

DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

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DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION

REGISTERED OFFICE

Katko Complex godown no.15
Old Mombasa road, near sgr terminus
P.O. Box 47596-00100
Nairobi.

DIRECTORS

Sunil Reddy Dodla
Venkat Krishna Reddy Busireddy

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mutual Registrars Associates
P.O. Box 45669-00100
Nairobi.

AUDITORS

Moses and Associates.
Certified Public Accountants (K)
P.O. Box 3067-00200
Nairobi.

BANKERS

Standard Chartered Bank
P.O. Box 30003-100
Nairobi.

Equity Bank
P.O. Box 75104-00200
Nairobi



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March, 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The company is in the business of procuring and selling milk and milk products across Kenya.

PARENT COMPANY

The company's Authorised, Issued and Paid Up Share Capital is 2,500 Ordinary shares of 1,000 /= each; 25 shares are owned by Venkat Busireddy Krishna Reddy while 2,475, shares are owned by Dodla Holding pte Limited a company incorporated and domiciled in Singapore whose registered office is 1 Robison Road, #17-00AIA Towers. This being the ultimate parent company, it prepares the Group Consolidated Financial Statements.

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

The results for the year are as shown on page 6.

The Net Profit/(loss) for the period of Kshs. 11,583,083/-)March-2021: Kshs. (5,535,204/-)has been added to retained earnings.

DIVIDENDS

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

DIRECTORS

The directors who served office during the year were:

Sunil Reddy Dodla

Venkat Krishna Reddy Busireddy

AUDITORS

Moses and Associates, the company's auditors have indicated willingness to continue in office in accordance with section 719(2) of the Kenyan Companies Act.

By order of the board

Dodla Sunil Reddy
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Dodla Sunil Reddy
Date: 2022.05.10
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Director
Busireddy Venkat Krishna Reddy
Digitally signed by
Busireddy Venkat Krishna Reddy
Date: 2022.05.10
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Director

Date: 10/05 2022.



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Kenyan Companies Act requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of the company's operating results for that year. It also requires the directors to ensure the company keep proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company.

The directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Kenyan Companies Act. 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's operating results. The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal control.

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 as at 31 March, 2022 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Kenyan Companies Act.

Approved by the board of directors on... ..10-05-.....2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Director Dodla Sunil Reddy Digitally signed by
Dodla Sunil Reddy
Date: 2022.05.10
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Director Busireddy Venkat Krishna Reddy Digitally signed by
Busireddy Venkat
Krishna Reddy
Date: 2022.05.10
14:58:30 +05'30'





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of Dodla Dairy Kenya Limited

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Dodla Dairy Kenya Limited set out on pages 6 to 23, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March, 2022, and the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, the financial position of Dodla Dairy Kenya Limited as at 31 March, 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard and the requirements of the Kenyan Companies Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Parts A and B) (IESBA Code)* and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Kenya. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report as required by the Kenyan Companies Act, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. Other information does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or 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.

Responsibilities of the directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard and the requirements of the Kenyan Companies Act, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

5. Report on Other Legal Requirements

As required by the Kenyan Companies Act 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 purposes of our audit;
- ii) in our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the company, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and
- iii) the company's statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the books of account.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is CPA Moses Thuku P/2168

Moses & Associates
Certified Public Accountants (K)
Nairobi.
Date: 10-05-22



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

	<i>Notes</i>	March 2022 Kshs.	March 2021 Kshs.
Revenue	3	1,116,627,513	1,094,704,467
Cost of Sales	4	(1,004,549,142)	(1,003,830,357)
<i>Gross Profit</i>		112,078,371	90,874,110
Other operating income	5	(6,540,608)	(8,064,080)
Employee Benefit Expenses	6	(49,074,522)	(46,972,518)
Auditors remuneration	8	(224,138)	(211,207)
Other Expenses	9	(39,675,341)	(41,035,913)
Profit/ (loss) from operations		16,563,762	(5,409,608)
Finance costs	7	(283,846)	(342,469)
Profit/ (loss) before tax		16,279,916	(5,752,077)
Income tax expenses		(4,696,833)	216,874
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to the owners of the company		11,583,083	(5,535,204)

Note:

The notes on page 10 to 23 form part of these financial statements.



