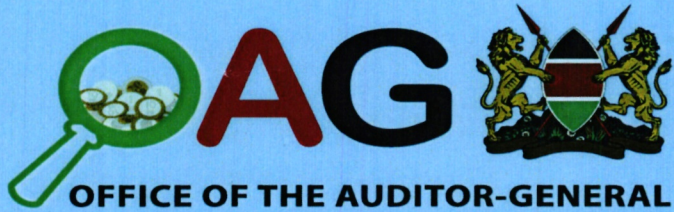


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REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability

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REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**NANDI COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2021**



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR -GENERAL
CENTRAL RIFT REGIONAL OFFICE

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**NANDI COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE
SCHEME FUND**

ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED

30th JUNE 2021

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

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1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

a) Background information

The Nandi County Executive Car loan and Mortgage scheme is a revolving fund established pursuant to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC) circular number SRC/TS/WH/3/14 of 14th February 2014. Section 167 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act 2012 requires the Administrator of any public funds to prepare annual financial statements.

For proper management of the fund and as per SRC guidelines, Nandi County Executive adopted the PFM regulations 2014 to guide in the operationalization of the fund. As advised by the SRC and as provided for under regulation 16 of the said regulations, the County Public Service Board appointed a banking institution to manage the fund.

The SRC in its circular reference SRC/ADM/CIR/1/13 Vol.III (128) dated 17th December 2014 provided guidelines for access of car loan and mortgage benefits by state and public officers. In that respect, Nandi County Assembly approved and adopted the Staff Loans Policy Paper on 17th March 2015. The fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Nandi and is domiciled in Kenya.

b) Principal Activities

The principal activity of the fund is to provide car loans and mortgage to eligible staff of the County Government of Nandi.

Vision

A transformed and motivated staff for quality living.

Mission

To provide affordable, accessible and sustainable car loans and mortgage to staff.

Core Values

Accountability,

Transparency,

Excellence,

Accessibility,

Integrity,

Responsiveness,

Equity

Team Work.

c) Fund Administration Committee

Ref	Position	Name	
1	Meshack Malakwen	Chairperson – Fund Committee	Chief Officer-Finance
2	Hellen Kemboi	Fund Administrator/Secretary	Director -Finance
3	Feisal Mohammed	Member	Chief Officer-Public Service
4	Solomon Mang'ira	Member	Chief Officer-Lands
5.	Jonah Tireito	Member	Chief Officer-Roads
6.	Goretty J. Rotich	Member	Director Human Resources

d) Key Management

Ref	Position	Name
1	Fund Manager/ Administrator	Hellen Kemboi
2	Fund Accountant	Mathew Rop

e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The key management personnel who were in office during the financial year ended June 30,2021 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Name	Designation
1.	CPA Alfred Lagat	CECM-Finance and Economic Planning
2.	CPA Edwin Maiyo	Head of Internal Audit
3.	Mr.George Tarus	County Attorney

f) Registered Offices

Nandi County Government
 P.O. Box 802 – 30300
 Kapsabet, Kenya
 Nandi County Headquarters Building
 1st Floor, Left Wing

g) Fund Contacts

Telephone: (254) 053 525 2355

E-mail: infor@nandi.go.ke

Website: www.nandi.go.ke

h) Fund Bankers

Cooperative Bank of Kenya

Kapsabet Branch

P.O. Box 869 - 30300

Kapsabet, Kenya.

i) Independent Auditors

Auditor General

Office of The Auditor General

Anniversary Towers, University Way

P.O. Box 30084

GPO 00100

Nairobi, Kenya

j) Principal Legal Adviser

The Attorney General

State Law Office

Harambee Avenue



P.O. Box 40112

City Square 00200

Nairobi, Kenya

2. FUND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

During the Reporting Period the Administration Committee consisted of members whose profiles are captured as follows:

	<p>Meshack Malakwen</p> <p>Meshack Malakwen was appointed as the second chair of the Car loan and Mortgage fund. Before his appointment, he served as a chief officer Agriculture and cooperative development. He has also held various top management positions in different institutions. During the reporting period he served as the Chief Officer, Finance. Meshack Malakwen holds a Master’s Degree in Business Administration, Strategic management from the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology.</p> <p>Malakwen also holds a Bachelors Degree in Agricultural Education and Extension from Egerton University and holds a Diploma in Management</p> <p>He began his academic life at St. Joseph’s High, Kitale and Koyo Primary School.</p>
	<p>Ms Hellen Kemboi</p> <p>Ms.Hellen Kemboi was appointed as the Fund Administrator on 5th April 2018. She has served in various management positions in Nandi County Government. She has served as Head of revenue and currently the Ag. Director of Finance. Ms.Kemboi holds a Master’s Degree in Finance and Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) degree. She is also a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK).</p>



Feisal Mohammed

Feisal Mohammed was appointed as the first chair of the Car loan and Mortgage fund. Before his appointment, he served as a Finance Manager at Can Ken. He has also held various top management positions in different institutions. During the reporting period he served as the Chief Officer, Administration and Public Service Feisal Mohammed holds a Bachelor of Business Administration (Banking And Finance). He is currently pursuing Masters in Business Administration at Catholic University.

3. STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE AGAINST COUNTY ENTITY'S PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

Introduction

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

The key development objectives of the Nandi County Executive Car Loan & Mortgage Fund Scheme for the Year ended 30th June 2021 plan are to:

- a) Provide housing to staff and management.
- b) Provide accessibility of staff and management to their work station

Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
Car loan & Mortgage	To facilitate for the issuance of Car Loans & Mortgages to staff and management.	Quality housing and accessibility to work stations.	80% increase in service delivery to the residence of the Nandi County.	In FY 20/21 we increased service delivery to the Nandi County Residence by 80%.

4. MANAGEMENT TEAM



Meshack Malakwen



Meshack Malakwen was appointed as the second chair of the Car loan and Mortgage fund. Before his appointment, he served as a chief officer Agriculture and cooperative development. He has also held various top management positions in different institutions. During the reporting period he served as the Chief Officer, Finance. Meshack Malakwen holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration, Strategic management from the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology.

Malakwen also holds a Bachelors Degree in Agricultural Education and Extension from Egerton University and holds a Diploma in Management. He began his academic life at St. Joseph's High, Kitale and Koyo Primary School.



CPA Hellen Kemboi

Ms.Hellen Kemboi was appointed as the Fund Administrator on 5th April 2018. She has served in various management positions in Nandi County Government. She has served as Head of revenue and currently the Ag. Director of Finance. Ms.Kemboi holds a Master's Degree in Finance and Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) degree. She is also a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK).

	<p>Feisal Mohammed</p> <p>Feisal Mohammed was appointed as the first chair of the Car loan and Mortgage fund. Before his appointment, he served as a Finance Manager at Can Ken. He has also held various top management positions in different institutions. During the reporting period he served as the Chief Officer, Administration and Public Service Feisal Mohammed holds a Bachelor of Business Administration (Banking And Finance). He is currently pursuing Masters in Business Administration at Catholic University.</p>
	<p>CPA Mathew Kipleting</p> <p>Mathew was appointed as a Fund Accountant on 5th April 2018. He has served as an Internal Auditor and currently serving in Financial Reporting Unit as an Accountant. Mathew holds a Master's Degree in Finance and Bachelor of Commerce (Finance) degree. He is also a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK).</p>

5. FUND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

On behalf of the Fund Administration Committee, it is my pleasure to present the Nandi County car loan and Mortgage Fund financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2021. The financial statements reflect the financial performance of the Fund over the past one year.

Sustainability

In order to ensure sustainability, the Fund has been conducted as basic assessment of available options for feasible financing tools that would assure the fund of its long term sustainability. The fund has reviewed its current resource mobilization strategies and proposed feasible sustainability financing options to ensure the Fund is a going concern.

Review of performance

Income and statement of performance

The fund earned revenues amounting to Kshs.**34,545,839.70** as interest from other exchange transactions and other interest income. The income from interest was KShs.**3,137,935.25**, Kshs.**62,663.85** was the opening balance, **Kshs.532,500** as other income and Kshs.**30,812,740.59** as principle

Loan granted during the period were carried out as per the plan with the coordinated efforts by all stakeholders. The performance was also attributed to a favourable interest rates provided by SRC.

