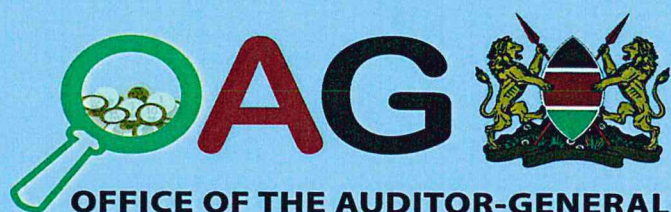


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REPORT

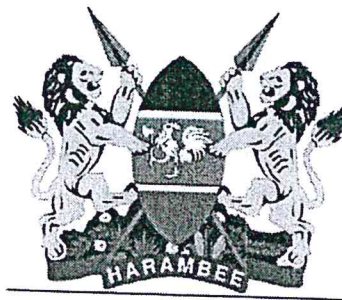
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COMMITTEE	—
CLERK AT THE TABLE	A. Macharia

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**NYANDARUA COUNTY EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE MEMBERS' CAR LOAN AND
MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2019**



**NYANDARUA COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS' CAR
LOAN & MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND**

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2019**

**Prepared in accordance with the Accrual Basis of Accounting Method under the International Public
Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)**



**Nyandarua County Executive Committee Members' Car Loan & Mortgage
Scheme Fund
Reports And Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

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Nyandarua County Executive Committee Members' Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund

Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

a) Background Information

County Government of Nyandarua Car Loan & Mortgage Fund was founded in the year 2016 and derives its Authority and Accountability from PFM Act, 2012 and Regulations, 2015. The Fund is wholly owned by County Government of Nyandarua and is domiciled in Kenya.

The purpose of the fund is to transform the lives and livelihoods of staff by giving them dignity and expanding their opportunities. This will eventually translate to better service delivery to the people of Nyandarua County resulting to Social Economic Development.

b) Principal Activities

The fund's principal activity is to grant Car and Mortgage Loans to the Executive Staff members.

c) Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee

Ref	Name	Position
1	Mr. John Gitau Njoroge	Chairman
2	Ms Beatrice Migwi	Secretary
3	Mr. Boniface Mukuria	Member
4	Mr. Joseph Wahome	Member
5	Ms. Esther Kiarie	Member
6	Ms Beatrice Macharia	Member
7	Mr. Philip Kingori	Member

d) Key Management

Ref	Name	Position
1	Hiram M. Kahiro	Fund Administrator
2	Anne Theuri	Fund Accountant

**Nyandarua County Executive Committee Members' Car Loan & Mortgage
Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

e) Registered Offices

County Government of Nyandarua
Headquarters Building
P.O. Box 701-20303
Ol Kalou, Kenya.

f) Fund Contacts

Telephone: (254) 20266859
E-mail: info@nyandarua.go.ke
Website: www.nyandarua.go.ke

g) Fund Bankers

Family Bank
Ol Kalou Branch
P.O Box 74145-00200
Nairobi, Kenya.

h) Independent Auditors

Office of the Auditor General
Anniversary Towers, University Way
P.O.Box 30084
GOP 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

i) Principal Legal Adviser

The Attorney General
State Law Office
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 40112
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

Nyandarua County Executive Committee Members' Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund

Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

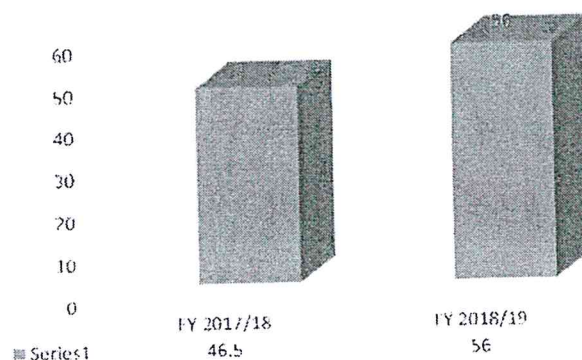
2. BOARD/FUND CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

The Nyandarua County Car Loan and Mortgage Fund was established by the County Assembly under Nyandarua County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme and Nyandarua County Civil Servants Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme regulations 2015 in accordance with Public Finance Management Act, 2012.


