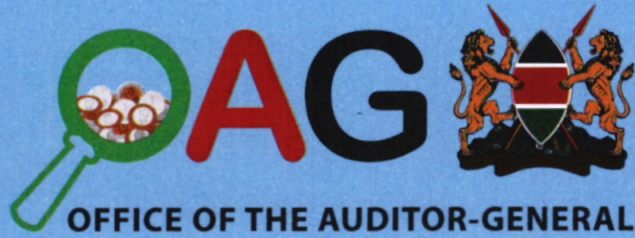


REPUBLIC OF KENYA

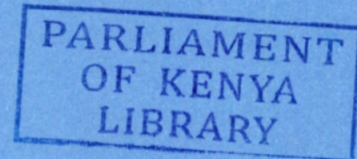


Enhancing Accountability

PAPERS LAID	
DATE	28/2/24
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COMMITTEE	—
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REPORT

OF



THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF LAMU
CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE FUND**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2023**



COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF LAMU CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE FUND

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2023**

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

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2. Acronyms and Glossary of Terms

a) Acronyms

BOM	Board of Management
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
Kshs	Kenya Shillings

3. Key Entity Information and Management

a) Background information

Car Loan and Mortgage Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from PFM Act 2012 and PFM Regulation (County Assembly of Lamu Car Loan and Mortgage) 2023. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Assembly of Lamu and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is for the security of car loan and mortgage of the members of Lamu County Assembly and the Fund's principal activity is Car Loan and Mortgage.

b) Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Fund is to facilitate staff and members of the County Assembly to access low-cost car loan and mortgage.

c) Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee

Ref	Name	Position
1	Azhar Ali Mbarak	Speaker-Chairperson
2	MCA Husuni Mohamed	CASB Member
3	MCA Mohamed Abubakar	CASB Member
4	Paul Kimani	Deputy Speaker
5	Barisa Deko	Chairperson Budget Committee
6	Omar Ahmed	Clerk/Fund Manager/ Administrator

d) Key Management team

Ref	Name	Position
1	Omar Ahmed	Clerk
2	Kale Ahmed	Deputy Clerk
3	Mwarabu Salim	Director Finance

e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

SN	Position
1	Office of the Auditor General
2	Controller of Budget
3	Car Loan and Mortgage Advisory Committee
4	County Assembly Budget and Appropriation Committee

f) Registered Offices

P.O. Box 374-80500
Bunge Lane
Mokowe, Lamu, Kenya

g) Fund Bankers

1. Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya
2. Gulf African Bank
Kenyatta road
P.O Box 191-80500
Lamu
3. Diamond Trust Bank
Kenyatta road
Lamu Branch

h) Independent Auditors

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

i) Principal Legal Adviser

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

j) County Attorney

Lamu County Government HQs
Mokowe
P.O. Box 74-80500 Lamu

4. Fund Administration Committee

The Fund Administration Committee are:

1. Azhar Ali Mbarak

Speaker County Assembly of Lamu



Mr Azhar Mbarak was born in 1983, He is the 3rd Speaker of the County Assembly of Lamu and the Chairperson of the Committee.

2. Bwana Mohamed Bwana

Member of the County Assembly of Lamu



Mr Bwana Mohamed Bwana was born in 1984 and he is a Majority Leader and the elected member of Kiunga Ward

3. Fahd Dini Adnan

Member of the County Assembly of Lamu



Mr Fahd Dini Adnan was born in 1990, He is the Minority Leader and nominated member by the Ford Kenya party. Former elected member of Faza Ward.

4. Barisa Deko
Member of the County Assembly of Lamu



Mr Barisa Deko was born in 1992, He is the Chairperson of Budget and Appropriation Committee and a two times elected member of Basuba Ward.

5. Omar Ahmed
The Clerk of the County Assembly of Lamu



Mr. Omar Ahmed, an experienced public servant, holds a Masters' degree LLM (in *International Maritime Law*) from IMO – International Maritime Law Institute in Malta and a Bachelor of Science degree in *Criminal Justice* from West Chester University of Pennsylvania (West Chester, Pennsylvania, USA). He also holds an *Associate in Applied Science* degree (AAS) (in *Administration of Justice*) from Delaware County Community College (Media, Pennsylvania, USA).

