BISS BAKERIES UGANDA LTD

FINAL ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 2022

Table of Contents

Directors Report

The directors submit their report together with the financial statements for the year ending 31st December 2022, which disclose the state of affairs of the company.

INCORPORATION AND REGISTERED OFFICE

The Company is incorporated in Uganda under the Companies Act and is domiciled in

Uganda. Registration Number **216 906** The address of its registered office:

Katalemwa Cheshire home

Mpererwe, Kawempe Division

Kampala-Uganda

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company are to empower the less privileged through development of baking skills.

RESULTS AND DIVIDEND

The Net revenue over expenditure for the year is Ugx **115,990,843** has been added to the retained earnings. The directors do not recommend a dividend.

DIRECTORS

The director who held office during the year and to the date of this report:

Mr. Lukas Den Admirant

BANKERS

DFCU

AUDITORS

The company's auditors, Gingo Roland and Partners were appointed in the FY 2021 and continue in office in accordance with the law relating to Companies Act (CAP 85).

By order of the Board

SECRETARY ______________________________

________________2023

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are required to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the operating results of the company for that year. It also requires the directors to ensure that the company keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the company. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company.

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and as required by the Uganda Companies Act. This responsibility includes: Designing, Implementing and maintaining internal Control systems relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policy and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in circumstances.

The directors accept responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, are in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the company and of its operating results. The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate 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 twelve months from the date of this statement.

The directors certify that to the best of their knowledge, the information furnished to the auditors for the purpose of the audit was correct and is an accurate representation of the company's financial transactions.

____________________ Director

6th February 2023

BISS BAKERIES
06 FEB 2023
P. O. Box 113969, Kampala

This firm is licensed by ICPAU

GINGO ROLAND AND PARTNERS

Certified Public Accountant of Uganda

Lloyd Mall 3rd Floor - Suite 5 Luwum Street, Opp. Barclays Bank, P.o Box 6926 Kampala
TEL: +256 704 549 201 / 0701 198 829, Email: gingorolandandpartners-cpa@outlook.com

4.0 REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BISS BAKERS U LTD

4.1 *Opinion*

We have audited the accompanying Statement of Income and Statement of Financial Position of BISS BAKERS U LTD which comprise the notes to the accounts as at December 31st, 2022 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes set out on pages that follow.
In our opinion, the Statement of Income and of Financial Position to above gives a fair view of the financial performance of BISS BAKERS U LTD for the period then ended in accordance with the international financial reporting standards for small and medium sized enterprises and adherence to the applicable recommendations to IFRS for SME's.

4.2 Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Organization in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Uganda, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

4.3 Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, are of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters are addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. There were no such other matters that came to our attention.

Other matters

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included but does not include the financial statements and in the Annual Report, our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard

4.4 Going Concern

Management's use of the going concern assumption in the preparation of the Financial Statements was appropriate and there were no events of material uncertainty about the organization's ability to continue as a going concern that needed to be disclosed in the Financial Statements

4.5 The director's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Organization directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International financial reporting standards for small and medium sized Enterprises. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

4.6 Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion.

4.7 Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies Act 2012, we report to you based on our audit that:

(i). We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

(ii). In our opinion proper books of accounts were kept by the Organization, so far as appears from our examination of these books and

(iii). The Organization's Statement of Income and Statement of Financial Position are in agreement with the books of accounts

The engagement practitioner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Gingo Roland
Gingo Roland and Partners- -AF0266

Certified Public Accountant
Kampala
06 / 02 /..........2023

Statement of Activities for the Year Ending 31st December 2022

	Notes	For the year Ending 31-Dec-22 Ugx	For the Period Ended 31-Dec-21 Ugx
Revenue, Support and Gains	1	742,709,370	413,332,077
Direct Expenses	2	(114,378,560)	(67,199,755)
Gross Revenue		**628,330,810**	**346,132,323**
Functional Expenses	3	(516,706,431)	(276,831,806)
Net Revenue over expenditure		**115,990,843**	**69,300,517**

Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	For the Year ending 31-Dec-22 Ugx	For the Period ended 31-Dec-21 Ugx
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property & equipment	10	38,642,217	34,551,476
Total non-Current Asset		**38,642,217**	**34,551,476**
Current asset			
Trade Receivables	7	175,763,317	89,085,572
Pre-payments	6	27,497,176	-
Inventory	9	43,296,099	38,950,474
Cash and cash equivalents	5	14,813,746	14,660,105
Total Current assets		**261,364,338**	**142,696,151**
Total Assets		**300,012,555**	**177,247,627**
Equity			
Capital Fund		152,900,142	104,389,780
Accumulated Surplus		131,766,208	48,510,362
Total Fund		**284,666,350**	**152,900,142**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Non trade Payable	8	15,346,205	24,347,485
Total current Labilities		15,346,205	24,347,485
Total Fund and Labilities		**300,012,555**	**177,247,627**

