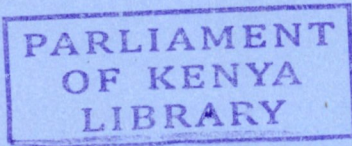
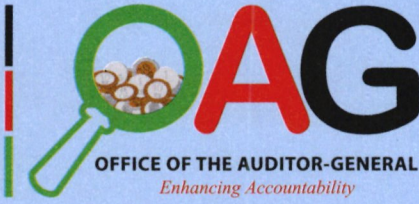


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



**REPORT**

**OF**

**THE AUDITOR-GENERAL**

**ON**

**KWALE COUNTY TRADE REVOLVING FUND**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**30 JUNE, 2025**

PAPERS LAID	
DATE	26/11/25
TABLED BY	S.M.W
COMMITTEE	-
OFFICER AT THE TABLE	Belinda

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL  
P.O.Box 95202 MOMBASA  
07 OCT 2025  
RECEIVED  
MOMBASA REGIONAL OFFICE



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**KWALE COUNTY TRADE REVOLVING FUND**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
JUNE 30, 2025**

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

***Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund***

**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

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***Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund***  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

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**1. Acronyms and Definition of Key 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
KCoTReF	Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund
KCoBRef	Kwale County Biashara Revolving Fund
YOWEP	Kwale County Youth, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Fund
MSMEs	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

**B. Definition of Key Terms**

**Fiduciary Management-** Members of Management directly entrusted with the responsibility of financial resources of the organization.

***Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund***  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

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**2. Key Entity Information and Management**

**a) Background information**

Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund (KCoTReF) was established by and derives its authority and accountability from the Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund Act, 2014 which was later repealed (by enactment of the Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund Act, 2020) on February 2021. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Kwale and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to advance loans (low-cost credit) to business people within the county which is repayable within Twenty-Four (24) months.

- i. Individual business persons can borrow a minimum of Kshs. 30,000 and a maximum of Kshs.300, 000.
- ii. Legal persons (companies, cooperative societies, and associations) can borrow a minimum of Kshs.300,000 and a maximum of Kshs.1,000,000.

**b) Principal Activities**

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Fund is to;

- i. Develop a capacity building programme to enhance business management and entrepreneurial skills of traders, customized to address the individual needs of such traders;

Provide a business mentoring platform for business people amongst themselves and with specialized experts in business and entrepreneurship disciplines;

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

Ref	Name	Position
1	Kassim Dzombo	Fund Administrator
2		
3		
4		

**d) Key Management team**

Ref	Name	Position
1	Micheal Mutua	County Executive Committee Member
2	Hassan Ngalaa Chuphi	Chief Officer – Fund Bank Signatory
3	Athuman Mwatunza	Fund Bank Signatory
4	Kassim Dzombo	Fund Administrator
5	Joseph Omwenga	Fund Accountant

**Key Entity and Management (Continued)**

**e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements**

**Audit and Finance Committee activities;**

The county government has an established auditing and finance committee which was gazette on 29th June 2020.

The purpose of the audit committee is to provide assistance to the accounting officer or governing body. An audit committee's roles and responsibilities are as follows;

- i. Obtain assurance from management that all financial and non-financial internal control and risk management functions are operating effectively and reliably.
- ii. Provide an independent review of an entity's reporting functions to ensure the integrity of financial reports.
- iii. Monitor the effectiveness of entity's performance management and performance information
- iv. Provide strong and effective oversight of an entity's internal audit function.
- v. Provide effective liaison and facilitate communication between management and external auditors.
- vi. Provide oversight of the implementation of accepted audit recommendations.
- vii. Ensure the entity effectively monitors compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements and promotes a culture committed to lawful and ethical behavior.

***The audit Committee members are:***

<b>SN</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Name</b>
1	CPA Abdallah Mambo Dalu	Chairman
2	FCPA Thomas Ludindi Mwadeghu	Member
3	Mwanaidi Rama Mwang'ombe	Member
4	Mwanamisi Ali Libondo	Member
5	CPA Biasha Gasare	Secretary (Ag. Director Internal Audit)

**f) Registered Offices**

P. O. Box 4 – 80403  
Cooperative House  
Kombani - Kinango Road

**g) Fund Contacts**

Telephone: (254) 040 320 6100  
E-mail: [info@trade.kwale.go.ke](mailto:info@trade.kwale.go.ke)

***Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund***  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

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**Key Entity and Management (Continued)**

Website: [www.kwalecountygov.com](http://www.kwalecountygov.com)

**h) Fund Bankers**

1. Central Bank of Kenya  
Haile Selassie Avenue  
P.O. Box 60000  
City Square 00200  
Nairobi, Kenya
  
2. Equity Bank  
P.O. Box 167 – 80403  
Kwale, Kenya

**i) Independent Auditors**

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

**j) Principal Legal Adviser**

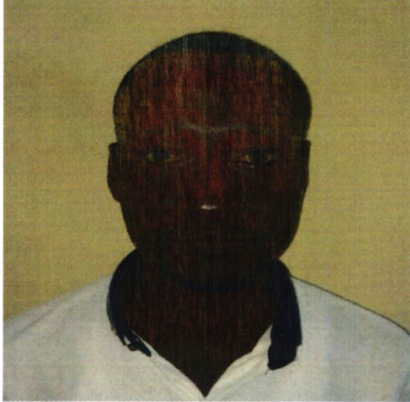
The Attorney General  
State Law Office  
Harambee Avenue  
P.O. Box 40112  
City Square 00200  
Nairobi, Kenya

**k) County Attorney**

The County Attorney  
Office of the Governor  
Kwale County Government  
Head Quarters  
P.O. Box 4  
Kwale

***Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund***  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

**3. Fund Administration Committee**

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
<p>1. Fund administrator/ Secretary to the Board</p> 	<p><b>Mr. Kassim Dzombo</b>  <b>Fund Administrator</b></p> <p>Mr. Kassim Dzombo holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics and Finance from Kenyatta University and is a Certified Public Accountant (K). He has previously served with the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) as a Presiding Officer and worked with Gliese Network Investments Ltd. He is currently Senior Trade Development Officer in the Department of Trade and Enterprise Development, where he also serves as Fund Administrator and Secretary, contributing to the effective management and oversight of the fund's operations.</p>
<p>2. Trustee 2</p>	
<p>3. Trustee 3</p>	
<p>4. Trustee 4</p>	
<p>5. Trustee 5</p>	

**4. Management Team**

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
	<p><b>Hon. Mutua Michael Mulwa</b>  <b>CECM Tourism &amp; Enterprise Development</b></p> <p><b>Hon. Michael Mulwa Mutua</b> is a dedicated public servant with a strong background in governance and hospitality. He holds a <b>Bachelor’s degree in Public Administration and Governance and a Diploma in County Governance and Management from KCA University</b>, as well as an Advanced Diploma in Hospitality Management from South Australia.</p> <p>He served as a Member of the <b>County Assembly of Kwale from 2013 to 2017</b>, where he was the Vice Chairman of the Committee on Health, Water, and Environmental Sanitation. His tenure was marked by active participation in legislative processes and oversight.</p> <p>In addition to his public service, He brings a wealth of experience from the hotel industry, equipping him with valuable insights into service delivery, tourism, and enterprise development—key sectors in his current role as County Executive Committee Member.</p>
	<p><b>Mr Hassan Ngalaa Chuphi</b>  <b>Chief Officer Trade &amp; Enterprise Development</b></p> <p>CPA Hassan Ngalaa Chuphi is a seasoned public servant and finance professional currently serving as the Chief Officer for Trade and Enterprise Development. He holds a Master of Science degree in Project Management and a Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) degree, both from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT). He is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA-K) and an active member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK).</p>

