


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability



 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REPORT LAID DATE: 16 FEB 2021	
DAY: <i>Tuesday</i>	
TABLED BY:	OF <i>leader of Majority</i>
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	<i>Moses Lemana</i>

PARLIAMENT
OF KENYA
LIBRARY

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**STATE OFFICERS HOUSE MORTGAGE
SCHEME FUND**

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

**STATE DEPARTMENT FOR HOUSING AND
URBAN DEVELOPMENT**



**MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE HOUSING, URBAN
DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS**

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

STATE OFFICERS HOUSE MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED

JUNE 30, 2019

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

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I. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

Background information Principal activities

The State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund (SOHMSF) was established in 2015, through legal notice no. 23 of 6th March 2015 under the Public Finance Management Act. This was pursuant to guidelines provided by Salaries and Remuneration Commission on mortgage benefit for State officers and other Public Servants in December 2014. The establishment of the fund is in line with the National Housing Policy for Kenya 2004 (Sessional Paper No. 3). The policy among other things called for facilitation of employers to assist their employees to acquire housing.

The Cabinet Secretary in charge for the National Treasury is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the SOHMSF whereas the principal secretary is the administrator of the Fund. The cabinet Secretary to the National Treasury on July 2015 approved full delegation of the operations and management of the SOHMSF on interim basis to the Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund (CSHSF).

(a) Principal Activities

The Constitution under section 42 and 43 accords every person the right to a clean and healthy environment, and the right to accessible and adequate housing, and to reasonable standards of sanitation. The Salaries and Remuneration Commission on 17th December 2014 set and advised on the car and mortgage benefits for all state officers and other public officers in Kenya. The objective and purpose for which the Fund was established is to provide a loan Scheme for purchase or development of property by the State officers.

(b) Fiduciary Management

During the financial year under focus SOHMSF operations were undertaken by CSHSF Secretariat and administered by the Officer Administering the Fund – the Principal Secretary, State Department for Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works. The Officer administering the Fund therefore hereby submits the report of the Fund and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 which show the state of the Fund affairs.

KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT(Continued)

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2019 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal Secretary	- Charles M. Hinga
2.	Ag Director CSHSF	- Simon Odhiambo Opondo

(c) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The overall oversight role of the Fund lies with the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee. Pursuant to section 18 of the Government Financial Management Act, 2004 and section 9 (e) of the legal notice no. 168 (Legislative Supplement No. 51) of 22nd December 2006, the Fund Auditors remains the Auditor General of the Government of Kenya. Internal audit for the Scheme is carried by the audit section within the Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing, Urban development and Public Works.

(d) Entity Headquarters

ARDHI House, Ground Floor, Ngong Road
P.O. Box 30119-00100
NAIROBI

(e) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254) 2718050
E-mail: cshd@housingandurban.go.ke
Website: www.housingandurban.go.ke

(f) Entity Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank Ltd,
Milimani Branch
A/C No.1170913962
P O Box 69695 - 00100
NAIROBI

KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(g) Independent Auditors

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

(h) Principal Legal Adviser

The Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 40112
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya



**II. SCHEME MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (SMC) MEMBERS OF THE STATE
 OFFICERS HOUSING MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND (SOHMSF)**

NAME	MEMBERSHIP DESCRIPTION.	KEY ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION.
 Charles M. Hinga	Principal Secretary for Housing and Urban Development and Officer administering the Fund	Charles is a Chartered Accountant (CA) and holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) degree from Kenyatta University and a Bachelor of Accounting Science (Honors) from University of South Africa. His core competencies include project and structured finance, deal structuring and business development. Until the time of his appointment as the Principal Secretary of Housing, Urban Development, he was the Group Chairman of an advisory boutique with presence in South Africa and Kenya.
 Margaret W. Muiro, OGW	Representing the Principal Secretary, National Treasury.	Margaret W. Muiro is an Administrative Officer in The National Treasury. She holds a Bachelor of Arts- Political Science and Sociology and Advanced Public Administration. She has 35 years' experience in the civil service.
 Geoffrey Apollo Omondi	Representing the Principal Secretary, Labour	Geoffrey Omondi was born in 1959. He is a Deputy Labour Commissioner in the Ministry of East African Community, Labour, Social Protection. He previously worked as a Lecturer in Industrial Relations at Kenya Institute Personnel Management and Railway Training Institute. He holds a Master of Arts in Labour and Development Studies and Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Political Science and Sociology.




