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REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

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NANDI COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2023

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL
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**NANDI COUNTY EXECUTIVE CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE SCHEME
FUND**

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

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

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL
NORTH RIFT REGIONAL OFFICE
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1. Key Entity Information and Management

a) Background information

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

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

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

b) Principal Activities

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

Vision

A transformed and motivated staff for quality living.

Mission

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

Core Values

Accountability,

Transparency,

Excellence,

Accessibility,

Integrity,

Responsiveness,

Equity

Team Work.

*Nandi County Executive Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
Report and Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30th June 2023*

c) Fund Administration Committee

Ref	Position	Name	
1	Prisca Jepchirchir	Chairperson – Fund Committee	Chief Officer-Finance
2	Hellen Kemboi	Fund Administrator/Secretary	Director -Finance
3	Amos Magut	Member	County Attorney
4	Jonah Tireito	Member	Chief Officer-Lands
5.	David Koech	Member	Chief Officer-Roads
6.	Goretty J. Rotich	Member	Director Human Resources

d) Key Management

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

e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The key management personnel who were in office during the financial year ended June 30,2022 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Name	Designation
1.	Hillary Serem	CECM-Finance and Economic Planning
2.	CPA Edwin Maiyo	Head of Internal Audit
3.	Amos Magut	County Attorney

f) Registered Offices

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

g) Fund Contacts

Telephone: (254) 053 525 2355

E-mail: infor@nandi.go.ke

Website: www.nandi.go.ke

h) Fund Bankers

Cooperative Bank of Kenya

Kapsabet Branch

P.O. Box 869 - 30300

Kapsabet, Kenya.

i) Independent Auditors

Auditor General

Office of the Auditor General

Anniversary Towers, University Way

P.O. Box 30084

GPO 00100

Nairobi, Kenya

j) Principal Legal Adviser

The Attorney General

State Law Office

Harambee Avenue



P.O. Box 40112

City Square 00200




Nairobi, Kenya

2. The Board of Trustees (or any other governing body for the Fund)

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

	<p>MS PRISCA JEPCHIRCHIR-FUND CHAIRPERSON</p> <p>Ms Prisca Jepchirchir was appointed as the third Fund Chairperson as per Nandi County Executive Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund Regulations, 2023. She has served in various management positions in Nandi County Government. She has served as the Head of Budget and Director of Economic Planning. She holds a Degree in Bachelors of Business Management and also a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK).</p>
	<p>Ms Hellen Kemboi</p> <p>Ms. Hellen Kemboi was appointed as the Fund Administrator on 5th April 2018. She has served in various management positions in Nandi County Government. She has served as Head of revenue and currently the Ag. Director of Finance. Ms. Kemboi holds a Master's Degree in Finance and Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) degree. She is also a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK).</p>

3. Management Team

	<p>MS PRISCA JEPCHIRCHIR-FUND CHAIRPERSON</p> <p>Ms Prisca Jepchirchir was appointed as the third Fund Chairperson as per Nandi County Executive Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme Fund Regulations ,2023.She has served in various management positions in Nandi County Government. She has served as the Head of Budget and Director of Economic Planning .She holds a Degree in Bachelors of Business Management and also a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK).</p>
	<p>Ms Hellen Kemboi</p> <p>Ms.Hellen Kemboi was appointed as the Fund Administrator on 5th April 2018.She has served in various management positions in Nandi County Government. She has served as Head of revenue and currently the Ag. Director of Finance. Ms.Kemboi holds a Master’s Degree in Finance and Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) degree. She is also a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK).</p>
	<p>CPA Mathew Kiplating</p> <p>Mathew was appointed as a Fund Accountant on 5th April 2018.He has served as an Internal Auditor and currently serving in Financial Reporting Unit as an Accountant. Mathew holds a Master’s Degree in Finance and Bachelor of Commerce (Finance) degree. He is also a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK).</p>

4. Board/Fund Chairperson's Report

On behalf of the Fund Administration Committee, it is my pleasure to present the Nandi County car loan and Mortgage Fund financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2023. The financial statements reflect the financial performance of the Fund over the past one year.

Sustainability

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

Review of performance

Income and statement of performance.