It was established as revolving Fund with annual enhancement from the County Executive Budget appropriations based on expected credit projections.

In the FY 2018/19 the Fund was allocated Kshs 20,000,000 in the Budget which was subsequently disbursed through the Exchequer. As a result, the Fund recorded portfolio growth of 20.4% from Kshs. 46.5 Million in FY 2017/18 to Kshs. 56 millions

LOAN PORTFOLIO - MILLIONS



The Fund has continued to be vibrant and progressive which is expected to be maintained into the future.


Mr. John Gitau Njoroge
Fund Chairman

**Nyandarua County Executive Committee Members' Car Loan & Mortgage
Scheme Fund**
Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

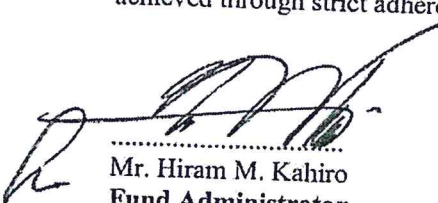
3. REPORT OF THE FUND ADMINISTRATOR

In accordance with Section 116(8) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, the administrator of a County Public Fund shall ensure that the accounts for the fund and the annual financial statements relating to those accounts comply with the accounting standards prescribed and published by the Accounting Standards Board from time to time.

In line with the Act, the Fund Management undertook the following:-

- a. Transferred of annual allocation to the Scheme Fund account
- b. Processed and disbursed the qualifying loan applications
- c. All ensured loan recoveries were done through the payroll
- d. Prepared the following Monthly Management reports.
- e. Prepared and submitted of quarterly report in accordance with Section 166 of the PFM Act
- f. Prepared and submitted the Annual report as prescribed under Section 163 of the PFM Act, 2012

The fund has hence recorded impressive growth with no recorded loan default. This has been achieved through strict adherence to the set policies and guidelines.



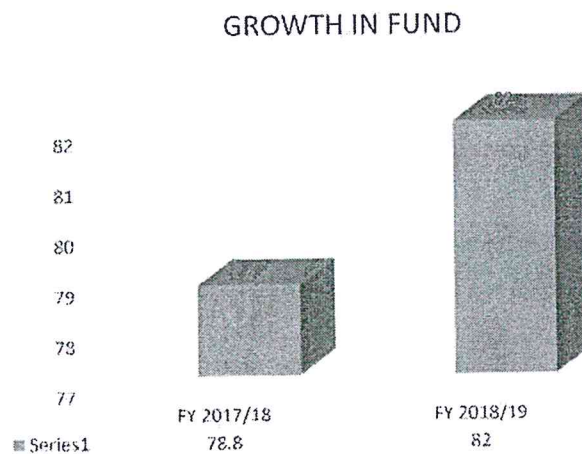
.....
Mr. Hiram M. Kahi
Fund Administrator

Nyandarua County Executive Committee Members' Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

4. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The County Assembly approved the FY 2018/19 Budget where 20 million was received as an additional appropriation to the fund. In the year, a total of Kshs 23.2 Million was disbursed which translated to growth in Revolving Fund growth of 2.7% from Kshs 78.8 Million to Kshs 82 Million. In the year under review, all the loan were paid on time recording zero default rate, the principal repayment amounted to Kshs. 13.7 million

The Fund closed the year with cash balance of Kshs. 24.8 Million and outstanding loan portfolio of Kshs. 56 Million.



Since inception of the Fund a total of twenty seven loans has been disbursed valued at Ksh 100.2 Million. In the year, ten loans valued to Kshs 16.8 Million were fully paid whereas the remaining ones are fully performing. The Fund has so far received Kshs 110 Million from the Exchequer as per appropriations, this has enabled the management to fund all the qualifying applications on timely basis.

**Nyandarua County Executive Committee Members' Car Loan & Mortgage
Scheme Fund**
Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

5. REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019 which show the state of the Fund affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Fund is to provide Car and Mortgage Loans to the Executive Members of Nyandarua County Government,

Results

The results of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2019 are set out on pages 14 to 18.

Trustees

The members of the Board of Trustees who served during the year are shown on page 4 (*refer to the key entity information and management page*). There were no changes in the Board during the financial year,

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Fund in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015.