Omar Ahmed has attended various trainings, workshops and seminars in senior & strategic management programs, legislative drafting, public policy & planning, leadership & public sector governance and parliamentary practices & procedures amongst others, conducted by ESAMI, International Law Institute (Washington DC, USA), Kenya School of Law and Tulane University. Prior to being appointed the Clerk of the County Assembly, he served as Senior Deputy Clerk for more than nine years. He is a Member of SOCATT(K) (Society of Clerks at the Table in Kenya).

5. Management Team

The Management Team are:

1. Omar Ahmed

The Clerk of the County Assembly of Lamu
Fund Administrator



Mr. Omar Ahmed, an experienced public servant, holds a Masters' degree LLM (in *International Maritime Law*) from IMO – International Maritime Law Institute in Malta and a Bachelor of Science degree in *Criminal Justice* from West Chester University of Pennsylvania (West Chester, Pennsylvania, USA). He also holds an *Associate in Applied Science* degree (AAS) (in *Administration of Justice*) from Delaware County Community College (Media, Pennsylvania, USA).

Omar Ahmed has attended various trainings, workshops and seminars in senior & strategic management programs, legislative drafting, public policy & planning, leadership & public sector governance and parliamentary practices & procedures amongst others, conducted by ESAMI, International Law Institute (Washington DC, USA), Kenya School of Law and Tulane University. Prior to being appointed the Clerk of the County Assembly, he served as Senior Deputy Clerk for more than nine years. He is a Member of SOCATT(K) (Society of Clerks at the Table in Kenya).

2. Kale Ahmed Ali
Deputy Clerk



Mr. Ali holds Masters Degree in Economic Policy Management and A Bachelor of Arts Economics and Mathematics from University of Nairobi and Egerton University respectively. He also holds a Diploma in Business and Accounting by ACCA and a Diploma in International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) by Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA).

He is a member of the Economist Society of Kenya and CIPFA(UK) with over fifteen years work experience and with certified trainings on IFRS, IAS, IPSAS and PFM by ACCA.

3. Mwarabu Salim Hassan
Director Finance and Economic Planning



Mrs.Mwarabu Salim holds a Bachelor degree in Business Administration (Accounting Option) and also a Master Degree soon to graduate
She is a member of CPA(K) by profession and an ICPAK Lamu County representative,she has nine years experience in Public sector and three years experience in private sector.

6. Board/Fund Chairperson's Report

The County Assembly of Lamu Car Loan and Mortgage fund has operating since the 1st County Assembly and has seen MCA's and staff benefiting from the fund tremendously. The 3rd Assembly has allocated twenty-seven million in financial 2022/2023 to provide for the newly elected and nominated members the car loan and mortgage. Affording a house and a car for transport is paramount for the members of the county assembly.

The fund has never experienced any borrower who defaulted the repayment and has really assisted the members and staff. The banks have ensured that the value of the properties acquired through the fund are of good value and are properly charged.

The County Assembly of Lamu and the County Treasury are planning to add funds in order to be able to provide the car and mortgage to all the members as the current allocation cannot service all the twenty elected members and the Speaker. The additional funds also will see the staff of the county assembly service benefitting from the fund and hence improving their living standards.

The new committee members are working hard to ensure efficiency in approval of the loan so that members are able to pay within their elective period of five years.

Name: Azhar Ali Mbarak

Signature.....

30th September, 2023

**The Speaker of the County Assembly
Chairperson of the Fund Administration Committee**

7. Report of The Fund Administrator

The fund received twenty-seven million to replace the funds used to provide the members of the 2nd County Assembly of Lamu with car grant. The fund was almost depleted and hence additional funds though not enough will along way in providing for the car loan and mortgage to the new members.

The County Assembly of Lamu requires over one hundred million Kenya shillings in order to fully facilitate members of the County Assembly with mortgage but due to the budgetary constraints and limited resources the County Treasury in consultation with budget and appropriations committee allocated the 27M and promised further allocation in the coming budget cycles.

The new car loan and mortgage fund management has taken up the responsibility and are already processing several applications and the approval will be done on a first come first served, but most importantly complying with all the procedures and rules outline by the bank for provision of car and mortgage. The priority is not the committee members but to the members who have complied with bank's requirements and documentation.