Expenditures

The total expenditures during the period amounted to Kshs. **535,500** out of which the fund administrative expenses, and finance expenses amounted to Kshs. **532,500** and Kshs. **3,000** respectively.

Future outlook

The Fund focuses on building a robust and sustainable fund with a motivated workforce and operational structures that enhance efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery. The fund looks forward to continued support from the County Government and development partners in the execution of its mandate.

Appreciation

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the County Government of Nandi, development partners, stakeholders, management, staff and fellow committee members for support and teamwork which made us achieve these results.

I look forward to a better year 2021/2022.



.....
Meshack Malakwen

Chairperson, Fund Administration Committee

6. REPORT OF THE FUND ADMINISTRATOR

It is my pleasure to present the Nandi County Executive Car Loan and Mortgage Fund financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2021. The financial statements reflect the financial performance of the fund over the past year.

The fund was established on 1st May 2018 with an initial amount of **Kshs. 61,000,000** and a further injection **Kshs.40,000,000** and **Kshs.5,000,000** for the year 2019 and 2020 respectively. So far, a total of 34 beneficiaries have made borrowings amounting to **Kshs.184,350,000**. Of this, **Kshs.82,546,754.71** had been recovered

Financial Performance

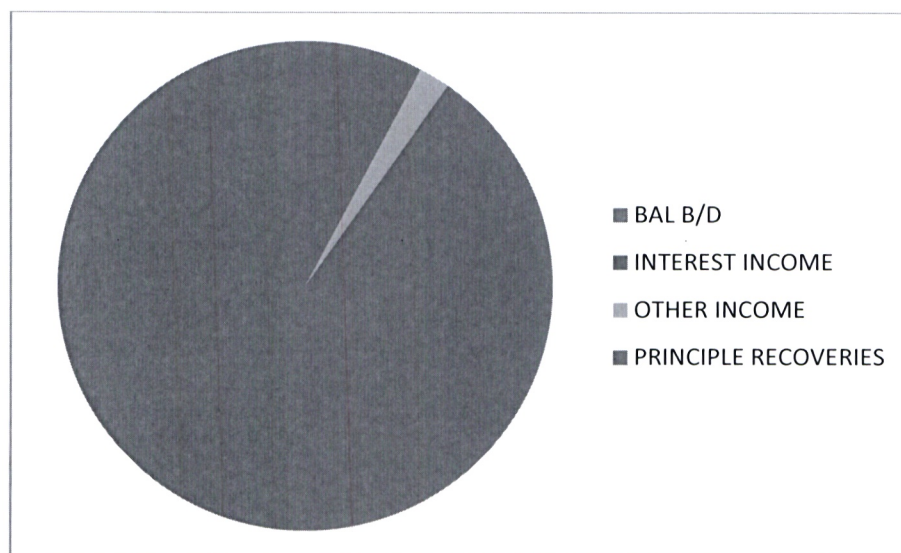
a) Revenue

During the reporting period, the fund had projected revenues of **KShs 41,944,727**

Out of the projected revenue, the fund realised **KShs 34,013,339.70** in actual revenues, representing **81%** performance. In the table below, we present an analysis of revenue performance during the year.

Revenue classification	Revenue budget (KShs)	Actual (KShs)	Realisation (%)
Revenue	KShs	KShs	
balance b/d	62,663.85	62,663.85	100%
Transfers from County Govt.	-	-	-
Interest income	3,220,668.58	3,137,935.25	97%
Other income	863,800.00	532,500.00	62%
Principle	38,330,095.20	30,812,740.59	80%
TOTAL	42,477,227.63	34,545,839.70	81%

A graphical representation of the revenue budget is as shown below:



b) Loans

During the financial year 2020/2021, the fund disbursed loans to 6 more beneficiaries bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 34 members. This represented 100% utilization of the budgeted funds during the year.

c) Cash flows

In the FY 2020/2021, we did not have many liquidity disruptions. This was as a result of proper planning and better loan collections. The cash and cash equivalents was Kshs 3,491,640 comprising of both recoveries and interest.

