

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

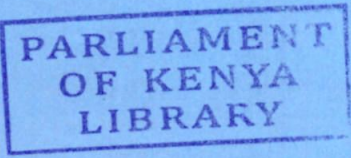


Enhancing Accountability



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REPORT



OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

NDITHINI LEVEL 4 HOSPITAL

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2024**

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MACHAKOS



**Ndithini Level 4 Hospital
(Machakos County Government)**

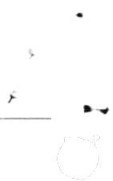
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2024

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

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1. Acronyms & Glossary of Terms

CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
OSHA	Occupational Health & Safety Act
PFMA	Public Financial Management Act
MED SUP	Medical Superintendent
Fiduciary Management	Key management personnel who have financial responsibility in the entity.

2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

Ndithini level 4 Hospital is a level 4 hospital established under gazette notice number 7267 of the County Government Act no 17 of 2012 and is domiciled in Machakos County under the Department of Health and Emergency Services. The hospital is governed by management appointed by the department.

(b) Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the hospital is to provide quality health care services to the people of Ndithini and Masinga Sub-County at large by preventing, controlling and eradicating diseases. Further the facility is tasked to rehabilitate and promote healthy living by ensuring quick accessibility of efficient, equitable, affordable and sustainable health services.

The vision of the entity is to provide quality, efficient and affordable health care services that will improve future health benefits to all people.

(c) Key Management

The hospital's management is under the following key organs:

- County department of health
- Accounting Officer/ Medical Superintendent
- Health Management Team

(d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2024 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Medical Superintendent	Brian Kavele
2.	Head of finance	Eric Milo
3.	Head of supply chain	James Munyasya
4.	Accountant - Financial Reporting	Grace Musyoki
5.	Health Administrative Officer	-

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

- Clinical Research and Standards Committee.
- County Treasury
- County Assembly
- Parliamentary committees

Key Entity Information and Management (continued)

(f) Entity Headquarters

P.O. Box 5-01020
Ndithini Town Road
Ndithini, Kenya.

(g) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (+254) 726-280-671
E-mail: ndithini4@gmail.com

(h) Entity Bankers

KCB Bank-Matuu Branch

(i) Independent Auditors

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

(j) Principal Legal Adviser

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



(k) County Attorney


P.O. Box. 1996-90100
Machakos, Kenya

3. The Board of Management

There was no Board of Management during FY 2023/2024

4. Key Management Team

Ref	Management	Details
1.	 <p>Brian Kavele holds a Diploma in Clinical Medicine. He has over 10 years' experience in the medical field.</p>	<p>Medical Superintendent</p>
2.	 <p>Eric Milo has over 12 years' experience in Accounting and Finance. He holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration, a Bachelor's Degree in Commerce & CPA Part 3.</p>	<p>Head of Finance</p>

Ref	Management	Details
3.	 <p>Magdalene Munyao holds a Diploma in Nursing. She has over 10 years' experience in Nursing.</p>	Nursing Services Manager

5. Chairman's Statement

There is no chairman's statement because the board of directors is yet to be formed

6. Report of The Medical Superintendent

It's my pleasure to present Ndithini level 4 financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2024, which are in line with the public finance management act (PFM) 2012. The act requires final financial statements to be prepared, publicized and submitted to the County Assembly, Office of the auditor general, National Treasury, the controller of budget and commission for revenue allocation within a period of 3 months after the end of each financial year.

The hospitals statements which have been prepared in line with the requirements of the PFM act 2012 which present a true fair and fair value of the state of the affairs of the County Government of Machakos for the year ended 30th June 2024.

The statements highlights both qualitative and quantitative user information about the performance of the hospital based on revenue received and collected from the county and NHIF of facility improvement funds versus numerous expenses incurred inline to promotion of quality health care services.

Additionally, the financial statements have also enumerated the various challenges that the management and staff faced during the year. Essentially the challenges continue to be highlighted to top management and solved on need basis



Name *Brian Ngũgĩ*
Medical Superintendent

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
NDITHINI LEVEL 4 HOSPITAL
P. O. Box 5 - 01016,
NDITHINI

7. Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives

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.

Ndithini Level 4 Hospital has three (3) strategic objectives within the current Strategic Plan for the FY2023- 24. These objectives have been identified through a participatory process that reviewed the health priorities of the Governor’s Manifesto, the National Government’s priorities of BETA (Bottom Up Economic Agenda) and more specifically on Universal Health Care, NIUPLAN, SDGs and the MTP IV. The strategic objectives are a synthesised product of the afore-mentioned planning frameworks that amalgamate the thematic focus and health sector aspirations.

The strategic objectives are as follows;

- Free maternal health services (Linda Mama)
- Affordable health care services
- Strategic partnership with Donors for adequate funding

Ndithini Level 4 Hospital develops its annual work plans based on the above three objectives.

Assessment of the management’s performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis.

The hospital achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2023-2024 period for its own strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below:

Strategic Pillar/Theme/Issues

Strategic Pillar/Theme/Issues	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Maternal health care Services	Provide free maternal health care services	Number of maternal deliveries	-Surgeries, pre-natal and post natal services -Normal deliveries	Managed to achieve 99% free maternal health care services
Affordable and timely	Ensure timely	Number of in-	-Treatment of in-	Managed to

Ndithini Level 4 Hospital (Machakos County Government)

Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2024

health care services	provision of health care services to all patients	patients and out-patients served	patient and out-patient	improve timely health care provision from 65% to 75%
Strategic partnership	Conduct sensitization and research in order to attract donors	Number of donors offering financial support	Collaboration with donors	Managed to collaborate with DANIDA and red cross

8. Corporate Governance Statement

There is no board for the facility.

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

Ndithini level 4 hospital is a level 4 facility located next to Ndithini market. The main operational performance of Ndithini Level 4 Hospital involves provision of health care-services. However, while offering the services, the hospital collects some revenue from patients either in Mpesa-paybill or NHIF. The funds are transferred to County Revenue Fund (CRF) as per Public Financial Management (PFM) regulations 2015. Currently, the operations of the facility are managed by transfers from the County Government. The revenues are used to improve the facility and provide both curative and preventive care services to Ndithini residents.

