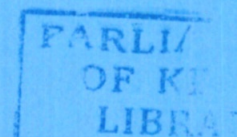
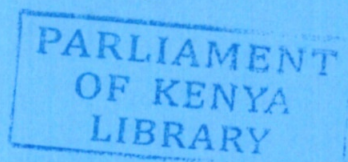


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REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability



REPORT

PAPERS LAID	
DATE	15/11/2022
TABLED BY	Senate Majority whip
COMMITTEE	
CLERK AT THE TABLE	1. Mbayi

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**LAMU WATER AND SEWERAGE
COMPANY LIMITED**

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



LAMU WATER AND SEWERAGE COMPANY

P. O. Box 185 – 80500, Tel No: 254717895682, Lamu, Kenya

E-MAIL: info@lamuwater.co.ke, lamuwater@gmail.com

LAMU WATER AND SEWERAGE COMPANY LIMITED (LAWASCO)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED

JUNE 30, 2021



Prepared in accordance with the Accrual Basis of Accounting Method under the
Reporting Standards (IFRS)

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Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

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For the year ended June 30, 2021

KEY ENTITY INFORMATION

Background information

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited was established under the Company Act (Cap, 486) on 3rd February 2006.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of water services.

Directors

The Directors who served the entity during the year/period were as follows:

1.	Abdulahakim Bwana Aboud	- Chief Executive	- January 2018
2.	Fahima Araphat	-Chief Executive	- January 2018
3.	Fahad Mohamed Musa	-Chairman	-November 2020
4.	Nasra Ali Mohamed	-Member	-November 2020
5.	Francis Muirui Kinyanjui	-Member	-November 2020
6.	Swaleh Ahmed Mohamed	-Member	-November 2020

Registered Office

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Ltd
Behind Kenya Police Station
P.O. Box 185-80500
Lamu, KENYA

Corporate Headquarters

P.O. Box 185-80500
Lamu, KENYA

Corporate Contacts

The Ag. Managing Director
P.O. Box 185-80500
Lamu, Kenya.
Telephone: +254705508550
E-mail: lamuwater@gmail.com

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

KEY ENTITY INFORMATION (Continued)

Corporate Contacts

Telephone: (254) 705508550
E-mail: lamuwater@gmail.com
Website: lamuwater.co.ke

Corporate Bankers

1. African Banking Corporation
P.O. Box 436-80500
Lamu, Kenya
2. Equity Bank
P.O. Box 75-80503
Mpeketoni Lamu, Kenya
3. Kenya Commercial Bank
P. O. Box 121-80500
Lamu, Kenya

Independent Auditors

Auditor General
Kenya National Audit Office
Anniversary Towers, University Way
P.O. Box 30084
GPO 00100
Nairobi, Kenya.

Principal Legal Advisers

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

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

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For the year ended June 30, 2021

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

	NAME	DETAILS	PERIOD SERVED
	MR.ABDULHAKIM A. BWANA	Deputy Governor CEC Water	To Date
	MS.FAHIMA ARAPHAT	C. E C. Finance, Lamu County Government.	To Date
	MR..FAHAD MOHAMED MUSA	Commerce Chairman BOD	November 2020-to Date
	MS.NASRA ALI MOHAMED	Gender	November 2020-to Date

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

	MR.FRANCIS MUIRUI KINYANJUI	Educationist	November 2020-to Date
	MR.SWALEH AHMED MOHAMED	Lawyer	November 2020-to Date

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

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For the year ended June 30, 2021

MANAGEMENT TEAM

 MR. Wainina Kimani Appointed: April 2018	Designation: Ag. Managing Director Responsibility: To provide strategic leadership and responsibility for the efficient management of affairs of the company and day to day operation & administration of the company. Qualification: Diploma In community Development, Certificate in Business Management.
 Farhina F. Abdulrehman	Designation: Ag. Finance Manager Responsibility: Providing financial reports and interpreting financial information to managerial staff while recommending further courses of action. Advising on accountability activities and provide strategies that the company should take. Maintaining the financial health of the organization. Qualification: Degree in Business Commerce (Finance Option)
 MR. Jacob Chidzipha	Designation: Ag. Technical Manager Responsibility: To provide high-quality water to domestic, commercial, and industrial customers. To prepare comprehensive departmental reports, including engineering budgets, technical audit reports, etc. Qualification: Diploma in Water Engineering.

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

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For the year ended June 30, 2021



Mr. Granton Hinzano

Designation: Ag. Commercial Manager

Responsibility: He is responsible for the commercial strategy and the development of an organization.

Qualification: Certificate



Ms. Alice Mutheu

Designation: Procurement

Responsibility: She is responsible for overseeing and managing the company's overall supply chain and logistics strategy and operations to maximize process efficiency and productivity. In addition, she plays a crucial role in developing and maintaining good relationships with vendors and distributors.

Qualification: Degree in Supply Chain Management and a Diploma in Business Management.

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

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For the year ended June 30, 2021

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

In reference to the Board of Director's mandate, powers, and roles of oversight and supervision in the management of the company as stipulated in Water Act 2016, we have managed to achieve the following:

a) Meetings

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Board of Directors have been meeting quarterly to discuss the best ways to improve water provision to the people of Lamu.

Through the meetings:

- We have approved Lamu Water and Sewerage Company budget 2020-2021
- We have reviewed Lamu Water and Sewerage Company 5 years' strategic plan.
- We have reviewed the status of the company's staff through promotions
- We have recruited new staff in the revenue section, customer care, and electrical technicians to boost our water infrastructure.

b) Empowerment

- We have organized training for all staff and the board members to boost water governance and maintenance.
- Familiarization with the Water Act 2016

c) Relationships

We have been practicing cordial relations with the County Governor, WSTF, WRA, CWWA, and WASREB to find ways of improving water services.

OUTCOME/RESULTS OF OUR OPERATIONS

- Revenue/tariff collection has improved.
- More staff and volunteer recruitment has improved operations efficiency.
- Expansion of Lamu Water and Sewerage Company services to the islands of Pate and Kiunga started through signing an MOU with the county Government of Lamu.
- More water consumers have registered for LAWASCO services.

CHALLENGES

- Vandalism of water systems by individuals
- Frequent electricity/power failure affects water provision to a great extent.
- Lack of enough funding to recruit more staff in technical areas and also management.
- Water pollution and adverse climatic change.
- Huge electricity bills.
- Lack of subsidies from the county government

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

CHAIRMAN STATEMENT (continued)

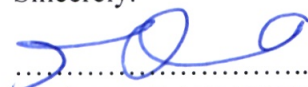
SOLUTIONS TO THE CHALLENGES

As a Board, we have requested the County Government to assist us with funding to cater for huge electricity bills and other costs incurred during operations as well as in the recruitment of new staff. Lamu East water stations will double the operations and maintenance cost Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited.

Awareness creation to consumers to make them well informed on existing LAWASCO infrastructure.

I take this opportunity again to thank the County Government of Lamu through His Excellency, Governor Fahim Yassin Twaha and the County Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Water for their blossom maximum support in improving the water service provision to the Residents of Lamu.

Sincerely.



.....
Chairman- LAWASCO

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

REPORT OF THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited, as a service provider has managed the provision of water within its area of jurisdiction as licensed by Water Service Regulatory Board (WASREB). The company established in November 2006 has provided water services in Lamu town in Lamu Island and Mokowe area in Lamu mainland. The Company has also increased its coverage area to 80% from 70% after extending its services to Shella Village and Manda Island.