Conclusion

In FY 2020/2021 good progress was made and the momentum has been created to enable Nandi County Executive committee car loan and scheme fund continue on a growth trajectory. We have identified funding gaps and areas to improve on in the subsequent years.

I take this opportunity to thank the Fund Administration Committee for their support. I also thank Fund staff for their dedication and teamwork that saw Nandi County Executive Car Loan and Mortgage Fund achieve its objectives for the year under review.

Ms Hellen Kemboi
Fund Administrator

7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT.

During the period the chairperson convened two meetings, the meeting was attended by all the members, the main agenda for the above meetings was to discuss the disbursement of the mortgages to its members based on the fund available.

Being the second last term for the committee there were discussion on how to recover the outstanding loans from the beneficiaries based on the analysis and trends of repayment schedule already in place.

In the circumstances that loanee fails to honour their obligation of repaying the loan their respective securities would be surcharge, otherwise their gratuity would be used to fully repay the loans.

To avert any form of conflict of interest the board members was guided by strict adherence to the regulation coupled by the core values of the fund.

8. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

During the financial year 2020-2021 the fund had a smooth running operation which was occasioned by un-interrupted cash flows, the deduction from its members was timely and it went as planned.

A full adoption of the public finance management act ie (Nandi county executive committee car loan and mortgage scheme fund) regulation 2018 was adhered to.

All the loanees followed a rightful procedure in applying the loan, the management ensured that the loan applied served the intended purpose that is:

- The purchase of car
- The purchase, development or renovation of residential property for occupation by the applicant

In the circumstances where the loanees fail to remit monthly deduction an official communication was made within the stipulated time and the same monies recovered.

Despite the smooth operation of the fund we do admit that there were challenges ie late remittances of the deduction from its members due to delayed disbursement by the national treasury this indeed delayed the issuing of the new loan to the new applicants.

9. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT/ SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

1. Community Engagements

During the financial year there was an outbreak of covid-19 pandemic in the entire nation and this being an emergency there was need for the County Government to aid in response of the same so as to curb the spread of the virus in the county. This necessitated the members of the fund to channel their contributions to an emergency fund account.

10. REPORT OF THE FUND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021, which show the state of the Fund affairs.

10.1 Principal activities

The principal activities of the Fund are to grant car loan and mortgage to its members.

10.2 Performance

The performance of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2021, are set out on page 1 under financial performance

10.3 Trustees

The fund committee members who served during the year are shown on page (vii).

10.4 Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Fund in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 to carry out the audit of the Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage for the year ended June 30, 2021 in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015

By Order of the Board

Sign:

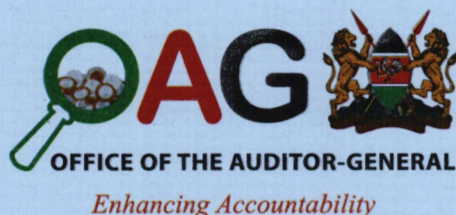
Name: Meshack Malakwen

Fund Administration Committee

Date: 21/09/2022

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 NANDI COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2021

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 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, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report, when read together constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund set out on page 1 to 39, which

Report of the Auditor-General on Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund for the year ended 30 June, 2021

comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2021, statement of financial performance, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund as at 30 June, 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis), and comply with the Public Finance Management (Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund) Regulations 2018.

Basis for Qualified opinion

1. Inaccuracies in Financial Statements

The financial statements prepared and presented for audit had the following inaccuracies:

- i. The statement of financial performance reflects comparative transfers from county government of nil balance while Note 2 reflects Kshs.5,000,000;
- ii. The statement of comparison of budget and actual amount reflects nil performance difference for general expenses while casting revealed Kshs.92,550;
- iii. The statement of comparison of budget and actual amount reflects total expenses performance difference of Kshs.11,862,978 while casting revealed Kshs.11,955,528 resulting to unreconciled variance of Kshs.92,550;

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the above balances included in these financial statements could not be confirmed

2. Non-Compliance with the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB)Template

Review of the financial statements presented for audit revealed the following errors:

- i. Report of the fund administrator omitted budget performance against actual amounts, physical progress, comment on each of the programs and value-for-money achievements, implementation challenges and key risk management strategies;
- ii. Appendix I to the financial statements has not been signed by the Head of Treasury and the Funds Administrator;

