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## REPORT

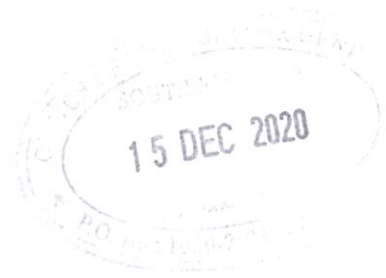
PAPERS LAID	
DATE	08-03-2022
TABLED BY	Sen. Dullo
COMMITTEE	CPAIC OF
CLERK AT THE TABLE	I. Mbayi

**THE AUDITOR-GENERAL**

**ON**

**NYANDARUA COUNTY CIVIL SERVANTS'  
CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND**

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



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**NYANDARUA COUNTY  
CIVIL SERVANTS' CAR LOAN & MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

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

**Nyandarua County Civil Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund  
Reports and Financial Statements  
For the Year ended June 30,2020**

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## **1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT**

### **a) Background information**

Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund was established by and derives its authority and accountability from PFM Act, 2012 and regulations, 2015. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Nyandarua and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to facilitate the acquisition of a car or property for County public servants to motivate them and retain the requisite services for the County Public Service.

The Fund's principal activity is to provide avenue through which staff would easily and affordably acquire properties thereby transforming their livelihoods. This would improve staff motivation and retention for better service delivery to the people of Nyandarua.

### **b) Principal Activities**

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Fund is to grant Car and Mortgage Loans to Civil Servants.

### **c) Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee**

<b>Ref</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	Mr Muigai Wainaina	Chairman
	Mr. John Gitau Njoroge	Chairman(Retired)
2	Ms Beatrice Migwi	Member
3	Mr. Samuel Kamau	Member
4	Mr. Joseph Wahome	Member
5	Mr. John Tony Gicaga	Member
6	Ms Beatrice Macharia	Member
7	Mr. Philip Kingori	Member

### **d) Key Management**

<b>Ref</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	Teresia K njeru	Fund Administrator
2	Hiram M. Kahiro	Fund Administrator(Outgoing)
3	Margaret Gachomo	Fund Accountant

**Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund  
Reports and Financial Statements  
For the year ended June 30, 2020**

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**e) Registered Offices**

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

**f) Fund Contacts**

Telephone: (254) 20266859  
E-mail: [info@nyandarua.go.ke](mailto:info@nyandarua.go.ke)  
Website: [www.nyandarua.go.ke](http://www.nyandarua.go.ke)

**g) Fund Bankers**

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

**h) Independent Auditors**




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

**i) Principal Legal Adviser**

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

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

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
<p>1. Teresia K Njeru</p> 	<p>Director Human Resource  Date of birth 5th February 1957  MBA  HRM  Over 18 years in HR practice in the Government</p>
<p>2. Hiram M. Kahiro</p> 	<p>County Secretary and Head of Public Service  Deputy County Commissioner  MA- Armed Conflict and Peace Studies</p>
<p>3. Muigal Wainaina</p> 	<p>Chief Officer Economic Planning and Development  Academics :Masters of Economics  B. Economics  Over 15 Years' experience</p>

**Nyandarua County Civil Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund  
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**3. STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE AGAINST COUNTY ENTITY'S  
PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES**

**Introduction**

Section 164 (2) (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting officer when preparing financial statements of each County Government entity Government entities in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board includes a statement of the county government entity's performance against predetermined objectives.

The key development objectives of the Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund 2018-2022 plan are to:

- a) Facilitate the acquisition of a car or property for County public servants to motivate them and retain the requisite services for the County Public Service.




**Progress on the attainment of Strategic development objectives**

Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

<b>Program</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Performance</b>
County Civil Servants' Car Loan & Mortgage	To facilitate property acquisition by the County public staff	Motivated staff	Staff turnover ratio/rate	<b>Total number of loans issued in the FY 2019/20 and total amount.</b>

**Nyandarua County Civil Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund  
 Reports and Financial Statements  
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**4. MANAGEMENT TEAM**

Name	Position/Details of qualifications and experience
<p>1. Teresa K Njeru</p> 	<p>Director Human Resource            Date of birth 5th February 1957            MBA            HRM            Over 18 years in HR practice in the Government</p>
<p>2. Hiram Kahiro</p> 	<p>County Secretary and Head of Public Service            Deputy County Commissioner            MA- Armed Conflict and Peace Studies</p>
<p>3. Margaret Gachomo</p> 	<p>CPA(K),Bcom (Accounting Option)            CPA(K)            Over 15 years' experience</p>

