding how to allocate resources and assess performance.

The following summary describes the operations of each segment.

Reportable segment	Operations
Sourcing and distribution	Sourcing, buying and distribution of tyres, tubes
	and flaps
Regional operations	Buying and distribution of tyres, tubes and flaps
	in the Eastern Africa Region
Yana Tyre Centre	Retailing of tyres, tubes and flaps and provision
	of tyre related services. However, no revenue
	wasa reported during the year.
Rental business	Letting of investment properties

There is a significant level of integration between the distribution, regional operations and Yana Tyre Centre segments. This includes inter segment sales of products as well as shared marketing and sales services. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

## 6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

## (b) Information about reportable segments

Information related to each reportable segment is set out below. Segment profit/(loss) after tax is used to measure performance because management believes that this information is the most relevant in evaluating results of the respective segments relative to other entities in similar operations.

	Reportable segments									
	Sourcing & dis	tribution	Regional o	perations	Yana Tyr	e centres	Rental b	ousiness	Tota	nl .
	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000
External revenues Inter-segment revenues	873	30,313		<u>-</u>		9	388,605	360,176	389,478	390,498
Segment revenue	873	30,313				9	388,605	360,176	389,478	390,498
Segment profit/(loss) before tax Income tax	326,140	(141,517)	21,097	( 63,748)	171,217	(2,471)	241,682 (48,081)	247,184 (81,058)	760,137 ( 48,081)	39,448 ( 81,058)
Segment profit after tax	326,140	(141,517)	21,097	( 63,748)	171,217	(2,471)	193,601	166,126	712,056	( 41,610)
Dividend earned Interest expense Depreciation and	140,000 ( 21,319)	( 38,157)	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,000 ( 21,319)	( 38,157)
amortisation Share of profit from equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,911)	( 13,269)	( 15,911)	( 13,269)
accounted investees	41,147	37,247	-	-	-	-	-	_	41,147	37,247
Segment assets Equity accounted	-	718,245	43,001	35,929	6,288	10,458	2,214,577	1,277,951	2,263,867	2,042,583
investees	268,231	227,084	-	-	-	-	-	-	268,231	227,084
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	(138,428)	(145,288)	( 138,428)	( 145,288)
Segment liabilities	( 16,680)	(617,746)	(142,561)	(176,730)	( 75)	(175,462)	(1,387,583)	(846,725)	(1,546,900)	(1,816,663)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

## **6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)**

# (c) Reconciliation of information on reportable segments to IFRS measures

The Group's internal accounting policies and measures are consistent with IFRS. Therefore, the reconciling items are limited to items that are not allocated to reportable segments and inter-segment eliminations, as opposed to a difference in the basis of preparation of the information.

	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000
(i) Revenues	KSIIS 000	KSIIS 000
Total revenues for reportable segments	389,478	390,498
Elimination of intersegment revenues		
Consolidated revenue	389,478	390,498
(ii) Profit before tax		
Segments profit before tax	760,137	39,448
Provision of intercompany balances	( 36,822)	-
Share of profit on equity accounted investee	41,147	37,247
Elimination of intersegment expenses	(226,483)	50,698
Inter-segment dividend income	(230,000)	
Consolidated profit before tax	307,979	127,393
(iii) Assets		
Total segment assets	2,263,867	2,042,583
Elimination of inter-segment;		
-Net unrealised profits on inventories	-	-
- Receivables	( 689,773)	( 465,545)
- Intercompany provisions	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	( 184,000)	( 184,000)
Share of profit/(loss) of equity accounted investees	131,205	90,058
Consolidated total assets	1,521,299	1,483,096
(iv) Liabilities		
Total segment liabilities	1,546,900	1,816,663
Elimination of inter-segment payables	( 761,176)	( 806,194)
Consolidated total liabilities	785,724	1,010,469

Segment assets and liabilities exclude current and deferred taxes.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

# 6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (d) Geographic information

The Group operates in various markets within the greater Eastern and Southern Africa markets. The sourcing plant is domiciled in Kenya with other markets involved in distribution, retail and trading. The geographic information below analyses the Group's revenues and non-current assets by the country of domicile and other countries. In preparing the following information, segment revenue has been based on geographic location of customers and segment non-current assets were based on the geographic location of the assets. Non-current assets exclude financial instruments, employee benefits assets and deferred tax assets.

(i)	Revenues	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000
	Country of domicile		
	Kenya	389,478	390,498
	All foreign countries	,	,
	Uganda	-	-
	Tanzania	-	-
	Burundi	-	-
	Others		
	Consolidated revenue	390,498	390,498
(ii)	Non-current assets		
	Country of domicile		
	Kenya	1,180,392	1,016,728
	All foreign countries		
	Uganda	-	-
	Tanzania	-	-
	Burundi		
	Consolidated total non-current assets	1,180,392	1,016,728

### (e) Major customer

The Group and its entities do not place reliance on any particular customer for its operations. None of the Group's individual customers transacts revenues of 10% or more of the Group's turnover.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

### 7. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

#### (a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing the annual financial statements management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts presented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements. Significant estimates and judgements include:

#### — Impairment

The Group assesses its trade receivables and other financial and non-financial assets for impairment at each reporting date. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the profit or loss, the Group makes assumptions underlying recoverable amounts as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the asset.

### — Measurement of fair values

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Group has established a framework with respect to measurement of fair values.

The finance team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information is used to measure fair values, the team assesses the evidence obtained from third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of IFRS including the fair value hierarchy in which such valuation should be classified.

#### — Taxation

Judgement is required in determining the liability for income taxes due to the complexity of tax legislations. There are many transactions and calculations for which ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax liability in the period in which such determination is made.

The company recognises the net future tax benefit relating to deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires the company to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the company to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

# — Useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment

The company tests annually whether the useful life and residual value estimates were appropriate and in accordance with its accounting policy. Useful lives and residual values of property and equipment have been determined based on previous experience and anticipated disposal values when the assets are disposed.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

## 7. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### (a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

# — Investment property

Critical estimates are made by the directors in determining depreciation rates for investment property.