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 <p>Allan Ng'ang'a Mwaura</p>	<p>Representing the Principal Secretary, Public Service and Youth Affairs</p>	<p>Mr. Allan Ng'ang'a Mwaura is a Deputy Director in the State Department of Public Service and Youth. He holds a Bachelor of Education (Arts) and Masters of Education Administration. He has attained professional development courses locally, regionally and internationally. Has served in the Education sector under the Teachers Service Commission as Secondary School teacher, head of Languages Department, KNEC examiner and Deputy Principal. He has attended Strategic Leadership Development Programme. He holds Certificate in Human Resource Management and Educational Administration. Mr. Mwaura is also associate member of Kenya Institute Management</p>
 <p>John W. Gitu</p>	<p>Representing the Principal Secretary, Infrastructure</p>	<p>John W. Gitu is the Director, Human Resource and Development in the State Department of Infrastructure. He holds Masters of Science (MSc) in Human Resource Management, Bachelor of Arts Degree, Post Graduate Diploma in Human Resource Management. He is a registered member of the Institute of Human Resource Management. He is a Human Resource Practitioner with over 28 years' experience.</p>
 <p>Christine K. Ileli</p>	<p>Representing the Attorney General</p>	<p>Christine is an advocate of the High Court of Kenya with a Bachelor of Laws (LL. degree and Master of Laws (LL.M) from the University of Nairobi, a Post Graduate Diploma in Legal Studies from the Kenya School of Law and a member of the Law Society of Kenya. She is a Principal State Counsel at the Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice, currently under the Government Transactions Division with experience international Commercial Law, International Law and Land Laws.</p>


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 <p>Patrick Mwenda Bucha, MBS</p>	<p>Secretary, Housing</p>	<p>Patrick Bucha was born in 1964. He is Secretary, Housing in the State Department for Housing and Urban Development.</p> <p>He holds a Master of Arts in Building Management, Bachelor of Arts in Building Economics and currently undertaking PhD in Leadership and Governance.</p> <p>He is a registered Quantity Surveyor with Board of Registration for Architects and Quantity Surveyors. He has 29 years of experience.</p>
 <p>Mr. Simon O. Opondo</p>	<p>Ag Director CSHSF and Secretary of the SMC.</p>	<p>Simon Odhiambo Opondo was born in 1960. He is the Ag Director, Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund. He boasts of over 31 years' experience in Civil as an Architect and ten years as the project Manager in the Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund .</p> <p>He holds a Master's of Science degree in Architecture and a member of the Architectural Association of Kenya. He is a registered Architect with BORAQS.</p>

**III. MEMBERS OF THE STATE OFFICERS HOUSING MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND
 (SOHMSF)**

NAME	AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY	KEY ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION.
 Mr. Simon O. Opondo	Mr. Simon O. Opondo is the Ag Director CSHSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSc Architecture, MAAK • Registered Architect
 Mr. Julius G. Wairagu	Project Manager	Bachelor of Architecture Registered Architect
 Mr. Boniface M. Ngochi	Estate Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BA(Hons) Land Economics • Member of the Institution of Surveyors of Kenya (MISK)

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 <p>Daniel Kinuthia Mwangi</p>	Scheme Accountant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Msc Finance• B Com Finance• CPA(K)
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IV. CABINET SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

The Cabinet Secretary's Report

To ensure adequate and affordable access to housing to State Officers, the SOHMSF regulations are in the process of being amended to incorporate the following

- i. To introduce equity release for development
- ii. Give administrative powers to the committee to facilitate the mortgage process
- iii. To lower the unexpired lease term of property being financed to 35 years

V. REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

Administrator of Fund Report

The management of the Fund is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Fund and of its operating results. The management of the Fund further accepts the responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records, which may be relied upon in the preparation of the financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

The Fund has accomplished the following:

- a) 133 applications were completed, returned with support documents and recommended to bank for processing of the loans worth Kshs.3.465 billion
- b) 101 Loans fully disbursed to applicants worth Kshs.2.572 billion
- c) 15 applications worth Kshs.463.025 million were approved pending disbursement
- d) 10 applications pending approval as at 30th June 2019

Challenges

Regulations not covering the following areas:-

- i. Purchase & improvement of house
- ii. Purchase of plot for future development of a residential house
- iii. Purchase of plot and construction of a residential house
- iv. Takeover of an existing loan for a residential house
- v. Equity release for purchase or development of a residential house

Other areas of consideration:-

- vi. Requirement for unexpired lease term of at least 45 years
- vii. Comprehensive list of state officers
- viii. Termination of employment when the loan is being processed
- ix. Applications which are not for residential purpose
- x. Inadequacy of Funds

State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund
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A going concern

Nothing has come to the attention of the management of the Fund to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement

VI. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The management of the SOHMSF was delegated on interim basis to the CSHSF. The Scheme Management committee comprises seven members as provided under regulation 6 of the CSHSF who are;

- i. the Officer administering the Fund;
- ii. the Principal Secretary responsible for the National Treasury;
- iii. the Principal Secretary responsible for Labour, Social Security and Services;
- iv. the Principal Secretary responsible for Human Resource Management and Development;
- v. the Principal Secretary responsible for infrastructure;
- vi. the Principal Secretary responsible for Coordination of National Government; and
- vii. the Attorney-General;

The Scheme Management committee held three meetings during the reporting period. Attendance of meeting averaged 75%.

The functions of the Committee are; supervise and control the day to day administration of the Fund; determine and regulate interest payable by loanees; approve all housing development and financing proposals; enter into agreement with persons or legal entities for the purposes of providing services to the Fund; develop criteria for the beneficiaries of the Fund; establish management guidelines and engage such staff as may be necessary to assist the Committee and the officer administering the Fund; and such other duty as may be directed by the Minister for the purposes of the proper management of the Fund.

VII. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Demand for the housing loans under the Scheme grew within the financial year. That was supported by appointment of new state Officers after tenure for previous holders expired. 22 new applications were received and forwarded to the mortgage management bank for processing.

All fully processed applications were financed. 17 applications were fully processed within the reporting and funds amounting to Kshs 521,976,980 disbursed.

Beneficiaries were repaying loans promptly. Several cases were however in arrears. Total arrears by close of the period amounted to Kshs 4,013,347

The Fund has accomplished the following:

- a) 133 applications were completed, returned with support documents and recommended to bank for processing of the loans worth Kshs.3.465 billion
- b) 101 Loans fully disbursed to applicants worth Kshs.2.572 billion
- c) 15 applications worth Kshs.463.025 million were approved pending disbursement
- d) 10 applications pending approval as at 30th June 2019

The fund is faced with following risks and challenges

- a) Default in repayment after employment term or contract
- b) Continued requests for financing from officers who are not State Officers especially senior Civil Servants who are job groups equivalent to those of state officers
- c) Request for financing agricultural properties which may be difficult realise the security in event of default
- d) Requests for a second benefit from state officers who are re appointed for a second term

State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
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VIII. REPORT OF THE SCHEME COMMITTEE

The Directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019 which show the state of the State Officers Housing Mortgage scheme Fund's affairs.

Principal activities

The objective and purpose for which the Fund was established is to provide a loan Scheme for purchase or development of property by the State officers.

Results

The results of the entity for the year ended June 30, 2019 are set out on page 14 to 36.

Directors

The members of the scheme committee who served during the year are shown on page 9.

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.

By Order of the Board


Principal Secretary

State Department of Housing and Urban Development

Date: 30/9/2019

IX. STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 require the Directors to prepare financial statements in respect of that State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the State Officers Housing Mortgage scheme Fund's for that year. The Directors are also required to ensure that the State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund.