The fund earned revenues amounting to Kshs. **4,444,071** as interest from other exchange transactions and other interest income. The income from interest was KShs. **2,696,400** and Kshs. **1,747,670** as other income.

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

Expenditures

The total expenditures during the period amounted to Kshs. **1,676,380** out of which the fund administrative expenses, amounted to Kshs. **1,675,000** and Kshs **1,380** as interest.

Future outlook

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

Appreciation

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

I look forward to a better year 2023/2024.



.....

Prisca Jepchirchir

Chairperson, Fund Administration Committee

*Nandi County Executive Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
Report and Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30th June 2023*

5. Report of The Fund Administrator

It is my pleasure to present the Nandi County Executive Car Loan and Mortgage Fund financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2023. The financial statements reflect the financial performance of the fund over the past year.

The fund was established on 1st May 2018 with an initial amount of **Kshs. 61,000,000** and a further injection **Kshs.40,000,000, Kshs.5,000,000 and Kshs. 50,000,000** for the year 2019, 2020 and 2023 respectively. So far, a total of 47 beneficiaries have made borrowings.

Financial Performance

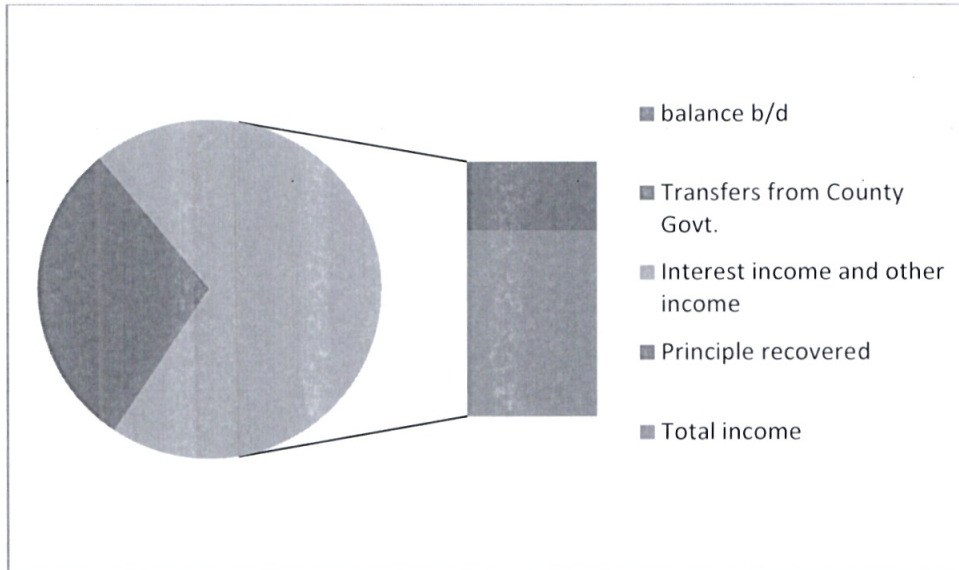
a) Revenue

During the reporting period, the fund had projected revenues of KShs **89,637,417**

Out of the projected revenue, the fund realised KShs **86,507,417** in actual revenues, representing **97%** performance. In the table below, we present an analysis of revenue performance during the year.

Revenue classification	Revenue budget (KShs)	Actual (KShs)	Realisation (%)
Revenue	KShs	KShs	
balance b/d	3,140,821	3,140,821	100
Transfers from County Govt.	50,000,000	50,000,000	-
Interest income and other income	2,955,941	2,825,941	96
Principle recovered	33,540,656	30,540,656	91
Total income	89,637,417	86,507,417	97

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



b) Loans

During the financial year 2022/2023, the fund disbursed loans to six more beneficiaries bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 47 members. This represented 67% utilization of the budgeted funds during the year.

c) Cash flows

In the FY 2022/2023, we did not have many liquidity disruptions. This was as a result of proper planning and better loan collections. The cash and cash equivalents was Kshs 26,086,186 comprising of both recoveries and interest.

Conclusion

In FY 2022/2023 good progress was made and the momentum has been created to enable Nandi County Executive committee car loan and scheme fund continue on a growth trajectory. We have identified funding gaps and areas to improve on in the subsequent years.