### (b) Critical judgements in applying the Group's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made judgements which are noted in the following notes:

- (i) Note 3 (a): Basis of consolidation whether the Group has de facto control over an investee:
- (ii) Note 25: Deferred tax recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used.

### 8. REVENUE

	Gr	oup	Company		
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	
(a) Revenue from contracts with customers					
Recognised at a point in time:	0.72	20.255	0.72	20.240	
Sale of imported goods Discounts, claims and	873	30,357	873	30,348	
warranties	_	(44)	_	(44)	
Recognised over time:	_	(44)	_	(44)	
Rendering of services	-	9		9	
(b) Other revenue					
Investment property rentals	388,605	360,176	307,945	294,485	
	389,478	390,498	308,818	324,798	

### 9. OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

#### (a) Other operating income

	G	Froup	Company		
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	
Insurance compensation	-	10,053	-	-	
Other income	1,131	13,791	974	9,388	
	1,131	23,844	974	9,388	

Other income includes income from the sale of impaired assets and scrap materials.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

# 9. OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

# (b) Expenses by function

# (i) Cost of sales

	Group		Company		
<b>Prime costs</b>	2024	2023	2024	2023	
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	
Inventories expensed during the year (Note					
20)		20,921		20,913	
	-	20,921	-	20,913	
Sourcing and distribution overheads					
Indirect labour	2,076	2,075	2,076	2,075	
Depreciation	13,879	11,487	8,893	7,397	
	15,955	13,562	10,969	9,472	
<b>Total cost of sales</b>	15,955	34,483	10.969	30,385	

# (ii) Operating expenses

	Group		Com	pany
	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000
Selling and distribution costs				
Distribution costs	-	266	-	266
Selling expenses Trade receivables loss	17,628	3,180	17,628	3,180
allowance	(8,961)	1,310	(45,783)	1,310
Marketing and sales promotions	1,905	2,865	1,905	2,865
	10,572	7,621	(26,250)	7,621

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

# 9. OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

# (b) Expenses by function (continued)

# (ii) Operating expenses - continued

# Administrative expenses

•	Gre	oup	Company		
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	
Indirect staff costs Impairment of	72,692	77,566	63,012	68,566	
subsidiary	-	-	-	-	
Other administrative expenses	6,785	(4,439)	(47,616)	(12,302)	
	79,477	73,127	15,396	56,264	
Other operating expens	es				
Legal and professional					
fees	64,408	54,350	47,859	42,201	
Travel and vehicle					
maintenance	564	584	530	559	
Establishment expenses	20,105	11,842	15,782	9,549	
Bank charges and fees	1,450	1,398	1,297	1,250	
	86,527	68,174	65,468	53,559	
Total operating					
expenses	176,576	148,922	54,614	117,444	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

# 9. OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

# (c) Expenses by nature

Expenses of Entere	Group		Com	Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	
Cost of imported trading goods					
sold	-	20,921	-	20,913	
Employee benefits expense					
(Note 9 (d))	74,943	80,667	65,263	71,667	
Audit fees	2,352	2,361	1,300	1,200	
Bank charges	1,450	1,398	1,297	1,250	
Depreciation and amortisation	15,911	13,269	10,583	8,630	
General expenses	4,958	(13,636)	(44,789)	(16,735)	
Impairment of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	
Legal and professional fees	36,292	22,971	20,796	11,987	
Advertising and promotions	1,905	2,865	1,905	2,865	
Electricity, water and fuel	(10,819)	(2,215)	(15,231)	(6,964)	
Repairs and maintenance Trade receivables loss	27,999	18,815	23,772	17,082	
allowance	(8,961)	1,310	(45,783)	1,310	
Sales commissions and bonuses	15,719	1,172	15,719	1,172	
Rent and rates	12,834	16,811	12,834	16,797	
Telephone and postage	2,458	1,686	2,464	1,671	
Transport, travelling and					
insurance	15,490	15,010	15,453	14,984	
Total cost of sales, selling and					
distribution, administrative	102 521	102 405	<i>(5 5</i> 92	147 020	
and other operating expenses	192,531	183,405	65,583	147,829	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

# 9. OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES

(d)	Employee	benefits	expense
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(u)	Employee benefits expense	Gre	oup	Com	<b></b>
		2024	2023	2024	pany 2023
		KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000
	Salaries and wages	51,648	48,630	42,959	41,144
	Allowances and other benefits	19,580	12,966	19,201	12,022
	Defined contribution scheme	3,632	18,934	3,040	18,396
	National Social Security Fund	83	137	63	105
		74,943	80,667	65,263	71,667
(e)	Employee particulars for the ye	ear			
	(i) Average number of employees per employee category				
	Management and administration	16	15	16	15
	Total	16	15_	16	15

# 10. NET FINANCE (COSTS)/INCOME

	Gre	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	
Finance income					
Interest income	6,467	9,033	3,839	9,033	
Dividend received	-	-	140,000	-	
Foreign exchange gains	192,647	21,832	181,689	4,643	
	199,114	30,865	325,528	13,676	
Finance costs		·			
Foreign exchange losses	109,041	133,499	90,996	117,828	
Interest expense	21,319	38,157	21,319	38,157	
	130,360	171,656	112,315	155,985	
Net finance income	68,754	(140,791)	213,213	(142,309)	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

### 11. INCOME TAXES

## (a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Gre	Group		Group Company		oany
2024	2023	2024	2023		
KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000		
43,724	75,938	29,762	62,796		
43,724	75,938	29,762	62,796		
4,357	5,210				
4,357	5,210				
48,081	81,058	29,762	62,796		
	2024 KShs'000 43,724 43,724 4,357 4,357	2024 2023 KShs'000 KShs'000  43,724 75,938  43,724 75,938  43,724 75,938  4,357 5,210  4,357 5,210	2024       2023       2024         KShs'000       KShs'000       KShs'000         43,724       75,938       29,762         43,724       75,938       29,762         4,357       5,210       -         4,357       5,210       -		

The Group income tax expense excludes the Group's share of income tax expense of its equity accounted investee of KShs'000 –15,787 (2023: KShs'000-56) which has been included in "share of profit of equity accounted investee, net of tax".