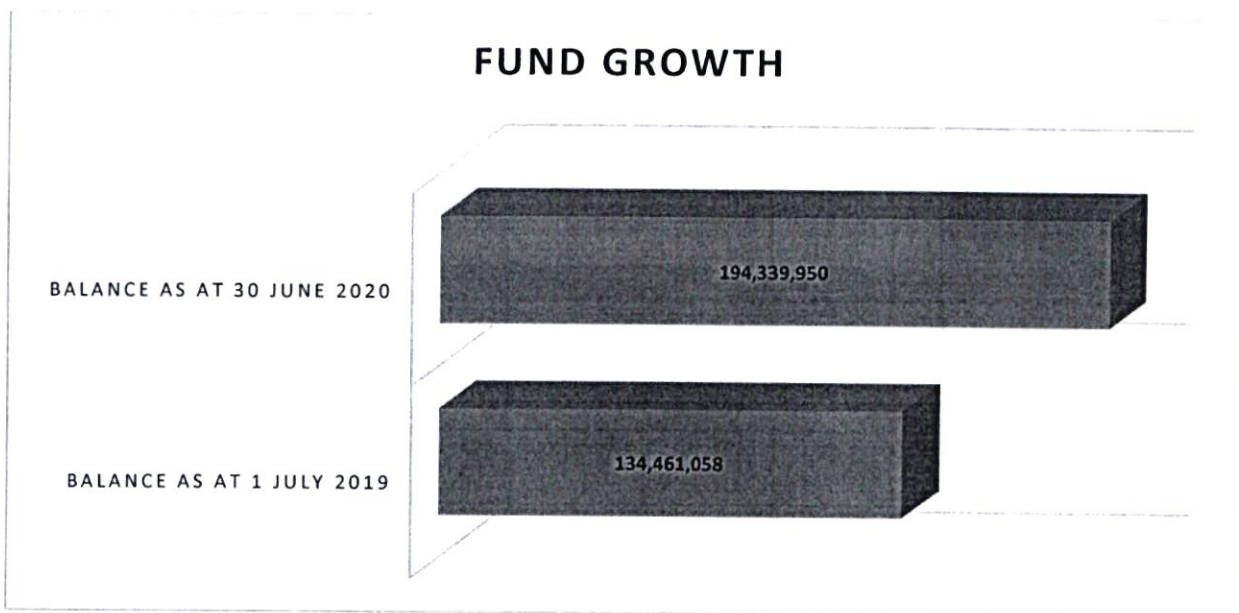
**Nyandarua County Civil Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund  
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**5. BOARD/FUND CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT**

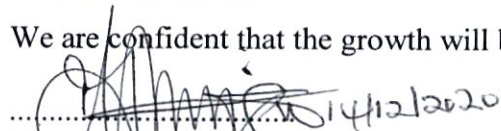
County Government of Nyandarua Car Loan & Mortgage Fund was established through approval of the County Assembly. The approval created two funds i.e. Nyandarua County Executive Car Loan & Mortgage scheme and Nyandarua County Civil Servants Car Loan & mortgage scheme. The Funds derives their authority and accountability from PFM Act, 2012 and regulations, 2015.

The Fund was established as Revolving Fund with the annual enhancement from the Executive Budget and appropriations by the County Assembly and is based on projected credit needs and the number of staff.

The Nyandarua County Civil Servants Car Loan & Mortgage recorded an increase from Kshs. 134.4 Million to Kshs.. 194.3 Million.



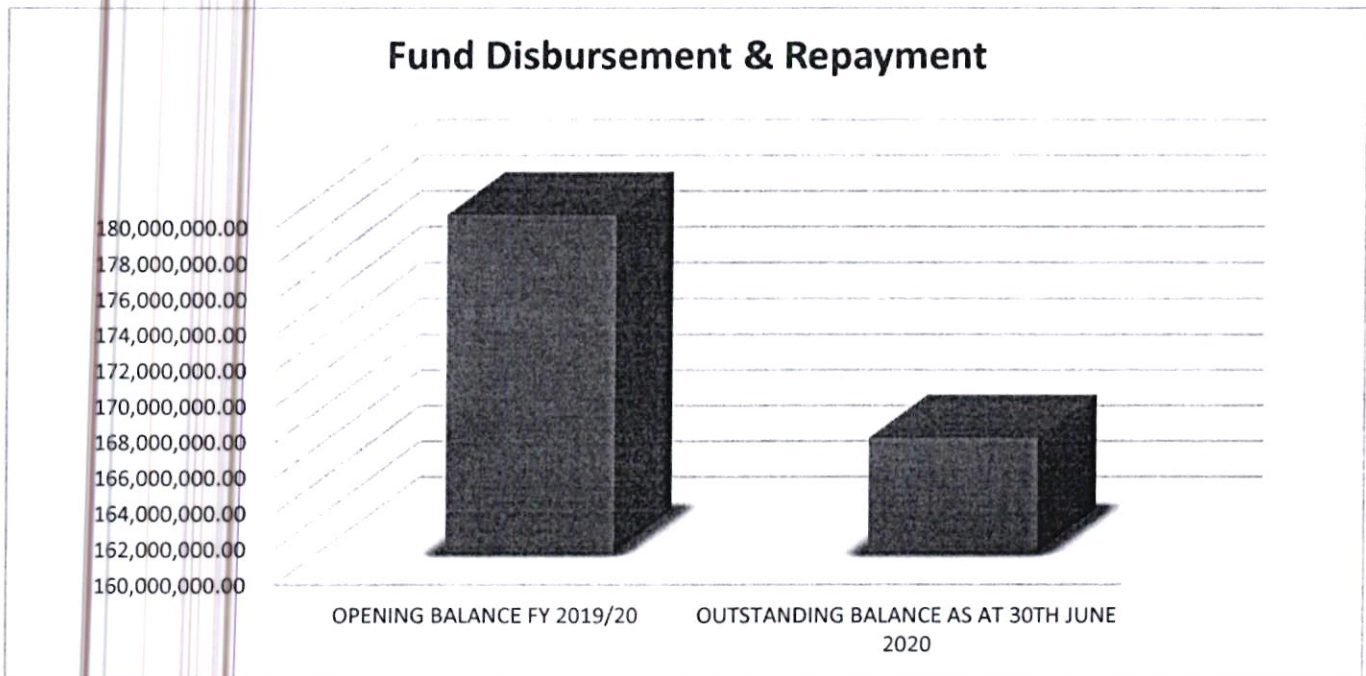
We are confident that the growth will be maintained into the future

