REPUBLIC OF KENYA

SCANNED.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enhancing Accountability

REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

MARSABIT COUNTY EXECUTIVE MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2019

HARAMBEE

MARSABIT COUNTY EXECUTIVE MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIALYEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2019

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

a) Background information

xxx Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from xxx Act *(state the Act establishing the County Public Fund)*on xxxx *(insert date)*. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of XXX and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to ….

The Fund's principal activity is xxx….

(Include any other information relevant to the users of financial information on the background of the Public Fund)

b) Principal Activities

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

(Under this section you may include the fund's vision, mission and core objectives)

c) Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

(This section will be applicable for Public Funds that have a Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee. Input names of all the members who held office during the period)

d) Key Management

1	CEC-Finance & Economic Planning	Mr Adan Guyo Kanano
2	Chief Officer –Finance & Economic Planning	Mr Abdulahi Barako Kuli
3	Director-Finance/Budget	Mr Wario Jirmo Harsama
4	Director-Accounting Services	CPA Shalle Ibrahim Shalle
5		

e) Registered Offices

P.O. Box 384 - 60500
County Headquarters
Marsabit - Isiolo Highway
Kenya

f) Fund Contacts

Telephone: (254) 0727024916
E-mail: info@treasury.marsabit.go.ke
Website: www.marsabit.go.ke

g) Fund Bankers

1. Equity Bank,
   Marsabit Branch

h) Independent Auditors

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

i) Principal Legal Adviser

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

2. MANAGEMENT TEAM

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
1. Insert each key Manager's passport-size photo and name,	Provide a concise description of each Trustee's date of birth, key academic and professional qualifications and work experience. Also, indicate the main area of responsibility – without details
2. Manager 2	
3. Manager 3	
4. Manager 4	
5. Etc.	
Note: *The Fund Administrator will feature under both the 'Board' and 'Management'.*	

3. BOARD/FUND CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

Put a forward note by the Chairperson of the corporate governance body responsible for the Public Fund. Where no such body exists, include a forward note by the CEC under whose department the Public Fund was established. May include information such as:

- Changes in the Fund during the year (in terms of the board or key management team)
- Review of the Fund's performance
- Future outlook of the Fund
- Any other matters deemed necessary
- A conclusion

Signed: ______________________________-

<Name of Chairperson>

(This report is a summarised overview of the fund and should be like 1 page)

4. REPORT OF THE FUND ADMINISTRATOR

(Under this section, the Fund Administrator will give his report, which highlights the same issues as the Chairman in a more detailed format, usually 2 to 3 pages. The Fund Administrator may also mention at a high level the financial performance of the Fund).

The Fund Administrator should sign the Fund Administrator report.

Signed: ______________________________-

<Name of Fund Administrator>

5. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Two-to-three pages

(Under this section, include the number of Board meetings held and the attendance to those meetings by members, succession plan, existence of a board charter, process of appointment and removal of trustees, roles and functions of the Board, induction and training, board and member performance, conflict of interest, board remuneration, ethics and conduct as well as governance audit.)

6. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Two- three pages

(Under this section, the management gives a report on the operational and financial performance of the Fund/Board during the period, entity's key projects or investments decision implemented or ongoing, Fund's compliance with statutory requirements, major risks facing the Fund, material arrears in statutory and other financial obligations, and any other information considered relevant to the users of the financial statements.)

The management should make use of tables, graphs, pie charts and other descriptive tools to make the information as understandable as possible.)

7. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT/SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

Two-to-three pages

(The Fund gives details of CSR activities carried out in the year and the impact to the society. The statement may also include how the organisation conserves the environment, promotes education, sports, healthcare, labour relations, staff training and development, and water and sanitation initiatives).

8. REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019 which show the state of the Fund affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Fund are *(continue to be)* ….

Results

The results of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2019 are set out on page ….

Trustees

The members of the Board of Trustees who served during the year are shown on page xxx *(refer to the key entity information and management page)*. The changes in the Board during the financial year are as shown below:

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. OR [XYZ Certified Public Accountants were nominated by the Auditor General to carry out the audit of the *entity* for the year/period ended June 30, 2019 in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which empowers the Auditor General to appoint an auditor to audit on his behalf].