By Order of the Board

Mr. Hiram Kahiro

Member of the Board

Date: 26/6/2020

**Nyandarua County Executive Committee Members' Car Loan & Mortgage
Scheme Fund**
Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

6. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of a County Public Fund established by Section 116 of PFM Act, 2012 shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

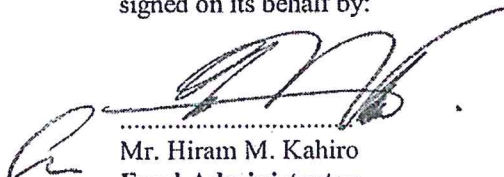
The Administrator of the County Public Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2019. This responsibility includes: (i) 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 Fund; (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 Fund; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012. The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2019, and of the Fund's financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator of the County Public Fund has assessed the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. Nothing has come to the attention of the Administrator to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Board on 26/6 ²⁰²⁰ 2019 and signed on its behalf by:


Mr. Hiram M. Kahiyo
Fund Administrator

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Telephone: +254-(20) 3214000
E-mail: info@oagkenya.go.ke
Website: www.oagkenya.go.ke



HEADQUARTERS
Anniversary Towers
Monrovia Street
P.O. Box 30084-00100
NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON NYANDARUA COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS' CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2019

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nyandarua County Executive Committee Members' Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund set out on pages 10 to 41, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2019, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and the 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 the Nyandarua County Executive Committee Members' Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund as at 30 June, 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with Nyandarua County Executive Committee Members' Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund (Amendment) Regulations, 2015 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Unsupported Interest Income

The statement of financial performance, reflects interest income of Kshs.225,291. However, review of loan repayment schedule reveals that the interest was not consistently charged on the loans owed by twenty-eight (28) members of the Fund. No explanation has been provided for the omission.

Consequently, the accuracy and completeness of the reported interest income of Kshs.225,291 could not be confirmed.

2. Unconfirmed Loans Disbursements

The statement of cash flows reflects loans disbursements totalling to Kshs.23,230,000. However, the schedule provided in support reflects an amount of Kshs.25,400,000 resulting to unreconciled variance of Kshs.2,170,000. Further, the loans disbursements were not supported with documents such as loan agreements, Bills of Quantities and official search of the property financed.

Consequently, the accuracy and completeness of the loans disbursements totalling to Kshs.23,230,000 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Nyandarua County Executive Committee Members' Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund 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

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparative budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.229,650 and Kshs.580,000 respectively resulting to an under-funding of Kshs.350,350 or 60% of the budget. This is contrary to Section 31(c) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 which requires that budget revenue and expenditure appropriations shall be balanced.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in use of Public Resources section of my report, 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. Unsupported Transfer of Revolving Funds

The statement of cash flows reflects cash outflow-revolving funds balance of Kshs.17,450,000 being transfer to the bank account of Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car and Mortgage Fund. However, approval and minutes of the Board of Trustees for the transfer were not provided for audit review.

Consequently, the Management was in breach of the Fund's requirements.

2. Non-Compliance with the One-Third of Basic Salary Rule

During the year ended 30 June, 2019, a County Executive Committee Member earned a net salary of less than a third (1/3) of the basic salary contrary to Section C.1(3) of the Public Service Commission (PSC) Human Resource Policies, 2016. The Fund Management did not check on eligibility of the applicant before granting the loan.

In the circumstances, the Fund 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 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. Failure to Enforce Loan Deductions

The statement of financial position reflects total current and long-term receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.57,271,553. However, examination of the loan repayment schedules for the period under review revealed that the County Executive failed to consistently effect loan deductions during the year under review. This increases risk of members defaulting in loan repayments thus threatening the sustainability of the Fund.

Consequently, existence of effective internal controls could not be confirmed.

2. Lack of Risk Management Strategy

The Fund did not have Risk Management Policy in place. This is contrary to Regulation 158(1) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 which requires an Accounting Officer to develop risk management strategies, which include fraud prevention mechanism and internal control that builds robust business operations.

In the circumstances, there is no formal system for identifying and mitigating on the risks as required.