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

Ms.Hellen Kemboi
Fund Administrator

6. Statement of Performance Against the County Fund’s Predetermined Objectives

Introduction

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

The key development objectives of the Fund as per the strategic plan for the year ended 30th June 2023 plan are to:

- a) purchase the car and
- b) purchase, development or renovation of residential property for occupation by the applicant

Progress on attainment of Strategic development objectives

Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
Mobility to the work place	To provide modes of transport to and from working places	Increased efficient transportation of staff	Timely arrival to the working place	In FY 22/23 we increased staff output through reduce of lateness
Conducive residential home	To provide good shelter for all staff	Increased productivity due settled mind	High thinking capacity	In FY 22/23 we increased service delivery to the residence of Nandi

7. Corporate Governance Statement

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

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

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

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

8. Management Discussion and Analysis

During the financial year 2022-2023 the fund had a smooth running operation which was occasioned by an interrupted cash flows, the deduction from its members was timely and it went as planned.

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

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

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

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

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

9. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

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

1. Sustainability strategy and profile -

In the financial year 2022-2023 we had to go an extra mile to balance the politics and service provision to the public, value for money remains to be our key objective.

The County Government of Nandi has advocated for all the stakeholders i.e. Constituencies and County officials to work together in promoting participatory, governance and accountability.

The strategy has been achieved through public participation in budget making process.

2. Employee welfare

Nandi County Executive committee car loan and mortgage scheme fund has provided instruction, training and supervision so as to ensure health and safety at work of his workers

3. Market place practices-

To ensure responsible competition practices, Nandi County Executive committee car loan and mortgage scheme fund has undertaken vigorous training at various sub counties on emerging issues of corruption both touching on county staff and the public.

10. Report of The Trustees

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023 which show the state of the Fund affairs.

Principal activities

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

Results

The performance of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2023, are set out on page 1 under financial performance

Trustees

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

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Fund in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 to carry out the audit of the Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage for the year ended June 30, 2023 in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015

By Order of the Board



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

Date: 20th Dec 2023

11. Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of a County Public Fund established by Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund Regulation 2017 shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

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

The Administrator of the County Public Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund Regulation 2017. The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2021, and of the Fund's financial position as at that date.


The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

*Nandi County Executive Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
Report and Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30th June 2023*

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

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

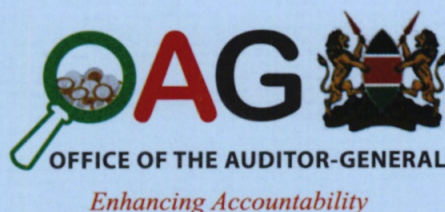
The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Board on 20th Dec 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

Name: Sign: 

Name: CPA Prisca Jepchirchir

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON NANDI COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund set out on page 1 to 38, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2023, statement of financial

Report of the Auditor-General on Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund for the year ended 30 June, 2023

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

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund as at 30 June, 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis), and comply with the Public Finance Management (Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund) Regulations, 2018 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Doubtful Receivables from Exchange Transactions

As reported previously, the statement of financial position reflects long term receivables from exchange transactions and current portion of long-term receivables from exchange transactions balances of Kshs.138,990,808 and Kshs.3,590,408 respectively, which includes an amount of Kshs.21,582,194 which is impaired as disclosed in Note 24(a) to the financial statements. However, the Fund has not provided for impairment loss in the financial statements.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the long-term receivables from exchange transactions and current portion of long-term receivables from exchange transactions balances of Kshs.138,990,808 and Kshs.3,590,408 respectively could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects a final expenditure budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.89,637,417 and Kshs.60,421,231 respectively resulting to an under-expenditure of Kshs.29,216,186 or 33% of the budget.

The under-expenditure affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on provision of loans to members of the Fund.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several paragraphs were raised under the Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources. The issues remain unresolved contrary to Section 149(2)(l) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which require Accounting Officers designated for national government entities to try to resolve any issues resulting from an audit that remain outstanding.

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, I confirm that, nothing 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

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 matter 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

Pending Receivables from County Executive

The statement of financial position reflects current portion of long-term receivables from exchange transactions amount of Kshs.3,590,408 which, according to Note 12 to the financial statements relates to interest and principal receivable from the County Treasury which were deducted from the payroll but which had not been remitted to the Fund.