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Totals
Balance at 1 April 2021	2,500,000	(7,067,035)	(4,567,035)
Net Profit for the year		11,583,083	11,583,083
Balance at 31 March 2022	2,500,000	4,516,048	7,016,048



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	March 2022 Kshs.	March 2021 Kshs.
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	11	3,049,358	4,241,095
Deferred Tax	14	508,259	1,111,307
		<u>3,557,617</u>	<u>5,352,402</u>
Current Assets			
Inventories	12	18,426,965	29,839,181
Trade and Other Receivables	13	17,996,860	10,193,582
Cash and Cash Equivalents	17	26,204,921	10,344,223
		<u>62,628,746</u>	<u>50,376,986</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>66,186,363</u>	<u>55,729,388</u>
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Capital & Reserves			
Issued Capital	18	2,500,000	2,500,000
Retained earnings		4,516,048	(7,067,033)
		<u>7,016,048</u>	<u>(4,567,033)</u>
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	15	57,915,479	56,646,344
Taxation Account	16	1,254,836	3,650,077
		<u>59,170,315</u>	<u>60,296,421</u>
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		<u>66,186,363</u>	<u>55,729,388</u>

The financial statements on pages 6 to 23 were approved for issue by the board of directors on 10/05/ 2022 and were signed on their behalf by:

Dodla Sunil
Reddy

Digitally signed by
Dodla Sunil Reddy
Date: 2022.05.10
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Director

Busireddy
Venkat Krishna
Reddy

Digitally signed by
Busireddy Venkat Krishna
Reddy
Date: 2022.05.10 14:58:55
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Director



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

	March 2022 Kshs.	March 2021 Kshs.
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/ (loss) before tax	16,279,916	(5,752,077)
<i>Adjustments for:-</i>		
Depreciation	1,238,376	1,565,513
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	701,220
Operating profit before working capital changes	17,518,292	(3,485,344)
Increase in Inventories	11,412,216	(3,371,746)
Increase in Trade and other Receivables	(7,803,279)	21,635,644
Increase in Trade and other Payables	1,269,135	(10,325,381)
<i>Cash generated from Operations</i>	<i>22,396,364</i>	<i>4,453,173</i>
Income Taxes Paid	(6,489,026)	-
<i>Net cash from operating activities</i>	<i>15,907,338</i>	<i>4,453,173</i>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(46,640)	(2,019,501)
Proceeds from sale of equipment	-	756,000
<i>Net cash used in investing activities</i>	<i>(46,640)</i>	<i>(1,263,501)</i>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
<i>Net cash used in financing activities</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Net (Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	15,860,698	3,189,672
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of year (Note 17)	10,344,223	7,154,550
Cash and cash equivalent at end of year (Note 17)	26,204,921	10,344,223



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

GENERAL INFORMATION

Dodla Dairy Kenya Limited is incorporated and domiciled in Kenya under the Kenyan Companies Act as a private company limited by shares. The address of its registered office is L.R. No. 209/1907 Avocado Towers, Muthithi road Westlands, P.O.Box 45669-00100 Nairobi, Kenya. The principal activity of the company is procuring and selling milk and milk products across Kenya.

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). They are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs). The measurement basis used is the historical cost basis as modified by the revaluation of certain properties, certain financial instruments at fair value and impaired assets at their recoverable amounts.

NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS EFFECTIVE AND ADOPTED IN THE CURRENT YEAR

In the current year, the company has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

IFRS 16

IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after **1 January 2019**. Early application is permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' at or before the date of initial application of this standard. In terms of transition, IFRS 16 provides lessees with a choice between two broad methods:

- full retrospective application - with restatement of comparative information in accordance with IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'
- partial retrospective application - without restating comparatives. Under this approach the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 is recognised as an adjustment to equity at the date of initial application. If a lessee chooses this method, a number of more specific transition requirements and optional reliefs also apply.

Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)

The amendments acknowledge that despite most businesses having outputs, outputs are not necessary for an integrated set of assets and activities to qualify as a business. In order to meet the definition of a business the acquired set of activities and assets must have inputs and substantive processes that can collectively significantly contribute to the creation of outputs. The changes are to be applied prospectively to business combinations and asset acquisitions for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Companies can apply them earlier if they disclose this fact.



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

The objective of the disclosure requirements of IFRS 17 is to disclose information which allows the users of financial statements to assess the effect that contracts within the scope of the Standard have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. Entities should provide quantitative and qualitative information about amounts recognised in the financial statements, significant judgements (and changes thereof), and the nature and extent of risks arising from contracts within the scope of the Standard

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.

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a Revenue recognition

Revenue from sales of goods is recognized when the goods are dispatched irrespective of the terms of sale. Revenue from sale of services is recognized upon performance of the service and customer acceptance based on the proportion of actual service rendered to the total services to be provided.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts.

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

b Inventories

Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labor costs and overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of issues are calculated using the average cost (AVCO) method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of disposal.

c Impairment of tangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

The recoverable amount represents the greater of the net selling price and the value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in income immediately.

d Property, plant & equipment

All categories of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying value only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance is charged to the profit and loss account in the year to which it relates.



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

Property, plant & equipment cont'

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation are credited to the revaluation surplus reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against the revaluation surplus. All other decreases are charged to the profit and loss account. Annually, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the profit and loss account and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from the revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d Property, plant & equipment(Continued)

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost or valuation of fixed assets on a straight line balance basis, over the expected useful lives of the fixed assets concerned. The annual rates used for this purpose are:

Furnitures, Fittings & Equipment	8 year
Office Equipment	8 year
Computers, Fax & Copier	3 years

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of an asset, the depreciation of that asset is revised prospectively to reflect the new expectations.

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit.

e Lease Amortization

Leasehold land is amortized over the period of the lease.

f Translation of foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are converted into Kenya Shillings using the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Kenya Shillings using the exchange rate prevailing as at that date. The resulting gains and losses from the settlement of such transactions and translations are recognized on a net basis in the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise.

g Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for the intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in net profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred.



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

h Financial assets

The company classifies its financial assets into the category of loans and receivables. Management determines the appropriate classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets.

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

h Financial assets

ii) 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 arise when the company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable. Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

(iii) Available for sale financial assets

Available for sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period.

Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date – the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement.

Financial assets are derecognized 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. Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value.

Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the income statement within 'other gains/(losses) being net' in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the income statement as part of other income when the right to receive payments is established.

When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in equity are included in the income statement as 'gains and losses from investment securities'. Interest on available-for-sale securities calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in the income statement as part of other income.

Dividends on available-for sale equity instruments are recognized in the income statement as part of other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet 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.

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

h Financial assets (continued)

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated cash receipts (including all fees, transaction costs and premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the assets have been impacted.

For certain categories of financial asset, such as trade receivables, assets are assessed for impairment individually. Objective evidence of impairment for receivables could include the company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments past the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amounts reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

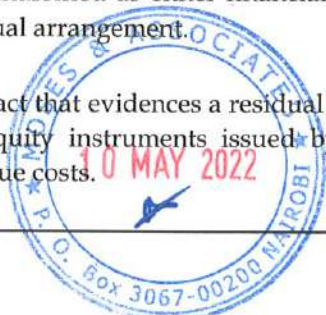
The company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially 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 asset, the company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

i Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the company

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

i) Classification as debt or equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified in the category of other financial liabilities.

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES .

i Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the company

iii) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

j Financial Risk Management

Other loans and receivables, financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss and do not have any form of collateral but are maintained at normal trade levels as per the company's trend.

k Provision

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

l Cash and Cash equivalents

These comprise cash on hand and at bank, bank overdrafts and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

m Current Taxation

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profits differ from net profit as reported in the income statement as it is adjusted in accordance with tax legislation. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted by the balance sheet date.

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

Leasing and Hire purchase commitments

o Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts, which are those where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the company, are capitalized in the balance sheet and depreciated over their useful lives.

p Receivables

Receivables are carried at anticipated realizable value. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end. Bad debts are written off in the year in which they are identified.