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 overall 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.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) 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 effectiveness of internal control, risk management and overall governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue to sustain its services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Fund 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the 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 policies and procedures may deteriorate.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism 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 applicable 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 Fund's ability to continue to sustain its services. 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 Fund to cease to continue to sustain its services.
- 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 Fund 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

14 February, 2022

Nyandarua County Executive Committee Members' Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8.1. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2019

	Note	2018/2019	2017/2018
		KShs	KShs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Public contributions and donations	1	-	-
Transfers from the County Government	2	-	30,000,000
		-	30,000,000
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest Income	4	225,291	220,915
Other Income	5	4,359	825,925
		229,650	1,046,840
Total Revenue		229,650	31,046,840
Expenses			
Fund administration expenses	6	580,000	639,000
Staff Costs	7	-	-
General Expenses/Transfer to other Entities	8	-	10,600,000
Finance Costs	9	-	-
Total Expenses		580,000	11,239,000
Other gains/losses			
Gain/loss on disposal of assets		-	-
Surplus/(deficit)for the period		(350,350)	19,807,840

The notes set out on pages 29 to 40 form an integral part of these Financial Statements

Nyandarua County Executive Committee Members' Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund

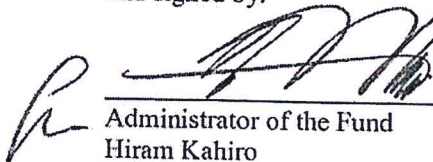
Reports And Financial Statements

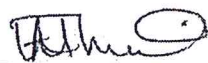
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

8.2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2018/2019 KShs	2017/2018 KShs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	24,796,337	33,358,567
Current portion of long term receivables from exchange transactions	12	17,841,786	-
Prepayments		-	-
Inventories	14	-	-
		42,638,123	33,358,567
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	-	-
Intangible assets	16	-	-
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	12	39,429,767	46,509,673
		39,429,767	46,509,673
Total Bassets		82,067,890	79,868,240
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	17	-	-
Provisions	18	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	19	-	-
Employee benefit obligations	20	-	-
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current employee benefit obligation	20	-	-
Long term portion of borrowings	19	-	-
		-	-
Total liabilities		-	-
Net assets		82,067,890	79,868,240
Revolving Fund	3(a)	20,000,000	
Revolving Fund - Others	3(b)	(17,450,000)	
Reserves		79,868,240	60,060,400
Accumulated surplus		(350,350)	19,807,840
Total net assets and liabilities		82,067,890	79,868,240

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 26/6 2020 and signed by:


Administrator of the Fund
Hiram Kahiro


Fund Accountant
Anne Theuri
ICPAK Member No.18477

**Nyandarua County Executive Committee Members' Car Loan & Mortgage
Scheme Fund**

**Reports And Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

8.3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance as at 1 July 2017	60,060,400	-	-	60,060,400
Surplus for the period	-	-	19,807,840	19,807,840
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2018	60,060,400	-	19,807,840	79,868,240
Balance as at 1 July 2018	79,868,240	-	-	79,868,240
Deficit for the period	-	-	(350,350)	(350,350)
Net Funds received during the year	-	-	2,550,000	2,550,000
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2019	79,868,240	-	2,199,650	82,067,890

Nyandarua County Executive Car Loan & Mortgage Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019

8.4. STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2019

	Note	2018/2019	2017/2018
		KShs	KShs
Cashflows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Transfers from the County Government	2	-	30,000,000
Interest received	4	225,291	220,915
Receipts from other operating activities	5	4,359	825,925
Total Receipts		229,650	31,046,840
Payments			
Fund administration expenses	6	580,000	639,000
General expenses/Transfer to other Entities	8	-	10,600,000
Finance cost		-	-
Total Payments		580,000	11,239,000
Net cashflow (used in)/from operating activities		(350,350)	19,807,840
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Proceeds from loan principal repayments	13	13,708,419	13,098,447
Loan disbursements paid out	10	(23,230,000)	(16,800,000)
Working Capital Adjustments		-	
Increase(Decrease) in Inventory			
(Increase)Decrease in Receivables	12	(1,240,299)	
Increase (Decrease in payables)			
Net cashflows used in investing activities		(10,761,880)	(3,701,553)
Cashflows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		20,000,000	-
Revolving Funds - Others		(17,450,000)	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Net cashflows from financing activities		2,550,000	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(8,562,230)	-

