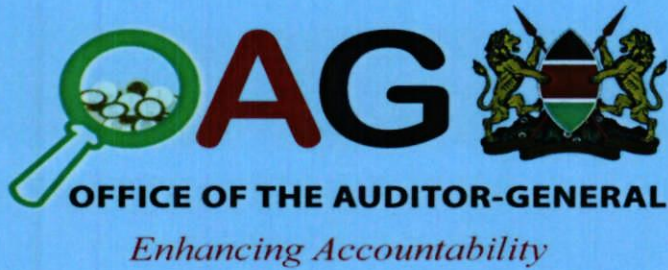


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REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**KIAMBU COUNTY EXECUTIVE STAFF
MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND**

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

PAPERS LAID	
DATE	16/02/2022
TABLED BY	LEADER OF MAJORITY
COMMITTEE	
CLERK AT THE TABLE	M. ADJIBODOU



30 SEP 2019

KIAMBU COUNTY EXECUTIVE STAFF 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)

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1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

a) Background information

Kiambu County Executive Staff Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Public Finance Management (*Kiambu County Executive Staff Mortgage Scheme Fund*) Regulations, 2016. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Kiambu and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to provide a loan scheme for the purchase, development, renovation or repair of a residential property by the member of the scheme.

The Fund's principal activity is to provide loans to members of staff for purchase, development, renovation or repair of a residential property.

b) Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Fund is to:

- consider and approve all applications for a mortgage loan
- approve all housing development and financial proposals related to the fund.
- approve the criteria for the disbursement of funds
- perform other duties as may be directed by the county executive committee member for the proper management of the fund.

c) Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee

Ref	Name	Position
1	Dr Martin NjoguMbugua	County Secretary
2	Martin Njeri	Secretary- County Public Service Board
3	Faith Harisson	Chief Officer- Finance and Economic Planning
4	James Ndungu	Chief officer- lands Housing & physical planning
5	Stephen T Mwangi	Director- Human Resource Management
6	Jacob Macharia	Fund Administrator

d) Key Management

Ref	Name	Position
1	Dr Martin NjoguMbugua	County Secretary
2	Martin Njeri	Secretary- County Public Service Board
3	Faith Harisson	Chief Officer- Finance and Economic Planning
4	James Ndungu	Chief officer- lands Housing & physical planning
5	Stephen T Mwangi	Director- Human Resource Management
6	Jacob Macharia	Fund Administrator

e) Registered Offices

P.O. Box 2344-00900
County Headquarter Offices
Kiambu Nairobi Highway
Kiambu, KENYA

f) Fund Contacts

Telephone: (254)-0709877000
mail:info@kiambu.go.ke
Website: www.kiambu.go.ke

g) FundBankers

1. Family Bank
Kiambu Branch
Kiambu, Kenya

h) Independent Auditors

Auditor General
Kenya National Audit Office
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

2. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES (or any other corporate governance body for the Fund)

The fund does not have board of trustees but has a Loans management and advisory committee.

1. MANAGEMENT TEAM

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
 Dr Martin NjoguMbugua	Date of Birth May 15, 1968 PHD Researcher and lecturer Over 20 years' experience County Secretary
 Martin Njeri	Date of Birth 1984 Accountant and certified secretary Over 10 years experience Secretary to the County Public Service Board
 Faith Njeri	D.O.B 11.07.1977 Accountant Over 10 years experience Chief Officer Finance and Economic planning
 James Ndungu	D.O.B 1982 Planner Over 10 years experience Chief Officer Lands, Housing and physical planning
 Stephen ThenyaMwangi	D.O.B 03.09.1966 Human resource management Over 20 years experience Director human resource

 <p>Jacob Macharia</p>	<p>D.O.B 07.12.1982 Accountant Over 10 years experience Fund administrator</p>
---	--

2. BOARD/FUND CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

Forward

Kiambu County Executive Staff Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Public Finance Management (*Kiambu County Executive Staff Mortgage Scheme Fund*) Regulations, 2016. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Kiambu and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to provide a loan scheme for the purchase, development, renovation or repair of a residential property by the member of the scheme.