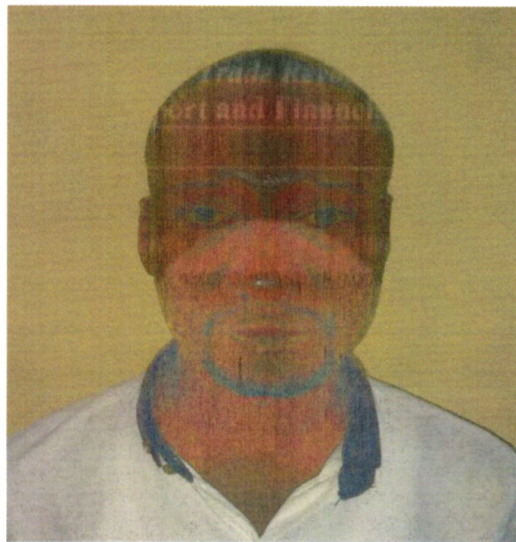
***Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund***  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

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	<p>Prior to his current role, Mr. Ngalaá gained extensive experience in the private sector, having worked with reputable organizations such as African Digital Networks (DRC Congo), Liquid Telecom, and Lamu Teachers SACCO.</p> <p>As Chief Officer, he is recognized for his strong work ethic, collaborative leadership style, and dedication to advancing the county's trade and enterprise development agenda. His industrious nature and commitment to teamwork have enabled him to work effectively with colleagues and stakeholders to achieve shared goals.</p> <p>Mr. Ngalaá draws personal inspiration from his family. Outside of work, he enjoys travelling and spending quality time with friends and loved ones.</p>
 A portrait photograph of Athuman Mwatunza, a man with short dark hair, wearing a blue suit jacket, a white shirt, and a striped tie.	<p><b>Athuman Mwatunza –</b></p> <p>Athuman is the County Director of Budget and has over 10 years in the banking industry in various managerial positions.</p> <p>He holds a master's degree in business administration- Strategic Management and bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Nairobi. Responsible for Budget and cash flow management</p>

*Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund*  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

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**Mr Kassim Dzombo: Fund Administrator**

Mr. Kassim Dzombo holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics and Finance from Kenyatta University and is a Certified Public Accountant (K). He has previously served with the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) as a Presiding Officer and worked with Gliese Network Investments Ltd. He is currently a Trade Development Officer in the Department of Trade and Enterprise Development, where he also serves as Fund Administrator and Secretary, contributing to the effective management and oversight of the fund's operations.



**Emmanuel Yongo, Member**

He is a graduate from Strathmore University with a Bachelor of Commerce degree in Finance and Business Administration majors.

Currently serving as the County Trade Officer and HOD Trade division.

Responsible for coordination of loan recovery

***Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund***  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

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**Mr Joseph Omwenga, Fund Accountant**

Holds an MBA from the university of Nairobi, BBA Finance KeMU and CPA(K)

Member of ICPAK, has several years' experience with the National government and KRA as Revenue and financial Accountant respectively.

Currently serving as Principal Accountant Trade and Enterprise. Responsible for the preparation of final accounts of the fund.

### **5. Fund Committee Report**

During the Financial Year 2024/2025, there were no significant changes to the Fund Management Team. The County Executive Committee Member (CECM) and the Chief Officer for Trade and Enterprise Development continued to provide steadfast guidance and support, enabling the Fund to effectively fulfill its mandate as outlined in the revised Fund Act.

For the period ending 30th June 2025, the Fund successfully recovered a total of **Ksh. 572,621** from loans previously disbursed to beneficiaries across the County. While this marks progress, the recovery rate was lower than anticipated, largely due to transition activities undertaken during the year, most notably the merger of the Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund (KCoTReF) with the Kwale County Youth, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Fund (YOWEP) into a single, consolidated entity. A significant portion of time, effort, and resources was dedicated to ensuring a smooth and successful integration process.

We extend our sincere appreciation to the **County Government of Kwale**, whose unwavering support through the Department of Trade and Enterprise Development has been instrumental in sustaining the Fund's operations. Their continued partnership has been vital during this particularly challenging period, which has tested both performance and continuity.

We also wish to recognize and thank the Fund Management Team, our dedicated staff, and the beneficiaries for their resilience, cooperation, and commitment. As we navigate an increasingly dynamic and complex operating environment, we remain confident in our shared ability to strengthen the Fund's impact and deliver on our objectives for the people of Kwale County.

Name Michael Mushi Signature  Date 06/16/25

County Executive Committee Member

Department of Trade and Enterprise Development

**6. Report of the Fund Administrator**

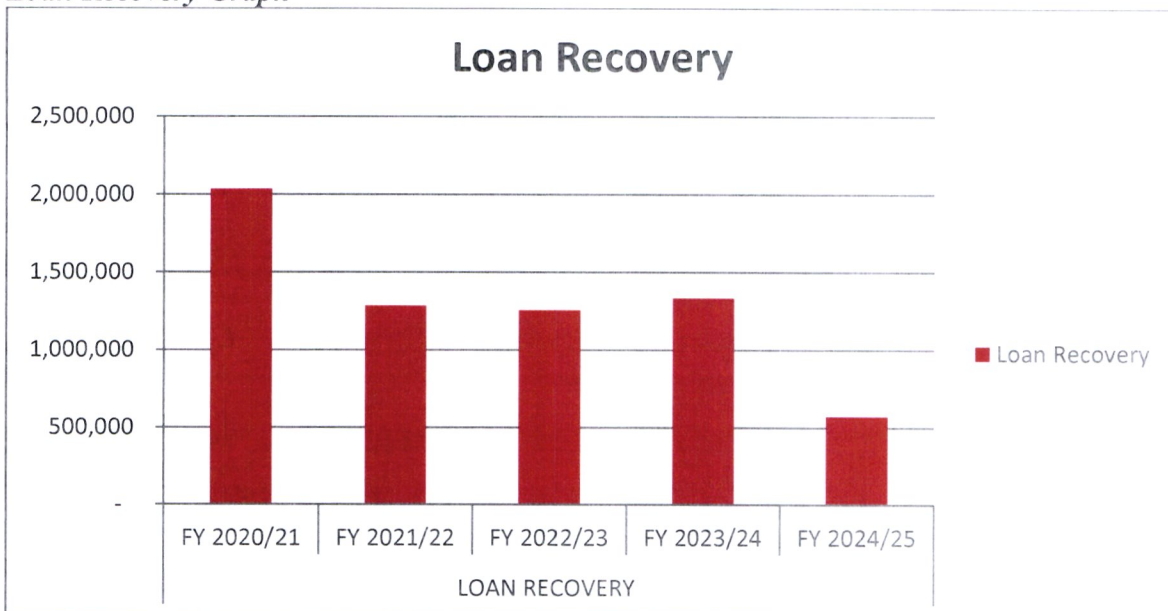
The Fund Management continued to make meaningful progress in enhancing performance by strengthening internal controls. These improvements have been guided by the integration of findings and recommendations from previous financial year audits, particularly in staffing, internal controls, loan tracking, and preparations for the future deployment of a comprehensive Fund Management System.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the County Government of Kwale, the Fund Management Team, and our dedicated staff for their unwavering support during what has been a highly volatile operating environment. The Fund’s performance has been significantly influenced by a combination of national and global challenges, including high inflation driven by rising global oil prices, recent flood disasters, and the onset of the electioneering period. Despite these hurdles, our stakeholders’ commitment has remained steadfast.