Failure to remit payroll deductions and follow regulations may compromise the Fund's sustainability and affect the effectiveness of its operations.

Basis for Conclusion

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

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My

conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue to sustain its services.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Fund to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi


12 February, 2024

*Nandi County Executive Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30th June 2023*

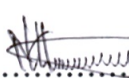
13. Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

	Note	Kshs	Kshs
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions			
Public Contributions and Donations	1	-	-
Transfers From the County Government	2	-	-
Fines, Penalties and Other Levies	3	-	-
		-	-
Revenue From Exchange Transactions			
Interest Income	4	2,696,400	2,697,474
Other Income	5	1,747,670	826,000
Total Revenue		4,444,071	3,523,474
Expenses			
Fund administration expenses	6	1,675,000	650,000
General expenses	7	-	-
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	8	-	-
Finance Costs	9	1,380	-
Total Expenses		1,676,380	650,000
Other Gains/Losses			
Gain/Loss on Disposal of Assets	10	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) For The Period		2,767,691	2,873,474

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 20th Dec 2023 and signed by:



Name: CPA Hellen Kemboi
Administrator of the Fund
ICPAK Member No:11930



Name: CPA Mathew Rop
Fund Accountant
ICPAK Member Number: 21626

*Nandi County Executive Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
Report and Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30th June 2023*

14. Statement of Financial Position as At 30 June 2023

	Note	2022-2023	2021-2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	26,086,186	3,140,821
Current Portion of Long- Term Receivables From Exchange Transactions	12	3,590,408	14,473,682
Prepayments	13	-	-
Inventories	14	-	-
		29,676,594	17,614,502
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	15	-	-
Intangible Assets	16	-	-
Long Term Receivables from Exchange Transactions	12	138,990,808	98,212,539
		138,990,808	98,212,539
Total Assets		168,667,403	115,827,041
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables from Exchange Transactions	17	832,470	759,800
Provisions	18	-	-
Current Portion of Borrowings	19	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligations	20	-	-
		832,470	759,800
Non-Current Liabilities			
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation	20	-	-
Long Term Portion of Borrowings	19	-	-
Total Liabilities		832,470	759,800
Net Assets		167,834,933	115,067,241
Revolving Fund		156,000,000	106,000,000
Reserves		-	-
Accumulated Surplus		11,834,933	9,067,242
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		167,834,933	115,067,242


The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 20th Dec 2023 and signed by:

.....


Name: CPA Hellen Kemboi

Administrator of the Fund

ICPAK Member No:11930

.....


Name: CPA Mathew Rop

Fund Accountant

ICPAK Member Number: 21626

*Nandi County Executive Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30th June 2023*

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

	Original Value	Revaluation Gain/Loss	Appreciated Value	Total Value
Balance as at 1 July 2021	106,000,000	-	-	106,000,000
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	9,067,242	9,067,242
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2022	106,000,000	-	9,067,242	115,067,242
Balance As At 30 June 2022	106,000,000	-	9,067,242	115,067,242
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period		-	2,767,691	2,767,691
Funds Received During the Year	50,000,000	-	-	50,000,000
Revaluation Gain	-		-	-
Balance As At 30 June 2022	156,000,000	-	11,834,933	167,834,933



Name: CPA Hellen Kemboi
Administrator of the Fund
ICPAK Member No: 11930



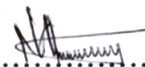
Name: CPA Mathew Rop
Fund Accountant
ICPAK Member Number: 21626

**Nandi County Executive Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30th June 2023**

16. Statement Of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Note	2022-2023	2021-2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Transfers from the county government		50,000,000	
Interest received		2,825,941	2,231,211
Receipts from other operating activities		-	-
Total receipts		52,825,941	2,231,211
Payments			
Fund administration expenses		(1,675,000)	-650,000
General expenses		-	-
Finance cost		-1,380	-
Other payments		-	-
Net cash flows from operating activities	21	51,149,561	1,581,211
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and Intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		-	-
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		30,540,656	26,741,971
Loan disbursements paid out		(58,744,851)	(28,674,000)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(28,204,195)	(1,932,029)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		-	-
Additional borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash Equivalents		22,945,365	-350,819
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	11	3,140,821	3,491,640
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	11	26,086,186	3,140,821