## (b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The tax on the Group's and company's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory income tax rate as follows:

Group	20	24	2023		
•	Rate %	KShs'000	Rate %	KShs'000	
Profit before income tax		307,979		127,393	
Tax calculated at domestic rates applicable to profits in the respective countries – 30%					
(2023 - 30%)	30%	92,394	30%	38,218	
Tax effect of:					
Share of profit of equity					
accounted investee	(4.01)%	(12,344)	(8.77)%	(11,174)	
Expenses not deductible for					
income tax purposes	(8.97)%	(27,612)	28.36%	36,130	
Effects of unrecognised deferred tax Under provision of current	(1.41)%	( 4,357)	4.02%	5,120	
income tax in prior years	0%	_	10.12%	12,764	
income aix in prior years	070		10.12/0	12,704	
Income tax expense	15.56%	48,081	63.63%	81,058	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

# 11. INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

## (b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate (continued)

Company	20	24	20	2023	
Company	Rate %	KShs'000	Rate %	KShs'000	
Profit before income tax		457,422		44,048	
Tax calculated at domestic rates applicable to profits in the respective countries – 30% (2023 - 30%)	30%	137,227	30%	13,214	
Tax effect of: Expenses not deductible for	3070	137,227	3070	13,214	
income tax purposes	(14.31)%	(65,465)	83.59%	36,818	
Income not subject to income tax Under provision of current	(9.18)%	(42,00)	-	-	
income tax in prior years Effects of unrecognised deferred	0%	-	28.98%	12,764	
tax	0%		0%		
Income tax expense	6.51%	29,762	142.56%	62,796	

## (c) Reconciliation of carrying amounts

	Group		Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000
Net liability at start of year Charge for the year - profit or	(36,872)	(23,258)	(17,737)	(12,961)
loss (note 11(a))	48,081	75,938	29,762	62,796
Provision in prior period	(1,497)	(4,778)	1	-
Income tax paid	(50,594)	(84,774)	(36,905)	(67,573)
Net (asset)/liability at end of				
year	(40,882)	(36,872)	(24,880)	(17,737)
Represented by:				
Income tax assets	(43,376)	(36,908)	(24,880)	(17,737)
Income tax liability	2,494	36		<u> </u>
	(40,882)	(36,872)	(24,880)	(17,737)

The Group believes that its accruals for current tax liabilities / (assets) are adequate for all open tax matters based on its assessment of various factors, including interpretations of tax laws and prior experience.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

#### 12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

### (a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

Profit attributable to equity helders of the	2024	2023
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (KShs '000)	259,898	46,335
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue ('000)	278,342	278,342
Basic earnings per share (KShs)	0.93	0.17

### (b) Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding after adjustment for the effect of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding at 31 December 2024 or 2023. Diluted earnings per share are therefore the same as basic earnings per share.

# 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

## (a) Reconciliation of carrying amounts

Group	יוני מ	Furniture, fittings &	T 4 1
2024:	Buildings KShs'000	equipment KShs'000	Total KShs'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2024	11,773	10,110	21,883
Additions	-	1,951	1,951
At 31 December 2024	11,773	12,061	23,834
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2024	2,651	6,485	9,136
Charge for the year	471	1,558	2,029
At 31 December 2024	3,122	8,043	11,165
Carrying amounts - At 31 December 2024	8,651	4,018	12,669

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

#### PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED) 13.

Accumulated depreciation and

Carrying amounts - At 31 December

impairment At 1 January 2024

2024

Charge for the year

At 31 December 2024

#### **Reconciliation of carrying amounts (continued)** (a)

Group	D.:213	Furniture, fittings &	T-4-1
2023:	Buildings KShs'000	equipment KShs'000	Total KShs'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	11,773	9,233	21,006
Additions	-	877	877
At 31 December 2023	11,773	10,110	21,883
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2023	2,180	5,178	7,358
Charge for the year	471	1,307	1,778
At 31 December 2023	2,651	6,485	9,136
Carrying amounts - At 31 December 2023	9,122	3,625	12,747
Commony			
Company		Furniture, fittings &	
	Buildings	equipment	Total
2024: Cost	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000
At 1 January 2024	11,773	2,855	14,628
Additions		1,951	1,951
At 31 December 2024	11,773	4,806	16,579

3,640

1,686

5,326

11,253

989

1,215

2,204

2,602

2,651

471

3,122

8,651

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

# 13. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

## (a) Reconciliation of carrying amounts (continued)

Company		Furniture, fittings &	
2023:	Buildings KShs'000	equipment KShs'000	Total KShs'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2023	11,773	1,978	13,751
Additions		877	877
At 31 December 2023	11,773	2,855	14,628
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2023	2,180	232	2,412
Charge for the year	471	757	1,228
At 31 December 2023 Carrying amounts - At 31 December	2,651	989	3,640
2023	9,122	1,866	10,988

### 14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Computer software

## (a) Reconciliation of carrying amounts

	Gro	up	Company		
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	
Cost					
At 1 January and 31st	138,348	138,348	138,030	138,030	
December					
Amortisation and					
impairment					
At 1 January	138,348	138,348	138,030	138,030	
Charge for the year					
At 31 December	138,348	138,348	138,030	138,030	
Carrying amount at 31					
December					

## (a) Impairment loss

Specialised computer software used for production planning was tested for impairment after the factory closure and an impairment loss of KShs 2,392,000 was recognised. The Group continues to use other modules of this software that remain relevant to its operations.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

## 14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

## (b) Classification

The Group accounts for computer software development and licenses costs that are not an integral part of the related hardware as intangible assets, which are amortized over their useful lives. All other computer software that form an integral part of the related hardware, are included in property plant and equipment.

#### 15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

#### (a) Reconciliation of carrying amounts

	Gre	oup	Company		
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	
At start of year	776,571	643,647	640,833	554,382	
Additions	136,477	144,411	129,918	93,848	
Depreciation	( 13,879)	( 11,487)	( 8,893)	( 7,397)	
At end of year	899,170	776,571	761,858	640,833	

Transfer from buildings relates to cost of building and its accumulated depreciated from our subsidiary Yana Tyre Center Limited.

