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REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**KAKAMEGA COUNTY TRADE
LOANS FUND**

**FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE, 2020**



**Kakamega County Trade Loans Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the Period ended 30th June, 2020**



KAKAMEGA COUNTY TRADE LOANS FUND

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED

30TH JUNE, 2020

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



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**Kakamega County Trade Loans Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the Period ended 30th June, 2020**

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1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

a) Background information

The Kakamega County Trade Loans Fund was established by the County Government of Kakamega through Trade Loan Fund regulations in the year 2014-2015 and commenced operations in the financial year 2015-2016. The Fund Administrator at the time being the Chief Officer of the Ministry of Trade, Industrialization and Tourism. This will be succeeded by Kakamega County Microfinance Corporation once the Act is amended to provide for transition clause.

b) Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Fund was to provide financial and managerial support to micro, small and medium enterprises in the County. This would in turn spur socio-economic development in the County.

c) Key Management

The Kakamega County Trade Loans Fund day-to-day management is under the Ministry of Trade, Industrialization and Tourism.

The Fund Administrator is the Chief Officer of Ministry of Trade, Industrialization and Tourism.

Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

- County Assembly of Kakamega
- Office of Auditor General
- Controller of Budget
- National Treasury

d) Kakamega County Headquarters

P.O. Box 36-50100, 056 31850/31852/31853
County Headquarters
Kisumu/Kitale Highway
Kakamega, KENYA

e) County Government of Kakamega Contacts

Telephone: 056 31850/31852/31853
E-mail: info@kakamega.go.ke
Website: kakamega.go.ke

f) Entity Bankers

KCB Ltd-Kakamega branch

(f) Independent Auditors

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

(g) Principal Legal Advisor

County Attorney
County Government of Kakamega
P.O Box 36-50100
Kakamega



FUND PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

The Fund was established in 2015 under the Ministry of Trade, Industrialization and Tourism and the first and only disbursements happened the same year. Since then, no other disbursements have been made. Recovery of the outstanding loans has been ongoing and is still ongoing. Amount of loans recovered as at 30th June, 2020 was Ksh.149, 427.00

However, the operationalization of the Fund encountered several challenges which included politics where loanees were incited not to repay, erroneous and inconsistent reports from the bank and others.

Signed: _____



FANUEL WEMALI ANGAYA
Chief Officer,
Ministry of Trade, Industrialization and Tourism.



3. FORWARD BY THE CHIEF OFFICER

The Ministry of Trade ,Industrialization and Tourism presents the Financial statements for the Kakamega County Trade Loans Fund for the period ended 30th June, 2019 in accordance with the format prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standard Board.

In the year 2015-2016 the County through Kenya Commercial Bank disbursed Loans amounting to Kshs. 70,295,063 to the small scale traders.



FANUEL WEMALI ANGAYA
Chief Officer,
Ministry of Trade, Industrialization and Tourism.



4. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Sections 116(1) of the PFM Act, 2012 provides that a County Executive Committee Member for Finance may establish other public Funds with the approval of the County Executive Committee and the County Assembly.

Under Section 116(2), for every County Public Fund established, the County Executive for Finance shall designate a person responsible for administering that Fund.

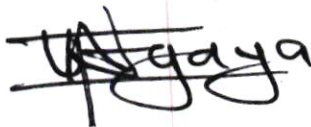
Sections 116(7),164 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of the Fund shall prepare financial statements of the entity, in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Administrator of the Trade Loans Fund confirms that the entity has complied fully with applicable Government Regulations and the terms of external financing covenants (where applicable), and that the funds received during the year under audit were used for the eligible purposes for which they were intended and were properly accounted for.

Further the Administrator confirms that the Trade Loans Fund's financial statements have been prepared in a form that complies with relevant accounting standards prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board of Kenya.

Approval of the financial statements

The County Government's financial statements were approved and signed by the Administrator of the Fund on 29th 09 2020.

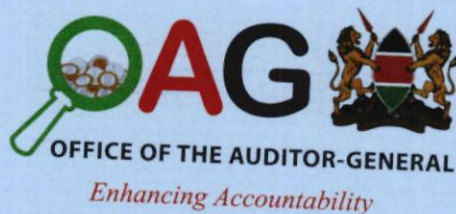


*Chief Officer
Ministry of Trade, Industrialization and Tourism.*



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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HEADQUARTERS
Anniversary Towers
Monrovia Street
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NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KAKAMEGA COUNTY TRADE LOANS FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2020

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kakamega County Trade Loans Fund set out on pages 8 to 26, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2020, 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, 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 Kakamega County Trade Loans Fund as at 30 June, 2020, 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 the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Irregular Board Allowances

The statement of financial performance reflects general expenses figure of Kshs.270,028 and which as disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements includes board expenses of Kshs.40,400 in form of allowances whose supporting documents and schedules were not provided for audit review. Further, the Fund do not have a Board in place and the basis for incurring the expenditure has not been explained.

