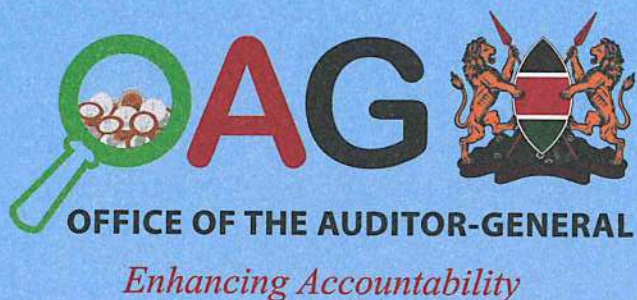


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**KENYA SEED COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS
SUBSIDIARIES**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2022**

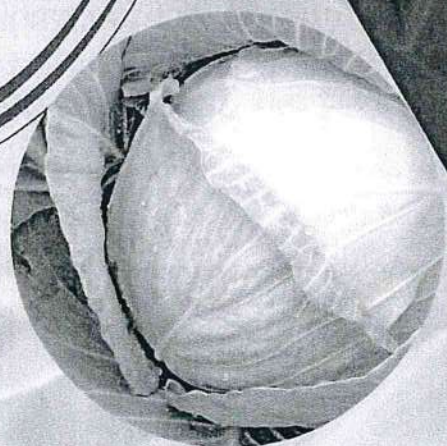
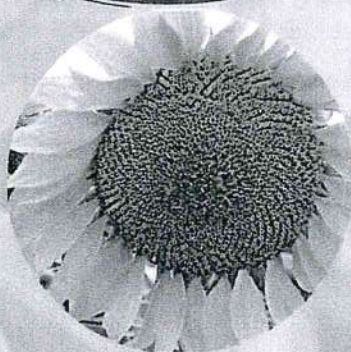
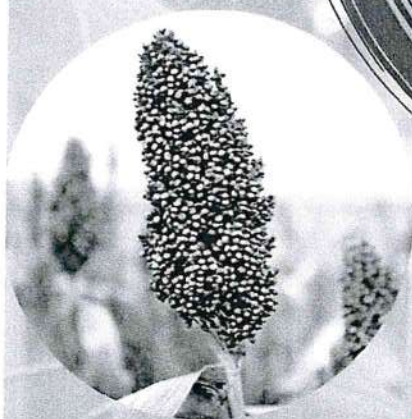


KENYA SEED COMPANY LTD
Top Quality Seed

& ITS SUBSIDIARIES



**ANNUAL
REPORT
AND
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE
2022**



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

     @kenyaseedcompany

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

KEY ENTITY INFORMATION	IV
OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS	XVI
OUR MANAGEMENT TEAM	XIX
CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT	XXIV
CEO'S STATEMENT	XXVI
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT	XXXIII
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	XXXIX
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING	L
REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS	LXI
STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES	LXII
REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON KENYA SEED COMPANY LTD & IT'S SUBSIDIARIES	LXIII
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022.	1
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	2
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022	4
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022.	6
STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022	7
APPENDIX I: PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS	66



Cabinet secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Co-operatives, Honourable Peter Munya, planting a tree at seed driers complex during a tour of the maize processing factory.



MD Presenting a trophy to the winner of Kenya Seed Classic golf tournament at the Kitale Club.



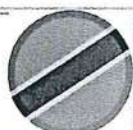

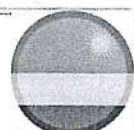
KEY ENTITY INFORMATION

Background Information

Kenya Seed Company Limited is a State Corporation by virtue of majority shareholding by Government through Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) at 52.88% shareholding. Established under the Companies' Act, Cap 486 of the Laws of Kenya and is governed by the State Corporations Act Cap 446, the PFM Act 2012 and other relevant legislation. At the Cabinet level the Company is represented by the Cabinet Secretary for Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation, who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the Company.

The Company was incorporated in Kenya on 2nd July 1956 to produce and market high quality certified seeds. The Company is domiciled in Trans Nzoia County, Kenya and has established various branches in Kenya to serve the farmers. As an expansion strategy into Eastern Africa market, the Company has incorporated subsidiaries namely Simlaw Seeds Kenya, Kibo Seed Tanzania, Simlaw Seeds Uganda and Kenya Seed Rwanda.

Where we operate:

				
Kenya Seed Co. Ltd	Simlaw Seeds Kenya	Kibo Seed Tanzania	Simlaw Seeds Uganda	Kenya Seed Rwanda
➤ Kapsabet	➤ Nairobi	➤ Arusha	➤ Kampala	➤ Kigali
➤ Kericho	➤ Loitoktok	➤ Makambako	➤ Kapchorwa	
➤ Kakamega	➤ Ruaraka	➤ Mbeya	➤ Mbale	
➤ Bungoma	➤ Karatina	➤ Morogoro	➤ Masindi	
➤ Eldoret	➤ Meru	➤ Iringa	➤ Nakivubo	
➤ Kitale		➤ Mwanza		
➤ Kisii				
➤ Nakuru				
➤ Narok				

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

KEY ENTITY INFORMATION (continued)

Principal Activities

The Company's main mandate is to carry out focused research and facilitate production of high yielding, better quality certified seed and to enhance food security and quality living standards for sustainable economic development. The Company's range of products has expanded to over 60 Certified Seed Varieties suitable for different agro-ecological zones in the region. The seed varieties are:

Maize Varieties

Variety	Altitude (Mtrs) Above Sea Level	Maturity Period (Days)	Yield (90kg Bag/ Acre)	Special Attributes	Recommended Growing Areas
H6218	1500-2800	175-210	56	Blight tolerant, good husk cover, Semi-flint.	These are Highland hybrids grown particularly in Trans-Nzoia, Uasin-Gishu, Nakuru, Laikipia, Kisii, Narok, Bungoma, Kakamega, Nandi, and Kericho, Tea zones of central Kenya, Nyahururu, Southern Highlands of Tanzania, Mt. Kilimanjaro slopes, Bomet, Nyeri, Kiambu and Meru Tea Zones, Timau, Nkubu, Nanyuki, Kirinyaga, Igembe, Bukwa, Mbale, Bumula, Lanet,
H6213	1500-2800	160-190	52	Tolerant to lodging, ear rot, rust, Grey Leaf Spot and leaf blight	
H6210	1500-2800	160-190	50	Tolerant to lodging, ear rot, rust, Grey Leaf Spot, Stem and leaf blight.	
H629	1500-2800	160-190	48	Has good husk cover, very tolerant to lodging, ear rot, rust, stem and leaf blight.	
H628	1500-2800	150-180	46	Producer of more than one cob, Tolerant to most leaf diseases, blight and rust, tolerant to lodging.	
H626	1500-2800	150-180	42	Tolerant to most leaf diseases, blight and rust, Tolerant to lodging.	
H625	1500-2800	150-180	40	Tolerant to lodging, has good husk cover	
H624	1500-2800	90-110	32	Tolerant to Grey Leaf Spot, leaf blight and rust, excellent husk cover with flint kernels.	
H614	1500-2800	160-190	38	Tolerant to blight, leaf and ear diseases and weevil attack	
PH1	500-1300	75-90	16	Has better husk cover and can be intercropped with other crops.	The Lake region and the Coastal strip, Kilifi, Mpeketoni, Hola, Gariseni, Voi, Mwatate, Kwale, Kinangop.
PH4	500-1300	90-120	16	Tolerant to most leaf and ear diseases, excellent husk cover and tolerant to lodging	
H520	1700-2000	90-110	32	Tolerant to leaf rust, Grey Leaf Spot, lodging, has flint kernels and excellent husk cover	Western Kenya, Elgeyo Marakwet, Coffee growing areas of Central Kenya and Nyanza.
H517	800-2400	120-130	30	Tolerant to foliar diseases and pests. Has an excellent husk cover	Western Kenya, Elgeyo Marakwet, Coffee growing areas of Central Kenya and Nyanza.
H516	800-2400	100-110	28	Good husk cover, very tolerant to lodging, ear rot, rust, Grey Leaf Spot, Stem and leaf blight.	Early to medium transitional zones and lowland areas of Kirinyaga, West Pokot, Bungoma, Homa Bay, Kerio Valley, Kagio, Mwea, Makueni, Kitui, Marakwet, Baringo and Koibatek, Voi, Mwatate, Mariakani, Garissa. Western Kenya, elgeyo marakwet, coffee zones of central Kenya, Tharaka Nithi, Nyanza (Migori, Kisii, Nyamira), Baringo, Embu, Chuka Lowland
H522	800-2400	100-110	26		
H515	800-2400	100-110	26	Tolerant to lodging, leaf blight, leaf rust and GLS.	
H513	800-2400	100-110	24	Partially tolerant to Maize streak virus	
DH01	500-1300	70-90	16	Long stay Green trait, drought tolerant, good level of tolerance to leaf blight, common rust and ear rot.	Arid and Semi-arid areas of Makueni, Machakos, Kangundo, Siaya, Kibos, Busia, Kibwezi, Kitui, Mwengi, Voi, Mwatate, Makayo, Turkana, Sigor, West Pokot, Isiolo, Mandera, Karachuonyo, Nyando, Kisumu, Bondo and some parts of Butere
DH02	500-1300	70-100	18	Early, tolerant to MSV, water stress, has a long stay green trait	
DH03	500-1300	95-120	22	A good level of tolerance to blight and MSV, good husk cover, better standability and drought tolerance	
DH04	500-1300	100-130	24	Short, drought tolerant, good husk cover and standability	Early to medium transitional zones and lowland areas of Kirinyaga, West Pokot, Bungoma, Homa Bay, Kerio Valley, Kagio, Mwea, Makueni, Kitui, Marakwet, Baringo Koibatek, Voi, Mwatate, Mariakani, Garissa.

KEY ENTITY INFORMATION (continued)

Wheat Varieties

Variety	Altitude (Mtrs) Above Sea Level	Yield (90kg Bags/ Acre)	Maturity Period (Days)	Special Attributes
KS Mwamba	1800-2400	22-25	125	High yielding. Tolerant to field stress conditions. Widely adapted to East African Conditions (especially in Trans- Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Laikipia, Narok and Mt. Kenya areas.
Ks Farasi	1800-2400	16-30	119 (+/-5)	Tolerant to most foliar diseases Good Baking Quality. High Yielding Hard red wheat highly recommended for Mount Kenya, Samburu, Laikipia West, Narok, Subukia, Rongai, Nyandarua, Nakuru, Trans-Nzoia, Kericho, Bomet and Uasin Gishu areas.
KS Chui	1800-2400	37-75	119 (+/-5)	Good Tolerance to foliar diseases Adapted to high potential and marginal environments. High tillering ability, high yields. Hard red wheat.
KS Simba	1500-2400	17-32	116-120	Good baking qualities. Good tillering ability. Hard red wheat. Hard red wheat highly recommended for Mount Kenya, Samburu, Laikipia West, Narok, Subukia, Rongai, Nyandarua, Nakuru, Trans-Nzoia, Kericho, Bomet and Uasin Gishu areas.
KS Ndume	1800-2400	37-75	100-110	High yielding. Good Tolerance to foliar diseases Resistant to sprouting and lodging. High tillering ability. Good baking qualities
KS Nyota	1800-2400	30-75	120-130	High yielding. Newly released with moderate resistance to stem rust Ug99 Good tillering ability. Bred for sprouting tolerance Makes a very stable dough.
KS Kanga	1800-2500	53-89	120-130	High yielding. Product of KSC CIMMYT Collaboration. Newly released with moderate resistance to stem rust Ug99 Good tillering ability. Good baking and milling qualities. Tolerant to most foliar diseases. Newly released with adult plant resistance to stem rust UG99 (slow rusting).

Sorghum Varieties

Sorghum Type	Duration to Maturity	Yield (90kg Bags/ Acre)	Special Attributes
Serena	3 - 4 months	12	It is a brown seeded variety It has a long stem and good root system It is widely adaptable Fairly tolerant to Striga, Rust, Leaf blight and Grey leaf spot. Performs well in the moist mid altitude regions and the semi-arid lowlands.
Seredo	3 - 4 months	12	It is a brown seeded variety It is taller than Serena with good tolerance to lodging Its head is conical and semi compact in shape with brown grains which are slightly bigger than those of Serena Sorghum Performs well in moist altitude and the semi-arid lowlands It is widely adaptable
Gadam	3 months	8	It is whitish in colour Has excellent malting qualities Good for human consumption (ugali) Does well in lowland to medium altitude.
E 1291	5 months	15 - 20	It is brown in colour Dual purpose variety with good beverage quality Performs well in the cool semi-arid highlands of Nakuru, Baringo, Laikipia, Naivasha, Narok, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Kuria, Kericho, Trans Mara, and Taita Taveta. Good for silage making.

Finger Millet Varieties

Finger Millet Type	Altitude (Mtrs) Above Sea Level	Duration to Ma- turity	Yield (90kg Bags/ Acre)	Special Attributes
P 224	1150 - 1750	3 - 4 months	10-15	It is a brown seeded variety It is a tall type with uniform plant height It is tolerant to lodging. Average nutrient intake.
Katumani	250 -1150	3 months	7-10	It is a red seeded variety It is a short variety Drought tolerant. Average nutrient intake.

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

KEY ENTITY INFORMATION (continued)

Pasture Varieties

Pasture Type	Optimal Production Altitude	Duration to Maturity (Days)	Special Attributes
Boma Rhodes Masaba rhodes	1000 - 2500	90 – 105 Days	Soft and excellent herbage Slow growing and hence suited for lower stocking rates. Gives bottom tillers and forms a thick grass It is very popular in all altitude. It is drought tolerant
Elmba Rhodes Mbarara rhodes Pokot rhodes	110 - 130	15 to 20 Bags	Red mottled (Red with white specks)
Nandi Seteria	1000 – 2500	70 – 80 Days	Suitable for the high altitude and high rainfall areas Very persistent but good seed bed essential for proper establishment. Good forage quality Tolerant to mild water logging.
Nasiwa Seteria	1000 - 2500	75 – 90 Days	Good persistence under grazing Drought tolerant Good forage quality Tolerant to mild water logging.
Coloured Guinea	50 - 2000	50 – 60 Days	Good herbage quality Thrives well in a wide range of rainfall regimes Can withstand severe water lodging Establish well in coastal strips.
Desmodium	0 - 3000	3-4 Months	High crude protein levels Rich in minerals and vitamins Improve soil fertility through nitrogen fixation Controls Striga weed growth. Grows in all altitudes.
Lucerne	1000 - 3000	3-4 Months	Very palatable, nutritious and can sustain high milk production levels when fed to dairy cattle. Can last up to four years under good management. Can be fed to goats, rabbit and chicken.
Sudan grass	All altitudes	3 Months	A quick growing annual with smaller stems and thin leaves. Very palatable. Very good for making silage
Columbus grass	All altitudes	3 Months	A quick growing biannual crop with broader leaves which under good management can be harvested twice per annum. Good for silage making.
Oats	All altitudes	135 days	Suitable for forage and grain milling Tolerant to stem rust. High palatability. Good for human porridge.

Dry Shell Beans

Bean Type	Duration to Maturity (Days)	Yield (90kg Bags/Acre)	Special Attributes
GLP 92 Mwite-mania	90 - 95	8	Cream seeds with black-brown spots Has a spreading growth habit with nearly flat pods which contain oval seeds Prefers the medium altitude and is tolerant to drought Tolerant to halo blight
GLP 2 Rose coco	75 - 90	10	Large, dark red with white flecks grains the plant is tall, erect and very vigorous with flat pods Prefers medium altitude zones Tolerant to bean common mosaic virus and anthracnose
GLP 1004 Mwezi moja	80- 90	6	Large beige or light brown speckled purple with long broad pods Medium yielder and performs best in warmer areas Well adapted for planting during the short rains
GLP 24 Canadian wonder	110 - 120	10	Shiny dark purple or reddish-purple seeds Vigorous plant with slight climbing tendency and flat pods Performs best in cool areas
GLP 1127 New mwezi moja	85 - 90	8	An improvement of GLP 1004 on yield and disease tolerance Relatively widely adaptable than GLP 1004 The colours are similar to those of GLP1004.Wairimu
Wairimu dwarf	70	6	An extra early bean type that performs well in most ecological zones but suited to medium to dry areas. It has excellent eating quality Good for intercropping.
Soya Beans SB 19	110 -120	10	High oil content High podding ability.

KEY ENTITY INFORMATION (continued)

Sunflower Varieties

Variety	Optimal Production Levels	Yield (90kg Bags/ Acre)	Special At-tributes	Recommended Growing Areas
Hungarian White	12-2400	150-160	3.5-4 t/ha	Long white grains for bird feed Average oil content Livestock feed.
Kenya Fedha	12-2000	130-135	3.-3.5 t/ha	Open pollinated Uniform maturity Suited to all altitudes high oil content
H8998	12-2000	120-125	3.-3.5 t/ha	Uniform in plant height and maturity Tolerant to several plant diseases Has strong stems Matures earlier than the other varieties. High oil content Suited for all altitudes.

Nerica Rice Varieties

Nerica Type	Optimal Production Al-titude (M) A.S.L	Duration to Maturity (Days)	Yield (Kg / Ha)	Special Attributes
NERICA 1	0 – 1700	100 – 115 days	4500	Aromatic Medium tolerance to blast Good tolerance to lodging Long grains
NERICA 4	0 – 1700	100 – 130 days	5000	Medium tolerance to blast Good tolerance to lodging Long grains. High aromatic rice
NERICA 10	0 – 1700	90 – 105 days	6000	Early maturing Long grains Good tolerance to blast Moderate toler-ance to lodging. High aromatic rice. 6000
NERICA 11	0 – 1700	130 days	7000	Long grains Good tolerance to blast tolerance to lodging

Groundnuts

Crops	Optimal Production Altitude (M) A.S.L	Duration to Maturity (Days)	Special Attributes
KEN-G NUT 1	200—1000	101 - 110	Mid-brown in color High in oil content tolerance to rosette disease

SimSim

Crops	Optimal Production Altitude (M) A.S.L	Duration to Maturity (Days)	Special Attributes
KSS-6 (KENYA SEED SIMSIM SIX)	200 – 1200	90 – 105	Highly aromatic when roasted High podding ability (average of 52% per plant) Shoot fly tolerance. Tolerance to rust. High oil content.



Our top-quality seed packaged and ready for sale to farmers
Simlaw Seeds Company Ltd Products

Tomato

Prostar F1, Libra F1, New Fortune Maker F1, Kentom F1, Cal J, Money Maker, Joy F1, Marglobe, M82, Simlaw Rio Grande, Superstar F1, Galaxy F1, Monica F1 and Novelle F1

Cabbages

Riana F1, Pruktor F1, Gloria F1, Rotanda F1, Thomas F1, Queen F1, Serena F1, Dunny F1, Karen F1, Polo F1, Chinese Cabbage, Copenhagen Market, Sugar Loaf, Red Rock, Queen F1, and Serena

Value vegetables

Cauliflower amazing f1, Broccoli conde f1

Eggplant

Black Beauty and Early Long Purple

Okra

Pusa Sawani and Crimson Spineless

Onions

Red Passion F1, Ruby F1, Red Nice F1, Spring Green Bunching, Texas Grano, Bombay Red and Red Creole

Carrots

Carrot Nantes, Napolitana f1

Pepper

California Wonder, Yolo Pepper Lafayette f1, Long Red Cayenne and Fresno (Bullet), Double up, Citrine.

Indigenous vegetables

Amaranthus (Terere), Spider Plant (Saga, Saget), Black Night Shade (Managu), Crotalaria (Mito) and (Murere) and Jews Mallow (murere, mrenda)

Water Melons

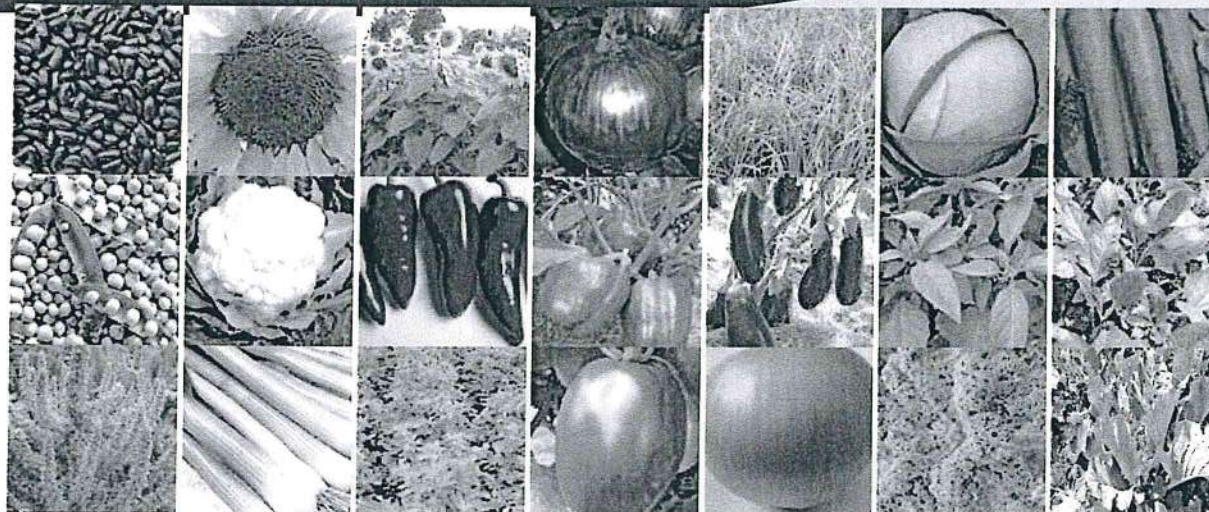
Sweet Rose f1, Sugar Belle f1, Julie f1 and Daytona f1, Sugar Baby, Charleston Grey and Crimson Sweet

Leafy vegetables

Spinach Fordhook Giant, Lucullus, Collard Sukuma Wiki- Simlaw Select, Kale 1000 Headed.

Herbs

Coriander Dhania, Parsley and Celery



OUR VISION

To be the leading supplier of Top-Quality Seed in Africa and beyond

OUR MISSION

To avail sufficient quality certified seed competitively through research and development to the satisfaction of stakeholders

OUR CORE VALUES

- **Integrity:** In discharging our functions, we consistently uphold the highest ethical standards, demonstrating honesty and fairness in all our operations at all levels of the organization.
- **Teamwork and effective partnerships:** KSC staff work as a team committed to the realization of the Company goals. We endeavor to pull in one direction internally and externally in delivering on our mandate.
- **Professionalism:** We take a professional and objective approach in all our operations. We uphold competence, high standards, reliability and excellence in our work.
- **Innovativeness:** KSC recognizes that innovation and creativity in processes and products is key in improving service delivery. The Company is therefore committed to fostering innovation and creativity in the entire work force. Towards this, the Company supports and encourages learning among its staff.
- **Passion for quality:** We recognize that our customers are the reason we exist. We therefore endeavor to provide high quality services which meet customer needs and honor commitments that we have made to them.
- **Client focus:** We provide services that satisfy customer needs and exceed expectations. We strive to deliver reliable products and services to our customers.
- **Efficiency:** We provide services with the minimum time, resources and the rightful number of resources. We strive to eliminate wastages in discharging our mandate

Directors

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

Mr. Mohammed Bulle	Chairman	From 7 th Feb 2017 to 30 th June 2023
Mr. Eliud Mathu	Alt. Dir, Min. of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries.	From 1 st July 2021-26 th Aug 2021
Mr. Elijah Obebo	Alt Dir., Min. of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries	From 26 Aug, 2021 to 30 Jun, 2022

Ms Edna Atisa	Alt Dir., The National Treasury	
Executive		
Mr. Fred Oloibe	Ag. CEO from 17 th April 2020-7 th Nov, 2021 Appointed on 8 th Nov 2021-7 th Nov 2024 (Ga- zette Notice 12168)	8 th Nov 2021-7 th Nov 2024

Company Secretary

Ms. Wilkister Simiyu, CPS
(K)

P.O. Box 553 – 30200

Registered office and

Kitale, Kenya.
Wamalwa Street

Principal place of Business

P.O. Box 553 – 30200

Kitale, Kenya

Corporate contacts

Tel: (054)-31909-14

Mobile: 0722205144, 0726141856, 0733623668

Email: info@kenyaseed.co.ke

Website: www.kenyaseed.com

Principal Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank Limited

P.O. Box 1974 – 30200

Kitale, Kenya.

National Bank of Kenya Limited

P.O. Box 1192 – 30200

Kitale, Kenya.

Barclays Bank of Kenya Limited; Eldoret Branch

P.O. Box 22 – 30100

Eldoret, Kenya.

Equity Bank Kenya Limited

Kitale Branch; P.O. Box 801 – 30200

Kitale, Kenya.

Cooperative Bank of Kenya

P.O. Box 1058 - 30200

Kitale, Kenya

KEY ENTITY INFORMATION (continued)

Independent Auditors	Office of Auditor General P.O. Box 30084 – 00100 GPO Nairobi, Kenya
Principal Lawyers	Kidiavai & Company Advocates, Commissioners for Oaths and Notaries Public 2nd Floor, Mazop Building P.O. Box 437 – 30200 Kitale, Kenya. Albert Kamunde & Company Advocates, Commissioners for Oaths, Notary Public and Certified Public Secretaries, 4th Floor, Blue Violets Plaza Kindaruma Road, off Ngong Road P.O. Box 56936 – 00100 Nairobi, Kenya. Namachanja & Mbugua Advocates, Notaries Public and Commissioners for Oaths A4, Hurlingham Park, Arwings Kodhek Road P.O. Box 26301 – 00100 Nairobi, Kenya.
Subsidiaries	Simlaw Seeds Company Limited Kijabe Street P.O. Box 40042 – 00100 Nairobi, Kenya. Kibo Seed Company Limited Mbegu House, Opposite Golden Rose Hotel Plot No. 355 Block X, Area F P.O. Box 25 Arusha, Tanzania. Simlaw Seeds Company Tanzania Limited (Dormant Entity) Mbegu House, Opposite Golden Rose Hotel Plot No. 355 Block X, Area F P.O. Box 25 Arusha, Tanzania. Simlaw Seeds Company Uganda Limited 6th Street, Industrial Area P.O. Box 21303 Kampala, Uganda. Mount Elgon Seed Company (Dormant Entity) Nakivubo Place P.O. Box 23810 Kampala, Uganda.

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Kenya Seed Rwanda Limited
P.O Box 6312,
Kigali, Rwanda

MAIZE





Launch of Mugeiyot Primary School classrooms block in order to ensure safe environment for pupils. The block was sponsored through corporate social responsibility program by the company. The launch was on 15th July 2021



Sponsorship of the Newspaper in Education (NIE) program at Kipsangui Primary School. The event was graced by the Kenya Seed Managing Director Fred Oloibe. Creating a strong business and building a better world is what we are all about. Kenya Seed is keen on improving our community's livelihoods through CSR activities. The sponsorship will be done in 7 schools in Baringo, Trans-Nzoia & Uasin-Gishu Counties.

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

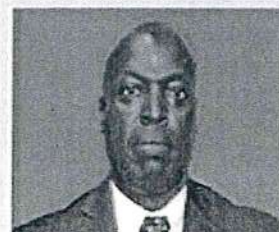


Mr. Mohamed M. Bulle

Mr. Mohamed Bulle was born in 1958. He is the chairman of the Board of directors of Kenya Seed Company Limited, He is the Managing Director of ADC. Prior to being appointed MD he was the Director of Operations at ADC. He has over 30 years' experience. He holds a Master of Environmental Science from Antioch University, USA and Bachelor of science in Agricultural Education and Extension and a Diploma in Agriculture from Egerton university. He is a member of the Environmental Institute of Kenya-EIK and has accreditation with NEMA as an environmental impact assessment and audit (EIA and Audit) Lead Expert. He is also a member of the board of directors of Young Muslim Association (YMA) and North-Eastern Muslim Welfare Society

Mr. Fred Oloibe

Mr. Fred Oloibe was born on the 18th September 1974 and is the Acting Managing Director from 17th April 2020 and Head of Strategy and Business Development at Kenya Seed Company. He holds masters of Business Administration (MBA) from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and technology and a Bachelor of Science degree (Mathematics) from the University of Nairobi. He joined Kenya Seed on 1st October 2012 as a Planning and Strategy Manager. He previously worked in the cement industry with experience in Strategy, Performance Management, Corporate Planning and he is a full member of the Kenya Institute of Management (KIM). He is a Fellow on seed policy from the University of California.



MS Edna Atisa, Alternate Member, The National Treasury

Ms. Edna Atisa was appointed to the Board of Kenya Seed on 05.05.2021 as an alternate member representing the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury. Ms. Atisa holds a Master's Degree in Economics, Bachelor of Arts in Economics and Postgraduate Diploma in Education all from the University of Nairobi. She is an Economist with vast experience in the public sector specializing in economic policy formulation and implementation and is a member of the Economics Society of Kenya. She is currently a Deputy Director at the National Treasury.

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)

Mr. Eliud Mathu

Mr. Eliud Mathu was born on 27th August 1968. He is a seasoned Agricultural economist with over 25 years combined working experience impacting Agricultural policy and its development at the State Department for Crop Development, including hands-on technical support to farmers at the grassroots. A versatile leader with a broad Corporate Governance experience representing the State Department in various state corporation Boards championing ethical and professional governance and policy formulation for execution of their mandates in regulation, delivery of services to Kenyans, economical processing of agricultural produce, Training and research. An avid reader who constantly develops his knowledge in new technologies in practical agricultural practices in developing countries and passionate for efficient and effective service delivery by state corporations. Current scope of influence includes senior government officials, senior executives and boards of State Corporations.