Director

6th February 2023

BISS BAKERIES
06 FEB 2023
P. O. Box 113969, Kampala

Statement of Changes of Equity

	Note	Capital Fund Ugx	Accumulated Surplus / deficit Ugx	Total Ugx
At start 1 Jan 2021		159,517,988	-	159,517,988
Surplus for the Period			9,157,519	9,157,519
At end of the Period 31 December 2021		**159,517,988**	**9,157,519**	**168,675,507**
Year Ending 31st December 2022				
At start 1 Jan 2022		159,517,988	9,157,519	168,675,507
Surplus for the year			115,990,843	115,990,843
At end of the year 31 December 2022		**159,517,988**	**125,148,362**	**284,666,350**

Statement of Cash flows

	Notes	For the Year Ending 31-Dec-2022 Ugx	For the Period Ended 31-Dec-2021 Ugx
Operating activities			
Net Revenue		115,990,843	48,510,362
Adjusted for			
Depreciation	10	9,377,425	4,448,415
Cash flow from operating activities		**125,368,267**	**52,958,777**
Decrease / Increase in			
Receivables	7	(72,576,521)	(72,916,117)
Increase in Inventory	9	(38,937,334)	(7,851,108)
Increase in prepayments	6	7,807,055	6,371,241
Increase in trade payables	8	9,001,280	4,317,357
Net Cash Generated in operating activities		**(109,519,266)**	**(70,078,527)**
Investing activities			
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	**(15,695,291)**	-
Cash Flow from investing activities		(15,695,291)	-
Financing Activities			
Net cash flow generated from Financing Activities		-	-
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalent		**153,711**	**(17,119,750)**
Cash and Cash Equivalent at start of the period		**14,660,035**	**31,779,855**
Cash and Cash Equivalent at end of the period	5	**14,813,746**	**14,660,105**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

a. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements are presented in Ugandan shillings (Ugx) and prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain property and equipment and the carrying amount of investment property.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. Although these estimates are based on the directors' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

b. Property and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes cost of material, direct labor, other directly attributable cost incurred to bring the asset ready to its intended use, cost of asset retirement obligations and any capitalized borrowing cost.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment. When parts of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognized in profit or loss. Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group. Ongoing repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Spare parts of property, plant and equipment are recognized under property, plant and equipment if the average turnover exceeds 12 months or more, otherwise they are recognized within inventories.

Accounting policies continued

c. Property, plant and equipment under construction

Expenditures incurred for purchasing and constructing property, plant and equipment are initially recorded as 'under construction' until the asset is completed and becomes ready for use. Upon the completion of the assets, the recognized costs are reclassified from 'under construction' to its final category of property, plant and equipment. Assets under construction are not depreciated and measured at cost less any impairment losses.

Depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis through profit or loss over the estimated useful lives of each component, taking into account any residual values. Finance lease assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. If it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the finance lease assets are depreciated over their useful lives. Land is not depreciated. Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use, or in respect of internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

The estimated useful lives for items of property, plant and equipment; Equipment 10 Years, computer equipment 2.5 years and Fixtures & Fittings 4 Years.

The Group reviews depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values at each reporting date.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period to get ready for their intended use or sale, are recognized as part of the cost of those assets. All other borrowing costs are recognized as 'Finance cost' in the period in which they are incurred.

d. Impairment of Assets

Long-term assets other than deferred tax assets are tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its life.

Accounting policies Continued

Impairment losses for an asset are based on the recoverable amount of the cash -generating unit to which it belongs. Impairment losses recognized in prior years are reversed if and only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. However, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that it does not increase the carrying amount of an asset above the carrying amount that would have been determined for the asset (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss be recognized in prior years.

e. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when a present legal or constructive obligation because of a past event exists, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits is required to settle the obligation. The non-current part of provisions is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

Warranties

A provision for warranties is recognized with respect to services performed and goods sold.

Restructuring

A provision for restructuring is recognized when the Group has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring has commenced, the Group either has committed itself by public announcement or is expected to commit itself to a restructuring plan.

Onerous contract

A provision for contracts onerous loss is recognized if the Group expects that the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. A provision for contracts onerous loss is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Legal

The Group is subject to legal and regulatory proceedings in various jurisdictions. Such proceedings may result in criminal or civil sanctions, penalties or disgorgements against the Group. If it is probable that an obligation to the Group exists, which will result in an outflow of resources.

f. Revenue Recognition

The Group reports revenue in accordance with Revenue from Contracts with Customers (IFRS 15). IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized.

Accounting policies Continued

It replaced IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of the goods or services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time – requires judgement.