	Gro	oup	Company		
	2024 2023		2024	2023	
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	
Comprising					
Cost	1,193,202	1,056,724	989,063	859,145	
Accumulated depreciation	(294,032)	(280,153)	(227,205)	(218,312)	
At end of year	899,170	776,571	761,858	640,833	

Investment property comprises:

- (i) Leasehold land held for future development or capital appreciation;
- (ii) Residential houses; and
- (iii) Commercial properties.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

### 15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

#### (b) Rental income and operating expenses

	Gro	oup	Company		
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	
Rental income	388,605	360,176	307,945	294,485	
<b>Operating expenses</b>					
Staff costs	72,162	64,071	63,012	55,483	
Administrative expenses	(24,993)	10,960	(31,531)	15,572	
Security expenses	18,212	14,451	10,905	8,021	
Legal and professional fees	47,588	12,381	46,259	12,897	
Repairs and maintenance	18,073	10,060	14,092	8,317	
Depreciation	15,911	13,269	10,582	8,629	
Net other income	( 30)	(12,201)	<u>-</u>		
	146,923	112,991	113,319	108,919	
Net rental income before tax	241,682	247,185	194,626	185,566	

#### (c) Measurement of fair value

#### (i) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of investment properties is determined by external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications every 3 years. In the intervening periods between valuations, management adjusts fair values on the basis of annual housing index reports provided by professional consultants. During the year, management used "The Valuation Report" by Knight Frank – a Real Estate Property Valuation firm.

The fair value measurement of – Group KShs'000 - 8,969,446 (2023: KShs'000 - 8,784,962); Company KShs'000 - 7,044,544 (2023: KShs'000 - 6,718,962) has been categorized as level 2 fair value (2023 level 2) based on the inputs to the valuation techniques used.

The Group accounts for its investment property at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The fair value gains which would have been recognised in profit or loss had the Group accounted for its investment property at fair values would have been as follows:

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

# 15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

## (c) Measurement of fair value

## (i) Fair value hierarchy

	Gro	oup	Company		
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	
Fair values					
Properties	8,969,446	8,784,962	7,044,544	6,718,962	
	8,969,446	8,784,962	7,044,544	6,718,962	
Carrying amounts					
Commercial properties	899,170	776,571	761,858	640,833	
Leasehold land	322	326	322	326	
	899,492	776,897	762,180	641,159	
Fair value gains not recognised in profit or					
loss	8,069,954	8,008,065	6,282,364	6,077,803	

# (ii) Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The table below shows the valuation techniques used in measuring fair values as well as significant unobservable inputs used.

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationships between unobservable inputs and fair value measurements
(a) Investment property		The estimated fair values would increase / (decrease) if;
Discounted cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of net cash flows to be generated from the property taking into account expected rental growth,	2. Occupancy rates (2024 and 2023: 88% - 95%)	<ol> <li>Expected rental growth were higher /(lower)</li> <li>Occupancy rates were higher / (lower)</li> </ol>
occupancy rates and other costs not paid by tenants. The net cash flows are discounted using the risk adjusted discount rate.	3. Risk-adjusted discount rate (2024 and 2023:9%)	3. Risk-adjusted discount rate was lower / (higher)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

## 15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

(ii) Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs (continued)

		Inter-relationships between unobservable
	Significant	inputs and fair value
Valuation technique	unobservable inputs	measurements
(b)Leasehold land held for		The estimated fair values
value appreciation and		would increase/ (decrease);
development.		
Market approach: The valuation model uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or similar assets. The fair value is determined as the price that would be paid to sell the land in an orderly transaction to market participants.	Property prices in the locality     Infrastructure developments	<ol> <li>If property prices were higher / (lower)</li> <li>Increase with improvements in infrastructure.</li> </ol>

#### 16. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Assets held for sale relates to 3.75 acres of undeveloped leasehold land, the sale was initiated in 2023 and likely to conclude in the 2nd quarter of 2025.

The transaction value of the asset held for sale is USD 7,128,891 or equivalent Ksh 921,694,317 at the year end USD closing rate of 129.29

	Gro	oup	Company		
	2024	2024 2023		2023	
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	
Assets held for sale (land)	15	15	15	15	
At end of year	15	15	15	15	

#### 17. PREPAID OPERATING LEASE RENTALS

## (a) Reconciliation of carrying amount

	Group and Company			
	2024	2023		
	KShs'000	KShs'000		
At start of year	326	330		
Amortisation charge for the year	( 4)	( 4)		
At end of year	322	326		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

### 17. PREPAID OPERATING LEASE RENTALS (CONTINUED)

## (b) Classification

The Group classifies leasehold land under development of warehouses, administration block, roads and other buildings as prepaid operating leases. Undeveloped leasehold land held for future development or value appreciation is accounted for under investment property.

#### 18. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES - COMPANY

### (a) Investment and structure

The company's interest in its subsidiaries, all of which are unlisted and all of which have the same year end as the parent company, were as follows:

	%				
	Country of incorporation	interest held	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000	
Sameer Africa (Uganda) Limited	Uganda	100%	26,612	26,612	
Sameer Africa (Tanzania) Limited	Tanzania	100%	155,100	155,100	
Yana Tyre Centre Limited	Kenya	100%	10,000	10,000	
Sameer Industrial Park Limited	Kenya	100%	120,000	120,000	
Sameer Africa (Burundi) Limited	Burundi	100%	221,913	221,913	
Taqwa Trading Limited	Kenya	100%	35,000	35,000	
			568,625	568,625	
Less: Provision for impairment			( <u>448,625</u> )	(448,625)	
Carrying amount			120,000	120,000	

The provision for impairment relates to Taqwa Trading Limited which ceased trading in 2017 and has since been dormant. Other impairments of the investments in subsidiary companies done in 2018 were: Sameer Africa (Tanzania) Limited - KShs 155,100,000, Sameer Africa (Burundi) Limited - KShs 221,913,000,Sameer Africa (Uganda) Limited - KShs 26,612,000 and Yana Tyre Centre Limited impaired in 2024 -Kshs 10,000,000.