All previous beneficiaries of the car loan and mortgage were able to repay their loans on time and there have been no defaulters since we started providing the car loan and mortgage to the members and staff, this is an indication of the level of due diligence done by the fund management committee and the bank.

8. Statement of Performance Against the County Fund's Predetermined Objectives

Introduction

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

The County Assembly of Lamu Car Loan and Mortgage Fund has been established to enable members and staff of the County Assembly to access low-cost credit to enable them improve their living standards. The Funds were received at the end of the financial year and nothing much was able to be done because there were no funds in the account.

Even still the funds are not enough for all the members and hence still in need of additional funds. Currently the fund has approximately forty million and requires one hundred fifteen million, the balance is going to be added progressively considering the budget constraints and the limited resources available.

The committee has embarked in approving the application from July 2023 as the funds hit the bank account in 1st July, 2023 and we expect smooth approvals with proper security to the loans approved.

9. Corporate Governance Statement

The committee of car loan and mortgage management committee has sat twice in order initiate the process of getting the funds and developing the tools for application of the loans. The committee also engaged the two banks mandated in the provision of car loan and mortgage to the staff and members and is planning to review the existing Memorandum of Understanding with banks.

The committee also resolved to give precedence in the application of other members before their own applications as good practice and to reduce conflict of interest. They also approved that if an application of one of the committee members is being considered then he/she shall excuse the committee and leave the committee to make independent judgement based on merit and substance.

The Committee is also planning to come up with a procedure manual for the conduct of its sittings, the procedure manual for the process of loan applications, approvals and repayments. The committee is committed to ensure checks balances and have co-opted the Director Finance in its work and sittings to ensure proper accountability.

10. Management Discussion and Analysis

The County Assembly of Lamu car loan and mortgage has received twenty seven million from the budget of the financial year 202/23 and has been able to start operationalization of the car loan and mortgage for the Speaker and Members of the County Assembly. The total required to full operationalize the fund is around Ksh. 120M, but due budgetary limitations we could only allocate Ksh. 27M.

The new county assembly mortgage regulations were gazetted by the County Executive Committee Member for Finance and Planning and this has enable smooth implementation of the fund.

The County Assembly of Lamu has tasked Gulf African Bank to manage the fund and ensure compliance to credit and loan procedures of the Country. The major risk faced by the fund is inflation hence the houses and vehicles are expensive to acquire. Another key risk in Lamu is the insecurity in the County due to terrorism and instability in Somalia.

The Car loan and Mortgage fund does not have any statutory liabilities or pending bills or any court cases. The fund has been efficient and repayments done on time since its inception and operationalization of the fund.

11. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

In the financial year 2022/2023 the County Assembly of Lamu embarked on improving the livelihoods of the residents of Lamu County through timely approval of new County Executive Committee Members and Chief Officers. The County Assembly approved all government policies and plans that were submitted, we have always pursued the strategy of customer first and improve our operations and access by the public. We continued to use the strategy of no wrong door/office in the County Assembly of Lamu, where citizens seeking any assistance will be provided with services by any officer or directed to the right office immediately.

We have provided attachments to the local youths in order for them to gain experience and participated in community environmental cleaning. We also received over 15 Primary schools that came for study tour at the County Assembly and the students were taken through a live debate session.

The County Assembly of Lamu has improved its efficiency in the payment process and we closed the financial year without a single pending bill. The efficiency in payments and the payments of pending bills improved the business, economic and livelihood of the people of Lamu which ultimately contributes to improved macroeconomic performance of Kenya. All procurements are done by e-procurement through the IFMIS system thus removing the unfair manipulation of manual procurement procedures and unethical procurement process. Many bidders are invited to participate in the procurement process enhancing competition and value for money. Several market surveys were conducted by procurement department to ascertain the market prices of the goods and services to be procured. All the payments were done to suppliers and service providers on time and withholding taxes submitted on time, hence enhancing tax collections and protecting the suppliers from unnecessary penalty and interest from Kenya Revenue Authority.