During the current financial year 2023-2024 the County Government introduced the payment for the medical services offered in the facility whereby patients pay ksh 100 for patient card through a paybill number 161660 which is a county government paybill.

At the moment the County is in the process of passing a law through the county assembly whereby the monies collected ,85% go back to the facility to facilitate its daily operations while 15% go to the County Revenue fund account in the Central bank

Some of the key projects and investment decisions that the facility is planning/implementing are;

- Renovating and painting the whole hospital
- Completion of stalled buildings in the facility
- Planting trees around the hospital and open spaces
- Renovation and maintenance of the current buildings
- Construction of incinerator
- Automation of the hospital services
- construction of offices/store/more wards both male and female wards
- drilling a borehole to address the water shortages experienced from time to time
- installation of solar powered system to reduce the huge power bills
- Construction of a morgue

The major risks facing Ndithini level 4 Hospital and which the top management should address immediately for smooth operations and quality health care services include;

- Operational costs emanating from faulty and out-dated medical equipment.
- Market risks resulting from competition from private sector offering quality health care services
- Delayed Cashflow from County Treasury
- Credit risk emanating from long outstanding pending bills
- Over stretched workforce in some sections within the facility

The main challenges faced during the period include

- ❖ delay in disbursement of funds from the County Treasury

Currently the entity has financial probity and there are no serious governance issues which should be addressed. All staff statutory deductions such as PAYE, NSSF and NHIF are remitted by the County Government

10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting

Ndithini level 4 hospital exists to transform lives. That what guides us to deliver our strategy, putting the client/citizen first, delivering health services and improving operational excellence. Below is an outline of the organizations policies and activities that promote sustainability

i) Sustainability strategy and profile

The top management through the medical superintendent or the accounting officer has collaborated with Machakos level 5 and the top management to ensure quality medical services are offered to our patients and as per the international standards set by world health organization (WHO).

ii) Environmental performance

The hospital is in the process of developing world class environmental policy that will promote E-Cycling of wastes to avoid health hazards that can negatively affect our clients and staff. However financial challenges have negatively impacted on such ideas.

iii) Employee welfare

The hiring process of the medical practitioners and other staff is conducted by the County Public Service board in collaboration with the mother department of Health and Emergency services. However, the posting and allocation of roles is done by based on several elements among them gender, parity. Lastly the welfare of the staff is highly valued based on the policy safety and compliance of the occupational safety and health act of 2007(OSHA)

iv) Market place practices-

a) Responsible competition practice.

The facility through the department of medical services ensures a conducive and competitive environment for its suppliers and mechanisms have been put in place to ensure fairness in awarding of tenders and tenders to the facility

b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations

Through the department of health all procurement laws are practised and all the tenders are open and competitive.

Mechanisms have also been put in place to ensure timely payments to suppliers to avoid pending bills

c) Responsible marketing and advertisement

Ethical practices such as transparency, privacy, social responsibility etc are practised in the facility during its day-to-day operations

d) Product stewardship

Mechanisms have been put in place to safeguard consumer rights and interests through risk management practices, respect for confidentiality, integrity and informed consent in facility's daily operations

v) Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

The facility conducted numerous CSR activities during the year on free cancer and tuberculosis screening and treatments.

11. Report of The Board of Management

The Management submit their report together with the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, which show the state of the hospital's affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the hospital are to provide quality and affordable preventive, promotive, rehabilitative and curative health services in both Masinga Sub- County and other local regions.

Results

The results of the entity for the year ended June 30 2024 are set out on pages 1 to 59.

Board of Management

There was no Board of Management (BOM) during FY 2023-2024.

Auditors

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

Brian Kavelo
.....

Name

[Signature]

Medical Superintendent

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
NDITHINI LEVEL 4 HOSPITAL
P. O. Box 5 - 01016,
NDITHINI

12. Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Section 164 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires the Management to prepare financial statements in respect of that entity, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the entity at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the entity for that year/period. The Management is also required to ensure that the entity keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the entity. The management is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the entity.

The Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the entity's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the entity for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2024. 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 entity, (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 entity; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.


The Management accepts responsibility for the entity's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and (– entities should quote applicable legislation as indicated under). The Management is of the opinion that the entity's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of entity's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2024 and of the entity's financial position as at that date. The Management further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the entity, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the entity's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Management to indicate that the entity 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 Hospital's financial statements were approved by the Management on 31/12/24 and signed on its behalf by:

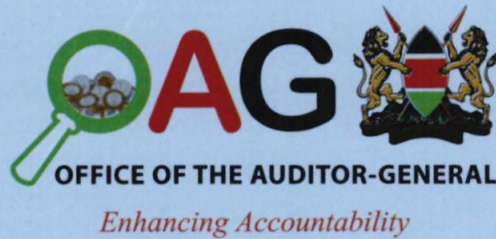
.....
Name:
Chairperson
Board of Management


.....
Name: Brian Kavele
Accounting Officer

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
NDITHINI LEVEL 4 HOSPITAL
P. O. Box 5 - 01016.
NDITHINI

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON NDITHINI LEVEL 4 HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024 - COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MACHAKOS

PREAMBLE

I draw your attention to the contents of my report which is in three parts:

- A. Report on Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements;
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure the Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose; and,
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, risk management environment and internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

A Qualified Opinion is issued when the Auditor-General concludes that, except for material misstatements noted, the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The Report on Financial Statements should be read together with the Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources, and the Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance.

The three parts of the report are aimed at addressing the statutory roles and responsibilities of the Auditor-General as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report when read together constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ndithini Level 4 Hospital - County Government of Machakos set out on pages 1 to 58 which comprise of the

statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2024 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 Ndithini Level 4 Hospital - County Government of Machakos as at 30 June, 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the County Governments Act, 2012, the Health Act, 2017 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements

The review of the financial statements revealed the following anomalies:

- i. The statement of changes in net assets reflects accumulated surplus of Kshs.2,140 while the previous year audited financial statements reflects Nil closing balance resulting in unexplained variance of Kshs.2140.
- ii. The statement of cash flows reflects cash and cash equivalents as at 1 July of 2023 of Kshs.2,140 while the audited balance as at 30 June 2023 was Kshs.2,266 resulting in unexplained variance of Kshs.126.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.150,265 could not be confirmed.