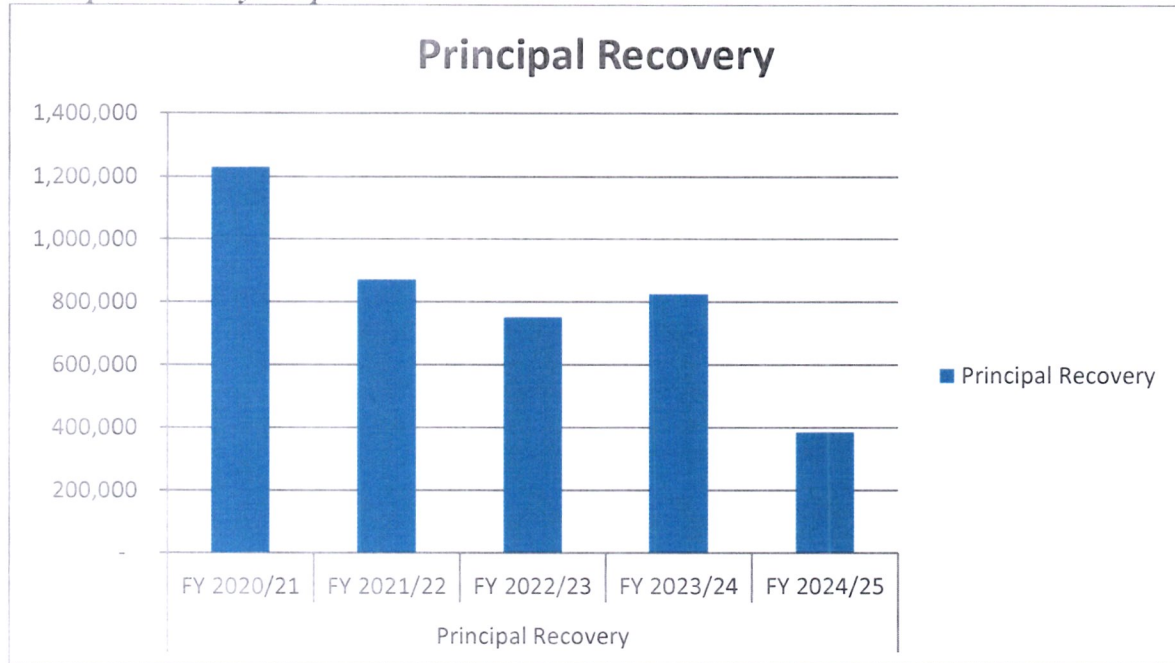
During the financial year ending 30th June 2025, the Fund recovered a total of **Ksh. 572,621** from previously disbursed loans. While this represents modest progress, it must be viewed in the context of the year’s unique circumstances. A major focus was the merger of the **Kwale County Youth, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Fund (YOWEP)** with the **Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund** into a single, unified fund; a process that required substantial staff resources and management attention to ensure successful execution.

Looking ahead, the operationalization of the unified fund is expected to enhance efficiency, expand outreach, and strengthen impact across the County. Just like, the previous funds, new unified Fund commits itself to supporting Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), many of which continue to face financial strain due to reduced cash flows and economic contraction. While some businesses have closed, encouraging signs of resilience and growth have emerged in certain sectors, particularly food services and other essential service industries..

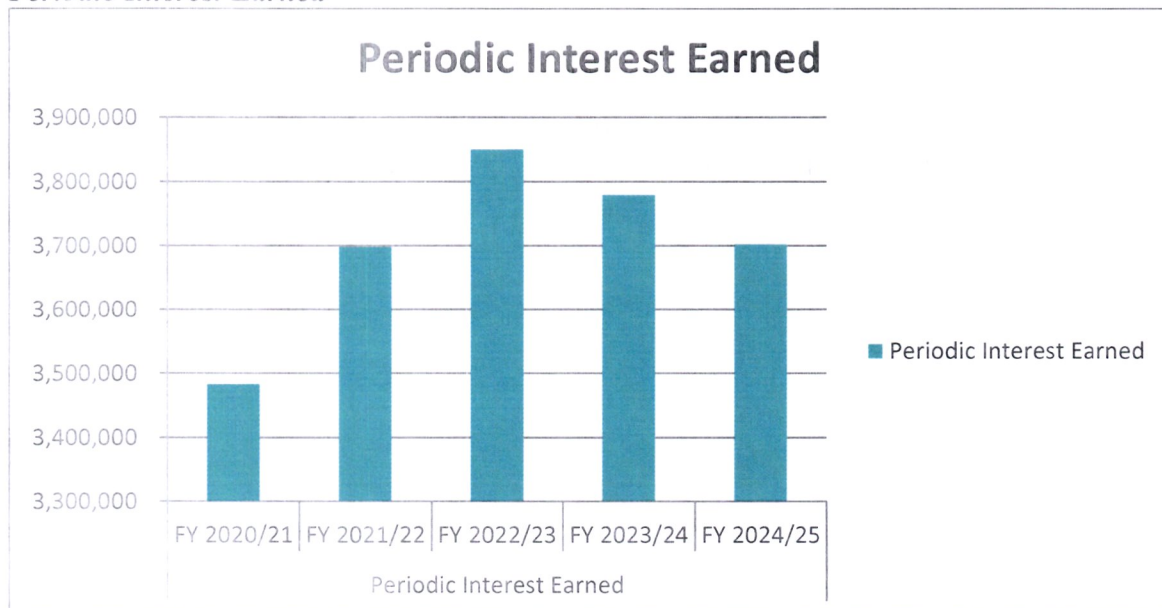
***Loan Recovery Graph***



*Principal Recovery Graph*

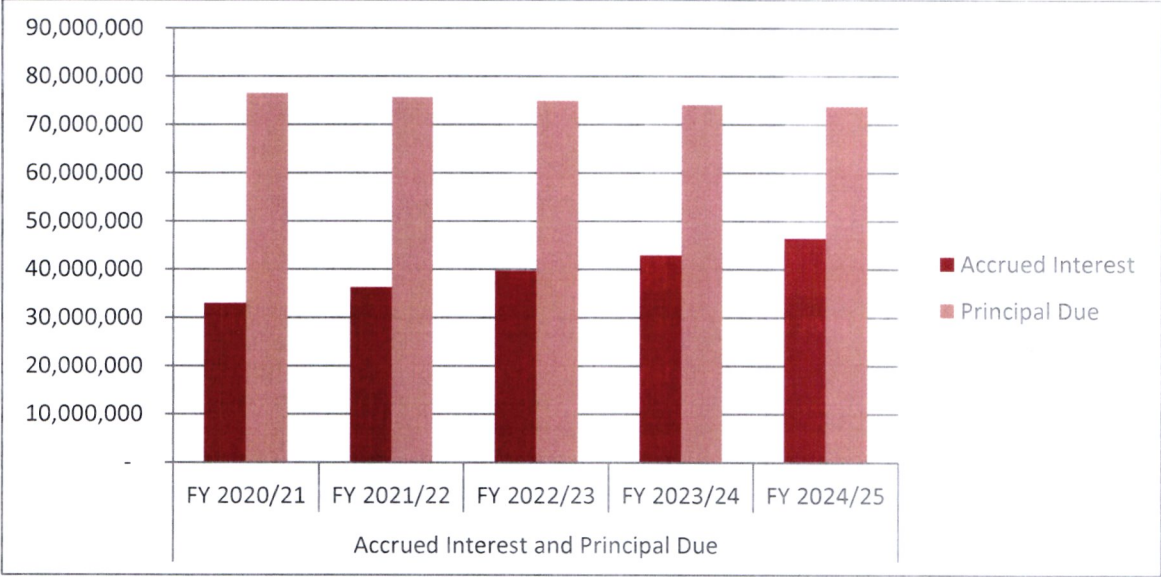


*Periodic Interest Earned*



***Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund***  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

***Accrued Interest and Principal due***



**Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

**7. 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 shall prepare financial statements of each County Government entity in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board. This includes a statement of the county government entity’s performance against predetermined objectives.