Eliud is well versed in modern agricultural economic and management trends and has consistently acquired modern skills through training and personal development attending global trainings and seminars in the United States, India, Brazil, Pakistan, Mozambique, Uganda, Japan, South Africa, China and Kenya to keep abreast with emerging trends in modern agricultural practices in developing countries. He has a Master of science in Agriculture and applied Economics at Egerton, with university of Pretoria partnership 4-month residency, Bachelor of science Agricultural Economics at Egerton University).



Mr. Elijah Obebo-Alternate Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Cooperatives

Mr. Elijah Obebo was admitted to the Board of Kenya Seed Company on 26.08.2021 to 30th June 2022.

CS. Wilkister Simiyu

CS. Wilkister Simiyu was born on 16th June, 1981 and is the Company Secretary and Head of Legal Services. She has 15 years' work experience both as a practicing advocate and an in-house counsel having worked as a practicing advocate at Kitiwa & Co. and Nyaundi Tuiyot & Co. and an in-house counsel at Moi University and its affiliates. She has an LLM specializing in Commercial and Corporate Law and a Post Graduate Diploma in Law and Development both from University of London. She holds LLB degree (Hons) from Moi University and postgraduate diploma in Law (KSL). She is a Certified Public Secretary (CPSK), Certified Governance and Legal Auditor and currently pursuing a Masters of Law degree. She joined the company in October 2016.



BOMA RHODES



OUR MANAGEMENT TEAM

The Company has a diverse and dedicated management team that assists the Managing Director in his role of achieving the company's strategic objectives.



Mr. Fred Oloibe was born on the 18th September 1974 and is the Acting Managing Director from 17th April 2020 and Head of Strategy and Business Development at Kenya Seed Company. He holds masters of Business Administration (MBA) from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and technology and a Bachelor of Science degree (Mathematics) from the University of Nairobi. He joined Kenya Seed on 1st October 2012 as a Planning and Strategy Manager. He previously worked in the cement industry with experience in Strategy, Performance

Management, Corporate Planning and he is a full member of the Kenya Institute of Management (KIM). He is a Fellow on seed policy from the University of California

CS. Wilkister Simiyu was born on 16th June, 1981 and is the Company Secretary and Head of Legal Services. She is an Advocate of the High Court since 2006. She has over 15 years' work experience as a practicing advocate at Kitiwa & Co. Advocates and Nyaundi Tuiyot & Co. and an in-house counsel at Moi University and its affiliates. She has an LLM specializing in Commercial and Corporate Law and a Post Graduate Diploma in Law and Development both from University of London. She holds LLB degree (Hons) from Moi University and a Postgraduate Diploma in Law (KSL). She is a Certified Public Secretary (CPSK), Certified Governance and Legal Auditor. She joined the company in October 2016.



CPA Leonard Kibet was born in 2nd August 1980 and is the Internal Audit Manager. He is a Certified Public Accountant (CPAK) and a Certified Internal Auditor (CIA), a member of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) and Institute of Certified Public Accountant (ICPAK). He has over 15 years of leadership and managerial experience having worked with Nation Media Group, Kenya Bureau of Standards, Vision Fund and University of Eldoret. He holds a Master's Degree in Finance and a Bachelor's Degree in Business Management. He joined the company on 2nd October 2017.

Mr. David Kiplagat Tum was born in 1978 and is the General Manager of Simlaw Seeds Company Kenya Ltd, a subsidiary of Kenya Seed Company. Mr Tum holds a BSc in Business Administration from USIU and Masters of Business Administration from Staffordshire University in UK. Mr Kiplagat worked as an Accountant at Simlaw Seeds between 2000 and 2003. He was a Director of Soet Group from 2003 to 2007 and the Managing Director of Commercial Grain Services Ltd from 2008 to 2016. Mr Kiplagat resigned from the Board in September 2016 when he was appointed as the General Manager of Simlaw Seeds Company Limited.



Mrs. Sylvia Nanteza Kyeyune was born in 1976 and is the General Manager of Simlaw Seeds Company Uganda Ltd, in Uganda, a subsidiary of Kenya Seed Company. She is responsible for coordinating all the activities of the Subsidiary to ensure its smooth operation. Mrs. Kyeyune holds a Master of Science degree in Crop Science and a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture from Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda. She has over 13 years' leadership and managerial experience in the seed sector and is currently serving as the Chairperson, Uganda Seed Trade Association. She joined the company in August 2003.



OUR MANAGEMENT TEAM (continued)

Mr. Francis Chege Mwaura was born on 3rd June 1970 and is the General Manager, Kibo Seed Company Tanzania Ltd, a subsidiary of Kenya Seed Company since June 2014. Previously he was the Head of sales and marketing for the Group. He holds Bcom degree in Marketing from University of Nairobi and Msc. in Global Marketing from Liverpool University and a Diploma in Marketing and is a member of MSK and C.I.M. He has been in the company for 11 years and has over 20 years' experience in management and marketing.

CPA Patrick Thuo was born on 20th August 1972 and is the Head of Finance. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce and is pursuing a Master's in Business Administration from the University of Nairobi. He is a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK), the Kenya Institute of Management (KIM), a graduate of Advanced Management Programme (Strathmore IESE Business School, Barcelona Spain) and a Certified Public Secretaries (CPSK) finalist. He has over 20 years managerial and leadership experience from key sectors of the economy including banking, public and private organizations having worked with Coca-Cola, Citibank and United Bank for Africa (UBA). CPA Thuo has also served in the management committee of Kitale club and joined Kenya Seed in November 2011.



Mr. Stephen Malakwen was born on 12th July 1966 and is the Head of Human Resources. He has over 20 years' experience in human resource, administration, marketing and finance sectors. He holds a Masters in Human Resource Management from Open University of Tanzania, BA degree in Business Administration from Coventry University, United Kingdom and a Higher Diploma in Human Resource Management. He is a member of the Governing Council of the Institute of Human Resource. He is also a member of the Rural Employers' Association. He has been a member of National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) representing Federation of Kenya Employers. He joined the Company in 2004.

Mr. Chepsiror Kiplagat Sammy was born on 12th December, 1966 and is the Head of Sales and Marketing. Mr. Chepsiror has over 25 years' experience in strategic Marketing, Sales, Operations, Banking and Customer Service management. He holds MBA in Strategic Management, Master of Management and Leadership, Bachelor of Commerce (Marketing), Diploma in Management & Development. He is a member of Marketing Society of Kenya (MSK) and Public Relations Society of Kenya (PRSK). He joined the Company in 2006 as Sales and Marketing Manager in Simlaw Seeds Company. He previously worked in banking sector. He is a National Council member of Agricultural Society of Kenya.



Mr. Joseph Kamau: He is the acting head of research and development. He joined the company in 2007 as maize breeder. He had previously worked as agricultural officer with the Ministry of Agriculture and as a research officer at KALRO. He is spearheading research in the company. He holds a M.Sc. Degree in plant breeding from University of Nairobi, BSc. Agriculture from the University of Nairobi, and certificate in maize improvement from CIMMYT, Kenya. He has developed and released several maize varieties of like H529, H533, H534 and H535. He is a member of the Plant Breeders Association of Kenya.

OUR MANAGEMENT TEAM (continued)



Mr. Hosea Sirma was born on 28th August 1962 and is the Head of Production in charge of early generation Seeds. Mr. Hosea Sirma holds a BSC degree from University of Nairobi. Hosea Sirma joined the Company in 1991 and now has 25 years' hands on experience in seed Business Management and Quality Management Systems, having worked in Research Department as a Research officer, Basic Seed Unit Seed maize production, Nakuru wheat production and also a Quality Management Systems Auditor. He was the company's management representative from 2008 up to 2011.

Mrs. Joyce Aleyo Agufana was born on 25th November 1962. Mrs. Agufana has a diploma in Agriculture from Egerton University and BBA (Marketing) from Kenya Methodist University. She joined the company in 1989 as Computer Operator at Elgon Downs Farm and has held various positions in the company namely Production officer (1992-2006), Deputy Manager Pastures and Sunflower (2006-2010). She is currently the Production Manager, Kitale.



Mr. Paul Tonui was born on 12th August 1962. Mr. Tonui has a diploma in Farm management from Egerton University. He joined the company in 1st June 1988 as a management farm trainee at Elgon Downs Farm for one year, he was then posted to production seed maize as a field officer, where he has vast experience as the wheat and Maize production field officer for a period of twelve years, in Nakuru (1989-2015), (2016-2020) was the acting production manager seed maize, He is currently the Operations Manager, Nakuru Branch.

Eng. Erick Nyamburi was born on 30th April 1973 and is the Head of Processing and Engineering. Eng. Nyamburi is a holder of B.sc in Engineering (Mechanical), Master of Business administration from the University of Nairobi and training in Program for Management Development at Strathmore Business School joined the Company in 2016. He is a corporate member of the Institution of Engineers of Kenya (IEK) and a Registered Professional Engineer with Engineers Board of Kenya (EBK). Eng. Nyamburi has over 16 years of diverse experience in Engineering projects, Maintenance and Operations management from various companies.



Mr. Erick Tegei was born on 8th October 1978 and is the Quality Assurance Manager. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Biochemistry from Kenyatta University, post graduate Diploma in Quality Management from Kenya Institute of Management, and pursuing MBA in strategic Management from JKUAT, MSc. Seed Science and Trade (Ongoing). He is a member of International Seed Testing Association based in Zurich, Switzerland. He joined Kenya Seed Company Ltd in 2010. He has over 14 years' experience in Quality Management systems and laboratory testing management.

Mr. Philip Chemwetich was born on 2nd August 1969 and is the ICT Manager. He is responsible for the Preparation of strategic and operational plans for the ICT and ensures ICT systems comply with regulatory and legal requirements. He has over 20 years' experience in the implementation and maintenance of technology infrastructure. He holds a Bachelors Science Degree (Maths/Computer Science) from Kenyatta University. He is a Fellow of the Computer Society of Kenya (FSCK). He joined the company in October 1995 as a Systems Analyst/Programmer.



OUR MANAGEMENT TEAM (continued)



Mr. Thomas Kiptoch Mukung' was born on 8th April 1962 and is the Security Manager. He holds a Diploma in Public Administration from Moi University and a Bachelor's Degree in Public Administration from Kisii University. He started his career in 1982 at Kenya post and telecommunications until 1998 when he joined Kenya Seed Company as a Security officer.

Mr. Bethuel Bett Chemitei was born on 24th November 1978 and is the Manager Procurement and supplies. He has over 16 years' experience in Procurement, Supplies, Operations, Sales and Marketing having worked in private sector and banking industry and joined the company in 2016. He holds a Master of Science in Procurement and Logistics from JKUAT, Bachelor of commerce (Procurement & Supply Chain management) from University of Nairobi, Diploma in Procurement & Supply Management (CIPS), Diploma in Sales and Marketing from Technical University of Kenya. He is Member of Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM), Chartered Institute of Procurement and Supply (CIPS). He has verse knowledge in procurement & Supply laws.



Ms. Jane Gitau was born on 2nd April 1967 and is the Senior Corporate Communications Officer. Ms. Gitau has over 30 years of experience in public relations and communications. She was previously the President of Public Relations Society of Kenya (PRSK). She holds Masters in Journalism Studies from Cardiff University in UK. She joined the company in August 2019. She is a fellow of Public Relations Society of Kenya (PRSK) and Secretary General of Africa Public Relations Association (APRA). She has previously worked for the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the Eastern African Sub Regional Support Initiative for Advancement of Women (EASSI) and the media.

SOYA BEANS



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT



Dear Shareholders,

It is with great pleasure that I present to you the annual report and financial statements of Kenya Seed Company for the year ended 30th June 2022.

Business Environment Overview

The COVID-19 challenge is not something any of us would have imagined. Unlike in the past when we have faced election-related volatility, the pandemic arrived with high uncertainty and unpredictability. The effects are not limited to public health; they affect all spheres of Kenyan society. Kenya's economic growth is expected to drop to 1.5% this year, and contract 1% in the worst-case scenario under the impact of the corona virus outbreak that has hit tourism, agricultural exports and remittances. The measures taken to slow down the rate of infection, including home confinement, travel restrictions, the closure of schools and entertainment spots, the suspension of public gatherings and conferences, and a nightly curfew are expected to affect both production and consumption. Globally, the pandemic has led to an international public health emergency and a corresponding shutdown of many parts of the global economy. The economy is experiencing a colossal negative impact with the International Monetary Fund projecting severely impacted growth across all regions.

Kenya's Big Four economic plan, focuses on manufacturing, affordable housing, universal health coverage, and food and nutrition security. It envisages enhancing structural transformation, addressing deep-seated social and economic challenges. By implementing the Big Four strategy, Kenya hopes to reduce poverty rapidly and create the much-needed decent jobs for the youth.

The agricultural sector, which continues to be the mainstay of Kenya's economy contributing 26% of the GDP, experienced mixed results. The seed subsector faced challenges in land subdivision which has reduced acreage suitable for seed production. The implementation of the Comesa protocol on commodities has seen the flooding of cheap commercial maize into the country from member countries which has led to low commercial maize prices. This is likely to lower the demand of seed maize in the coming year as farmers may opt for alternative agricultural activities.

Financial Review

We are hereby delighted to report that we posted a performance of Kshs 6.9 billion and Kshs 5.1 billion for group and company respectively in 2022 as compared to the same period last year of Kshs 5.2 billion and Kshs 6.4 billion for the company and the group respectively. The results for the company however fell below the projected estimates of Kshs.6.4 billion by 19% for the company. The recorded profit before tax was Kshs 359 million and Kshs 272 million for group and company respectively in the period ended 30th June 2022 from Kshs 902 million and Kshs 820 million recorded for the period ended 30th June 2021. This was due to decreased sales posted during the period.

The Group asset base increased by 1% from Kshs 13.88 billion to Kshs 13.97 billion and the company asset base increased by 1% from Kshs 13.55 billion in the previous year to Kshs 13.62 billion respectively in the year under review.

Seed Supply

The company made significant progress in increasing seed acreage under irrigation

by enhancing partnership with key seed growers who have installed irrigation capacity in their farms. Following this initiative, the Company was able to avail sufficient quantities of seed of all the major varieties for all agro-ecological zones.

Future Outlook

The future outlook of Kenya Seed Company is bright. The Board has continued to develop more strategies to grow the market and enhance financial management in order to increase profits and optimize operations. The Board is also putting in place strategies to expand business in the regional markets which include Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo. In addition to expanding the regional market, the Company has made strides in expanding her product portfolio to include vegetable seeds, pastures, and sunflower seeds among others. The Board of Directors will continually review the various business strategies in place to ensure sustained business profitability and growth. In the financial year 2021/22, the board will initiate strategies which will enhance governance and compliance practices to relentlessly focus on risk management.

Appreciation

I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to all our shareholders, business partners, advisors, esteemed customers, our farmers, the Board of Directors, the Management team and the entire staff for their unwavering support and confidence in the Company and our products. Continue following the Ministry of Health directives to stay safe from Covid-19.

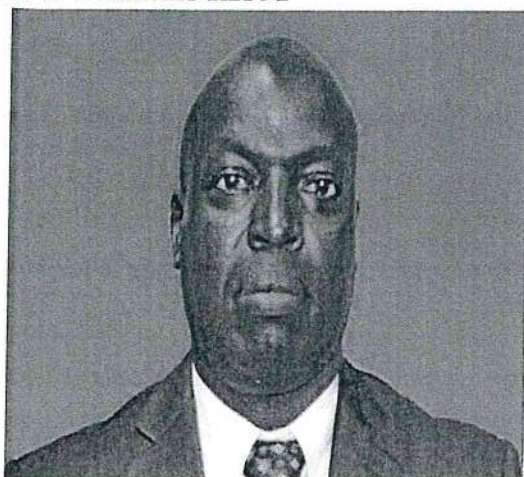
God bless Kenya Seed Company and each one of you.

Mr Mohammed.M. Bulle
Chairman

NERICA RICE



CEO'S STATEMENT



I am delighted to present to you the performance of Kenya Seed Company for the year ended 30th June 2022.

Financial Performance

During the period the company turnover decreased by 2% from Kshs. 5.2 billion in the year 2021 to Kshs 5.1 billion in the year ending 30th June 2022 while Group turnover increased by 8% from Kshs 6.4 billion in 2021 to Kshs 6.9 billion in 2022. This performance was occasioned by decreased sales of seed maize and other crops in the period. The company posted a decrease in pretax profit from Kshs 821 million in 2021 to Kshs 271 million in 2022, while the Group posted an increase from Kshs 902 million in 2021 to Kshs 321 million in 2022.

The company closing Cash and Cash equivalent position decreased from Kshs 2.5 billion in 2021 to Kshs 2.3 billion due to decreased sales while Group Cash and Cash equivalent decreased from Kshs 2.8 billion to Kshs 2.5 billion. The Group asset base increased by 1% from Kshs 13.88 billion to Kshs 13.97 billion and the company asset base increased by 1% from Kshs 13.55 billion in the previous year to Kshs 13.62 billion respectively in the year under review.

Research and Development

In line with our mission of availing top-quality seed to the farmers, we continue to focus on the production of parental seed materials for the development of superior varieties that are high yielding and tolerant to pests and diseases. The company will continue to invest in research which has enabled her to release new seed varieties. Once these new va-

rieties are fully commercialized shall afford farmers an opportunity to maximize their productivity and diversify into other food crops. Already Kenya Seed Company has forwarded new seed varieties to National Performance Trials (NPT) and we expect that most of these varieties shall be released soon. This is geared towards ensuring that there is food security and nutrition in support of the government's Big Four Agenda.

Covid-19

The covid-19 pandemic has greatly affected the global economy and the company was not an exception. The company is fully aware that the future of the economy and work comes into the fore when dealing with corona virus pandemic. Upon the onset of the pandemic, the company adopted agility and engaged her business risk techniques in line with the health protocols to ensure that they delivered on her core mandate. I would like to pass my thoughts to those who may have lost a loved one, those infected as well as the medical doctors and nurses who are fighting courageously for the good health of everyone.

Operations

The global climatic change i.e., locust infestations and floods has impacted negatively rain-fed agriculture in the country. To mitigate against this, the company has collaborated with key Growers who have invested in modern farm equipment and irrigation infrastructure to cushion against seed shortage. This initiative has gone a long way in ensuring consistent supply of top-quality seeds in sufficient quantities.

Timely availability of sufficient fertilizer is critical to efficient and effective seed production activity. For this, we have continued to partner with the government in accessing the subsidized fertilizer for our growers in an effort to lower the production costs and increase farmers' margins.

In order to improve our performance and ensure sustainability, some initiatives have been made to harness potential in the external markets by releasing our varieties in countries such as Rwanda, Burundi and DRC. The objective of this is not only to expand the market and increase earnings from the sale of surplus seed but also fight competition head on from multinational companies who have invaded our domestic market.

Future Outlook

Going forward, we are on the right path to greater prosperity with numerous opportunities for business growth and expansion supported by anticipated national economic growth. Our future growth will come from:

- Focus on adequate supply of short to medium season seed varieties whose demand is increasing with the changing weather patterns,
- Commercialization of MLND tolerant varieties which are high yielding,
- Commitment to provide resources towards promoting and expanding the vegetable seed market to increase profit margins,
- Turning around external subsidiaries to profitability, thus transforming them into profit generating units,
- Diversifying to non-maize seed product portfolios thus reducing over reliance on maize seed,
- increasing the supply of pasture seeds to support the growing Dairy industry,
- Enhancing the efficiencies and effectiveness in the entire value chain through complete automation of the new AMS/SAP systems.

Acknowledgement

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to our customers for their loyalty and continued support. My appreciation also goes out to our Shareholders for their commitment to our Strategy, to the Directors of Board whose leadership and guidance have continued to inspire and challenge us, to our regulators and the government whose invaluable oversight and assistance have been key to our progress so far, to our stakeholders and to the communities that we have the privilege of serving. We remain indebted to you all, and look forward to your continued support and goodwill towards jointly building the company envisaged in our Corporate Vision – *"The Leading Supplier of Top-Quality Seed in Africa"*.

Thank you and God bless you.



Fred Oloibe
Managing Director

AMARANTHUS (TERERE)



ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

REVIEW OF KENYA SEED COMPANY 'S PERFORMANCE FOR FY 2021/2022

Section 81 Subsection 2 (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires the accounting officer to include in the financial statement, a statement of the national government entity's performance against predetermined objectives. The company has 10 strategic pillars and 12 objectives within its Strategic Plan for the FY 2018/2019- 2022/2023. These strategic pillars are as follows:

- * Pillar 1: Corporate communication
- * Pillar 2: Technology uptake
- * Pillar 3: Seed production
- * Pillar 4: Quality of seeds
- * Pillar 5: Productivity of subsidiaries
- * Pillar 6: Governance and risk management
- * Pillar 7: Human resources management
- * Pillar 8: Financial sustainability
- * Pillar 9: Marketing growth
- * Pillar 10: Engagement/collaboration/partnerships with stakeholders

The company develops its annual work plans based on the above 10 pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The company achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2021/2022 period for its 10 strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below:

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	Activities	Achievements
Corporate Communication.	Ensure effective real time internal & external communication.	Communication Report	Improve use of existing modes of communication	Addition of five new lines i.e. Safaricom and Airtel added to the existing ones within our switch-board making it convenient for customers to reach us. There was also increased email usage from 200 to 250 users and migration of the entire mailing system to the cloud.
			Embrace emerging modes of communication	Acquisition of social media software (meltwater) which is used to track information about Kenya Seed Company in social media and online bloggers both locally and internationally. Existence of social media chat groups i.e. Whatsapp especially for functional committees
		CSR policy	Develop and implement a CSR policy	The Company is in the process of developing a CSR policy; however the company spent Kshs 11.7 million on CSR activities in the year where seed and fruit seedlings were issued, a public primary school was built among other community development activities..
Technology uptake.	Develop, release and commercialize market driven varieties and agro-nomic advice on crop varieties by 2020.	Number of varieties developed	Developing superior crop varieties for each of the macro ecological zones	The following varieties were submitted by R&D to the National Performance Trial (NPT); 8 for maize varieties for different agro zones 4 for wheat varieties. One wheat variety and 2 oat varieties were released for commercialization.
		Number of collaborating institutions	Collaborating with relevant institutions to develop and commercialize crop varieties	The company collaborated with 3 institutions namely University of Nairobi, Kenya Agricultural Research Organization (KALRO) and University of Eldoret. (UOE). The collaboration mainly focuses in breeding with new technologies expected to result in commercialization of new superior varieties.
		Number of recommendations made	Use of cost-effective Agro-nomic practices	Several recommendations were made to growers on the best Fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides to be used.

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	Activities	Achievements
	Improve operational efficiency	Number of machinery and equipments acquired.	Modernize farm machinery and equipment at EDF	The company acquired 2 (Two) tractors of 130 Hp each in its effort to modernize farm machinery and equipment at EDF.
		Number of subsidiaries Linked up	Link up subsidiaries to parent company ERP systems	The Company has begun the process of linking and automating the subsidiaries to parent company ERP systems. Infrastructural assessments have been done for Simlaw Uganda and Kibo seed Tanzania.
		Number of Upgraded equipment and storage.	Upgrade of equipment and storage facilities	The Company is working on a distribution model that ensures early movement of seed to Agents and Stockiest as opposed to keeping the seed in our stores; this will also reduce the pressure on additional storage requirement.
		Electrical energy consumption report	Reduce electrical energy consumption	There is reduced electric energy consumption by use of modern electric energy saving equipment.
		No of outsourced non-core activities	Outsource non-core activities	The company has outsourced non-core activities e.g., Security and staff welfare (tea serving)
		ISTA accreditation certificate	Attain ISTA accreditation by 2022	An approval was issued for the acquisition of additional lab equipment and some laboratory infrastructure adjustments. A compliance audit was done in the 2 nd quarter by the regulators and gaps identified were addressed. The Company fulfilled KEPHIS authorization requirements and was awarded Certificate of Authorization as Seed Inspection and Testing Entity on the 19th January 2021.
Seed Production	Optimize seed production to meet 100% of annual planned target	Kilos per unit area	Increase yields per unit area by 10% by 2022	In the year 2021/2022 the Company Produced 27,388MT against a target of 28,045MT of maize seed. The average yield per acre was 850 Kilos which is below optimal average of 1,000 Kilos. This was due to bad weather leading to post harvest losses.
		Percentage increase of irrigated seed production area	Increase irrigated seed production area by 25% by 2023	The Company decreased irrigated seed production area from 5,388 acres in 2019/20 to 5,070 in 2021/22 due to reduced production area in the Wei wei irrigation scheme.
		No of new acreage identified	Explore new areas for seed production	Maize seed production commenced within the foreign subsidiaries mainly in Tanzania and Rwanda with support from the mother company. In Tanzania production is done on 1,071 acres and 58 acres in Rwanda.
Quality of seeds.	To ensure compliance with Seed Act Cap 326 as well as customer and stakeholder expectations on seed quality.	Reduced number of customers complains of seed quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Continuously implement and review effectiveness of quality assurance programs to enhance seed quality -Build capacity to attain ISTA accreditation and be an authorized institution in execution of OECD seed schemes. -Seek for authorization by KEPHIS to carry out delegated seed certification 	<p>The company has ensured there is effectiveness of quality assurance programs to enhance seed quality hence registering minimal customer complaints.</p> <p>The company attained the ISTA accreditation and KEPHIS Authorization. Training has been done for 12 members of staff from Quality Assurance as Seed inspectors and analysts and who have been gazetted.</p>
Productivity of subsidiaries.		Assessment report	Establish need assessment for subsidiaries requirements	The subsidiaries have developed five year strategic plans.

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	Activities	Achievements
	Invest required resources to revitalize subsidiaries	Kilos produced in host country	Lease land to do production of seed in host countries	There is production of seed maize in Tanzania and Rwanda. In Tanzania 1,071 acres was planted with estimates yield of 1,071,000 kilos and in Rwanda 58 acres was planted with an estimated yield of 58,000 kilos.
		Financial report	Convert subsidiary debt into equity and sell shares to host country	The company has commenced plans to convert subsidiary debt into equity.
Governance and Risk management	Improve the risk management frame work	Risk management policy.	Develop and implement a risk management policy.	The company has developed and is implementing the risk management policy, as well as departmental risk champions who have developed respective risk registers.
		Company assets status report	Secure company assets	To ensure the safety of property the Company has insured all property and has also installed CCTV cameras in all buildings.
Human Resources Management	Attract, retain and develop a competent motivated staff complement	Reviewed organization structure	Review and implement an organizational structure.	The company has a reviewed organization structure and implementation is ongoing.
		Succession management system	Develop and implement a Succession management system	The process of developing a Succession Management system has been initiated and will be concluded in 2021/22
		Employee satisfaction index report	Enhance employee satisfaction index by 2% annually	The company commenced the employee satisfaction survey which will be concluded in 2021/22.
		Performance Management system	Enhance the Performance Management system	Top management were trained on Performance management and the company is in the process of reviewing its performance management tools.
		Reward/ sanction report	Enhance the reward/ sanction and remuneration system	The company has a HR policy which guides on the reward/ sanction and remuneration system. The company also rewards its members of staff with a bonus pay based on the organizational performance.
		Training Needs Assessment Report	Ensure Staff Training and Development	The company has developed and is implementing the Training Needs Analysis (TNA).
		Work environment report	Develop and maintain a work environment that stimulates team spirit, passion, engagement and achievement	The company has continued to maintain a work environment that stimulates team spirit, passion, engagement and achievement through departmental team building forums.
Financial Sustainability	Improve Profit Before Tax by 20% annually	Audited Financial Statements	Increase gross profit margins by 1% annually	The Company has put in place strict internal control measure to prevent against losses. It has also negotiated for more favorable trading terms with suppliers. The gross profit margin declined from Kshs 2.2 billion in 2020/21 to Kshs 2.0 billion in 2021/22 translating to a 10% decline.
		Sales reports	Attain the Targeted Sales Volume of all Products	The company has always strived to attain the Targeted Sales Volume of all Products. In the flagship product maize, it attained a sales volume 25,875MT against a target of 28,000MT.
		Audited Financial Statements	Reduce overheads by 1% annually	There is reduced electric energy consumption by use of modern electric energy saving equipment. It has also ensured that the Seed maize producer price to selling ratio should not be more than 40%. It has also worked towards reducing overheads by outsourcing non-core functions and using internal resources. e.g. Training. The overheads increased from Kshs 1.4 billion in 2020/21 to Kshs

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	Activities	Achievements
				1.8 billion in 2021/22 translating to a 22% increase.
Marketing Growth	Increase sales volume	Sales volume report and Promotion report.	Carry out aggressive marketing research in all regional markets	The Company achieved a sales volume of 27,171 MT of its flagship product maize against a target of 28,000 MT translating to 97% achievement. To attain the sales volumes in the subsequent years, the marketing team has done market segmentation and assigned targets to its outlets to step up visibility and sales. It has also intensified planned product promotion activities. There is synchronized Production, Processing and marketing demand to ensure product availability.
		Export report	Timely Supply of the required quantities of seed to all subsidiaries	The Company has continued to support its subsidiaries in Uganda and Tanzania and its sales outlet in Rwanda through timely Supply of the required quantities of seed.
		Sales Volume report	Product diversification i.e. Sale of complementary products	The company is in the process of partnering with suppliers of complementary products e.g. fertilizers and herbicides.
		Feedback and Market audit report.	Market 4 established seed varieties per eco zone	The company is in the process of conducting a market survey in 2021/22.
		Sales Volume report	Enhance Sale of slow adoption products	Establishment of business partnership and relationship with strategic stakeholders e.g. the County Governments and NGOs who purchase and distribute orphaned crop seeds e.g. finger millet and soya beans etc to groups.
	Improve Customer satisfaction level from 75% to 80 % in 5 years	Survey report	Conduct quarterly market research /intelligence.	Plans to carry out a market research/survey have commenced will be done by an external service provider.
Engagement/collaboration/partnerships with stakeholders	Enhance inter departmental & subsidiary linkages	Reviewed SLAs	Review SLA between departments and subsidiaries.	Ensured enhanced inter departmental linkage in Company and in the value chain.
		Quarterly Reports	Incorporate subsidiary in the parent company plans.	The company has ensured that critical subsidiaries plans have been incorporated into the Parent Company plans. The subsidiaries reports are sent to the parent company and are subsequently discussed at management meetings.
		Reviewed company service charter	Review company service charter	The Citizens Service Delivery Charter was reviewed and approved and subsequent implementation is ongoing.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Corporate governance is the system of rules, practices, and processes by which a company is directed and controlled. Corporate governance essentially involves balancing the interests of a company's many stakeholders, such as shareholders, senior management executives, customers, suppliers, financiers, the government, and the community. Since corporate governance also provides the framework for attaining a company's objectives, it encompasses practically every sphere of management, from action plans and internal controls to performance measurement and corporate disclosure.