  
.....14/12/2020  
**Mr. Muigai Wainaina**  
**Fund Chairman**

**6. REPORT OF THE FUND ADMINISTRATOR**

In the FY 2019/2020, the County Assembly approved the Budget which appropriated Kshs. 60 Million to the fund. Interest income in the FY 2019/2020 was Kshs. 1,134,434. The appropriations for the year resulted to a 45% growth in the portfolio.

For the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020, Kshs. 62,500,000 loan was disbursed. The outstanding Loans (Long term receivables from Exchange transaction) was Kshs. 166,402,735. Cash equivalent as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020 was Kshs. 27,937,215. The Fund costs for the year were Kshs. 1,246,100.



As per the bar graph illustrated above, the disbursement of Kshs. 62,500,000 notwithstanding, the outstanding loan as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020 has gone down. We are confident that the fund will sustain the impressive performance to the future which is prerequisite in meeting its goals and objectives of providing affordable loan products to the staff.

*Teresa K Njeru*  
 ..... 14/12/2020  
 Teresa K Njeru

**Nyandarua County Civil Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund  
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For the Year ended June 30,2020**

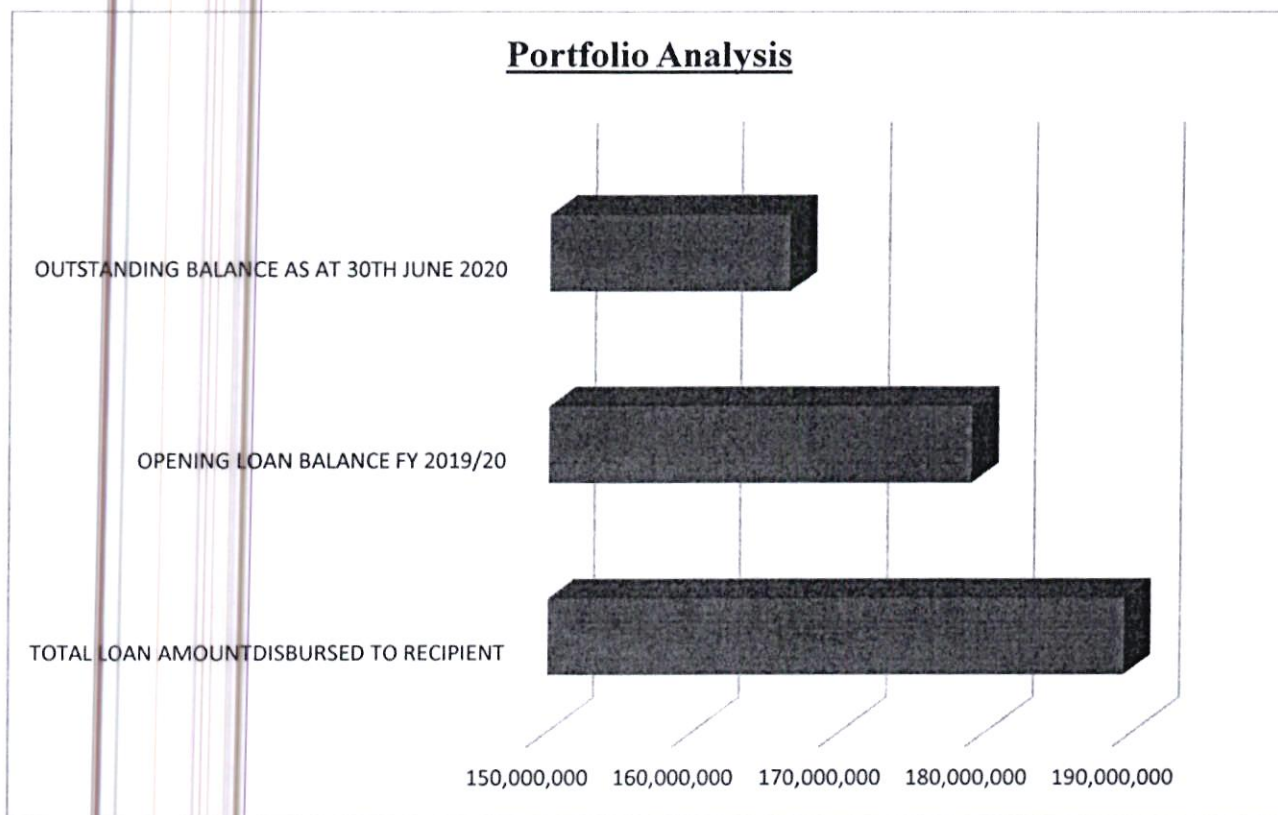
**7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT**

The Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund Committee met thrice in the FY 2019/2020. The notes have captured the meetings by members. In the FY 2019/2020, John Gitau was replaced by Muigai Wainaina after the end of his tenure and service in the County Government. His appointment and replacement were as per the PFM Act and the Act under which the Fund is created.