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Cash and cash equivalents at 1JULY	11	33,358,567	17,252,280
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	11	24,796,337	33,358,567

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8.5. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

	Original budget	Adj ust me nts	Final budget	Actual on comparab le basis	Performance difference	% utilisat ion
	2019	201 9	2019	2019	2019	2019
Revenue	KShs	KS hs	KShs	KShs	KShs	
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers from County Govt.	-		-	-	-	
Interest income	-	-	225,291	225,291	-	100%
Other income	-	-	4,359	4,359	-	
Total income	-	-	229,650	229,650	-	100%
Expenses						
Fund administration expenses	-	-	580,000	580,000	-	100%
General expenses/Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance cost	-	-	-	-	-	
Total expenditure	-	-	580,000	580,000	-	100%
Deficit for the period	-	-	(350,350)	(350,350)	-	

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8.6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost unless stated otherwise. The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method. The financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis.

2. Adoption of new and revised standards

a) Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2019

Standard	Impact
IPSAS 40: Public Sector Combinations	Applicable: 1st January 2019 The standard covers public sector combinations arising from exchange transactions in which case they are treated similarly with IFRS 3 (applicable to acquisitions only). Business combinations and combinations arising from non-exchange transactions are covered purely under Public Sector combinations as amalgamations.

b) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2019

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	Applicable: 1st January 2022: The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an entity's future cashflows. IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that consider the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held;

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that applies to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.
IPSAS 42: Social Benefits	Applicable: 1st January 2022 The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general purpose financial reports assess: (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

c) Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the year 2019.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3. Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the entity and can be measured reliably.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

Interest income is accrued using the effective yield method. The effective yield discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount. The method applies this yield to the principal outstanding to determine interest income each period.

4. Budget information

The original budget for FY 2018/2019 was approved by the County Assembly on 6th August 2018. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Fund did not record additional appropriations on the FY 2018/2019 budget following the governing body's approval.

The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget.

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section xxx of these financial statements.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

5. Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the entity recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus or deficit as incurred. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

6. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in surplus or deficit in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite.

7. Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Entity 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. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Held-to-maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to maturity when the Entity has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit.

Impairment of financial assets

The Entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or an entity of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or an entity of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cashflows of the financial asset or the entity of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

- The debtors or an entity of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g. changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans and borrowing

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

8. Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution.

Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Entity.

9. Provisions

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

Where the Entity expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities

The Entity does not recognize a contingent liability, but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Contingent assets

The Entity does not recognize a contingent asset but discloses details of a possible asset whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Entity in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

10. Nature and purpose of reserves

The Entity does not create and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements.

11. Changes in accounting policies and estimates

The Entity recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

12. Employee benefits– Retirement benefit plans

The Entity provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund), and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable.

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump-sum payments or increased future contributions on a proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

13. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Trade creditors or debtors denominated in foreign currency are reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

14. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment. Such borrowing costs are capitalized over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalization ceases when construction of the asset is complete. Further borrowing costs are charged to the statement of financial performance.

15. Related parties

The Entity regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the Entity or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the directors, the CEO and senior managers.

16. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and various commercial banks at the end of the financial year. For these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprests and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

17. Comparative figures

Where necessary comparative figures for the previous financial year have been amended or reconfigured to conform to the required changes in presentation.

18. Events after the reporting period

There were no material adjusting and non- adjusting events after the reporting period.

19. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by PFM Act 2012. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Nyandarua.

20. Currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (KShs).

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

21. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Entity's financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

State all judgements, estimates and assumptions made: e.g

Estimates and assumptions – The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Entity based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Entity. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140.

Useful lives and residual values

The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators to inform potential future use and value from disposal:

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Entity
- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes
- The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed
- Availability of funding to replace the asset
- Changes in the market in relation to the asset

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note xxx.

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

22. Financial risk management

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The Fund's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of changes in the business environment and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effect of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk. The Fund does not hedge any risks and has in place policies to ensure that credit is only extended to customers with an established credit history.

The Fund's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

a) Credit risk

The Fund has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments.

Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the entity's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

	Total amount KShs	Fully performing KShs	Past due KShs	Impaired KShs
At 30 June 2019				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2018				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

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The customers under the fully performing category are paying their debts as they continue trading. The credit risk associated with these receivables is minimal and the allowance for uncollectible amounts that the entity has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts.

The entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due.

The board of trustees sets the Fund's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

b) Liquidity risk management

The ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Fund Administrator, who has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The entity manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows.

The table below represents cash flows payable by the Fund under non-derivative financial liabilities by their remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Less than 1 month	Between 1- 3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 30 June 2019				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2018				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) Market risk

The board has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the entity on an ongoing basis, evaluate and test the design and effectiveness of its internal accounting and operational controls.

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the entity's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

The Fund's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by the Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day to day implementation of those policies.

There has been no change to the entity's exposure to market risks or how it manages and measures the risk.

i. Foreign currency risk

The entity has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. 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 rate.

The carrying amount of the entity's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

		Other currencies	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 30 June 2019			
Financial assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ receivables			
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	-	-	-

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the effect on the Fund's statement of financial performance on applying the sensitivity for a reasonable possible change in the exchange rate of the three main transaction currencies, with all other variables held constant. The reverse would also occur if the Kenya Shilling appreciated with all other variables held constant.

	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on Equity
	KShs	KShs	KShs
2019			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
2018			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

ii. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the entity's financial condition may be adversely affected as a result of changes in interest rate levels. The entity's interest rate risk arises from bank deposits. This exposes the Fund to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the Fund's deposits.

Management of interest rate risk

To manage the interest rate risk, management has endeavoured to bank with institutions that offer favourable interest rates.

Sensitivity analysis

The Fund analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis by conducting a sensitivity analysis. This involves determining the impact on profit or loss of defined rate shifts. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis as the prior year.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Capital risk management

The objective of the Fund's capital risk management is to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. The entity capital structure comprises of the following funds:

	2019	2018
	KShs	KShs
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Revolving fund	79,868,240	60,060,400
Accumulated surplus	(350,350)	19,807,840
Capital Injection	2,550,000	
Total funds	82,067,890	79,868,240
Total borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and bank balances	(24,796,337)	(33,358,567)
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	(24,796,337)	(33,358,567)
Gearing	0%	0%

9. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1) Public contributions and donations

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Donation from development partners	-	-
Contributions from the public	-	-
Total	-	-

2) Transfers from County Government

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Transfers from County Govt. – operations	-	30,000,000
Payments by County on behalf of the entity	-	-
Total	-	30,000,000

3) (a) Revolving Fund

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Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Capital Injection	20,000,000	-
Fines	-	-
Total	20,000,000	-

3, (b) Revolving Fund - Other

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Capital Transfer to Executive	(17,450,000)	-
Total	(17,450,000)	-

4) Interest income

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Interest income from Car and Mortgage loans	225,291	220,915
Interest income from investments	-	825,925
Interest income on bank deposits	-	-
Total interest income	225,291	1,046,840

5) Other income

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Insurance recoveries	-	-
Income from sale of tender documents	-	-
Miscellaneous income	4,359	-
Total other income	4,359	-

6) Fund administration expenses

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
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	KShs	KShs
Staff costs (Note 7)	-	-
Loan processing costs	-	-
Professional services costs	-	-
Administration fees	580,000	639,000
Total	580,000	639,000

7) Staff costs

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Salaries and wages	-	-
Staff gratuity	-	-
Staff training expenses	-	-
Social security contribution	-	-
Other staff costs	-	-
Total	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

8) General expenses

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Consumables	-	-
Electricity and water expenses	-	-
Fuel and oil costs	-	-
Insurance costs	-	-
Postage	-	-
Printing and stationery	-	-
Rental costs	-	-
Security costs	-	-
Telecommunication	-	-
Bank Charges	-	-
Hospitality	-	-
Depreciation and amortization costs	-	-
Other expenses	-	10,600,000
Total	-	10,600,000

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9) Finance costs

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Interest on Bank overdrafts/Bank Charges	-	-
Interest on loans from banks	-	-
Total	-	-

