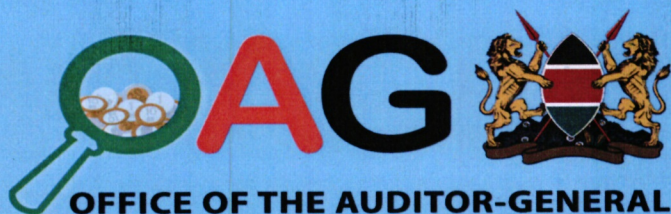


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**MIGORI COUNTY EXECUTIVE CAR
LOAN AND MORTGAGE FUND**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2022**



MIGORI COUNTY EXECUTIVE CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE FUND

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022**

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

Migori County Executive Car Loan And Mortgage Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

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Migori County Executive Car Loan And Mortgage Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

1. Key Entity Information and Management

a) Background information

Loans and mortgage Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Public Finance Management Act. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Migori and is domiciled in Kenya.

b) Principal Activities

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

c) Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee.

Ref	Name	Position
1	County Secretary	Christopher Rusana
2	County Executive Member in charge of finance	Scholastica Obiero
3	County Executive Member	Sheila Ghati
4	Chief Officer Finance	Samuel Omuga
5	Accountant	Collins Bala

Migori County Executive Car Loan And Mortgage Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

d) Registered Offices

P.O. Box 928-40400
Suna-Migori

e) Fund Contacts

Loans and mortgage Fund
Diamond Trust of Kenya
P.O. Box 61711-00200
Nairobi, Kenya

f) FundBankers

Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

g) Independent Auditors

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

h) Principal Legal Adviser

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

Migori County Executive Car Loan And Mortgage Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

2. Statement of Performance Against the CountyFund’s Predetermined Objectives

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

Progress on attainment of Strategic development objectives

Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Loan disbursement	To support senior management employees in accessing loans	Increased number of senior management employees accessing loans	% ofsenior management employeesaccessing loans	Increased number of senior management employees accessing loans to 6 in FY 2021/2022
-------------------	---	---	--	--

Migori County Executive Car Loan And Mortgage Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

3. 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 shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

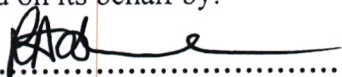
The Administrator of the County Public Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2022. This responsibility includes: (i) 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. 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, 2022, and of the Fund's financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator of the County Public Fund has assessed the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. Nothing has come to the attention of the Administrator to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

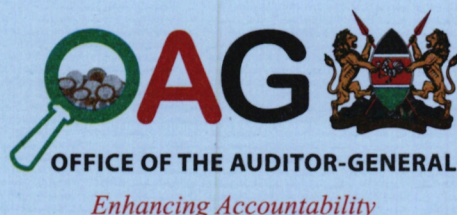
The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Board on 21st September 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Chief Officer
Name: Roseline Otieno

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON MIGORI COUNTY EXECUTIVE CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Migori County Executive Car Loan and Mortgage Fund, set out on page 1 to 22, which comprise the statement of

financial position as at 30 June, 2022, 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, the financial position of the Migori County Executive Car Loan and Mortgage Fund as at 30 June, 2021 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and do not comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. Presentation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements did not include details of qualifications and experience of the Fund Administration Committee and key Management. In addition, the Fund Administration Committee Chairperson's report, report of the Fund Administrator, corporate governance statement, management discussion and analysis, corporate social responsibility statement/sustainability reporting and report of the Fund Administration Committee were not included in the financial statements.

In the circumstances, the financial statements did not fully comply with the Annual Financial Reporting Template (Revised June, 2022) issued by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

2. Operation of the Fund without Enabling Legislation

Section 116(1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 provides that a County Executive Committee Member for Finance may establish other public funds with the approval of the County Executive Committee and the county assembly. Section 116(9) of the Act provides that regulations may provide for the establishment, management, operation or winding-up of county public funds under this section. However, Management of Migori County Executive Car Loan and Mortgage Fund did not provide for audit review an Act of the County Assembly or regulations which established the Fund.

In the circumstances, it was not possible to confirm the legality of the operations carried out by the Fund.

3. Unsupported Long-Term Receivables from Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial position reflects long term receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.24,439,433 as disclosed in Note 4 to the financial

statements. However, Management did not provide for audit review the ledgers to support the outstanding balance and the repayment plans.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the long-term receivables from exchange transactions as at 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Migori County Executive Car Loan and Mortgage Fund Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. 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. There were no key audit matters to report in the year under review.