The roles and functions of the Fund are as stipulated in the Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund Act whilst the remuneration to the Committee is as per the provisions of the Salaries and Remuneration Committee. To enhance integrity in the dispensation of the roles of the Committee, members are to avoid any conflict of interest or declare where is.

**8. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

Since its establishment, the fund has disbursed sixty-three loans valued at Kshs 189,315,000 out of which two loans are fully paid whereas all the others are performing. As previously mentioned, the outstanding loans as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020 was Kshs. 166,402,735. In the year, the Fund received Kshs. 60 million from the Exchequer as per the appropriations for the FY.



The management of the Fund was guided by the PFM Act and regulations and the Act of the Asset on which the Fund is anchored to.

The fund management was guided by the PFM Act and regulations to govern its operations and comply with disbursement policies.

**Nyandarua County Civil Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund  
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**9. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT/SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING**

Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund exists to motivate staff to reduce rate of staff turnover thus retaining skills in the labour force. Also, by offering loans at subsidized rates, it reduces strain for staff when taking up projects for personal development. Key factors on which the disbursement of the loans is anchored to:

**1. Sustainability strategy and profile -**

The Revolving Fund sustainability is assured through the existence of Fund Managers/Administrators – Family Bank who ensure that the loans taken up by staff act as collaterals whilst the beneficiaries can repay the loan without strain on their financial resources as per the requirement of the 1/3<sup>rd</sup> rule. A proportion of the Income interest is also lumped up with the Fund and marginally contribute to the growth of the Fund.

**2. Employee welfare**

Employee welfare is essential for sustainability in the implementation of County Programmes and projects. Disbursement of the loans at the favourable rates allow for personal development whilst removing hurdles that limit their disposable income.

**Nyandarua County Civil Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund  
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**10. REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES**

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020 which show the state of the Fund affairs.

**Principal activities**

The principal activities of the Fund is to disburse Car and Mortgage Loans to County's staff under permanent employment.

**Results**

The results of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2020 are set out on page 14 to 19


**Trustees**

The members of the Board of Trustees who served during the year are shown on page 4 .

**Auditors**

The Auditor-General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Fund in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2012.

By Order of the Board

  
Teresa K. Njeru  
Fund Administrator

Date: 14/12/2020

**Nyandarua County Civil Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund  
Reports and Financial Statements  
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**11. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT’S RESPONSIBILITIES**

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

The Administrator of the County Public Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund’s financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2020. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Fund; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of the Fund; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund’s financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012. The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund’s financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund’s transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2020, and of the Fund’s financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund’s financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.


In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator of the County Public Fund has assessed the Fund’s ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to

**Nyandarua County Civil Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund  
Reports and Financial Statements  
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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 14/12/ 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

  
.....  
Teresa K. Njeru  
**Fund Administrator**

# REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

## REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON NYANDARUA COUNTY CIVIL SERVANTS' CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2020

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### REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund set out on pages 15 to 49, which comprise 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 effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme 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 and the Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund (Amendment) Regulations, 2016.

#### Basis for Qualified Opinion

##### 1.0 Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements

The financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2020 had the following inaccuracies:

**1.1** The statement of financial performance reflects interest income of Kshs.1,134,434 while the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects a nil balance, resulting to a variance of Kshs.1,134,434 which has not been explained.

**1.2** The statement of financial performance reflects a deficit of Kshs.121,108 while the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects a surplus of Kshs.28,744,458, resulting to a variance of Kshs.28,865,566 which has not been explained or reconciled.

**1.3** The statement of cash flows reflects increase in accounts receivable of Kshs.59,583,417 but the statements of financial position and Note 12 to the financial statements reflects an increase of Kshs.50,019,356 resulting in an un-explained difference of Kshs.9,564,061. Further, the statement of cashflows reflects net increase in cash and cash equivalents of Kshs.9,859,537 but a recasting of the statement indicates a figure of negative Kshs.49,723,880 resulting in an un-explained difference of Kshs.39,864,343.

Consequently, the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2020 could not be confirmed.

## **2. Interest Income**

The statement of financial performance for the year ended 30 June, 2020 reflects interest income of Kshs.1,134,434 as detailed under Note 4 to the financial statements. The amount includes Kshs.669,407 which the Fund earned from car loans and mortgage. However, the Fund charges an interest of 0.5% on loans contrary to Regulation 15(1) of the Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund (Amendment) Regulations, 2016 which states that the interest chargeable on a loan shall be three per centum (3%) per annum on a monthly reducing balance.

Consequently, the accuracy and regularity of the interest income of Kshs.1,134,434 for the year ended 30 June, 2020 could not be confirmed.