The Board of Directors is the primary direct stakeholder influencing corporate governance. They are committed to the principle that the company and its subsidiaries should operate with integrity and ethics and maintain a high standard of corporate governance in the interest of shareholders and all other stakeholders. The Board believes that the company has complied with the highest standards of Corporate Governance Practices. The spirit and practice of corporate governance in Kenya Seed Company is about commitment to values and ethical business practices. This implies timely compliances and correct disclosures of financial information on performance, ownership and governance of the company.

The key elements of corporate governance are transparency, disclosure, accountability, supervision and internal controls, risk management, internal and external communication and high standards of safety, health environment, accounting, and product and service quality.

The Board has empowered responsible persons to implement its board policies and guidelines and has set up adequate review Process. The Company is committed to optimizing long term value for its stake holders with strong emphasis on the transparency on its operations and instilling pride of association. The company follows best practice of corporate governance and reporting systems

Board of Directors

The composition of the Board is compliant with good corporate governance practices. The role of the Chairman and the Managing Director are segregated. The Managing Director is in charge of the day to day running of the business of the Company. A non-executive director acts as Chairman of the Board. The directors are given appropriate and timely information to enable them to maintain full and effective control over all strategic, financial, operational and compliance issues.

The current Board of Kenya Seed Company is composed of one executive director and eight non-executive directors including the Chairman. The directors are committed members with diverse and complementary skills and expertise in the fields of strategy, management, production, finance, marketing and human resource development.

The Board provides leadership, strategic guidance, objective and independent view of the company's management while discharging its fiduciary responsibilities thereby ensuring the management adheres to high standards of ethics, transparency and disclosure. The composition of board, date of appointment and position held as on 30th June 2022 is highlighted on Page (xi) of this booklet.

Board Meetings

The Board meets at least once quarterly or more often in accordance with exigencies of the business. The Board work plan and calendar of meetings is prepared in advance. Adequate notice is given for each board meeting, the agenda and papers are circulated in good time. The Board held 6 meetings in the financial year ending 30th June 2022. During their meetings the Board reviews the Company's performance against the planned strategies and also approves issues of strategic nature.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (continued)

The attendance at the Board meetings during the financial year 2021/22 is as follows:

Member	Meetings Held	Meetings Attended	% Attendance
Eliud .M, Kamau	14	5	36%
Peter.K.Waweru	14	5	36%
Mohamed Bulle	14	14	100%
Edna Atisa	14	13	93%
Elijah Obebo	14	9	64%
Winnie Kamau	14	1	7%

Governance Principles

Corporate governance is the system of clearly defined authorities and responsibilities, which results in the establishment, operation and maintenance of a system of internal control that is regularly tested to ensure effectiveness. The system enables the Board of Directors to ensure that the managers of the Company are acting in the interests of the shareholders and other key stakeholders.

At Kenya Seed Company Limited, we place a great deal of importance on robust corporate governance practices and are committed to applying the highest standards of business integrity and professionalism in all our activities. The Company achieves this by using a risk-based approach to establish a system of internal control and by reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control on a regular basis.

The Kenya Seed Company Limited has formulated and applies sound internal corporate governance guidelines, which address the responsibilities of management, the Board and its composition, selection procedures for new directors and relationships with stakeholders.

Board Committees

The Company has set up three key Board committees to help in the implementation of its policy guidelines and strategy. These committees meet regularly and are chaired by non-executive directors. The committees report their findings to the Board for further vetting and subsequent Approval by the Board. They include:

- The Audit Committee, which is responsible for the oversight of the integrity of financial statements, risk management, internal controls, compliance and ethics and effectiveness of internal and external audit activities in the company and its subsidiaries.
- The Finance, Staff and General Purposes Committee, which handles human resource and finance matters including sourcing and application of funds.
- The Production, Research and Marketing Committee, which handles production; research and development; and sales and marketing matters in the Company.
- The Board of the company's subsidiaries namely Simlaw Kenya, Simlaw Uganda and Kibo Tanzania.

The structure of the board and the planning of the board's work are key elements to effective governance. The company's board of directors has established board committees as one way of managing its work thereby strengthening the board's governance role. The company has three committees that focus on specific areas thereby allowing the board to concentrate on broader and strategic issues and directions.

The Board has an additional three committees (Boards) for her three subsidiaries. These committees include:

1. Audit Committee

The board of directors has entrusted the audit committee to supervise the processes relating to financial reporting and disclosure on financial information in accordance with the financial reporting standards, safeguarding of assets, adequacy of financial systems and reviewing of the company's financial and risk management policies

Role of Audit Committee:

- 1) Overseeing the Company's financial reporting process and disclosure of financial information to ensure that the financial statement is correct, sufficient and credible information is disclosed.
- 2) Reviewing the financial statements and draft audit report, including quarterly information.
- 3) Reviewing with management the annual financial statements before submission to the Board focusing primarily on:
 - Any changes in accounting policies and practices;
 - Major accounting entries based on exercise of judgment by management;
 - Qualifications in draft audit report;
 - Significant adjustments arising out of audit;
 - The going concern assumption;
 - Compliance with accounting standards;

Composition and other details of Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises of four members, all of whom are non-executive directors. The Audit Committee Meetings are usually held at the Registered Office of the Company and are usually attended by the Internal Auditor of the Company. The internal auditor acts as Secretary of the Audit Committee. In the year 2021/22 the Committee did have its sitting to deliberate on the Audit Matters as per its mandate. However, considering the dual reporting structure of the department, the reports for the year were channeled to the Managing Director

2. Research, Production and Marketing committee: The company has the Research, Production and Marketing Committee that deals with the core mandate of the company-seed production up to ensuring seed reaches the customer. Because of the challenges on constitution of the Board, there was no committee to consider the issues as has been the case when the Board is fully constituted. This committee is usually made up of 3 members of the Board with the Managing Director who step in the circumstances to consider all the issues across the company. Consequently, there was no Research Production and Marketing Committee meeting per se for the financial year 2021/22.

3. Finance, Staff and General-Purpose Committee

This committee assists the Board in matters relating to finances including sourcing and uses of Company funds, staff remuneration, recruitment, incentives and filling of vacancies.

There was no attendance at the Finance, Staff and General-Purpose Committee meetings for financial year 2021/22 for the reasons alluded to above under Research, Production and Marketing Committee. The Board Committees were not fully constituted during the period under review. As required by the Company's Board Charter, each member of the Committee was given induction on the Company's code of conduct which stresses the importance for each member to fully understand corporate behavior expectations, compliance with Board ethics and regulatory requirements.

4. Board of Simlaw Seeds Kenya Limited

This Board oversees the strategies of Simlaw Seeds Kenya Limited.

There was no attendance of the Simlaw Seeds Kenya Limited Board meetings during the financial year 2021/22.

5. Board of Kibo Seeds Tanzania Limited

This Board oversees the strategies of Kibo Seed Tanzania Limited.

There was no attendance of the Kibo Seeds Tanzania Limited Board meetings during the financial year 2021/22.

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

6. Board of Simlaw Seeds Uganda Limited

This Board oversees the strategies of Simlaw Seeds Uganda Limited.

There was no attendance of the Simlaw Seeds Uganda Limited Board meetings during the financial year 2021/22.

Board Evaluation

The Board undertakes an annual self-assessment to improve its members' individual and collective Performance for continuous growth and sustainability of the Company. The evaluation covers the Board as a whole, its committees, and individual members, the Chairman, the Managing Director and the Company Secretary. During the year, the Board did not manage to carry out a self-evaluation exercise which they are essentially assisted by the State Corporations Advisory Committee.

Directors' Remuneration

During every Board meeting, Directors are entitled to a sitting allowance, lunch allowance (in lieu of lunch being provided), accommodation allowance and mileage reimbursement where applicable within government set limits for State Corporations. The Chairman receives a monthly honorarium. Directors' fees are paid annually upon approval by shareholders during the Annual General Meeting in accordance with Government's guidelines for all state corporations.

Below is a summary of payments per Board Member in Kshs '000:

Director Name	Sitting Allowance	Travel & Accommodation costs	Total
Edna Atisa	380,000	384,764	764,764
Eliud Mathu	100,000	62,600	162,600
Elijah Bebo	360,000	522,772	882,772
Mohammed Bulle	498,000	672,182	1,170,182
Peter Waweru	360,000	544,922	904,922
Total	1,698,000	2,187,240	3,885,240

Below is a summary of entitlements per Board Member

Type of payment	Chairman	Member
Honoraria	Kshs 80,000	N/A
Sitting allowance (per sitting)	Kshs 20,000	Kshs 20,000
Telephone – airtime for mobile phone per month	Kshs 5,000	N/A
Transport /mileage	Equivalent to cost of return air ticket	Equivalent to cost of return air ticket
Lunch allowance	Kshs 2,000	Kshs 2,000
Director's fees per annum on prorata basis	Kshs 450,000	Kshs 450,000
Accommodation Allowance when travelling for meeting venues in Kenya	Kshs 18,200	Kshs 18,200
Accommodation Allowance when travelling for Board meeting in Uganda	US\$615	US\$615
Accommodation Allowance when travelling for Board meeting in Tanzania	US\$603	US\$603

Code of Conduct

The Company has a code of conduct which seeks to guide employees in ethical conduct of business. All directors, management and employees are expected to observe high standards of integrity and ethical conduct when dealing with customers, staff, suppliers and regulators.

Internal Control

The effectiveness of the internal control is monitored on a regular basis by the Internal Audit function. The Internal Audit function reviews the Company's compliance with the laid down policies and procedures as well as assessing the effectiveness of the internal control structures. The Internal Audit function focuses their attention to areas where the Company could be exposed to greatest risks. The Internal Audit function reports to the Audit Committee of the Board. The Company has established operational procedures and controls to facilitate proper safeguard of assets and accurate financial reporting.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (continued)

Conflicts of Interest

All directors and management are under duty to avoid conflicts of interest. The conflict-of-interest requirements are embedded in the code of conduct and ethics as well as the directors' letters of appointment. The board and board committees have standing agenda item on declaration of interest where members declare actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest. The declared items of interest are part of the minutes. The directors are required to disclose their business interests that would conflict with the Company business.

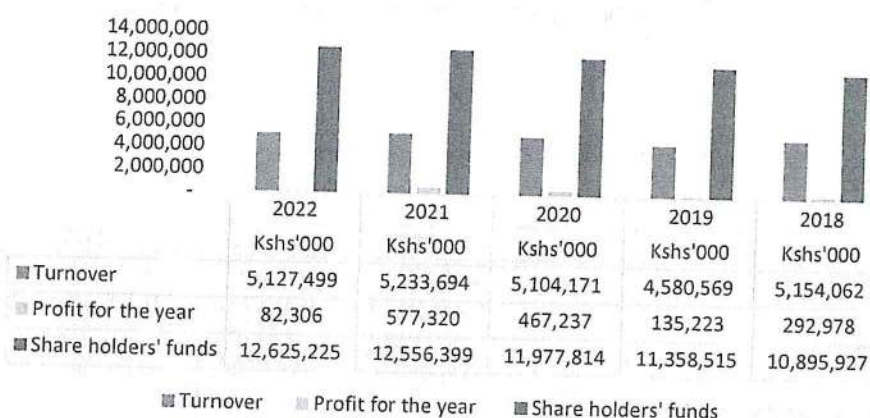
Going Concern

The directors confirm that the Company has adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future and therefore to continue to use the going concern basis when preparing the financial statements.

Company Shareholding

ADC acquired shares in KSC through periodic purchases and direct allotments which accumulated in acquiring majority shareholding of 52.88% in 1986. On 30th May 2001, a prospectus was issued for sale of 4 million ordinary shares by private offer to existing shareholders and officers, employees of the company, seed growers, sub-agents and stockists, who were specifically invited to subscribe. The issued and fully paid share capital excludes 3,370,000 ordinary shares worth Kshs 67,400,000 that were issued in the year ended 30 June 2002, which were revoked after the High Court of Kenya ruling on 6 April 2006. These shares are currently a subject matter before the Court in Nairobi HCCC No. 575 of 2004. The nominal share capital together with the premium on these shares was received and is now classified under trade and other payables which amount to Kshs 124.9 Million and has been used in the company's operations and trading since then.

Company Key performance indicators



A2: Revenues

The Group's revenue increased from Kshs 6.4 Billion to Kshs 6.6 Billion as highlighted in the table below:

Product	2022	Product Contri- bution (%)	2021	Product Con- tribution (%)	Increase/decrease 2021 to 2022
	Kshs '000		Kshs '000		Kshs '000
Certified Maize Seeds	5,113,845	77%	5,073,309	79%	40,536
Basic Maize Seeds	53,457	1%	55,251	1%	(1,794)
Vegetable Seeds	1,199,234	18%	971,426	15%	227,808
Wheat Seeds	148,121	2%	105,503	2%	42,618
Pasture Seeds	123,971	2%	100,418	2%	23,554
Income from Other Seeds	101,814	2%	85,369	1%	16,445
Biological Assets (IAS41)	(86,197)	-1%	61,142	1%	(147,340)
Milk	2,667	0%	2,075	0%	592
Total	6,656,912	100%	6,454,492	100%	202,420

The Company's revenue decreased from Kshs 5.2 billion to Kshs 5.1 billion as highlighted in the table below:

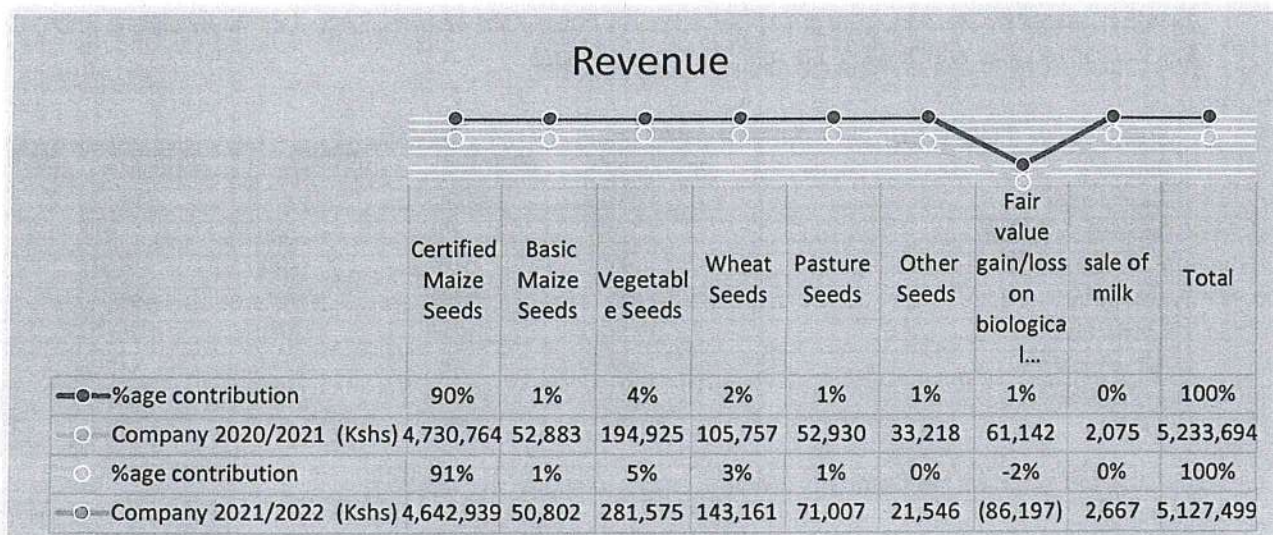
Product	2022	Product Contri- bution (%)	2021	Product Con- tribution (%)	Increase/decrease 2021 to 2022
	Kshs '000		Kshs '000		Kshs '000
Certified Maize Seeds	4,642,939	91%	4,730,764	90%	(87,825)
Basic Maize Seeds	50,802	1%	52,883	1%	(2,080)
Vegetable Seeds	281,575	5%	194,925	4%	86,650
Wheat Seeds	143,161	3%	105,757	2%	37,403
Pasture Seeds	71,007	1%	52,930	1%	18,077
Income from Other Seeds	21,546	0%	33,218	1%	(11,672)
Biological Assets (IAS41)	(86,197)	(2%)	61,142	1%	(147,340)
Milk	2,667	0%	2,075	0%	592
Total	5,127,499	100%	5,233,694	100%	106,195

From the above table the decrease in Maize Seed Revenue was due to decrease in kilos sold from 27 million in 2021 to 25 million in 2022. The selling prices of seed Maize was maintained at Kshs 175 per kilo.

Revenue from Other crops like Rice reduced as a result of availability of cheap imported rice in the market, which makes locally produced rice noncompetitive and most farmers have resorted to using farm saved seed for millet and sorghum production due to its slow consumption adoption in the market.

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The following is a chart showing the company revenues and percentage contribution for the year ending June 2022:

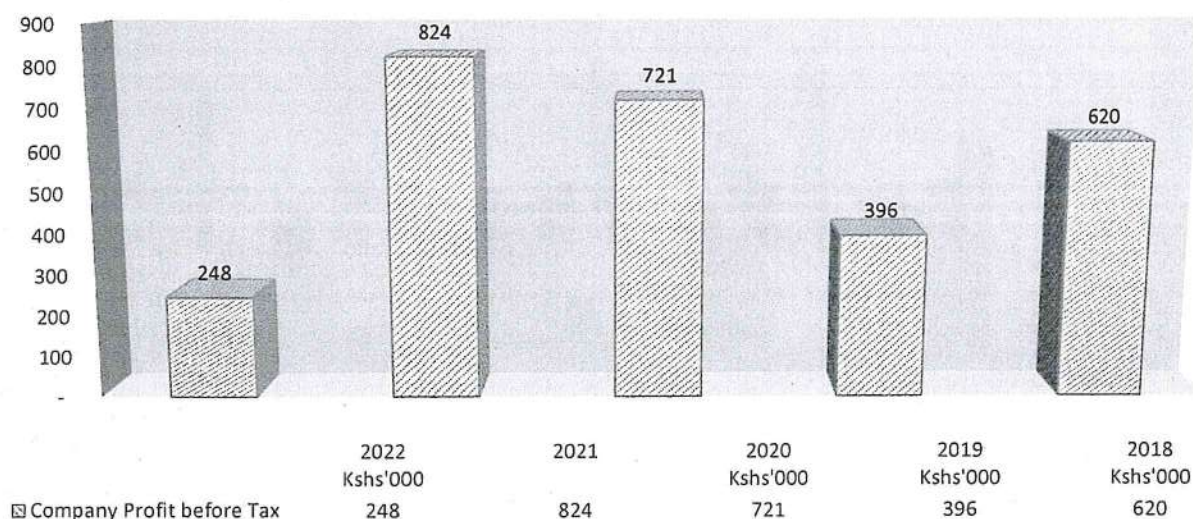


A2: Profit before Tax

The Group recorded a decrease in profit before tax by 53% from Kshs 908 million in the year 2021 to Kshs 359 million in the year ended 30 June 2022. The Company recorded a decrease in profit before tax by 70% to Kshs 248 million in the year ended 30 June 2022 from Kshs 824 million in 2021. This was majorly due to decrease in seed maize sales from 27.1 million kilos in 2021 to 25.8 million kilos in 2022, at a price per kilo of Kshs 175 and increase in total expenses by 28% from Kshs 1.427 billion in 2021 to Kshs 1.833 billion in 2022, due to inflation.

The Profit before Tax for the company is highlighted in the following chart:

5 YEAR COMPANY PROFIT BEFORE TAX



A3: Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Group Closing Cash and Bank balance decreased significantly from Kshs 2.81 billion in 2021 to Kshs 2.52 billion in 2022 while the Company Closing Cash and Bank balance decreased slightly from Kshs 2.58 billion in 2021 to Kshs 2.35 billion in 2022. The positive net cash inflows were attributed to stringent financial management.

Section B: Entity's compliance with statutory requirements

The Company has complied and enforced the various constitutional and statutory obligations such as follows:

- (a) Higher Education Loans Board (HELB)
- (b) National Health Insurance Funds (NHIF)
- (c) National Social Security Fund (NSSF)
- (d) Taxes (KRA)
- (e) Public Procurement Oversight Authority (PPOA)
- (f) Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA)
- (g) National Industrial Training Authority (NITA)
- (h) Cess (County Governments)
- (i) KEPHIS
- (j) Disability and Gender Mainstreaming among others

The Company ensured that it obtains the certificates of compliance from KRA, NHIF, NSSF and HELB. The company also ensured timely remittance of staff payroll deductions to the relevant beneficiaries.

Section C: Key projects and investment decisions the entity is planning/implementing

The Company plans to spend Kshs 401 million on capital items for the financial year 2021/2022.

The Board has deemed this Investment critical because of the need for efficiency and the fact that most of the assets need replacement. In FY2021/22, the Company acquired Fixed Assets totaling Kshs 80.92 Million out of the Budgeted figure of Kshs 401 million. This has necessitated the need to buy the items in the Budget for FY2022/23 as listed below:

• **Plant and Machinery**

The Company plans to spend Kshs 17.85 million on modernizing of its processing plant and machinery which have out lived their economic useful life which includes among others;

- Mobile wheat threshing machine at Kshs 5 million.
- Temperature monitoring system at Basic Seed Unit Lab Kshs 8 million
- Chemical seed dresser Kshs 8 million.
- Power generator 100Kva and 150Kva at Kshs 3 million and 5.5million respectively.

• **Furniture and Fittings:**

A total of Kshs 5.5 million will be utilized in replacement of old and worn-out furniture of various categories.

• **Buildings**

- The total expenditure proposed for the construction and completion of various buildings during the budget period (2022/2023) amounts to Kshs 54.85 million in a bid to improve warehouse capacity and reduce on storage/rental costs.

• **Computer Hardware and Software totaling to Kshs 42.35 million are as detailed below:**

a) Computer Hardware

The total budgeted amount for the financial 2022/2023 under this vote head is Kshs 46.95 million with the major item being fire suppressors and smoke detectors for kitale server rooms at Kshs 6.0 million, laptops and Desktops totaling Kshs 7.5 million.

b) Computer Software

A total of Kshs 30.98 million has been planned to be utilized under this vote head and includes among others;

- Audit software Kshs 6.5 million
- Automating Kibo Seed Tanzania and linking to Kenya Seed servers in Kitale at Kshs 10.00 million

• **Motor Vehicles/Motor Cycles**

The Company plans to purchase motor vehicles at a total cost of Kshs 131.5 million. This is meant to replace the aging fleet that is costly to maintain and hence increase efficiency.

- A 65-seater bus at Kshs 20 million to be used for staff welfare matters.

- Five Suzuki at Kshs 17.5 million to be used by the field officers across the fields in the country to reach all the farmers.
- Four 4WD single cab pickups Kshs 19.6 million and three 4WD double cab pickups Kshs 18 million to assist in promoting sales of company products.
- Two 5tonne Canters Kshs 12 million.
- One land cruiser Prado at Kshs 12 million.
- One Saloon cars Kshs 4.5 million.
- Seven motorbikes at Kshs 1.75 million.
- One Toyota Fortuner at Kshs 9.0 million.

• **Tools and Lab Equipment**

The company proposes to spend Kshs 69.93 million in acquisition of various Tools and Equipment and includes among others;

- PCR Machine & accessories at Quality Assurance unit Kshs 15.0 million
- Dockage machine at Nakuru Kshs 2.0 million
- Maize grader Kshs 5.0 million
- Maize seed Precleaner 20 tones Kshs 10.0 million
- Precleaner at Kshs 6.0 million
- Seed dresser at Kshs 3.0 million
- Cyclone/cooling system Kshs 1.6 million

• **Irrigation and farm implements totaling Kshs 44.28 million**

The company plans to acquire one drum mower at Kshs 3.0 million and three tractors at Kshs 20.0 million for Elgon Downs Farm to enhance farming activities and reduce operating costs. Replacement and modernization of various farm equipment which includes a precision planter at Kshs 10.0 million, one towed boom sprayer at Kshs 3.5 million, and a multi tiller at Kshs 2.7million.

KSC Priority Projects/Programmes (Outcomes aligned to SDGs, MTP III & Sector Performance Standards)

i) **"Big Four" Initiatives**

In view of the Big Four Agenda, the Company will avail sufficient top-quality seeds to the Kenyan farmers in support of the 100% Food Security and Nutrition. The seeds include; Maize, Wheat, Pasture, Sunflower, Rice, Sorghum, Millet among others and indirectly by providing raw materials for agro-processing thus contributing towards the Manufacturing Agenda. In the medium term we are focusing on developing varieties that are high yielding, drought tolerant resistant to pests and diseases as part of the Vision 2030 project.

ii) **Vision 2030 Flagship Projects**

• **Research and Development of New Varieties (3)**

- The Company will continue to focus on the pre-released varieties to be entered for DUS (Distinction, Uniformity and Stability) tests with KEPHIS by 30th June 2022 as follow. (i) 1 Maize (ii) 1 wheat (iii) 1 sunflower. The varieties are at the final cycle of release by the regulator.

NB: It takes two years for a variety to be released i.e. 1st cycle is year one and Final cycle is year two.

- The details are as per the table below;

	Variety	Name	Attributes	Activity	Current DUS percentage Status
01	Maize	H1801	This is a Highland variety that performs better than all existing varieties with a yield of 55 bags per acre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do Preliminary DUS • Generate descriptor for the same • Sent to regulator for DUS verification 	40%

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

02	Wheat	KSWH4	It's best for the highland zones and has good milling qualities and rust tolerance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do Preliminary DUS Generate descriptor for the same Sent to regulator for DUS verification 	40%
03	Sunflower	H4653	It's for the late maturity zones, has good yield performance, black seeded and has high oil content.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do Preliminary DUS Generate descriptor for the same Sent to regulator for DUS verification 	40%

• **Seed Quality Improvement (3)**

The Company will improve three existing maize seed varieties to eliminate the reported defects as follows.

S/N	Variety	Defect(s)	Activity	Current percentage Status
1	H6506	Lack of uniformity	Identify the sources none uniformity from all the three parentals Select for uniform parentals (KSL 5007)	30%- The non-inform parental identified and is KSL5007
2.	H9401	Open tip cover on cobs leading to rotting	Identify the parentals causing bare tips Selecting parentals for good husk cover.	30%
3.	H614	Lodging - Less resistance to wind and storm	Reduce lodging by selecting parentals against lodging	30 % The parental that causes lodging has been identified as inbred A

• **Food Security**

Maize Seed Production (30.000 MT)

In the FY 2021/2022 seed maize production was 25.315 MT. In the contract period the company will produce 30 MT which is higher than the previous year. The production is derived from market demand and availability carryover stocks from the previous season.

Wheat Seeds Production (1.800 MT)

In the year 2021/2022 the Company produced 1,231 MT of Wheat seed, whereas in the contract year production will increase to 2.800 MT due to availability of carryover stocks that will be sufficient for the market.

Sunflower Seed Production (246 MT)

The Company will produce 195 MT of Sunflower seed, in the year the company produced 126 from 93 MT produced in the prior year. The increase is being attributed to growing demand.

Sorghum Seed Production (10MT)

The Company will produce 10 MT of sorghum seed in the contract year to meet the market demand. The decrease in production from previous year of 210 MT is due to sufficient carryover stocks for the market being held by the Company.

Pasture Seed Production (337MT)

In the contract year the Company will produce 337 MT of Pasture seed, up from 250MT produced in the previous year. The increase in demand being driven by growth in the dairy industry. The varieties to be produced in the current year are Rhode and Oats.

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Finger Millet Seed Production(15MT)

The Company will produce 15 MT of Finger millet seed in the year similar to 15.7 MT produced in the previous year

iii) Ease of Doing Business

a) Access to Credit facilities (60%)

The company will continue to facilitate access to affordable credit facilities to growers of all seed crops, by entering into Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with financial institutions and issuing letters of undertaking for respective growers. The facilitation has always focused on the maize seed growers but in the contract year the other crop growers will be incorporated. The seed maize production target for FY 2021/22 will be 30,623 MT and the credit facilitation contributes to the production of 18,000 MT.

b) Access to Insurance facilities (40%)

The Company will collaborate with service providers in the insurance industry for purposes of offering growers of seed insurance covers to mitigate against adverse weather and pest/disease infestations. The target is to increase from 140 to 145 growers and it will be completed by 31st May 2022.

iv) Implementation of Presidential Directives.

The Board commits to implement Presidential Directives, Circulars and Executive Orders relevant to its mandate as shown in table 6 below. In addition, the Board will implement any other directive that may be issued up to 31st May 2022.