The key development objectives of the Kwale County Trade Revolving fund 2023-2027 plans are to:

- a) Availing low-cost credit facilities to traders
- b) Promoting the Cooperative Development

**Progress on attainment of Strategic development objectives**

Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
Provision of affordable credit	To avail affordable credit to the targeted businesses within the County.	Number of successful applicants	% of increase of the successful applicants	During FY ,10 beneficiaries completed repaying their loan repayment
		Number of beneficiaries that have cleared loan repayment	% of increase of the beneficiaries that have completed loan repayment	
		Amount of actual interest realized.	% of actual interest realized	13.5% of actual interest realized

## **8. Corporate Governance Statement**

In the year under review, the management team met thrice with all members in attendance including the CECM and Chief Officer while some of the meetings were attended by other employees of the department.

The management team is committed to high standards of corporate governance, which it considers critical to public fund's financial integrity and maintenance of stakeholders' trust. The Fund expects all its members and employees to act with honesty, integrity, and fairness. The Fund will strive to act in accordance with the legislations and customs governing the Fund; adopt proper standards of public fund's practice and procedure; and operate with integrity.

The management will keep its work and performance under regular review and will revisit the governance principles annually. It is important to note that a substantive board is yet to be appointed. However potential names have been forwarded to the relevant authority for consideration following the expiry of the term of the previous board.

The management team has put in place all the necessary measures to ensure that the future board members shall be independent and compliance to Chapter Six of the constitution or otherwise as provided for in the Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund Act, 2020.

The management team provides leadership of the Fund and, either directly or through the operation of committees, brings an independent judgment on all issues of strategy, performance, resources mobilization (including key appointments) and standards of conduct.

The management team sets the Fund's strategic objectives which management implements through regular approval and monitoring of work plans and the budget prepared by the fund administrator. The work plan specifies key developments towards the strategic objectives that are to be achieved by management within an agreed time frame.

## **9. Management Discussion and Analysis**

During the financial year, the Fund recovered a total of **Ksh. 572,621**, representing a sharp decline compared to the previous year's recovery of **Ksh. 1,335,422**. This reduction was primarily due to the diversion of significant resources toward the merger of the Kwale County Youth, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Fund with the Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund.

The issue of non-performing loans remains a major challenge to effective and efficient loan portfolio management. As the Fund operates as a revolving facility, its sustainability depends heavily on loan recoveries, particularly the repayment of principal amounts. In response, management has implemented a targeted recovery strategy aimed at minimizing loan losses. This includes intensified one-on-one engagements with defaulters and profiling them based on the amounts overdue relative to the original loan disbursed.

Looking ahead, through the merging of the two Funds i.e. Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund and the Youth, Women and Persons with Disabilities Fund into a unified entity (Kwale County Biashara Revolving Fund Act 2025) will maintain its commitment to supporting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs) that have experienced negative growth and cash flow constraints. While some businesses have closed due to operational challenges, others particularly in the services, agriculture, and food sectors have demonstrated resilience and growth. These sectors will remain a priority in the future loan disbursements once the new fund is fully operationalized.

The Fund continues to comply with all relevant statutory and regulatory requirements, including the **Trade Revolving Fund Act, 2020**, the **Credit Manual Finance Management Guidelines**, the **Kwale Trade Revolving Fund Policy (2014)**, and the timely submission of annual financial statements to the Office of the Auditor General for audit verification.

## **10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting**

The fund exists to transform lives. This is our purpose; the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, which is founded on three pillars: putting the Citizen first, delivering relevant goods and services and improving on operational excellence. Below is a brief highlight of our achievements in each pillar.

### **i) Sustainability strategy and profile -**

*Trade revolving fund that promotes small businesses and entrepreneurs in the county.* Providing business skill by training traders and other business people through the Biashara Centers established in the county. Through such engagements, the target business community is able to build and develop a strong capital base for business expansion and future sustainability, growth and diversification of revenue streams.

### **ii) Environmental performance**

Waste management policy and efforts to reduce the indirect impact of the organization's products and activities. Ensuring proper garbage disposal in all business places of operation especially those businesses that deal in fresh produce and plastic bottles that are used in packaging of water and other drinks like soda and juice. An agency like the National Environment Management Authority plays a very critical role.

### **iii) Employee welfare**

Nomination of members into the board management committee takes into account the gender ratio, while public participation is taken as part of the stakeholder engagement and it's done regularly. Staff Members are taken for short courses at Kenya school of for training in order to improve on their skills and managing careers. Appraisal and reward systems are done annually. The fund has a safety policy which is compliant with Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007.(OSHA.)

### **iv) Market place practices-**

*The organization should outline its efforts to:*

#### *a) Responsible competition practice.*

The loan products advanced to various beneficiaries are done within the financial framework of country as regulated by the central bank of Kenya. Responsible political involvement through the county assembly of Kwale by the elected members who do their oversight roll and fair competition and respect for competitors who offer similar products like banks and other microfinance institutions operating in Kwale county.

#### *b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations-*

The department is quite responsible in terms of Supply chain and supplier relations by ensuring that suppliers and contractors are paid on a timely basis upon completion of their obligation as per the contract terms and conditions. All supplies and contracts are either advertised on the local daily newspapers or uploaded in the county website for all interested potential suppliers and contractors. Bidders are properly evaluated through the IFMIS system and successful bidders are awarded work in a transparent process.

***Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund***  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

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*c) Responsible marketing and advertisement-*

The loan products are advertised locally through local chiefs and ward administrators of the county government of Kwale to ensure proper flow of information to all potential applicants.

*d) Product stewardship*

The loan products advanced to the beneficiaries are based on well-defined criteria and evenly distributed in all wards within the county of Kwale at a low interest rate.

**v) Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements**

Business models through the four Biashara centres namely Kwale, Kinango, Mvinden and Lungalunga. These centers forms part of the Community Social Investments which promotes education and good business ethics within society, staff training and development.

***Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund***  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

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**11. Report of the Trustees**

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 which show the state of the Fund affairs.

**Principal activities**

The principal activities of the Fund are and *continue to be* advancing loans (low-cost credit) to business people within the county which repayable within Twenty-Four (24) months.

**Results**

The results of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2025 are set out on page one (1)

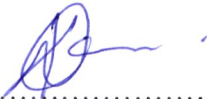
**Trustees**

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

**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.

By Order of the Board



.....  
**Kassim Dzombo**  
**Fund Administrator**  
**Date: 3/10/2025**

## **12. 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 Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund 2020* 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, 2025. 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 Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund 2020. 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, 2025, 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 Trade Revolving 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 as follows;

- i. With the enactment and gazettment (3<sup>rd</sup> June 2025) of the new legislation (Kwale County Biashara Revolving Fund Act 2025 that repealed the previous legislation (Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund 2020)
- ii. And requirement by the new legislation to transfer the assets and Liability of trade Revolving Fund to the new Biashara Revolving Fund

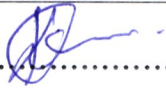
Due to the above matters, the administrator of the Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund cannot confirm that the fund will remain a going concern for the next twelve months.

### **Approval of the financial statements**

The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Committee on 3/10/ 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

*Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund*  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

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.....  
**Kassim Dzombo**  
Administrator of the Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund

3/10/2025

# REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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

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

## **REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KWALE COUNTY TRADE REVOLVING FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025**

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### **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 the 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 the Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose; and,
- C. Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, risk management environment and internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

An Adverse Opinion is issued when the Auditor-General determines that the financial statements are materially misstated and are not fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The Report on the Financial Statements should be read together with the Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources, and the Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance.

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

### **REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### **Adverse Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund set out on pages 1 to 42, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025 and the statement of financial performance, statement of

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

In my opinion, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, the financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund as at 30 June, 2025 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 do not comply with Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund Act, 2020 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

### **Basis for Adverse Opinion**

#### **1. Failure to Account for Other Payments**

The statement of cash flows reflects Kshs.10,823,168 in respect of other payments. However, the other payments were not accounted for in the statement of financial performance and do not form part of the trade and other payables from the previous year. As a result of the omission, the expenses in the statement of financial performance, net assets in the statement of financial position, surplus for the period in the statement of changes in net assets and total expenditure in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts are materially misstated.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and validity of the amounts and balances reported in the financial statements could not be confirmed.