## **3. Fund Administration Expenses**

The statement of financial performance for the year ended 30 June, 2020 reflects fund administration expenses of Kshs.1,246,100 which was paid as sitting allowances to the loan management committee during six sittings. However, the schedule supporting the expenditure did not specify the dates of the meetings and the amount paid to each person. Further, the schedules for payment had a total of 10 names, which contravenes Regulation 6(1) of the Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund (Amendment) Regulations, 2016 which states that the membership of the Loans Management committee shall consist of 5 persons, namely, the Chief Officer for Finance (Chairperson), Chief officer Lands, Head of Human Resource, Head of Procurement and an officer gazetted by the CEC for Finance as the officer administering the Fund.

Consequently, the accuracy and validity of the expenditure amounting to Kshs.1,246,100 in respect of fund administration expenses for the year ended 30 June, 2020 could not be confirmed.

## **4. Long term Receivables from Exchange Transactions**

The statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2020 reflects long term receivables from exchange transactions of Kshs.165,191,689. However, the schedule supporting the amount has an opening balance of Kshs.178,883,380 which differs with the closing balance of Kshs.106,819,317 in the previous year's financial statements, leading to a variance of Kshs.72,064,063 which has not been explained. In addition, the schedule has not indicated for each member, the opening balance, monthly repayments, and the closing balance.

Consequently, the accuracy and completeness of the long-term receivables balance of Kshs.165,191,689 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 Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my Qualified opinion.

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. There were no key audit matters to communicate in my report.

### **Other Matter**

#### **Budgetary Control and Performance**

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects total income budget of Kshs.30,000,000 against an expenditure budget of Kshs.900,000 which is not balanced. Further, the statement has omitted the budget of loans disbursements.

Consequently, the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended 30 June, 2020 did not reflect the actual position of budget execution.

## **REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES**

### **Conclusion**

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the procedures performed, except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

### **Basis for Conclusion**

#### **1. Fund Administration Expenses Limit**

The statement of financial performance for the year ended 30 June, 2020 reflects total revenue of Kshs.1,134,434. The statement also shows that the expenditure on fund administration expenses was Kshs.1,246,100, which is 109% of the income. This is contrary to Regulation 197(1)(d) of the County Government Financial Regulations which provides that the administration costs of the Fund shall be a maximum of three percent of the approved budget of the Fund. Consequently, the Management of the Fund was in breach of the law.

#### **2. Over-Commitment of Salary**

The statement of cashflows for the year ended 30 June, 2020 reflects loan disbursements paid out of Kshs.62,500,000. Out of the amount, Kshs.47,600,000 was disbursed to 16 members in car loans and mortgages. However, a comparison between their net salaries

and the required monthly repayment instalment revealed that they were not eligible for the loans due to the provision of clause C.1(3) of the Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual for Public Service which states that Public officers shall not over-commit their salaries beyond two thirds (2/3) of their basic salaries.

Consequently, the Management of the Fund was in breach of the law.

### **3. Unsupported Mortgage Funding**

The statement of cashflows for the year ended 30 June, 2020 reflects loan disbursements paid out of Kshs.62,500,000. Out of the amount, Kshs.33,500,000 was disbursed to eleven (11) members in mortgage financing. However, the disbursements were not supported by relevant documents which include copies of sale agreement, search documents for plots and title deed, designs and bills of quantities. This is in violation of Regulation 11(1) of the Nyandarua County Civil Servants Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund Regulations, 2016 which states that a loan application under these regulations shall be accompanied by a certified copy of relevant documents, including copies of designs, bills of quantities, search documents for plots and title deed. Consequently, the regularity of the loan disbursements paid out of Kshs.33,500,000 in respect of mortgage financing for the year ended 30 June, 2020 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 4000. The standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance, in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

## **REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE**

### **Conclusion**

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

### **Basis for Conclusion**

#### **1. Establishment of Multiple Funds**

During the year under review, it was noted that the loans management committee of both Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund and that of Nyandarua County Executive Committee Members' Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund held joint meetings at which the business of the two Funds was transacted. This implies that there is no justification in setting up multiple funds, as provided by Regulation 197(1)(c) of the County Government Financial Regulations which states that a clear justification is required as to why a Fund structure is deemed appropriate for improved service delivery in light of the legislative and policy mandate of the county government entity.

Consequently, extra cost is incurred in running the Funds as two separate entities.

## **2. Failure to Develop Risk and Fire Management Strategy**

The Nyandarua Civil Servants' Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund has not developed risk and fire management strategies. This is contrary to Section 158(1) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 which states that 'the Accounting Officer shall ensure that (a) the county government entity develops risk management strategies, which include fraud prevention mechanism; and (b) the county government entity develops a system of risk management and internal control that builds robust business operations. Failure to develop a risk management strategy may impair the effectiveness in managing a robust business operation of the Fund. Consequently, the Fund Management did not comply with the Law and its effectiveness in handling risks could not be confirmed.

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 Fund's effectiveness of internal control, risk management and governance.