S/No	Directive	Description	Date Issued	Timelines	Total Estimated Cost	Funds Allocated FY 2021/22	Key Deliverables FY 2020/21
01.	On allocation of 10% of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) budget for production of fruit tree seedlings	Ensure the directive is adhered to through establishing tree nurseries and acquiring and distribution of the same.	2018	Annual	1,057,000	1,057,000	Production of seedlings as follows; Avocado 5,000, and Macadamia 1,000

v) Project Completion Rate (100%) – Irrigation Infrastructure (Elgon Downs Farm)

The Company plans to increase its irrigation infrastructure in its Elgon downs farm which is mainly used for multiplication of its breeder seeds.

Project Name	Project Description	Location	Total Estimated Cost	Current Status (status of physical completion)	Allocation for FY 2021/22	Expected Deliverables (Outputs) for FY 2020/21
Irrigation-Infrastructure	-The company plans to increase its irrigation infrastructure from the current 200 acres to 300 acres. This involves the purchase of portable rain guns, portable water pumps and installation of the pivot irrigation.	Kitale	100 M	0%	60 M	The benefits of include: • Seed production across the year. • Adequate availability of basic seed.

Section D: Major risks facing the entity

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

	Risk Category	Description	Risk Treatment measures (mitigation)
1	Political	The risk of losses occurring as a result of political events either destruction of our properties or boycott of our products	(i) Ensuring adherence to the strategic plan of the Company. (ii) Ensuring good co-existence with the stakeholders (iii) Using risk management instruments and remaining neutral in the political scene (iv) Fairness and Diversity in our employment policies
2	Credit Risk	The risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Where customers default on their payment commitment to us, the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.	-Rigorous vetting of customers before extending credit. -Regular review of receivables to ensure adherence to payment terms -Enter into factoring arrangements on Government debt especially with those in financial crisis
3	Business interruption/continuity	Business interruptions stemming from network failure, incapacitation of staff, the unavailability of raw materials, information technologies, skilled labor, facilities or other resources, that may threaten the Company's capacity to continue operations over a period of time.	(i) Continuous improvement and maintenance of the network infrastructure. (ii) Full implementation of the Business Continuity Policy.
4	Competition	Competitors may price their products below our prices and this will have an effect on the demand our products and reduced sales volumes especially in those markets that are price sensitive	Continuous investment in research and development to produce seed products that outcompetes the competition and strengthen the distribution network.
5	Adverse Weather & Climate change	This may affect the availability, quality and price of agricultural commodities as well as demand of our products	Breeding early maturing seed varieties especially for those markets with shorter wet seasons
6	Inventory Holding Risk	The Company's inventory risk relates to seed stocks where the stocks are prone to damage/degradation during the stockholding period resulting in Write/ offs stocks resulting in reduced profits	Thorough review of the sales projections to determine appropriate levels of production to avoid over stocking.

Section E: Material arrears in statutory/financial obligations

The company does not have any known material arrears in statutory/financial obligations as at the reporting date.

Section F: The entity's financial probity and serious governance issues

There is no reported case of financial impropriety and governance issues reported to any government agency. The External and Internal audit queries raised have been adequately responded to by management.

SUNFLOWER



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

Kenya Seed Company' focuses on the community with an overall objective of adding value to the society. The company ensures that community is at the heart of its work either as customers or as recipients of environmental and sustainability effort. The company is a national citizen and in the human spirit of community building we support, provide for, work with and strengthen communities in our region to reassure our society over their well-being. The company makes an investment of 1% annual company profit before tax towards CSR.

Our CSR activities are based on the four pillars of education, health, sports and environmental sustainability. Initially we, donated tree seedling to the farmers that bought our seed. Then we became more systematic developing our own tree nursery from which we donate to schools, religious bodies and anyone else interested in environmental conservation.

Traditionally we have donated indigenous trees. In the year under review, we experienced great demand for fruit tree seedlings. To meet this demand, we had to buy the fruit tree seedlings and then donate them. Unpredictable climate change was also experienced. These two reasons caused us to intensify our environmental sustainability efforts. We started the journey to expand the nursery to cover both indigenous and fruit trees. In the year under review, we started the diversity. This will continue with 10% of our CSR budget going to the expansion & diversity of the nursery.

Tabulated below are the CSR activities for the year 2021-2022

NO	PROJECT	PILLAR	LOCATION	AMOUNT KSHS.
1.	Muthara United Self-Help Group Construction of a Community Borehole	Environment	Meru County	3,000,000
2.	Football Team Black Stars Provide playing Kits Uniform	Sports	Trans-Nzoia County Saboti Constituency	300,000
3.	Giving Hope to Hopeless Organization	Health	Trans-Nzoia County Kiminini Constituency	100,000
4.	Mugeiyot Primary School Painting & Branding	Education	Trans-Nzoia County Kwanza Constituency	4,800,000
5.	Establish fruit tree nursery which will cater for tree seedling for donations in- stead of buying	Environment	Kenya Seed EDF	500,000
6.	Fruit tree Seedling Distribution under the greening Initiative to three Counties	Environment	Trans-Nzoia, Uasin Gishu and Elgeyo Marakwet	2,250,000
7.	Indigenous tree seedlings	Environment	Elgon Young Professionals	Not valued
			International Day of Forest	Not valued
			Field Day in Meru	Not valued
			ESACO (Kapenguria	Not valued
			Eldoret Marathon	Not valued
TOTAL				10,950,000

In conclusion these events are always opportunities for the company to assure farmers of our concern with the welfare of the community within our region as well as ensuring creation of awareness of our products. The above-mentioned institution appreciated the support from the company and the institutions got the opportunity to expand their knowledge on Kenya Seed products.

Economic sustainability

Financial sustainability

The company's main mandate is to avail top quality seed products and services through focused research, production, processing and distribution of agricultural seed in order to meet customer needs while increasing the shareholder value by remaining profitable. The company generates its own revenues by selling top quality seed.

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Capacity improvement

In order to avail sufficient top-quality seed products and services to the market, the company is upgrading its machines at the factories to increase the seed processing capacity.

With the challenge of scarcity of land, the company through its subsidiary in Tanzania and Rwanda, has recruited contracted seed growers to produce more seed to meet the growing market demand. The Board and Management have also approached the agricultural development corporation who are our largest seed grower and had discussions not to subdivide their land hence avail more acreage to the company for seed production.

The company also has Training Needs program for its employees where employees are taken to trainings to improve on their skills so that they can offer quality services to the customers and this will encourage customers to bring more business to the company.

Regulated environment

The aim of any government is to provide goods and services to the Public at affordable prices and therefore Kenya Seed Company being a state corporation, the prices for our seed products are set at a certain limit to enable farmers get quality seed at affordable prices.

The tax laws are changing fast and therefore the company has to comply with the set regulations regarding taxes. But with the above, the company has to safeguard its stakeholder interests while operating in this regulated environment.

Technology and Automation

One of our company strategic objectives is to leverage on Information Technology to improve on operational efficiency. In the year under review, we implemented a number of initiatives and upgrades geared towards improving the turnaround time for our business processes.

a) Initiatives

- i. Conversion of manual payment system to electronic. For many years, the company has been paying out suppliers and other creditors through the cheque system. This was not only time laborious and time consuming, but also inefficient. The ERP system was configured to output the payment data to a bank software, thus enabling real time payment of creditors and staff salaries.
- ii. Purchases through MPESA. Our customers have been paying for seed purchases through MPESA platform for a short while. The pay-bills amounts are aggregated at the end of the day and the funds transferred to the bank automatically without human intervention. This has increased efficiency in cash management.
- iii. Travel management- Our staff per diem are conveniently paid through MPESA.
- iv. KCB Agency – Our retail customers on seed cash purchases pay through a bank agent and our staff do not handle cash. We therefore do not incur the cost of transporting money to the bank and the security thereof.
- v. Mobile POS applications for our route sales staff- Hitherto, our route sales staff would carry seed and sell manually to customers on their routes. However, with advent of technology, they are now able to sell using a mobile application App installed on a cell phone and a blue tooth printer for cash sale receipts. The systems are updated in real time for inventory and sales.

b) Cloud Applications

With the deployment of key corporate applications such as email and ERP workflows, staff mobility has been enhanced. Issues of security and hardware failures have been transferred to the cloud vendor thus reducing down time and increasing accessibility.

KSC staff can now work anywhere, anytime and access corporate resources, thus increasing efficiency and productivity. Some of noticeable gains already realized from automation include the following:

- Integration of operations into single real time system spreading across all the departments which has resulted in optimal resource use utilization.
- Introduction to designed workflow which has resulted to in efficiency in human resource.
- Improved reporting as departments are now enabled to timely share the information.

- Reduced inventory cost, resulting from better planning, tracking and forecasting or requirements.
- General Low cost of operation.
- Improved information access and provision of consolidated picture of company activities for better decision making.

The company has also embarked on establishment of disaster recovery facility. This project is critical in order to safeguard the gains made in event of a natural calamity/disaster. In this case, normal business operations can be resumed without difficulty.

SAP/AMS systems have greater capability to automate more functions of the company. In this regard, the company is still pursuing to implement other modules to fully utilize the software that has been heavily invested in. Some of the improvements being:

- SAP Employee Self Service/ MSS modules implementation
- SAP Production Planning & Quality Management modules Implementation.

ii. Environmental sustainability and performance

Climate change has never been more important than it is today in order to secure the sustainability of not only humans but also that for other species as well. Good environmental practices are encouraged as they secure the wellbeing of the general economic divide.

One of the major environmental factors impacting on the way Kenya Seed Company operates is climate change which results in erratic weather patterns which in turn affects planting times and also currently allows for two cropping seasons. Farmers are moving to early maturing varieties.

There has also been the issue of diminishing soil fertility due to erosions and frequent use of fertilizers which impacts negatively on the quality and quantity of the yields and emergence of new crop diseases and pests such as Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND), Fall Army Worm (FAW), GLS, and Maize Streak Virus (MSV) among others reduces yields, crop failure and also discourages farmers.

The company through its qualified and trained Field officers and Researchers have continually been educating the farmers on the new seed that is resistant to most diseases and on improved ways of farming so that they do not rely on using the chemicals which are harmful to the environment.

The company distributes tree seedlings to various stakeholders in the society to achieve the objective of forestation. All seeds are packaged in papers/ use of gunny bags and the company has since stopped using the poly bag materials. Every harvest is preceded by the sowing of seeds. We cannot expect a harvest of a bright and secure future without sowing and nurturing tree seedlings today.

iii) Employee welfare

Occupational safety and health

During the year the company carried out the following:

- Maintenance of fire-fighting equipment was done Bi- annually.
- Safety induction was conducted for new employees especially the interns.
- Warning signs clearly marked in the company factories e.g. "Falling Stacks" etc, fire exit and the emergency evacuation procedures.
- Each Workplace in the Company Registered.
- Process has been started to carry out medical examination fire audit and safety audit.
- Occupational Safety and Health Training done.
- Occupational Safety and Health matters handled through the staff committee.
- Workplace accidents reported on time to the insurance.

Talent management

The Company attracts and retains high-quality employees, developing their skills, and continuously motivating them to improve their performance. A training need analysis is developed for each department and consolidated

employees send for training to various training institutions/ some training institutions come to the Company to train staff to develop their knowledge and skills.

The table shows the number of staff trained taking into account the gender ratios:

Gender	2022	2021
Male	113	113
Female	80	80
Total	193	193

Performance appraisal frameworks

The Company carries out staff appraisal in the first and second half. The Company recently changed the performance appraisal tool where by a staff is appraised according to their job descriptions and their targets and achievements. The employees meet with their supervisors to discuss the results are used to either promote the staff or renew their contracts This exercise is carried out to measure performance and essential for the growth of a company and the employee. It helps the company to find out whether the employee is being productive or is a liability. It helps the employee to find out where his / her career is heading.

Knowledge sharing platforms

The Company through Corporate Communications Department and the Information Communications Technology department provide information through staff mail sharing information regarding products and services and the Company's achievements through the newsletters, feedback reports from customers and staff that help in improving the services offered by the Company

iv) Market place practices-

a) Responsible Competition practice.

Currently, there are various seed companies in the market, but Kenya seed respects the space for other seed producing companies through marketing its products and demonstrating to our customers the best agronomical practices, which has enabled the company to maintain the largest market space in the country and abroad.

b) Responsible marketing and advertisement

- Modern marketing calls for more than developing a good product, pricing it attractively and making it accessible to the targeted consumers. Kenya Seed Company communicates with both its existing and potential customers as well as other stakeholders in the industry.
- The Kenya Seed Company remains committed to upholding responsible marketing business practices and values across its operations. Over the past Financial Year 2021/2022, the Company continued to follow ethical marketing practices through the use standard procedures and channels to advertise its seed products.
- The Company utilizes several modes for marketing and advertising. These include the use of radio, bill boards, field demonstrations, Agricultural Society of Kenya shows as well as local and international exhibitions through these media the Company promotes its products ethically and with fair practice within the industry, enabling the sharing of factual information to farmers and the public.

c) Product stewardship

- Kenya Seed Company has a quality assurance system to ensure that seed is of good quality when purchased by smallholder farmers in index countries. The company holds ISO 9001: 2015, ISO 17025 and ISTA certifications, and participates in Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Seed Schemes. The Company works closely with Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) the official seed quality regulator in the Country. This goes a long way to ensure that consumer rights and interests in getting quality seed is attained.

-The Company has an elaborate seed distribution channel that ensures that Seed gets to our customer, promptly and in the right state. The channel starts from the Marketing stores to the Company branches, then to appointed and licensed Agents and Stockists and finally to the farmers throughout the Country.

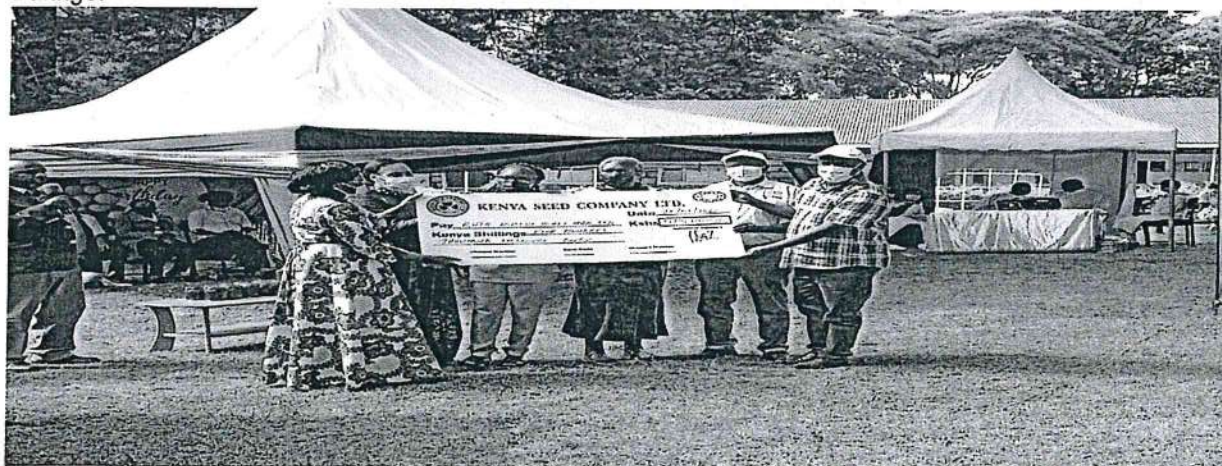


Seed maize varieties on a demonstration plot where farmers learn about good agronomical practices

Social sustainability

1. Education

The company has continued to promote education by sponsoring school activities and individual school going children through donation of school fees and other materials to enhance the process of learning within schools in our business environment. During the year, the company sponsored needy students in Ruth Kiptui secondary school in Baringo.



Sponsorship of Ruth Kiptui Girls High School Kasok towards construction of modern washrooms. The program was sponsored through corporate social responsibility and launched on 24th September 2021 at the school compound in Baringo North Sub County.

2. Economic empowerment

Kenya Seed Company enables the surrounding communities to improve their livelihoods by offering jobs to the locals. The company provided casual/temporary employment to 1,600 locals in the company's Elgon Downs Farm and the processing factories during the peak seasons of the year.

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The company assists various county governments to collect county Cess from the contracted maize seed growers and remit to the respective County governments. This ensures that the county governments provide the required services to the general public.

3. Innovation and capacity development

During the year, the company collaborated with various stakeholders in breeding of new technologies which are expected to result in commercialization of new superior seed varieties. Some of the institutions involved are University of Nairobi, Kenya Agricultural Research Organization (KALRO), CIMMYT. The company established business partnership and relationship with strategic stakeholders e.g. the County Governments and the Agricultural Society of Kenya. This has ensured that there is synchronized Production, Processing and marketing demand to ensure product availability.

4. Youth Internship and industrial attachment

Recently the government of Kenya set a goal to prepare the youth for economic development. It's with this in mind that the company has taken to commit to developing talent for the students to prepare them for the job market. The company offered industrial attachment opportunities (three months) to various students from various colleges and universities in Kenya to acquire skills and experience in the various departments within the company.

The company also has offered internship opportunities to various students who have graduated from various colleges and universities.

Program	2022	2021	2020
Internship beneficiaries	6	4	2
Industrial attachments	186	205	128
Total	192	209	130

Sports

Sporting activities rejuvenate people's lives and provides an opportunity for networking. Many engage in sports as a way of assisting them avoid dangerous activities or reliving themselves from strenuous work activity. The company utilizes such forum to nurture young talent and promote our products. During the year the participated in the Eldoret city Marathon.



Kenya Seed Group of Companies participating at the Eldoret City Marathon on 10th April 2022. The marathon advocates for environment conservation and ways to mitigate climate change.

5. Procurement

Kenya Seed Company adheres to principles of transparency, integrity and fairness in its drive to implement best procurement practices across all its engagements with its both internal and external customers. The main objective of procurement function is to form the basis for implementation of procurement strategies through improved processes, increased value creation and delivery of shareholder's value. Procurement plays a key role in timely procurement of quality goods, works and services as well as disposal of obsolete and unserviceable materials and equipment. The procurement process is guided by the Public Procurement and Assets Disposal Act 2015, relevant regulations, company procedures and best business practices. Procurement is a strategic function in the company assisting in the achievement of best returns on key initiatives like cost reduction and enhanced availabilities of supplies and value addition.

The strategies in procurement target procurement planning, tendering process, contract management, inventory management and disposals. It is the company policy to consolidate procurement requirements while acquiring goods, works and services of the right quality in order to guarantee continuity of supply, external provider service responsiveness and to achieve value for money. The organization maximizes return on money spent through the procurement of goods, works and services throughout the entire procurement process. Value addition has been enhanced through the following initiatives;

• Procurement Planning

The Company prepares Procurement plans on an annual basis, which guide all procurements as per approved budgets. The Procurement plan is approved by the Accounting Officer in the organization and executed by management to support company strategic objectives. The plans are implemented in accordance with the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015, ensuring all companies requirements are met.

• Buy Kenya Build Kenya

Our Company provides growth and development avenues through procurement of goods, works and services from citizens. This has continued to create wealth sustainably. The following approaches were used under this initiative:

i) Creating Value for Special Groups

The Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 provides for public procuring entities to set aside a reservation of procurement opportunities for Youth, Women and Persons living with Disabilities (YWPD). Our focus in the target group is anchored on our strong belief that local firms support employment creation, and create value for stakeholders. In the year, we awarded these special groups procurement contracts as shown below:

Category	2021/2022 (Awards in Kshs.)	2020/2021 (Awards in Kshs.)
PWD	596,700	12,759,421
Women	213,896,888	165,819,200
Youth	19,030,095	23,967,535
Total	202,546,156	202,546,156

To improve uptake of the given allocations we have to undertake the following initiatives: -

- Sensitization and awareness programs to these groups to take advantage of the scheme.
- Management of Supplier relationships
- Continuous supplier registration of the disadvantaged groups.
- Effective planning, monitoring and implementation of the allocations

ii) Empowering Local Firms

Promotion of local content in procurement (Buy Kenya, Build Kenya) initiatives is continuously supported whereby 40% of the company's procurement budget is spent on local products and services supplied by citizen contractors. The department endeavors to give opportunities to many vendors and contractors as possible to participate in its tendering processes whereby there is enhancement of local economic growth and maintenance of good trade relations with the locals. This supports growth of the local industry for sustainable development for its stakeholders. During the year, procurement of locally produced goods and services awarded to citizen contractors as shown below:

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Period	2021/2022(Awards in Kshs.)	2020/2021(Awards in Kshs.)
1st Half	288,847,164	435,431,933
2nd Half	616,655,360	587,274,174
Total	905,502,524	1,022,706,107

- **Process Improvement**

Our procurement processes require continuous improvement to address emerging challenges and compliance with legal requirements. To achieve this there has been enhanced confidentiality of procurement information from the tendering process to award of contracts and also increased transparency and accountability of the tendering process. We have also had continuous training of various heads of user departments and procurement staff on how to handle emerging challenges and the importance of compliance in all procurement processes. The department through the use of SAP system platform enables the tracking of procurement proceedings through a single integrated system after user department raises an online request.

- **Compliance to Statutory Requirements**

The procurement function is guided by the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act (PPADA), 2015 and relevant regulations as established. All our procurements are processed with due compliance to all these statutory requirements and company procedures.

We submit statutory reports to the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA)/The National Treasury, Ministry of Trade and Industry and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation. The reports demonstrate commitment to compliance requirements that enhances transparency, fairness and value for money for sustainable growth. We complied and submitted the following reports;

No.	Report	Body
1.	Buy Kenya Build Kenya-40%	Ministry of Trade and Industry
2.	Implementation of procurement plans	PPRA
3.	Approved Procurement Plan	PPRA
4.	Quarterly reports on procurement contracts awarded to the Special Groups	PPRA
5.	Procurement proceedings terminated before award.	PPRA
6.	Direct Procurement contracts awarded for Value above Kenya Shillings Five Hundred Thousand	PPRA
7.	All procurement contracts awarded for value above Kenya Shillings Five million.	PPRA
8.	Big Four Agenda compliance report	MOALFI
9.	Quarterly progress reports summarizing procurements allocated to target groups	PPRA

6. Other forms of supporting the community

Kenya Company is committed to partnering with the society through different means and ways by giving back. Our initiative to give back to society is through the CSR Program; our staff participates in these programs to give back to society/community around us using their different gifted expertise. This has created a positive relationship with the society, who in turn promotes our business by buying our products. During the year the company sponsored the construction of the borehole project at Muthara in Meru in County among others.



Farmer's Field Day at Simlaw Seeds Karatina Branch held on 30th July 2021.

7. Enterprise risk management

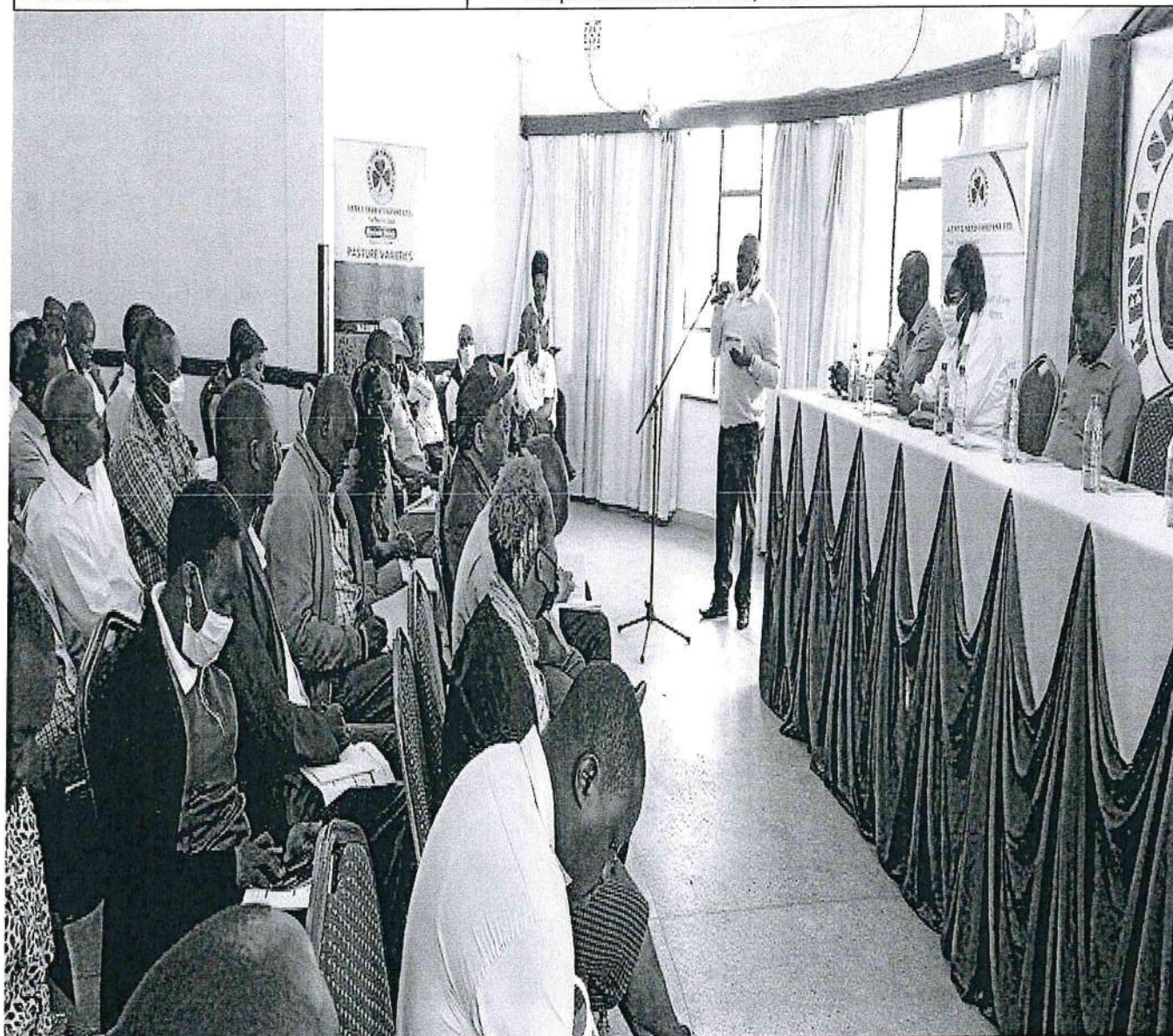
Risk is a state of uncertainty where some of the possibilities involve a loss, catastrophe or other undesirable outcome. Mitigating risks, or lessening their adverse impacts, is at the heart of its effective management. If attention were not paid to expected risks, planned activities would end in disaster. If implemented correctly a successful risk mitigation strategy reduces any adverse variations in the financial returns or outputs.

Some of the key risks that were identified, together with corresponding mitigating measures are highlighted below:

Risks	Mitigation
Effects of climate change i.e. global warming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of insurance • Expansion into irrigated areas • Use of improved varieties
Loss of plant efficiency due to age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous plant improvement • Effective maintenance and retirement of old equipment • Adoption of new technologies
Loss of production area due to land subdivision, competition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of seed villages • Long term contracts with the growers • Competitive seed pricing to the Growers
Emerging diseases and pests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipped company laboratories for pathological and entomological tests. • Technical staff training on emerging issues. • Collaboration with research and relevant institutions • Production of tolerant varieties • Develop disease/pest resistant varieties
Decrease in yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growers training • Soil analysis • Encourage minimum/conservation tillage • Embrace emerging technologies
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of dam and irrigation system at the Elgon Downs Farm

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Risks	Mitigation
Loss of market to competitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availing customer driven seed varieties/as per eco zone. • Timely marketing planned activities • Production of drought resilient seed varieties
High turnover of skilled labour to competition thereby affecting department performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring there is knowledge sharing among workers. • Embracing knowledge management strategy
Terrorism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct regular staff sensitizations to create awareness
HIV and Aids, Cancer, drug and substance abuse and other lifestyles diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization programmes • Put in place employee support programs (establish wellness unit, collaborate with relevant institutions)
Erratic weather pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and Development to release preferred varieties • Sensitize farmers on superior varieties once released • Produce crops in the right Agro-ecological zones
Fake seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent surveillance visits, Informers



Kenya Seed Company training farmers as a means of supporting investments in Agriculture as the best weapons against hunger and poverty and making lives better for billions of people globally

WHEAT



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors submit their audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2022 which show the state of the company and company affairs.

Principal Activities

The company and its subsidiaries carry on the business of seed growers and seed merchants. It operates a seed maize shelling and drying plant and a small cereal drying plant. The Company also distributes vegetable seeds under the brand name of "Simlaw Seeds".

Results

The results of the company for the year ended 30th June 2022 are set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 1.

Dividends

The Board of Directors approved a dividend policy where dividend paid will be the higher of Kshs 5.25 per share or 20% of the after-tax profit. Subject to the Shareholders approval, the Directors propose payment of a first and final dividend of Kshs 5.25 (2021: Kshs 10.73, 2022: Kshs 5.25) per share totaling Kshs 56,601,641 in respect of the year ended 30 June 2022 compared to 20% Kshs13,765,141 for 10,781,265 number of shares. The dividend is payable subject to, where applicable, deduction of withholding tax as required under the Kenyan Income Tax Act, Chapter 470, Laws of Kenya.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year and to the date of this report are as shown on page (xi).

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the company's financial statements in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act, 2015.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Managing Director
Kitale, Kenya

 2022

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, and Kenyan Companies Act 2015 require the Directors to prepare financial statements in respect of the company, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and the operating results of the company for that year. The Directors are also required to ensure that the company keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the company. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the company's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2022. This responsibility includes:

- (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period;
- (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company;
- (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud;
- (iv) safeguarding the assets of the company;
- (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
- (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Directors accept responsibility for the company's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and the Kenya Company's Act 2015. The Directors are of the opinion that the company's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2022, and of the company's financial position as at that date. The Directors further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the company, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the company's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

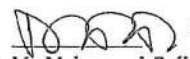
The Directors acknowledge that the independent audit of the financial statements does not relieve them of their responsibility.

Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements and the accompanying notes from pages 1 to 60 were approved by the Board of Directors on and were signed on its behalf by:



Mr. Fred Oloibe
Managing Director



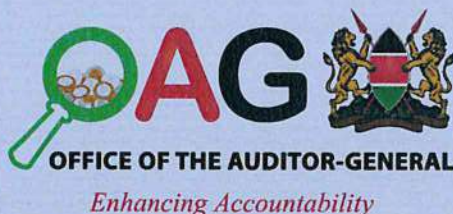
Mr. Mohammed Bulle
Chairman of the Board

SORGHUM



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA SEED COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

The three parts of the report are aimed at addressing the statutory roles and responsibilities of the Auditor-General as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report, when read together constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenya Seed Company Limited and its Subsidiaries set out on pages 1 to 69, which comprise of the statement of financial

Report of the Auditor-General on Kenya Seed Company Limited and its Subsidiaries for the year ended 30 June, 2022

position as at 30 June, 2022 and the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kenya Seed Company Limited and its Subsidiaries as at 30 June, 2022 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Companies Act, 2015 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Investment in Subsidiaries

1.1 Undisclosed Investment in Subsidiary

The Company's statement of financial position reflects investment in subsidiaries balance of Kshs.55,699,000 as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements. Review of records revealed that Kenya Seed Company Limited owns 100% shares in Kenya Seed Company Ltd - Rwanda which was incorporated on 19 April, 2011. Available information indicated that the share capital of the subsidiary amounts to Rwandan Francs (Rwf) 35,000,000 (5,000 shares of Rwf 7,000 each). However, the investment has not been disclosed in the financial statements of the Company.

1.2 Unconfirmed Investment in Subsidiaries

As disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements, the statement of financial position reflects an investment in subsidiaries balance of Kshs.55,699,000. As previously reported, the balance comprises of 327,000 shares of Ushs.5,000 each held in Simlaw Seeds Company Uganda Limited valued at Kshs.54,496,000, 10,000 shares of Tshs.1,000 each held in Kibo Seed Company Limited valued at Kshs.1,000,000, 5,000 shares of Kshs.40 each held in Simlaw Seeds Company Limited valued at Kshs.200,000 and unquoted investments in Mt. Elgon Seeds Company Limited valued at Kshs.3,000 all totalling to Kshs.55,699,000. However, Management did not provide the share certificates issued by Kibo Seed Company Limited, Simlaw Seeds Company Limited and Mt. Elgon Seed Company Limited or any Board Valuation Report to support the investments in the subsidiaries.

Further, Note 18 to the financial statements indicates that Kenya Seed Company Limited owns 99.96% shareholding in Kibo Seed Company Limited, Simlaw Seeds Company Limited, Mt. Elgon Seed Company Limited, Simlaw Seeds Company Uganda Limited and Simlaw Seeds Company (Tanzania) Limited. However, the financial statements for Kibo Seed Company Limited show that Kenya Seed Company Limited holds 9,998 shares (99.98%) while the Director's shareholding is 2 shares (0.02%), the financial statements

of Simlaw Seeds Company Limited show that Kenya Seed Company Limited holds 4,998 shares (99.9996%) while private shareholders hold 2 shares (0.0004%) and the financial statements for Simlaw Seeds Company Uganda Limited show that Kenya Seed Company Limited hold 4,999 shares (99.9998%) in the subsidiary while one (1) shareholder owns one (1) share (0.0002%). In addition, the financial statements for Mt. Elgon Seed Company Limited and Simlaw Seeds Company (TZ) Limited were not provided for the audit but Management explained in the financial statements that the two subsidiaries have been dormant and therefore did not have any activities during the year under review.

In the circumstances, the ownership, accuracy and completeness of the investment in subsidiaries balance of Kshs.55,699,000 could not be confirmed.

2. Unreconciled Trade and Other Receivables Balance

The consolidated statement of financial position reflects trade and other receivables amounting to Kshs.1,094,608,000 which include a balance of Kshs.623,959,000 owed to the Company, as disclosed in Note 25 to the financial statements. Review of trade and other receivables records revealed that there were balances amounting to Kshs.19,523,844 relating to variances from various branches of the Company that were reported as receivables as tabulated below:

Customer	Name	Net Payable (Kshs.)
13390	Branch debtors - BSU variance	(5,204)
13382	Branch debtors Kitale-variance	1,110,291
13383	Branch debtors Narok-variance	7,451,048
13386	Branch debtors - pasture store	1,154,262
13388	Kenya Seed Company - Rwanda variance account	8,752,947
13392	Branch debtors - Kericho variance	1,060,500
	Total	19,523,844

Management did not provide a reconciliation in support of the balances or an explanation on why the variances remained outstanding as at 30 June, 2022.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of trade and other receivables balance of Kshs.623,959,000 could not be confirmed.

3. Property, Plant and Equipment Balance

The consolidated statement of financial position reflects the group's property, plant and equipment with a net book value of Kshs.4,977,648,000. The balance includes the Company's assets amounting to Kshs.4,606,774,000, as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements. However, the following unsatisfactory observations were made:

3.1 Overstatement of Land Balance

The balance of Kshs.4,606,774,000 includes land valued at Kshs.2,675,100,000. However, as previously reported, review of records and information from records held by

the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning revealed that there was an overstatement in the land acreage and valuation as described below;

- (i) The land balance includes a parcel of land valued at Kshs.173,600,000 which constitutes a parcel of land, measuring 212 acres valued at Kshs.70,800,000 registered on 14 March, 1933. However, a portion of the land valued at Kshs.6,800,000 and measuring 20.3 acres was curved out of the mother title and registered under a different land reference (LR) number and only a parcel of land valued at Kshs.96,000,000 measuring 192 acres remained registered within the mother title. Management has therefore over stated the value of the land parcel by maintaining the original mother parcel. The curved-out parcel and the remaining parcel in their land register puts the value of the land at Kshs.173,600,000 instead of Kshs.102,800,000 resulting to over-valuation of Kshs.70,800,000.
- (ii) Further, the balance includes another parcel of land valued at Kshs.305,320,000 which constitutes a parcel of land valued at Kshs.122,820,000 measuring 375 acres which was registered on 14 March, 1933. However, a portion of the land measuring 10 acres was curved out of the mother title and surrendered to the Government leaving the remaining parcel valued at Kshs.185,500,000 and measuring 365 acres registered within the mother title. Similarly, Management has misstated the value of the parcel by maintaining the original mother parcel.

In the circumstances, the accuracy of the land balance of Kshs.2,675,100,000 could not be confirmed.

3.2 Lack of Ownership Documents for Land

As previously reported, the land value of Kshs.2,675,100,000 includes two parcels of land valued at Kshs.281,500,000. However, title deeds for the two parcels of land with an acreage of 365 acres and 192 acres in Endebess within Trans Nzoia County were not provided for audit verification.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, valuation and existence of the parcels of land valued at Kshs.281,500,000 could not be ascertained.

3.3 Unconfirmed Work-in-Progress Balance

Included in property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.4,606,774,000 is an amount of Kshs.49,421,245 in respect of work- in - progress. However, included in the balance of Kshs.49,421,245 are assets amounting to Kshs.24,131,245 comprising of furniture and equipment, computers and a motor vehicle bought by the Company for Kenya Seed Company Rwanda (a subsidiary). It is not clear why the assets in use by the subsidiary were included in the financial statements of the Company.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and valuation of the work-in-progress balance of Kshs.49,421,245 could not be confirmed.

3.4 Lack of Ownership Documents for Motor Vehicles

As previously reported, the logbooks for two (2) motor vehicles were not provided for audit verification. Review of records revealed that Management had applied for the replacement of the logbooks from the National Transport and Safety Authority on 25 June, 2020. However, as at 30 June, 2022 the logbooks had not been received by the Company.

In the circumstances, ownership and valuation of the motor vehicles could not be confirmed.

4. Irregular Expenditure on Pension Scheme

The consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income reflects administration expenses of Kshs.806,070,000 as disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements. The expenditure includes the Company's amount of Kshs.620,719,000 which further includes a group life insurance cover expense of Kshs.4,558,045.

Review of records revealed that the Company operates a staff pension scheme which is managed by a Board of Trustees and governed by the Trust Deed and rules of the Scheme. The Trust Deed and Rules of the Scheme provide that upon death of a member whilst in the service of the Company or sponsor, a cash lump sum benefit equivalent to three years' salary shall be paid out to the beneficiaries of the deceased member by the employer or the sponsor.

During the year, the Pension Scheme Administrator sent out five quotations and received feedback with the winning bidder quoting an amount of Kshs.4,558,045 which was paid by the Company. However, the Company and the Retirement Benefits Scheme are two separate entities and as such the Company or sponsor ought to remit the member contributions to the scheme and leave the operations of the scheme to the Administrator. The amount of Kshs.4,558,045 was paid directly to a private company and not to the pension scheme which procured the service for the employees of the Company. Management has however not accounted for the payments as a receivable for the expense incurred on behalf of the pension scheme.

Further, there was no procurement plan provided to support the payment of the insurance expenditure under the Company since there was no dedicated budget for the expenditure.

Although Management explained that the expenditure of Kshs.4,558,045 was incurred on behalf of the Scheme, the Trust Deed and Rules do not provide for the payment of expenditure by the Company on behalf of the Scheme.

In the circumstances, the regularity of the insurance cover expense of Kshs.4,558,045 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kenya Seed Company Limited Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical

requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

1. Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparative budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.6,431,512,775 and Kshs.5,213,696,779 respectively resulting to an under-funding of Kshs.1,217,815,996 or 19% of the budget. Similarly, total budgeted expenditure and actual on a comparable basis was Kshs.1,624,388,758 and Kshs.1,833,367,835 resulting to over-expenditure of Kshs.208,979,077 or 13% of the budget. Management did not provide the justification or approval for the over-expenditure of Kshs.Kshs.208,979,077.

In the circumstances, the under-collection of revenue affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.

2. Unresolved Prior Year Audit Issues

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised in the Report on Financial Statements, Reports on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources and Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance. However, the Management has not resolved some of the issues.

Further, statements on progress on follow up of auditor recommendations reflects outstanding issues or observations which were raised in the audit report for the year ended 30 June, 2020 and not for the immediate previous for the year ended 30 June, 2021 as provided in the template. This is contrary to the recommended reporting template by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB) which requires that the Company reports the previous year's outstanding audit issues under Appendix I.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information, which comprises the chairman's report, directors' report, the statement of corporate governance, management discussions and analysis, statement of environmental and sustainability reporting, corporate social responsibility statement and the statement of directors' responsibilities. The other information does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources section of my report, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Non-Compliance with Law on Ethnic Composition

During the year under review, the total number of employees of the Kenya Seed Company Limited was three hundred and fifty-four (354), out of which two hundred and three (203) representing 57% of the total number were members of the same ethnic community. This is contrary to Section 7(1) and (2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 which states that, "all public offices shall seek to represent the diversity of the people of Kenya in employment of staff and that no public institution shall have more than one third of its staff establishment from the same ethnic community".

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

2. Un-Surrendered Unclaimed Dividends

As disclosed in Note 32 to the financial statements, the consolidated statement of financial position reflects an unclaimed dividends balance of Kshs.9,203,000. Review of records revealed that the unclaimed dividends relate to 22 shareholders. The balances date back to the year ending 30 June, 2018 and whose owners cannot be located or the dividends remain uncollected by the owners. Management has also disclosed that the Company is in the process of submitting the unclaimed dividends to the Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority (UFAA). However, and as previously reported, the unclaimed dividends still remain in the custody of the company and had not been submitted to UFAA as at the time of the audit in March, 2023. This is contrary to Section 20(1) of the Unclaimed Financial Assets Act, 2011 which states that 'a person holding assets presumed abandoned and subject to the custody of the Authority as unclaimed assets under this Act shall make a report concerning the assets to the Authority as provided in this section'.

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

3. Lack of a Functional Board of Directors

As previously reported, review of records revealed that during of the year under review, the Company operated without a substantive Board of Directors. Management has

explained that the Board composition was subject to a court case whose ruling was delivered on 11 May, 2021. During the year under review, the Board consisted of three (3) non-executive Directors and two (2) executive Directors. This is contrary to the Articles of Association which states that a Board shall consist of - a chairman; the chief executive; the Permanent Secretary of the parent Ministry; the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; and not more than eleven other members not being employees of the state corporation.

As a result, the various Board Committees did not have the required membership during the year under review. This is contrary to Section 9 of the State Corporations Act, Cap 446 of the Laws of Kenya which states that a state corporation may establish committees consisting of members of the Board to deal with various matters as the Board may specify.

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

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Long Outstanding Debts

Note 21 to the financial statements reflects the Company's gross staff receivable amounting to Kshs.122,275,000. During the audit, it was observed that employees who had exited the Company had outstanding debts of Kshs.90,389,312 which were not cleared or recovered by the time they were paid their final dues. This was contrary to the Company's credit policy and the Human Resources procedure manual.

Further, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects the Company's administration expenses of Kshs.620,719,000 which includes provisions for trade receivables amounting to Kshs.90,788,000. Review of the supporting schedule provided, revealed that there were amounts indicated as receivable from staff such as furniture advance, salary advance, unaccounted imprest, seed advance, milk advance, car loan provision and laptop advance.

In addition, there was a provision for amounts due from Government entities, which increased by an amount of Kshs.77,473,677, as bad debts during the year under review.

Further, Note 25 to the financial statements reflects provision for bad and doubtful debts of Kshs.782,464,000 for the Company which includes a provision amount in relation to growers of Kshs.237,520,155 which remained unchanged from the previous year. Review of the support schedule provided revealed that there are 3,606 of the contracted growers who still owe the Company an amount of Kshs.237,100,755 as at 30 June, 2022. The balance of Kshs.419,400 relates to the year 2019 but without any details as to whom it relates to.

The supporting schedule for the provisions indicated that out of the 3,606 contracted farmers there are 44 farmers whose debt was above Kshs.1,000,000 each. Management did not provide any explanation on why these debts have remained outstanding for a long period of time.

In the circumstances, there is a possibility of loss of funds where receivables from debtors have been provided for as bad and doubtful debts and the recoverability of the long outstanding debts is doubtful.

2. Long Outstanding Imprests

Note 21 to the financial statements reflects gross staff receivables of the Company amounting to Kshs.122,275,000. The balance includes an amount of Kshs.17,593,916 comprising of Kshs.13,962,114 and Kshs.3,631,802 owed by the Company's current and former staff respectively and which were due for surrender as at 30 June, 2022. Further, Management provided for the impairment of the imprest which reduced the individual imprest balances.

In addition, the Company did not maintain an imprest register to aid in the issuance and the control of the imprest as required by the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of the internal controls related to staff receivables could not be confirmed.

3. Long Outstanding Amounts due from Parastatals and Other Government Controlled Organizations

The consolidated statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 23(c) to the financial statements reflects amounts due from parastatals and other Government controlled organizations of Kshs.1,250,867,000 which includes an amount of Kshs.1,219,530,000 owed to the Company. However, the ageing analysis provided reflects a balance of Kshs.1,148,407,000 which has been outstanding for more than sixty (60) days. Further, an amount of Kshs.912,726,000 or 75% has been owing for over one year against the Company's credit policy framework which provides that all supplies to be evaluated and vetted, NGOs and Government related parties shall be done against confirmed LPOs with trade terms of up 30 days and 45 days respectively.

In the circumstances, existence of an effective debt management system could not be confirmed and the recoverability of the dues remains doubtful.

4. Long Outstanding Balances - Subsidiaries and Related Parties

As disclosed in Note 23 (b) to the financial statements, the statement of financial position reflects amounts due from subsidiaries totaling to Kshs.1,675,431,527. This balance comprises of Kshs.1,787,812,872 being the total amounts due from four subsidiaries and a provision of Kshs.112,381,345 due from the now dormant Mt. Elgon Seed Company Limited. However, the ageing analysis provided reflects a balance of Kshs.1,721,117,377 thus giving rise to an unexplained variance of Kshs.66,695,495.

Further, an amount of Kshs.1,819,476,000 due from the subsidiaries had exceeded the 30-day period prescribed in Clause 3.7 of the Company's Credit Policy Framework. The overdue balance of Kshs.1,819,476,000 includes an amount of Kshs.1,466,078,000 (which further includes Kshs.112,381,345 due from Mt. Elgon Seed Company Limited), which was due for more than one year (365 days).

As disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements, the statement of financial position reflects amounts due to subsidiaries and related parties totaling to Kshs.124,914,680 (2021: Kshs.56,266,000). The balance comprises of Kshs.124,417,688 being the total amounts due from two subsidiaries and Kshs.496,992 due to a related party – Kenya Farmers Association. Further, the ageing analysis revealed that an amount of Kshs.50,940,587 has been outstanding for more than sixty (60) days and includes a balance of Kshs.27,678,165, which was due for more than one year (365 days). This is contrary to clause 3.7 of the Company's Credit Policy Framework states that supplies to Subsidiaries shall be supplied against their LPOs and based on the current financial condition of some of the subsidiaries, terms shall be 30 days or more depending on the stocks held.

In the circumstances, existence of an effective debt management system could not be confirmed and the recoverability of the dues remains doubtful.

5. Lack of Biological Assets Valuation Policy

The statement of financial position reflects bearer biological assets and consumable biological assets balances of Kshs.194,943,000 and Kshs.58,588,000 respectively. Review of records revealed that the Company has elaborate valuation formulae for the biological assets. However, Management did not provide an approved policy for the valuation of the various classes of biological assets.

In the circumstances, the consistency in the valuation model for biological assets could not be confirmed.

6. Weaknesses in Internal Controls on the Revenue System

Review of the Company's bank ledgers in the SAP system revealed that there were transactions amounting to Kshs.1,040,897,449 in the incoming bank general ledger that were not traced to the main bank general ledger. However, Management did not provide

an explanation for the unsatisfactory matter. Some of these transactions were indicated as being corrections of wrong entries occasioned by AMS system posting. Management explained that the current mapping of the system is one that provides that for any transaction in the incoming bank general ledger then the same would appear in the main bank general ledger.

Further, there were transactions posted in the cash, direct deposit and current cheque general ledgers which could not be traced to the incoming bank general ledgers. The transactions amounted to Kshs.201,435,064. There is a possibility of system weaknesses which allows for transactions not having a complete cycle. Further, there is a possibility of incomplete integration between the AMS and SAP systems used by the Company.

In the circumstances, effectiveness in the internal controls of the revenue system could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal control, risk management and governance were operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

As required by the Kenya Companies Act, 2015, I report based on my audit, that:

- i. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit;
- ii. In my opinion, adequate accounting records have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from the examination of those records; and,
- iii. The Company's financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for maintaining effective internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to liquidate the Company or to cease operations.

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

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

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

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


CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

06 October, 2023

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2022.**

		Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Notes	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
			Restated		
Revenue	4	6,943,124	6,454,492	5,127,499	5,233,695
Cost of sales	5	(4,260,029)	(3,613,195)	(3,118,079)	(3,012,523)
Gross profit		2,683,095	2,841,297	2,009,421	2,221,172
Other income	6	114,455	34,858	95,733	27,172
		<u>2,797,550</u>	<u>2,876,155</u>	<u>2,105,154</u>	<u>2,248,344</u>
EXPENSES					
Operating expenses	7	(1,217,685)	(1,052,765*)	(885,459)	(714,270)
Administration expenses	8	(806,070)	(552,921*)	(620,719)	(448,494)
Selling and distribution expenses	9	(338,028)	(246,793)	(228,727)	(158,523)
Research and development costs	10	(114,511)	(121,532)	(98,464)	(106,180)
		<u>(2,476,294)</u>	<u>(1,974,010)</u>	<u>1,833,369</u>	<u>(1,427,467)</u>
Operating Profit	11	321,256	902,145	271,785	820,877
Finance Income	12 (b)	78,745	17,016	15,817	2,793
Finance cost	12 (a)	(40,786)	(10,865)	(39,946)	-
Profit before taxation		359,215	908,295	247,656	823,670
Income Tax expense	13 (a)	(188,005)	(260,459)	(165,350)	(246,350)
Profit for the year		<u>171,210</u>	<u>647,836</u>	<u>82,306</u>	<u>577,320</u>
Profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent company		<u>171,210</u>	<u>647,836</u>	<u>82,306</u>	<u>577,320</u>
Earnings per share attributable to:					
Basic (Kshs per share)	14	<u>16</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>54</u>
Other comprehensive income:					
Profit for the year		171,210	647,836	82,306	577,320
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	35	(12,723)	(19,104)	-	-
Income tax effect	35	3,817	5,731	-	-
Fair value loss on Bearer Plants	22(a)	(13,481)	1,265	(13,381)	1,265
Revaluation Surplus					
Total comprehensive income		<u>148,823</u>	<u>635,728</u>	<u>68,826</u>	<u>578,585</u>
Attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		<u>148,823</u>	<u>635,728</u>	<u>68,826</u>	<u>578,585</u>

The notes set out from page 9 form an integral part of the financial statements.

* Amounts have been re-stated and aligned to the Notes to the financial statements as per audited financial statements (See Note 45).

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30TH JUNE 2022

	Notes	Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	16	4,977,648	5,096,994	4,606,774	4,746,931
Intangible assets	17	53,348	67,682	52,680	66,640
Investment in subsidiaries	18	-	-	55,699	55,699
Deferred tax asset	29(b)	41,648	42,770	-	-
Staff receivables	21	2,523	4,359	2,523	4,359
Bearer biological assets	22(a)	194,943	211,049	194,943	211,049
Loan capital to subsidiaries	23(a)	-	-	212,681	211,283
		<u>5,270,110</u>	<u>5,422,854</u>	<u>5,125,300</u>	<u>5,295,961</u>
Current assets					
Consumable biological assets	22(b)	58,998	106,054	58,903	106,054
Staff receivables	21	26,493	19,116	16,185	7,521
Cash and Cash equivalent	34(a+b)	2,529,385	2,813,071	2,358,666	2,581,017
Inventories	24	3,429,739	3,364,899	2,265,475	2,242,365
Trade and other receivables	25	1,094,608	938,697	623,959	526,659
Amounts due from subsidiaries	23(b)	-	-	1,675,432	1,646,929
Due from Parastatal and other Government controlled organization	23(c)	1,250,867	1,169,253	1,219,530	1,128,235
Tax recoverable	13(c)	306,305	47,181	279,314	13,346
		<u>8,696,395</u>	<u>8,458,271</u>	<u>8,497,464</u>	<u>8,252,126</u>
Total assets		<u>13,966,505</u>	<u>13,881,125</u>	<u>13,622,764</u>	<u>13,548,087</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Share capital	26	215,625	215,625	215,625	215,625
Share premium	26	281	281	281	281
Revaluation surplus		4,078,533	4,153,982	4,012,664	4,088,113
Translation reserve	35	(39,638)	(48,544)	-	-
Proposed Dividends	15	226,407	226,407	226,407	226,407
Retained earnings		8,176,388	7,952,115	8,170,248	8,025,972
		<u>12,657,597</u>	<u>12,499,867</u>	<u>12,625,225</u>	<u>12,556,398</u>
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	29(c)	422,184	467,052	422,184	467,052
Bank Loan	33(b)	-	10,035	-	-
Amounts due to directors	23(d)	17,788	17,298	17,788	17,298
		<u>439,972</u>	<u>494,385</u>	<u>439,972</u>	<u>484,350</u>

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

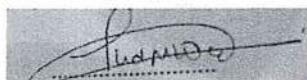
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30TH JUNE 2022 (continued)

	Notes	Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
		Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
Current liabilities					
Bank overdraft	33(a)	-	-	-	-
Amounts due to directors	23(d)	1,350	2,161	1,350	2,161
Due to subsidiaries	19	-	-	124,915	55,623
Due to Parastatal and other government controlled organizations	23(e)	3,792	13,289	3,792	13,932
Employee benefits obligations	30	68,699	52,553	61,009	45,117
Trade and other payables	31	785,893	809,668	357,298	381,302
Unclaimed dividends	32	9,203	9,203	9,203	9,203
		<u>868,936</u>	<u>886,874</u>	<u>557,567</u>	<u>507,339</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>13,966,505</u>	<u>13,881,125</u>	<u>13,622,764</u>	<u>13,548,087</u>

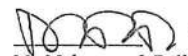
The financial statements and the notes set out from page 1 were approved by the Board of Directors on and signed on its behalf by:



Mr. Fred Oloibe
Managing Director



CPA. Patrick Thuo
Head of Finance
ICPAK M/NO: 4045



Mr. Mohammed Bulle
Chairman of the Board

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022.

<u>GROUP</u>	Share capi- tal	Share pre- mium	Revaluation reserve	Translation Reserve	Retained earnings	Pro- posed Dividend	Total
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
Year ended 30 June 2021							
As at 1 July 2020	215,625	281	4,244,959	(35,171)	7,438,444	-	11,864,138
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive in- come for the year	-	-	-	(13,373)	647,836	-	634,464
Fair value Gain of Bio As- sets	-	-	-	-	1,265	-	1,265
Proposed Dividends	-	-	-	-	(226,407)	226,407	-
Transfer of excess depre- ciation	-	-	(90,977)	-	90,977	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	215,625	281	4,153,982	(48,544)	7,952,115	226,407	12,499,867
Year ended 30 June 2022							
As at 1 July 2021	215,625	281	4,153,982	(48,544)	7,952,115	226,407	12,499,867
Transfer of excess depre- ciation	-	-	(107,784)	-	107,784	-	-
Deferred tax on excess depreciation	-	-	32,335	-	(32,335)	-	-
Total comprehensive in- come for the year	-	-	-	-	171,211	-	171,211
Fair value Gain of Bio As- sets	-	-	-	-	(13,481)	-	(13,481)
Proposed Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Translation Reserves	-	-	-	8,906	(8,906)	-	-
As at 30 June 2022	215,625	281	4,078,533	39,638	8,176,388	226,407	12,657,597

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

<u>COMPANY</u>	Share capital	Share pre- mium	Revaluation reserve	Translation Reserve	Retained earnings	Pro- posed Divi- dend	Total
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
Year ended 30 June 2020							
As at 1 July 2019	215,625	281	4,179,090	-	7,582,817	-	11,977,814
Prior year adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive in- come for the year	-	-	-	-	577,320	-	577,320
Fair value Gain of Bio Assets	-	-	-	-	1,265	-	1,265
Proposed Dividends	-	-	-	-	(226,407)	226,407	-
Transfer of excess de- preciation	-	-	(90,977)	-	90,977	-	-
As at 30 June 2021	215,625	281	4,088,113	-	8,025,972	226,407	12,556,399
Year ended 30 June 2022							
As at 1 July 2021	215,625	281	4,088,113	-	8,025,972	226,407	12,556,399
Total comprehensive in- come for the year	-	-	-	-	82,306	-	82,306
Fair value Gain of Bio As- sets	-	-	-	-	(13,481)	-	(13,481)
Proposed Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of excess depre- ciation	-	-	(107,784)	-	107,784	-	-
Deferred tax on excess depreciation	-	-	32,335	-	(32,335)	-	-
As at 30 June 2022	215,625	281	4,012,664	-	8,170,247	226,407	12,625,225

The notes set out from page 9 form an integral part of the financial statements.

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022.