The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the State Officers Housing Mortgage scheme Fund's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2019. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the 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 State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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

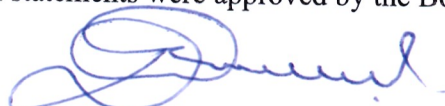
Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The State Officers Housing Mortgage scheme Fund's financial statements were approved by the Board on 30/9/2019 2019 and signed on its behalf by:


Charles M. Hinga

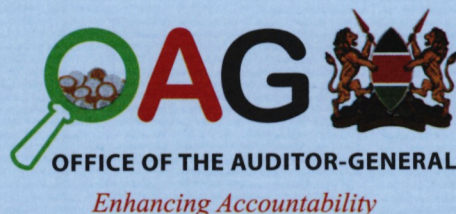
Principal Secretary


Simon Odhiambo Opondo

Ag. Director CSHSF

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON STATE OFFICERS HOUSE MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2019 - STATE DEPARTMENT FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund set out on pages 18 to 41, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2019, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund as at 30 June, 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that, nothing 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

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that, nothing has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standards require that I plan and perform the audit so as to obtain assurance as to whether effective processes and systems of internal control, risk management and overall governance was maintained in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for maintaining effective internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control, risk management and overall governance.

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

Management is also responsible for the submission of the financial statements to the Auditor-General in accordance with the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities which govern them, and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the Fund monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to overall governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit

Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Fund to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

I communicate with the Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that are identified during the audit.

I also provide Management with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.


Nancy Gathungu
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

08 December, 2020

State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund
 Reports and Financial Statements
 For the Year ended June 30, 2019

**XI. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
 30 JUNE 2019**

	Note	2018-2019	2017-2018
		Kshs	Kshs
Finance income -external investments	5	71,463,170	100,401,712
Total revenue		71,463,170	100,401,712
General expenses	6	1,790,352	976,924
Depreciation	7	133,600	133,200
Total expenses		1,923,952	1,110,124
Surplus before tax		69,539,218	99,291,588
Surplus for the period		69,539,218	99,291,588

The notes set out on pages 25 to 41 forms an integral part of the Financial Statements.

The financial statements were approved and signed on behalf of the Scheme management committee by:

Charles M. Hinga

CPA Daniel K. Mwangi

Simon Odhiambo Opondo

Principal Secretary/

Accountant/CSHSF

Ag Director/CSHSF

Officer Administering the Fund


ICPAK Mem 13665

State Department of Housing &

Urban Development

Signature.....

Signature.....

Signature.....

Date.. 30/9/2019

Date.. 30/9/2019

Date.. 30/9/2019

State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund
 Reports and Financial Statements
 For the Year ended June 30, 2019

XII. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2018-2019	2017-2018
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	860,041,774	908,242,328
Mortgage interest Receivable	9(a)	13,471,477	17,323,533
Total Current Assets		873,513,251	925,565,861
Non- current assets			
Property plant and equipment	10	-	133,600
Long-term receivables from exchange transactions	9(b)	2,392,945,293	2,271,219,865
Total Non-Current Assets		2,392,945,293	2,271,353,465
Net Assets		3,266,458,544	3,196,919,326
Capital Reserves			
Government Contribution (capital injection)		3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
Surplus for the year		69,539,218	99,291,588
Accumulated surplus (capital reserves)		196,919,326	97,627,738
Total net assets and liabilities		3,266,458,544	3,196,919,326

Charles M. Hinga
 Principal Secretary/
 Officer Administering the Fund
 State Department of Housing &
 Urban Development

CPA Daniel K. Mwangi
 Accountant/CSHSF
 ICPAK Mem 13665

Simon Odhiambo Opondo
 AgDirector/CSHSF

Signature.....
 Date.. 30/9/2019

Signature.....
 Date.. 30/9/2019

Signature.....
 Date.. 30/9/2019

State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund
 Reports and Financial Statements
 For the Year ended June 30, 2019

**XIII. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019**

	Revenue reserve	Capital Reserve	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance as at 30th June 2017	97,627,738	3,000,000,000	3,097,627,738
Surplus for the period	99,291,588	-	99,291,588
Balance as at 30 June 2018	196,919,326	3,000,000,000	3,196,919,326
Surplus for the period	69,539,218	-	69,539,218
Balance as at 30th June,2019	266,458,544	3,000,000,000	3,266,458,544