#### **2. Inaccurate Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts**

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final budgeted income and expenditure of Kshs.3,703,158 and Kshs.15,000 respectively. However, the amounts differ with the Nil amounts reflected in the approved budget provided for audit review. Further, payment of Kshs.10,823,168 in respect of other payments reflected in the statement of cash flows was not reported in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition, the budget reconciliation statement is inaccurate and erroneously reflects closing cash and cash equivalents as Kshs. (10,639,373) instead of Kshs.20,124,762.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts could not be confirmed.

#### **3. Doubtful Long Outstanding Long-Term Receivables**

The statement of financial position and Note 18 to the financial statements reflect long-term receivables from exchange transactions of Kshs.116,663,811. However, the Fund only recovered Kshs.572,621 or about 0.8% of the total loan amount from seventeen (17) out of a total of one thousand one hundred and fifty eight (1,158)

borrowers whose actual outstanding loan balance stood at Kshs.120,180,056. This implies that the one thousand one hundred and forty-one (1,141) borrowers were defaulting and the loans recoverability was doubtful.

In addition, it was noted that Management Committee had not taken remedial action to prevent the loss of resources by rescheduling loans or exercising a lien over the securities charged. There was no evidence that the loans were insured and recoveries were expected from any underwriter.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and recoverability of overdue outstanding long-term receivables of Kshs.116,663,811 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on the Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my adverse 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. Except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section, I have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in my report.

### **Other Matter**

### **Unresolved Prior Year's Audit Matters**

In the prior years' audit reports, several issues were raised under the Report on Financial Statements, Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources, and Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance. Review of the status during audit of the Fund in 2024/2025 revealed that the following five (5) issues remained unresolved:

<b>No.</b>	<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Audit Issue</b>
1.	2023/2024	Unsupported variance in accrued interest receivable from long term loan
2.	2023/2024	Doubtful long outstanding long-term receivables
3.	2023/2024	Failure to insure loans
4.	2023/2024	Unutilized idle funds
5.	2023/2024	Failure to appoint the County Trade Revolving Fund Committee.

### **Other Information**

Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on page iii to xxi which comprise of Key Entity Information, Fund Administration Committee, Management Team, Report of the Fund Administrator, Statement of Performance Against the

Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, Report of the Trustees and Statement of Management's Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on the Fund's financial statements, my responsibility is to read the Other Information and in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information and I am required to report that fact. Based on the audit procedures performed, because of the significance of the matters described in my Basis for Adverse Opinion, I confirm that the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements.

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

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

### **Conclusion**

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion, I confirm that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

### **Basis for Conclusion**

#### **1. Failure to Appoint the County Trade Revolving Fund Committee**

Review of administrative records revealed that Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund Committee had not been appointed to oversee the operations of the Fund. This is contrary to Section 5 of the Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund Act, 2020 which established the Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund Committee and Section 11 of the Act which provides that the Committee is mandated to manage and administer the Fund.

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

#### **2. Unutilized Idle Funds**

The statement of financial position reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.20,124,763 as detailed in Note 17 to the financial statements. This amount includes repayments of loans and interests to the fund since its inception. Review of the Fund's activities and the financial statements over the past three (3) years revealed that no loans had been issued despite availability of funds, contrary to Regulation 83 of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 which

requires the County Treasury to establish sound cash management systems, procedures and processes, to ensure efficient and effective banking and cash management practices which include avoiding accumulation of idle balances.

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

### **3. Failure to Insure Loans**

The statement of financial position and Note 18 to the financial statements reflect total long-term receivables from exchange transactions of Kshs.116,663,811. The balance includes loans amounting to Kshs.2,627,382 that relate to borrowers who were deceased. However, Management did not insure loans contrary to Section 27 (4) of the Kwale County Revolving Fund which requires the beneficiary to insure his loan as per the requirements to be set out by the Committee and the insurance expense to be deducted from the amount disbursed to the beneficiary.

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

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 3000 and ISSAI 4000. The standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

## **REPORT ON THE 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, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion, I confirm that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

### **Basis for Conclusion**

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

### **Responsibilities of the Management and 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 controls as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free

from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance.

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

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

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

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 Article 229(4) of the Constitution, Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The standards require that, in conducting the audit, I obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In conducting the audit, Article 229(6) of the Constitution also requires that I express a conclusion on whether or not in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way. In addition, I consider the entity's control environment in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 (1) (a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

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

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

  
FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS  
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

17 November, 2025

**Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

**14. Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025**

Description	Note	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
<b>Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions</b>			
Public Contributions and Donations	6	-	-
Transfers From the County Government	7	-	-
Fines, Penalties and Other Levies	8	-	-
<b>Revenue From Exchange Transactions</b>			
Interest Income	9	3,703,158	3,779,575
Other Income	10	-	-
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>3,703,158</b>	<b>3,779,575</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee Costs	11	-	-
Use of goods and services	12	3,118	180
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	13	-	-
Finance Costs	14	-	-
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>3,118</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>Other Gains/Losses</b>			
Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Assets	15	-	-
Gain/(Loss) on fair value of investments	16	-	-
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period</b>		<b>3,700,040</b>	<b>3,779,395</b>

(The notes set out on pages 8 to 38 form an integral part of these Financial Statements)

.....  
**Name: Kassim Dzombo**  
**Administrator of the Fund**

.....  
**Name: Joseph Omwenga**  
**Fund Accountant**  
**ICPAK Member Number: 5976**

*Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund*

**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

**15. Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025**

Description	Note	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	17	20,124,763	30,378,427
Current Portion of Long- Term Receivables from Exchange Transactions	18	14,339,435	3,270,464
Prepayments	19	-	-
Inventories	20	-	-
Investments in financial assets	21	-	-
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>34,464,198</b>	<b>33,648,891</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	22	-	-
Intangible Assets	23	-	-
Long Term Receivables from Exchange Transactions	18	116,663,811	113,779,056
Investment Property	24	-	-
<b>Total non- current assets</b>		<b>116,663,811</b>	<b>113,779,056</b>
<b>Total Assets (A)</b>		<b>151,128,009</b>	<b>147,427,947</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and Other Payables from Exchange Transactions	25	6,438	6,416
Current Provisions	26	-	-
Current Portion of Borrowings	27	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligations	28	-	-
Social benefit liabilities	29	-	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>6,438</b>	<b>6,416</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Non-Current Provisions	26	-	-
Long Term Portion of Borrowings	27	-	-
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation	28	-	-
Social benefit liabilities	29	-	-

**Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

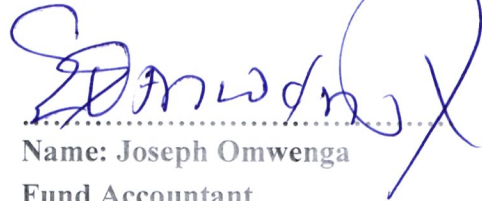
Description	Note	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
<b>Total Liabilities (B)</b>		6,438	6,416
<b>Net Assets (A-B)</b>		151,121,571	147,421,531
<b>Represented By:</b>			
Revolving Fund		98,793,879	98,793,879
Reserves		-	-
Accumulated Surplus		52,327,692	48,627,652
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>151,121,571</b>	<b>147,421,531</b>

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 3/10 2025 and signed by:



.....  
**Name: Kassim Dzombo**  
**Administrator of the Fund**

3/10/2025



.....  
**Name: Joseph Omwenga**  
**Fund Accountant**  
**ICPAK Member Number: 5976**