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q Retirement Benefits

The Company contributes to a statutory defined contribution pension scheme, the National Social Security Fund (NSSF). Contributions are determined by local statute and shared equally between employer and employee.

2 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within current and future financial years. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The critical areas of accounting estimates and judgments in relation to the preparation of these financial statements are as set out below:

a Property and equipment

Critical estimates are made by the directors in determining the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment based on the intended useful lives of the assets. Subsequent changes in circumstances such as technological advances or prospective utilization of the assets concerned could result in the actual useful lives or residual values differing from initial estimates.

b Inventories

Critical estimates are made by the directors in determining other costs to be included in the cost of inventories to the extent that they are incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

3 REVENUE

The following table disaggregates revenue by major products

	March 2022 Kshs.	March 2021 Kshs.
Ghee - 1000 MI	-	59,518
Ghee Bucket - 4 Ltr	-	4,210
Ghee - 20 Ltr	-	87,720
Ghee - 500 MI	-	68,320
Uht Milk Esl - 200 MI	230,074,400	287,888,414
Uht Milk Esl - 500 MI	155,995,137	212,102,505
Uht Milk Fino - 500 MI	588,855,422	574,314,465
Dodla Plus ESL Milk-250	25,887,528	12,650,173
Dodla Plus ESL Milk-400	20,757,556	7,529,142
Dodla Plus ESL Milk-200-DC	10,851,922	
Uht Milk Esl - 500 MI DC	43,138,625	
Uht Milk Esl - 200 MI-DC	26,495,945	
Dodla Plus ESL Milk-500-DC	14,570,978	
	1,116,627,513	1,094,704,467



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

	March 2022 Kshs.	March 2021 Kshs.
4 COST OF SALES		
Opening inventories	29,839,181	26,467,436
Purchases	993,136,926	1,007,202,102
	<u>1,022,976,107</u>	<u>1,033,669,538</u>
Closing inventories	(18,426,965)	(29,839,181)
	<u>1,004,549,142</u>	<u>1,003,830,357</u>
5 OTHER OPERATING INCOME		
Realized exchange gain/Loss	(6,540,608)	(7,362,860)
Loss on Disposal of asset	-	(701,220)
	<u>(6,540,608)</u>	<u>(8,064,080)</u>
6 Employee Benefit Expenses		
Salaries & wages	47,684,665	45,430,397
Staff welfare & uniforms	1,389,857	1,542,121
	<u>49,074,522</u>	<u>46,972,518</u>
7 Finance Costs		
Bank charges and interest	283,846	342,469
	<u>283,846</u>	<u>342,469</u>
8 Auditors remuneration		
Auditor's Remuneration	224,138	211,207
	<u>224,138</u>	<u>211,207</u>
9 Other Expenses		
General expenses	575,809	23,167
Legal & professional expenses	2,880,674	1,447,321
Light & Water	87,470	187,643
Motor Vehicle Running Expense	743,918	342,663
Office supplies	379,859	763,067
Postage, telephone and email	608,381	800,201
Printing & stationery	65,180	114,226
Advertising	380,479	447,637



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

9 Other Expenses continued		
Rent & rates	8,782,376	10,637,738
Security expenses	176,550	392,900
School fees	1,066,861	898,088
Insurance	1,209,730	865,998
Work Permit	1,645,523	1,719,087
Travel & entertainment	3,474,736	2,265,905
Unrealised Exchange loss	148,446	-
Depreciation	1,238,376	1,565,513
Freight & delivery	16,210,974	14,513,348
Bad Debts	-	4,051,411
	39,675,341	41,035,913
	March 2022	March 2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
10 OPERATING PROFIT		
The following items have been charged in arriving at operating profit:		
Depreciation	1,238,376	1,565,513
Auditors remuneration	224,138	211,207
11 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (refer Page 23)		
	March 2022	March 2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
12 INVENTORIES		
Finished goods	18,426,965	29,839,181
Goods in Transit	-	-
	18,426,965	29,839,181
	March 2022	March 2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
13 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Secured	-	-
Unsecured, Considered good	63,559	44,161
Unsecured, credit impaired	4,051,411	4,051,411
	4,114,970	4,095,572
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	(4,051,411)	(4,051,411)
	63,559	44,161
Other receivables	13,686,028	6,458,288
Prepayments	2,518,190	1,857,920
Deposits	1,729,083	1,833,213
	17,996,860	10,193,582



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

14 DEFERRED TAX

Deferred Tax is calculated, in full, on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 30%.