State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund
 Reports and Financial Statements
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XIV. STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW				
			2018-2019	2017-2018
		Note	Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities				
Finance income		5	71,463,170	96,955,284
Total revenue			71,463,170	96,955,284
Payments				
Other payments		6	(1,790,352)	(976,924)
Adjusted for				
Increase in mortgage interest received			17,323,533	-
Decrease in mortgage interest receivable		9	(13,471,477)	-
cash flows from operating activities			2,061,704	(976,924)
Net cash flows from operating activities			73,524,874	95,978,360
Cash flows from investing activities				
Mortgage Recoverable S and L			178,274,573	160,725,099
Net cash flows used in investing activities			178,274,573	160,725,099
Cash flows from financing activities				
Loans to Mortgage Scheme			(300,000,000)	(500,000,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities			(300,000,000)	(500,000,000)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalent			(48,200,553)	(243,296,541)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2018		8	908,242,328	1,151,538,869
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2019		8	860,041,775	908,242,328

Charles M. Hinga

Principal Secretary/

Officer Administering the Fund

State Department of Housing &

CPA Daniel K. Mwangi

Accountant/CSHSF

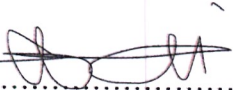
ICPAK Mem 13665

Simon Odhiambo Opondo

AgDirector/CSHSF

State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
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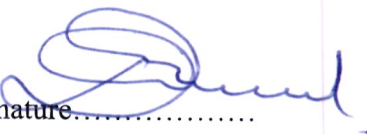
Urban Development

Signature 

Date 30/9/2019

Signature 

Date 30/9/2019

Signature 

Date 30/9/2019

State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund
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**XV. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2019**

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference
	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
Revenue	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance in the Bank	908,916,387	-	908,916,387	860,09,774	48,886,613
Funds on short call from the Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Expected collection From Mortgage & Rent	100,000,000	-	100,000,000	178,274,573	78,274,573
Budgeted Allocation For the Year	800,000,000	-	800,000,000	-	800,000,000
	2,008,916,387	-	2,008,916,387		927,161,186
Boards and Committees	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	255,000	2,245,000.00
Conferences and Seminars	750,000	-	750,000	255,000	495,000.00
Official Entertainment	200,000	-	200,000	-	200,000.00
Travel & Sundry Items	300,000	-	300,000	175,252	124,748.00
Accommodation	1,200,000	-	1,200,000	946,979	253,021.00
Advertisement Awareness	400,000	-	400,000	-	400,000.00
Publishing and Printing Services	150,000	-	150,000	-	150,000.00

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General Office Supplies	800,000	-	800,000	-	800,000.00
Purchase of plant and equipment	500,000	-	500,000	-	500,000.00
Telephone & Mobile services	100,000	-	100,000	-	100,000.00
Courier and postal services	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000.00
Library Services	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000.00
Training	300,000	-	300,000	151,500	148,500.00
Supplies & Accessories for computer & Printers	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000.00
Maintenance of equipment	30,000	-	30,000	-	30,000.00
Bank charges	50,000	-	50,000	6,648	43,352.00
Membership Fees, Dues and subscriptions to professional Bodies.	100,000	-	100,000	-	100,000.00
Total Expenditure Operations	7,580,000		7,580,000	1,790,379	5,789,621
Development Budget					
Loans to State Officers	2,200,000,000	-	2,200,000,000	512,526,980	1,687,473,020
Total expenditure Development	2,200,000,000		2,200,000,000	512,526,980	1,687,473,020

XVI. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

State Officers Housing Mortgage Scheme Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from The Public Financial Management Act No 18 of 2012. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The objective and purpose for which the Fund was established is to provide a loan Scheme for purchase or development of property by the State officers.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. 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 State Officers House Mortgage Scheme Fund's accounting policies.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the s Fund.

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.

ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

i. Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2019

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS (Continued)

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2022:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an entity's future cash flows.</p> <p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 42: Social Benefits	Applicable: 1st January 2022 The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general purpose financial reports assess: (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

iii. Early adoption of standards

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from exchange transactions

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 each period.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2016-2017 was approved by the National Assembly on June, 2018. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget.