2. Unconfirmed Inventory Balance

The statements of financial position reflects Nil inventory balance as disclosed in Note 30 to the financial statements. However, there was no evidence of stock take having been conducted to confirm the quantities, value and status of closing inventory balance as at 30 June, 2024.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of Nil inventories balance could not be confirmed.

3. Misstatement of Revenue from Non-Exchanges Transactions.

The statement of financial position reflects revenue from non-exchange transactions of Kshs.6,000,000 as disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements. However, review of

stores records revealed that the Hospital received in-kind contributions from the Machakos County Government in form of medical supplies worth Kshs.1,255,927 which were not disclosed in the financial statements.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, validity and completeness of revenue from non-exchange transactions amounting to Kshs.6,000,000 could not be confirmed.

4. Inaccuracies in Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 27 to the financial statements reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.150,265. However, the cashbook and bank reconciliation statements reflect a bank balance of Kshs.153,930 resulting in unexplained variance of Kshs.3,665.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.150,265 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Ndithini Level 4 Hospital - County Government of Machakos Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on the 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 judgement, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. Except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, I have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in my report.

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the other information set out on pages iii to xvii which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, The Board of Management, Key Management Team, Chairperson's Statement, Report of the Medical Superintendent, Statement of Performance Against Pre-determined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, Report of Board of Management and Statement of Board of Management's Responsibilities, The other information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on the Ndithini Level 4 Hospital - County Government of Machakos financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and in

doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and accordingly, I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the 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. Failure to Comply with Public Sector Accounting Standard Board Financial Reporting Framework

Review of the financial statements revealed the following anomalies;

- i. The annual report did not include, Board of Management, Board of management Chairman's statement and corporate Governance statement
- ii. The Statement of Management's Responsibilities not signed by the Chairperson of the Board of Management.
- iii. The Report of the Independent Auditor does not indicate the name of the entity as per reporting template.
- iv. Statement of financial performance, statement of financial position and statement of cash flows are not signed by Chairperson of the Board of Management.

In the circumstances, Management did not comply with the reporting template.

2. Lack of Hospital Management Board

The statement of financial performance reflects Nil Board expenses as disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements. However, the Board of Management that is supposed to direct the Hospital in achieving its strategic objectives was not constituted, contrary to

Section 11 of the Machakos County Health Services Act, 2021, which requires every hospital to have a Hospital Management Board.

In the circumstances, the Hospital may not achieve its strategic objectives.

3. Deficiencies in Implementation of Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Review of Hospital records and interviews on verification of services offered, equipment used and medical specialists in the Hospital as at the time of audit revealed that the Hospital did not meet the requirements of Kenya Quality Model for Health Policy Guidelines due to staff deficits by 97 or approximately 96 % of the authorized establishment.

Staff Requirements	Level 4 Standard	Number in Hospital	Variance	Percentage %
Medical Officers	16	0	16	100
Anesthesiologists	2	0	2	100
General Surgeons	2	0	2	100
Gynecologists	2	0	2	100
Pediatricians	2	0	2	100
Radiologists	2	0	2	100
Registered Community Health Nurses	75	4	71	95
Total	101	4	97	96

In addition, the Hospital lacked the necessary equipment and machines outlined in the Health Policy Guidelines as detailed below;

Equipment & Machines	Level 4 Hospital Standard	Actuals in the Hospital	Variance	Percentage %
Bed Capacity	150	16	134	88
Incubators (New born)	5	0	5	100
Cots	5	0	5	100
Resuscitative in Theatre	1	0	1	100
Resuscitative in Labour Ward	2	0	2	100
Functional ICU Beds	6	0	6	100
HDU Beds	6	0	6	100
Renal Unit with Dialysis Machines	5	0	5	100

Functional Operating Theatres Maternity and General	2	0	2	100
Ambulances		1		

The deficiencies contravene the First Schedule of Health Act, 2017 and imply that accessing the highest attainable standard of health, which includes the right to health care services, including reproductive health care as required by Article 43(1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 may not be achieved.

In the circumstances, the Hospital may not be able to deliver on its mandate

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 3000 and ISSAI 4000. The standards require 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 comply 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 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 controls, risk Management and overall governance were operating effectively in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of the 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 controls 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 controls, risk management and governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the hospital's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention 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 comply 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 hospital's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how 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

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial statements in accordance with Article 229(4) of the Constitution, Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The standards require that, in conducting the audit, I obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. 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 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 conducting the audit, Article 229(6) of the Constitution also requires that I express a conclusion on whether or not 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 addition, I consider the entity's control environment 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.

Further, I am required to submit the audit report in accordance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Detailed description of my responsibilities for the audit is located at the Office of the Auditor-General's website at: <https://www.oagkenya.go.ke/auditor-generals-responsibilities-for-audit/>. This description forms part of my auditor's report.


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, SBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

10 January, 2025

Ndithini Level 4 Hospital (Machakos County Government)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2024


14. Statement of Financial Performance for The Year Ended 30 June 2024

Description	Notes	2023/24	2021/22
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from the County Government	6	6,000,000	1,080,000
In-kind contributions from the County Government	7	-	-
Grants from donors and development partners	8		
Transfers from other Government entities	9	-	
Public contributions and donations	10		
		6,000,000	1,080,000
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- Medical Service Income	11		-
Revenue from rent of facilities	12		
Finance /Interest Income	13		
Other income (<i>specify</i>)	14	-	2,455
Revenue from exchange transactions		-	-
Total revenue		6,000,000	1,082,455
Expenses			
Medical/Clinical costs	15	2,920,741	250,639
Employee costs	16	240,000	134,200
Board of Management Expenses	17	-	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	18	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	19	797,393	115,000
Grants and subsidies	20	-	-
General expenses	21	1,893,741	580,350
Finance costs	22		
Total expenses		5,851,875	1,080,189
Other gains/(losses)			

Ndithini Level 4 Hospital (Machakos County Government)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2024