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Audit Issues

Various prior year audit issues remained unresolved as at 30 June, 2022. Management did not provide reasons for the delay in resolving the prior year audit issues as required by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board. Further, the audit issues for the 2020/2021 were not disclosed in the financial statements.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

1. Failure to Remit Fringe Benefit Tax

Review of documents provided revealed that the Management did not remit to the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) fringe benefit tax accrued from the low interest loans granted to its members during the year amounting to Kshs.66,625 as required by Section 12(B1) of the Income Tax Act, Cap 470 (Rev 2021) that requires an employer to pay fringe benefit tax in respect of a loan provided to an employee or director at an interest rate lower than

the market interest rate. Further, the Administrator was in contravention of Section 12(3) of the Act which requires that fringe benefit tax to be charged on the total taxable value of a fringe benefit provided by an employer in a month and remitted on or before the tenth day of the following month to the Kenya Revenue Authority.

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

2. Lack of an Approved Budget

During the year under review, the Fund operated without an approved budget. This was contrary to the provisions of Section 149(2)(h) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, which requires the accounting officer to prepare estimates of expenditure of the entity in conformity with the strategic plan.

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

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

Responsibilities of Management and the Fund Administration Committee

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

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

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

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

The Fund Administration Committee is responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk Management and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in

amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

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

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

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

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

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



CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL


Nairobi

07 March, 2023


Migori County Executive Car Loan And Mortgage Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

5. Statement of Financial Performance For The Year Ended 30th June 2022

	Note	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue From Exchange Transactions			
Interest Income	1	166,562	342,847
Total Revenue		166,562	342,847
Expenses			
Employee Costs			-
Use of goods and services	2	1,212	1,764
Depreciation and Amortization Expense			-
Finance Costs			
Total Expenses		1,212	1,764
Other Gains/Losses			
Gain/Loss on Disposal of Assets			-
Surplus/(Deficit) For The Period		165,350	341,083



 Chief Officer
 Name: Roseline Otieno




 Head of Accounting services
 Name: Collins Bala
 ICPAK Member Number: 4494

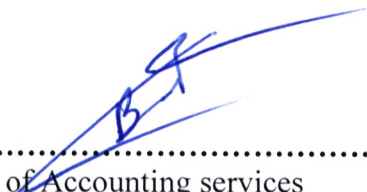
Migori County Executive Car Loan And Mortgage Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

6. Statement of Financial Position As At 30 June 2022

	Note	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	40,297,166	38,951,466
Current Portion of Long- Term Receivables From Exchange Transactions	4	4,412,103	-
Prepayments		-	-
		44,709,269	38,951,466
Non-Current Assets			
Long Term Receivables from Exchange Transactions	4	24,439,433	30,031,466
		24,439,433	30,031,466
Total Assets		69,148,702	68,983,352
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables from Exchange Transactions			-
Non-Current Liabilities			
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation			-
Long Term Portion of Borrowings			-
Total Liabilities			
Net Assets		69,148,702	68,983,352
Revolving Fund		69,500,000	69,500,000
Reserves			-
Accumulated Surplus		(351,298)	(516,648)
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		69,148,702	68,983,352

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 21st September 2022 and signed by:

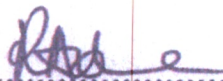
.....

 Chief Officer
 Name: Roseline Otieno

.....

 Head of Accounting services
 Name: Collins Bala
 ICPAK Member Number: 4494

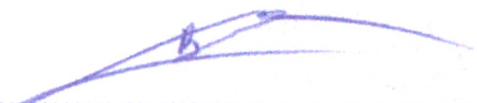
Migori County Executive Car Loan And Mortgage Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

7. Statement Of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30th June 2022

	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance As At 1 July 2020	69,500,000	-	-857,731	68,642,269
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period		-	341,083	341,083
Funds Received During the Year	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	-
Balance As At 30 June 2021	69,500,000	-	-516,648	68,983,352
Balance As At 1 July 2021	69,500,000	-	-516,648	68,983,352
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period		-	165,350	165,350
Funds Received During the Year				
Transfers				
Revaluation Gain	-	-		
Balance As At 30 June 2022	69,500,000	-	-351,298	69,148,702



Chief Officer
 Name: Roseline Otieno




Head of Accounting services
 Name: Collins Bala
 ICPAK Member Number:4494

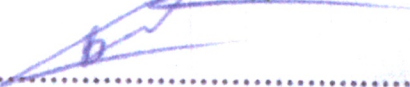
Migori County Executive Car Loan And Mortgage Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