### (b) Nature and extent of significant restrictions

The company does not have any significant restrictions on any of its subsidiary companies, whether contractual, statutory or regulatory that limits its ability to access or use the assets and settle liabilities of the Group.

## (c) Nature of risks associated with subsidiaries

The Group has no contractual arrangements that require the parent or its subsidiaries to provide financial support to a consolidated structured entity.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

#### 19. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and the Group's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of its investment in associate as well as the carrying amounts in the financial statements of the company.

	Gr	oup	Company		
	2024	2023	2024	2023	
Carrying amount	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	
Interest in associates	268,231	227,084	137,026	137,026	
At end of year	268,231	227,084	137,026	137,026	
(a) Reconciliation of carrying amoun	nt - Group				
			2024	2023	
			KShs'000	KShs'000	
At 1 January 2024 Prior year under provision			227,084	189,837	
Share of profit		-	41,147	37,247	

#### (a) Associate

At end of year

The Group's has an interest of 25% (2023: 25%) in the equity and voting rights of Sameer Business Park Limited. Sameer Business Park Limited is incorporated in Kenya and is unlisted. The principal place of business is along Mombasa Road, Nairobi.

268,231

227,084

The principal business of the associate is the letting of investment properties to third parties.

The Group accounts for its investment in associate using the equity method. The investment in associate is measured at cost less any impairment losses in the separate financial statements of the company.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

### 19. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE

#### (a) Associate (continued)

### (i) Summarised financial information

The summarized financial information of the associate is set out below;

	2024	2023
	KShs'000	KShs'000
Financial position		
Non-current assets	1,758,501	1,806,511
Current assets	318,797	279,401
Current liabilities	(58,147)	(38,237)
Non-current liabilities	( 947,228)	(1,140,338)
Net assets	1,071,923	907,337
Profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Revenue	431,643	382,470
Expenses	(267,057)	(233,480)
Profit after tax	164,586	148,990
Other comprehensive income	<u> </u>	
Total comprehensive income	164,586	148,990

#### 20. INVENTORIES

	Gro	oup	Comp	oany
	2024	2024 2023		2023
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000
Finished goods				
				<u>-</u>

The amounts of inventories recognised as an expense during the period are as shown below:

	Group		Company	
	2024 2023		2024	2023
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000
Changes in inventories of work in progress and finished goods	_	_	_	_
Cost of trading goods sold		20,921		20,913
	_	20,921		20,913

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

#### **20.** INVENTORIES (CONTINUED)

#### (a) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

In 2024, inventories of KShs'000 Nil (2023 – KShs'000 20,921) for the group and KShs '000 Nil (2023 – KShs '000 20,913) were recognised as an expense during the year and included in cost of sales.

#### 21. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Gro	up	Compan	ıy
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000
Current				
Trade receivables	182,491	188,286	158,184	161,037
Less: Provision for impairment	(15,641)	(51,159)	( 15,641)	( 47,350)
	166,850	137,127	142,543	113,687
Amounts due from related				
companies (Note 30(d)(i))	14,210	27,305	11,324	23,648
Other receivables	37,015	80,916	990	661
Receivables from subsidiaries net				
of impairment (Note 30(d)(i))	-		229,989	135,398
Trade and other receivables	218,075	245,348	384,846	273,394
Prepayments	18,340	29,105	17,371	27,875
_	236,415	274,453	402,217	301,269

#### (a) Credit and market risks, and impairment losses

Information about the Group's exposure to credit and market risks and impairment losses for trade and other receivables is included in Note 5 (a).

#### 22. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents as shown in the statements of financial position and cash flows comprise the following:

	Gro	Group		ny
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000
Cash at hand and in bank	61,101	77,450	60,190	28,836
Call deposits		77,542	-	77,542
	61,101	154,992	60,190	106,378

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

#### 23. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

#### (a) Ordinary share capital

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at the General Meetings of the company. All ordinary shares rank *pari passu* with regard to the company's residual assets.

Authorised ordinary shares Authorised par value (KShs each)	<b>2024</b> 300,000,000 5	<b>2023</b> 300,000,000 5
Authorised share capital (KShs'000)	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>
Issued and fully paid up capital		
Issued ordinary shares	278,342,393	278,342,393
Issued par value (KShs each)	5	5
Issued and fully paid up capital (KShs'000)	<u>1,391,712</u>	<u>1,391,712</u>

#### (b) Nature and purpose of reserves

#### (i) Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprise all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed of.

#### (ii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises accumulated profit or loss from continuing operations and other comprehensive income net of any dividends declared and paid out to ordinary shareholders. Retained earnings represent amounts available to the shareholders of the Group and are usually utilised to finance business activity.

#### (c) Dividends

The directors do not recommend the declaration of a dividend for the year (2023:Nil).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

### 24. BORROWINGS

Foreign exchange revaluation

Loan repayments

		Gı	roup	Com	pany
(a)	Carrying amounts	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000
	Non-current				
	Sameer Investments Limited	-	440,692	-	440,692
	Sameer Telkom Limited		100,000	-	100,000
	Total borrowings	_	540,692	_	540,692
	tion of liabilities 31 l	December 202	4	31 Decemb	per 2023
		pa ik loan loa	elated rties an Shs'000	Bank loan KShs'000	Related parties loan KShs'000
At start of y	rear		145,446	_	445,446
			~ <del>-</del>		o = ' =

95,246

(540,692)

95,246

540,692

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

### 24. BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

Terms and repayment schedule

Group and company				31 December	2024	31 Decem	ber 2023
	Currency	Nominal interest	Maturity	Face value	Carrying amount	Face value	Carrying amount
				KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000
Term loan -Sameer Investments							
Limited	USD	7.00%	2025	440,692	-	440,692	440,692
Term loan -Sameer Telkom							
Limited	KSH	11.00%	2025	100,000	-	100,000	100,000
				540,692		<u>540,692</u>	540,692

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

#### 24. BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

#### (b) Effective interest rates

The weighted average effective interest rates at the year-end were:

	2024	2023	
	%	%	
Related party borrowings - USD	7.00	7.00	
Related party borrowings - KShs	<u>11.00</u>	11.00	

In the opinion of the directors, the carrying amounts of borrowings approximate to their fair values. Fair values are based on discounted cash flows using a discount rate based upon the borrowing rate that directors expect would be available to the Group at the statement of financial position date.