By Order of the Board

XXX

Member of the Board

Date: ________________

9. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of a County Public Fund established by *(The Fund should state the appropriate legislation establishing the Fund)* shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2019. 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 *(quote the applicable legislation establishing the County Public Fund).* 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, 2018, and of the Fund's financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

Approval of the financial statements

The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Board on 20th September 2019 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

____
Administrator of the County Public Fund

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

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enhancing Accountability

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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON MARSABIT COUNTY EXECUTIVE MORTGAGE SCHEME FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2019

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Marsabit County Executive Mortgage Scheme Fund set out on pages 13 to 34, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2019, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis of Adverse opinion section of my report, the financial statements do not present fairly, the financial position of the Marsabit County Executive Mortgage Scheme Fund as at 30 June, 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and do not comply with the Marsabit County Mortgage Scheme Fund Regulations, 2015 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements

The financial statements for the year under review reflect comparative 2017/2018 balances of twelve (12) components that were at variance with the audited 2017/2018 financial statements balances as follows;

Component	Comparative Balances as per the 2018/2019 Financial Statements (Kshs.)	Balances as per Audited 2017/2018 Financial Statements (Kshs.)	Variance (Kshs.)
Statement of Financial Perfomance			
Transfers from the County Government	0	30,000,000	(30,000,000)
Interest Income	403,625	0	403,625
Statement of Financial Position			
Cash and Cash Equivalent	30,992,466	30,963,497	28,969
Short Term Accounts Receivables	661,463	186,544	474,919
Long Term Receivables from Exchange Transactions	38,040,622	37,390,805	649,817
Revolving Fund	69,000,000	39,000,000	30,000,000
Accumulated Surplus	694,550	29,540,845	(28,846,295)
Statement of Changes In Net Assets			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period	694,550	29,549,235	(28,854,685)
Statement of Cashflows			
Transfer from County Government	0	30,000,000	(30,000,000)
Interest Received	403,625	0	403,625
Proceeds from Loan Principal Repayments	3,309,148	3,683,804	(374,656)
Loan Disbursements Paid Out	6,955,000	(6,955,000)	13,910,000
Proceeds from Revolving Fund Receipts	30,000,000	0	30,000,000

In addition, the statement of changes in net assets reflects a surplus of Kshs.694,550 as at 30 June, 2018. However, the statement of financial performance reflects a comparative deficit of Kshs.47,140 as at 30 June, 2018 resulting to an unreconciled variance of Kshs.647,410.

In view of the foregoing, the accuracy of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2019 could not ascertained.

2. Receivables from Exchange Transactions

Note 4 to the financial statements reflects a balance of Kshs.70,782,239 in respect to total receivables from exchange transactions which includes Kshs.70,265,517 in respect to long term loan repayment due which further includes Kshs.20,483,109 in respect to outstanding loan from nine (9) former members for County Executive Committee (CECs) as analysed below;

Designation	Loan Balance as at June, 2019 (Kshs.)
Former CECM – Roads, Public Works and Housing	2,393,710
Former CECM – Lands and Urban Development	2,360,251

Designation	Loan Balance as at June, 2019 (Kshs.)
Former CECM – Water and Environment	2,370,251
Former CECM – Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	2,384,290
Former CECM – Heath services	2,201,464
Former CECM – Trade, Co-operatives and Enterprise Development	2,557,857
Former County Secretary	2,065,810
Former CECM – Administration and ICT	2,586,233
Former CECM- Finance and Economic Planning	1,563,243
Total	**20,483,109**

However, the contract of the nine (9) members ended before the respective loan balances were cleared contrary to Salary and Remuneration Commission circular No.SRC/CGOVT/3/61 which stipulate that the loan to CECs is repayable within the term of contract of work. Further, review of personal files of the nine (9) loanees revealed that the Fund has not issued demand letters or instituted legal measures to recover the overdue loans.

Consequently, the Fund Management was in breach of the law and the recoverability of the outstanding loan balance of Kshs.20,483,109 as at 30 June, 2019 is doubtful.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Marsabit County Executive 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 adverse opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matter are those matter 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

Budget and Budgetary Control

Unbalanced Budget

The statement of comparison of budget and actuals amounts reflects Kshs.1,093,778 and Kshs.17,317 in respect to approved receipts and expenditure respectively resulting to Kshs.1,076,461 budgeted receipts without corresponding budgeted expenditure contrary to Section 31(c) of the Public Finance Management (County Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that budgeted revenue and expenditure appropriation shall be balanced. There is need therefore for the Fund Management to relook into its budgeting mechanism with a view to coming up with a more realistic budget.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES.