		Group		Company	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Notes	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Profit before taxation	P&L	359,215	908,294	247,657	823,670
Adjustment for: -					
Depreciation and amortization	16&17	243,351	288,158	235,041	251,900
Proceeds from sale of assets		(6,200)	-	(6,200)	-
Gain/Loss on Bearer Plants	22a	(13,481)	1,265	(13,481)	1,265
Exchange Gain/loss		40,786	10,865	24,129	(2,793)
		<u>623,672</u>	<u>1,208,582</u>	<u>487,147</u>	<u>1,074,042</u>
Changes in working capital: -					
Inventories		(64,840)	(433,956)	(23,110)	(83,395)
Biological Assets		63,161	(58,752)	63,256	(59,394)
Trade and other receivables		(161,452)	(77,792)	(104,128)	(35,397)
Trade and other payables		(17,127)	226,221	8,111	111,571
Amounts due from/to Parastatals		(81,613)	(137,413)	(91,294)	(126,690)
Amounts due from/to directors		(321)	(4,452)	(321)	(4,452)
Amounts due from/to related parties			-	29,251	(237,231)
Cash flows used in operations		<u>361,481</u>	<u>722,439</u>	<u>352,689</u>	<u>639,055</u>
Finance costs		(40,786)	(10,865)		-
Finance income			-	(24,129)	2,793
Tax paid	13c	<u>(496,041)</u>	<u>(259,612)</u>	<u>(476,187)</u>	<u>(215,928)</u>
Net cash flows used in operating activities		<u>(175,346)</u>	<u>451,962</u>	<u>(147,626)</u>	<u>425,920</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	16	(122,580)	(76,109)	(80,929)	(59,189)
Purchase of intangible assets	17	(1,042)	(787)	-	(590)
Disposal proceeds from sale of assets		<u>6,200</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>6,200</u>	<u>1,200</u>
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(117,422)</u>	<u>(75,697)</u>	<u>(74,729)</u>	<u>(58,579)</u>
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Loan repayment.		<u>(10,035)</u>	<u>(23,883)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>(10,035)</u>	<u>(23,883)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Movement during the year		(302,803)	352,382	(222,355)	367,341
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held		19,119	(15,482)	4	-
As at 1 July 2021		<u>2,813,071</u>	<u>2,476,170</u>	<u>2,581,017</u>	<u>2,213,676</u>
As at 30 June 2022	34	<u>2,529,385</u>	<u>2,813,071</u>	<u>2,358,666</u>	<u>2,581,017</u>

The notes set out from page 9 form an integral part of the financial statements

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Budget Line	Original & Final Budget 2021-2022	Actual on Comparable basis 2021-2022	Performance Difference 2021-2022	% Change
Revenue:				
Maize Seeds (note 1)	5,490,000,000	4,693,741,350	796,258,650	15%
Wheat Seeds (note 2)	185,566,810	143,160,665	42,406,146	23%
Pasture Seeds (note 3)	217,932,560	71,006,976	146,925,584	67%
Sunflower seeds (note 4)	57,174,978	12,440,940	44,734,038	78%
Sorghum seeds (note 5)	18,495,000	7,730,410	10,764,590	58%
Vegetable Seeds (note 6)	245,750,000	200,103,654	45,646,346	19%
Millet Seeds (note 7)	4,147,500	932,040	3,215,460	78%
Beans & Pulses seeds	48,482,427	81,471,074	(32,988,646)	-68%
Farm produce	150,663,500	2,667,001	147,996,499	98%
Rice seeds	13,300,000	442,670	12,857,330	97%
Total Revenue	6,431,512,775	5,213,696,779	1,217,815,996	19%
Cost of Sales	(3,960,724,667)	(3,118,078,670)	(842,645,998)	21%
Gross Profit	2,470,788,108	2,095,618,109	375,169,998	
Other income (note 8)	65,426,800	111,550,409	(46,123,609)	-70%
Losses on Bio assets/Finance costs (12)	-	(139,624,656)	139,624,656	
Total Income	2,536,214,908	2,067,543,863	468,671,045	
Operating expense (note 9)	780,747,598	885,458,597	(104,710,999)	-13%
Administration expense (note 10)	499,872,069	620,719,085	(120,847,017)	-24%
Selling & Distribution expense	194,263,424	228,727,403	(34,463,979)	-18%
Research & Development expense (note 11)	149,505,668	98,462,750	51,042,918	34%
Total Expenses	1,624,388,758	1,833,367,835	(208,979,077)	-13%
Profit Before Taxes	911,826,150	234,176,028	259,691,968	28%
Tax Charges		(165,350,324)	(165,350,324)	
Surplus for the Period	911,826,150	68,825,704	94,341,643	10%

Budget Notes for the variances of more than 10%:

1. Maize seeds sales

The decrease in maize seed sales is due to delayed rains and coupled with the factors like unavailability of fertilizers to the farmers, and the available one was very costly to the farmer.

2. Wheat Seed sales

The decrease in wheat sales is due to diversification to farming other crops like maize in the rift valley region due to expected price increase in commercial maize.

3. Pasture Seed sales

The decrease in pasture sales is attributable to lack of enough pasture seed in the year arising from lack of land for pasture seed growing, as Most dairy farmers have also now established their own pasture fields for own livestock consumption.

4. Sunflower seed sales

The delayed rains which affected the maize planting season led to delay in harvesting of the crop and most farmers therefore had no fields to grow sunflower, hence drop in sunflower revenue.

5. Sorghum seed sales

Sorghum planting season was also affected by delayed long rains in the year in South Nyanza Region and hence led to the drop in its revenue.

6. Vegetable seed sales

There was decrease in demand for vegetable seeds during the year after the maize season was over, due to delay in planting season that brought about by delay in harvesting the maize crop.

7. Millet seed sales

Most farmers have resorted to using farm saved seed for millet production due to its slow consumption adoption in the market.

8. Other Income.

Other incomes increased by 70 % compared to the budgeted amount of Kshs 65million.

9. Operating expenses

The operating expenses Increased by 13% due to increase in employment costs and transport costs due to high fuel prices. Also, the company's depreciation expense portion used for product costing, was not considered while costing, so as to align to the requirements of Kenya Revenue Authority.

10. Administration expenses

These expenses increase is as result of VAT disallowed by KRA and time barred invoices which reduced in the year from Kshs 75M in 2021 to Kshs 194 M in 2022 and the actual obsolete inventory was more than the budgeted provisions for inventory.

11. Research and development expenses

Expenses relating to testing and inspection at the research plots and laboratory decreased to 98 million from 106 million the previous.

12. Fair value losses on Biological assets and finance costs.

Fair value loss was attributed to loss in (Consumable and bearer) biological assets, during the year as compared to the previous reporting period where it was a gain. Finance costs is attributed to valuation of foreign currencies in Rwanda and Dollar accounts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) General Information

Kenya Seed Company Limited is a private liability company incorporated in Kenya under the Kenyan Companies Act and is domiciled in Kenya. The company has a number of subsidiaries in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The registered office is as shown on page xi.

b) Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with, and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB), and the manner required by the Kenyan Companies Act.

The measurement basis applied is the historical cost basis, except where otherwise stated in the accounting policies below. The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs), rounded to the nearest thousand, which is also the functional currency.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates as detailed in note 1(d) below. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

c) Critical judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, management (representing directors) is required to make certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the financial statements and related disclosures. It also requires directors to exercise their judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

Use of available information and the application of judgment is inherent in the formation of estimates. Although these estimates are based on directors' best knowledge of current events and actions they may undertake in the future, actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the financial statements. In particular, critical judgments applied include:

- Trade receivables, held to maturity investments and loans and other receivables;
- Available for sale assets;
- Taxation;
- Valuation of biological assets – detailed in Note 22;
- Estimation of useful lives of property, plant and equipment, land and intangible assets; Notes 1(e); 1(f); and 1(g).
- Determination of revalued amounts of property, plant and equipment; Notes 1(e) and 16.

Where applicable, the directors consulted experts to determine accounting estimates that require special or technical knowledge and experience.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Trade receivables, held to maturity investments and loans and other receivables

The Company assesses its trade receivables for impairment at each statement of financial position date. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows of a financial asset.

The impairment for trade receivables, held to maturity investments and loans and receivables is calculated on a portfolio basis, based on historical loss ratios, adjusted for national and industry specific economic conditions and other indicators present at the reporting date that correlate with defaults on the portfolio. These annual loss ratios are applied to loan balances in the portfolio and scaled to the estimated loss emergence period.

Available for sale assets

The company follows the guidance of IAS 39 to determine when an available for sale financial asset is impaired. This determination requires significant judgment.

In making this judgment, the company evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost and the financial health of and near term business outlook for the investee, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financial cash flow.

d) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the value of goods invoiced to customers during the year less discounts allowed to customers, sales returns and Value Added Tax.

- Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when the company has transferred to the buyers the significant risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the goods; and
- Interest income is recognized on time basis, using the effective interest method. Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected useful life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount.

ii) Other income is recognized on an accrual basis. It mainly relates interest on growers' advances, sale of chemicals, fertilizers, rental income and gain on disposal on assets.

e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated initially at cost and subsequently revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Increases in the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment resulting from revaluations are credited to the revaluation surplus, except to the extent that they represent a reversal of a decrease in the value of an asset previously recognized as an expense, in which case the increase is credited to the income statement to the extent the decrease was previously charged. Decreases in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are charged to income statement to the extent they exceed the balances, if any, held in the revaluation surplus relating to previous revaluation of the relevant assets. On subsequent disposal of revalued assets, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the revaluation surplus is transferred directly to the retained earnings.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Properties in the course of construction for administrative or other purposes are held in the books of account as work in progress at historical cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of such assets includes professional fees and costs directly attributable to the asset. Such assets are not depreciated until they are ready for the intended use.

Gains or losses arising on disposal of an asset are determined as the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset at the time of sale and are recognized in the profit or loss in the year in which the sale occurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost or valuation of the property, plant and equipment using straight line method over their estimated useful lives at the following annual rates:

• Industrial and residential buildings	5%
• Farm works	5%
• Plant and machinery	10%
• Tractors, trailers and forklifts	10%
• Furniture and equipment	20%
• Motor vehicles	25%
• Computers	33.33%

Freehold land is not depreciated.

The useful life of property, plant and equipment and the pattern of utilization of economic benefits arising from the use of the assets are reviewed at each reporting date to take into account any changes in the market, economic and industry trends.

f) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Payments to acquire leasehold interest in land are treated as prepaid operating lease rentals and stated at historical cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Annual amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over the remaining period of the lease. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Assets held under finance leases are recognized as assets of the Company at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments determined as the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability to income statement over the lease term so as to produce constant annual rate of charge on the remaining balance of the obligations for each accounting year.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets represent computer software and are stated at their historical cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortization is calculated to write off the cost of computer software on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of three years. The useful life of intangible assets and the pattern of utilization of economic benefits arising from the use of the intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to take into account any changes in the market, economic and industry trends.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures, on an individual project, are recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset;
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits;
- The availability of resources to complete the asset; and
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. Amortization is recorded in cost of sales. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

h) Investment in subsidiaries

The investments in subsidiaries are stated at their acquisition cost less any accumulated impairment losses in the separate (company) annual financial statements.

i) Biological assets

Living plants and animals with probable future economic benefits which are owned and controlled by the Company are accounted for as biological assets. Biological assets are measured on initial recognition and at the end of each reporting period at its fair value less costs to sell. They are subsequently measured at lower of cost and net realizable value in accordance with IAS 2 once harvested.

The fair value of the biological assets and agricultural produce that have an active market is determined using the quoted price in the market. The fair value of the biological assets that do not have an active market is determined at the present value of the expected net cash flows discounted at the current market determined pretax borrowing rate.

The fair value of the Company's newly planted crops is estimated by reference to costs incurred on the crops up to the reporting date.

Point of sale costs include commissions to brokers and dealers, levies by regulatory agencies and transfer taxes and duties but exclude transport and other costs necessary to get the assets to the market.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

For financial reporting purposes, the Company classifies its biological assets as follows:

i) Consumable biological assets

Consumable biological assets are those that are to be harvested as agricultural produce or to be sold as biological assets. These are seasonal crops grown by the Company i.e. maize, wheat, sunflower, pasture, millet, oats and vegetables.

ii) Bearer biological assets

Other biological assets are classified as bearer biological assets.

Gains or losses arising on initial recognition of biological assets and agricultural produce and from changes in fair value less point of sale costs is recognized in the income statement for the year.

j) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises expenditure directly incurred in purchasing, field inspection and monitoring costs and processing the inventory, together with appropriate allocation of processing overheads. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

k) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the relevant asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a decrease in revaluation. Impairment gains that represent reversal of losses previously recognized in relation to certain assets are captured as income unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as an increase in revaluation. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less selling costs, and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects the market reassessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

l) Financial instruments– under IAS 39 –up to 31 December 2017

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories; at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables and available-for-sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the reporting date. These are classified as non-current assets. The Company's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables' and 'other receivables' in the statement of financial position.

(ii) Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(iii) 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.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Company may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial instruments – under IFRS 9 – Effective 1 January 2018

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

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

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company classifies its 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 Company'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.

Under IAS 39, all financial liabilities were initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) model, unless the option to fair value liabilities was taken. This accounting is the essentially the same under IFRS 9.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(l) Financial instruments – under IFRS 9 – Effective 1 January 2018 (Continued)

(iii) 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 realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortized 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. The "incurred loss" model is replaced by the "expected credit loss" model in IFRS 9. This applies to all financial assets not held at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) – certain investments, loans, trade receivables and other receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost (including loans and other receivables such as trade debtors), impairment losses should be recognized 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), rather than the "incurred loss model" used under IAS 39, where a loss was recognized only if there was a specific event (such as default) triggering an impairment review. Under the impairment approach in IFRS 9 it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized. Instead, the Company will account for expected credit losses, and changes in those expected credit losses. 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.

(v) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another 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 recognizes 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 recognize the financial asset and also recognises a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

m) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the profit or loss with the exception of all monetary items that provide an effective hedge for a net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognized in other comprehensive income until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognized in the profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

n) Foreign operations

The subsidiary companies operating in Tanzania and Uganda are classified as foreign entities since their operations are carried out with significant level of autonomy. In translating the financial statements of the subsidiary companies;

- i) The assets and liabilities, both monetary and non-monetary are translated at the closing rate;
- ii) Transactions of the subsidiaries for the year are translated at the average exchange rates ruling in the year;
- iii) All the resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the translation reserve in equity until the disposal of the net investment. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in the profit or loss.

o) Provisions

Provisions for liabilities are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) resulting from a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the monetary value of the obligation.

p) Provisions for debtors

Debts are considered for provision when; the debt has remained for twelve months and there is documented evidence that all collection avenues have been exhausted without success; when there is lack of supporting evidence for the debt; when the company has lost court case and will not be able to collect the debt; when the debtor is declared bankrupt; and when the debtor dies and debt cannot be recovered from any other means possible.

q) Provisions for obsolete stocks

The company declares provisions for obsolete stocks based on KEPHIS and the company's Quality Assurance Department results and Board approval. The amount declared has been certified by KEPHIS as low germ and are not meant for sale. These seeds are yet to be destroyed thus provided for as per the schedule.

r) Loan capital to subsidiaries

The loan capital relates to amounts advanced to the subsidiaries to help start operations. The directors resolved that the loans should be treated as loan capital as they will be used to increase the share capital of the parent company in the subsidiaries.

s) Dividends

Dividends payable on ordinary shares are charged to retained earnings in the period in which they are declared. Proposed dividends are not accrued for until ratified in an Annual General Meeting.

t) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefits scheme

The Company operates a defined benefits pension scheme for its employees. The scheme was administered independently by Aon Minet Insurance Brokers Limited and was funded by contributions from both the Company companies and employees at rates which were determined every three years by certified actuaries. The employer contributed 15% while the employee contributed 10% of the employee's basic pay to the scheme. The scheme's funds were managed by Old Mutual Asset Managers (Kenya) Limited.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The scheme is subjected to valuations by independent actuaries once every three years to fulfill the requirements under the scheme rules and the requirements of the Income Tax (Retirement Benefits) Rules 1994 and the Retirement Benefits Act, 1997. The actuarial valuation method adopted entailed the comparison of the value of the scheme's assets at the valuation date with its liabilities and an assessment of the ability of the scheme to meet its obligations to members.

The company's obligations to all staff retirement benefits schemes are charged to the profit or loss as they fall due. Gains and losses on the actuarial valuation were dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income.

(ii) Defined contribution scheme

The Company also contributes to the statutory National Social Security Funds (NSSF) in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Contributions to the NSSF are determined by local statutes.

The Company's contributions to the retirement benefit schemes are charged to the profit or loss in the year to which they relate.

(iii) Accrued leave pay

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognized when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for outstanding annual leave entitlement as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

(iv) Gratuity

Entitlements to gratuity are recognized when they accrue to qualifying employees. A provision is made for the estimated annual gratuity as a result of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

u) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities arise if there is a possible obligation; or present obligations that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of economic resources; or there is a present obligation, but there is no reliable method to estimate the monetary value of the obligation.

v) Income Taxes

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in the income statement.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided for using the liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in equity and not in the profit or loss.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and,
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will.
- reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable associates and interests in joint Ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent a profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized;
- The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered; and,
- Deferred tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS)

i) Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2020

IFRS 16: Leases

The new standard, effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2019, introduces a new lessee accounting model, which requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. Application of IFRS 16 requires right-of-use assets and lease liabilities to be recognised in respect of most operating leases where the Company is the lessee.

IFRIC 23: Uncertainty Over income tax treatments

The interpretation addresses the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12. It specifically considers:

- Whether tax treatments should be considered collectively
- Assumptions for taxation authorities' examinations
- The determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- The effect of changes in facts and circumstances

Amendments to IFRS 9 titled Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (issued in October 2017)

The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, allow entities to measure prepayable financial assets with negative compensation at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income if a specified condition is met.

Amendments to IAS 28 titled Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (issued in October 2017)

The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2019, clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9, rather than IAS 28, in accounting for long-term interests in associates and joint ventures.

Amendments to IFRS 3 - Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015–2017 Cycle, issued in December 2017.

The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2019, provide additional guidance on applying the acquisition method to particular types of business combination.

Amendments to IFRS 11 - Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015–2017 Cycle, issued in December 2017

The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2019, clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, it does not re-measure its previously held interests

Amendments to IAS 12 - Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015–2017 Cycle, issued in December 2017

The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2019, clarify that all income tax consequences of dividends should be recognised when a liability to pay a dividend is recognised, and that these income tax consequences should be recognised in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised the transactions to which they are linked.

ii) Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2020

Amendments to IAS 23 - Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015–2017 Cycle, issued in December 2017

The amendments, applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2019, clarify that the costs of borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset that is substantially completed can be included in the determination of the weighted average of borrowing costs for other qualifying assets.

Amendments to IAS 19 titled Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (issued in February 2018)

The amendments, applicable to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements occurring on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins on or after 1st January 2019, requires an entity to use updated actuarial assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the annual reporting period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement when the entity re-measures its net defined benefit liability (asset) in the manner specified in the amended standard.

Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 Definition of Material

The amendments are intended to make the definition of material in IAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in IFRS Standards. The concept of 'obscuring' material information with immaterial information has been included as part of the new definition. The threshold for materiality influencing users has been changed from 'could influence' to 'could reasonably be expected to influence'. The definition of material in IAS 8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition of material in IAS 1. In addition, the IASB amended other Standards and the Conceptual Framework that contain a definition of material or refer to the term 'material' to ensure consistency. The amendments are applied prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, with earlier application permitted.

iii) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2022

Title	Description	Effective Date
IAS 39-Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" outlines the requirements for the recognition and measurement of financial assets, financial liabilities, and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. Financial instruments are initially recognized when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are classified into various categories depending upon the type of instrument, which then determines the subsequent measurement of the instrument (typically amortized cost or fair value). Special rules apply to embedded derivatives and hedging instruments.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.
IFRS 4- Insurance Contracts (Superseded)	IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" applies, with limited exceptions, to all insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) that an entity issues and to reinsurance contracts that it holds. In light of the IASB's comprehensive project on insurance contracts, the standard provides a temporary exemption from the requirements of some other IFRSs, including the requirement to consider IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" when selecting accounting policies for insurance contracts.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Title	Description	Effective Date
IFRS 7- Financial Instrument Disclosures	IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" requires disclosure of information about the significance of financial instruments to an entity, and the nature and extent of risks arising from those financial instruments, both in qualitative and quantitative terms. Specific disclosures are required in relation to transferred financial assets and a number of other matters.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.
IFRS 16- Leases	IFRS 16 specifies how to recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases, unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessor accounting however remains largely unchanged from IAS 17 and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.
IAS 1 — Presentation of Financial Statements	IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" sets out the overall requirements for financial statements, including how they should be structured, the minimum requirements for their content and overriding concepts such as going concern, the accrual basis of accounting and the current/non-current distinction. The standard requires a complete set of financial statements to comprise a statement of financial position, a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, a statement of changes in equity and a statement of cash flows.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.
IAS 12 — Income Taxes	IAS 12, "Income Taxes" implements a so-called 'comprehensive balance sheet method' of accounting for income taxes which recognizes both the current tax consequences of transactions and events and the future tax consequences of the future recovery or settlement of the carrying amount of an entity's assets and liabilities. Differences between the carrying amount and tax base of assets and liabilities, and carried forward tax losses and credits, are recognized, with limited exceptions, as deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets, with the latter also being subject to a 'probable profits' test.	Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted.
IAS 16 — Property, Plant and Equipment	IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" outlines the accounting treatment for most types of property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at its cost, subsequently measured either using a cost or revaluation model, and depreciated so that its depreciable amount is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.
IAS 37 — Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" outlines the accounting for provisions (liabilities of uncertain timing or amount), together with contingent assets (possible assets) and contingent liabilities	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.

Title	Description	Effective Date
	(possible obligations and present obligations that are not probable or not reliably measurable).	
IAS 41 — Agriculture	IAS 41 "Agriculture" sets out the accounting for agricultural activity – the transformation of biological assets (living plants and animals) into agricultural produce (harvested product of the entity's biological assets). The standard generally requires biological assets to be measured at fair value less costs to sell.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.
IFRS 1 — First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" sets out the procedures that an entity must follow when it adopts IFRS for the first time as the basis for preparing its general-purpose financial statements. The IFRS grants limited exemptions from the general requirement to comply with each IFRS effective at the end of its first IFRS reporting period.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.
IFRS 3 — Business Combinations	IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" outlines the accounting when an acquirer obtains control of a business (e.g. an acquisition or merger). Such business combinations are accounted for using the 'acquisition method', which generally requires assets acquired and liabilities assumed to be measured at their fair values at the acquisition date.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted if an entity also applies all other updated references (published together with the updated Conceptual Framework) at the same time or earlier.
IFRS 17 — Insurance Contracts	IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard. The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.	The IASB tentatively decided to defer the effective date of IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The IASB has also published 'Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4)' to defer the fixed expiry date of the amendment also to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

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

iii) Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year ending 30th June 2022.

3. OWNERSHIP OF KENYA SEED COMPANY LIMITED

Kenya Seed Company Limited was incorporated as a limited company under the Kenyan Companies Act, Chapter 486 of the Laws of Kenya on 2 July 1956 and its subscribers were private individuals. In 1960, it was converted to a public limited liability company. Until the year 2002, the Company was a 52.88% subsidiary of Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC), which is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya.

During the year 2002, the Company increased the authorized share capital from 11 million to 20 million ordinary shares of Kshs 20 each. Subsequently, the Company issued 3,370,000 shares following a board resolution. By December 2003, the company had issued 14,151,265 shares, resulting in a dilution of ADC shareholding to 40%.

Following this, Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) filed a suit in the High Court of Kenya (Case reference number 575 of 2005) seeking various declarations to stop the issue of 3,370,000 ordinary shares and to restore the Company's original memorandum and articles of association. This case has not yet been decided.

In addition, by Kenya Gazette notices No. 976/2003 and 3/2005, the Minister for Agriculture invoked his powers under section 6(1) of the Kenya State Corporations Act and appointed a new management team to take over from the existing management and declared the 3,370,000 shares issued as void. The former company management and some seed growers, moved to court on 31 December 2003 seeking judicial review for orders of Certiorari, mandamus and prohibition.

The court ruling was delivered on 6 April 2006 in which the application by the former management and seed growers was dismissed with costs. Subsequently, the former management and seed growers filed a case at the Court of Appeal on 30 June 2006 requesting the court to quash the High Court ruling. The case was ruled upon on 10 December 2010 and the net result of the decision was that the appeal must fail. The court of appeal ordered that it be dismissed and the ex parte appellants bear two thirds of the costs in the court of appeal and in the courts above.

The 2001 Share Issue

Discussion on the 2001 share issue was carried out between various stakeholders under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary, State Department of Agriculture in the ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. As a result of this meeting, the Principal Secretary pursuant to the AG's advisory to settle the 2001 share issue out of court, appointed a Verification Committee consisting of officers from the ministry of Agriculture, Attorney General's office, Treasury, Capital Markets Authority, Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC), Kenya Seed Company and representatives of the private shareholders. The committee was tasked with the responsibility of verifying the names of individuals who bought the 2001 shares, amounts paid and scrutinize the Share Certificates issued. The committee also verified the bank statements to establish that all the money paid was banked in the Company's bank account. Upon completion of the exercise the committee presented a report to the Principal Secretary for onward submission to the AG for further guidance. The AG has since given his advisory that a Deed of Settlement between Kenya Seed Company and ADC is prepared for his review before it is registered in court to facilitate withdrawal of Nairobi HCCC No. 575 of 2004. This process is now ongoing and once it is completed the 2001 share issue will be settled.

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Notes to the Financial statements	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
4. REVENUE	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
Income from Certified Maize Seeds	5,164,800	5,073,309	4,642,939	4,730,764
Income from Basic Maize Seeds	53,549	55,251	50,802	52,883
Income from Vegetable Seeds	1,439,779	971,426	281,575	194,925
Income from Wheat Seeds	144,206	105,503	143,161	105,757
Income from Pasture Seeds	124,887	100,418	71,007	52,930
Income from Other Seeds	99,433	85,369	21,546	33,218
Income from sale of milk	2,667	2,075	2,667	2,075
Fair value gain/loss on biological assets	(86,197)	61,142	(86,197)	61,142
	<u>6,943,124</u>	<u>6,454,492</u>	<u>5,127,499</u>	<u>5,233,694</u>
	Group	2021	Company	2021
	2022	Kshs '000	2022	Kshs '000
5. a) COST OF SALES	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
Opening stock	3,364,899	2,930,943	2,242,365	2,158,970
Purchases	4,579,365	4,587,916	2,745,894	2,520,630
Factory overheads	456,911	636,845	395,295	575,287
Less:				
Closing stock	(3,429,739)	(3,364,899)	(2,265,365)	(2,242,365)
Intra-Group purchases	(891,399)	(1,177,610)		-
Total Cost of goods sold	<u>4,260,029</u>	<u>3,613,195</u>	<u>3,118,079</u>	<u>3,012,523</u>
5. b) COST OF SALES				
Cost for Certified Maize Seeds	2,906,258	2,750,825	2,621,361	2,639,060
Cost for Basic Maize Seeds	50,889	52,292	50,624	52,763
Cost for Vegetable Seeds	1,023,267	588,898	246,157	170,896
Cost for Wheat Seeds	126,748	95,550	132,785	97,672
Cost for Pasture Seeds	82,838	61,957	53,930	31,112
Cost for Other Seeds	68,011	63,673	12,062	21,019
Cost for by products	1,159	-	1,159	-
Cost for seedlings	858	-		-
Total Cost of goods sold	<u>4,260,029</u>	<u>3,613,195</u>	<u>3,118,079</u>	<u>3,012,523</u>
The above is a presentation of the cost of sale by Product sold				
	Group	2021	Company	2021
	2022	Kshs '000	2022	Kshs '000
6. OTHER INCOME	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
Bad debts recovered - trade debtors	27,577	16,937	27,577	14,527
Gain on disposal of property	7,974	500	6,200	500
Rental income	1,696	1,743	1,696	1,743
Interest on subsidiary loan	1,398	1,369	1,398	1,369
Interest on growers advances and car loans	10,134	7,373	10,134	7,373
By-products	6,975	(4,793)	6,975	(4,793)
Coffee sales	28,624	-	28,624	-
Sale of chemicals and fertilizer	8,442	3,414	3,195	71
Sale of gunnies & sundry items	9,524	6,246	9,524	6,246
Miscellaneous	12,112	2,069	410	136
	<u>114,455</u>	<u>34,858</u>	<u>95,733</u>	<u>27,172</u>

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

	Group		Company	
7. OPERATING EXPENSES	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
(a) EMPLOYMENT COSTS				
Salaries and allowances	440,623	477,407	264,152	278,802
Wages	146,933	113,981	131,130	113,981
Staff welfare	136,149	104,044	88,458	65,266
Leave pay accrual	4,729	2,338	3,168	(910)
Pension scheme contributions	19,101	19,582	11,944	12,093
Staff gratuity accrual	46,587	46,563	28,093	30,357
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	5,197	3,560	2,907	3,560
	799,320	767,475	529,852	503,149

Employment costs for subsidiaries categorized under Admin expenses

The average number of employees at the end of the year was:				
	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Permanent employees- Management	160	160	105	98
Permanent employees- Unionisable	79	79	48	51
Temporary and contracted employees	428	428	196	200
Total	667	667	349	349

	Group		Company	
Gender distribution in numbers	2022	2021	2022	2021
Female	278	278	127	130
Male	389	389	222	219

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
(b) ESTABLISHMENT COSTS				
Depreciation	135,299	84,084	127,442	59,666
Amortization (Note 18)	14,228	14,263	13,960	14,229
Rent and rates	56,423	50,567	35,941	32,406
Power and light	11,985	12,198	9,336	10,063
Repairs and maintenance-buildings	12,242	13,305	10,742	9,858
Water supply	1,190	1,319	523	914
	231,367	175,736	197,945	127,136
(c) MACHINERY COSTS				
Depreciation	97,438	50,309	93,644	46,397
Fuel and oil costs	48,616	23,703	38,171	15,365
General repairs	39,190	33,433	24,092	20,114
Weighbridge costs	-	36	-	36
Other workshop costs	1,755	2,072	1,755	2,073
	186,998	109,553	157,662	83,985
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	1,217,685	1,052,765	885,459	714,269

8. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
Provisions for:				
- Trade receivables	109,221	22,995	90,788	22,708
Provision for obsolete stocks	126,025	204,621	115,467	174,641
Directors' remuneration - fees	3,455	2,161	1,350	2,161
- other expenses	11,576	6,515	6,059	6,515
Legal and professional fees	33,734	18,220	24,856	8,320
Insurance	27,934	17,774	20,286	13,577
Training expenses	53,432	11,182	50,754	10,567
Postage and telecommunications	16,008	16,776	12,573	11,490
Bank charges	4,973	5,121	2,420	2,380
Mpesa charges	26	105	226	105
Printing and stationery	10,333	13,664	4,009	7,100
Auditors' remuneration	13,648	10,003	3,939	4,200
Office equipment	1,399	2,330	65	-
Licenses and trade subscriptions	41,021	15,263	12,281	6,437
AMS/SAP Maintenance	14,958	21,441	12,819	18,717
VAT disallowed expenses	194,778	75,973	194,778	75,973
Security Services	32,505	30,907	25,476	24,018
Fixed Asset loss on revaluation	8,142	-	8,142	-
ISO/Corruption prevention	1,481	14	1,481	14
Fumigation & hygiene maintenance	906	677	674	602
Tender expenses	1,201	1,449	1,201	1,261
Withholding tax Rwanda	32,143	22,444	580	22,444
Miscellaneous expenses	16,156	8,544	50	486
Corporate social responsibility	5,344	3,800	5,265	3,565
Stock quantity difference	-	30,298	-	30,298
Loss on exchange	-	8,724	-	-
Lab & analyses sample-Simlaw Kenya	-	1,005	-	-
Farm expenses	1,512	915	-	915
	806,070	552,921	620,719	448,494

9. SELLING & DISTRIBUTION EXPENSE	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
Transport and travelling	260,567	181,647	178,555	123,350
Depreciation-subidiaries	-	3,010	-	-
Publicity	59,797	40,689	36,222	17,983
Entertainment	141	59	-	-
Demonstrations	8,324	8,688	4,752	4,489
Sampling and testing seed products	9,199	12,700	9,199	12,701
	338,028	246,793	228,727	158,523

10. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
Research and development	68,316	74,351	55,062	60,447
Laboratory and analysis of sample	46,196	47,181	43,402	45,733
	114,511	121,532	98,464	106,180

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

11. OPERATING PROFIT

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
The operating profit is arrived at after charging:				
Provision for obsolete inventories	126,025	204,621	115,467	174,641
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	109,221	22,995	90,788	22,708
Depreciation		286,326	226,041	251,900
Amortization of intangible assets		16,377	13,960	14,313
Employment costs (note 7(a))	799,320	767,475	529,852	503,149
Directors' emoluments - fees		2,161	1,350	2,161
- other expenses	3,455	6,515	6,059	6,515
Auditors' remuneration	13,648	10,003	3,939	4,200
Effects of discounting of staff receivables	1,736	900	1,736	900
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	6,200	500	6,200	500
Operating rentals receivable	(1,696)	(1,743)	(1,696)	(1,743)
Bad debts recovered	(27,577)	(14,678)	(27,577)	(14,527)
12. a) FINANCE COSTS				
Interest charged on overdraft		-	-	-
Bank Loan interest	839	2,220	-	-
Loan negotiation fees	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange loss	39,946	8,645	39,966	-
	40,786	10,865	39,946	-
b) FINANCE INCOME				
Interest on FDR	(15,817)	(1,872)	(15,817)	(1,872)
Interest on treasury bills		-	-	-
Foreign exchange gain	(62,928)	(15,144)	-	(921)
	(78,745)	(17,016)	(15,817)	(2,793)
13. TAXATION				
- Statement of comprehensive income: -				
(a) Taxation charge				
Charge for the year	241,780	325,053	210,219	310,945
Deferred tax credit	(44,869)	(103,799)	(44,869)	(103,799)
Under provision in previous years	-	39,205	-	39,205
Foreign exchange translations	(8,906)	-	-	-
	188,005	260,459	165,350	246,350
(b) Reconciliation of tax based on accounting profit to tax expense: -				
Accounting profit before tax	359,214	908,295	247,656	823,670
Tax at the applicable rate of 30%	107,764	249,781	74,297	226,506
Tax effect of expenses not deductible	98,541	81,419	91,053	91,113
Tax effect of revenues that are not taxable	(9,395)	(109,946)	-	(110,473)
Prior year current tax adjustments	-	39,205	-	39,205
Foreign exchange translations	(8,906)	-	-	-
	188,005	260,459	165,350	246,350

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
13. TAXATION (Continued)				
Statement of financial position: -				
(c) Tax (payable)/recoverable				
As at 1 July	47,181	165,979	13,346	147,568
Exchange rate differences	3,740	3,306	-	-
Taxation charge	(240,657)	(342,511)	(210,219)	(310,945)
Tax paid	496,041	259,612	476,187	215,928
Prior years understatement	-	(39,205)	-	(39,205)
As at 30 June	<u>306,305</u>	<u>47,181</u>	<u>279,314</u>	<u>13,346</u>

14. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share have been calculated on the after-tax profit (loss) for the year of Kshs 82 million and Kshs 171 million for the Group and Company respectively (2021: Kshs (647 million) and Kshs 578 million for the Group and Company respectively), and the 10,781,265 shares in issue at the respective reporting dates.