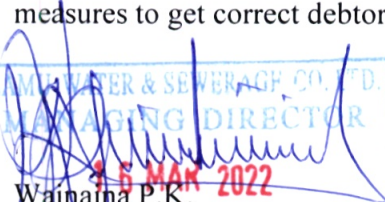
The company has also taken over all water stations in Lamu East. We are creating new water stations in the islands where the county Government has invested in water systems. The Lamu East water supply projects will see Faza, Kizingitini, Siyu, Kiwayu and Kiunga connected to water meter by December 2020.

In most of these stations, water will be produced by desalination plant for supply. Maintenance of reverse osmosis plant, diesel and electricity bills will be a toll order to maintain. However, the discussions are still ongoing with county government to have Lamu Water and Sewerage Company limited funded for sustainability of this station. The company have also been tasked to undertake the water supply survey for Lamu West where the county have budgeted to invest over 150 million for water extension. The survey work has started earnestly.

The Company is still faced with high water demand against the daily low water production from lack of a permanent water source, which would not be affected by drought. The water facility has remained undeveloped and therefore the Company has been faced with many challenges of high level of non-revenue water, aging infrastructure, low water production, which has affected the Company's water services and revenue collection.

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company has not yet realized a full cost recovery of providing services to the customers in the medium and long term and therefore the Regulator (Water Regulatory Services Board) through the approved tariff 2017- 2020. Gazette Notice No. 7538 stipulated strategies for ensuring that the Company operates on a commercially sustainable basis, and hence directed that Lamu County Government provide Lamu Water and Sewerage Company with a subsidy of Kshs 30 million per year. This if achieved will take LAWASCO to acceptable performance level, in water services, and achieving coverage of operation and maintenance costs.

The U-vision billing system supplied to the company by Coast Water Works has never worked. The installation of the system has unnecessarily delayed for many years. However, we have put in place measures to get correct debtor balances and enhance the recovery of bad and doubtful debts.


Wainaina P.K.
Ag. Managing Director
P. O. Box 185 - 80500, LAMU
Date.....

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE AGAINST PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES FOR FY 2020/2021

Section 81 Subsection 2 (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires the accounting officer to include in the financial statement, a statement of the national government entity's performance against predetermined objectives.

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company limited has 4 strategic issues and objectives within the current Strategic Plan for the FY 2019- FY 2023. These strategic issues are as follows:

Issue 1: Financial Resources

Finance is critical to the self-sustainability of the Company. The Company intends to seek funding in addition to its own resources to rehabilitate some of the existing wells and develop additional water sources, sewerage and sanitation services.

CWSB support will be required in carrying out a feasibility study to establish the extent to which sewerage and sanitation services are required. The financial management systems will be streamlined with specific focus on customer database, billing system, revenue collection, procurement processes and procedures, accounting systems, budgeting and budgetary control and Management Information System generally.

Issue 2: Power Supply

The cost of electricity is very high coupled with intermittent power outages that compound the problem. There is need to carry out a feasibility study on alternative sources of power such as wind generated power.

Issue 3: Water Sources

The current sources of water are inadequate due to increased demand for water for industrial and household use. It is proposed to expand water sources through rehabilitation of water wells and construction of new ones including rain water harvesting.

Issue 4: Human Resources

Human Resources Management (HRM) has a strategic dimension and involves the total deployment of all the human resources available to the organization.

Broad issues to be addressed include the aggregate size of the Company's labour force in context of the overall corporate plan, how much to spend on training and development given the strategic decisions on productivity levels, product/service prices, target quality and range of services.

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company limited develops its annual work plans based on the above 4 Issues. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. Lamu Water and Sewerage Company limited achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2020/2021 period for its xx strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below:

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

Strategic Issues	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Issue 1: Power Supply	- feasibility study on alternative sources of power - Seek grant from county government or any other government institution.	- Significant reduction of electricity bill by 1Million - Lamu Water and Sewerage Company limited received Kshs.9, 903,561 from Lamu county government.	- Sort for donors to fund installation of solar generator as alternative source of power at Kiunga and Kizingitini station - Lobbing for funds from county government	- Installation of solar generator in Kiunga and Kizingitini - Received fund from county government of Kshs. 9, 903,561
Issue 2: Water Sources	Expand water sources through rehabilitation of water wells and construction of new ones including rain water harvesting	- Increase in production - Increase in revenue	Rehabilitation and equipping of 3 wells	3no. wells were rehabilitated and equipped

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company is committed to operating under a clear governance framework and strongly adheres to sound management and control practices committed to ensuring that its business and operations are conducted with integrity, professionalism, and in compliance with the law, internationally accepted principles, and best practices in corporate governance.

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company is committed to ensuring compliance with the provisions of Water Act 2016 among other regulatory and supervisory corporate governance requirements. Essential to the establishment of a good governance framework are formal governance structures designed to ensure accurate reporting to the Board to facilitate an informed decision-making process, assessment, and improvement of conformances.

The Corporate Governance of Lamu Water and Sewerage Company takes place within a framework, which exists to regulate and/or guide the conduct of Board members, staff, customers, and members of the public in assessing the Company's facilities and services. The objective of the framework is to provide for the effective, ethical, and accountable governance and management of the Company. The key instruments within the governance framework are:

- The Kenya Constitution
- The Water Act 2016
- The Public Financial Management Act (2012)
- The Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act (2015)
- The Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Service Charter
- The Company approved policies and procedures
- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accrual)

For the sake of coherence and legitimacy, it was in the best interest of the Company that its conduct is regulated by the most appropriate type of governance instrument.

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Ltd have the pride of serving the community since 2006. We have continued the long-standing tradition of providing the community with high quality and affordable Water.

We are a family of people who care about the staff, customers, the community, and the environment in which we live, work and serve.

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

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For the year ended June 30, 2021

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company is dealing with the challenge of improve water production and supply to the residents of Lamu due to power failure and COVID-19 pandemic. The total number of connections has increased from 4683 in June 2020 to 4826 in June 2021, representing a 2.96% increase in connections during the financial year. The total volume of water produced decreased from 683,788 m³ in June 2020 to 600,563 m³ in June 2021; this represents a decrease of 12% during the year under review.

Total revenue increased from Kshs 32,317,745 in 2020 to 35,686,034 in 2021, a 9.44% increase during the year. This is attributed due to the decrease in unaccounted for water from 44% to 41%. The total subsidy from Lamu County Government during the year amounted to Kshs 30.5M which met the condition of WASREB Gazette notice No.7538 dated, 4th August 2017. We further received 4.5M conditional grant from Lamu county government to clear the two years pending bills for suppliers.

Below is a schedule detailing key indicators compared to the previous year.

INDICATOR	EXPECTED & BUDGET	2021	2020	% CHANGE
Total revenue	45,000,000	35,686,034	32,317,745	9.44%
Subsidy from Lamu County Government	30,568,435	35,034,641	10,021,240	71.4%
Total number of connections	-	4826	4683	2.96%
The total volume of produced water	-	600,563	683,788	24%
Water Coverage %	77%	77%	77%	-
Non-Revenue water	31%	41%	44%	-
Water quality standards	100%	100%	100%	-
Hours of Supply	10	10	10	-
Metering ratio	100%	100%	100%	-
Staff per 1,000 Connections	10	48	19	-
Collection efficiency	91%	125%	121%	-

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited exists to transform lives. Supply of water is the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, putting the customer/Citizen first by delivering water and improving operational excellence. Below is an outline of the organisation's policies and activities that promote sustainability.

i) Sustainability strategy and profile

This list describes a range of sustainability goals along with examples of LAWASCO's approaches to address them.