The County Assembly of Lamu has created a clean and safe working environment to staff and the public. The security has been enhanced with posting of Administration Police officers working together with our security guards to ensure security and safety is improved. We have been able to train our Members of County Assembly and staff, in order to improve their performance and skills. An induction was done for the members and a proper capacity building for the new elected and appointed MCAs. Medical insurance cover is provided to the staff and members of the County Assembly and all the vehicles are cover with comprehensive insurance cover. There is control

entry and exit in to the Assembly premise with proper screening by the security officers and registration of all visitors.

The County Assembly of Lamu has made great achievement in creating an environment of ethical and honest behaviour in the procurement process by advertising through our official website, nationwide newspapers and the government portal. Our procurement plan sets aside tenders to the special categories including women, youth and people living with disability.

The County Assembly of Lamu engaged the Lamu community in public participation of all the bills and plans that are brought to the County Assembly for consideration and approval. Our social media handles are active and running while providing immediate media briefings to all the Assembly sessions, transmitted to the public in English and Kiswahili. The County Assembly staff participates in community sports and activities that creates cohesion and community harmony. The Office of the Speaker participated in the issuance of wheel chairs and other assistive devices to people living with disability in collaboration with Aga Khan Foundation and MWARP.

The County Assembly of Lamu participated in the annual County Assemblies Sports Activities (CASA) with all other county assemblies in Kenya held in Nakuru County and the staff participates in community games locally.

12. Report of the Fund Committee

The car loan and mortgage committee submit this report together with the annual financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023 which show the state of the Fund affairs.

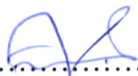
The principal activities of the Fund continue to provision of affordable credit facilities to the Speaker, the staff and the Members of the County Assembly of Lamu. The fund provides for the much-needed funding to the MCAs to buy houses and cars for themselves and improve their living standards hence able to concentrate with service provision to the people of Lamu County.

The fund received the money allocated in the financial year 2022-2023 at the very tail end of the financial year (30th June, 2023) hence members will start benefitting from July 2023.

The members of the fund committee who served during the year are shown on page vi (*refer to the key entity information and management page*). The changes in the Fund Committee during the financial year was due to the newly elected Speaker and the Members of the County Assembly as established the regulations. August 2022 general election brought new members of the County Assembly and they have taken their responsibilities serious.

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

By Order of the Board



.....
Chair of the Board/Fund Administration Committee

Date: 30th September, 2023

13. Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of a County Public Fund established by The Public Finance Management (Assembly Mortgage Scheme Fund) Regulations, 2023 shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2023. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Fund; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of the Fund; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management (Assembly Mortgage Scheme Fund) Regulations, 2023. The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2023, and of the Fund's financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator of the County Public Fund has assessed the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. OR

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

Approval of the financial statements

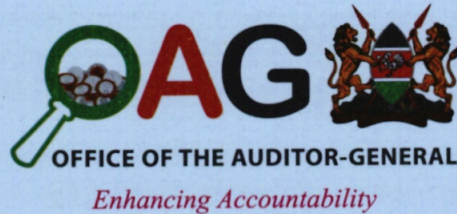
The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Board on 30th September 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

.....


Administrator of the Fund

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF LAMU CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

PREAMBLE

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

- A. Report on the 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 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 Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose.
- 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, the risk management environment and the internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

An unmodified opinion does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations, and that its internal controls, risk management and governance systems are properly designed and were working effectively in the financial year under review.

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 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

Disclaimer of Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the County Assembly of Lamu Car Loan and Mortgage Fund set out on pages 1 to 38, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2023, 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 do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

1. Non-Submission of Prior Years Financial Statements for Audit

The statement of financial position for the year under review reflects an opening cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.13,399,995. The Fund was established through Gazette Notice Number 7 of 12 May, 2015 upon which a bank account was opened on 05 March, 2016. However, the financial statements for the financial years ending 30 June, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 were not prepared and submitted to the Auditor-General for audit. This was contrary to Section 116(7) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which provides that the administrator of a County public fund shall; (a) prepare accounts for the fund for each financial year and (b) not later than three months after the end of each financial year, submit financial statements relating to those accounts to the Auditor-General.

In the circumstances, the Management was in breach of the law and the accuracy and completeness of the opening balances reported in the financial statements could not be confirmed.