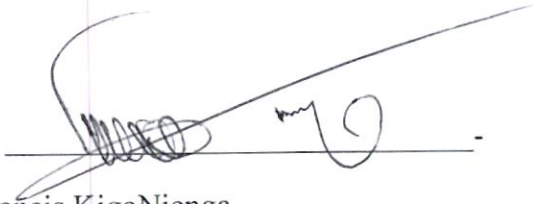
The Fund's principal activity is to provide loans to members of staff for purchase, development, renovation or repair of a residential property.

There were no changes in the management of the fund during the financial year.

The fund disbursed a total of Ksh 54M in the financial year under review and the loans are performing normally. The fund wish in the near future to disburse loans to a big number of county executive staff in order to improve lives and livelihoods of its workforce.

The fund has started issuing mortgage loans to county executive committee members and finally roll out to other county staff in the near future

Signed: _____



Hon. Francis KigoNjenga

CECM FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

3. REPORT OF THE FUND ADMINISTRATOR

Kiambu County Executive Staff Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Public Finance Management (*Kiambu County Executive Staff Mortgage Scheme Fund*) Regulations, 2016. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Kiambu and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to provide a loan scheme for the purchase, development, renovation or repair of a residential property by the member of the scheme.

The Fund's principal activity is to provide loans to members of staff for purchase, development, renovation or repair of a residential property.

The funds main mandate include:

- consider and approve all applications for a mortgage loan
- approve all housing development and financial proposals related to the fund.
- approve the criteria for the disbursement of funds
- perform other duties as may be directed by the county executive committee member for the proper management of the fund.

There were no changes in the management of the fund during the financial year.

The fund received Ksh 20 Million in the financial year 2018/19 and it was disbursed the same period to beneficiaries.

The fund disbursed a total of Ksh 13.2M in the financial year under review and the loans are performing normally. The fund wish in the near future to disburse loans to a big number of county executive staff in order to improve lives and livelihoods of its workforce.

The fund has started issuing mortgage loans to county executive committee members and finally roll out to other county staff in the near future

Signed: _____ -

CPA Jacob Macharia

4. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Currently the fund does not have board of trustees and thus there is no corporate governance structure.

5. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The committee usually holds management and advisory committees when need arises to review various requests by members of staff.

Upon approval of various requests and depending on availability of funds the financial institution tasked with the process of issuing Mortgage loans evaluates the ability to pay of various applicants and process the requests accordingly.

During the financial year under review, the fund received Ksh 20 Million which was disbursed to applicants in the same financial year. The amounts disbursed amounts to Ksh 13.2 Million. The fund complies with the Public Finance Management Act 2012 and Kiambu County Executive staff Mortgage Scheme Fund regulations 2016.

6. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT/SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

The fund didn't undertake any Corporate Social Responsibility in the period under review.

7. REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

The fund currently does not have board of trustees but its run by the management team.

8. 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 (*The public Finance Management Act 2012 and Kiambu County Executive staff mortgage scheme fund regulations, 2016*) 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 and (*Kiambu County Executive staff mortgage scheme fund regulations, 2016*). 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 confirm 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 30/9/ 2019 and signed on its behalf by:



Administrator of the County Public Fund

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 KIAMBU COUNTY EXECUTIVE STAFF MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2019

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kiambu County Executive Staff Mortgage Scheme Fund set out on pages 15 to 33, 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 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, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, the financial statements do not present fairly, the financial position of Kiambu County Executive Staff 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 do not comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. Failure to Submit Financial Statements for Audit

According to the Kiambu County Executive Staff Mortgage Scheme Fund Regulations, 2016, the Fund was established in January, 2016. Although the financial statements under review contains comparative balances for 2017/2018 financial year, the Fund Administrator has not submitted for audit financial statements for financial years 2016/2017 and 2017/2018. This is contrary to Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which requires the management to submit the financial statements to the Auditor-General within three months after the end of the financial year to which the respective accounts relate. Consequently, the management is in breach of the law and the accuracy of the opening balances as at 1 July, 2019 could not be ascertained.