The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

	March 2022 Kshs.	March 2021 Kshs.
At beginning of the year	(1,111,307)	(287,970)
Income statements (Credits)	603,048	(823,337)
At 31 March 2022	(508,259)	(1,111,307)

Deferred Tax assets and Deferred Tax credits in the profit and loss account are attributable to the following items:

	(Credited) to P & L	March 2022 Kshs.	March 2021 Kshs.
<i>Deferred Tax Liabilities</i>			
Accelerated Tax Depreciation	603,048	(508,259)	(1,111,307)
Net Deferred tax liability	603,048	(508,259)	(1,111,307)

	March 2022 Kshs.	March 2021 Kshs.
15 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade payables	52,878,405	52,675,268
Other payables	5,037,074	3,971,076
	57,915,479	56,646,344

	March 2022 Kshs.	March 2021 Kshs.
16 TAXATION ACCOUNT		
a Statement of comprehensive income		
Current tax	5,648,675	606,463
Minimum tax	(1,554,890)	2,563,699
Deferred tax (Note 14)	603,048	(823,337)
Tax Charge	4,696,833	(216,874)
b Statement of financial position		
Balance as at 01/04/2021	3,650,077	-
Corporation tax for the year	5,648,675	1,086,378
Minimum tax	(1,554,890)	2,563,699
	7,743,862	3,650,077
Tax paid	(6,489,026)	-
At 31 March 2022	1,254,836	3,650,077
c Reconciliation of tax charge to expected tax based on accounting profit		
Accounting profit/(loss) before tax	16,279,916	(5,752,077)
Tax applicable rate of 30%	4,883,975	(1,725,623)
Tax effect of (expenses not deductible for tax)/non taxable income	1,120,991	1,359,107
Minimum tax	(356,291)	(321,955)
Minimum tax	(1,554,890)	606,463
Tax losses	-	688,472
Deferred tax provision for the year	603,048	(823,337)
Current tax charge	4,696,833	(216,873)



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

17 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	At 1 April 2021	Cash Flows	At 31 March 2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Cash on hand	580,712	(548,235)	32,477
Mpesa	30,331	11,226	41,557
Cash at bank	9,733,180	16,397,707	26,130,887
	10,344,223	15,860,698	26,204,921

18 SHARE CAPITAL

AUTHORISED

	March 2022	March 2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
2,500 Ordinary shares of Kshs 1000/= each	2,500,000	2,500,000

ISSUED & FULLY PAID UP

2,500 Ordinary shares of Kshs 1000/= each	2,500,000	2,500,000
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19 RELATED PARTIES

Balances due from related party balances relate to inter-company financing and normal trading transactions; related party balances at the end of the period were:

a) AMOUNT DUE TO RELATED PARTY

	March 2022	March 2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Lake Side Dairy	47,628,467	47,681,396
Dodla dairy limited	653,467	-
Dodla dairy limited(Consultancy)	688,224	-
	48,970,158	47,681,396

b) TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTY

Purchases from Lakeside Dairy	936,637,788	1,181,628,985
Goods in transit	6,471,368	-
Credit Notes	(42,306,424)	-
Directors Travel Expenses	863,295	-
Dodla dairy limited(Consultancy)	688,224	-
	902,354,251	1,181,628,985

20 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's objectives when managing capital are:

- i) to match the profile of its assets and liabilities, taking account of the risks inherent in the business;
- ii) to maintain financial strength to support business growth; and
- iii) to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The company has a number of sources of capital available to it and seeks to optimize its debt to equity structure in order to ensure that it can consistently maximize returns to shareholders. The company monitors capital on an increasing positive net asset basis, which is total assets less total liabilities and equals capital and reserves. During the year, the company strategy was unchanged and it shows total equity and reserves of Kshs. 7,016,047

DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the board of directors. The board identifies and evaluates risks.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

The company's main operations are concentrated in Kenya and its assets and liabilities are reported in the local currency. It has transactions in foreign currency which are mainly denominated in US Dollars.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the company's loans. The company manages its interest risk by having a balanced portfolio of local and foreign currency loans and borrowings.