Improve compliance - Establish collaborative partnerships with neighbouring utilities to increase or maintain technical, managerial, or financial capacity or to share information and expertise.

Reduce energy cost - Invest in more energy efficient equipment or explore operational changes that can enhance energy optimization (such as pumping at night when the rate is lower).

Reduce overall infrastructure costs to communities - Partner with other community agencies to coordinate infrastructure projects such as road repairs with lead service line replacement and installation of pipelines.

Extend the projected adequacy of current water supplies - Consumer water conservation programs implemented through water metering, fixing distribution system leaks, or making use of reclaimed water.

Address wet weather impacts - Implement a mix of non-traditional infrastructure alternatives such as green infrastructure solutions with integrated storm water and combined sewer overflow control.

Preserve critical ecological areas in the community - Adopt management programs for septic systems to reduce nutrient loadings to lakes or employ "green" treatment chemicals.

Improve the economic vitality of the existing community - Target water infrastructure projects to support existing community infrastructure and encourage redevelopment.

Enhance community liveability- Incorporate green space or recreational opportunities into projects.

Reduce long-term system operational costs - Use natural energy consuming treatment systems, such as green energy, to reduce the input of energy during treatment.

Improve operational resilience - Understand operational, financial, and potential climate vulnerabilities and incorporate them into alternatives analysis as part of a broader risk management strategy.

Reduce vulnerability to water supply disruption or contamination - Conduct real-time water quality monitoring, install isolation shutoff valves, or provide connections to alternative water supplies.

Ensure a sustainable workforce - Implement steps to ensure a safe workplace, knowledge retention, and incorporating new knowledge through training.

Supply Chains-The Company maintains a list of sustainable friendly vendors and makes it a priority to use only organizations/suppliers that embrace sustainable business practices and all contracts negotiated with this expectation made clear.

Recycling Program-The Company has an in-house program for recyclable products like: fluorescent light-bulbs, electronics, computers and monitors, paper products and supplies.

Chemical Management- Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited engages chemical vendors to help train employees on the proper use of green products and disposal of chemicals.

Purchase of Only Energy Efficient Products to enhance Sustainable Work Policies-The Company looks for energy-efficient electronic products and use environmentally friendly settings on all LAWASCO stations.

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

i) Environmental performance

LAWASCO recognizes our key impacts to be in the areas of:

Procurement, Energy use, Raw material use, Waste generation and management and Water use.

We will strive to comply with legal requirements and voluntary commitments, Prevent pollution, reduce risk, Use resources sustainably, communicate our environmental policy, Train and increase Awareness, Improve Continually

This Environmental Policy is applicable to Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited and will be updated from time to time to reflect the emerging changes in the Company.

ii) Employee welfare

- a. Below are the guidelines and procedure followed during the recruitment and hiring of high caliber staffs:

The Board of Directors shortlist, interview and recruit a candidate for the position of the Managing Director in accordance with relevant legislations and regulations governing this process. Where a vacancy in other cadres falls open or it is known that it shall occur, the Head of Department liaise with the Human Resources office with a view to filling the existing vacancy. The Human Resources Officer evaluate the vacancy and advice the Managing Director whether the vacancy can be filled from within or externally. The Board also outsource the shortlisting and interviewing of senior staff to a consultant who submit the names of at least three of the most qualified candidates to the Board which appoint one of them. The Human Resources Office in collaboration with the user department shortlist and interview other levels of staff in consultation with the Board. Applicants being interviewed are required to present their original academic and professional certificates to the interviewing panel. Appointment to permanent and pensionable posts shall be restricted to candidates above 18 years and below 45 years of age. Canvassing through a Director in the Board or Management directly or indirectly for any appointment or promotion in the company shall disqualify the candidate.

b. On- the-job training

The Company ensures that on-the-job training of staff is undertaken in order to improve their skills and capabilities. It also encourages staff to advance academically by allowing staffs to apply for study leaves and exam leaves.

c. Staff Performance and Appraisal Systems

The supervisors regards appraisal as being a continuous exercise. Whenever an employee displays some weaknesses in his work, the supervisor must discuss with him in order to reinforce the performance. Employees must be advised by their supervisors at all times whether verbally or in writing of any faults or shortcomings, the remedy of which may reasonably be within their power as soon as these become apparent. Heads of Departments and other authorized officers must satisfy themselves that, employees serving under them whose performance is unsatisfactory are promptly informed of the fact and that any adverse report made on them is recorded on their personal files.

d. Policy and Safety Compliance with OSHA, 2007

Lamu water and Sewerage Company Limited provides a safe and health place of work. However, it is the duty of every employee to safeguard themselves and others while at work and if any hazard is encountered, to report the same to the Head of Human Resource and Administrative Services. Lamu water and Sewerage Company Limited's premises are a non-smoking zone.

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

To reduce loss of man hours due to work related risks and hazards, the following measures are put in place:

- (i) Use of protective equipment's and clothes by employees at risk.
- (ii) Provision of First Aid kits which shall be maintained by the Administration Services Manager. If she/he is not available a duplicate key is kept by the head of Human Resource and Administrative Services.
- (iii) Maintenance of firefighting equipment in the place of work: In the event of fire or emergency, employees shall be requested to immediately vacate the office using the nearest fire exit. It is advisable not to stop to clear desks or collect personal belongings.
- (iv) Training employees to avoid or counter any risk or hazard.
- (v) Regular maintenance of plant and equipment to minimize risks in the work place.
- (vi) Regular medical check-ups on employees exposed to risk and hazards.
- (vii) An HIV/AIDS policy shall be prepared and approved by the Board. Such policy shall be based on confidentiality on personal information for the infected, non-discrimination on the basis of the disease, voluntary testing, prevention, education and counselling for the employees and assisting the infected to access medication.

iii) Market place practices-

Lamu water and Sewerage Company Limited has the following marketing practices

a) Responsible competition practice.

Lamu water and Sewerage Company Limited is in the process of establishing anti-corruption committee to curb issues of anti-corruption, adoption to new technology to efficiently curb competition in provision of water and ensure quick response to political involvement in a proper way like using the website.

b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations

Lamu water and Sewerage Company Limited maintains a list of sustainable friendly vendors and makes it a priority to use only organizations/suppliers that embrace sustainable business practices and all contracts negotiated with this expectation made clear.

c) Responsible marketing and advertisement

Lamu water and Sewerage Company Limited thrives to attain the best marketing practice so as to attain efficiency and positive feedback from their customers. Protecting Consumer data and privacy, responding meaningfully to consumer Concerns, Commit to Sustainability and Human Rights and transparency are core ethical practices that enhances marketing.

d) Product stewardship

Lamu water and Sewerage Company Limited has a comprehensive service charter that outlines clearly and direct the customer on the relevant services that can assist in customer satisfaction.

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT/SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

MANGROVE TREE PLANTING DRIVE BY MANAGING DIRECTOR

The Company and other stakeholders jointly organized a Mangrove tree planting drive at Kizingitini on Friday, June 11th 2021. The event was presided over by Managing Director.

The Managing Director said the tree planting drive will help mitigate against the effects posed by climate change. “Climate change is a consequence of our action. Our participation today in this noble exercise is commendable as it will go a long way in restoring our ecosystem and biodiversity.” He further stated that the global environment continues to face numerous challenges ranging from pollution, deforestation, desertification and scarcity of natural resources.

He also noted that forests have multiple benefits and called upon stakeholders to seek for innovative solutions to restore water towers. “We must be better advocates and champions of environmental conservation in order to contribute to a healthy ecosystem. Forests ensures there is food security besides it being of medicinal value.” He said.

LAWASCO DROUGHT RESPONSE MEASURES IN LAMU COUNTY

- Water trucking to hot spot areas in the County i.e. Mtangawanda, Shanga Rubu, Shanga Ishakani, Pate, Hindi and Bargoni.
- Desalting of open water sources Lamu West Sub- County.
- Installation of solar powered water systems e.g., desalination plants in Kiunga, Ndau, Faza, Siyu, Kizingitini and Mkokoni Villages.
- Promotion of rainwater harvesting, repair of Djabias, roof catchment areas, installation of gutters and tanks in Kiunga, Mkokoni, Ndau, Kiwayuu, Faza, Siyu and Hindi Villages and Government Institutions. Before the onset of the short rains.

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company also provide internship and practical skills attachment opportunities for the local Youth Polytechnic to assist in promoting professional and experienced personnel in the community.

With continued loyalty and support, we are confident that July 2020-June 2021 was another successful year of more improved social responsibility.

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30 2021, which show the state of Lamu Water and Sewerage Company affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of Lamu Water and Sewerage Company are to provide water services to the residents of Lamu.

Results

The results of the Lamu Water and Sewerage Company for the year ended June 30 2021, are set out on page 1

Dividends

No dividends were to be provided to the shareholders.

Directors

The members of the Board of Directors who served during the year are shown on page v.

Auditors

The Auditor-General is responsible for the statutory audit of Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Ltd under Article 229 of the constitution of Kenya section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 81 (1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and section 14 of the State Corporations Act, require the Directors to prepare financial statements in respect of that company, which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and the operating results of the company for that year. The Directors are also required to ensure that the company keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the company. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the company's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company for the financial year ended on June 30, 2021. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of Lamu Water And Sewerage Company limited; (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 Lamu Water And Sewerage Company limited; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

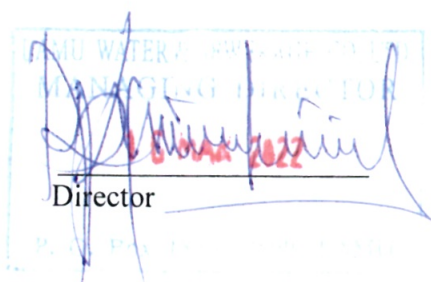
The Directors accept responsibility for the Lamu Water And Sewerage Company limited financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act and the State Corporations Act. The Directors believe that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Lamu Water And Sewerage Company limited transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2021, and of the company's financial position as at that date. The Directors further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the company, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Lamu Water And Sewerage Company limited financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that Lamu Water And Sewerage Company limited 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 Company's financial statements were approved by the Board on 28/09 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



Director

Director

Director

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 LAMU WATER AND SEWERAGE COMPANY LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2021

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited set out on pages 1 to 37, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2021, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and statement of

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

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited as at 30 June, 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, Water Act, 2016 and Companies Act, 2015.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Unconfirmed Trade and Other Receivables

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other receivables balance of Kshs.15,404,505 and as disclosed under Note 11 to the financial statements. The balance when compared to a balance of Kshs.18,196,777 reported in the previous year represents a reduction of Kshs.2,792,272. However, the following anomalies were observed;

- i. The Management did not maintain an updated debtors' ledger,
- ii. The ageing analysis was not provided for audit,
- iii. The Management did not demonstrate any efforts made in recovering long outstanding debts and
- iv. The Management did not make provision for bad and doubtful debts in the financial statements.

In the circumstances, accuracy, completeness and recoverability of trade and other receivables of Kshs.15,404,505 could not be confirmed.

2. Non-remittance of Mandatory Fees

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other payables balance of Kshs.22,575,773 and as disclosed under Note 16 to the financial statements. This balance includes a total of Kshs.8,799,847 relating to mandatory fees to Coast Water Works Development Agency (CWWDA), Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB) and Water Resources Authority (WRA), which had not been remitted. There was no proper explanation for non-remittance of the fees to the relevant authorities. Further, age analysis of trade and other payables was not provided for audit.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of trade and other payables of Kshs.22,575,773 could not be confirmed and the Management was in breach of the agreements with the relevant authorities.

3. Inconsistencies in Property, Plant and Equipment

The statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2021 reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.41,170,807. However, review of the assets register and other records revealed the following inconsistencies: -

- i. The Company did not have land ownership documents and some parcels of land were not demarcated. The Company had several water projects initiated during the year under review on parcels of land not owned by the Company.
- ii. The assets register contained motor vehicles recorded in the name of Coast Water Works Development Agency.
- iii. Some assets were not tagged making it difficult to physically trace the assets.
- iv. Some motor cycles did not have their chassis numbers and registration numbers indicated in the assets register.

In the circumstances, accuracy, ownership and completeness of property, plant and equipment of Kshs.41,170,807 as at 30 June, 2021 could not be ascertained.

4. Unconfirmed Cash and Bank Balances

The statement of financial position reflects cash and bank balances of Kshs.6,653,022 as at 30 June, 2021. However, the Management maintained system generated bank reconciliations statements whose reconciling items were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, it was not possible to confirm the accuracy of cash and bank balances of Kshs.6,653,022 as at 30 June, 2021.

5. Unexplained Variance in Water Services Regulatory Board Levy Fees

The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects cost of sales amount of Kshs.16,086,202 and as disclosed under Note 5 to the financial statements, which includes Kshs.970,801 incurred as levy fees to the Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB). However, no supporting documents for the expense were provided for review. Further, recomputation of the amount based on the annual turnover of Kshs.35,686,034 at the statutory rate of 4% resulted to levy fees of Kshs.1,427,441, resulting to unexplained variance of Kshs.456,640.

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year's Issues

As disclosed under the progress on follow up of auditor recommendations section of the financial statements, majority of the prior year audit issues remained unresolved as at 30 June, 2021. Management did not provide satisfactory reasons for the delay in resolving the issues.

Other Information

The Directors are responsible for the other information, which comprises the Chairman's report, directors' report, the statement of corporate governance, Management discussions and analysis, statement of corporate social responsibility and the statement of directors' responsibilities. The other information does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance or 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, except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Irregular Payment of Top Up Allowances

Note 8(b) to the financial statements reflects an amount of Kshs.4,144,080 for top up allowances paid as part of salary for the year ended 30 June, 2021. This amount was spent on seconded staff from the County Executive of Lamu. However, Management did not provide evidence of approval of the top up allowance by the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC) as required by Article 230 (4)(b) of the Constitution of Kenya, which states that the powers and functions of Salaries and Remuneration Commission shall be to advise the national and county governments on the remuneration and benefits of all public officers.

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

2. Operating without Water Services Regulatory Board License

Review of records provided revealed that the Company was operating without a license from Water Services Regulatory Board, contrary to Section 74(1) of Water Act, 2016 which states that a person shall not be licensed as a water service provider unless such person makes an application under this section to the Regulatory Board and submits a copy of the application to the County Government within whose area of jurisdiction it intends to provide water services. The Regulatory Board shall issue a license if the applicant meets the licensing requirements.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the Water Act, 2016.

3. Non-Revenue Water

During the year under review, the Company produced 600,563 cubic meter (m³) of water and out of which 348,726m³ was sold (billed) to customers. The balance of 251,837m³ or approximately 42% of the total volume produced represents Non-Revenue water (NRW) which is 17% over and above the allowable loss of 25% in accordance with the Water Services Regulatory Board guidelines.