Description	Notes	2023/24	2021/22
		Kshs	Kshs
Gain on disposal of non-Current assets	23	-	-
Unrealized gain on fair value of investments	24	-	-
Medical services contracts Gains/Losses	25	-	-
Impairment loss	26	-	-
Gain on foreign exchange transactions		-	-
Total other gains/(losses)		-	-
Net Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year		148,125	2,266

The Hospital's financial statements were approved by the Management on 29/12/24 and signed on its behalf by:

.....	
Chairman	Head of Finance	Brian Kavele
Board of Management	Eric Milo	Medical Superintendent
	ICPAK No:	

Ndithini Level 4 Hospital (Machakos County Government)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2024

15. Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2024

Description	Notes	2023/24 Kshs	2022/23 Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	27	150,265	2,266
Receivables from exchange transactions	28	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	29	-	-
Inventories	30	-	-
Total Current Assets		150,265	2,266
Non-current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment	31	-	-
Intangible assets	32	-	-
Investment property	33	-	-
Total Non-current Assets			
Total assets (A)		150,265	2,266
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	34	-	-
Refundable deposits from customers/Patients	35	-	-
Provisions	36	-	-
Finance lease obligation	37	-	-
Current portion of deferred income	38	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	39	-	-
Social Benefits	41	-	-
Total Current Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	36	-	-
Non-Current Finance lease obligation	37	-	-
Non-Current portion of deferred income	38	-	-
Non - Current portion of borrowings	39	-	-
Service concession Arrangements	40	-	-
Total Non-current liabilities			
Total Liabilities (B)			
Net assets (A-B)		150,265	2,266

Ndithini Level 4 Hospital (Machakos County Government)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2024

Description	Notes	2023/24	2022/23
		Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve		-	-
Accumulated surplus/Deficit		150,265	-
Capital Fund		-	-
Total Net Assets		150,265	2,266

The Hospital's financial statements were approved by the Management on 29/12/24 and signed on its behalf by:

.....
Chairman
Board of Management

.....
Eric Milo
Head of Finance
ICPAK No:

.....
Brian Kavelo
Medical Superintendent

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
NDITHINI LEVEL 4 HOSPITAL
P. O. Box 511016,
NDITHINI

16. Statement of Changes in Net Asset for The Year Ended 30 June 2024


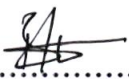
Description	Revaluation reserve	Accumulated surplus/Deficit	Capital Fund	Total
As at July 1, 2022(previous year)	-	2,455	-	2,455
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	(315)	-	(315)
Capital/Development grants	-	-	-	-
As at June 30, 2023 (previous year)	-	2,140	-	2,140
				-
At July 1, 2023 (current year)	-	2,140		2,140
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	148,125	-	148,125
Capital/Development grants	-	-	-	-
At June 30, 2024 (current year)	-	150,265	-	150,265

17. Statement of Cash Flows for The Year Ended 30 June 2024

Description	Notes	2023/24	2022/23
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from the County Government	6	6,000,000	1,080,000
Grants from donors and development partners		-	-
Transfers from other Government entities		-	-
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Rendering of services- Medical Service Income	11	-	-
Revenue from rent of facilities		-	-
Finance / interest income		-	-
Miscellaneous receipts	14	-	2,455
Total Receipts		6,000,000	1,082,455
Payments			
Medical/Clinical costs	15	2,920,741	250,000
Employee costs	16	240,000	134,200
Board of Management Expenses	17	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	19	797,393	115,000
Grants and subsidies	20	-	-
General expenses	21	1,893,741	580,476
Finance costs	22	-	-
Refunds paid out		-	-
Total Payments		5,851,875	1,080,469
Net cash flows from operating activities		148,125	2,266
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment		-	-
Purchase of intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from the sale of PPE		-	-
Acquisition of investments		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Capital grants received		-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		148,125	2,266
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		2,140	2,455
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 Jun		150,265	2,266

Ndithini Level 4 Hospital (Machakos County Government)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2024

The Hospital's financial statements were approved by the Management on 31/12/24 and signed on its behalf by:

.....		
Chairman	Eric Milo	Brian Kavele
Board of Management	Head of Finance	Medical Superintendent
	ICPAK No:	

Ndithini Level 4 Hospital (Machakos County Government)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2024

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for Year Ended 30 Jun 2024

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of utilization
	a	B	c=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c %
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs		Kshs
Revenue						
Transfers from the County Government	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	100%
Grants from donors and development partners	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Transfers from other Government entities	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Rendering of services- Medical Service Income	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Revenue from rent of facilities		-	-	-	-	0%
Finance / interest income	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Miscellaneous receipts	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Total income	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	100%
Expenses						
Medical/Clinical costs	2,990,741	-	2,990,741	2,920,741	70,000	98%
Employee costs	240,000	-	240,000	240,000	-	100%
Remuneration of directors	-	-	-	-	-	0%

*Ndithini Level 4 Hospital (Machakos County Government)
Annual Report and Financial Statements for The Year Ended 30th June 2024*

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Variance	
	a	b	c=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c %
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs		Kshs
Repairs and maintenance	797,393	-	797,393	797,393	-	100%
Grants and subsidies		-	-	-	-	0%
General expenses	1,971,866	-	1,971,866	1,893,741	78,125	96%
Finance costs		-		-	-	0%
Refunds		-			-	0%
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Total expenditure	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	5,851,875	148,125	98%
Surplus for the period	-	-	-	148,125	(148,125)	
Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Ndithini Level 4 Hospital is established by and derives its authority and accountability under gazette notice number 786 of 4th February 2020. The entity is wholly owned by the Machakos County Government and is domiciled in Machakos County in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is to provide basic and quality health services to the people of Ndithini and its Environs as well as Masinga Sub County at large.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant, and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 5. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the entity. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

i. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2024

There were no new and amended standards issued in the financial year.

ii) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2024.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p>
IPSAS 45- Property Plant and Equipment	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously</p>

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.</p>
<p>IPSAS 46 Measurement</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS; iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p>
<p>IPSAS 47- Revenue</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non-exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p>

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 48- Transfer Expenses	<i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.
IPSAS 49- Retirement Benefit Plans	<i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.

iii) Early adoption of standards

The Entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year or

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. 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. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, the amount is recorded in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of financial performance over the useful life of the asset that has been acquired using such funds.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

The entity recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours. Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are recoverable.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

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 for each period.