2. Inaccuracies in Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance

The statement of financial position and Note 12 to the financial statements reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.40,399,995. Included in this balance is an amount of Kshs.27,000,000 received on 03 July, 2023 which was outside the reporting period.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.40,399,995 could not be confirmed.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

I do not express a conclusion on the lawfulness and effectiveness in the use of public resources as required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for my audit conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

I do not express a conclusion on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance as required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for my audit conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and the Fund Administration Committee

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue 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.

The Fund Administration Committee is responsible for overseeing the Fund'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 International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) 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. However, because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I was not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

In addition, my responsibility is 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. I also consider internal control, risk management and governance processes and systems in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance 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. However, because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I was not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit conclusion on lawfulness and effectiveness in use of public resources, and on effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance.

I am independent of the County Assembly of Lamu Car Loan and Mortgage 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.


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

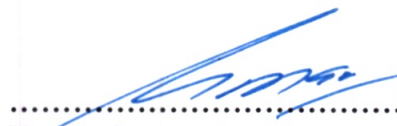
Nairobi


12 January, 2024

County Assembly of Lamu Car Loan and Mortgage Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

15. Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

Description	Note	2022-2023	2021-2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions			
Public Contributions and Donations	1	-	-
Transfers From the County Government	2	27,000,000	-
Fines, Penalties and Other Levies	3	-	-
		-	-
Revenue From Exchange Transactions			
Interest Income	4	-	-
Other Income	5	-	-
		-	-
Total Revenue		27,000,000	-
Expenses			
Employee Costs	6	-	-
Use of goods and services	7	-	-
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	8	-	-
Finance Costs	9	-	-
Total Expenses		0	-
Other Gains/Losses			
Gain/Loss on Disposal of Assets	10	-	-
Gain /Loss on fair value of investments	11	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period		27,000,000	-


 Name: Omar Ahmed
 Administrator of the Fund


 Name: Mwarabu Salim
 Fund Accountant
 ICPAK Member Number:21616

County Assembly of Lamu Car Loan and Mortgage Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

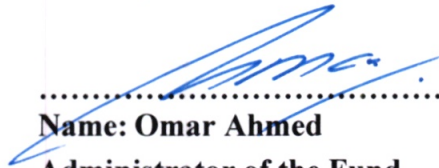
16. Statement of Financial Position As at 30 June 2023

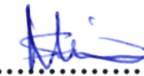
Description	Note	2022-2023	2021-2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	40,399,995	13,399,995
Current Portion of Long- Term Receivables From Exchange Transactions	13	-	-
Prepayments	14	-	-
Inventories	15	-	-
Investments in financial assets	16	-	-
Total current assets		40,399,995	13,399,995
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	17	-	-
Intangible Assets	18	-	-
Total non- current assets		-	-
Total Assets		40,399,995	13,399,995
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables from Exchange Transactions	20	-	-
Current Portion of Borrowings	21	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligations	22	-	-
Total current liabilities		-	-
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long Term Portion of Borrowings	21	-	-
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation	22	-	-
Social benefit liabilities	23	-	-
Total Liabilities		-	-
Net Assets			
Revolving Fund		13,399,995	13,399,995
Reserves		-	-

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Description	Note	2022-2023	2021-2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Accumulated Surplus		27,000,000	-
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		40,399,995	13,399,995

The entity financial statements were approved on 30th September 2023 and signed by:


.....
Name: Omar Ahmed
Administrator of the Fund


.....
Name: Mwarabu Salim
Fund Accountant
ICPAK Member Number:21616

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17. Statement Of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30th June 2023

Description	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance As At 1 July 2022	13,399,995	-	-	13,399,995
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period	-	-	-	-
Funds Received During the Year	27,000,000	-		27,000,000
Transfers			(-)	
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	-
Balance As At 30 June 2023	40,399,995	-	-	40,399,995
Balance As At 1 July 2022	13,399,995	-	-	13,399,995
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period		-	-	
Funds Received During the Year	27,000,000	-	-	27,000,000
Transfers			(-)	
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	-
Balance As At 30 June 2023	40,399,995	-	-	40,399,995

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18. Statement of Cash Flows for The Year Ended 30 June 2023