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

Management is also responsible for the submission of the Fund's 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 Fund's 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 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 Fund's 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 Fund's 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 Fund's 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 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 Fund's 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 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 Fund's 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**

**02 February, 2022**

**Nyandarua County Civil Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund  
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**13. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**13.1. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>th</sup>  
JUNE 2020**

	Note	2019/2020	2018/2019
		KShs	KShs
<b>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>			
Public contributions and donations	1	-	-
Transfers from the County Government	2	-	-
Fines, penalties and other levies	3	-	-
		-	-
<b>Revenue from exchange transactions</b>			
Interest income	4	1,134,434	395,831
Other income	5	-	-
		<b>1,134,434</b>	<b>395,831</b>
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>1,134,434</b>	<b>395,831</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Fund administration expenses	6	1,246,100	765,800
General expenses	8	9442	-
Finance costs	9	-	480
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>1,255,542</b>	<b>766,280</b>
<b>Other gains/losses</b>			
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	10		
<b>Surplus/( deficit) for the period</b>		<b>(121,108)</b>	<b>(370,449)</b>

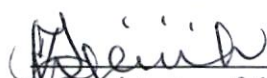
The notes set out on pages 36 to 48 form an integral part of these Financial Statements


**Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund**  
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**For the year ended June 30, 2020**

**13.2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020**

	Note	2019/2020	2018/2019
		KShs	KShs
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	27,937,215	18,077,678
Current portion of long- term receivables from exchange transactions	12	1,211,047	9,564,063
Prepayments	14	-	-
Inventories	15	-	-
		<b>29,148,262</b>	<b>27,641,741</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	16	-	-
Intangible assets	17	-	-
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	12	165,191,689	106,819,317
		165,191,689	106,819,317
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>194,339,950</b>	<b>134,461,058</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	18	-	-
Provisions	19	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	20	-	-
Employee benefit obligations	23	-	-
		-	-
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Non-current employee benefit obligation	23	-	-
Long term portion of borrowings	20	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>		-	-
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>194,339,950</b>	<b>134,461,058</b>
Revolving Fund-Capital injection		60,000,000	57,450,000
Reserves		134,461,058	77,381,507
surplus/(deficit) for the year		(121,108)	(370,449)
<b>Total net assets and liabilities</b>		<b>194,339,950</b>	<b>134,461,058</b>

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 14/12/2020 and signed by:

  
 Administrator of the Fund  
 Name: Teresa Njeru

  
 Fund Accountant  
 Name: Margaret W Gachomo  
 ICPAK Member Number: 14009

**Nyandarua County Civil Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund**  
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**13.3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 30 JUNE 2020**

	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2018</b>	77,381,507	-	-	77,381,507
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	(370,499)	(370,499)
Funds received during the year	-	-	57,450,000	57,450,000
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2019</b>	<b>77,381,507</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>57,079,501</b>	<b>134,461,058</b>
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2019</b>	<b>134,461,058</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>134,461,058</b>
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		-	-121,108	(121,108)
Funds received during the year	60,000,000	-		60,000,000
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	0
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2020</b>	<b>194,461,058</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-121,108</b>	<b>194,339,950</b>

Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund  
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13.4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2019/2020	2018/2019
		KShs	KShs
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Receipts</b>			
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Transfers from the County Government		-	-
Interest received	4	1,134,434	395,831
<b>Receipts from other operating activities</b>		-	-
<b>Total Receipts</b>		<b>1,134,434</b>	<b>395,831</b>
<b>Payments</b>			
Fund administration expenses	6	1,246,100	765,800
General expenses	8	9,442	-
Finance cost		-	480
<b>Total Payments</b>		<b>1,255,542</b>	<b>766,280</b>
<b>Adjusted for:</b>			
Decrease/(Increase) in Accounts receivable: (outstanding imprest)	21	-59,583,417	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable: (deposits and retention)	22	-	-
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(370,449)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		12,480,645	6,340,790
Loan disbursements paid out		(62,500,000)	(67,000,000)
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<b>50,019,355</b>	<b>(60,659,210)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		60,000,000	40,000,000
Additional borrowings		-	17,450,000

**Nyandarua County Civil Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund**  
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Repayment of borrowings		-	-
<b>Net cash flows used in financing activities</b>		<b>60,000,000</b>	<b>57,450,000</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		9,859,537	(3,579,659)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 JULY 2019	11	18,077,678	21,657,337
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 30 JUNE 2020</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>27,937,215</b>	<b>18,077,678</b>

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13.5. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS  
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2020

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% utilisation
	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	
Revenue						
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	(-)	
Transfers from County Govt.	30,000,00		30,000,000	30,000,000		100%
Interest income	-	-			-	100%
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total income</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>		<b>30,000,000</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>	-	100%
<b>Expenses</b>						
Fund administration expenses-staff cost	900,000	900,000	900,000	1,246,100	-	139.5%
General expenses	-	-	-	9,442	-	100%
Finance cost	-	-	-	-	-	100%
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>1,255,542</b>	-	139.5%
<b>Surplus for the period</b>	-	-	-	<b>28,744,458</b>	-	-

N/B; i) The county Car and Mortgage fund has approved budget of ksh 60,000,000 without distinguishing what each fund is allocated. The utilization depend on loans applications from any fund.

ii)The administration expenses seems exceeding with 39.5% which is catered of in the other fund.