For contracts determined to be within the scope of revenue recognition, the Group is required to apply a five-step model to determine when to recognize revenue, and at what amount.

The Group recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on the five steps model set out in IFRS 15:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a unit of account and a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Group will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognize revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Group satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as and when the Group performs; or

The Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or

The Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and it is an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where none of the above conditions is met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Accounting policies Continued

Variable consideration

Variable consideration amounts are estimated at either their expected value or most likely amount and included in revenue to the extent that it is highly probable that the revenue will not reverse.

Significant financing component

The Group evaluates significant financing component, if the period between customer payment and the transfer of goods/ services (for both advance payments and payments in arrears) is more than one year. The Group adjusts the promised amount of consideration for the time value of money using an appropriate interest rate reflecting the credit risk.

Contract modification

A contract modification occurs when the Group and the customer approve a change in the contract that either creates new enforceable rights and obligations or changes the existing enforceable rights and obligations. Revenue related to a modification is not recognized until it is approved. Approval can be in writing, oral, or implied by customary business practices.

The Group treats the contract modification as a separate contract if it results in the addition of a separate performance obligation and the price reflects the standalone selling price of that performance obligation. Otherwise, a modification (including those that only affect the transaction price) is accounted for as an adjustment to the original contract, either prospectively or through a cumulative catch-up adjustment.

The Group accounts for a modification prospectively if the goods or services in the modification are distinct from those transferred before the modification. Conversely, the Group accounts for a modification through a cumulative catch-up adjustment if the goods or services in the modification are not distinct and are part of a single performance obligation that is only partially satisfied when the contract is modified.

Cost of obtainment and fulfillment

The Group capitalizes incremental costs to obtain a contract with a customer except if the amortization period for such costs is less than one year.

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not in the scope of other guidance - e.g. inventory, intangibles, or property, plant and equipment - then the Group recognizes an asset only if the fulfillment costs meet the following criteria:

Relate directly to an existing contract or specific anticipated contract;

Generate or enhance resources that will be used to satisfy performance obligations in the future; and are expected to be recovered.

Accounting policies Continued

If the costs incurred to fulfill a contract are in the scope of other guidance, then the Group accounts for such costs using the other guidance.

The Group amortizes the asset recognized for the costs to obtain and/or fulfill a contract on a systematic basis, consistent with the pattern of transfer of the good or service to which the asset relates. In the case of an impairment, the Group recognizes these losses to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount.

Revenue from sale of goods

Sales are recognized when control of the products is transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Revenue from the sale is recognized in the statement of profit or loss on when the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and the customer has accepted either the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

g. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories of raw materials, spare parts and supplies cost are based on weighted average principle or the first-in-first-out method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. In case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

h. Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are carried at amortized invoice amount less provision made for impairment of these receivables. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all the amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of expected cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest for similar borrowers.

j. Bank and Cash

Bank and cash balances are carried in the balance sheet at cost. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, bank and cash comprise cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Accounting policies Continued

k. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at the proceeds received; net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective yield method; any differences between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the profit and loss account over the year of the borrowings.

l. Finance Income and Cost

Finance income comprises:

- Interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets);
- Gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets;
- Fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- Gains on the re-measurement to fair value of any pre-existing interest in an acquired business combination;
- Gains on hedging instruments that are recognized in profit or loss and reclassifications of amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income; and
- Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is normally the ex-dividend date.

Finance cost comprise:

- Interest expense on borrowings;
- Unwinding of the discount on provisions and contingent consideration;
- Losses on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets;
- Fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; and · Impairment losses recognized on financial assets (other than trade receivables).

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss are expensed as incurred.

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

Biss Bakeries (U) Ltd, Mpererwe - Gayaza road

info@bissbakeries.org

Notes forming part of financial statements

1. Revenue, support and gains

	For the Year Ending 31 Dec 2022 Ugx	For the period Ended 31 Dec 2021 Ugx
Sale of product, Ingredient and Equipment	121,927,530	101,726,670
Donations of ingredients	-	-
Commitments fees	-	-
Loan Repayments	-	21,417,650
Donations and Grants	566,610,982	236,861,857
Local NGO Contributions	-	825,900
Other Donations -Onesimus	54,170,858	52,500,000
	742,709,370	**413,332,077**

2. Direct Costs

	For the Year Ending 31 Dec 2022 Ugx	For the period Ended 31 Dec 2021 Ugx
Project Costs	477,000	
Inventory Shrinkage	8,066,000	
Equipment& Start Up Costs- Phase1&2	105,835,560	67,199,755
	114,378,569	**67,199,755**