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and included in revenue.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

b. Budget information

The original budget for FY 2023/2024 was approved by County Assembly by 30th June 2023. 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 Hospital *recorded* additional appropriations of 0 on the FY 2023/2024 budget following the Board's approval. The hospital 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 on page *I* under section 2 of these financial statements.

c. Taxes

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales tax, except:

- When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included. The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

d. Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property.

Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over a period of .xxx years. Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition. Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

e. 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

f. Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The Entity also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit.

An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Entity will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g. 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

h. Research and development costs

The Entity expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when the Entity can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset
- The asset will generate future economic benefits or service potential
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Following initial recognition of an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually with any impairment losses recognized immediately in surplus or deficit.

i. Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The entity does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the hospital's financial statements.

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

The entity classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through net assets/ equity or fair value through surplus and deficit on the basis of both the entity's management model for financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost when the financial asset is held within a management model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. A financial asset is measured at fair value through net assets/ equity if it is held within the management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity unless an entity has made irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, the entity classifies its financial assets into amortized cost or fair value categories for financial instruments. Movements in fair value are presented in either surplus or deficit or through net assets/ equity subject to certain criteria being met.

Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at fair value through surplus or deficit, are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on an instrument that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is de-recognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Fair value through net assets/ equity

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through net assets/ equity. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through net assets, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in surplus/deficit. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. A business model where the entity manages financial assets with the objective of realizing cash flows through solely the sale of the assets would result in a fair value through surplus or deficit model.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized at fair values less allowances for any uncollectible amounts. Trade and other receivables are assessed for impairment on a continuing basis. An estimate is made of doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end.

Impairment

The entity assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through net assets/equity. The entity recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) are set out in *Note*.

Financial liabilities

Classification

The entity classifies its liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities measured through profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

j. 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 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 cost and the 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.

k. 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

l. Social Benefits

Social benefits are cash transfers provided to i) specific individuals and / or households that meet the eligibility criteria, ii) mitigate the effects of social risks and iii) Address the need of society as a whole. The entity recognises a social benefit as an expense for the social benefit scheme at the same time that it recognises a liability. The liability for the social benefit scheme is measured at the best estimate of the cost (the social benefit payments) that the entity will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

m. 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.

n. 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.

o. Nature and purpose of reserves

The entity creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements.

p. 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

q. Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The Entity provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable. Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump-sum payments or increased future contributions on a proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

r. 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.

s. 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.

t. 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/principal and senior managers.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

u. Service concession arrangements

The Entity analyses all aspects of service concession arrangements that it enters into in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosure requirements. In particular, where a private party contributes an asset to the arrangement, the Entity recognizes that asset when, and only when, it controls or regulates the services. The operator must provide together with the asset, to whom it must provide them, and at what price. In the case of assets other than 'whole-of-life' assets, it controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the arrangement. Any assets so recognized are measured at their fair value. To the extent that an asset has been recognized, the Entity also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

v. 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.

w. Comparative figures

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

x. Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024.

5. 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.

Notes to Financial Statements Continued

6. Transfers from the County Government

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Unconditional grants		
Operational grant	6,000,000	1,080,000
Level 4/5 grants	-	-
Unconditional development grants	-	-
Other grants (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
	6,000,000	1,080,000
Conditional grants		
User fee forgone	-	-
Transforming health services for Universal care project	-	-
DANIDA	-	-
Wards Development grant	-	-
Paediatric block grant	-	-
Administration block grant	-	-
Laboratory grant	-	-
Total government grants and subsidies	6,000,000	1,080,000

6 b Transfers from The County Government

Name of the Entity sending the grant	Amount recognized to Statement of financial performance	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the period	2022/23
	Kshs	Kshs			
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Machakos County Government	6,000,000	-	-	6,000,000	1,080,000
Total	6,000,000	-	-	6,000,000	1,080,000

Notes to Financial Statements Continued

7. In Kind Contributions from The County Government

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Salaries and wages	-	-
Medical supplies-Drawings Rights (KEMSA)	-	-
Pharmaceuticals and Non-Pharmaceutical Supplies (other suppliers)	-	-
Utility bills	-	-
Total grants in kind	-	-

8. Grants From Donors and Development Partners

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Cancer Centre grant- DANIDA	-	-
World Bank grants	-	-
Paediatric ward grant- JICA	-	-
Research grants	-	-
Other grants (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total grants from development partners	-	-

8 (a) Grants from donors and development partners (Classification)

Name of the Entity sending the grant	Amount recognized to Statement of financial performance	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	Comparative Period
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Donor e.g., DANIDA	-	-	-	-	-
JICA	-	-	-	-	-
World Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to Financial Statements Continued

9. Transfers From Other Government Entities

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Transfer from National Government (Ministry of Health)	-	-
Transfer from National Hospital	-	-
Transfer from any Institute	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-

10. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Public donations	-	-
Donations from local leadership	-	-
Donations from religious institutions	-	-
Donations from other international organisations and individuals	-	-
Other donations(<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Donations in kind-amortised	-	-
Total donations and sponsorships	-	-

10 (a)Reconciliations of amortised grants

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	-
Current year receipts	-	-
Amortised and transferred to revenue	-	-
Conditions to be met – remain liabilities	-	-

Notes to Financial Statements Continued

11. Rendering of Services-Medical Service Income

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Pharmaceuticals	-	-
Non-Pharmaceuticals	-	-
Laboratory	-	-
Radiology	-	-
Orthopedic and Trauma Technology	-	-
Theatre	-	-
Accident and Emergency Service	-	-
Anesthesia Service	-	-
Ear Nose and Throat service	-	-
Nutrition service	-	-
Cancer centre service	-	-
Dental services	-	-
Reproductive health	-	-
Paediatrics services	-	-
Farewell home services	-	-
Ambulance services	-	-
Other medical services income (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total revenue from the rendering of services		-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