The significant level of Non-Revenue Water is an indication of inefficiency and ineffectiveness in the use of public and water resources, which may negatively impact on the Company's profitability and its ability to sustain services.

4. Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended 30 June, 2021 reflects budgeted expenditure of Kshs.69,560,346 against actual expenditure of Kshs.85,343,349 resulting to an over expenditure of Kshs.15,783,003, representing 23% of the budget. However, authority for the over expenditure was not provided for audit review, contrary to Regulation 43(2) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 which provides that that County Government entities shall execute their approved budgets based on the annual appropriation legislation, and the approved annual cash flow plan with the exception of unforeseen and unavoidable spending dealt with through the contingencies fund, or supplementary estimates.

Further, the statement reflects a revenue budget of Kshs.79,155,591 and an expenditure budget of Kshs.69,560,346 resulting to a variance of Kshs.9,595,245. The budget imbalance is contrary to the provisions of Regulation 31(c) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 which states that budget revenue and expenditure appropriation shall be balanced.

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

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 4000. The standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the

financial statements are in compliance, in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of Risk Management Policy

During the year under review, the Company did not have a risk management policy. This is contrary to Section 158 (1) (a) and (b) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 which requires the accounting officer to develop risk management strategies, which include fraud prevention mechanism and internal control that builds robust business operations.

In the absence of a risk management, it was not possible to confirm whether the internal controls built within the financial and operational systems were functioning as intended during the year under review.

2. Lack of Staff Scheme of Service

During the year under review, the Management did not provide for audit an approved staff scheme or terms of service, contrary to Section 3.7 of the Company's Human Resource Policy Manual which states that the Company shall develop scheme or terms of service for various appointments and career progression guidelines for its employees, which shall be approved by the Board.

In the circumstances, it was not possible to confirm how the Management ensured enhanced staff performance and career progression.

3. Anomalies in Payment Records

Review of payment records provided for audit revealed that payment vouchers were not numbered. This is contrary to the provision of Regulation 104(1) of Public Finance Management (County Government Regulations), 2015 which requires that all receipts and payments vouchers of public moneys shall be properly supported by pre-numbered receipt and payment vouchers and shall be supported by the appropriate authority and documentation. Further, review of a sample of payment vouchers revealed that they were not authorized by the finance officer as required segregation of duties and internal controls in the payment process was inadequate.

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

As required by the Kenyan Companies Act, 2015, I report based on the audit, that:

- (i) I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of my audit;
- (ii) In my opinion, adequate accounting records have been kept, so far as appears from the examination of those records; and
- (iii) The Company's financial statements are in agreement with accounting records and returns.

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards 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 Company'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 the Management is aware of the intention to liquidate the Company 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 Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the Company'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 going concern 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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 Company 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

20 July, 2022

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

	Note	2020-2021	2019-2020
		Kshs.	Kshs.
REVENUES			
Revenue	4	35,686,034	32,317,745
Cost of sales	5	16,086,202	17,112,635
Gross profit		19,599,832	15,205,110
Grants from the National Government	6	35,360,891	10,088,740
Other Income	7	4,937,756	2,984,153
TOTAL REVENUES		59,898,479	28,278,003
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Administration Costs	8(a)	50,332,190	29,455,328
Operating Costs	9	18,924,957	8,172,788
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		69,257,147	37,628,116
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		(9,358,668)	(9,350,113)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE/(CREDIT)		-	-
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAXATION		(9,358,668)	(9,350,113)

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

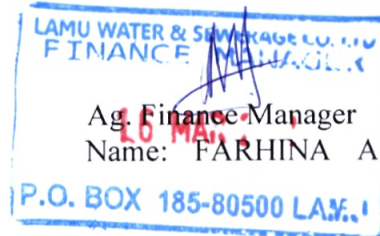
AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021	2020 Ksh
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	41,170,807	4,197,844
Total Non-Current Assets		41,170,807	4,197,844
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	11	15,404,505	18,196,777
Cash and bank balances	12 (a)	6,653,022	52,253,484
Total Current Assets		22,057,527	70,450,261
Total Assets		63,228,334	74,648,105
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and Reserves			
Ordinary share capital	13	3,000,000	3,000,000
Retained earnings		(22,134,617)	(12,775,949)
Capital and Reserves		(19,134,617)	(9,775,949)
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term Payables	14	7,770,210	7,770,210
Deferred Grant Income	15	52,016,968	50,292,005
Total Non-Current Liabilities		59,787,178	58,062,215
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other payables	16	22,575,773	26,361,839
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		63,228,334	74,648,105

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 16/03 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Ag. Managing Director
Name: WAINAINA P.K

Ag. Finance Manager
Name: FARHINA A. FEISWAL



Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

**Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Ordinary Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
As at 1st July 2019	3,000,000	(3,425,836)	(425,836)
Surplus for the year	-	(9,350,113)	(9,350,113)
Prior Year Adjustment	-	-	-
At 30th June 2020	3,000,000	(12,775,949)	(9,775,949)
As of 1st July 2020	3,000,000	(12,775,949)	(9,775,949)
Surplus for the year	-	(9,358,668)	(9,358,668)
Prior Year Adjustment	-	-	-
At 30th June 2021	3,000,000	(22,134,617)	(19,134,617)

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

**Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

		2021	2020
		Kshs	Kshs
Net cash used from/(used in) operating activities	17	(8,287,055)	2,193,366
Interest received		57,449	169,193
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(39,095,819)	(340,000)
Net cash used in investing activities		(39,038,370)	(170,807)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in Deferred Income	15	1,724,963	13,401,509
Net cash from financing activities		1,724,963	13,401,509
Net increase /(decrease)in cash and cash equivalents		(45,600,462)	15,424,068
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Start of the Year		52,253,484	36,829,416
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year	12	6,653,022	52,253,484

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on a comparable basis	Performance difference
	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-2021	2020-2021
Revenue	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Sale of goods	48,587,156	-	48,587,156	35,686,034	12,901,122
Subsidy from Lamu County Government	30,568,435	-	30,568,435	35,360,891	(4,792,456)
Other income	-	-	-	4,937,756	(4,937,756)
Total income	79,155,591	-	79,155,591	75,984,681	13,046,422
Expenses					
Cost of Sales	16,959,356	-	16,959,356	16,086,202	873,154
Staff costs	37,585,384	-	37,585,384	37,585,384	-
Administrative costs	11,304,915	-	11,304,915	12,540,806	(1,235,891)
Directors' emoluments	100,000	-	100,000	206,000	(106,000)
Operating costs	3,446,272	-	3,446,272	18,924,957	(15,478,685)
Finance costs	164,419	-	164,419	-	164,419
Total expenditure	69,560,346	-	69,560,346	85,343,349	(15,783,003)
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period	9,595,245	-	9,595,245	(9,358,668)	28,829,425

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

Annual Reports and Financial Statements For the year ended June 30, 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited entity is established by and derives its authority and accountability from the Water Act 2006. The Company is wholly owned by the County Government of Lamu and is domiciled in Kenya. The Company's principal activity is the supply of water to the residents of Lamu.