3/10/2025

**Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

**16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025**

Description	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
<b>Balance As At 1 July 2023</b>	<b>98,793,879</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44,848,257</b>	<b>143,642,136</b>
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period			3,779,395	3,779,395
Funds Received During the Year	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Gain				-
<b>Balance As At 30 June 2024</b>	<b>98,793,879</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,627,652</b>	<b>147,421,531</b>
<b>Balance As At 1 July 2024</b>	<b>98,793,879</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,627,652</b>	<b>147,421,531</b>
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period			3,700,040	3,700,040
Funds Received During the Year	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Gain				-
<b>Balance As At 30 June 2025</b>	<b>98,793,879</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52,327,692</b>	<b>151,121,571</b>

**Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

**17. Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2025**

Description	Note	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Receipts</b>			
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Transfers from the county government		-	-
Interest received		186,912	509,111
Receipts from other operating activities		-	-
<b>Total receipts</b>		<b>186,912</b>	<b>509,111</b>
<b>Payments</b>			
Fund administration expenses		(3,118)	(180)
General expenses		-	-
Finance cost		-	-
Other payments		(10,823,168)	(4,994)
		<b>(10,826,286)</b>	<b>(5,174)</b>
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>(10,639,373)</b>	<b>503,937</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and Intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		-	-
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		385,709	826,311
Loan disbursements paid out		-	-
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<b>385,709</b>	<b>826,311</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		-	-
Additional borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
<b>Net cash flows used in financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash &amp; cash Equivalents</b>		<b>(10,253,665)</b>	<b>1,330,248</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>30,378,427</b>	<b>29,048,179</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20,124,762</b>	<b>30,378,427</b>

*(PSASB has prescribed the direct method of cash flow preparation/ presentation for all entities under the IPSAS accrual basis of accounting.)*

**Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

**18. Statement of Comparison Of Budget And Actual Amounts For The Period 2025**

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
<b>Budget Carryovers from the previous year</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from County Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income	3,703,158	-	3,703,158	186,912	3,516,245	5%
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total income</b>	<b>3,703,158</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,703,158</b>	<b>186,912</b>	<b>3,516,245</b>	<b>5%</b>
						-
<b>Expenses</b>						-
Fund administration expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance cost	15,000	-	15,000	3,118	11,883	21%
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>3,118</b>	<b>11,883</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Capital expenditure</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Surplus for the period</b>	<b>3,688,158</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,688,158</b>	<b>183,795</b>	<b>3,504,363</b>	

**Budget notes**

1. Provide below a commentary on significant underutilization (below 90% of utilization) and any overutilization (IPSAS 24.14)
2. Provide an explanation of changes between original and final budget indicating whether the difference is due to reallocations or other causes. (IPSAS 24.29)

***Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund***  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

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**Budget Reconciliation**

	Description of Particulars	Amount in Kshs
	<b>Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget</b>	<b>183,795</b>
1	Performance difference on Interest income	(3,516,245)
2	Performance difference on Fund administration expenses	-
3	Performance difference on Finance Cost	(11,883)
	<b>Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent as per the statement of Cash flows</b>	<b>(10,639,373)</b>

**19. Notes to the Financial Statements**

**Significant Accounting Policies**

**1. General Information**

Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund Act 2020. The entity is wholly owned by the Kwale County Government and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity’s principal activity is to advance loans (low-cost credit) to business people within the county which is repayable within Twenty-Four (24) months.

**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 2025*

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

*(ii) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2025.*

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	<i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i> 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 cash flows of an Entity. The new standard requires entities to recognize, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued	<i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</i> The Standard requires, 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

**Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund  
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

Operations	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.
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	<b>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</b> The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognized as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.
IPSAS 46: Measurement	<b>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025</b> The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used.</li> <li>ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS.</li> <li>iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures.</li> </ul> The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.
IPSAS 47: Revenue	<b>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</b> This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non-exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	<b>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</b> The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new

	standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2026</i> The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<i>Applicable 1<sup>st</sup> January 2027</i> The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures.</li> <li>ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26.</li> <li>iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized.</li> </ol>

**(i) Early adoption of standards**

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

**4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**a) Revenue recognition**

**i. Revenue from non-exchange transactions**

**Transfers from other government entities**

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

**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 2024/2025 was approved by the County Assembly on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024. 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. However, the Fund did not record any additional appropriations during the FY 2024-2025.

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

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

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial cash flows has been presented.

**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.

**a) 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.

**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

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.

**b) 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.

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.

**c) 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

**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

it is held within the management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity unless an entity has made irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

**Subsequent measurement**

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

**Amortized cost**

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

**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

**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

estimate is made of doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end.

**Impairment**

The entity assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through net assets/equity. The entity recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) are set out in *Note 33*.

**Financial liabilities**

**Classification**

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

**d) 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.

**e) 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.

**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

**f) 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 recognizes a social benefit as an expense for the social benefit scheme at the same time that it recognizes 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.

**g) 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.

**h) Nature and purpose of reserves**

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

**i) 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.

**j) 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

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increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

**k) 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.

**l) 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.

**m) 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.

**n) 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.

**o) 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 26.

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.

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**Notes To the Financial Statements Continued**

6. Public contributions and donations

Description	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Donation From Development Partners	-	-
Contributions From the Public	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

7. Transfers from County Government

Description	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From County Govt. –Operations	-	-
Payments By County On Behalf Of The Entity	-	-
Unconditional Development grants	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

8. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Late Payment Penalties	-	-
Fines	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

9. Interest income

Description	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Income from Mortgage Loans	-	-
Interest Income From Car Loans	-	-
Interest Income From Investments in financial assets	3,703,157.55	3,779,574.77
Interest Income On Bank Deposits	-	-
<b>Total Interest Income</b>	<b>3,703,157.55</b>	<b>3,779,574.77</b>

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**10. Other income**

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Insurance Recoveries	-	-
Income from Sale of Tender Documents	-	-
Bad debts recovered	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	-	-
<b>Total Other Income</b>	-	-

**11. Employee Costs**

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries And Wages	-	-
Staff Gratuity	-	-
Staff Training Expenses	-	-
Social Security Contribution	-	-
Other ( <i>Specify</i> )	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

**12. Use of Goods and Services**

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs.	Kshs.
General Office Expenses	-	-
Loan Processing Costs	-	-
Professional Services Costs	-	-
Administration Fees	-	-
Committee Allowances	-	-
Bank Charges	3,118	180
Electricity And Water Expenses	-	-
Fuel And Oil Costs	-	-
Insurance Costs	-	-
Postage And Courier	-	-
Printing And Stationery	-	-
Rental Costs	-	-
Security Costs	-	-
Telephone And Communication Expenses	-	-

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Description	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Bank Charges	-	-
Audit Fees	-	-
Provision For Doubtful Debts	-	-
Other ( <i>Specify</i> )	-	-
Social benefit expenses*	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,118</b>	<b>180</b>

*Social benefit schemes include benefits such as cash transfers for unemployment or elderly in line with IPSAS 42*

**13. Depreciation and Amortization Expenses**

Description	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Property Plant and Equipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**14. Finance costs**

Description	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest On Bank Overdrafts	-	-
Interest On Loans From Banks	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**15. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets**

Description	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**16. Gain/ (loss) on Fair Value Investments**

Description	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Investments at Fair Value- Equity investments	-	-
Fair value – Investment property	-	-
Fair value- other financial assets (specify)	-	-
<b>Total Gain</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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**17. Cash and cash equivalents**

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Car Loan Account	-	-
County Mortgage Account	-	-
Fixed Deposits Account	-	-
On – Call Deposits	-	-
Current Account	20,124,763	30,378,427
Others ( <i>Specify</i> )	-	-
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>20,124,763</b>	<b>30,378,427</b>