12. Revenue From Rent of Facilities

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Residential property	-	-
Commercial property	-	-
Total Revenue from rent of facilities	-	-

13. Finance /Interest Income

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest income from Cash investments and fixed deposits	-	-
Interest income from short- term/ current deposits	-	-
Interest income from Treasury Bills	-	-
Interest income from Treasury Bonds	-	-
Interest from outstanding debtors	-	-
Total finance income	-	-

14. Miscellaneous Income

Description	2023/24	2022/23
	KShs	KShs
Insurance recoveries	-	-
Income from sale of tender	-	-
Services concession income	-	-
Sale of goods (water, publications, containers etc)	-	-
Write backs (Deposits, payments in advance)	-	-
Bad debts recovered	-	-
Balance b/f	-	2,455
Total Miscellaneous income	-	2,455

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

15. Medical/ Clinical Costs

Description	2023/24	2022/23
	KShs	KShs
Dental costs/ materials	-	-
Laboratory chemicals and reagents	-	10,000
Public health activities	-	-
Food and Ration	-	54,600
Uniform, clothing, and linen	-	40,000
Dressing and Non-Pharmaceuticals	2,449,985	30,000
Pharmaceutical supplies	-	-
Health information stationery	-	35,000
Reproductive health materials	-	-
Sanitary and cleansing Materials	470,756	40,289
Purchase of Medical gases	-	-
X-Ray/Radiology supplies	-	-
Other medical related clinical costs	-	40,750
Total medical/ clinical costs	2,920,741	250,639

16. Employee Costs

Description	2023/24	2022/23
	KShs	KShs
Salaries, wages, and allowances	240,000	134,200
Contributions to pension schemes	-	-
Service gratuity	-	-
Performance and other bonuses	-	-
Staff medical expenses and Insurance cover	-	-
Group personal accident insurance and WIBA	-	-
Social contribution	-	-
Other employee costs (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Employee costs	240,000	134,200

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

17. Board of Management Expenses

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Chairman's Honoraria	-	-
Sitting allowance	-	-
Mileage	-	-
Insurance expenses	-	-
Induction and training	-	-
Travel and accommodation allowance	-	-
Airtime allowances	-	-
Total	-	-

18. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Investment property carried at cost	-	-
Total depreciation and amortization	-	-

19. Repairs And Maintenance

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Property- Buildings	-	40,000
Medical equipment	797,393	-
Office equipment	-	-
Furniture and fittings	-	-
Computers and accessories	-	-
Motor vehicle expenses	-	45,000
Maintenance of civil works	-	30,000
Total repairs and maintenance	797,393	115,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

20. Grants And Subsidies

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Community development and social work	-	-
Education initiatives and programs	-	-
Free/ subsidised medical camp	-	-
Disability programs	-	-
Free cancer screening	-	-
Social benefit expenses	-	-
Other grants and subsidies(<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total grants and subsidies	-	-

21. General Expenses

Description	2023/24	2022/23
	KShs	KShs
Advertising and publicity expenses	-	-
Catering expenses	219,516	-
Waste management expenses	-	-
Insecticides and rodenticides	-	-
Audit fees	-	-
Bank charges	-	-
Conferences and delegations	3,665	1,689
Consultancy fees	-	-
Contracted services	-	-
Electricity expenses	-	-
Fuel and Lubricants	-	-
Insurance	349,400	190,000
Research and development expenses	-	-
Travel and accommodation allowance	-	-
Legal expenses	-	130,400
Licenses and permits	-	-
Courier and postal services	-	-
Printing and stationery	-	-
Hire charges	505,760	108,261
Rent expenses	-	-
Water and sewerage costs	-	-
Skills development levies	-	110,000
	-	-

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Telephone and mobile phone services	66,500	40,000
Internet expenses	30,000	-
Staff training and development	330,100	-
Subscriptions to professional bodies	-	-
Subscriptions to newspapers periodical, magazines, and gazette notices	-	-
Library books/Materials	-	-
Parking charges	-	-
Other charges	388,800	-
Total General Expenses	1,893,741	580,350

22. Finance Costs

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Borrowings (amortized cost) *	-	-
Finance leases (amortized cost)	-	-
Interest on Bank overdrafts/Guarantees	-	-
Interest on loans from commercial banks	-	-
Total finance costs	-	-

23. Gain/Loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant, and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Other assets not capitalised (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total gain on sale of assets	-	-

24. Unrealized Gain On Fair Value Investments

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Investments at fair value	-	-
Total gain	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

25. Medical Services Contracts Gains /Losses

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Comprehensive care contracts with NHIF	-	-
Non- Comprehensive contracts care with NHIF	-	-
Linda Mama Program	-	-
Waivers and Exemptions	-	-
Total Gain/Loss	-	-

26. Impairment Loss

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant, and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Investments	-	-
Total impairment loss	-	-

27. Cash And Cash Equivalentents

Description	2023/24	2022/23
	KShs	KShs
Current accounts	150,265	2,266
On - call deposits	-	-
Fixed deposits accounts	-	-
Cash in hand	-	-
Others(<i>specify</i>)- Mobile money	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalentents	150,265	2,266

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

27 (a). Detailed Analysis of Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description		2023/24	2022/23
Financial institution	Account number	KShs	KShs
a) Current account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1128456419	150,265	2,266
		-	-
Sub- total		150,265	2,266
b) On - call deposits			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank – etc		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
c) Fixed deposits account			
Bank Name		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
d) Others(specify)			
Cash in hand		-	-
Mobile money- Mpesa, Airtel money		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
Grand total		150,265	2,266

28. Receivables From Exchange Transactions

Description	2023/24	2022/23
	KShs	KShs
Medical services receivables	-	-
Rent receivables	-	-
Other exchange debtors	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total receivables	-	-

Analysis of Receivables From Exchange Transactions

Description	2023/24		2022/23	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	-	%	-	%
Between 1- 2 years	-	%	-	%
Between 2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total (a+b)	-	%	-	%

29. Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Transfers from the County Government	-	-
Undisbursed donor funds	-	-
Other debtors (<i>non-exchange transactions</i>)	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total	-	-