There were no potentially dilutive shares in issue on either 30 June 2022 or 30 June 2021. Therefore, the diluted earnings per share are the same as the basic earnings per share.

15. PROPOSED DIVIDEND

In respect of the current year, the directors propose that a dividend of Kshs 5.25 (2021: Kshs 10.73) per share amounting to Kshs 56,601,641 be paid to shareholders (being the higher of 20% of the Profit after Tax, compared to Kshs 5.25 per share). This dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and has not been included as a liability in these financial statements.

The following proposed dividends are subject to approval when the respective annual general meetings are held. The unpaid proposed dividends have been recognized as liabilities in the financial statements, having it coming from retained earnings.

Financial year	Proposed Dividend	Declared Dividend in AGM, Audited ac- counts received	Total Unpaid proposed dividend, both Audited and non-audited ac- counts dividend
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
2014/2015	56,602	56,602	56,602
2015/2016	56,602	56,602	56,602
2016/2017	56,602	56,602	56,602
2017/2018	56,602	56,602	56,602
2018/2019	56,602	-	56,602
2019/2020	93,018	-	93,018
2020/2021	115,717	-	115,717
2021/2022	56,602	-	56,602
Totals	548,347	226,408	548,347

The dividends are payable subject to, where applicable, deduction of withholding tax as required under the Kenya Income Tax Act, Chapter 470 Laws of Kenya.

PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group – Year ended 30 June 2022

	Free hold Land	Industrial, residential buildings Kshs '000	Farm works Kshs '000	Plant and machinery Kshs '000	Tractors, trailers and Forklifts Kshs '000	Furniture and Equipment Kshs '000	Motor vehicles Kshs '000	Computers Kshs '000	Work-in- progress Kshs '000	Motor Cy- cles Kshs '000	Coffee bushes Bearer Kshs '000	Total Kshs '000
Cost or Valuation												
At 1 July 2021	2,844,643	2,291,180	340,070	996,664	107,048	249,724	351,201	105,479	21,301	-	96,255	7,403,567
Additions	-	10,621	6,950	969	3,635	18,994	46,012	7,007	28,120	272	-	122,580
Capitalization	949	574	-	170	-	-3,419	181	3,708	-	-	-	2,163
Disposals	-	-	-	-16	-	-128	-13,587	-87	-	-	-	-13,818
At 30 June 2022	2,845,592	2,302,375	347,020	997,787	110,683	265,171	383,807	116,107	49,421	272	96,255	7,514,490
Accumulated depreciation												
At 1 July 2021	496	722,517	107,778	800,474	40,521	222,225	296,236	96,061	-	-	20,264	2,306,572
Charge for the year	559	108,612	15,818	50,465	9,413	13,113	20,958	3,888	-	-	5,066	227,892
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	-	16	-	128	-4,413	87	-	-	-	-4,182
Adjustments	636	172	-17	-857	-	-3,007	9,633	-	-	-	-	6,560
At 30 June 2022	1,691	831,301	123,579	850,098	49,934	232,459	322,414	100,036	-	-	25,330	2,536,842
Net carrying amount												
At 30 June 2022	2,843,901	1,471,074	223,442	147,689	60,748	22,359	61,393	16,071	49,421	272	70,925	4,977,648

16. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

b) Company – Year ended 30 June 2021

Cost or Valuation	Land	Industrial, residential buildings	Farm works	Plant and machinery	Tractors, trailers and Forklifts	Furniture and Equipment	Motor vehicles	Computers	Work-in-progress	Coffee bushes Bearer	Total
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
At 1 July 2020	2,675,100	2,147,783	336,272	884,528	92,038	184,290	239,968	65,921	21,301	96,255	6,743,456
Additions	-	-	3,798	320	15,010	10,115	19,436	10,509	-	-	59,189
Adjustment on Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,200)	-	-	-	(1,200)
At 30 June 2021	2,675,100	2,147,783	340,070	884,848	107,048	194,405	258,205	76,430	21,301	96,255	6,801,445
Accumulated depreciation											
At 1 July 2020	-	600,892	92,214	667,690	31,742	150,251	200,026	58,914	-	15,198	1,816,927
Charge for the year	-	106,559	15,564	47,569	8,779	29,371	17,830	8,049	-	5,066	238,787
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,200)	-	-	-	(1,200)
At 30 June 2021	-	707,451	107,778	715,259	40,521	179,622	216,656	66,963	-	20,264	2,054,514
Net carrying amount											
At 30 June 2021	2,675,100	1,440,332	232,292	169,590	66,526	14,784	41,549	9,467	21,301	75,991	4,746,931

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group – Year ended 30 June 2021

	Freehold Land Kshs '000	Residential Buildings Kshs '000	Farm works Kshs '000	Plant & machinery Kshs '000	Tractors & Forklifts Kshs '000	Furniture equipment Kshs '000	Motor vehicles Kshs '000	Computers Kshs '000	Work-in-progress Kshs '000	Motor Cycle Kshs '000	Coffee Bushes Kshs '000	Total Kshs '000
Cost or valuation												
As at 1 July 2020	2,842,732	2,280,718	336,272	997,712	92,038	219,107	329,938	111,743	25,529	-	96,255	7,332,044
Additions	-	6,624	3,798	3,845	15,010	14,209	21,924	10,698	-	-	-	76,109
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asset impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1,200	-	-	-	-	-1,200
Adjustment	1,912	3,839	-	-6,313	-	16,407	300	-7,407	-4,228	-	-	4,510
As at 30 June 2021	2,844,643	2,291,180	340,070	996,664	107,048	249,724	351,201	105,479	21,301	-	96,255	7,403,566
Accumulated Depreciation												
At 1 July 2020	-	611,935	92,214	744,955	31,742	178,362	269,315	91,103	-	-	15,198	2,034,826
Charge for the year	527	111,748	15,564	55,245	8,779	35,701	27,956	11,474	-	-	5,066	272,061
Eliminated on Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1,200	-	-	-	-	-1,200
Costing adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment	-31	1,166	-	273	-	8,161	164	-6,516	-	-	-	885
As at 30 June 2021	496	772,517	107,778	800,474	40,521	222,225	296,236	96,061	-	-	20,264	2,306,572
Net carrying amounts												
As at 30 June 2021	2,884,147	1,568,663	232,292	196,191	66,526	27,499	54,966	9,418	21,301	-	75,991	5,096,994

		Group and Company	
		2022	2021
		Kshs '000	Kshs '000
22. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS			
(a) Bearer biological assets			
Coffee		54,780	68,260
Livestock		59,207	64,898
Trees		80,956	77,891
		<u>194,943</u>	<u>211,049</u>
i Coffee:			
Fair value as at 1 July		68,260	66,995
Increase in fair value (note 22(c))		(13,481)	1,265
Transferred to note 16 (PPE)			-
Fair value as at 30 June		<u>54,780</u>	<u>68,260</u>

In the year ended 30th June 2017, Coffee was transferred to PPE in line with IFRS changes (IAS 16 and IAS 41).

The comparative in a above are for the company alone.

22. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (continued)

In the estimation of the fair value of the coffee plants, the following significant assumptions were made in 2021/2022:

- i) The coffee bushes will remain productive for the next 14years after year end;
- ii) The biological transformation will remain at 100%;
- iii) The pretax incremental borrowing rate will remain at 12.27%;
- iv) The prevailing weather and climatic conditions will not change; and,
- v) The sales and cost of sales are expected to escalate at an average of 6.29% p.a.

In the estimation of the fair value of the coffee plants, the following significant assumptions were made in 2020/2021:

- i) The coffee bushes will remain productive for the next 15years after year end;
- ii) The biological transformation will remain at 100%;
- iii) The pretax incremental borrowing rate will remain at 12.02%;
- iv) The prevailing weather and climatic conditions will not change; and,
- v) The sales and cost of sales are expected to escalate at an average of 5.35% p.a.

Livestock	Cattle Kshs'000	Sheep Kshs'000	Goats Kshs'000	Total Kshs'000
Year ended 30 June 2022				
Fair value as at 1 July 2021	63,108	1,135	655	64,898
Decreases due to sales	(9,384)	(977)	(132)	(10,493)
Additional Costs/Expenses	1,991	819	894	3,704
As at 30 June 2022	<u>55,715</u>	<u>977</u>	<u>1,417</u>	<u>58,109</u>
Gains arising from physical changes	(31)	637	236	842
Increases due to newborns	217	22	17	256
Fair value (loss)/gain on livestock (note 22 (c))	186	659	253	1,098
Fair value as at 30 June 2022	<u>55,901</u>	<u>1,636</u>	<u>1,670</u>	<u>59,207</u>
Year ended 30 June 2021				
Fair value as at 1 July 2020	59,675	1,254	510	61,439
Decreases due to sales	(5,815)	(1,293)	(292)	(7,400)
As at 30 June 2021	<u>53,860</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>54,039</u>
Gains arising from physical changes	8,971	1,148	421	10,539
Increases due to newborns	278	27	15	319
Fair value (loss)/gain on livestock (note 22 (c))	9,249	1,175	436	10,859
Fair value as at 30 June 2021	<u>63,108</u>	<u>1,135</u>	<u>654</u>	<u>64,898</u>

22. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (continued)

During the year, the livestock yielded 56,465.68, litres of milk (2021 – 83,014 litres).

Significant assumptions made in the estimation of the fair value of the livestock in 2021/2022 include:

- (i) The market conditions will remain constant;
- (ii) The prevailing climatic conditions will not change;
- (iii) The sales and cost prices are expected to escalate at an average rate of 6.29% p.a.;
- (iv) The level of biological transformation for each category of livestock are follows: -
- (v) The livestock will attain their full maturity at the age of 36 months.

Category	Age	Percentage
Calves I	0 - 6 months	26%
Calves II	6 months - 1 year	13%
Weaners I	1 & half years - 2 years	14%
Weaners II	2 & half years - 3 years	19%
Mature	over 3 years	35%
		100%

For purposes of valuation, the livestock have been Grouped as above.

During the year, the livestock yielded 83,014 litres of milk (2020 – 113,285 litres).

Significant assumptions made in the estimation of the fair value of the livestock in 2019/2020 include:

- (i) The market conditions will remain constant;
- (ii) The prevailing climatic conditions will not change;
- (iii) The sales and cost prices are expected to escalate at an average rate of 5.43% p.a.;
- (iv) The level of biological transformation for each category of livestock are follows: -
- (v) The livestock will attain their full maturity at the age of 36 months.

Category	Age	Percentage
Calves I	0 - 6 months	24%
Calves II	6 months - 1 year	12%
Weaners I	1 & half years - 2 years	10%
Weaners II	2 & half years - 3 years	4%
Mature	over 3 years	49%
		100%

For purposes of valuation, the livestock have been Grouped as above.

- (i) The livestock count at the end of the year is as summarized as below:

	2022	2021
	no.	no.
Cattle	630	724
Goats	283	245
Sheep	259	360
	<u>1,172</u>	<u>1,329</u>

The company intends to keep the livestock for milk and meat production. Accordingly, the livestock are classified as bearer biological assets.

22. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (continued)

iii Trees

Significant assumptions made in the estimation of the fair value of the trees in 2022 include:

- (i) The sales and cost prices are expected to escalate at an average rate of 6.29% p.a.;
- (ii) Since the trees are not fully mature, their transformation is based on the current age of tree species;
- (iii) Prevailing market lending interest rate of 12.27% has been used as the discounting factor;
- (iv) Cash inflows and outflows accrue evenly throughout the useful life; and
- (v) 20% of the trees planted will not attain maturity due to natural factors.

The maturity for the trees

Trees are categorized as follows:

Category	Maturity	Number of trees	Value Kshs '000
Eucalyptus Grandis	20 years	24,315	37,570
Ordinary Blue Gum	20 years	18,256	28,172
Cupressus Lusitanica	20 years	6,850	15,214
		<u>49,421</u>	<u>80,956</u>

The 49,966 trees cover 136 acres of land.

Significant assumptions made in the estimation of the fair value of the trees in 2021 include:

- (i) The sales and cost prices are expected to escalate at an average rate of 5.35% p.a.;
- (ii) Since the trees are not fully mature, their transformation is based on the current age of tree species;
- (iii) Prevailing market lending interest rate of 12.02% has been used as the discounting factor;
- (iv) Cash inflows and outflows accrue evenly throughout the useful life; and
- (v) 20% of the trees planted will not attain maturity due to natural factors.

Trees are categorized as follows:

Category	Maturity	Number of trees	Value Kshs '000
Eucalyptus Grandis	20 years	24,680	31,002
Ordinary Blue Gum	20 years	18,266	31,937
Cupressus Lusitanica	20 years	7,020	14,951
		<u>49,966</u>	<u>77,891</u>

The 46,298 trees cover 144 acres of land.

	2022 Kshs '000	2021 Kshs '000
Trees		
Fair value as at 1 July	77,891	74,162
Decrease in fair value (note 22(c))	3,066	3,729
Fair value as at 30 June	<u>80,956</u>	<u>77,891</u>

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

22. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

(b) Consumable biological assets

i) Group

	Maize Kshs '000	Wheat Kshs '000	pasture Kshs '000	Sun- flower Kshs '000	Sorghum Kshs '000	Oats Kshs '000	Millet Kshs '000	Beans Kshs '000	Vegetables Kshs '000	Total Kshs '000
Fair value at 1 July 2021	87,984	4,691	11,383	883	444	92	7	570	-	106,054
Additional costs for old crop	18,742	4,728	316	249	25	112	17	173	-	24,363
Gains in fair values due to physical changes - 2020/2021 crop	(65,819)	7,742	(9,293)	(565)	(464)	(200)	(11)	(483)	-	(69,092)
Decrease in fair value due to harvesting	(40,907)	(17,162)	(2,406)	(567)	(5)	(4)	(13)	(260)	-	(61,324)
Increase in fair value due to new planting	76,310	3,747	120	849	(9)	23	16	(39)	-	81,017
Gain/(loss) in fair value due to physical changes - 2021/2022 crop	(34,527)	(1,335)	13,157	(413)	324	133	(14)	562	95	(22,019)
Fair value at 30 June 2022	41,783	2,411	13,277	436	315	156	1	523	95	58,998

ii) Company

Fair value at 1 July 2021	87,984	4,691	11,383	883	444	92	7	570	-	106,054
Additional costs for old crop	18,742	4,728	316	249	25	112	17	173	-	24,363
Gains in fair values due to physical changes - 2021/2022 crop	(65,819)	7,742	(9,293)	(565)	(464)	(200)	(11)	(483)	-	(69,092)
Decrease in fair value due to harvesting	(40,907)	(17,162)	(2,406)	(567)	(5)	(4)	(13)	(260)	-	(61,324)
Increase in fair value due to new planting	76,310	3,747	129	849	(9)	23	16	(39)	-	81,017
Gain/(loss) in fair value due to physical changes - 2021/2022 crop	(34,527)	(1,335)	13,157	(413)	324	133	(14)	562	-	(22,113)
Fair value at 30 June 2022	41,783	2,411	13,277	436	315	156	1	523	-	58,903

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

22. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

**(b) Consumable biological assets
iii) Group**

	Maize Kshs '000	Wheat Kshs '000	pasture Kshs '000	Sun- flower Kshs '000	Sorghum Kshs '000	Oats Kshs '000	Millet Kshs '000	Beans Kshs '000	Vegetables Kshs '000	Total Kshs '000
Fair value at 1 July 2020	26,217	14,065	11,373	429	324	1,805	7	893	642	55,755
Additional costs for old crop	3,056	11,759	622	889	(57)	288	-	668	-	17,225
Gains in fair values due to physical changes - 2019/2020 crop	27,915	(12,264)	(10,622)	(210)	(8)	(894)	66	(1,217)	-	2,766
Decrease in fair value due to harvesting	(57,189)	(13,560)	(1,374)	(1,107)	(259)	(1,199)	(72)	(344)	(642)	(75,746)
Increase in fair value due to new planting	42,120	3,009	5,197	1,244	141	285	-	516	-	52,512
Gain/(loss) in fair value due to physical changes - 2020/2021 crop	45,864	1,682	6,185	(361)	303	(193)	7	54	-	53,541
Fair value at 30 June 2021	87,984	4,691	11,383	883	444	92	7	570	-	106,054

iv) Company

Fair value at 1 July 2020	26,217	14,065	11,373	429	324	1,805	7	893	-	55,113
Additional costs for old crop	3,056	11,759	622	889	(57)	288	-	667	-	17,225
Gains in fair values due to physical changes - 2019/2020 crop	27,915	(12,264)	(10,622)	(210)	(8)	(894)	65	(1,217)	-	2,766
Decrease in fair value due to harvesting	(57,189)	(13,560)	(1,374)	(1,107)	(259)	(1,199)	(72)	(343)	-	(75,104)
Increase in fair value due to new planting	42,120	3,009	5,197	1,244	141	285	-	516	-	52,512
Gain/(loss) in fair value due to physical changes - 2020/2021 crop	45,864	1,682	26,185	(361)	303	(193)	7	54	-	53,541

22. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (continued)

The seed output from the company's biological assets were as follows:

	Group and Company	
	2022	2021
	Kgs '000	Kgs '000
Maize	424.50	1,392.26
Wheat	391.99	369.60
Sunflower	7.62	37.12
Pasture	17.36	11.06
Sorghum	1.60	12.32
Millet	0.52	2.00
Oats	1.29	61.50
	<u>844.88</u>	<u>1,885.87</u>

In valuation of crops, the following key assumptions have been made:

- (i) That the crops mature after within four to nine months and biological transformation takes place uniformly over the life cycle of the crops;
- (ii) That the market conditions will remain unchanged; and,
- (iii) That climatic and weather condition will not change.

The financial risk management strategies formulated by the company to reduce various financial risk exposures relating to its biological assets are disclosed in note 37.

22. (c)

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Kshs'000	Kshs'000	Kshs'000	Kshs'000
Fair value gains/(losses)				
Coffee (IAS 16-Bearer Plants)	<u>(13,481)</u>	<u>1,265</u>	<u>(13,481)</u>	<u>1,265</u>
Livestock	3,066	3,303	3,066	3,303
Trees	(90,361)	3,729	(90,361)	3,729
Consumable biological assets	<u>99,678</u>	<u>54,110</u>	<u>99,678</u>	<u>54,110</u>
Total as per IAS 41	<u>(13,481)</u>	<u>61,142</u>	<u>(13,481)</u>	<u>61,142</u>

23. RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

In the normal course of business, trading occurs among the related parties at terms and conditions similar to those offered to other clients.

The Government of Kenya through Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) is the principal shareholder of the Kenya Seed Company, holding 52.88% of the company's equity interest.

Other related parties include:

- i) The Parent Ministry
- ii) County Governments
- iii) Other Government of Kenya Parastatals
- iv) The subsidiary companies
- v) Shareholders
- vi) Key management
- vii) Board of directors

Details of related party balances and transactions are as follows: -

	Company	
	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
(a) Loans capital to subsidiary companies		
Simlaw Seeds Company Limited	144,298	144,298
Mt Elgon Seed Company Limited	50,078	50,078
Kibo Seed Company Limited	21,452	21,452
Simlaw Seeds Company Tanzania Limited	28,816	28,816
Simlaw Seed Company Uganda Limited	18,114	16,717
	<u>262,759</u>	<u>261,361</u>
Less provisions for Mt. Elgon Seed Company Limited	<u>(50,078)</u>	<u>(50,078)</u>
	<u>212,681</u>	<u>211,283</u>

The loan capital relates to amounts advanced to the subsidiaries to help start operations.

The directors resolved that the loans should be treated as loan capital as they will be used to increase the share capital of the parent Company in the subsidiaries in future. There are no fixed repayment terms.

	Company	
	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
(b) Amounts due from subsidiaries		
Simlaw Seeds Company Limited	943,469	907,931
Kibo Seed Company Limited	514,445	536,313
Mt Elgon Seed Company Limited	112,381	112,381
Simlaw Seed Company Uganda Limited	217,517	202,684
	<u>1,787,813</u>	<u>1,759,310</u>
Less provisions for Mt. Elgon Seed Company Limited	<u>(112,381)</u>	<u>(112,381)</u>
	<u>1,675,432</u>	<u>1,646,929</u>

This relates to purchases by the subsidiaries from the parent company that has accumulated over time. The current credit period is 30 days. This category of receivables is non-interest bearing.

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Aging Analysis for Amount Due from Subsidiaries (Sales):

	Just not Due	0-30	31-60	61-90	91-120	120-180	180-365	over 365	Total
Kibo	(21,993)	-	-	-	-	125	3,953	519,908	501,992
Mt. Elgon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,871	100,871
Simlaw Kenya	-13,550	-62,814	2,860	81,333	146,353	34,143	58,935	674,634	921,893
Simlaw Uganda	-	-	-	-	43,860	-	-18,164	170,665	196,361
Total	-35,543	-62,814	2,860	81,333	190,213	34,268	44,724	1,466,078	1,721,117

(c) Amounts due from Parastatal and other government-controlled organizations

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Kshs'000	Kshs'000	Kshs'000	Kshs'000
Ministry of Agriculture	865,184	824,776	862,402	824,150
Various County Governments	335,467	285,684	310,349	250,292
Kenya Farmers Association (KFA) – net	45,239	53,599	41,892	48,599
National Cereals and Produce Board	4,887	5,194	4,887	5,194
	<u>1,250,867</u>	<u>1,169,253</u>	<u>1,219,530</u>	<u>1,128,235</u>
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Kshs'000	Kshs'000	Kshs'000	Kshs'000
Kenya Farmers Association (KFA) – net				
Gross receivable amount	54,489	62,555	41,892	48,599
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(9,160)	(8,956)	-	-
Net receivable amount	<u>45,329</u>	<u>53,599</u>	<u>41,892</u>	<u>48,599</u>

Aging Analysis for Government controlled organizations for the Company:

	Not due	0-30	31-60	61-90	91-120	120-180	180-365	over 365	Total
Ministry of Agriculture	51,018	5,000	2,700	30,350	10,000	-	12,686	750,648	862,402
County Governments	1,849	1,035	4,794	86,400	115,075	2,110	-20,973	120,059	310,349
Kenya Farmers Ass	-83	247	4,561	1,215	-583	-369	-231	37,135	41,892
ADC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NCPB	-	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	4,884	4,887
KARI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	52,784	6,282	12,055	117,965	124,496	1,741	-8,521	912,726	1,219,530

	2022	2021
	Kshs'000	Kshs'000
Kenya Farmers Association (KFA) – net		
Gross receivable amount	41,892	48,599
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	-	-
Net receivable amount	<u>41,892</u>	<u>48,599</u>

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

	Group and Company	
	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
(d) Amounts due to Managing director		
Provision for accrued fees, gratuity, leave	19,138	19,459
Due after one year	(17,788)	(17,298)
Due within one year	<u>1,350</u>	<u>2,161</u>

(e) Amounts due to Parastatal and other government-controlled organizations

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Kshs'000	Kshs'000	Kshs'000	Kshs'000
Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate (KEPHIS)	3,792	13,289	3,792	13,289
	<u>3,792</u>	<u>13,289</u>	<u>3,792</u>	<u>13,289</u>

	Group and Company	
	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
(f) Transactions within the Group		
<i>Kenya Seed Company Limited sales to:</i>		
Simlaw Seeds Uganda	43,860	98,009
Simlaw Seeds Company Limited	826,522	786,053
Kibo Seed Company Limited	4,044	52,987
	<u>874,426</u>	<u>937,050</u>
 <i>Simlaw Seed Company Limited sales to:</i>		
Kenya Seed Company Limited	241,459	233,436
Simlaw Uganda	2,690	2,079
Kibo Seed Company Limited	9,650	5,020
	<u>253,799</u>	<u>240,535</u>
 <i>Payments made by Kenya Seed Company Limited on behalf of:</i>		
Simlaw Seeds Company Limited	21,576	1,635
Mt Elgon Seed Company Limited	11,510	-
Simlaw Seeds Uganda Limited	11,508	-
Kibo Seed Company Limited	12,453	-
	<u>57,047</u>	<u>1,635</u>

(f) Transactions within the Group

	Group and Company	
	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
<i>Payments made on behalf of Kenya Seed Company Limited:</i>		
Simlaw Seeds Company Limited	-	1,635
Kibo Seed Company Limited	-	797
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,432</u>

(g) Transactions with Parastatal organizations

	Group and Company	
	2022	2021
<i>Sales to:</i>		
National Cereals and Produce Board	4,869	6,389
Kenya Farmers Association	41,890	123,935
Agricultural Development Corporation		-
	<u>46,759</u>	<u>130,234</u>
<i>Purchases from:</i>		
Agricultural Development Corporation		7,717
The Kenya Power & Lighting Company Limited		89,850
Kenya Farmers Association		2,884
Telkom Kenya		594
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute		5,897
Agricultural Society of Kenya		-
National Cereals and Produce Board		97,047
		<u>203,989</u>

(h) Transactions with directors

Directors Fees	1,350	2,161
Managing Director's salary and gratuity provision	8,787	10,193
Board Salaries and allowances	6,059	13,716
	<u>16,196</u>	<u>26,070</u>

(i) Group Managing Director compensation

Salaries and allowances	<u>99,907</u>	<u>100,301</u>
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(j) Transactions with the staff retirement benefit scheme

Contributions collected on behalf of the scheme	<u>36,577</u>	<u>37,813</u>
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**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
24 INVENTORIES				
Certified Maize Seeds	1,271,861	1,159,970	1,103,958	947,450
Basic Maize Seeds	337,126	347,325	332,681	343,278
Wheat Seeds	129,120	185,049	129,154	184,743
Pastures	71,457	51,955	63,186	52,711
Sorghum	68,793	81,306	69,546	82,426
Finger millet	38,892	38,072	38,892	38,072
Rice	33,051	30,741	33,051	30,741
Vegetables	1,052,439	960,864	61,108	85,904
Beans & pulses	16,628	16,575	16,621	16,568
Sunflower	206,974	215,050	205,038	213,921
Chemicals	300,702	230,493	294,437	225,097
Fertilizers	51,915	83,217	50,139	80,388
Packaging materials	239,951	231,124	221,901	203,785
Fuel and other inventories	40,642	55,957	27,701	23,031
Miscellaneous & Welfare items	34,014	19,716	19,564	14,726
Cleanings and rejects	29,871	49,950	29,308	35,071
Provision for Obsolete stocks	(493,697)	(392,466)	(430,811)	(335,546)
	<u>3,429,739</u>	<u>3,364,899</u>	<u>2,265,475</u>	<u>2,242,365</u>

25. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'	Kshs '000'
Trade receivables	1,937,437	1,631,699	1,398,132	1,162,494
Other receivables	53,736	119,357	8,290	84,044
Provision for bad & doubtful debts	(896,566)	(812,359)	(782,464)	(719,879)
Trade & Other Receivables	1,094,608	938,697	623,959	526,659
Staff receivables (note 21)	26,493	19,116	16,185	7,521
Total	<u>1,121,101</u>	<u>957,813</u>	<u>640,143</u>	<u>534,179</u>

For trade receivables in respect of contracted seed growers, credit amount is limited to the deliveries of seeds expected from the growers. The credit would be in form of the cost of farm inputs and supplies taken by the grower to facilitate farm operations during a seed growing season in a year.