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

Financial Institution	Account number	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
		Kshs	Kshs
<b>a) Fixed Deposits Account</b>			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Equity Bank, Etc.		-	-
<b>Sub- Total</b>		-	-
<b>b) On - Call Deposits</b>			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Equity Bank - Etc.		-	-
<b>Sub- Total</b>		-	-
<b>c) Current Account</b>			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Equity Bank	158-0263360-237	20,124,763	30,378,427
<b>Sub- Total</b>	-	<b>20,124,763</b>	<b>30,378,427</b>
<b>d) Others(Specify)</b>			
Cash In Transit		-	-
Cash In Hand		-	-
<b>Sub- Total</b>		-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>20,124,763</b>	<b>30,378,427</b>

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**18. Receivables from exchange transactions**

Description	FY2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>Current Receivables</b>		
Interest Receivable	3,516,245	3,270,464
Current Loan Repayments Due	-	-
Other Exchange Debtors	10,823,190	-
Less: Impairment Allowance	(-)	(-)
<b>Total Current Receivables</b>	<b>14,339,435</b>	<b>3,270,464</b>
<b>Non-Current Receivables</b>		
Long Term Loan Repayments Due	116,663,811	113,779,056
<b>Total Non- Current Receivables</b>	<b>116,663,811</b>	<b>113,779,056</b>
<b>Total Receivables From Exchange Transactions</b>	<b>131,003,246</b>	<b>117,049,520</b>

Note:

An amount of Kshs. 10,823,190 classified under Other Exchange Debtors was issued to the Department of Trade to facilitate activities incurred during the development of the Kwale County Biashara Revolving Fund Act, 2025. The amount is to be refunded to the Fund once the Department receives its allocation from the County Treasury.

**Additional disclosure on interest receivable**

Description	FY2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>Interest Receivable</b>		
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans of previous years	3,516,245	3,270,464
Accrued interest receivable from of long-term loans of previous years	42,932,270	39,661,806
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	-	-
<b>Current loan repayments due</b>		
Current portion of long-term loans from previous years	-	-
Accrued principal from long-terms loans from previous periods	116,663,811	113,779,056
Current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	-	-

**19. Prepayments**

Description	FY2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Prepaid Rent	-	-
Prepaid Insurance	-	-

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Prepaid Electricity Costs	(-)	(-)
Other Prepayments ( <i>Specify</i> )	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

**20. Inventories**

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable Stores	-	-
Spare Parts And Meters	-	-
Catering	-	-
Other Inventories ( <i>Specify</i> )	-	-
<b>Total Inventories</b>	-	-

Detailed disclosure on inventories

	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
Opening balance	-	-
Additional Inventory in the year	-	-
Inventory expensed in the year	-	-
Write-downs in the year	-	-
Others specify	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

**21. Investments in financial assets**

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>a. Investment in Treasury bills and bonds</b>		
Financial institution		
CBK	-	-
CBK	-	-
Sub- total	-	-
<b>b. Investment with Financial Institutions/ Banks</b>		
Bank x	-	-
Bank y	-	-
Sub- total	-	-
<b>c. Equity investments (specify)</b>		
Equity/ shares in Entity	-	-
Sub- total	-	-
<b>Grand total</b>	-	-

(Entity should disclose whether the fixed investment financial assets are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through changes in net assets/ equity) Investments in equity should be measured at fair value through

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surplus or deficit. Other information to be disclosed includes: the interest rates, maturity dates, valuation methodology, and impairment of these investments.

**Movement of Equity Investments**

Impairment allowance/ provision	FY2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	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**

For investments in equity share listed above, list down the equity investments under the following categories:

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		FY2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	%	%	%	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Entity A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entity B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entity C	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

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**22. Property, plant, and equipment**

Rate	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
	Kshs	X%	X%	X%	X%	Kshs
At 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(-)	(-)	-	-	(-)	(-)
Transfers/Adjustments	-	(-)	-	(-)	(-)	-
Revaluation Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2024						
At 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	(-)	-	-	-	(-)	(-)
Disposals	(-)	-	-	(-)	(-)	(-)
Transfer/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Adjustments						
At 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2025	(-)	(-)	-	-	-	(-)
<b>Depreciation And Impairment</b>						
At 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2024	(-)	(-)	-	-	(-)	(-)
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Values	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund**

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	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
Rate	X%	X%	X%	X%	X%	(-)
At 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2025	(-)	(-)	-	-	(-)	(-)

### 23. Intangible assets

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>Cost</b>		
<b>At Beginning of The Year</b>	-	-
Additions	-	-
<b>At End of The Year</b>	-	-
<b>Amortization And Impairment</b>		
<b>At Beginning of The Year</b>	-	-
Amortization	-	-
<b>At End of The Year</b>	-	-
Impairment Loss	-	-
<b>At End of The Year</b>	-	-
<b>NBV</b>	-	-

### 24. Investment Property

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>At beginning of the year</b>	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Gain/(loss) in fair value (if fair value is elected)	-	-
<b>At end of the year</b>	-	-

*(For investment property held at fair value, changes in fair value should go through the statement of financial performance. Where cost model is elected, depreciation and impairment should not be charged. Investment measured at fair value should be evaluated at the end of the reporting period for changes in fair value.). Entity should disclose the independent valuers, rental income from the investment property if any and the direct costs attributed to the investment property. Any charges on the investment property as well as any difficulty in classifying this asset as an investment property.*

**25. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions**

Description	FY2024/2025		FY 2023/2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade Payables		-		-
Refundable Deposits		-		-
Accrued Expenses		-		-
Other Payables		6,438		6,416
<b>Total Trade and Other Payables</b>		<b>6,438</b>		<b>6,416</b>
<b>Ageing analysis (Trade and other payables)</b>	<b>FY2023/24</b>	<b>% of the Total</b>	<b>FY2023/2024</b>	<b>% of the Total</b>
Under one year	22	-78%	-4,994	-53%
1-2 years	-4,994	-95%	-6,090	35%
2-3 years	-6,090	62%	4,000	118%
Over 3 years	17,500	210%	13,500	0%
<b>Total (tie to above total)</b>	<b>6,438</b>		<b>6,416</b>	

**26. Provisions**

Description	Leave provision	Gratuity Provision	Other provision	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance b/f	-	-	-	-
Additional provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision utilised	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Change due to discount and time value for money	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
<b>Total provisions year end</b>	-	-	-	-
Current Provisions	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Provisions	-	-	-	-

## 27. Borrowings

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>Balance At Beginning of The Period</b>	-	-
External Borrowings During the Year	-	-
Domestic Borrowings During the Year	-	-
Repayments of External Borrowings During the Period	(-)	(-)
Repayments of Domestic Borrowings During the Period	(-)	(-)
<b>Balance At End of The Period</b>	-	-

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

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>External Borrowings</b>		
Dollar Denominated Loan From 'X Organization'	-	-
Sterling Pound Denominated Loan From 'Y Organization'	-	-
Euro Denominated Loan from Z Organization'	-	-
<b>Domestic Borrowings</b>	-	-
Kenya Shilling Loan From KCB	-	-
Kenya Shilling Loan from Barclays Bank	-	-
Kenya Shilling Loan from Consolidated Bank	-	-
Borrowings From Other Government Institutions	-	-
<b>Total Balance at End of The Year</b>	-	-

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

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Short Term Borrowings (Current Portion)	-	-
Long Term Borrowings	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

(NB: the total of this statement should tie to note 22 totals. Current portion of borrowings are those borrowings that are payable within one year or the next financial year. Additional disclosures on terms of borrowings, nature of borrowings, security and interest rates should be disclosed). Borrowings should be measured at amortised cost as per IPSAS 41)

## 28. Employee benefit obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-

## 29. Social Benefit Liabilities

Description	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Health social benefit scheme	-	-
Unemployment social benefit scheme	-	-
Orphaned and vulnerable benefit scheme	-	-
Elderly social benefit scheme	-	-
Bursary social benefits	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-
Current social benefits	-	-
Non-current social benefits	-	-
<b>Total (tie to totals above)</b>	-	-

Social benefit schemes include benefits such as cash transfers for unemployment or elderly in line with IPSAS 42. They are incurred to mitigate against a certain social risk e.g poverty, age, unemployment among others.