**13.6. 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 2020**

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

**b) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2020**

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

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and</li> <li>• Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.</li> </ul>
<b>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</b>	<p><b>Applicable: 1<sup>st</sup> January 2022</b></p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general purpose financial reports assess:</p> <p>(a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and</p> <p>(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.</p>
<b>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</b>	<p><b>Applicable: 1st January 2022:</b></p> <p>a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p>
<b>Other Improvements to IPSAS</b>	<p><b>Applicable: 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021:</b></p> <p>a) Amendments to IPSAS 13, to include the appropriate references to IPSAS on impairment, in place of the current references to other international and/or national accounting frameworks</p> <p>b) IPSAS 13, Leases and IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment.</p>

**Nyandarua County Civil Servants' Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund**  
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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>Amendments to remove transitional provisions which should have been deleted when IPSAS 33, First Time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) was approved</p> <p>c) IPSAS 21, Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets and IPSAS 26, Impairment of Cash Generating Assets.                      Amendments to ensure consistency of impairment guidance to account for revalued assets in the scope of IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment and IPSAS 31, Intangible Assets.</p> <p>d) IPSAS 33, First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs).                      Amendments to the implementation guidance on deemed cost in IPSAS 33 to make it consistent with the core principles in the Standard</p>
	<p>IPSAS 40, Public Sector Combinations.                      Amendments to include the effective date paragraph which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 40 was issued</p>

**c) Early adoption of standards**

The entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 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 original budget for FY 2019/2020 was approved by the County Assembly on June 29, 2019. 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 on the FY 2019/2020 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 15 of these financial statements.

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**5. Property, plant and equipment**

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

**6. Intangible assets**

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

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

**7. Financial instruments**

*Financial assets*

*Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

*Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

**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 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)**

**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 labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs

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

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

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

**9. Provisions**

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

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

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

***Contingent liabilities***

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

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**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

*Contingent assets*

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

**10. Nature and purpose of reserves**

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

**11. Changes in accounting policies and estimates**

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

**12. Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans**

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

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on 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 Section 116 of PFM Act under the Ministry of Finance. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Nyandarua.

**20. Currency**

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

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**21. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty**

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

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

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

**Useful lives and residual values**

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

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

**Provisions**

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

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

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**22. Financial risk management**

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

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

**a) Credit risk**

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

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

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

	Total amount KShs	Fully performing KShs	Past due KShs	Impaired KShs
<b>At 30 June 2020</b>				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-
	-		-	
<b>At 30 June 2019</b>				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-

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**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

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

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

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

**b) Liquidity risk management**

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

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

	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
<b>At 30 June 2020</b>				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>At 30 June 2019</b>				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**c) Market risk**

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

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

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

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

**i. Foreign currency risk**

The entity has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate.

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

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

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**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**Foreign currency sensitivity analysis**

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

	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on equity
	KShs	KShs	KShs
<b>2020</b>			
Euro	10%	--	-
USD	10%	-	-
<b>2019</b>			-
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

**ii. Interest rate risk**

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

*Management of interest rate risk*

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

*Sensitivity analysis*

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

**SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**d) Capital risk management**

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

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Revaluation reserve	-	
Revolving fund		
Accumulated surplus		
<b>Total funds</b>		
Total borrowings		
Less: cash and bank balances	(-)	-
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	-	-
<b>Gearing</b>	0%	-

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13.7. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Public contributions and donations

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Donation from development partners	-	-
Contributions from the public	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

2. Transfers from County Government

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Transfers from County Govt. – operations	-	-
Payments by County on behalf of the entity	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Late payment penalties	-	-
Fines	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

4 Interest income

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Interest income from Mortgage loans		-
Interest income from car loans & Mortgage	669,407	395,831
Interest income from investments		-
Interest income on unutilised deposit	465,027	-
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>1,134,434</b>	<b>395,831</b>

5. Other income

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
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	KShs	KShs
Insurance recoveries	-	-
Income from sale of tender documents	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**6.Fund administration expenses**

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Staff costs (Note 7)	-	-
Loan processing costs	-	-
Professional services costs	-	-
Administration fees	1,246,100	765,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,246,100</b>	<b>765,800</b>

**7.Staff costs**

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Salaries and wages	-	-
Staff gratuity	-	-
Staff training expenses	-	-
Social security contribution	-	-
Other staff costs	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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8.General expenses

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Consumables	-	-
Electricity and water expenses	-	-
Fuel and oil costs	-	-
Insurance costs	-	-
Postage	-	-
Printing and stationery	-	-
Rental costs	-	-
Security costs	-	-
Telecommunication	-	-
Bank Charges	9,442	-
Hospitality	-	-
Depreciation and amortization costs	-	-
Other expenses	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,442</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

9. Finance costs

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Interest on Bank overdrafts	-	480
Interest on loans from banks	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>480</b>

10. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Nyandarua Car loan account	-	-
Nyandarua County mortgage account	27,937,215	18,077,678
Fixed deposits account	-	-
On – call deposits	-	-
Current account	-	-
Others	-	-
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>27,937,215</b>	<b>18,077,678</b>

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

		2019/2020	2018/2019
Financial institution	Account number	KShs	KShs
<b>a) Fixed deposits account</b>			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank, etc		-	-
<b>Sub- total</b>		-	-
<b>b) On - call deposits</b>			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank - etc		-	-
<b>Sub- total</b>			-
<b>c) Current account</b>			
Family Bank		27,937,215	18,077,678
Bank B			-
<b>Sub- total</b>			-
<b>d) Others(specify)</b>		-	-
Cash in transit		-	-
Cash in hand		-	-
M Pesa		-	-
<b>Sub- total</b>		-	-
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>27,937,215</b>	<b>18,077,678</b>