There would be an immaterial change to the financial statements had interest rates changed.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the company to cash flow interest rate risk Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the company to fair value interest rate risk. Company policy is to maintain its borrowings on variable interest rates.

During period to 31 March , 2022, the company's borrowings were at variable rates but pegged to local banks' base rate for local borrowings and LIBOR for foreign borrowings, hence reducing the risk as these rates have fluctuated marginally.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost. Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity reserve on the basis of expected cash flow. Surplus cash held by the company over and above balance required for working capital management are invested in deposits.

22 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

There were no capital commitments authorized and contracted for or not contracted for.



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

11 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Furnitures, Fittings & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Computers, Fax & Copier	Computer Software	Total
COST					
At 1 April 2021	2,364,459	1,952,184	1,185,826	2,300,498	7,802,967
Additions	-	-	46,640	-	46,640
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
	2,364,459	1,952,184	1,232,466	2,300,498	7,849,607
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2021	714,554	147,211	893,324	1,806,784	3,561,873
Charge for the Year	295,539	244,041	205,083	493,713	1,238,376
	1,010,093	391,252	1,098,407	2,300,497	4,800,249
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 31 March 2022	1,354,366	1,560,932	134,059	1	3,049,358
At 1 April 2021	1,649,905	1,804,973	292,502	493,714	4,241,094



ANNEXTURES

Annexure 1

Details of shareholding of promoters 31 March 2022

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				
S. No.	Promoter name	No. of Shares*	% of total shares**	% Change during the year***
1	VENKAT KRISHNA REDDY BUSIREDDY	25	1.00%	
2	DODLA HOLDINGS PTE LIMITED	2475	99.00%	
Total		2500		

Details of shareholding of promoters 31 March 2021

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				
S. No.	Promoter name	No. of Shares*	% of total shares**	% Change during the year***
1	VENKAT KRISHNA REDDY BUSIREDDY	25	1.00%	
2	DODLA HOLDINGS PTE LIMITED	2475	99.00%	
Total		2500		

*Promoter here means promoter as defined in the Companies Act, 2013.

** Details shall be given separately for each class of shares

*** percentage change shall be computed with respect to the number at the beginning of the year or if issued during the year for the first time then with respect to the date of issue.;

Annexure 2

Trade Receivables ageing schedule - 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#				Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good					
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	63,559.00				
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired			4,051,411.00		
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good					
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk					
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired					

Trade Receivables ageing schedule 31 March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#				Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good					
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	44,161.00				
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired		4,051,411.00			
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good					
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk					
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired					

similar information shall be given where no due date of payment is specified in that case disclosure shall be from the date of the transaction. Unbilled dues shall be disclosed separately;



Annexure 3 Trade Payables ageing schedule (Amount in Rs.) KES. 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#			Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years More than 3 years	
(i) MSME				
(ii) Others				
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	ii) 52,878,404			
(iv) Disputed dues - Others				

#similar information shall be given where no due date of payment is specified in that case disclosure shall be from the date of the transaction. Unbilled dues shall be disclosed separately;

Trade Payables ageing schedule (Amount in Rs.) KES.31 March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#			Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years More than 3 years	
(i) MSME				
(ii) Others				
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	ii) 52,675,267.76			
(iv) Disputed dues - Others				

#similar information shall be given where no due date of payment is specified in that case disclosure shall be from the date of the transaction. Unbilled dues shall be disclosed separately;

Annexure 4 Details of title deeds of immovable property .31 March 2022

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative# of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company**
PPE Investment property Non current asset held for sale Others	Land Building	NIL				**also indicate if in dispute

Details of title deeds of immovable property 31 March 2021

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative# of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company**
PPE Investment property Non current asset held for sale Others	Land Building	NIL				**also indicate if in dispute

#Relative here means relative as defined in the Companies Act, 2013.