2. Presentation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have not been properly identified in that the statement of financial position, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cashflows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts have not been assigned page numbers. This is contrary to paragraph 63 of International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) No.1, which require each component of the financial statements to be clearly identified.

Consequently, the financial statements have not been presented in accordance with IPSAS No 1.

3. Unsupported Fund Administration Expenses

The statement of financial performance reflects fund administration expenses of Kshs.1,508,834 for the year ended 30 June, 2019. However, the expenses were not supported by relevant documentary evidence such as payment vouchers, ledger, schedules, invoices or statements.

Consequently, the completeness, propriety and accuracy of the fund administration expenses of Kshs.1,508,843 for the year ended 30 June, 2019 could not be confirmed.

4. Disbursements from the Fund (Loans)

The statement of financial performance reflects disbursements from the fund of Kshs.13,200,000 (2017/2018-Kshs.54,000,000). The amount as disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements relates to loans advanced to five members of Kiambu County Executive including the Governor and Deputy Governor. However, loan application forms, committee meeting minutes, documents relating to properties purchased or copies of designs and bills of quantities were not presented for audit verification.

Consequently, the accuracy, completeness and propriety of the loan disbursements of Kshs.13,200,000 could not be confirmed.

5. Non-current Liabilities

The statement of financial position reflects non-current liabilities balance of Kshs.67,200,000 as at 30 June, 2019 described as amounts lend to borrowers. However, it is not clear why the balance has been reported as a liability to the Fund yet amounts lend to borrowers is a receivable to the Fund and therefore an asset. In addition, the respective Note 12 to the financial statements is reflected as Kshs.64,200,000 but cast to Kshs.67,200,000 resulting in a variance of Kshs.3,000,000.

Consequently, the accuracy and validity of non-current liabilities balance of Kshs.67,200,000 could not be confirmed.

6. Failure to Prepare Trial Balance

The funds administrator did not prepare a trial balance as at 30 June, 2019 to support the balances reflected in the financial statements. As a result, the accuracy and

completeness of all the balances reflected in the financial statements could not be ascertained.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of Kiambu County Executive Staff Mortgage Scheme Fund 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 adverse 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.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, because of the significance of matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

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, because of the significance of matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

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 processes

and systems of internal control, risk management and governance were operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

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 the effectiveness of internal control, risk management and governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the ability of Kiambu County Executive Staff Mortgage Scheme Fund to sustain 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 financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the entity 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 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 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 Fund's 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 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 sustaining 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

10 January, 2022

10. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**10.1. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
 30thJUNE 2018**

	Note	FY2018 / 2019	FY2017 / 2018
		KShs	KShs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Public contributions and donations		0	0
Transfers from the County Government	1	20,000,000	60,000,000
Fines, penalties and other levies			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest income	2	1,508,834.44	267,349.36
Other income		0	0
		0	0
Total revenue		21,508,834.44	60,267,349.36
Expenses			
Fund administration expenses	3	1,508,834.44	267,349.36
Disbursement from the fund	4	13,200,000	54,000,000
General expenses – bank charges	5	14,460	7,198.73
Finance costs		0	0
Total expenses		14,723,294.44	54,274,548.09
Other gains/losses			
Gain/loss on disposal of assets		0	0
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		6,785,540	5,992,801.27

The notes set out on pages 28 to 34 form an integral part of these Financial Statements

Kiambu County Executive staff Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019