Description	Note	Current FY	Current FY
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Transfers from the county government		27,000,000	-
Interest received		-	-
Receipts from other operating activities		-	-
Total receipts		27,000,000	-
Payments			
Fund administration expenses		-	-
General expenses		-	-
Finance cost		-	-
Other payments		-	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	24	27,000,000	-
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and Intangible assets		(-)	(-)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		-	-
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		-	-
Loan disbursements paid out		(-)	(-)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(-)	(-)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		(-)	(-)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(-)	(-)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash Equivalents		-	(-)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2022		13,399,995	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2023		40,399,995	13,399,995

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19. Statement Of Comparison of Budget And Actual Amounts For The Period

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% Utilization
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
	a	b	C=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
Revenue						
Public Contributions and Donations	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	
Transfers From County Govt.	27,000,000		27,000,000	-	0	0%
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	(-)	
Other Income	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Income	27,000,000	(-)	27,000,000	-	(-)	
Expenses						
Fund Administration Expenses	-	-	-	-	(-)	
General Expenses	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	
Finance Cost	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	
Total Expenditure	0	(-)	0	-	(-)	
Surplus For the Period	27,000,000	-	27,000,000	-	-	0%
Capital expenditure	27,000,000	-	27,000,000	-	-	

20. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

County Assembly of Lamu is established by the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and derives its authority and accountability from PFM Act 2012.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Fund’s financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis.

3. Adoption of new and revised standards

(i) *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2023*

Standard	Effective date and impact
<p>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</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;

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Standard	Effective date and impact
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.

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Standard	Effective date and impact
	Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.
Other improvements to IPSAS	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2023</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> <p>Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits</i> <p>Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement <p>Standard no longer included in the 2021 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023.</p>

(ii) *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2023.*

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	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
Discontinued Operations	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: 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.

(iii) Early adoption of standards

The Entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year ended 30th June, 2023.

1. 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.

ii. Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

Interest income is accrued using the effective yield method. The effective yield discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount. The method applies this yield to the principal outstanding to determine interest income each period.

Dividends

Dividends or similar distributions must be recognized when the shareholder's or the Entity's right to receive payments is established.

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.

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2022/2023 was approved by the County Assembly on June 2022. 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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section - of these financial statements.

c) 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.

d) 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.

e) 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 the period or investment property is measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised through surplus or deficit. 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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

f) 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 Company'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.

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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

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 the notes.

Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

g) Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution. Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Entity.

h) 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.

i) 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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

j) 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.

k) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

l) 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.

m) Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans

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

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

n) 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.

o) 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.

p) 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.

q) 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.

r) Comparative figures

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

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

a) 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.

b) 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

c) 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 -.

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.

6. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Public contributions and donations

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Donation From Development Partners	-	-
Contributions From the Public	-	-
Total	-	-

2. Transfers from County Government

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From County Govt. –Operations	27,000,000	-
Payments By County On Behalf Of The Entity	-	-
Total	27,000,000	-

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Late Payment Penalties	-	-
Fines	-	-
Total	-	-

4. Interest income

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Income from Mortgage Loans	-	-
Interest Income From Car Loans	-	-
Interest Income From Investments in financial assets	-	-
Interest Income On Bank Deposits	-	-
Total Interest Income	-	-

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5. Other income

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Insurance Recoveries	-	-
Income from Sale of Tender Documents	-	-
Bad debts recovered	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	-	-
Total Other Income	-	-

6. Employee Costs

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries And Wages	-	-
Staff Gratuity	-	-
Staff Training Expenses	-	-
Social Security Contribution	-	-
Other (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-

7. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2022-2023	Insert Previous FY
	Kshs.	Kshs.
General Office Expenses	-	-
Loan Processing Costs	-	-
Professional Services Costs	-	-
Administration Fees	-	-
Committee Allowances	-	-
Bank Charges	-	5
Electricity And Water Expenses	-	-
Fuel And Oil Costs	-	-
Insurance Costs	-	-
Postage And Courier	-	-
Printing And Stationery	-	-
Rental Costs	-	-
Provision For Doubtful Debts	-	-
Total	-	5

8. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Property Plant and Equipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Total	-	-

9. Finance costs

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest On Bank Overdrafts	-	-
Interest On Loans From Banks	-	-
Total	-	-

10. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Total	-	-

11. Gain/ (loss) on Fair Value Investments

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Investments at Fair Value- Equity investments	-	-
Fair value – Investment property	-	-
Fair value- other financial assets (specify)	-	-
Total Gain	-	-

12. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
- Car Loan Account	-	-
- County Mortgage Account	40,399,995	13,399,995
Fixed Deposits Account	-	-
On – Call Deposits	-	-
Total Cash And Cash Equivalents	40,399,995	13,399,995

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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

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

Financial Institution	Account number	2022-2023	2021-2022
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Car Loan and Mortgage Account			
Gulf African Bank Bank	0570057001	13,399,995.40	13,399,995.40
		-	-
Sub- Total		13,399,995.40	13,399,995.40
b) Car Loan and Mortgage Account			
Diamond Trust Bank	0148172001	27,000,000	-
		-	-
Sub- Total		27,000,000	-
Grand Total		40,399,995.40	13,399,995.40

13. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Interest Receivable	-	-
Current Loan Repayments Due	-	-
Other Exchange Debtors	-	-
Less: Impairment Allowance	(-)	(-)
Total Current Receivables		
Non-Current Receivables		
Long Term Loan Repayments Due	-	-
Total Non- Current Receivables	-	-
Total Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

Additional disclosure on interest receivable

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Receivable		
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans of previous years	-	-
Accrued interest receivable from of long-term loans of previous years	-	-
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	-	-
Current loan repayments due		
Current portion of long-term loans from previous years	-	-
Accrued principal from long-terms loans from previous periods	-	-
Current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	-	-

14. Prepayments

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Prepaid Rent	-	-
Prepaid Insurance	-	-
Prepaid Electricity Costs	-	-
Other Prepayments (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-

15. Inventories

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable Stores	-	-
Spare Parts And Meters	-	-
Catering	-	-
Other Inventories (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total Inventories at The Lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

16. Investments in financial assets

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
a. Investment in Treasury bills and bonds		
Financial institution		
CBK	-	-
CBK	-	-
Sub- total	-	-
b. Investment with Financial Institutions/ Banks		
Bank x	-	-
Bank y	-	-
Sub- total	-	-
c. Equity investments (specify)		
Equity/ shares in Entity -	-	-
Sub- total	-	-
Grand total	-	-

Movement of Equity Investments

Impairment allowance/ provision	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Purchase of investments in the year	-	-
Sale of investments during the year	(-)	(-)
Gain/(loss) in fair value of investments through surplus or deficit	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-

e) Shareholding in other entities

Name of Entity where investment is held	No of shares			Nominal value of shares	Fair value of shares	Fair value of shares
	Direct shareholding	Indirect shareholding	Effective shareholding			
	%	%	%	Kshs	Current year	Prior year
Entity A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entity B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entity C	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

17. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
Cost	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1st July (Previous FY)	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(-)	(-)	-	-	(-)
Transfers/Adjustments	-	(-)	-	(-)	(-)
At 30th June (Previous FY)	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July (Current FY)					
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(-)	-	-	-	(-)
Transfer/Adjustments	(-)	-	-	(-)	(-)
At 30th June (Current FY)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation And Impairment					
At 1st July (Previous FY)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Depreciation	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Impairment	(-)	-	-	-	(-)
At 30th June (Previous FY)	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July (Current FY)					
Depreciation	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	(-)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	(-)	(-)	-	-	(-)
Transfer/Adjustment	-	(-)	(-)	-	-
At 30th June (Current FY)	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Values					
At 30th June (Previous FY)	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June (Current FY)	-	-	-	-	-

County Assembly of Lamu Car Loan and Mortgage Fund
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Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

18. Intangible assets

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At Beginning of The Year	-	-
Additions	-	-
At End of The Year	-	-
Amortization And Impairment		
At Beginning of The Year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
At End of The Year	-	-
Impairment Loss	-	-
At End of The Year	-	-
NBV	-	-

19. Investment Property

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposal during the year	(-)	(-)
Depreciation	(-)	(-)
Impairment	(-)	(-)
Gain/(loss) in fair value (if fair value is elected)	-	-
At end of the year	-	-

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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

20. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	2022-2023		Insert Comparative FY	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade Payables	-		-	
Refundable Deposits	-		-	
Accrued Expenses	-		-	
Other Payables	-		-	
Total Trade and Other Payables	-		-	
Ageing analysis (Trade and other payables)	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	-	%	-	%
1-2 years	-	%	-	%
2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total (tie to above total)	-		-	

21. 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 and Time Value For Money	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Transfers From Non -Current Provisions	-	-	-	-
Balance At The End of The Year	-	-	-	-

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Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

22. Borrowings

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance At Beginning of The Period	-	-
External Borrowings During the Year	-	-
Domestic Borrowings During the Year	-	-
Repayments Of External Borrowings During the Period	(-)	(-)
Repayments Of Domestic Borrowings During the Period	(-)	(-)
Balance At End of The Period	-	-

Classification of borrowings into external and domestic borrowings

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
External Borrowings		
Dollar Denominated Loan From 'X Organization'	-	-
Sterling Pound Denominated Loan From 'Y Organization'	-	-
Euro Denominated Loan from Z Organization'	-	-
Domestic Borrowings		
Kenya Shilling Loan From KCB	-	-
Kenya Shilling Loan from Barclays Bank	-	-
Kenya Shilling Loan from Consolidated Bank	-	-
Borrowings From Other Government Institutions	-	-
Total Balance at End of The Year	-	-

Classification of borrowings long-term and current borrowings

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Short Term Borrowings (Current Portion)	-	-
Long Term Borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

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Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

23. Employee benefit obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post-employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

24. Social Benefit Liabilities

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Health social benefit scheme	-	-
Unemployment social benefit scheme	-	-
Orphaned and vulnerable benefit scheme	-	-
Elderly social benefit scheme	-	-
Bursary social benefits	-	-
Total	-	-
Current social benefits	-	-
Non-current social benefits	-	-
Total (tie to totals above)	-	-

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Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

25. Cash generated from operations

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus/ (Deficit) For the Year Before Tax	-	-
Adjusted For:		
Depreciation	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Gains/ Losses On Disposal Of Assets	(-)	(-)
Interest Income	(-)	(-)
Finance Cost	-	-
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase In Inventory	(-)	(-)
Increase In Receivables	(-)	(-)
Increase In Payables	-	-
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	-	-

Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

26. Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to the Fund include those parties who have ability to exercise control or exercise significant influence over its operating and financial decisions. Related parties include management personnel, their associates and close family members. The fund/scheme is related to the following entities:

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

b) Related party transactions

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From Related Parties'	-	-
Transfers To Related Parties	-	-

c) Key management remuneration

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Board Of Trustees	-	-
Key Management Compensation	-	-
Total	-	-

d) Due from related parties

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Due From Parent Ministry	-	-
Due From County Government	-	-
Total	-	-

Other Disclosures Continued

e) Due to related parties

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Due To Parent Ministry	-	-
Due To County Government	-	-
Due To Key Management Personnel	-	-
Total	-	-

27. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent Liabilities	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Court Case - Against the Fund	-	-
Bank Guarantees	-	-
Total	-	-

Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

28. Financial risk management

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

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

a) Credit risk

The Fund has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments. Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the entity's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

Description	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2022				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2021				
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 entity has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts.

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

b) Liquidity risk management

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

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

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June (Current FY)				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June (Comparative FY)				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

c) Market risk

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

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

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

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

i. Foreign currency risk

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

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

Description		Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June (Current FY)			
Financial Assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ Receivables			
Liabilities			
Trade And Other Payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

Description	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
(Current FY)			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
(Comparative FY)			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

ii. Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

d) Capital risk management.

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

Description	Current FY	Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Revolving fund	-	-
Accumulated surplus	-	-
Total funds	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and bank balances	(-)	(-)
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	-	-
Gearing	%	%

29. Events after the reporting period

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

30. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by the PFM Act 2012 and The Public Finance Management (Assembly Mortgage Scheme Fund) Regulations, 2023, managed by the County Assembly of Lamu.

31. Currency

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

21. Annexes

Annex I: Progress on Follow Up of Prior Year Auditor's Recommendations

There are no Audit issues to the car loan and mortgage fund.


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Omar Ahmed

Clerk
Fund Manager/Accounting Officer
30th September, 2023

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