**Promoter here means promoter as defined in the Companies Act, 2013



Annexure 5 Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties 31 March 2022

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan Outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Promoters Directors KMPs Related Parties	NIL	

Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties 31 March 2021

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan Outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Promoters Directors KMPs Related Parties	NIL	

Annexure 6 Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) 31 March 2022

CWIP Aging Schedule :

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of			Total*
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
Projects in progress Projects temporarily suspended *Total shall tally with CWIP amount in the balance sheet.				

CWIP completion schedule :

CWIP	To be completed in			Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
Project 1 Project 2 Details of projects where activity has been suspended shall be given separately				

Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) 31 March 2021

CWIP Aging Schedule :

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of			Total*
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
Projects in progress Projects temporarily suspended *Total shall tally with CWIP amount in the balance sheet.				

CWIP completion schedule :

CWIP	To be completed in			Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
Project 1 Project 2 Details of projects where activity has been suspended shall be given separately				



Annexure 7 Intangible assets under development aging schedule 31 March 2022

Intangible assets under development	Amount in CWIP for a period of			Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
Projects in progress				
Projects temporarily suspended	NIL			
*Total shall tally with CWIP amount in the balance sheet.				
Intangible assets under development	To be completed in			Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
Project 1				
Project 2	NIL			
Intangible assets under development aging schedule 31 March 2021				
Intangible assets under development	Amount in CWIP for a period of			Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
Projects in progress				
Projects temporarily suspended	NIL			
*Total shall tally with CWIP amount in the balance sheet.				
Intangible assets under development	To be completed in			Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
Project 1				
Project 2	NIL			

Details of projects where activity has been suspended shall be given separately



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED
TAX COMPUTATION - 2022

PIN NO: P051647229N

	<u>Kshs.</u>	<u>Kshs.</u>
Profit before tax		16,279,916
<i>Add:</i>		
Depreciation	1,238,376	
Unrealised exchange Loss	148,446	
School fees	1,066,861	
other allowances	383,758	
Guest house maintenance	828,880	
Private Motor vehicle	70,315	
		3,736,636
		20,016,552
<i>Less:</i>		
Wear and tear deductions	(1,187,635)	
Unrelaised Exchange	-	(1,187,635)
<i>Adjusted taxable loss</i>		18,828,917
Loss brought forward		18,828,917
Tax on profit		5,648,675
<i>Installment tax paid</i>		(4,561,973)
Tax payable before 30.07.2022		1,086,702

Instalment tax

1st instalment	20.07.2022	1,553,386
2nd instalment	20.09.2022	1,553,386
3rd instalment	20.12.2022	1,553,386
4th instalment	20.03.2023	1,553,386
		6,213,543

WEAR AND TEAR SCHEDULE

	<u>CLASS II</u>	<u>Software</u>	<u>CLASS IV</u>	<u>CLASS IV</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>10%</u>	
W.D.V as at 1/04/2021	500,846	2,240,928	1,320,628	1,673,703	5,736,105
Addition during the year		-	-	46,640	46,640
Disposal					-
	500,846	2,240,928	1,320,628	1,720,343	5,782,745
Wear and tear	(125,212)	(560,232)	(330,157)	(172,034)	(1,187,635)
W.D.V as at 31/03/2022	375,634	1,680,696	990,471	1,548,309	4,595,110



DODLA DAIRY KENYA LIMITED					
AS AT 31/03/2022					
ADJUSTING JOURNAL ENTRIES					
		Balance sheet		Profit and loss a/c	
		Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
1	Tax expense -P&L			5,648,675	
	Tax Liability		5,648,675		
	Being tax provision for the period				
2	Tax Liability	4,072,693			
	Tax expense -P&L				4,072,693
	To reverse previous provision				
		4,072,693	5,648,675	5,648,675	4,072,693
					-
Reconciliation of Client's to Audited Financial statement					
	Profit as per client management accounts				(13,159,066)
	Less: total of debits to profit and loss account				5,648,675
	Add: total of credits to profit and loss account				(4,072,693)
	Profit as per audited financial statements				(11,583,083)
	Director		Director		
	Date: 2022		Date: 2022		