- iii. The statement of cash flows reflects net cash flows from operating activities of Kshs.2,602,435. However, the amount has not been analyzed in the notes to the financial statements as required by the reporting template;
- iv. The statement of financial position reflects current portion of long-term receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.4,453,297 and long-term receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.104,832,632. However, no additional disclosures on interest receivable have been made in Note 11 to the financial statements;
- v. The statement of financial position reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.3,491,640, current portion of long-term receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.4,453,297 and long-term receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.104,832,632 whose maximum exposure to credit risk without taking care of any collateral has not been disclosed as either fully performing, past due or impaired under significant accounting policy no. 18(a).

In the circumstances, the financial statements did not comply with disclosure requirements of the International Public Sector Accounting Standard (Accrual Basis) as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Nandi County Executive Car 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. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

1. Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final revenue budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.42,477,228 and Kshs.34,013,340 respectively resulting to an under-funding of Kshs.8,463,888 or 20% of the budget. Similarly, the Fund expended Kshs.30,521,700 against an approved budget of Kshs.42,477,228 resulting to an under-expenditure of Kshs.11,955,528 or 28% of the budget. Further, the approved budget was not provided for audit.

The underfunding and underperformance affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.

2. Unresolved Prior Year Audit Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under the Report on Financial Statements and Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources. However, the Management has not resolved the issues or given any explanation for failure to adhere to the provisions of the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board templates.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

Non-Performing Loans

The statement of the financial position reflects long term receivables from exchange transactions of Kshs.104,832,632 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. The amount includes loans which were not being repaid since last financial year amounting to Kshs.4,122,313. This is contrary to Regulation 16(1) of the Public Finance Management (Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund) Regulations, 2018 that require recoveries on monthly reducing balance.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

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

Responsibilities of 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 sustain services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using applicable basis of accounting unless the 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 Fund's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and 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 Fund's 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.


CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

01 September, 2022

11. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of a County Public Fund established by Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund Regulation 2017 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, 2021. 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 Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund Regulation 2017. 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, 2021, 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.

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.

The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Board on _____ 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Name: Sign:



Name: Meshack Malakwen

Date: 21/09/2022

Chairperson, Fund Administration Committee

13. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13.1 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 2021.

	Note	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Public contributions and donations	1	-	-
Transfers from the County Government	2	-	-
Fines, penalties and other levies	3	-	-
		-	-
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest income	4	2,875,291	3,280,379
Other income	5	863,800	960,400
Total revenue		3,739,091	4,240,779
Expenses			
Fund administration expenses	6	771,250	857,500
General expenses	7	92,550	102,900
Finance costs	8	3,000	600
Total expenses		866,800	961,000
Other gains/losses			
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	9	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		2,872,291	3,279,779

13.2 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,491,640	62,664
Current portion of long- term receivables from exchange transactions	11	4,453,297	37,348,297
Receivables from Non- exchange transactions	12	-	-
Prepayments	13	-	-
Inventories	14	-	-
		7,944,937	37,410,961
Non-current assets			
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	11	104,832,632	72,163,416
Property, plant and equipment	15	-	-
Intangible assets	16	-	-
		-	-
Total assets		112,777,568	109,574,377
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	17	583,800	252,900
Provisions	18	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	19	-	-
Employee benefit obligations	20	-	-
		583,800	252,900
Non-current liabilities			
Long term portion of borrowings	19	-	-
Non-current employee benefit obligation	20	-	-
		-	-
Total liabilities		583,800	252,900
Net assets		112,193,768	109,321,477
Revolving Fund		106,000,000	106,000,000
Reserves		-	-
Accumulated surplus		6,193,768	3,321,477
Total net assets and liabilities		112,193,768	109,321,477

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 24th November 2021 and signed by:



Administrator of the Fund
Name: CPA Hellen Kemboi
ICPAK Member No:11936



Fund Accountant
Name: CPA Mathew Rop
ICPAK Member No:21626

13.3 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance as at 1 July 2019	106,000,000	-	-	106,000,000
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	3,321,477	3,321,477
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2020	106,000,000	-	3,321,477	109,321,477
Balance as at 1 July 2020	106,000,000	-	3,321,477	109,321,477
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	2,872,291	2,872,291
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2021	106,000,000	-	6,193,768	112,193,768