However, the seed grower is charged interest at the prevailing Overdraft rate per month on the inputs for the period of the credit.

The other trade receivables are non-interest bearing and credit amount is limited to the amount of bank guarantee and for a credit period of 30 days.

Customer orders are accompanied by 30 days postdated cheques that are within the customer's bank guarantee.

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

Collateral is held in form of bank guarantees for trade receivables. No collateral is held for the other assets. All trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are within their approved credit limit, and no receivables have had their terms renegotiated.

None of the above assets are past due or impaired except for the following amounts (which were due within 30 days of the end of the month in which they are invoiced).

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
Past due but not impaired:				
- by up to 30 days	70,348	3,386	70,348	3,386
- by 31 to 60 days	94,907	8,725	94,907	8,725
- by 61 to 90 days	150,036	21,109	139,724	9,514
- over 90 days	805,809	924,592	335,164	512,553
	<u>1,121,100</u>	<u>957,813</u>	<u>640,143</u>	<u>534,179</u>

Movement in provisions for doubtful debts:

	Group		Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
As at 1 July	812,359	816,213	719,879	724,773
Recoveries during the year	(27,059)	(12,319)	(27,059)	(12,319)
Provisions for the year	112,280	34,394	90,658	33,354
Reversal of overprovision	(1,014)	(25,929)	(1,014)	(25,929)
As at 30 June	<u>896,566</u>	<u>812,359</u>	<u>782,464</u>	<u>719,879</u>

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future value of instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market valuables such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates. The objective of market risk management policy is to protect and enhance the statement of financial position and income statement by managing and controlling market risk expenses within acceptable parameters and to optimize the funding of business operations and facilitate capital expansions. There has been no change to the company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risks arise from fluctuations in the bank borrowing rates in the market. The interest rates vary from time to time depending on the prevailing economic circumstances. Since the base rates charged by the banks are determined by the market forces, the Company has not formulated any practical measures to minimize the exposure. The interest earning financial assets that the company holds include investments in government securities and short-term deposits whose rates of return are predetermined.

	Change in Interest rate	Effect on profit Before Tax	Effect on Equity
		Kshs '000	Kshs '000
2022	-10.00%	32,126	22,488
	10.00%	(32,126)	(22,488)
2022	-10.00%	(88,911)	(62,238)
	10.00%	88,911	62,238

37. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Continued)

Exchange risks

The Group operates in Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda. The operations in Tanzania and Uganda are significantly autonomous from those in Kenya and most of the transactions are carried out in the local currencies. Other transactions in the foreign currency are carried out in the relatively stable US Dollars. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rates. The carrying amount of the company's foreign exchange denominated monetary assets is:

Financial assets	Group 2022 Kshs '000	Group 2021 Kshs '000	Company 2022 Kshs '000	Company 2021 Kshs '000
Amount due from Rwanda customers (note 25)	185,551	-	185,551	-
Cash and cash equivalents (note 34) Dollar & Rwanda accounts	116,150	211,970	97,303	203,320
	301,701	211,970	282,854	203,320

USD	Change in currency rate	Effect on profit Before Tax Kshs '000	Effect on Equity Kshs '000
2022	-10.00%	(1,272)	(891)
	10.00%	1,272	891
2021	-10.00%	(1,910)	(1,337)
	10.00%	1,910	1,337

(c) *Liquidity risk*

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following table analyses the company's financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Up to 1 month Kshs '000	1 – 3 Months Kshs '000	3 - 12 months Kshs '000	over 1 year Kshs '000	Total Kshs '000
At 30 June 2022					
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	559,253	279,626	349,533	209,720	1,398,132
Other receivables and prepayments	-	-	8,290	-	8,290
Amount due from related parties	-	-	1,675,432	-	1,675,432
Bank balances and cash deposits	2,358,666	-	-	-	2,358,666
Total financial assets	2,917,918	279,626	2,033,255	209,720	5,440,520
Financial liabilities					
Total financial liabilities	(142,919)	(71,460)	(89,325)	(53,595)	(357,298)
Net liquidity gap	2,774,999	208,167	1,943,930	156,125	5,083,221

	Up to 1 month	1 – 3 Months	3 - 12 months	over 1 year	Total
At 30 June 2021					
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	464,997	232,499	290,623	174,374	1,162,494
Other receivables and prepayments	-	-	84,044	-	84,044
Amount due from related party	-	-	1,646,929	-	1,646,929
Bank balances and cash deposits	2,581,017	-	-	-	2,581,017
Total financial assets	3,046,014	232,499	2,021,596	174,374	5,474,483
Financial liabilities					
Total financial liabilities	(152,521)	(76,260)	(95,325)	(57,195)	(381,302)
Net liquidity gap	2,893,493	156,238	1,926,271	117,179	5,093,181

(d) *Operational risk*

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behavior. The company seeks to ensure that key operational risks are managed in a timely and effective manner through a framework of policies, procedures and tools to identify, assess, monitor, control and report such risks.

The company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management.

This responsibility is supported by the development of overall company standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions;
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- Compliance with regulatory and legal requirements;
- Documentation of controls and procedures;
- Requirements for the yearly assessment of operational risk faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified;
- Requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- Development of contingency plans;
- Training and professional development;
- Ethical and business standards; and,
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

Operational risk is managed by a program of regular reviews undertaken by the Internal Audit and the results of the reviews are discussed with the management, with summaries submitted to the Audit Committee and senior management of the company.

38. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The company defines capital as the total equity of the Company. The company's long-term objective for managing capital is to deliver sustainable returns to maximize long-term shareholder value.

The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The major items that impact the equity of the company include the following:

- Revenue received from seed sales (which is a function of price and sales volume);
- Seed purchase cost;
- Cost of operating the business;
- Cost of expanding the business to ensure that capacity growth is in line with seed sales demand;
- Taxation; and,
- Dividends.

In the short to medium term, profits are distributed via dividends, and extra profits retained in the company are used to self-fund investing and operating activities. The company does not have any long-term debt. The company aims to maintain capital discipline in relation to investing activities.

The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 10% and 25%. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowing, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalent.

	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
Trade and other payables (note 31)	785,893	809,668
Less: Cash and other short-term deposits (note 34)	(2,358,666)	(2,581,017)
Net debt	(1,572,773)	(1,771,349)
Total Capital (Equity)	12,657,597	12,499,867
Capital and net debt	11,084,824	10,728,518
Gearing ratio	12%	-14%

Though the company's gearing ratio is below its' lower end, the directors consider this to be favorable. There were no changes in the company's approach to capital management as regards the objectives, policies or processes during the year.

39. CASH FLOW ITEMS

		2022 Group	2021	2022 Company	2021
		Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
<u>Depreciation & amortization:</u>	Notes				
PPE	16	227,892	269,468	221,082	237,587
Intangible	18	15,459	16,097	13,960	14,313
		243,351	285,565	235,041	251,900
<u>Inventories:</u>					
Opening Inventory	24	3,364,899	2,930,943	2,242,365	2,158,970
Closing inventory	24	3,429,739	3,364,899	2,265,475	2,242,365
cash Increase/decrease		51,840	420,956	23,110	83,395
<u>Biological Assets:</u>					
Opening Biological asset	22	317,103	258,350	317,103	257,709
Closing Biological asset	22	235,942	317,103	253,531	317,103
cash Increase/decrease		(63,161)	58,752	(63,572)	59,394
<u>Receivables:</u>					
Opening Trade receivables	25	957,813	880,555	534,179	499,316
Closing Trade receivables	25	1,121,101	957,813	640,143	534,179
		163,288	77,257	105,964	34,863
Opening corporation tax	13c	47,181	172,696	13,346	147,568
Prior years' tax assessments			(39,205)	-	(39,205)
Closing corporation tax	13c	306,304	47,181	279,314	13,346
		259,123	(164,720)	265,968	(173,427)
opening Staff receivables	21	4,359	3,825	4,359	3,825
Closing Staff receivables	21	2,523	4,359	2,523	4,359
		(1,836)	534	(1,836)	534
cash Increase/decrease		420,574	(86,928)	370,096	138,029
<u>Payables:</u>					
Opening Trade Payables	31	809,668	590,823	381,302	271,650
Closing Trade Payables	31	785,893	809,668	357,298	381,302
		(23,775)	218,845	(24,003)	109,652
Opening unclaimed dividends	32	9,203	9,203	9,203	9,203
Closing unclaimed dividends	32	9,203	9,203	9,203	9,203
		-	-	-	-
Opening Employee benefits	30	52,553	53,182	45,117	43,197
Closing Employee benefits	30	68,699	52,553	61,009	45,117
		16,146	(630)	15,892	1,920
Cash Increase/decrease		(7,629)	218,215	(8,111)	111,571

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

		2022 Group	2021	2022 Company	2021
		Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
<u>Amounts from Parastatals:</u>	notes				
Opening due from Parastatals	23	1,169,253	1,031,841	1,128,236	1,001,547
Closing due from Parastatals	23	1,250,867	1,169,253	1,219,530	1,128,236
		81,613	137,413	91,294	126,690
Opening due to Parastatals	23	13,289	5,283	13,289	5,283
Closing due to Parastatals	23	3,792	13,289	3,792	13,289
		(9,498)	8,006	(9,498)	8,006
Cash Increase/decrease		91,111	129,407	100,792	118,684
<u>Amounts due to Directors:</u>					
Opening due to Directors	23	19,459	23,911	19,459	23,911
Closing due to Directors	23	19,138	19,459	19,138	19,459
Cash Increase/decrease		(321)	(4,452)	(321)	(4,452)
<u>Amounts due from/to Related Parties:</u>					
Opening due from Related Parties	23	-	-	1,646,929	1,384,514
Closing due from Related Parties	23	-	-	1,675,432	1,646,929
		-	-	28,503	262,415
Opening due to Related Parties	23	-	-	56,266	37,719
Closing due to Related Parties	23	-	-	124,915	56,266
		-	-	68,648	18,547
Cash Increase/decrease		-	-	(40,146)	243,868
<u>Finance Costs:</u>					
Finance Costs paid during the year	12	(40,786)	(19,589)	(39,946)	-
<u>Finance income:</u>					
Finance income during the year	12	78,745	17,016	15,817	2,793
<u>Tax Paid:</u>					
Tax paid during the year	13	496,041	259,612	476,187	215,928
<u>Purchase of property, plant and equipment:</u>					
Additions	16	122,580	76,109	80,929	59,189
<u>Purchase of intangible assets</u>					
Additions	18	1,042	787	-	590
<u>Gain/loss on bearer assets</u>					
Gain	22c	(13,481)	1,265	(13,481)	1,265

40. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

Business segments

The Group carries on the business of seed growers and seed merchants. It operates a seed maize shelling and drying plant and a small cereal drying plant. The Group also imports, produces and distributes vegetable seeds under the brand name of "Simlaw" seeds. Over 99% of the business of the Group involves production and sale of seeds hence segment analysis based on business lines is not deemed useful in these financial statements.

Geographical segments

The Group is organized on a regional basis into three main geographical segments:

- Kenya
- Tanzania
- Uganda

The analysis below is the summary of the Group's results, assets and liabilities by geographical segments:

	Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Eliminated on consolidation	Total
	Kshs'000	Kshs'000	Kshs'000	Kshs'000	Kshs'000
Statement of comprehensive income					
<i>Year ended 30 June 2022</i>					
Operating income					
External	7,069,361	406,763	358,398	-	7,834,523
Inter-segment	(891,399)				(891,399)
Total operating income	6,177,962	406,763	358,398		6,943,124
Segment profit	(116,301)	(18,719)	(13,803)		(148,824)
Statement of financial position: -					
Segment total assets	15,187,266	459,657	522,064	(2,202,483)	13,966,505
Segments liabilities	1,715,455	713,546	640,506	(2,182,783)	886,725
Non-operating liabilities	422,184	-	-	-	422,184
Total liabilities	2,137,638	713,546	640,506	(2,182,783)	1,308,908
Other information: -					
Additions to property, plant and equipment	105,466	9,292	7,823	-	122,580
Additions to intangible assets	226	128	688	-	1,042
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	209,644	14,143	3,551	-	227,338
Amortization of intangible assets	14,851	266	342	-	15,459
Provision for obsolete inventories	22,708	-	-	-	22,708
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	27,577	-	-	-	27,577
Bad debts recovered					
Finance cost					
Finance income	(921)	-	-	-	(921)
Income tax	194,150	2,104	657	-	196,910
Effects of discounting of staff receivables					
	573,701	25,932	13,061	-	612,694
Off balance sheet items:					
Capital expenditure commitments	462,083	-	-	-	462,083
Operating lease commitments					
Total	462,083	-	-	-	462,083

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation and reflected in the 'Eliminated on consolidation'

	Kenya Seed	Kibo	Simlaw uganda	Eliminated on consolidation	Total
	Kshs'000	Kshs'000	Kshs'000	Kshs'000	Kshs'000
Statement of comprehensive income					
Year ended 30 June 2021					
Operating income					
External	6,903,442	398,829	328,832	-	7,631,103
Inter-segment	(1,177,610)	-	-	-	(1,177,610)
Total operating income	5,725,832	398,829	328,832	-	6,454,492
Segment profit	(610,785)	(6,513)	(6,521)	-	(623,820)

Statement of financial position: -

Segment total assets	15,116,483	511,386	482,157	(2,228,989)	13,881,127
Segments liabilities	1,716,103	749,588	612,110	(2,163,593)	914,207
Non-operating liabilities	467,052	-	-	-	467,052
Total liabilities	2,183,155	749,588	612,110	(2,163,593)	1,381,260

Other information: -

Additions to property, plant and equipment	64,175	1,672	10,263	-	76,109
Additions to intangible assets	590	16	181	-	787
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	250,809	15,071	3,588	-	269,468
Amortization of intangible assets	15,749	231	117	-	16,097
Provision for obsolete inventories	78,137	-	-	-	78,137
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-
Bad debts recovered	16,937	-	-	-	16,937
Finance cost	2,096	-	-	-	2,096
Finance income	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax	256,413	1,507	2,601	-	260,521
Effects of discounting of staff receivables	-	-	-	-	-
	684,907	18,497	16,749	-	720,153

Off balance sheet items:

Capital expenditure commitments	400,883	-	-	-	400,883
Operating lease commitments	-	-	-	-	-
Total	400,883	-	-	-	400,883

Segmental Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Kenya Seed Co.	Simlaw Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Group Total
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
Revenue	5,114,019	1,941,862	406,763	358,398	7,821,042
Cost of Sales	(3,118,079)	(1,536,995)	(213,220)	(283,135)	(5,151,428)
Gross Profit	1,995,940	404,867	193,543	75,264	2,669,614
Other Income	95,733	13,476	5,247	-	114,455
Operating Expenses	(1,833,368)	(341,228)	(228,196)	(73,503)	(2,476,294)
Finance Costs	(39,946)	(839)	-	-	(40,786)
Finance Income	15,817	-	50,229	12,699	78,745
Profit before Tax	234,176	76,275	20,823	14,460	345,734
Tax	(165,350)	(28,800)	(2,104)	(657)	(196,911)
Profit after Tax	68,826	47,475	18,719	13,803	148,824

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Segmental Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2021

	Kenya Seed Co. Kshs '000	Simlaw Kenya Kshs '000	Tanzania Kshs '000	Uganda Kshs '000	Group Total Kshs '000
Revenue	5,234,959	1,669,748	398,829	329,832	7,633,368
Cost of Sales	(3,012,523)	(1,318,682)	(223,138)	(261,745)	(4,816,087)
Gross Profit	2,222,437	351,066	175,691	68,087	2,817,281
Other Income	27,172	4,343	3,344	-	34,858
Operating Expenses	(1,427,467)	(302,202)	(174,244)	(61,312)	(1,965,225)
Finance Costs	-	(10,943)	-	(8,645)	(19,589)
Finance Income	2,793	-	3,230	10,993	17,016
Profit before Tax	824,935	42,263	8,020	9,122	884,341
Tax	(246,350)	(10,063)	(1,507)	(2,601)	(260,521)
Profit after Tax	578,585	32,200	6,513	6,521	623,820

Segmental Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2022

	KSC 2022 Kshs '000	Simlaw Kenya 2022 Kshs '000	Tanzania 2022 Kshs '000	Uganda 2022 Kshs '000	Elimination on Consolidation	Group Total 2022 Kshs '000
Non-Current As- sets	4,910,096	225,606	93,574	52,363	(55,699)	5,225,940
Inventories	2,265,475	864,373	170,742	229,535	(100,386)	3,429,739
Receivables	4,104,988	349,160	163,610	184,799	(2,046,398)	2,756,159
Cash and Bank	2,283,301	83,620	31,732	55,368	-	2,454,021
Other Assets	58,903	41,743	-	-	-	100,646
Total Assets	13,622,763	1,564,503	459,657	522,064	(2,202,483)	13,966,505
Shareholders' Funds	12,625,225	424,403	(253,889)	(118,442)	(19,700)	12,657,597
Long-Term Liabili- ties	441,322	-	-	-	-	441,322
Payables	357,298	167,501	112,394	148,700	-	785,893
Other Payables	198,918	972,599	601,152	491,806	(2,182,783)	81,694
Bank loan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over-Drafts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	13,622,763	1,564,503	459,657	522,064	(2,202,483)	13,966,505

Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation and reflected in the 'Eliminated on consolidation' column.

Segmental Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2021

	KSC 2021 Kshs '000	Simlaw Kenya 2021 Kshs '000	Tanzania 2021 Kshs '000	Uganda 2021 Kshs '000	Elimination on Consolidation	Group Total 2021 Kshs '000
Non-Current As- sets	5,080,319	214,170	91,230	46,705	(55,699)	5,375,725
Inventories	2,242,365	868,585	236,498	179,156	(161,704)	3,364,899
Receivables	3,611,122	324,988	169,135	157,647	(2,011,496)	2,251,396
Cash and Bank	2,508,227	118,882	14,523	98,650	-	2,740,282
Other Assets	106,054	42,770	-	-	-	148,824
Total Assets	13,548,088	1,568,395	511,386	482,157	(2,228,898)	13,881,127

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Shareholders' Funds	12,556,399	376,929	(238,202)	(129,953)	(65,306)	12,499,867
Long-Term Liabilities						
Payables	486,512	10,035	-	-	-	496,546
Other Payables	381,302	179,350	124,481	123,892	-	809,025
Bank loan	123,875	1,002,081	625,106	488,218	(2,163,593)	75,688
Over-Drafts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	13,548,088	1,568,395	511,386	482,157	(2,228,898)	13,881,127

41(a) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
Pending litigation claims	53,590	53,590
Claim by former contractor	786,477	786,477
Claim by supplier (CHEMRECTIC CO. LTD)	6,000	6,000
Claim by ADC	45,000	45,000
	<u>891,067</u>	<u>891,067</u>

Pending litigation claims

The pending litigation claims relate to cases instituted by third parties against the Company. Judgment in respect of these cases had not been determined as at 30 June 2022. Based on the advice by the Company's lawyers, the directors are of the opinion that no liabilities will crystallize. Therefore, no provision has been made for the amount in these financial statements.

Claim by former contractor

There is a claim pending against the company by Kitek (K) Limited for unlawful termination of contract before arbitration in which the company is seeking Kshs 786 million arising from a building contract. Based on the advice by the Company's lawyers, the directors are of the opinion that no liabilities will crystallize. Therefore, no provision has been made for the amount in these financial statements.

Claim by a supplier

The supplier, Chemrectic company limited supplied a machine that was not fit for purpose and the company did not pay them for the machine. They filed suit in court demanding payment of Kshs 6,000,000. The company put in a defense claiming that the machine as supplied did not meet the specifications and in any event was supplied without following due process.

Claim by ADC

ADC requested for Kshs 45 million being the difference between the new approved price of Kshs 74.00 per Kilo and the old price of Kshs 68.00 per kilo which was paid for the crop they delivered in 2019/2020 with the understanding that the new price will be effective in the financial year 2020 for ADC, the current year 2020/2021 for other growers. This matter will be presented to the Board for re-approval of the effective date for the new price for ADC.

41(b) CONTINGENT ASSETS

	2022	2021
	Kshs '000	Kshs '000
FY2020/21 Seed shop Loss	7,888	-
FY2020/21 Narok Branch Loss	47,010	-
FY2019/20 Narok Loss	51,771	51,771
FY2020/21 Imprest Loss	<u>13,733</u>	<u>-</u>

120,402

51,771

FY2020/21 Seed shop Loss

During the year, an amount of Kshs. 7.888 million was suspected to have been embezzled by the seed shop cashier. Administration action was taken against the suspected cashier who was summarily dismissed. This was

reported in Kitale Police Station vide Police Abstract OB32/7/2/2022. It is expected that the suspect will be prosecuted, convicted and give the company the grounds to recover the stolen funds.

FY2020/21 Narok Branch Loss

During the year, the company lost Kshs 47,010,290 through unauthorized removal of stocks from the company's Narok Branch. In compliance with the company policy, the management promptly sent the staff on suspension and commenced investigations. Thereafter, the suspected staff was taken through the disciplinary process and was found culpable and was dismissed from service. The matter is undergoing investigation in order to commence prosecution. It is expected that the suspect will be prosecuted, convicted and give the company the grounds to recover the stolen funds.

FY2019/20 Narok Branch Loss

During the year, it was reported that the company lost Kshs 51,771,000 through unauthorized removal of stocks from the company's Narok branch. The matter is undergoing investigation in order to commence prosecution. It is expected that the suspect will be prosecuted, convicted and give the company the grounds to recover the stolen funds.

FY2020/21 Imprest Misappropriation

The management discovered the loss of company funds suspected to have been perpetrated by 15 members of staff stationed at the Research Department. In compliance with the company policy, the management promptly sent the staff on suspension and commenced investigation. Thereafter the suspected staff was taken through the disciplinary process and was subsequently found culpable and has been dismissed from service. It is expected that the suspect will be prosecuted, convicted and give the company the grounds to recover the stolen funds.

42. FAIR VALUES

In the opinion of the directors, the carrying value of the company's financial assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position approximate their fair values. The loans to related party have no specific repayment period. Therefore, their fair value cannot be measured reliably.

43. INCORPORATION AND ULTIMATE HOLDING ENTITY

The Company is domiciled and incorporated in The Republic of Kenya under the Companies Act, Cap 486, Laws of Kenya. The company is a state corporation by virtue of majority shareholding by government through Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) at 52.88%.

44. CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in thousands of Kenya Shillings (Kshs '000).

45. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION RESTATEMENT

Where necessary, prior year comparative figures have been adjusted/extended to conform to changes in presentation in the current year. These changes did not have impact on results for the year, or on the net asset position of the Company.

46. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

No material events or circumstances have arisen between the accounting date and the date of this report.

APPENDIX I: PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor and management comments that were provided to the auditor. We have nominated focal persons to resolve the various issues as shown below with the associated time frame within which we expect the issues to be resolved. This response is as stipulated in the Financial Reporting Template by Treasury

Audit Re- port Ref No.	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to re- solve the issue	Status: (Re- solved / Not Re- solved)	Expected Date of Resolution
1.1	Freehold Land Correspondences between Kenya Seed Company Limited, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries revealed that two parcels of land valued at Kshs. 193,620,000 had been sub-divided and new parcel numbers issued even though the Company's asset register still identified the land through the old parcel number. In addition, the certificate of the title for the land parcel L. R. NO.2116/484 valued at Kshs. 90,000,000 was not provided for audit verification	Management has noted the observations has contracted a valuer to verify all the assets including the land. A surveyor has also been contracted to do the beaconing and correct the anomaly	Company Secretary	Not Resolved	To be confirmed
1.2	Motor Vehicles Examination of the respective log books, asset register and physical verification indicated that some motor vehicles were not included in the assets register and, further no documents were provided to confirm their ownership by the Company.	Management has contracted a firm to conduct verification and revaluation process. All missing logbooks will be procured.	Company Secretary	Not Resolved	To be confirmed
1.3	Amounts Due from Parastatals and Other Government Controlled Organizations Analysis of the total balance indicated that the debts totalling Kshs.931,091,000 had been outstanding for over 30 days with some dating back to the year 1995	These are from GOK-Ministry of Agriculture and Counties. Management has continued with the follow-ups process to have the debt paid	Head of Sales & Marketing	Not Resolved	To be confirmed
1.4	Inventories In view of the large stock of obsolete stock amounting to Kshs.193,129,000, which has not been disposed for many years, the inventories balance totalling Kshs.2,930,943,000 as at 30 June, 2021 may not be fairly stated	Management will expedite the disposal process	Quality Assurance Manager	Unresolved	To be confirmed

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

1.5.1	There was a balance of unsurrendered staff imprests totalling Kshs.4,373,458 due from ex-staff and Kshs.81,450 from serving staff that were due for surrender	For ex-staff, management is following up with the ex-staff to recover the amounts	Head of Finance	Unresolved	To be confirmed
1.6.2	Non-current Staff Receivables An aging amount of 73,448,000 advanced to both current and former staff as salary advances, car loans and laptop loans had not been recovered in line with the applicable Company regulations:	For ex-staff, management is following up with the ex-staff to recover the amounts	Head of Finance	Unresolved	To be confirmed
1	Irregular Increment of Salaries and Allowances Management contravened Section 11(b) and 11(f) of the Salaries and Remuneration Commission Act, 2011 which empowers the Commission to review all matters relating to the salaries and remuneration of public officers including making recommendation on matters relating the salary and remuneration, of a particular state of public officer	Management has commenced the process of regularizing the staff terms and conditions through the SRC	Head of Human Resources	Unresolved	To be confirmed
2.0	Unclaimed Dividends Statement of financial position reflects unclaimed dividends balance totaling of Kshs. 9,203,000 as disclosed in Note 32 to the financial statements and which had as 30 June, 2020 not been transferred to the Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority contrary to the provisions of the Unclaimed Assets Act, No 40 of, 2011 Consequently, Management is in breach of the law	Management as initiated the process of surrendering the unclaimed dividends to UFAA	Head of Finance	Unresolved	To be confirmed

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

3.0	<p>Lack of Ethnic Diversity in Staff Establishment</p> <p>Analysis of the Company payroll for the month of June, 2021 indicated that out of the three hundred and forty-eight (348) employees, two hundred and two (202) or approximately 58% were from one ethnic community contrary to Section 7 of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 which requires all public entities to represent the diversity of the people of Kenya in employment of staff. In addition, during the year under review the Company recruited twenty (20) new staff out of whom eight (8) or approximately 40% were from the dominant ethnic community. Consequently, the Company is in breach of the law</p>	The Company recognizes the need to comply with requirements of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008. It has always strived to ensure that the requirements of the Act is met. This includes ensuring that that whenever opportunities arise, advertisement of such opportunities is done to attract more responses from applicants outside the County. However, due to the geographical location of the Company, the catchment area for labour particularly the lower cadre jobs, the local environment and its environs are predominantly occupied by two ethnic communities whom majority of the applicants come from	Head of Human Resources	Unresolved	To be confirmed
1.0	<p>Unpaid Post-Dated Cheques</p> <p>The Company had accumulated unpaid post-dated cheques totaling Kshs. 29,229,996 that has had remained unpaid for considerably long periods contrary to the Company's policy. The cheques arose as a result of staff, particularly in Eldoret Branch, flouting the Company policy and that corrective measures, including administrative action, had been taken against the staff. However, no documentary evidence was provided to confirm the assertion, or effort made to collect the debts from customers</p>	Management has expedited the collection and recovery process from the debtors	Head of Finance	Unresolved	To be confirmed

NB: Guidance Notes:

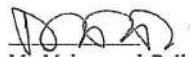
- Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report;
- Obtain the "Issue/Observation" and "management comments", required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management;
- Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your entity responsible for implementation of each issue;
- Indicate the status of "Resolved" or "Not Resolved" by the date of submitting this report to National Treasury.

Mr. Fred Oloibe
Managing Director



2022

Mr. Mohammed.M. Bulle
Chairman of the Board

 2022

TOMATOES



Plant three rows of peas:
Peace of mind
Peace of heart
Peace of soul



Plant three rows of squash:
Squash indifference
Squash selfishness
Squash hate



Plant three rows of lettuce:
Lettuce be kind
Lettuce love one another
Lettuce grow our own food



Water freely with patience and
cultivate with love.
There is so much fruit in your garden
because you reap what you sow.