**12.Receivables from exchange transactions**

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
<b>Current Receivables</b>		
Interest receivable		-
Current loan repayments due	1,211,047	9,564,063
Other exchange debtors		-
Less: impairment allowance	(-)	-
<b>Total Current receivables</b>	<b>1,211,047</b>	<b>9,564,063</b>
<b>Non-Current receivables</b>		
Long term loan repayments due	165,191,689	106,819,317
<b>Total Non- current receivables</b>	<b>165,191,689</b>	<b>106,819,317</b>
<b>Total receivables from exchange transactions</b>	<b>166,402,735</b>	<b>116,383,380</b>

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**Additional disclosure on interest receivable**

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
<b>Interest receivable</b>		
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans of previous years	-	-
Accrued interest receivable from of long-term loans of previous years	-	-
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	-	-
<b>Current loan repayments due</b>		
Current portion of long-term loans from previous years	-	-
Accrued principal from long-terms loans from previous periods	-	-
Current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	-	-

**13. Revenue from Non-Exchange transaction**

Description	KShs	KShs
	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Transfer to County Executive	-	-
Transfer to county Fund	-	-
<b>Total receivables from non-exchange transactions</b>	-	-

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**14. Prepayments**

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Prepaid rent	-	-
Prepaid insurance	-	-
Prepaid electricity costs	-	-
Other prepayments(specify)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

**15. Inventories**

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Consumable stores	-	-
Spare parts and meters	-	-
Catering	-	-
Other inventories(specify)	-	-
<b>Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value</b>	-	-

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16. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
Cost	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
<b>At 1<sup>st</sup> July 2018</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019</b>					
Additions	--	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
<b>At 1<sup>st</sup> July 2018</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019</b>					
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net book values</b>					
<b>At 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020</b>	-	-	-	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

17. Intangible assets-software

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
<b>Cost</b>		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
<b>At end of the year</b>	-	-
<b>Amortization and impairment</b>		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
<b>At end of the year</b>	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-
<b>At end of the year</b>	-	-
<b>NBV</b>	-	-

18. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Trade payables	-	-
Refundable deposits	-	-
Accrued expenses	-	-
Other payables	-	-
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	-	-

19. Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Other provision	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance at the beginning of the year(1.07.2018)	-	-	-	-
Additional Provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision utilised	-	-	-	-
Change due to discount and time value for money	-	-	-	-
Transfers from non -current provisions	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year (30.06.2020)</b>	-	-	-	-

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**20. Borrowings**

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
<b>Balance at beginning of the period</b>	-	-
External borrowings during the year	-	-
Domestic borrowings during the year	-	-
Repayments of external borrowings during the period	(-)	-
Repayments of domestic borrowings during the period	(-)	-
<b>Balance at end of the period</b>	-	-

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

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
<b>External Borrowings</b>		
Dollar denominated loan from 'organization'	-	-
Sterling Pound denominated loan from 'organization'	-	-
Euro denominated loan from organisation'	-	-
<b>Domestic Borrowings</b>	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from KCB	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from Barclays Bank	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from Consolidated Bank	-	-
Borrowings from other government institutions	-	-

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Short term borrowings(current portion)	-	-
Long term borrowings	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**21. CHANGES IN RECEIVABLE**

Description of the error	2019 - 2020	2018 - 2019
	KShs	KShs
Account receivable as at 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2019 (A)	158,683,380	-
Account receivable issued during the year (B)	62,500,000	-
Account receivable settled during the Year (C)	(12,450,645)	-
<b>Net changes in account receivables D= A+B-C</b>	<b>208,732,735</b>	<b>-</b>

**22. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTS PAYABLE**

Description of the error	2019 - 2020	2018 - 2019
	KShs	KShs
Accounts Payable as at 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2019 (A)	-	-
Accounts Payable held during the year (B)	-	-
Accounts Payable paid during the Year (C)	-	-
<b>Net changes in account receivables D= A+B-C</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**23. Employee benefit obligations**

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

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**24. Cash generated from operations**

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
<b>Surplus/ (deficit) for the year before tax</b>	<b>(121,108)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Adjusted for:</b>		
Depreciation	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Gains/ losses on disposal of assets	(-)	-
Interest income	(-)	-
Finance cost	-	-
<b>Working Capital adjustments</b>		
Increase in inventory	(-)	-
Increase in receivables	(50,019,354)	-
Increase in payables	-	-
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>(50,140,460)</b>	<b>-</b>

**25. 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;
- b) The Parent County Government Ministry;
- c) Key management;
- d) Board of Trustees; etc

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**b) Related party transactions**

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Transfers from related parties'	-	-
Transfers to related parties	-	-

**c) Key management remuneration**

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Board of Trustees	-	-
Key Management Compensation	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

**d) Due from related parties**

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Due from parent Ministry	-	-
Due from County Government	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

**e) Due to related parties**

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Due to parent Ministry	-	-
Due to County Government	-	-
Due to Key management personnel	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

**26. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities**

Contingent liabilities	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Court case against the Fund	-	-
Bank guarantees	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

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**27.PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF PRIOR YEAR AUDITOR'S 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)