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13.4 STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	No te	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Transfers from the County Government		-	-
Interest received		3,137,935	2,190,075
Receipts from other operating activities			
Other receipt			
Total Receipts		3,137,935	2,190,075
Payments			
Fund administration expenses		(532,500)	(707,500)
General expenses		-	-
Finance cost		(3,000)	(600)
Adjusted for:			
Decrease/(Increase) in Accounts receivable: (outstanding imprest)	21	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable: (deposits and retention)	22	-	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		2,602,435	1,481,975
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		30,812,741	20,229,532
Loan disbursements paid out		(29,986,200)	(33,264,600)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		826,541	(11,553,094)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		-	5,000,000
Additional borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		3,428,976	(6,553,094)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3,428,976	(6,553,094)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 JULY	10	62,664	6,615,757
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	10	3,491,640	62,664

13.5 STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 2021.

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% utilization
	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	
Revenue						
Bal b/d	62,663.85	-	62,663.85	62,663.85	-	100
Transfers from County Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	0
Interest income	3,739,090.90	-	3,739,090.90	3,137,935.25	601,155.64	83
Loan Principle recoveries	38,330,095.20	-	38,330,095.20	30,812,740.59	7,517,354.60	80
Total income	42,131,849.95	-	42,131,849.95	34,013,339.70	8,118,510.25	80
Expenses						
Fund administration expenses	771,250.00	-	771,250.00	532,500.00	238,750.00	69
Loans Advanced	41,357,599.95	-	41,357,599.95	29,986,200.00	11,371,399.95	72
Finance cost	3,000.00	-	3,000.00	3,000.00	-	100
Total expenditure	42,131,849.95	-	42,131,849.95	30,521,700.00	11,610,149.95	72
Surplus for the period	-	-	-	3,491,639.70	(3,491,639.70)	8.29

Budget notes

1. The 72% utilisation of loan advanced was occasioned by none remittance of the deductions from the county treasury.
2. The 69% utilisation of fund administrative expenses was due to cash flow delays.

13.6 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2. Adoption of new and revised standards

- a) **Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2021**

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Standard/ Amendments: Applicable: 1 st January 2021:	Impact
a) Amendments to IPSAS 13, to include the appropriate references to IPSAS on impairment, in place of the current references to other international and/or national accounting frameworks	There was no impact of the amendment to IPSAS 13 with respect to the current financial report
b) IPSAS 13, Leases and IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment. Amendments to remove transitional provisions which should have been deleted when IPSAS 33, First Time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) was approved	There was no impact of the amendment to IPSAS 13 and IPSAS 17 with respect to the current financial report as the entity did not apply any of the transitional provisions in the FY 2020/2021
c) IPSAS 21, Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets and IPSAS 26, Impairment of Cash Generating Assets. Amendments to ensure consistency of impairment guidance to account for revalued assets in the scope of IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment and IPSAS 31, Intangible Assets.	There was no impact of the amendment to IPSAS 21 and IPSAS 26 with respect to the current financial report as the entity does not have Non-Cash Generating Assets and neither did it have impaired cash generating assets.
d) IPSAS 33, First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs). Amendments to the implementation guidance on deemed cost in IPSAS 33 to make it consistent with the core principles in the Standard	<i>Document the impact if the fund is reporting for the first time on accrual/ Otherwise indicate that there was no impact</i>

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2021

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. <p><i>(State the impact of the standard to the entity if relevant)</i></p>
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2022</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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.</p> <p><i>(State the impact of the standard to the entity if relevant)</i></p>
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2022:</p> <p>a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p>

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2020.

3. Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the entity and can be measured reliably.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

4. Budget information

The original budget for FY 2020/2021 was approved by the County Assembly on 15th July 2020. 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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

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

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

5. Property, plant and equipment

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

2. 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.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3. Financial instruments

a) 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.

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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

asset or the entity of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

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

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Loans and borrowing

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

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

4. 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.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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.