For Kenyan Companies Act reporting purposes, the balance sheet is represented by the statement of financial position and the profit and loss account by the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in these financial statements

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

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

The financial statements have been prepared following the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1. Application of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

i. *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2021.*

Title	Description	Effective Date
IAS 39-Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" outlines the requirements for the recognition and measurement of financial assets, financial liabilities, and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. Financial instruments are initially recognized when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are classified into various categories depending upon the type of instrument, which then determines the subsequent measurement of the instrument (typically amortized cost or fair value). Special rules apply to embedded derivatives and hedging instruments.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.
IFRS 4- Insurance Contracts (Superseded)	IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" applies, with limited exceptions, to all insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) that an entity issues and to reinsurance contracts that it holds. In light of the IASB's comprehensive project on insurance contracts, the standard provides a temporary exemption from the requirements of some other IFRSs, including the requirement to consider IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" when selecting accounting policies for insurance contracts.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021

Title	Description	Effective Date
IFRS 7- Financial Instrument Disclosures	IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" requires disclosure of information about the significance of financial instruments to an entity, and the nature and extent of risks arising from those financial instruments, both in qualitative and quantitative terms. Specific disclosures are required in relation to transferred financial assets and a number of other matters.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.
IFRS 16- Leases	IFRS 16 specifies how to recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases, unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessor accounting however remains largely unchanged from IAS 17 and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

The Directors have assessed the applicable standards and amendments. Based on their assessment of impact of application of the above, they do not expect that there will be a significant impact on the company's financial statements. Or the following has been assessed to be significant for the company and has been addressed as follows....

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Application of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

ii. *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2021.*

Title	Description	Effective Date
IAS 1 — Presentation of Financial Statements	IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" sets out the overall requirements for financial statements, including how they should be structured, the minimum requirements for their content and overriding concepts such as going concern, the accrual basis of accounting and the current/non-current distinction. The standard requires a complete set of financial statements to comprise a statement of financial position, a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, a statement of changes in equity and a statement of cash flows.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted.
IAS 12 — Income Taxes	IAS 12, "Income Taxes" implements a so-called 'comprehensive balance sheet method' of accounting for income taxes which recognizes both the current tax consequences of transactions and events and the future tax consequences of the future recovery or settlement of the carrying amount of an entity's assets and liabilities. Differences between the carrying amount and tax base of assets and liabilities, and carried forward tax losses and credits, are recognized, with limited exceptions, as deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets, with the latter also being subject to a 'probable profits' test.	Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted.

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Title	Description	Effective Date
IAS 16 — Property, Plant and Equipment	IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" outlines the accounting treatment for most types of property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at its cost, subsequently measured both using a cost or revaluation model, and depreciated so that its depreciable amount is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.
IAS 37 — Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" outlines the accounting for provisions (liabilities of uncertain timing or amount), together with contingent assets (possible assets) and contingent liabilities (possible obligations and present obligations that are not probable or not reliably measurable).	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.
IAS 41 — Agriculture	IAS 41 "Agriculture" sets out the accounting for agricultural activity – the transformation of biological assets (living plants and animals) into agricultural produce (harvested product of the entity's biological assets). The standard generally requires biological assets to be measured at fair value less costs to sell.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.
IFRS 1 — First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" sets out the procedures that an entity must follow when it adopts IFRS for the first time as the basis for preparing its general purpose financial statements. The IFRS grants limited exemptions from the general requirement to comply with each IFRS effective at	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted.

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Title	Description	Effective Date
	the end of its first IFRS reporting period.	
IFRS 3 — Business Combinations	IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" outlines the accounting when an acquirer obtains control of a business (e.g. an acquisition or merger). Such business combinations are accounted for using the 'acquisition method', which generally requires assets acquired and liabilities assumed to be measured at their fair values at the acquisition date.	The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early application is permitted if an entity also applies all other updated references (published together with the updated Conceptual Framework) at the same time or earlier.
IFRS 17 — Insurance Contracts	IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard. The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.	The IASB tentatively decided to defer the effective date of IFRS 17, Insurance Contracts to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. [The IASB has also published 'Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4)' to defer the fixed expiry date of the amendment also to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.]

The Directors do not plan to apply any of the above until they become effective. Based on their assessment of the potential impact of application of the above, they do not expect that there will be a significant impact on the company's financial statements.

iii. Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2020/2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continues)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principle accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

a) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The entity recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

- i) **Revenue from the sale of goods and services** is recognised in the year in which the *entity* delivers products to the customer, the customer has accepted the products and collectability of the related receivables is reasonably assured.
- ii) **Grants from National Government** are recognised in the year in which the *entity* actually receives such grants. Recurrent grants are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Development/capital grants are recognized in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of comprehensive income over the useful life of the assets that has been acquired using such funds.
- iii) **Finance income** comprises interest receivable from bank deposits and investment in securities, and is recognised in profit or loss on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.
- iv) **Dividend income** is recognised in the income statement in the year in which the right to receive the payment is established.
- v) **Rental income** is recognised in the income statement as it accrues using the effective interest implicit in lease agreements.
- vi) **Other income** is recognised as it accrues.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

b) In-kind contributions

In-kind contributions are donations that are made to the Company in the form of actual goods and/or services rather than in money or cash terms. These donations may include vehicles, equipment or personnel services. Where the financial value received for in-kind contributions can be reliably determined, the Company includes such value in the statement of comprehensive income both as revenue and as an expense in equal and opposite amounts; otherwise, the contribution is not recorded.

c) Property, plant and equipment

All categories of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Certain categories of property, plant and equipment are subsequently carried at re-valued amounts, being their fair value at the date of re-valuation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Where re-measurement at re-valued amounts is desired, all items in an asset category are re-valued through periodic valuations carried out by independent external valuers.

Increases in the carrying amounts of assets arising from re-valuation are credited to other comprehensive income. Decreases that offset previous increases in the carrying amount of the same asset are charged against the revaluation reserve account; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss in the income statement. Gains and losses on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from the disposal with the net carrying amount of the items, and are recognized in profit or loss in the income statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

d) Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment

Freehold land and capital work in progress are not depreciated. Capital work in progress relates mainly to the cost of ongoing but incomplete works on buildings and other civil works and installations.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis to write down the cost of each asset or the re-valued amount to its residual value over its estimated useful life. The annual rates in use are:

Freehold Land	Nil
Buildings and civil works	25 years or the unexpired lease period
Plant and machinery	12.5 years
Motor vehicles, including motor cycles	4 years
Computers and related equipment	3 years
Office equipment, furniture and fittings	12.5 years

A full year's depreciation charge is recognised both in the year of asset purchase and in the year of asset disposal.

Items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is assessed as greater than its estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised so that the asset is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives . The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

f) Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets

Amortisation is calculated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible asset. All intangible assets are reviewed annually for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an intangible asset is assessed as greater than its estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised so that the asset is written down immediately to its estimated recoverable amount.

g) Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes), is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period in which the property is derecognized.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

h) Right of Use Asset

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Whenever the entity incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognized and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the entity expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the consolidated statement of financial position.

i) Fixed interest investments (bonds)

Fixed interest investments refer to investment funds placed under Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) long-term infrastructure bonds and other corporate bonds with the intention of earning interest income upon the bond's disposal or maturity. Fixed interest investments are freely traded at the Nairobi Securities Exchange. The bonds are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

j) Quoted investments

Quoted investments are classified as non-current assets and comprise marketable securities traded freely at the Nairobi Securities Exchange or other regional and international securities exchanges. Quoted investments are stated at fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

k) Unquoted investments

Unquoted investments stated at cost under non-current assets, and comprise equity shares held in other Government owned or controlled entities that are not quoted in the Securities Exchange.

l) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

m) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised at fair values less allowances for any uncollectible amounts. These are assessed for impairment on a continuing basis. An estimate is made of doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end. Bad debts are written off after all efforts at recovery have been exhausted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

n) Taxation

i) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the area where the Entity operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in net assets is recognized in net assets and not in the statement of financial performance.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the area where the Entity operates and generates taxable income.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

o) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside surplus or deficit is recognized outside surplus or deficit. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction in net assets. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

p) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. To the extent that variable rate borrowings are used to finance a qualifying asset and are hedged in an effective cash flow hedge of interest rate risk, the effective portion of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss when the qualifying asset impacts profit or loss. To the extent that fixed rate borrowings are used to finance a qualifying asset and are hedged in an effective fair value hedge of interest rate risk, the capitalized borrowing costs reflect the hedged interest rate. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various Commercial Banks at the end of the reporting period. For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprests and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

r) Borrowings

Interest bearing loans and overdrafts are initially recorded at fair value being received, net of issue costs associated with the borrowing. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any issue cost and any discount or premium on settlement. Finance charges, including premiums payable of settlement or redemption are accounted for on accrual basis

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and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise. Loan interest accruing during the construction of a project is capitalised as part of the cost of the project.

s) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are carried at amortised cost, which is measured at the fair value of contractual value of the consideration to be paid in future in respect of goods and services supplied, whether billed to the entity or not, less any payments made to the suppliers.

t) Retirement benefit obligations

The entity operates a defined contribution scheme for all full-time employees from July 1, 2013. The scheme is administered by LAPFUND and is funded by contributions from both the company and its employees. The company also contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund (NSSF). This is a defined contribution scheme registered under the National Social Security Act. The company's obligation under the scheme is limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time.

u) Provision for staff leave pay

Employees' entitlements to annual leave are recognised as they accrue at the employees. At provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave at the reporting date.

v) Exchange rate differences

The accounting records are maintained in the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, Kenya Shillings. Transactions in foreign currencies during the year/period are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Any foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

w) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2020-2021 was approved by the Board on 30 June 2020. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the company recorded no additional appropriations on the 2019-2020 budget.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continues)

a) Service concession arrangements

The Entity analyses all aspects of service concession arrangements that it enters into in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosure requirements. In particular, where a private party contributes an asset to the arrangement, the Entity recognizes that asset when, and only when, it controls or regulates the services the operator must provide together with the asset, to whom it must provide them, and at what price. In the case of assets other than 'whole-of-life' assets, it controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the arrangement. Any assets so recognized are measured at their fair value. To the extent that an asset has been recognized, the Entity also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

b) Comparative figures

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

c) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021.

3. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Entity's financial statements in conformity with IFRS 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continues)

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 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.

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 assets

c) Provisions

No Provisions were raised and management did not determine 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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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4 REVENUE

	2021	2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Gross sales of water	35,686,034	32,317,745
Total	35,686,034	32,317,745

5 COST OF SALES

	2021	2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Pipes and fittings	2,975,573	2,311,700
Electricity and water	10,094,498	11,050,012
Levy fee (WASREB)	970,801	1,292,710
Chemicals	326,250	386,603
Fuel	1,719,080	2,071,610
Total	16,086,202	17,112,635

6 GRANTS FROM GOVERNMENT ENTITY

	2021	2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Grants from County Gov't (seconded staff)	4,144,080	3,744,900
Grants from Coast Water Services Board	-	67,500
In kind Donations (County Gov't-electricity)	9,903,561	3,000,000
In kind Donations (Chlorine)	326,250	280,000
In kind Donations (electrical accessories & maintenance)	-	714,000
In kind Donations (Lawasco staff salary)	987,000	1,550,000
In kind Donations (Fuel)	-	732,340
Conditional Grant	20,000,000	-
Total	35,360,891	10,088,740

[In kind donations from the county are direct supply and delivery of goods to the company]

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7 OTHER INCOME

	2020-2021	2019-2020
Description	Kshs	Kshs
Meter rent	3,456,307	1,614,960
New connection charges	377,500	315,000
Reconnection fees	915,000	762,000
Cut on request fees	11,500	11,500
Interest received	57,449	169,193
Meter test fee	1,000	1,000
Replacement of meters	119,000	96,500
Illegal connections	-	14,000
Total	4,937,756	2,984,153

8 (a) ADMINISTRATION COSTS

	2021	2020
Description	Kshs	Kshs
Staff costs (note 8b)	37,585,384	22,042,539
Directors' emoluments	206,000	-
Communication services and supplies	759,142	600,388
Transportation, travelling and subsistence	9,792,200	4,874,055
Hospitality supplies and services	350,028	321,794
Bank charges and commissions	535,202	149,472
Office and general supplies and services	988,234	1,351,080
Provision for audit fee	116,000	116,000
Total	50,332,190	29,455,328

8 (b) STAFF COSTS

Seconded staff salaries from Lamu County Government	4,144,080	3,744,900
Top up allowances from LAWASCO	2,072,040	1,872,450
Salaries for LAWASCO employees	24,279,664	13,858,789
Wages for casuals	6,812,000	2,428,000
Statutory deductions	277,600	138,400
Total	37,585,384	22,042,539

[Salaries to seconded staffs is the grant given to the company]

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

9. OPERATING COST

	2020-2021	2019-2020
Description	Kshs	Kshs
Administration fee (to CWSB)	1,456,202	1,939,065
Water abstraction fee(to WARMA)	300,282	341,894
Repairs and maintenance	12,958,024	1,999,287
Electrical Accessories	2,087,593	2,577,866
Depreciation	2,122,856	1,314,676
Total	18,924,957	8,172,788

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2020	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Computers and related Equipment	Office equipment, Furniture and Fittings	Plant and Machinery	Water Meters	Total
COST OR VALUATION	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At July 1, 2019	4,000,000	4,966,000	987,500	630,400	5,756,210	1,320,000	17,660,110
Additions during the year	-	-	220,000	-	-	120,000	340,000
At June 30, 2020	4,000,000	4,966,000	1,207,500	630,400	5,756,210	1,440,000	18,000,110
DEPRECIATION							
At July 1, 2019	2,007,170	4,966,000	817,150	191,247	4,341,023	165,000	12,487,590
Charge for the year	100,000	-	236,350	78,800	719,526	180,000	1,314,676
At June 30, 2020	2,107,170	4,966,000	1,053,500	270,047	5,060,549	345,000	13,802,266
NET BOOK VALUE							
At June 30, 2020	1,892,830	-	154,000	360,353	695,661	1,095,000	4,197,844
2021	Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Computers and related Equipment	Office equipment, Furniture and Fittings	Plant and Machinery	Water Meters	Total
COST OR VALUATION	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At July 1, 2020	4,000,000	4,966,000	1,207,500	630,400	5,756,210	1,440,000	18,000,110
Additions during the year	38,845,819	-	-	-	-	250,000	39,095,819
At June 30, 2021	42,845,819	4,966,000	1,207,500	630,400	5,756,210	1,690,000	57,095,929
DEPRECIATION							
At July 1, 2020	2,107,170	4,966,000	1,053,500	270,047	5,060,549	345,000	13,802,266
Charge for the year	1,071,145	-	66,000	78,800	695,661	211,250	2,122,856
At June 30, 2021	3,178,315	4,966,000	1,119,500	348,847	5,756,210	556,250	15,925,122
NET BOOK VALUE							
At June 30, 2021	39,667,504	-	88,000	281,553	-	1,133,750	41,170,807

Charge for the year for computer and related equipment includes Kshs. 66,000 being 30% of 220,000 (new computer purchased in the year 2019-2020)

Charge for the year for plant and machinery includes Kshs. 695,661 being the balance of net book value as they have been fully depreciated.