10) Loan Disbursement

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Loan Disbursement Paid Out	23,230,000	16,800,000
Total	23,230,000	16,800,000

11) Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Executive Car loan account	-	-
Fixed deposits account	-	-
On – call deposits	-	-
Current account	24,796,337	33,358,567
Others	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	24,796,337	33,358,567

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Detailed analysis of the cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

		2018/2019	2017/2018
Financial institution	Account number	KShs	KShs
a) Fixed deposits account			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank, etc		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
b) On - call deposits			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank - etc		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
c) Current account			
Family Bank	037000009974	24,796,337	33,358,567
Bank B		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
d) Others(specify)		-	-
Cash in transit		-	-
Cash in hand		-	-
M Pesa		-	-
Sub- total		24,796,337	33,358,567
Grand total		24,796,337	33,358,567

12) Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Current Receivables		
Interest receivable	-	-
Current loan receivable- Family Bank	1,240,299	-
Current loan repayments due	16,601,489	-
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total Current receivables	17,841,786	

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Non Current receivables		
Long term loan repayments due	39,429,767	46,509,673
Total Non- current receivables	39,429,767	46,509,673
Total receivables from exchange transactions	39,429,767	46,509,673

13) Principal Repayments

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Proceeds from Principal Loan Repayments	13,708,419	13,098,447
Total	13,708,419	13,098,447

14) Inventories

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Consumable stores	-	-
Spare parts and meters	-	-
Catering	-	-
Other inventories(specify)	-	-
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	-	-

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15) Property, plant and equipment

Cost	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 1 st July 2017	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2018	-	-	-	-	-
At 1 st July 2018	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 1 st July 2017	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2018	-	-	-	-	-
At 1 st July 2018	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-

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Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net book values	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-

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16) Intangible assets-software

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
NBV	-	-

17) Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Trade payables	-	-
Refundable deposits	-	-
Accrued expenses	-	-
Other payables	-	-
Total trade and other payables	-	-

18) Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Other provision	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance at the beginning of the year(1.07.2018)	-	-	-	-
Additional Provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision utilised	-	-	-	-
Change due to discount and time value for money	-	-	-	-
Transfers from non -current provisions	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year (30.06.2019)	-	-	-	-

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19) Borrowings

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Balance at beginning of the period	-	-
External borrowings during the year	-	-
Domestic borrowings during the year	-	-
Repayments of external borrowings during the period	-	-
Repayments of domestics borrowings during the period	-	-
Balance at end of the period	-	-

The table below shows the classification of borrowings into external and domestic borrowings:

	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
External Borrowings		
Dollar denominated loan from organization'	-	-
Sterling Pound denominated loan from 'organization'	-	-
Euro denominated loan from organization'	-	-
Domestic Borrowings		
Kenya Shilling loan from KCB	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from Barclays Bank	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from Consolidated Bank	-	-
Borrowings from other government institutions	-	-
Total balance at end of the year	-	-

The table below shows the classification of borrowings long-term and current borrowings:

Description	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Short term borrowings(current portion)	-	-
Long term borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

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20) Employee benefit obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post-employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Non-current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total employee benefits obligation	-	-	-	-

21) Cash generated from operations

	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year before tax	-	-
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Gains/ losses on disposal of assets	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Finance cost	-	-
Working Capital adjustments		
Increase in inventory	-	-
Increase in receivables	(1,240,299)	-
Increase in payables	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	(1,240,299)	-

22) Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to the Fund include those parties who can exercise control or exercise significant influence over its operating and financial decisions. Related parties include management personnel, their associates and close family members. The fund/scheme is related to the following entities:

- The County Government;
- The Parent County Government Ministry;
- Key management;
- Board of Trustees; etc

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b) Related party transactions

	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Transfers from related parties'	-	-
Transfers to related parties	-	-

c) Key management remuneration

	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Board of Trustees	-	-
Key Management Compensation	-	-
Total	-	-

d) Due from related parties

	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Due from parent Ministry	-	-
Due from County Government	-	-
Total	-	-

e) Due to related parties

	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Due to parent Ministry	-	-
Due to County Government	-	-
Total	-	-

23) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	2018/2019	2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Court case against the Fund	-	-
Bank guarantees	-	-
Total	-	-