Analysis of Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	2023/24		2022/2023	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year		%	-	%
Between 1- 2 years		%	-	%
Between 2-3 years		%	-	%
Over 3 years		%	-	%
Total (a+b)		%	-	%

30. Inventories

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Pharmaceutical supplies	-	-
Maintenance supplies	-	-
Food supplies	-	-
Linen and clothing supplies	-	-
Cleaning materials supplies	-	-
General supplies	-	-
Less: provision for impairment of stocks	-	-
Total	-	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

31. Property, Plant and Equipment

Description	Land	Buildings and Civil works	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings, and office equipment	ICT Equipment	Plant and medical equipment	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh
Cost								
At 1 July 2022 (previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th Jun 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 1 July 2023 (current year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th Jun 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 1 July 2022 (previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Description	Land	Buildings and Civil works	Motor vehicles	Furniture, fittings, and office equipment	ICT Equipment	Plant and medical equipment	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh	Ksh
At July 2024 (current year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net book values	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th Jun 2024 (previous)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th Jun 2025 (current)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

32. Intangible Assets-Software

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
Additions–Internal development	-	-
Disposal	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Amortization for the period	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
NBV	-	-

33. Investment Property

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
Fair value gain	-	-
Depreciation (<i>where investment property is at cost</i>)	-	-
Impairment	-	-
At end of the year	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

34. Trade and other Payables

Description	2023/24		2022/2023	
	KShs		KShs	
Trade payables	-		-	
Employee dues	-		-	
Third-party payments (e.g. unremitted payroll deductions)	-		-	
Audit fee	-		-	
Doctors' fee	-		-	
Total trade and other payables	-		-	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Compa rative FY	% of the total
Under one year	-	%	-	%
1-2 years	-	%	-	%
2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total	-	%	-	%

35. Refundable Deposits from Customers/Patients

Description	2023/24		2022/2023	
	KShs		KShs	
Medical fees paid in advance	-		-	
Credit facility deposit	-		-	
Rent deposits	-		-	
Others (specify)	-		-	
Total deposits	-		-	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	-	%	-	%
1-2 years	-	%	-	%
2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total	-	%	-	%

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

36. Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Other provision	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Additional Provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision utilised	-	-	-	-
Change due to discount & time value for money	-	-	-	-
Total provisions	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Current Provisions	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Provisions	-	-	-	-
Total Provisions	-	-	-	-

37. Finance Lease Obligation

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Lease obligation	-	-
Long term lease obligation	-	-
Total	-	-

38. Deferred Income

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Current Portion	-	-
Non-Current Portion	-	-
Total	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

38 (a) The deferred income movement is as follows:

Description	National government	International funders/ donors	Public contributions and donations	Total
Balance b/f	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Capital fund	-	-	-	-
Transfers to statement of financial performance	-	-	-	-
Other transfers (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-	-	-
Balance C/F	-	-	-	-

39. Borrowings

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Balance at beginning of the period	-	-
External borrowings during the year	-	-
Domestic borrowings during the year	-	-
Repayments of external borrowings during the year	-	-
Repayments of domestic borrowings during the year	-	-
Balance at end of the period	-	-

39. (a) Breakdown of Long- and Short-Term Borrowings

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Current Obligation	-	-
Non-Current Obligation	-	-
Total	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

40. Service Concession Arrangements

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Fair value of service concession assets recognized under PPE	-	-
Accumulated depreciation to date	-	-
Net carrying amount	-	-
Service concession liability at beginning of the year	-	-
Service concession revenue recognized	-	-
Service concession liability at end of the year	-	-

41. Social Benefits

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Health social benefit scheme	-	-
Unemployment social benefit scheme	-	-
Orphaned and vulnerable benefit scheme	-	-
People Living with Disabilities benefit Scheme	-	-
Elderly social benefit scheme	-	-
Bursary social benefits	-	-
Total	-	-
	-	-
Current social benefits	-	-
Non- current social benefits	-	-
Total (tie to totals above)	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

42. Cash Generated from Operations

Description	2023/24	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Surplus for the year before tax	148,125	-
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	-	-
Non-cash grants received	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Gains and losses on disposal of assets	-	-
Contribution to provisions	-	-
Contribution to impairment allowance	-	-
Working Capital adjustments		
Increase in inventory	-	-
Increase in receivables	-	-
Increase in deferred income	-	-
Increase in payables	-	-
Increase in payments received in advance	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	148,125	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

43. Financial Risk Management

The entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The hospital's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of changes in the business environment and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effect of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk. The hospital 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 entity's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

(i) Credit risk

The entity 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 hospital'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:

Description	Total amount	Fully performing	Past due	Impaired
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2023 (previous year)				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from –non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2025 (current year)	-	-	-	-
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from –non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (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 hospital 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 from xxxx. The board of management sets the hospital's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

(ii) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the hospital's board of management who have 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 hospital 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.

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2024				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2025	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

(iii) Market risk

The hospital 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 hospital'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 way it manages and measures the risk.

a) 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:

Description	KShs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs		Kshs
At 30 June 2023			
Financial assets (investments, cash, debtors)	-	-	-
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	-	-	-

The entity manages foreign exchange risk from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities by projecting expected sales proceeds and matching the same with expected payments.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Description	KShs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs		Kshs
At 30 June 2024			
Financial assets (investments, cash, debtors)	-	-	-
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	-	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the effect on the hospital'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.

Description	Change in currency rate	Effect on Profit before tax	Effect on equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
2023(previous year)			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
2024 (current year)			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

b) 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 hospital's interest rate risk arises from bank deposits. This exposes the hospital to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the hospital'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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The entity 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.

Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of financial performance if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase of KShs (2024: KSh). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in surplus of KShs (2024 – KShs).

iv) Capital Risk Management

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

Description	Current Period	Comparative Period
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Retained earnings	-	-
Capital reserve	-	-
Total funds	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and bank balances	-	-
Net debt/ <i>(excess cash and cash equivalents)</i>	-	-
Gearing	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

44. Related Party Balances

Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to the entity include those parties who have the 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.