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

Presentation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements for the year under review did not include the following information/statements which are mandatory as per the revised 2019 template/formats for presentation of Funds annual reports and financial statements as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standard Board (PSASB):

Section	Details	Missing information
1	Background Information	Enabling Act, Principal Activities and Fund Administration Committee.
2	Management Team	Names, Passport Size Photo, Key Academic and Professional Qualification.
3	Fund's Chairperson Report	A Forward Note by the Chairperson
4	Report of the Fund Administrator	A Detailed Report Highlighting the Financial Performance of the Fund.
5	Corporate Governance Statement	Board meeting held, Board Charter, Appointment Role and Function of Board.
6	Management Discussion and Analysis	Report on Operation and Financial Performance during the year, Key Entity's Projects/Investment.
7	Corporate Social Responsibility	Details of Corporate Social Responsibility carried out during the year and the impact to the Society.
8	Report of the Trustees	Principal Activities, Results and Trustees.
9	Statement of Management's Responsibilities	The enabling Legislation not quoted.
12	Progress on follow up of previous year Auditor's Recommendation	No Progress Report on the issues raised in 2017/2018.

Further, the statement of financial position, statement of changes in net assets, the statement of cash flows and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts were not paginated.

In addition, the statement of changes in net asset reads "as at 30 June, 2019" contrary to International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) one (1) on presentation of financial statement which stipulates that the statement of changes in net asset should read --- "for the year ended".

Consequently, the financial statements for the year under review are not prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB) prescribed reporting template.

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

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

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

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

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

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the entity 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 overall 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 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 Fund's ability to continue to sustain 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 matter, 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 matter that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Nancy Gathungu
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

25 October, 2021

11. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11.1. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 2019

	Note	2018/2019 KShs	2017/2018 KShs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest income	1	1,093,778.24	403,624.70
		-	-
Total revenue		**1,093,778.24**	**403,624.70**
Expenses			
General expenses	2	17,316.50	450,765.00
Total expenses		**17,316.50**	**450,765.00**
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		**1,076,461.74**	**-47,140.30**

The notes set out on pages 32 to 34 form an integral part of these Financial Statements

11.2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2018/2019 KShs	2017/2018 KShs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	11,988,773.22	30,992,465.55
Short term accounts receivables	4	516,721.81	661,462.65
		12,505,495.03	**31,653,928.20**
Non-current assets			
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	4	70,265,517.05	38,040,622.14
Total assets		**82,771,012.08**	**69,694,550.34**
Revolving Fund		81,000,000.00	69,000,000.00
Reserves			
Accumulated surplus		1,771,012.09	694,550.35
Total net assets and liabilities		**82,771,012.09**	**69,694,550.35**

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 24/09/ 2019 and signed by;

Administrator of the Fund
Name: Wario Jirmo Harsama

Fund Accountant
Name: Shalle Ibrahim Shalle
ICPAK Member Number:11648

11.3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve Kshs	Accumulated surplus Kshs	Total
Balance as at 1 July 2017	39,000,000.00	-	-	39,000,000.00
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	694,550.35	694,550.35
Funds received during the year	30,000,000.00	-	-	30,000,000.00
Balance as at 30 June 2018	69,000,000.00	-	694,550.35	69,694,550.35
	-	-		-
Balance as at 1 July 2018	69,000,000.00	-	694,550.35	69,694,550.35
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	1,076,461.74	1,076,461.74
Funds received during the year	12,000,000.00	-	-	12,000,000.00
Balance as at 30 June 2019	81,000,000.00	-	1,771,012.09	82,771,012.09

(Provide details on the nature and purpose of reserves)

11.4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2018/2019	2017/2018
		KShs	KShs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Interest received	1	1,093,778.24	403,624.70
Change in accounts receivables		144,740.84	-
Total Receipts		**1,238,519.08**	**403,624.70**
Payments			
General expenses	2	17,316.50	450,765.00
Finance cost		-	-
Total Payments		**17,316.50**	**450,765.00**
Net cash flows from operating activities		**1,221,202.58**	**-47,140.30**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		8,387,413.61	3,309,148.30
Loan disbursements paid out		- 41,340,000.00	- 6,955,000.00
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities		**- 32,952,586.39**	**- 3,645,851.70**
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		12,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**12,000,000.00**	**30,000,000.00**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**- 19,003,692.33**	**26,307,008.00**
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 JULY		30,992,465.55	4,685,457.20
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	3	**11,988,773.22**	**30,992,465.20**

[illegible] to present the cash flow statement using the direct or indirect method but [illegible] method. PSASB also recommends the use of direct method of cash flow preparation. [illegible] assumes direct method)

11.5. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30th JUNE 2019

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	% utilisation	
	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	Reference
Revenue	**KShs**	**KShs**	**KShs**	**KShs**		
Interest income	1,093,778.24	-	1,093,778.24	1,093,778.24	100%	
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	
Total income	**1,093,778.24**	-	**1,093,778.24**	**1,093,778.24**	**100%**	
Expenses						
General expenses	17,316.50	-	17,316.50	17,316.50	100%	
Total expenditure	**17,316.50**	-	**17,316.50**	**17,316.50**	**100%**	
Surplus for the period	-	-	-	**1,076,461.74**	-	

11.6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

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

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

2. Adoption of new and revised standards

a) Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2019

Standard	Impact
IPSAS 40: Public Sector Combinations	**Applicable: 1st January 2019** The standard covers public sector combinations arising from exchange transactions in which case they are treated similarly with IFRS 3(applicable to acquisitions only). Business combinations and combinations arising from non-exchange transactions are covered purely under Public Sector combinations as amalgamations.

b) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2019

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	**Applicable: 1st January 2022:** 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. IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by: • 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;

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	• 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.
IPSAS 42: Social Benefits	**Applicable: 1st January 2022** 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: (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

c) Early adoption of standards

The entity did not adopt any new or amended standards in year 2019.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3. Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

4. Budget information

The original budget for FY 2018/2019 was approved by the County Assembly on xxx. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Fund recorded additional appropriations of xxxxx on the FY 2018/2019 budget following the governing body's approval.

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

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

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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

5. Property, plant and equipment

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

6. 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.

7. 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.

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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

8. 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.

9. 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.

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.

10. Nature and purpose of reserves

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

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. Comparative figures

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

18. Events after the reporting period

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

19. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by xxx Act *(state the legislation establishing the Fund*) under the Ministry of xxx. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of XXX.

20. Currency

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

21. 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

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.

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

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.

(Include conditions applicable for your organization e.g. provision for bad debts, provision of obsolete stocks and how management estimates these provisions)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

22. 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:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
At 30 June 2019				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2018	-	-	-	-
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

[illegible]: The tota[illegible] column sho[illegible] to the [illegible] elem[illegible] credit ris[illegible] in the [illegible]'s statem[illegible] of financi[illegible]on)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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 xxxx

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.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
At 30 June 2019				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2018	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) Market risk

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

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

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

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

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:

At 30 June 2019			
Financial assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ receivables	-	-	-
Liabilities	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	-	-	-

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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 profit before tax	Effect on equity
	KShs	KShs	KShs
2019			
Euro	-	-	-
USD	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-
Euro	-	-	-
USD	-	-	-

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 of KShs xxx (2019: KShs xxx). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of KShs xxx (2018 – KShs xxx)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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:

	2019 KShs	2018 KShs
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Revolving fund	-	-
Accumulated surplus	-	-
Total funds	-	-
	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and bank balances	-	-
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	-	-
Gearing	-	-

11.7. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Interest income

Description	2018/2019 KShs	2017/2018 KShs
Interest income from Mortgage loans	1,093,778.24	403,624.70
Total interest income	**1,093,778.24**	**403,624.70**

2. Staff costs

Description	2018/2019 KShs	2017/2018 KShs
Other costs	17,316.50	450,765.00
Total	**17,316.50**	**450,765.00**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2018/2019 KShs	2017/2018 KShs
Marsabit County mortgage account	11,988,773.22	30,992,465.55
Total cash and cash equivalents	**11,988,773.22**	**30,992,465.55**

(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:

Financial institution	Account number	2018/2019 KShs	2017/2018 KShs
a) Current account			
Equity Bank	1010268149700	11,988,773.22	30,992,465.55
		-	-
Grand total		**11,988,773.22**	**30,992,465.55**

4. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2018/2019 KShs	2017/2018 KShs
Current Receivables		
Other exchange debtors	516,721.81	661,462.65
Total Current receivables	**516,721.81**	**661,462.65**
	-	-
Non -Current receivables	-	-
Long term loan repayments due	70,265,517.05	34,132,433.11
Total Non- current receivables	**70,265,517.05**	**34,132,433.11**
Total receivables from exchange transactions	**70,782,238.86**	**34,793,895.76**

12. 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. 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	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (*Name and designation*)	Status: (*Resolved / Not Resolved*)	Timeframe: (*Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved*)

Guidance Notes:

a) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report;

b) Obtain the "Issue/Observation" and "management comments", required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management;

c) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your entity responsible for implementation of each issue;

d) Indicate the status of "Resolved" or "Not Resolved" by the date of submitting this report to County Treasury.