Consequently, the validity, occurrence and accuracy of the board expenses of Kshs.40,400 could not be confirmed.

2. Unsupported Transfer to Other Government Agency

The statement of financial performance reflects a transfer to other government agency balance of Kshs.37,230,723 which as indicated in Note 3 to the financial statements, relates to transfer to County Revenue Fund (CRF). However, the transfer was not

supported with bank statements or acknowledgment receipt. Further, the transfer to the County Treasury contravene Regulation 14(3) of the Public Finance Management (the Kakamega County Farm Inputs Fund) Regulations, 2018, which provides that such revenue should be retained in the Fund and carried forward to the next financial year as provided for in Section 116(3) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

In the circumstances, the validity, accuracy and completeness of the reported transfers to other government agency of Kshs.37,230,723 for the year ended 30 June, 2020 could not be confirmed.

3. Current Loan Repayments Due (Outstanding Loans)

The statement of financial position reflects current loan repayments due balance of Kshs.40,740,711 as at 30 June, 2020, a decrease by Kshs.149,427 from the previous year balance of Kshs.40,890,138. Records indicated that the loans were disbursed to the small-scale traders with condition that borrowed loans were to be repaid within six (6) months from the date of disbursement. However, repayment of the loans has remained low and no provision for impairment against these non-performing loans has been provided in these financial statements.

Consequently, the accuracy and recoverability of the current loan repayments due balance of Kshs.40,740,711 as at 30 June, 2020 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kakamega County Trade Loans 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

Uncertainty about Sustainability of Services

The Fund disbursed loans amounting to Kshs.70,295,063 to traders in the year 2015/2016 through Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) which were recoverable within one year. However, loans totalling to Kshs.40,740,711 were still outstanding as at 30 June, 2020. The Fund Management has not made any efforts or put a strategy in place to collect the amounts. Further as disclosed in the statement of financial performance the Fund Management transferred an amount of Kshs.37,230,723 to the

County Revenue Fund thereby substantially reducing the capital of the Fund. In addition, no documentary evidence of approval was provided to support the transfer of the funds.

In the circumstances, the depletion of the revolving fund and high balances of non-performing loans is an indication of the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast a significant doubt on the Fund's ability to sustain its services.

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 matter 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

Lack of Approved Budget

During the year under review, the Fund Management did not prepare and submit budget for approval by the County Assembly for its operations during the year under review contrary to Regulation 16 of the Public Finance Management (The Kakamega County Farm Inputs) Regulations, 2018.

In the circumstances, the Fund Management is was 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, I confirm that nothing has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and overall 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 effective

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

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 Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, 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 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 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 noncompliance. 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 policies and procedures may deteriorate.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the 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

11 February, 2022

Kakamega County Trade Loans Fund
 Reports and Financial Statements
 For the Period ended 30th June, 2020

6. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.1 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2020.

	Note	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
		KShs	KShs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Total revenue		-	-
Expenses			
Fund administration expenses		-	-
Staff costs		-	-
General expenses	1	270,028	4,718,790
Finance costs	2	7,152	10,893
Transfer to other Government Agency	3	37,230,723	-
Total expenses		37,507,903	4,729,683
Other gains/losses			
Gain/loss on disposal of assets		-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(37,507,903)	(4,729,683)



**Kakamega County Trade Loans Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the Period ended 30th June, 2020**

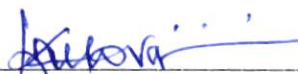
6.2 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30TH JUNE 2020.

	Note	FY2019/2020 KShs	FY2018/2019 KShs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	150,140	37,508,616
Current loan repayments due	5	40,740,711	40,890,138
Total assets		40,890,851	78,398,754
Revolving Fund		40,890,138	83,128,437
Reserves		37,508,616	-
Loss for the year		(37,507,903)	(4,729,683)
Total net assets and liabilities		40,890,851	78,398,754

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity's financial statements were approved on 29th Sept 2020 and signed by:



Administrator of the Fund
Name: **Samuel Wemali Anggya**
Chief Officer.