Machakos County Government is the principal shareholder of the hospital, holding 100% of the entity's equity interest. The National Government of Kenya has provided full guarantees to all long-term lenders of the entity, both domestic and external. The related parties include:

- i) The National Government;
- ii) The County Government;
- iii) Board of Directors;
- iv) Key Management

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with related parties		
a) Services offered to related parties		
Services	-	-
Sales of services	-	-
Total	-	-
b) Grants from the Government		
Grants from County Government	6,000,000	1,080,000
Grants from the National Government Entities	-	-
Donations in kind	-	-
Total	-	-
c) Expenses incurred on behalf of related party		
Payments of salaries and wages for employees	-	-
Payments for goods and services	-	-
Total	-	-

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Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
d) Key management compensation		
Directors' emoluments	-	-
Compensation to the medical Sup	-	-
Compensation to key management	-	-
Total	6,000,000	1,080,000

45. Segment Information

46. Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Court case against the hospital	-	-
Bank guarantees in favour of subsidiary	-	-
Total	-	-

47. Capital Commitments

Capital Commitments	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Authorised For	-	-
Authorised And Contracted For	-	-
Total	-	-

48. Events after the Reporting Period

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

49. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a State Corporation/ or a Semi- Autonomous Government Agency under the Department of Health. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Machakos.

50. Currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs) and all values are rounded off to the nearest shilling.

20. Appendices

Appendix 1: Progress on Follow Up of Auditor Recommendations

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1.	<p>Inaccuracies in the statement of cash flows The statement of cash flows reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Ksh2,455. However, the re-casting of balances yielded an amount of Kshs. 88,321 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs. 85,866.</p>	<p>The management has amended the financial statement under Statement of Changes in Net Asset to correct the unexplained variance of ksh 85,866</p>	Resolved	October 2024
2.	<p>Non - disclosure of property, plant and equipment The statement of financial position for the year under review reflects Nil balance on property, plant and equipment as disclosed in note 31 to the financial statements.</p>	<p>The management endeavors to comply with Accrual mode of reporting for Level 4 Hospitals whereby the value of Property, Plant and equipment (PPE) should be included in Note 31 of the statement for Financial Position. Currently, the entity (Ndithini Level 4 Hospital) maintains a list of all the assets including PPE and it's awaiting the entire</p>	Not Resolved	Process Ongoing

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	However, the hospital has a number of assets including land, buildings, ambulance, medical equipment furniture and fittings.	County asset valuation exercise to be conducted		
3.	Non-disclosure inventories balance The statement of financial position reflects nil balance in respect to inventories as disclosed in note 30 to the financial statements. However, the management did not undertake end year stock take of inventories to confirm existence and condition.	A stock take of all pharmaceutical supplies was carried out by the department of health through the office of the chief pharmacist. Due to the gaps realized in the exercise, the management has taken the initiative of installing a new health information system which is able to record and reconcile all the supplies received and utilized by the hospital on daily, weekly and monthly and yearly basis.	Resolved	October 2024
4.	Non-disclosure of employee costs paid by the county government The statement of financial performance reflects employee costs of Kshs. 175,000	The Ndithini Level 4 Hospital staff payroll comprises of IPPD payroll paid through Department of Public Service and the casual/contractual staff hired by Ndithini Level 4 Hospital on need basis and paid within the Level 4 facility. The	Resolved	October 2024

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	<p>for casual and contractual staff as disclosed in note 16 to the financial statements. The hospital also received services from medical staff employed and paid by the county. However, the expenditure was not disclosed in the financial statements and the payroll was not provided for audit.</p>	<p>payroll for the other medical staff in IPPD was audited during the annual audit conducted by office of Auditor General for the FY.2021/22. The expenditure was captured under the main County Executive Financial statements for the FY.2021/22 under “compensation of employees” schedules. We could not report the expenditure in Ndithini Level 4 Hospital Financial statements to avoid double-reporting of expenditures</p>		
5.	<p>Lack of fixed asset register The statement of financial position reflects nil balance in respect to property, plant and equipment as disclosed in note 31 to the financial statements. However, it was also noted that the hospital does not maintain fixed asset register to control its assets. This was contrary to regulation 136</p>	<p>Currently, the entity (Ndithini Level 4 Hospital) maintains a list of all the assets including PPE and it’s awaiting the entire County asset valuation exercise to be conducted.</p>	Not Resolved	Process Ongoing

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	(1) of the public finance management (county governments) regulations, 2015 which states that the accounting officer shall be responsible for the maintaining a register of assets under his or her control or possession as prescribed by the relevant laws.			


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Accounting Officer

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
NDITHINI LEVEL 4 HOSPITAL
P. O. Box 5 - 01016,
NDITHINI

Appendix II: Projects Implemented by the Entity

Projects

Projects implemented by the Hospital Funded by development partners

Project title	Project Number	Donor	Period/ duration	Donor commitment	Separate donor reporting required as per the donor agreement (Yes/No)	Consolidated in these financial statements (Yes/No)
1						
2						

Status of Projects completion

SN	Project	Total project Cost	Total expended to date	Completion % to date	Budget	Actual	Sources of funds
1							
2							
3							

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Appendix III: Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

Name of Transferring entity: County Treasury

Name of Beneficiary entity : Ndithini Level 4 Hospital

Confirmation of amounts received by [Ndithini Level 4 Hospital] as at 30 th June 2024					
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
	16.08.2023	1,500,000		1,500,000	
	03.11.2023	1,500,000		1,500,000	
	14.02.2024	2,000,000		2,000,000	
	21.06.2024	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Total		6,000,000		6,000,000	

I confirm that the amounts shown above are correct as of the date indicated.

Head of Accounts Department - Disbursing Entity:
 Name Eric Mulo Sign [Signature] Date 31/12/24

Head of Accounts Department - Beneficiary Entity:
 Name Eric Mulo Sign [Signature] Date 31/12/24



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Appendix IV Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

Project Name	Project Description	Project Objectives	Project Activities	Quarter				Source Of Funds	Implementing Partners
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		

Appendix V: Disaster Expenditure Reporting Template

Programme	Sub-programme	Disaster Type	Category of disaster related Activity that require expenditure reporting (response/recovery/mitigation/preparedness)	Expenditure item	Amount (Kshs.)	Comments