10.2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
		KShs	KShs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	29,526,711.27	6,479,957.27
			0
Loan arrears receivable	7	1,286,572.60	1,691,202.75
Interest receivable	8		212,348.56
		30,813,283.87	8,383,508.58
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		0	0
Intangible assets		0	0
Long term receivables	9	50,943,427.04	51,876,842.05
Total assets		81,756,710.91	60,260,350.63
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Interest payable	10	1,776,183.80	267,349.36
Ledger fee payable		200	200
Current portion of borrowings		0	0
Prepaid loan instalments	11	1,985.84	0
Non-current liabilities			
Non-current employee benefit obligation		0	0
Amounts lend to borrowers	12	67,200,000	54,000,000
Total liabilities		68,976,383.80	54,267,549.36
Net assets			
Revolving Fund		0	0
Reserves		5,992,801.27	0
Accumulated surplus		6,785,540	5,992,801.27
Total net assets and liabilities		81,756,710.91	60,260,350.63

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 30/9/2019 2019 and signed by:

 Administrator of the Fund
 Name:

 Fund Accountant
 Name:
 ICPAK Member Number:

Kiambu County Executive staff Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2019

10.3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	To
		KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance as at 1 July 2017	0	0	0	
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	0	0	5,992,801.27	5,992,801.
Funds received during the year	0	0	0	
Revaluation gain	0	0	0	
Balance as at 30 June 2018	0	0	5,992,801.27	5,992,801.
• Balance as at 1 July 2018	0	0	5,992,801.27	5,992,801.
• Surplus/(deficit) for the period	0	0	6,785,540	12,778,341.
• Funds received during the year	0	0	0	
• Revaluation gain	0	0	0	
• Balance as at 30 June 2019	0	0	12,778,341.27	12,778,341.

10.4. STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
		KShs	KShs
Cashflows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations		0	0
Transfers from the County Government	1	20,000,000	60,000,000
Interest received	13	1,721,183.8	55,000
Receipts from other operating activities			
Total Receipts		21,721,183.80	60,055,000
Payments			
Fund administration expenses			
General expenses bank charges	5	14,460	7,198.73
Finance cost		0	0
Total Payments		14,460	7,198.73
Net cash flows from operating activities		21,706,723.80	60,047,801.27
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		0	0
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		0	0
Proceeds from loan principal repayments	14	14,540,030.20	432,156
Loan disbursements paid out	4	(13,200,000)	(54,000,000)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		1,340,030.20	(53,567,844)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		0	0
Additional borrowings		0	0
Repayment of borrowings			
Net cash flows used in financing activities		0	0
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		23,046,754	6,479,957.27
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 JULY		6,479,957.27	0
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 JUNE		29,526,711.27	6,479,957.27

10.5. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30th JUNE 2018

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% utilisation
	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	
Revenue						
Public contributions and donations						
Transfers from County Govt.	50,000,000	0	50,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000	40%
Interest income	1,508,834.44	-	1,508,834.44	1,508,834.44	0	100%
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	
Total income	51,508,834.44	0	51,508,834.44	21,508,834.44	30,000,000	40%
Expenses						
Fund administration expenses	1,508,834.44	-	1,508,834.44	1,508,834.44	0	100%
Staff costs	-	-	-	-	-	
General expenses -bank charges	14,460	-	14,460	14,460	0	100%
Loan disbursements	49,000,000		49,000,000	13,200,000	40,800,000	100%
Total expenditure	50,523,294.44	-	50,523,294.44	14,723,294.44	0	100%
Surplus for the period	985,540	-	985,540	6,785,540	(10,800,000)	

10.6. 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 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 2018

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits	Applicable: 1st January 2018 The objective to issue IPSAS 39 was to create convergence to changes in IAS 19 Employee benefits. The IPSASB needed to create convergence of IPSAS 25 to the amendments done to IAS 19. The main objective is to ensure accurate information relating to pension liabilities arising from the defined benefit scheme by doing away with the corridor approach.

b) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2018

Standard	Effective date and 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 which are covered purely under Public Sector combinations as amalgamations.

c) Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2018.

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 applied this yield to the principal outstanding to determine interest income each period.

4. Budget information

The original budget for FY 2017/2018 was approved by the County Assembly on xxxx. 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 recorded additional appropriations of mortgage on the 2017-2018 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. 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.

6. 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.

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 a entity of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a 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 has 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 a 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)

7. 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.