8. Statement Of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Interest received	1	166,562	342,847
Total receipts		166,562	342,847
Payments			
Fund administration expenses		-	-
General expenses	2	1,212	1,764
Finance cost		-	-
		1,212	1,764
Net cash flows from operating activities		165,350	341,083
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and Intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		8,852,453	11,985,644
Loan disbursements paid out		7,672,103	12,127,068
Net cash flows used in investing activities		1,180,350	(141,424)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash Equivalents		1,345,700	199,659
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2021	3	38,951,466	38,751,807
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2022	3	40,297,166	38,951,466



 Chief Officer
 Name: Roseline Otieno



 Head of Accounting services
 Name: Collins Bala
 ICPAK Member Number:4494

Migori County Executive Car Loan And Mortgage Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

9. Statement Of Comparison Of Budget And Actual Amounts For The Period

	Originalbudget	Adjustments	Finalbudget	Actualon comparable	Performance	%
	2021/2022	2021/2022	2021/2022	2021/2022	2021/2022	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
Revenue						
PublicContributionsAndDonations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers From County Govt.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest Income	-	-	-	166,562	166,562	
Other Income	-	-	-	-	-	
TotalIncome	0	0	0	166,562	166,562	
Expenses						
Fund Administration Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Expenses	-	(-)	-	(1,212)	(1,212)	
FinanceCost	0	0	0	0	0	
TotalExpenditure	0	0	0	(1,212)	(1,212)	
SurplusForThePeriod	0	0	0	165,350	165,350	

Migori County Executive Car Loan And Mortgage Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

10. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Loans and Mortgage Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Public Finance Management Act. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Migori and is domiciled in Kenya. The Fund's principal activity is providing affordable mortgage facility to senior management.

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) Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2022

IPSASB deferred the application date of standards from 1st January 2022 owing to Covid 19. This was done to provide entities with time to effectively apply the standards. The deferral was set for 1st January 2023.

(ii) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2022

Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an Entity's future cash flows.</p> <p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p>

Migori County Executive Car Loan And Mortgage Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.

Migori County Executive Car Loan And Mortgage Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

Standard	Effective date and impact:
Instruments	<p>b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p>
Other improvements to IPSAS	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2023</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> <p>Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits</i> <p>Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement <p>Standard no longer included in the 2021 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023.</p>
IPSAS 43	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.
IPSAS 44: Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p>

(iii) Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2022.

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1. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i. Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii. Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2021-2022 was approved by the County Assembly. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Fund recorded additional appropriations on the FY 2021-2022 budget following the governing body's approval.

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

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

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Property, plant and equipment

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

d) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in surplus or deficit in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite.

a) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Loans and receivables

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

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Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Held-to-maturity

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Loans and borrowing

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

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

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Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b) 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.

c) Provisions

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

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

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

Contingent liabilities

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

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Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Contingent assets

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

d) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

e) Employee benefits– Retirement benefit plans

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

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

f) 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.

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Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

g) 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.

h) 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.

i) 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.

j) Comparative figures

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

k) Events after the reporting period

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

l) Ultimate and Holding Entity

Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Migori.

m) Currency

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

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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.

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.

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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6. Notes To The Financial Statements

1. Interest income

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Income From Mortgage Loans	166,562	342,847
Total Interest Income	166,562	342,847

2. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2021/22	2020/21
	Kshs.	Kshs.
General Office Expenses	-	-
Bank Charges	1,212	1,764
Electricity And Water Expenses	-	-
Total	1,212	1,764

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2022-2021	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Migori County Car Loan Account	-	-
Migori County Mortgage Account	40,297,166	38,951,466
Fixed Deposits Account	-	-
Total Cash And Cash Equivalents	40,297,166	38,951,466

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

Financial Institution	Account number	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Fixed Deposits Account			
Diamond Bank Account		40,297,166	38,951,466
Sub- Total		40,297,166	38,951,466
Grand Total		40,297,166	38,951,466

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4. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Interest Receivable	-	-
Current Loan Repayments Due	4,412,103	-
Total Current Receivables		
Non-Current Receivables		
Long Term Loan Repayments Due	24,439,433	30,031,886
Total Non- Current Receivables	24,439,433	30,031,886
Total Receivables From Exchange Transactions	28,851,536	30,031,886

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5. Changes in loan payments

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Principal loan Repayment	8,852,453	11,185,250
Loans paid out	7,672,103	13,918,222

Migori County Executive Car Loan And Mortgage Fund
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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

Other Disclosures Continued

6. 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:

b) Market risk

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

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

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

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

c) 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.

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.

**Migori County Executive Car Loan And Mortgage Fund
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Progress On Follow Up Of Prior Year Auditor's Recommendations

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)