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

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

c) 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 30-year period.

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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d) 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.

e) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Loans and receivables

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
Financial instruments (continued)

Held-to-maturity

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Liabilities (continued)

Loans and borrowing

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

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

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.

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.

g) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Entity creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. The government contribution capital relates to amounts received from National Treasury in the year.

i) Related parties

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j) 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 authorized public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

k) Comparative figures

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

l) 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, 2019.

4 SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. Finance income- external investments

Description	2018-2019	2017-2018
	KShs	KShs
Cash investments and fixed deposits	-	39,628,630
Mortgage interest recoverable	50,491,828	54,270,253
Sale of forms (Loan/house)	25,000	22,000
Other income- interest on credit balance	20,946,342	6,480,829
Total financial income- external investments	71,463,170	100,401,124

6. General expenses

Description	2018-2019	2017-2018
	KShs	KShs
Board and committees	255,000	352,000
Accommodation	946,979	316,938
Conferences	255,000	159,400
Transport operating expenses	175,225	136,190
Training expenses	151,500	-
Bank charges	6,648	12,396
Total general expenses	1,790,352	976,924

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7. Depreciation

Description	2018-2019	2017-2018
	KShs	KShs
Depreciation	133,600	133,200
Total depreciation	133,600	133,200

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2018-2019	2017-2018
	KShs	KShs
Bank	860,041,775	908,242,328
Total cash and cash equivalents	860,041,775	908,242,328

(b) Detailed analysis of the Cash and cash equivalents

Financial institution		2018-2019	2017-2018
		KShs	KShs
Kenya Commercial Bank	1170913962	860,041,775	908,242,328
Total cash and cash equivalents		860,041,775	908,242,328

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

9. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2018-2019	2017-2018
	KShs	KShs
Current portion of long-term receivables from exchange transactions	13,471,477	17,323,533
Total current receivables	13,471,477	17,323,533
Long term receivables from exchange transactions		
Mortgage recoverable from KCB (S&L)	2,392,945,293	2,271,219,866
Total non-current receivables	2,392,945,293	2,271,219,866
Total receivables from exchange transactions	2,406,416,770	2,288,543,399

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. Property, plant and equipment

Description	Computer & other equipment	Total
	KShs	KShs
Cost		
1 st July 2018	400,000	400,000
At 30 th June 2019	400,000	400,000
Depreciation		
1 st July 2018	266,400	266,400
Depreciation in the year	133,600	133,600
At 30 th June 2019	400,000	400,000
Net Book values		
1st July 2018	266,400	266,400
At 30th June 2019	-	-

We have fully depreciated the assets and we are in the process of revaluing the same assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11. Financial Risk Management

The entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks. The funds overall risk management programme focuses on unpredictability of changes in the business environment and seeks to minimize the potential adverse effect of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk. The entity 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.

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 regulations. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the entity's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs
At 30 June 2019		
Receivables from exchange transactions	13,471,477	13,471,477
Bank balances	860,041,775	860,041,775
Total	873,513,252	873,513,252
At 30 June 2018		
Bank balances	908,242,328	908,242,328
Total	908,242,328	908,242,328

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (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 fund has recognized in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts.

The scheme's committee sets the funds credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

(ii) Market risk

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

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

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

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

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

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Market risk - Interest rate risk (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 comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase of Kshs 69,539,218: (2018: Kshs 99,291,588). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of Kshs 3,476,961 (2018: 1,985,832).

Capital Risk Management

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

	2017-2018	2016-2017
	Kshs	Kshs
Retained earnings	69,539,218	99,291,588
Capital reserve	3,266,258,544	3,097,627,738
Total funds	3,335,597,762	3,196,919,326
Total borrowings		
Less: cash and bank balances	860,041,775	908,242,328
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	2,475,567,538	2,288,676,998
Gearing	74%	72%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

12. Events after the reporting period

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

13.Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a fund under the State Department of Housing and Urban Development. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

14.Currency

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

15.Reserves

There were no funds received from The National Treasury as capital contribution in the year 2019.