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.

8. 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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

9. 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.

10. 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 insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year. For the purposes of 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.

11. Comparative figures

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

12. Events after the reporting period

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

13. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by xxx Act (*state the legislation establishing the Fund*) under the Ministry of xxx. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Kiambu.

14. Currency

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

15. 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.

Kiambu County Executive staff Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
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10.7. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Transfers from County Government

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Month of January 2019	20,000,000	60,000,000
Total	20,000,000	60,000,000

2. Interest income

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Ferdinand Ndungu	817,193.59	158,429.25
James Nyoro	561,820.59	108,920.11
Martin Njogu	59,926.04	
Francis Kigo	40,573.12	
James Mitambo	29,321.10	
Total interest income	1,508,834.44	267,349.36

3. Fund administration expenses

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Loan processing costs	1,508,834.44	267,349.36
Professional services costs	0	0
Total	1,508,834.44	267,349.36

Kiambu County Executive staff Mortgage Scheme Fund
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4. Loan disbursements

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
FerdinandNdungu		32,000,000
James Nyoro		22,000,000
Martin Njogu	5,000,000	
Francis Kigo	4,200,000	0
James Mitambo	4,000,000	0
Total	13,200,000	54,000,000

Kiambu County Executive staff Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

5. Bank charges

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Family bank account no. 001000040515	7,410	2,758.86
Family bank account no. 001000040516	7,050	4,439.87
Total	14,460	7,198.73

Kiambu County Executive staff Mortgage Scheme Fund
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Family bank account no. 001000040515	12,789,831.14	5,997,241.14
Family bank account no. 001000040516	16,736,880.13	482,716.13
Total cash and cash equivalents	29,526,711.27	6,479,957.27

(The amount should agree with the closing and opening balances as included in the statement of cash flows)

7. Loan repayment receivable

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Ferdinanddungu	651,400	1,258,167.67
James Nyoro	478,800	433,035.08
James Mitambo	100,665	
Martin Njogu	55,707.6	
Total	1,286,572.60	1,691,202.75

8. Interest Receivable

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Ferdinanddungu		158,429.25
James Nyoro		53,919.31
Total	0	212,348.56

Kiambu County Executive staff Mortgage Scheme Fund
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9. Long term loan receivable

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Ferdinandndungu	23,059,444.35	30,741,832.33
James Nyoro	15,853,367.99	21,135,009.72
Martin Njogu	4,483,920.64	
Francis Kigo	3,818,706.36	
James Mitambo	3,727,987.70	
Total	50,943,427.04	51,876,842.05

10. Interest payable

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Interest Payable		
Family Bank (fund administrator)	1,776,183.80	267,349.36
Total	1,776,183.80	267,349.36

11. loan prepayments

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Loan prepayments		
Martin Njogu	1,104.60	
Francis Kigo	881.24	
Total	1,985.84	

Kiambu County Executive staff Mortgage Scheme Fund
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12. Amounts lend to Borrowers (capital)

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Loans issued		
Ferdinanddungu	32,000,000	32,000,000
James Nyoro	22,000,000	22,000,000
Martin Njogu	5,000,000	
Francis Kigo	4,200,000	
James Mitambo	4,000,000	
Total	64,200,000	54,000,000

13. interest received

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Loans issued		
Ferdinand dungu	975,622.84	
James Nyoro	615,740.70	55,000
Martin Njogu	59,926.04	
Francis Kigo	40573.12	
James Mitambo	29,321.10	
Total	1,721,183.8	55,000

14. Principal Loan Repayments

Proceeds from loan principal repayments

Description	FY2018/2019	FY2017/2018
	KShs	KShs
Ferdinand Ndungu	8,092,201.16	
James Nyoro	5,376,461.30	432,156
Martin Njogu	517,183.96	
Francis Kigo	382,174.88	
James Mitambo	172,008.90	
Total	14,540,030.20	432,156

13.PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)

Guidance Notes:

The fund has never been audited before as the fund started operations in the financial year 2017/18.