 Name: CPA Hellen Kemboi
 Administrator of the Fund
 ICPAK Member No:11930


 Name: CPA Mathew Rop
 Fund Accountant
 ICPAK Member Number: 21626

*Nandi County Executive Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30th June 2023*

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

	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Final Budget	Actual to comparable date	Performance Difference	% Difference
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
Revenue						
balance b/d	3,140,821	-	3,140,821	3,140,821	-	100
Transfers from County Govt.	50,000,000		50,000,000	50,000,000	-	100
Interest income and other income	2,955,941		2,955,941	2,825,941	130,000	96
Principle recovered	33,540,656		33,540,656	30,540,656	3,000,000	91
Total income	89,637,417	-	89,637,417	86,507,417	3,130,000	97
Expenses						
Fund administration expenses	1,747,670		1,747,670	1,675,000	72,670	96
top ups and new loans	87,888,367		87,888,367	58,744,851	29,143,516	67
Finance cost	1,380		1,380	1,380	-	100
Total expenditure	89,637,417	-	89,637,417	60,421,231	29,216,186	67
Surplus for the period	-	-	-	26,086,186	-26,086,186	

18. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Nandi County Executive committee car loan and mortgage scheme fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from 2012 Act. The entity is wholly owned by the Nandi County Government and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is to purchase car and purchase, development or renovation of residential property for occupation by the applicant

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

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

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

3. Adoption of new and revised standards

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

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

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

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

*Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <p>(a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity;</p> <p>(b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and</p> <p>(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.</p>
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the</p>

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

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

(iii) Early adoption of standards

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

1. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i. Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii. Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2021-2022 was approved by the County Assembly on June 2021. 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 entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

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

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

*Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30th June 2023
Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*

c) Property, plant and equipment

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

d) Intangible Assets

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

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

a) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Loans and receivables

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

*Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30th June 2023
Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*

Held-to-maturity

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Loans and borrowing

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

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

*Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30th June 2023
Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*

b) Inventories

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

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

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

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution.

Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Entity.

c) Provisions

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

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

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

Contingent liabilities

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

*Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30th June 2023
Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*

Contingent assets

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

d) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

e) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

The Entity recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

f) Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans

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

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

g) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Trade creditors or debtors denominated in foreign currency are reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

*Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30th June 2023
Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)*

h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment. Such borrowing costs are capitalized over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalization ceases when construction of the asset is complete. Further borrowing costs are charged to the statement of financial performance.

i) Related parties

The Entity regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the Entity, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the directors, the CEO and senior managers.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

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

k) Comparative figures

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

l) Events after the reporting period

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

m) Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by Act under the Ministry of xxx. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Nandi.

n) Currency

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

5. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Entity's financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

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

a) Estimates and assumptions – The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Entity based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Entity. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140.

b) Useful lives and residual values

The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators to inform potential future use and value from disposal:

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

c) Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note xxx.

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

*Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30th June 2023*

6. Notes To The Financial Statements

1. Public contributions and donations

	2022-2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
Donation From Development Partners	-	-
Contributions From The Public	-	-
Total	-	-

2. Transfers from County Government

	2022-2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
Transfers From County Govt. –Operations	50,000,000	-
Payments By County On Behalf Of The Entity	-	-
Total	50,000,000	-

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

	2022-2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
Late Payment Penalties	-	-
Fines	-	-
Total	-	-

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

4. Interest income

	2022-2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
Interest Income From Mortgage Loans	2,696,400	2,697,474
Interest Income From Car Loans	-	-
Interest Income From Investments	-	-
Interest Income On Bank Deposits	-	-
Total Interest Income	2,696,400	2,697,474

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

Nandi County Executive Committee Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30th June 2023
Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

5. Other income

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
loan charges income	1,747,670	826,000
Income From Sale Of Tender Documents	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	-	-
Total Other Income	1,747,670	826,000

6. Fund Administrative Expenses

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Loan processing costs	1,675,000	650,000
Staff Gratuity	-	-
Staff Training Expenses	-	-
Social Security Contribution	-	-
Total	1,675,000	650,000