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11 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2021	2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Trade Receivables (Customers debtors)	12,404,505	15,196,777
Provision for doubtful receivables	-	-
Sub-Total	12,404,505	15,196,777
Deposits and pre-payments (Deposit for Installation of electricity)	-	-
Shareholders receivables	3,000,000	3,000,000
Net trade and other receivables	15,404,505	18,196,777

12(a) BANK AND CASH BALANCES

	2021	2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Cash at bank	6,653,022	52,253,484
Cash in hand	-	-
	6,653,022	52,253,484

12(b) BANK AND CASH BALANCES (Continued)

The make – up of bank balances and short term deposits is as follows:

Detailed analysis of the cash and cash equivalents

Financial institution	Account number	2020-2021	2019-2020
		Kshs	Kshs
Kenya Commercial Bank			
Customer Deposit Simba Account	1117737322	6,576	2,435
Savings account	1103890964	2,021,115	578
Current account	1104750937	401,773	6,493
Sub- total		2,429,465	9,506
ABC Bank			
Fixed Deposit(ABC)	009100001001018	2,245,405	1,904,329
Hazina Current account (ABC)	009215001001579	36,868	(36,314)
Collection account (ABC)	009217001000022	41,725	83,956
HazinaCurrent account (Mokowe Household sanitation project)	009215001005351	106,735	307,155
		2,430,733	2,259,126
Equity Bank			
Kiunga Water And Sanitation Project	1590278854745	916,440	19,754,137
Kizingitini Water And Sanitation Project	1590278854772	876,384	22,681,339
Poromoko-Widho Water And Sanitation Project	1590279492826	-	7,549,374
		1,792,824	52,253,483
TOTAL		6,653,022	52,253,483

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited**Annual Reports and Financial Statements****For the year ended June 30, 2021****13. ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL**

			2021	2020
Shareholder	Ordinary Shares	Par value	Kshs	Kshs
County Council of Lamu	2,998	1,000	2,998,000	2,998,000
Chairman of Lamu County	1	1,000	1,000	1,000
County council clerk	1	1,000	1,000	1,000
	3,000	1,000	3,000,000	3,000,000

14. LONG TERM LIABILITIES

	2021	2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Long term payables	7,770,210	7,770,210

The long term liabilities relate to CWSB lease fees invoices for water infrastructure and which have been rescheduled for payment after the next financial year have been classified as long term liabilities

15. DEFERRED GRANT INCOME

	2021	2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Deferred grant income	52,016,968	50,292,005

Deferred grant income relates to development grants received from WSFT

16. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020-2021	2019-2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Trade Payables	3,500,209	9,012,492
Accrued expenses	1,347,000	1,231,000
Other Payables	14,199,705	12,647,383
Customer Deposit Account	3,221,021	2,743,082
Customer prepayments	307,838	727,882
Total	22,575,773	26,361,839

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	2020-2021	2019-2020
	Kshs	Kshs
(a) Reconciliation of operating profit/ (loss) to cash generated from/ (used in) operations		
Operating profit/(loss)	(9,358,668)	(9,350,113)
Depreciation	2,122,856	1,314,676
Interest Received	(57,499)	(169,193)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	(7,293,311)	(8,204,630)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	2,792,272	1,467,400
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(3,786,016)	8,930,596
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	(8,287,055)	2,193,366
(b) Analysis of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	6,653,022	52,253,484
Balance at end of the year	6,653,022	52,253,484

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

17. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) Government of Kenya

The County Government of Lamu is the principal shareholder of the Company holding 100% of the Company's equity interest..

Other related parties include:

- i) Coast Water Services Board
- ii) County Government of Lamu
- iii) Key management;
- iv) Board of directors;

Transactions with related parties

	2020-2021	2019-2020
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Grants from the Government		
Grants from County Government	35,034,641	10,021,240
Grants from Coast Water Services Board	-	67,500
Grants from Water Sector Trust Fund	326,250	-
Total	35,360,891	10,088,740
b) Expenses incurred on behalf of related party		
Administration fee (to CWSB)	1,456,202	1,939,065
Total	1,456,202	1,939,065
c) Key management compensation		
Directors' emoluments	206,000	-
Compensation to key management	4,705,308	4,705,308
Total	4,911,308	4,705,308

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

19. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The company'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 company 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 company's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

(i) Credit risk

The entity has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables 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 company'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 Company's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

22 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (Continued)

	Total amount	Fully performing	Past due	Impaired
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2020				
Receivables from exchange transactions	15,196,777	15,196,777		-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	3,000,000		3,000,000	-
Bank balances	52,253,484	52,253,484	-	-
Total	70,450,261	67,450,261	3,000,000	-
At 30 June 2021				
Receivables from exchange transactions	12,404,505	12,404,505		-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	-
Bank balances	6,653,022	6,653,022		
Total	22,057,527	19,057,527	3,000,000	

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 company 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 2020.

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

ii) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Company's directors, who have 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 Company manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows.

The table below represents cash flows payable by the company 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

22 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk management (Continued)

	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 3 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2020				
Trade payables	26,361,839	-	-	26,361,839
Deferred income	36,890,496	13,401,509	-	50,292,005
Total	63,252,335	13,401,509	-	76,653,844
At 30 June 2021				
Trade payables	22,575,773	-	-	22,575,773
Deferred income	52,016,968	-	-	52,016,968
Total	74,592,741	-	-	74,592,741

(iii) Market risk

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

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

a) 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.

There were no foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period

The Company 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.

b) Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

There will be no effect on the company's statement of comprehensive income on applying the sensitivity for a reasonable possible change in the exchange rate of the currencies.

c) Interest rate risk

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

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited

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interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the company's deposits.

Management of interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

The entity analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis by conducting a sensitivity analysis. This involves determining the impact on profit or loss of defined rate shifts. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant. Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates that there will be no material impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point.

iv) Capital Risk Management

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

	2020-2021	2019-2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Retained earnings	(22,134,617))	(12,775,949)
Capital reserve	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total funds	(19,134,617)	(9,775,949)
Total borrowings		-
Less: cash and bank balances	6,653,022	52,253,484
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	6,653,022	52,253,484

20. INCORPORATION

The Company is incorporated in Kenya under the Kenyan Companies Act and is domiciled in Kenya.

21. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

22. CURRENCY

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

Lamu Water and Sewerage Company Limited**Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021****APPENDICES****APPENDIX 1: PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR 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	Focal point to resolve the issue	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1.0	Revenue	More connection done to customer	MD	Resolved	30 th June 2022
2.0	Trade and other receivables	Position remains	FM	Not resolved	30 th June 2022
3.0	Long term liabilities	Position remains the same	MD	Not resolved	30 th June 2022
4.0	Trade and other payables	Position remains the same	FM	Not resolved	30 th June 2022
5.0	Going concern	Position remains the same	MD	Not resolved	30 th June 2022
6.0	Unsupported repair and maintenance	Measures have been put in place to ensure proper documentation	FM	Not resolved	30 th June 2022
7.0	Ordinary share capital	The company changed its shareholding composition	MD	Resolved 11 th january 2022	30 th June 2022
8.0	Property plant and equipment	Position remains the same	MD	Not resolved	30 th June 2022

Accounting Officer

Name: Farhina F. Abdulrehman

Ag. Finance manager

Signature

Date.....

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