Fund Accountant
Name: **CPA KUROVA DAVID MUSINGI**
ICPAK Member Number: **10990**

Kakamega County Trade Loans Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the Period ended 30th June, 2020

6.3 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 30TH JUNE 2020

	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance as at 1 July 2018	78,398,754	-	-	78,398,754
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	-	-
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2019	78,398,754	-	-	78,398,754
Balance as at 1 July 2019	78,398,754	-	-	78,398,754
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	(37,507,903)	(37,507,903)
Funds transferred during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Reserves	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2020	78,398,754	-	(37,507,903)	40,890,851

Kakamega County Trade Loans Fund
 Reports and Financial Statements
 For the Period ended 30th June, 2020

6.4 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2020

	Note	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
		KShs	KShs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Transfers from the County Government		-	-
Interest received		-	-
Receipts from other operating activities		-	-
Total Receipts		-	-
Payments			
Fund administration expenses		-	-
General expenses		270,028	4,718,790
Finance cost		7,152	10,893
Transfer to other Government agency-CRF		37,230,723	-
Total Payments		(37,507,903)	(4,729,683)
Net cash flows from operating activities	6	(37,507,903)	(4,729,683)
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		-	-
Loan disbursements paid out		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		149,427	672,900
Additional borrowings		-	-
Interbank borrowings		-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		149,427	672,900
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(37,358,476)	(4,056,783)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1st July 2019		36,835,716	41,565,399
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30th June 2020		150,140	36,835,716

The Cash flow statement has been prepared using direct method.



Kakamega County Trade Loans Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the Period ended 30th June, 2020

6.5 STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30th JUNE 2020

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on-comparable basis	Performance difference	% utilisation
	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
Revenue	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from County Govt.						-
Other income				-		-
Total income				-		
Expenses						
Fund administration expenses	-	-	-	-	-	
Staff costs	-	-	-	-	-	
General expenses	-	-	-	270,028	(270,028)	
Finance cost	-	-	-	7,152	(7,152)	
Transfer to CRF				37,230,723	(37,230,723)	
Total expenditure				37,507,903	(37,507,903)	
Surplus for the period				(37,507,903)	37,507,903	

7. 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 2016

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits	Applicable: 1st January 2016 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 2016

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 40: Public Sector Combinations	Applicable: 1st January 2016: 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 has adopted any new or amended standards in year 2019/2020.

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 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 of these financial statements.

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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.

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 cash flows 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.

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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.

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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 for 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 labor 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.

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 creates 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 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 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.

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 The Kakamega County small scale Trade development Fund (Regulations 2017) under the Ministry of Trade, Industrialisation and Tourism. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Kakamega.

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.

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.

8. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General expenses

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Training	129,800	1,431,400
Boards	40,400	1,288,400
Fuel and oil costs	-	80,000
Travel Cost	-	60,300
Catering	39,828	264,935
Supplies and accessories	-	31,200
Printing and stationery	-	-
Newspapers	-	29,160
Advertisement	-	262,740
Daily Subsistence	-	767,700
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	-	241,500
Telecommunication	-	150,000
General office supplies	60,000	111,455
Depreciation and amortization costs	-	-
Other expenses-Payment to mothers & CHVs	-	-
Total	270,028	4,718,790

2. Finance costs

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Bank charges	7,152	10,893
Loan arrears Penalties	-	-
Total	7,152	10,893

3. Transfer to other Government Agency

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfer to CRF	37,230,723	-
	37,230,723	-

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4. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Fixed deposits account	-	-
On – call deposits	-	-
Current account- operations	2,378	276,828
Fund account	147,762	37,231,788
Total cash and cash equivalents	150,140	37,508,616

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

Financial institution	Account number	FY2019/2020
		KShs
c) Current account		
Kenya Commercial bank	1170346138	2,378
Kenya commercial bank	1179536118	147,762
Sub- total		150,140
Grand total		150,140

5. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Current Receivables		
Other exchange debtors	40,740,711	40,890,138
Total Current receivables	40,740,711	40,890,138
Total receivables from exchange transactions	40,740,711	40,890,138

6. Cash generated from operations

	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Surplus for the year before tax		
Adjusted for:	(37,507,903)	(4,729,683)

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Depreciation	-	-
Gains/ losses on disposal of assets	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Finance cost	-	-
Working Capital adjustments		
Increase in inventory	-	-
Increase in receivables	-	-
Increase in payables	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	(37,507,903)	(4,729,683)

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
Cost	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 1st July 2019					
Additions					
Disposals					
Transfers/adjustments					
Depreciation					
Impairment					
At 30th June 2020					

Note:

Kakamega County Trade Loans Fund has not acquired its own assets.



1. Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to the Fund include those parties who have ability to 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:

- a) The County Government of Kakamega
- b) County Government of Kakamega ministry of Trade, Industrialization and Tourism
- c) Key management;
- d) Board Members



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9. PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditors, and management comments that were provided to the auditor. We nominated focal persons to resolve the various issues as shown below with the associated time frame within which the issues have been 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)
1	Preparation of Financial Statements FY 2017/18 on accrual basis	Financial statements prepared on accrual basis and resubmitted for Audit	Respective accounting officer	Resolved	FY 2018/2019
2	Cash and cash equivalents	To do proper reconciliations for both accounts	Respective accounting officer	Resolved	FY 2019/2020