7. General expenses

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
General Office Expenses	-	-
Loan Processing Costs	-	-
Professional Services Costs	-	-
Administration Fees	-	-
Committee Allowances	-	-
Bank Charges	-	-
Electricity And Water Expenses	-	-
Fuel And Oil Costs	-	-
Insurance Costs	-	-
Postage And Courier	-	-
Printing And Stationery	-	-
Rental Costs	-	-
Security Costs	-	-
Telephone And Communication Expenses	-	-

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Bank Charges	-	-
Audit Fees	-	-
Provision For Doubtful Debts	-	-
Other (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-

8. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

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

9. Finance costs

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Interest On Bank Overdrafts	1,380	-
Interest On Loans From Banks	-	-
Total	1,380	-

10. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

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

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11. Cash and cash equivalents*

	2022-2023	2021-2022
Nandi County Executive Car Loan Account	-	-
Nandi County Executive County Mortgage Account	-	-
Fixed Deposits Account	-	-
On – Call Deposits	-	-
Current Account	26,086,186	3,140,821
Others	-	-
Total Cash And Cash Equivalents	26,086,186	3,140,821

(The amount should agree with the closing and opening balances as included in the statement of cash flows)

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

	2022-2023	2021-2022
a) Fixed Deposits Account		
Kenya Commercial Bank	-	-
Equity Bank, Etc.	-	-
Sub- Total	-	-
b) On - Call Deposits		
Kenya Commercial Bank	-	-
Equity Bank - Etc.	-	-
Sub- Total	-	-
c) Current Account		
Kenya Commercial Bank	-	-
Cooperative bank	26,086,186	3,140,821
Sub- Total	26,086,186	3,140,821
d) Others(Specify)		
Cash In Transit	-	-
Cash In Hand	-	-
Sub- Total	26,086,186	3,140,821
Grand Total	26,086,186	3,140,821

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12. Receivables from exchange transactions

	2022-2023	2021-2022
Current Receivables		
principle receivable from County Payroll	-	1,410,283
Interest and principle receivable from County Treasury	3,590,408	12,742,500
Interest receivable County Payroll		320,899
Less: Impairment Allowance	-	-
Total Current Receivables	3,590,408	14,473,682
Non-Current Receivables		
Long Term Loan Repayments Due	138,990,808	98,212,539
Total Non- Current Receivables	138,990,808	98,212,539
Total Receivables From Exchange Transactions	142,581,217	112,686,221

Additional disclosure on interest receivable

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

13. Prepayments

	2022-2023	2021-2022
Prepaid Rent	-	-
Prepaid Insurance	-	-
Total	-	-

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14. Inventories

	2022-2023	2021-2022
	KShs	KShs
Consumable Stores	-	-
Spare Parts And Meters	-	-
Catering	-	-
Other Inventories (Specify)	-	-
Total Inventories At The Lower Of Cost And Net Realizable Value	-	-

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15. Property, plant and equipment

	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Leasehold intangibles	Computer and office equipment	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1st July 2020	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2021	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2021					
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation And Impairment					
At 1st July 2020	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2021	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2021					
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-

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	Local Govt Fund	County Govt Fund	Parastatal Fund	Private Fund	Other Fund	Total
Transfer/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Values						
At 30 th June 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)*

16. Intangible assets

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

17. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Trade Payables	832,470	759,800
Refundable Deposits	-	-
Accrued Expenses	-	-
Other Payables	-	-
Total Trade And Other Payables	832,470	759,800

18. Provisions

Description	2022-2023		2021-2022	
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance At The Beginning Of The Year (1.07.2021)	-	-	-	-
Additional Provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision Utilised	-	-	-	-
Change Due To Discount And Time Value For Money	-	-	-	-
Transfers From Non -Current Provisions	-	-	-	-
Balance At The End Of The Year (30.06.2022)	-	-	-	-

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Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)*

19. Borrowings

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

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

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

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

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

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20. Employee benefit obligations

Description	2022-2023			2021-2022	
	Current Obligations	Non-Current Obligations	Total Obligations	Current Obligations	Non-Current Obligations
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

21. Cash generated from operations

	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus/ (Deficit) For the Year Before Tax	2,767,691	2,873,473.92
Adjusted For:		
Depreciation	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Gains/ Losses On Disposal Of Assets	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Finance Cost	-	-
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase In Inventory	-	-
Increase In Receivables	58,250	-
Increase In Payables	-	1,292,263.22
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities	2,825,941	4,165,737.14