#### (c) Compliance with loan covenants

The Group has complied with the financial covenants of its borrowing facilities during the 2024 and 2023 reporting periods.

#### 25. DEFERRED INCOME TAX

#### (a) Carrying amounts

Deferred income tax is calculated using the enacted income tax rates of 30% (2023: 30%) that apply to the different Group companies. The movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	Gr	oup	Com	pany
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000
At start of year	12,060	6,940	-	-
Charge to statement of profit or loss (Note 11 (a))	4,357	5,120	_	_
Currency translation	-,	-,		
differences (Note 11(a)) Prior period under provisions				
At end of year	16,417	12,060		
As disclosed on the balance sh	eet:			
Deferred income tax assets	-	-	-	-
Deferred income tax liabilities	16,417	12,060		
	16,417	12,060		

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

### 25. DEFERRED INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

#### (b) Movement in deferred tax balances

			Net
Group 2024		Recognised	balance at
	Net balance	in profit or	31
	at 1 January	loss	December
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000
Deferred income tax asset			
Property, plant and equipment and			
intangibles	(57,852)	7,887	(49,965)
Investment property	144,451	37,819	182,269
Provisions	(91,501)	81,191	(10,310)
Tax losses	(693,862)	14,524	(679,337)
Effects of movements in exchange	(22,434)	80,515	58,081
rates			
Prior year under provision	-	-	-
	(721,198)	221,936	(499,262)
Total deferred tax asset	(721,198)	221,936	(499,262)
Unrecognized deferred tax asset	721,198	(221,936)	499,262
Deferred income tax liability			
Investment property	10.782	5,895	16,677
Provisions	-	-	-
Effects of movements in exchange			
rates	1,278	(1,538)	( 260)
	12,060	4,357	16,417
Net deferred income tax liabilities	12,060	4,357	16,417

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

### 25. DEFERRED INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

#### (b) Movement in deferred tax balances (continued)

C	2022
Group	2023

Group 2023	Net balance at 1 January KShs'000	Recognised in profit or loss KShs'000	Net balance at 31 December KShs'000
Deferred income tax asset			
Property, plant and equipment and			
intangibles	(60,922)	3,070	(57,852)
Investment property	137,143	7,307	144,451
Provisions	(153,029)	61,528	(91,501)
Tax losses	(651,338)	(42,524)	(693,862)
Effects of movements in exchange	(7,439)	(14,995)	(22,434)
rates			
Prior year under provision	1,144	(1,144)	-
	(734,441)	13,243	(721,198)
Total deferred tax asset	(734,441)	13,243	(721,198)
Unrecognized deferred tax asset	734,441	(13,243)	721,198
Deferred income tax liability			
Investment property	7,683	3,099	10,782
Provisions	(532)	532	-
Effects of movements in exchange			
rates	(211)	1,489	1,278
	6,940	5,210	12,060
Net deferred income tax liabilities	6,940	5,210	12,060

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

### 25. **DEFERRED INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)**

### (b) Movement in deferred tax balances (continued)

Company 2024	Net balance at 1 January KShs'000	Recognised in profit or loss KShs'000	Net balance at 31 December KShs'000
Deferred income tax asset			
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	(60,457)	7,887	(52,570)
Investment property	81,536	37,819	119,354
Provisions for expenses	(92,754)	83,479	(9,275)
Tax losses	(455,740)	(79,283)	(535,022)
Exchange differences	(26,300)	80,515	54,215
Total deferred tax asset	(553,715)	130,417	(423,298)
Unrecognized deferred tax asset	553,715	(130,417)	423,298
Company 2023	Net balance at 1 January KShs'000	Recognised in profit or loss KShs'000	Net balance at 31 December KShs'000
Deferred income tax asset			
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	(67,691)	7,234	(60,457)
Investment property	74,228	7,307	81,536
Provisions for expenses	(157,116)	64,363	(92,754)
Tax losses	(418,776)	(36,963)	(455,740)
Exchange differences	(11,305)	(14,995)	(26,300)
Total deferred tax asset	(580,660)	26,946	(553,715)
Unrecognized deferred tax asset	580,660	(26,946)	553,715

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

#### 25. DEFERRED INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

#### (c) Carrying amount

The Group has recognised all deferred tax liabilities arising from temporary differences associated with the Group's investments in subsidiaries and equity accounted investees.

#### (d) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

The deferred tax asset has not been recognised on deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward amounting to KShs 2,264,457,000 (2023: KShs 2,312,874,000) for the group and KShs 1,783,407,000 (2023: KShs 1,519,133,000) for the company due to lack of certainty of availability of future taxable profits against which such deductible temporary differences and tax losses could be utilised. Under the Kenyan Income Tax Act, with effect from 1 July 2024, the tax losses of KShs 1,783,407,000 (2023: KShs 1,519,133,000) can be carried forward indefinitely.

#### (e) Tax losses carried forward

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows

Group Summary of deferred tax assets-Tax loss

Year of origin	Tax loss KShs'000	Deferred tax KShs'000
2014	(395,813)	(118,744)
2015	(35,490)	(10,647)
2016	(859,126)	(257,738)
2018	(426,885)	(128,065)
2019	(241,178)	(72,353)
2021	(128,974)	(38,692)
2022	(83,660)	(25,098)
2023	(141,744)	(42,524)
2024	48,413	14,524
Total	(2,264,457)	(679,337)

### Company Summary of deferred tax assets-Tax loss

Year of origin	Tax loss KShs'000	Deferred tax KShs'000
2016	(697,087)	(209,125)
2018	(356,325)	(106,897)
2019	(165,247)	(49,574)
2021	(112,324)	(33,697)
2022	(64,937)	(19,481)
2023	(123,210)	(36,965)
2024	(264,277)	(79,283)
<u>Total</u>	(1,783,407)	(535,022)

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

#### 25. DEFERRED INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

#### (e) Tax losses carried forward (continued)

In 2024, the Company incurred a tax loss of KShs 38,384,000 increasing cumulative tax losses to KShs 1,783,405,000 management found it prudent not to recognize any further deferred tax asset until the strategic plan in action turns the company to profitability.

In 2024, the Group's Burundi subsidiary incurred a tax profit of KShs 12,921,000 reducing cumulative tax losses to KShs 119,735,000. Management has determined that the recoverability of cumulative tax losses is uncertain due to the political uncertainty and shortage of hard currency, management has therefore opted not to recognize further deferred tax until the subsidiary is profitable.

In 2024, the Group's Tanzania subsidiary incurred a tax loss of KShs 5,160,000 increasing cumulative tax losses to KShs 87,544,000 management found it prudent not to recognize any further deferred tax asset until the strategic plan in action turns the company to profitability.

In 2024, the Group's Uganda subsidiary had a tax profit of KShs 886,000 reducing cumulative tax losses to KShs 99,389,000 management found it prudent not to recognize any further deferred tax asset until the strategic plan in action turns the company to profitability.

In 2024, the Group's Local subsidiary Yana Tyre Centre Ltd incurred a tax loss of KShs Nil maintaining cumulative tax losses to KShs 163,607,000 management found it prudent not to recognize any further deferred tax asset until the strategic plan in action turns the company to profitability.

#### 26. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

#### (a) Carrying amounts

	Gre	oup	Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000
Non - current Amounts due to				
subsidiaries (Note 30(d))			250,994	268,532
Current	4.040			
Trade payables Amounts due to related	1,819	33,761	1,977	32,901
companies (Note 30(d)) Deposit paid (asset held	-	-	-	-
for sale) Accrued expenses and	461,988	113,582	461,988	113,582
other payables	303,006	310,338	194,729	198,452
	766,813	457,681	658,694	344,935
	766,813	457,681	909,688	613,467

Information on the Group's exposure to currency and liquidity risk in included in Note 5(b) and (e).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

## 27. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – RECONCILIATION OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

Note Group Compan		Group		pany
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000
	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	
				324,798 9,388
9 (a)	1,131	23,044	9/4	9,300
	3,050	(3,877)	_	_
	380,052	-	380,052	-
0.1	00.010	(2.555)	<b>5</b> 0.546	202
21	89,910	(2,775)	70,546	392
	863,622	407,690	760,389	334,578
20	_	( 30,323)	-	(29,486)
9 (b)	15,955	34,483	10,969	30,385
	-	-	-	-
26 (a)	31,942	16,724	30,924	8,755
	47,897	20,884	41,893	9,654
9 (c)	(15,911)	(13,269)	(10,583)	(8,630)
	-		-	17,939
		4,778		
	15,911	7,930	10,583	9,309
	31,986	28,814	31,310	18,963
9(b)(ii)	176,576	148,922	54,614	117,444
	(83,606)	-	(90,694)	-
	51,871	104,936	171,494	156,847
26(a)	38,978	(146,286)	52,907	(115,406)
	183,819	105,572	188,321	158,885
	8 9 (a)  21  20 9 (b) 20 26 (a)  9 (b)(ii)	2024 KShs'000  8 389,478 9 (a) 1,131 3,050 380,052  21 89,910 863,622  20 - 9 (b) 15,955 20 - 26 (a) 31,942 47,897  9 (c) (15,911) - 15,911 31,986  9 (b) (ii) 176,576 (83,606) 51,871 26 (a) 38,978	2024       2023         KShs'000       KShs'000         8       389,478       390,498         9 (a)       1,131       23,844         -       -       -         3,050       (3,877)       380,052       -         21       89,910       (2,775)         863,622       407,690         20       -       (30,323)         9 (b)       15,955       34,483         20       -       -         26 (a)       31,942       16,724         47,897       20,884         9 (c)       (15,911)       (13,269)         -       16,421         -       4,778         15,911       7,930         31,986       28,814         9(b)(ii)       176,576       148,922         (83,606)       -         51,871       104,936         26(a)       38,978       (146,286)	2024         2023         2024           KShs'000         KShs'000         KShs'000           8         389,478         390,498         308,818           9 (a)         1,131         23,844         974           -         -         -         -           3,050         (3,877)         -         -           380,052         -         380,052           21         89,910         (2,775)         70,546           863,622         407,690         760,389           20         -         (30,323)         -           9 (b)         15,955         34,483         10,969           20         -         -         -           26 (a)         31,942         16,724         30,924           47,897         20,884         41,893           9 (c)         (15,911)         (13,269)         (10,583)           -         16,421         -         -           -         4,778         -         -           -         15,911         7,930         10,583           31,986         28,814         31,310           9(b)(ii)         176,576         148,922         54,614

## (b) RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Group

	Net balance at 1 January KShs'000	Payments KShs'000	Net balance at 31 December KShs'000
Non-current			
Long term loans	540,692	(540,692)	_
<b>Total borrowings</b>	540,692	(540,692)	-

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

#### 28. COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure contracted for as at the reporting date but not recognised in the financial statements was as follows:

	Group		Company
2024	2023	2024	2023
KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000	KShs '000
7.337	17,241	7,337	17,241

#### 29. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Property, plant and equipment

A subsidiary has disputed one assessment by the Revenue Authority of the subsidiary's jurisdiction. Although the subsidiary has appealed and objected against the assessment, should the appeal and objection not be successful, then additional tax, interest and penalties are estimated to amount to Kshs 71 million. Based on legal and tax advice, the directors believe that the defence against the action will be successful.

The Company has several ongoing legal cases, claims are estimated at Kshs 38 million. Based on legal advice, the directors believe that the defence against the claims will be successful.

#### 30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

#### (a) Parent and ultimate controlling party

The Group's majority shareholding is held by Sameer Investments Limited a company incorporated in Kenya. The parent company held equity interest and voting rights in the company of 72.48% (2023: 72.48%).

The ultimate controlling party is Yana Towers Limited; a company incorporated in Kenya.

Neither the parent nor the ultimate controlling party nor any intermediary parents produces consolidated financial statements available for public use.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

### **30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)**

### (b) Transactions with key management personnel

### (i) Key management compensation

Key management compensation comprised the following;

	Gro	oup	Com	pany
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000
Basic pay and other				
allowances	29,532	27,218	29,532	27,218
Pension/gratuity	4,771	5,401	4,771	5,401
Total	34,303	32,619	34,303	32,619

#### (ii) Directors' shareholding

At 31 December directors' shareholding in the company was as follows:

	2024 Shares	2023 Shares
Peter Gitonga	12,750	12,750
Akif H. Butt	450	450
Sameer N. Merali	15,000	15,000
Akif H. Butt (jointly with another party)	20,000	20,000

#### (iii) Directors' remuneration

	Group		Com	pany
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000
Directors' remunera	tion			
Fees as directors	5,104	5,100	5,104	5,100
Other emoluments (included under key management compensation	-, -	.,	-, -	, , , ,
above)	1,980	1,840	1,980	1,840
Managing director	18,480	16,800	18,480	16,800
Total remuneration of directors of the company	25,564	23,740	25,564	23,740

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

#### **30.** RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

#### Transactions with other related parties (c)

In addition to the parent and the ultimate controlling party, the Group also has other companies that are related through common shareholdings or common directorships.

Transactions with related parties included the following:

### (i)

(i) Sale of go	oods and service	es			
				Compai	ny
				2024	2023
				KShs'000	KShs'000
Subsidia	ıries				
Yana Ty	re Centre Limit	ted			
				_	-
		Cwa		Com	
		Gro 2024	2023	Com 2024	2023
		KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000	KShs'000
Othon pole	atad nantics				
Ryce East	ated parties	2,709	1,879	2,709	1,879
Limited	<i>1111100</i>	2,705	1,075	2,709	1,075
Frontier (	Optical	1,243	1,179	1,243	1,179
Yana oil l	Limited	15,145	15,270	15,145	15,270
Sasini Av	vacado EPZ	12,253	12,095		
		31,350	30,423	19,097	18,328
(ii) Purchase	of goods and s	ervices			
	, 3			Group ar	nd Company
				2024	2023
				KShs'000	KShs'000
Other re	lated parties				
Ryce Ea	st Africa Limite	ed		-	147
	enterprises Africa (Tanzani	a) Limited		24,066	86,189
	•		_	24,066	86,336

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

### 30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

### (d) Outstanding balances

At 31 December 2024, outstanding balances with related parties comprised the following;

	Group		Company	
	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000	2024 KShs'000	2023 KShs'000
(i) Amounts due from: Subsidiaries Sameer Industrial Park	123113 000	110115 000		
Limited			229,989	135,398
			229,989	135,398
Associate Sameer Business Park Limited	1,666	10,684	1,666	10,684
Other related parties Ryce East Africa Limited Sasini Avocado EPZ	1,392	61	1,392	61
	3,657	3,657	-	-
Frontier Opticals	45	313	45	313
Yana oil Limited	8,221	12,903	8,221	12,903
	12,544	16,934	9,658	13,277
Total due from other related parties	14,210	27,618	11,324	23,961
(ii) Amounts due to:				
Subsidiaries				
Sameer Africa(Uganda) Limited	-	-	-	55,756
Sameer EPZ Limited			250,994	212,776
			250,994	268,532
Other related parties	_			
Ryce East Africa Limited				
	<u>-</u>			<u>-</u>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

### 30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

### (e) Borrowings from related parties

Group and company			<b>31 December 2024</b>	
	Currency	Nominal interest	Face value	Carrying amount
			KShs'000	KShs'000
Term loan –Sameer				
Investments	USD	7.00%	440,692	-
Term loan –Sameer Telkom	KSH	11.00%	100,000	-
			540,692	
Group and company			31 December 2023	
	Currency	Nominal interest	Face value	Carrying amount
			KShs'000	KShs'000
Term loan -Sameer				
Investments	USD	7.00%	440,692	440,692
Term loan –Sameer Telkom	KSH	11.00%	100,000	100,000
			<del></del> -	
			540,692	540,692

#### (f) Trading terms and settlement

All transactions with related parties are at an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances are to be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received to any related party.

#### 31. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no adjusting or non-adjusting events after the balance sheet date.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

#### 32. PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS AND SHARE DISTRIBUTION

### **Principal shareholders**

The ten largest shareholdings in the Company and the respective number of shares held at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Nar	ne	Number of shares	%
1.	Sameer Investments Limited	201,743,205	72.48%
2.	Patrick Njogu Kariuki Family Trust Registered	5,618,700	2.02%
	Trustees	3,010,700	2.02/0
3.	Yana Trading Limited	5,273,700	1.90%
4.	Andrew Mukite Musangi	3,320,000	1.19%
5.	Best Investment Decisions Ltd	2,495,400	0.90%
6.	Bid Management Consultancy Limited	2,319,400	0.83%
7.	Kenyalogy.Com Limited	2,189,200	0.79%
8.	Kenya Commercial Bank Nominees Limited A/C 915B	1,892,517	0.68%
9.	Freight Forwarders Kenya Limited	1,875,000	0.67%
10.	Utaridi Partners Limited	1,779,600	0.64%

#### **Distribution of shareholders**

Share range	Number of shareholders	Number of shares	%
1 - 500	8,227	2,151,091	0.77%
$501 - 5{,}000$	4,693	7,283,200	2.62%
5,001 - 10,000	388	2,939,791	1.06%
10,001 - 100,000	389	11,787,512	4.23%
100,001 - 1,000,000	67	20,069,977	7.21%
Over 1,000,000	15_	234,110,822	84.11%
Total	13,779	278,342,393	100%