**30. Cash generated from operations.**

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
<b>Surplus/ (Deficit) For the Year Before Tax</b>	<b>3,700,040</b>	<b>3,779,395</b>
<b>Adjusted For:</b>		
Depreciation	-	-
Amortization	-	-
Gains/ Losses On Disposal Of Assets	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Finance Cost	-	-
<b>Working Capital Adjustments</b>		
Increase In Inventory	-	-
Increase In Receivables	(14,339,435)	(3,270,464)
Increase In Payables	22	(4,994)
<b>Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>	<b>(10,639,373)</b>	<b>503,937</b>

*(The total of this statement should tie to the cash flow section on net cash flows from operating activities)*

### 31. 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	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From Related Parties*	-	-
Transfers To Related Parties	10,823,190	-

#### c) Key management remuneration

Description	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Board Of Trustees	-	-
Key Management Compensation	-	-
Total	-	-

#### d) Due from related parties

Description	FY2024/2025	FY2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Due From Parent Ministry	-	-
Due From County Government	-	-
Total	-	-

**Other Disclosures Continued**

**e) Due to related parties**

Description	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Due To Parent Ministry (Department of Trade)	10,823,190	-
Due To County Government	-	-
Due To Key Management Personnel	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

*Amount transferred to Department of Trade and Enterprise Development Imprest Account to finance development of the new Legislation (the Biashara Revolving Fund Act 2025) to be refunded back once the department receives disbursement from County Treasury.*

**32. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities**

Contingent Liabilities	FY 2024/2025	FY 2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Court Case Against the Fund	-	-
Bank Guarantees	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

*(Give details)*

### 33. 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
<b>At 30 June 2025</b>				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	131,003,246	131,003,246	-	-
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	20,124,763	20,124,763	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,128,009</b>	<b>151,128,009</b>	-	-
<b>At 30 June 2024</b>				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	117,049,520	117,049,520	-	-
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	30,378,427	30,378,427	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,427,947</b>	<b>147,427,947</b>	-	-

(NB: The totals column should tie to the individual elements of credit risk disclosed in the entity's statement of financial position)

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 beneficiaries.

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
<b>At 30 June 2025</b>				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>At 30 June 2024</b>				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-

**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 optimizing 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
<b>At 30 June 2025</b>			
Financial Assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ Receivables			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Trade And Other Payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
<b>Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)</b>	-	-	-

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

**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
<b>FY2024/2025</b>			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
<b>FY2023/2024</b>			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

**ii. Interest rate risk**

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

***Management of interest rate risk***

To manage the interest rate risk, management has endeavored to bank with institutions that offer favorable 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 Ksh (2025: Kshs). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of Kshs (2025 – Kshs).

**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	FY2024/2025	FY2025/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Revolving fund	98,793,879	98,793,879
Accumulated surplus	52,327,692	48,627,652
<b>Total funds</b>	<b>151,121,571</b>	<b>147,421,531</b>
Total borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and bank balances	(20,124,763)	(30,378,427)
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	(20,124,763)	(30,378,427)
<b>Gearing</b>	<b>-13.32%</b>	<b>-20.61%</b>

**34. Events after the reporting period**

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

**35. Ultimate and Holding Entity**

The entity is a County Public Fund established by Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund Act 2020. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Kwale.

**36. Currency**

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs)

## 20. Annexes

### Annex I: 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.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1 of 2024	Unexplained Variances in Accrued Interest Receivables from Long-Term Loans	Ksh. 42,932,269; is the cumulative interest arrears as at 30th June 2024. This figure is composed of current interest in arrears of Kshs. 3,270,463 (reported on the current portion of Long-term Receivables from exchange transactions on the statement of financial position) and Long-term interest in arrears of Kshs. 39,661,806 (captured on the Long-term receivables from exchange transactions on the statement of financial position)	Resolved	N/A
2 of 2024	Doubtful Long Outstanding Long-term Receivables	As a part of recovery strategy, the management has mobilized staff to engage all pending loan beneficiaries to establish the reasons for non-repayment and where possible, a lasting approach of repayment will be agreed upon on a case-to-case basis. This strategy has helped in improvement on the loan recovery from previous financial year recovery of	Resolved	N/A

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)
		Ksh. 1,256,202 to a recovery of Ksh. 1,335,422. In addition, the loan has also collateral attached which is not released till the loan is fully settled. Refer to section 20 of the Kwale County Trade revolving fund Act 2020		
3 of 2024	Unresolved Prior Year's Audit Matters	Management acknowledges the observation and confirms that the resolution of certain prior year audit matters is still in progress. Some of the issues raised require extensive administrative or structural changes, and therefore, may take a considerable amount of time to fully address. To promote transparency and accountability, management has provided an update on the status of each unresolved item, including the estimated timelines for resolution.	Resolved	
4 of 2024	Failure to insure Loans	The old Act (Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund Act) has been repealed since it had gaps; never provided for concrete provisions with regard to insurance and collateral. The new Act has	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)
		since address such issues to deal with insurance and loan collateral to avoid loss of funds.		
5 of 2024	Unutilized Idle Funds	At the time of the audit, the County Government was in the process of consolidating the Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund with the Youth, Women, and Persons with Disabilities Fund into a unified entity (The Kwale County Biashara Revolving Fund). Consequently, the issuance of new loans had been temporarily suspended pending the enactment of the new legislative and regulatory framework to govern the merged fund.	Resolved	
6 of 2024	Failure to Appoint the County Trade Revolving Fund Committee	At the time of the audit, the Fund was dormant and in the process of legislating a new Act. Appointing committee then would not had have added value to the Fund, since the gaps experienced would still continue.  The County affirms its commitment to full operationalization of the Fund in line with the revised legal framework and will ensure that the	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)
		Committee is fully constituted and functional.		

**Guidance Notes:**

- (i) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report.
- (ii) Obtain the "Issue/Observation" and "management comments", required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management.
- (iii) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your Fund responsible for implementation of each issue.
- (iv) Indicate the status of "Resolved" or "Not Resolved" by the date of submitting this report to National Treasury.

Fund Manager

  
Date..... 3/10/2025

**Kwale County**  
**Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

**Annex II: Inter-Fund Confirmation Letter**  
*[Insert your Letterhead]*

*[Insert name of beneficiary Fund]*  
*[Insert Address]*

The *[insert XXX name here]* wishes to confirm the amounts disbursed to you as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025 as indicated in the table below. Please compare the amounts disbursed to you with the amounts you received and populate the column E in the table below. Please sign and stamp this request in the space provided and return it to us.

Confirmation of amounts received by Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund as at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2025						
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Inter-Ministerial (C)	Amounts Disbursed by [CC/SAGA/Fund] (Kshs) as at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2025	
					Total (D)=(A+B+C)	Amount Received by [beneficiary Fund] (KShs) as at 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2025 (E)
Differences (F)=(D-E) (KShs)						
Total						

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

Head of Accountants department of beneficiary Fund:

Name WASSIM J ZAMIRZO Sign 

Date 5/10/2025

**Kwale County**

***Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund***

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**Annex III: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures**

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

**Kwale County Trade Revolving Fund**  
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**Annex IV: Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure**

Column I Programme	Column II Sub-programme	Column III Disaster Type	Column IV Category of disaster related Activity that require expenditure reporting (response/recovery/mitigation/preparedness)	Column V Expenditure item	Column VI Amount (Kshs.)	Column VII Comments