3. Functional Expenses

	For the Year Ending 31 Dec 2022 Ugx	For the period Ended 31 Dec 2021 Ugx
Depreciation	9,377,425	-
Bank service charges	4,121,247	4,448,415
Office and Site Fuel	36,705,700	19,316,760
Car Maintenance	11,081,945	1,727,727
Rent Expenses	13,350,000	220,000
Transportation	14,149,400	7,859,694
Audit Fees	3,000,000	2,420,500
Rent Car	2,100,000	5,295,404
Marketing activities	3,781,800	4,759,500
Accommodation and Meals	59,551,053	122,555,112
Staff Salaries	236,788,710	-
Flight expenses	5,131,165	328,000
Insurance costs	3,285,911	6,577,000
NSSF		5,420,050

Local Coordination	2,122,500	111,048
Medical Cover	12,039,057	6,000,000
License and permits	14,867,757	6,993,000
Training Costs	26,615,400	22,930,865
Office Supplies	53,641,023	795,600
Other Admin costs	2,814,607	1,500,000
Covid Tests for staff	-	2,721,596
Computer expenses	-	2,526,000
Staff uniform	-	-
Charity/ recruitment		1,921,000
Stationery and printing		2,728,185
Training Costs		20,465,880
Biss - days		24,138,220
Utilities		-
Telephone and internet		3,072,250
	514,524,699	**276,831,806**

4. Finance Costs

	For the Year Ending 31 Dec 2022 Ugx	For the period Ended 31 Dec 2021 Ugx
Exchange gain	2,184,732	-
	2,184,732	-

5. Cash and cash equivalent

	For the Year Ending 31 Dec 2022 Ugx	For the period Ended 31 Dec 2021 Ugx
DFCU $	3,615,489	3,372,912
DFCU Ugx	2,581,528	10,507,036
DFCU EURO	2,515,832	780,157
Cash at hand-MOBILE MONEY	6,100,897	3,372,912
	14,813,746	**14,660,105**

Notes forming part of financial statements

6. Prepayments

	For the Year Ending 31 Dec 2022 Ugx	For the period Ended 31 Dec 2021 Ugx
Medical Cover Prepaid	4,806,696	-
Pre-payments	19,868,797	
Staff Advance	1,392,100	
Prepaid Expenses / Insurance	1,429,583	-
	27,497,176	**-**

7. Receivables

	For the Year Ending 31 Dec 2022 Ugx	For the Period Ended 31 Dec 2021 Ugx
Receivables from Communities	175,763,317	89,085,572
	175,763,317	**89,085,572**

8. Payables

	For the Year Ending 31 Dec 2022 Ugx	For the period Ended 31 Dec 2021 Ugx
Accrued Audit Fees	4,500,000	1,500,000
Rent Accrued	1,650,000	8,223,937
Paye Payable	5,863,757	-
Salaries Payable	150,000	
Nssf Payable	3,182,448	14,623,548
	15,346,206	**24,347,485**

Notes forming part of financial statements

9. Inventory

	For the year Ended 31 Dec 2022 Ugx	For the period Ended 31 Dec 2021 Ugx
Startup Kit - Inventory	31,855,941	17,840,892
Consumable Stores	8,296,739	-
Other small Items	3,143,419	21,109,582
	43,296,099	**38,950,474**

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Motor Vehicles Ugx	Office Furniture and fittings Ugx	Computer Equipment Ugx	Total Ugx
Cost or Valuation				
At 1- Jan- 2021	**90,500,000**	**5,453,495**	**5,977,000**	**101,930,495**
At end of the Year	**90,500,000**	**5,453,495**	**5,977,000**	**101,930,495**
Depreciation				
For the Year	(58,625,000)	(484,504)	(3,821,100)	**(62,930,604)**
Disposal				
Net book values				
At 31st Dec- 2021	**31,875,000**	**4,968,991**	**2,155,900**	**38,999,891**
Cost or Valuation				
As at 1 Jan 2022	90,500,000	5,453,495	5,977,000	101,930,495
Additions	-	8,337,800	5,537,075	13,874,875
At end of the Year	**90,500,000**	**13,791,292**	**11,514,075**	**115,805,370**
Depreciation				
As at 1 Jan 2022	(62,609,750)	(4,418,800)	(757,179)	(67,785,729)
For the Year	(8,234,375)	(545,350)	(597,700)	(9,377,425)
	(70,844,125)	**(4,964,150)**	**(1,354,879)**	**(77,163,154)**
Net book values				
Carrying Amount As at 31st Dec 2022	**19,655,875**	**8,827,146**	**10,159,196**	**38,642,217**

Notes forming part of the financial statements

11. Reporting Currency

These financial statements are reported in Ugandan shillings because the majority of the company's transactions are denominated in Ugandan Shillings (Ugx).

12. Related party transactions

Identity of related parties

The company has no related party transactions.