5. Provisions

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

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

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

Contingent liabilities

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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Contingent assets

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

6. Nature and purpose of reserves

The Entity creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. *Entity to state the reserves maintained and appropriate policies adopted.*

7. 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.

8. 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.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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/Trustee, the Fund Managers and Fund Accountant.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

12. 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 imprest and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

13. Comparative figures

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

14. Events after the reporting period

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

15. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund Regulation 2018 under the Department of Executive. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Nandi.

16. Currency

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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

17. 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:

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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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 xxx.

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

18. 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.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

	Total amount KShs	Fully performing KShs	Past due KShs	Impaired KShs
At 30 June 2021				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2020				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

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

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.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Fund Administrator, who has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The entity manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows. The table below represents cash flows payable by the Fund under non-derivative financial liabilities by their remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Less than 1 month	Between 1- 3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 30 June 2021				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2020				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) Market risk

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

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the entity's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The Fund's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day to day implementation of those policies.

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

d) 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.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

		Other currencies	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 30 June 2021			
Financial assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ receivables	-	-	-
Liabilities	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	-	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on equity
	KShs	KShs	KShs
2021			
Euro	-	-	-
USD	-	-	-
2020			
Euro	-	-	-
USD	-	-	-

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e) 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.

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 xxx (2021: KShs xxx). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of KShs xxx (2020 – KShs xxx)

f) 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:

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	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	-	-

14 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Public contributions and donations

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Donation from development partners	-	-
Contributions from the public	-	-
Total	-	-

2. Transfers from County Government

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Transfers from County Govt. – operations	-	5,000,000
Payments by County on behalf of the entity	-	-
Total	-	5,000,000

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Late payment penalties	-	-
Fines	-	-
Levies	-	-
Licences	-	-
Total	-	-

4. Interest income

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Interest income from car loan & Mortgage.	2,875,291	3,280,379
Interest income from investments	-	-
Interest income on bank deposits	-	-
Total interest income	2,875,291	3,280,379

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

5. Other income

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Loan charges on income	863,800	960,400
Income from sale of tender documents	-	-
Miscellaneous income (specify)	-	-
Total other income	863,800	960,400

6. Fund administration expenses

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Staff costs (Note 6a)	-	-
Loan processing costs	771,250	857,500
Professional services costs	-	-
Administration fees	-	-
Total	771,250	857,500

6A. Staff costs

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Salaries and wages	-	-
Staff gratuity	-	-
Staff training expenses	-	-
Social security contribution	-	-
Other staff costs	-	-
Total	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7. General expenses

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Consumables	-	-
Electricity and water expenses	-	-
Fuel and oil costs	-	-
Insurance costs	92,550	102,900
Postage	-	-
Printing and stationery	-	-
Rental costs	-	-
Security costs	-	-
Telecommunication	-	-
Bank Charges	-	-
Hospitality	-	-
Depreciation and amortization costs	-	-
Other expenses	-	-
Total	92,550	102,900

8. Finance costs

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Interest on Bank overdrafts	3,000	600
Interest on loans from banks	-	-
Total	3,000	600

9. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Total	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Nandi county Car loan & morgage	3,491,640	62,664
Fixed deposits account	-	-
On – call deposits	-	-
Current account	-	-
Others	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,491,640	62,664

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

Financial institution	Account number	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
a) Fixed deposits account			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank, etc		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
b) On - call deposits			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank – etc		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
c) Current account			
Co-operative bank	01141329919900	3,491,640	62,664
Bank B		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
d) Others(specify)			
Cash in transit		-	-
Cash in hand		-	-
Mobile Money		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
Grand total		3,491,640	62,664

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

11. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Current Receivables		
Interest & principal receivable from County Treasury	4,453,297	3,540,870
Interest receivable	-	749,688
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Current loans repayment due	-	33,057,739
Total Current receivables	4,453,297	37,348,297
	-	-
Non-Current receivables		
Long term loan repayments due	104,832,632	72,163,416
Total Non- current receivables	104,832,632	72,163,416
Total receivables from exchange transactions	109,285,929	109,511,713

Additional disclosure on interest receivable

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 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	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12. Receivables from Non-Exchange transaction

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Transfer from County Executive	-	-
Transfer from XXXX Fund	-	-
Total receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-

13. Prepayments

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Prepaid rent	-	-
Prepaid insurance	-	-
Prepaid electricity costs	-	-
Other prepayments(specify)	-	-
Total	-	-

14. Inventories

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Consumable stores	-	-
Spare parts and meters	-	-
Catering	-	-
Other inventories(specify)	-	-
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15. Property, plant and equipment

Cost	Land and Buildings KShs	Motor vehicles KShs	Furniture and fittings KShs	Computers and office equipment KShs	Total KShs
At 1st July 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2020	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2020					
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 st July 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2020	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2020					
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Net book values					
At 30th June 2020	-	-	-	-	-

*Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
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	Land and Buildings KShs	Motor vehicles KShs	Furniture and fittings KShs	Computers and office equipment KShs	Total KShs
Cost					
At 30th June 2021	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

16. Intangible assets-software

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 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	-	-

17. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Trade payables	583,800	252,900
Refundable deposits	-	-
Accrued expenses	-	-
Other payables	-	-
Total trade and other payables	583,800	252,900

18. Provisions

Description	Leave provision KShs	Bonus provision KShs	Other provision KShs	Total KShs
Balance at the beginning of the year (1.07.2020)	-	-	-	-
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 (30.06.2021)	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

19. Borrowings

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 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	-	-

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

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
External Borrowings		
Dollar denominated loan	-	-
Sterling Pound denominated loan organisation'	-	-
Euro denominated loan from zzz organisation'	-	-
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	-	-

The table below shows the classification of borrowings long-term and current borrowings:

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Short term borrowings(current portion)	-	-
Long term borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

20. Employee benefit obligations

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

21. Cash generated from operations

	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 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)

22. 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) County Assembly;
- d) Key management;
- e) Board of Trustees; etc

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Related party transactions

	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Transfers from related parties'	-	-
Transfers to related parties	-	-

c) Key management remuneration

	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Board of Trustees	-	-
Key Management Compensation	-	-
Total	-	-

d) Due from related parties

	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Due from parent Ministry	-	-
Due from County Government	-	-
Due from County Assembly	-	-
Total	-	-

e) Due to related parties

	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Due to parent Ministry	-	-
Due to County Government	-	-
Due to Key management personnel	-	-
Due to County Assembly	-	-
Total	-	-

23. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Court case xxx against the Fund	-	-
Bank guarantees	-	-
Total	-	-

15 PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF PRIOR YEAR AUDITOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
4.2.1	Statement of financial performance	An amount of Kshs 5,000,000 has been rightfully posted as revolving fund in the amended financial statements.	Resolved	
4.2.2	Statement of Financial Position: Long term receivables from Exchange transaction	current portion of long term receivables and long term receivables have been separated and the figures restated accordingly	resolved	
4.2	Non-compliance with reporting template	adoption of the new template has been put into effect. Also the title of the fund has been rectified accordingly as Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund"	resolved	
4.3	Inaccuracies in the Statement of	a right posting has been made as per the amended	resolved	

Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts	financial statements, page 5 statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.		
4.4	Non-performing Loans Kshs 6,453,597.27	During the wake of Covid 19 outbreak, the Cabinet approved the suspension of Car loan and Mortgage repayment to enable staff and state officers to voluntarily contribute to the Covid 19 emergency fund	resolved	

Guidance Notes:


- a) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report;
- b) Obtain the “Issue/Observation” and “management comments”, required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management;
- c) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your entity responsible for implementation of each issue;
- d) Indicate the status of “Resolved” or “Not Resolved” by the date of submitting this report to County Treasury.

16 APPENDIX I: INTER-ENTITY TRANSFERS

ENTITY NAME:				
Break down of Transfers from the County Executive of Nandi				
FY 2020/2021				
a.	Recurrent Grants	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			-	
			-	
			-	
		Total	-	
b.	Development Grants	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			-	
			-	
			-	
		Total	-	
c.	Direct Payments	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			-	
			-	
			-	
		Total	-	

Meshack Malakwen


 Chairperson, Fund Administration Committee

Ms Hellen Kemboi


Fund Administrator