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22. Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

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

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

b) Related party transactions

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

c) Key management remuneration

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

d) Due from related parties

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

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Other Disclosures Continued

e) Due to related parties

	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Due To Parent Ministry	-	-
Due To County Government	138,990,808	112,686,221
Due To Key Management Personnel	-	-
Total	138,990,808	112,686,221

23. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

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

(Give details)

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Other Disclosures Continued

24. Financial risk management

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

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

a) Credit risk

The Fund has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments.

Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the entity's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

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

	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2023				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	14,473,682	-	-	-
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions	98,212,539	-	-	-
Bank Balances	3,140,821	-	-	-
Total	115,827,041	-	-	-
At 30 June 2022				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	3,590,408	-	-	-
Receivables From Non Exchange Transactions	138,990,808	-	-	-
Bank Balances	26,086,186	-	-	-
Total	168,667,403	-	-	-

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

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

The entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from

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

b) Liquidity risk management

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

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

	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2022				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2021				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

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c) Market risk

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

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

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

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

i. Foreign currency risk

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

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

		Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2021			
Financial Assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ Receivables			
Liabilities			
Trade And Other Payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-

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

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
2022			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
2021			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

ii. Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase. A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax.

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d) Capital risk management

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

	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Revolving fund	156,000,000	106,000,000
Accumulated surplus	12,025,567	9,067,242
Total funds	168,025,567	115,067,242
Total borrowings	138,990,808	206,115,000
Less: cash and bank balances	26,086,186	3,140,821
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	112,904,622	64.62
Gearing	0.67	1.79

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d) Capital risk management

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

	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Revolving fund	156,000,000	106,000,000
Accumulated surplus	12,025,567	9,067,242
Total funds	168,025,567	115,067,242
Total borrowings	138,990,808	206,115,000
Less: cash and bank balances	26,086,186	3,140,821
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	112,904,622	64.62
Gearing	0.67	1.79

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19. Progress On Follow Up Of Prior Year Auditor's Recommendations

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1.	Presentation, Completeness and Disclosure of the financial statements.	The above information have been included in the respective notes as per the attached amended financial statements.	Resolved	17/02/2023
2.	Current Receivables. The statement of financial position and note 12 to the financial statements reflects current portion of long-term receivables from exchange transactions amount of Kshs. 14,473,682. However, documents provided in support of the balance reflect an amount of Kshs. 13,063,399 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs. 1,410,283.	All the supporting schedules are available and have been resubmitted for your review.	Resolved	17/02/2023
3.	Loan Balances from Staff due to Exit. The statement of financial position reflects long term	A provision in the regulation was provided to safeguard the going concern of the fund as per the attached regulation, Nevertheless An agreement has since been	Resolved	7/01/2022

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	<p>receivables from exchange transactions amount of Kshs. 98,212,539. However, records provided for audit indicated that twenty-three (23) members of the scheme with car loan and mortgage balances totaling Kshs. 23,016,095 were due to exit service on expiration of their contracts by October 2022 before full repayment. Further, the Fund management does not have a policy on provision for bad and doubtful debts and therefore no provision was made in the statement of financial performance.</p>	<p>made with the affected loanees so as to recover the outstanding amounts from their gratuity at the end of the term. Attached herein, is the current gratuity computation for the affected members and authorization letters by the same loanees for us to be able to deduct their gratuity.</p>		
4.	<p>Capital Risk Management Note 24 to the financial statements on financial risk management reflects a gearing of 1.79 under note (d) capital risk management with</p>	<p>The Nandi county Executive car loan and mortgage scheme is majorly financed by the capital from the mother budget from the county government of Nandi and the interest income accruing there of, a gearing ratio of 1.79 is true since there is no debts or</p>	Resolved	7/01/2022

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	total borrowings of Kshs. 206,115,000. However, the Fund's capital does not include any debts or borrowings. Therefore, the gearing ratio is misleading. Further, the comparative balances are not in agreement with the prior year audited financial statements.	borrowing from the external source.		

Guidance Notes: