REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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SCANNED.



REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF MOMBASA CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2020

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COMMITTEE	
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OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERI P. O. Box 95202, MOMBASA

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COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF MOMBASA

CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE FUND

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

a) Background information

County Assembly of Mombasa Car loan & Mortgage Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability vide a resolution of County Assembly Service Board, County Assembly of Mombasa. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Mombasa and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to advance loans to staff and Members of the County Assembly at competitive rates as guided by circulars from Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC) on Car Loan & Mortgage Schemes for State Officers and other public officers.

The Fund's principal activity is to source for funding from the Controller of Budget, through the County Treasury, advance loans to Members of the Assembly and recover through payroll check off system and plough back the same to the revolving fund for further issuance of loans to qualifying members of the Assembly.

b) Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Fund is to issue affordable loans to members of the County Assembly of Mombasa and recover the same vide payroll deductions to ensure the fund is revolving, self-sustaining and that all loans issued are duly recovered before end of the Assembly (five years of representation).

c) Board of Trustees/County Assembly Service Board

During the financial year under review the members of County Assembly Service Board is made up of the following:-

Ref	Name	Position			
1	Hon.Aharub Ebrahim Khatri				
2	Salim Juma Mwalimu	Speaker of the Assembly, Chairman			
3		County Assembly Clerk, Secretary			
1	Hon.Maimuna Salim Mwawasi	Member of County Assembly, Member			
+ ~	Hon.Murfad Abdalla Amur	Member of County Assembly, Member			
5	Swabir Masoud Abdalla	External Member			
6	Lynette Kissaka Kamadi				
		External Member			

d) Key Management/Fund Administration Committee

		Position
Ref	Name	Chair Person
1	Salim Juma Mwalimu	Member
2	Hon. Mohammed Hatimy Mohamed	
2	Hon. Athman Rama Mwamiri	Member
2	Hon.Maimuna Salim Mwawasi	Member
4	Hon.Malmuna Salim Www.doi	Member
5	Clara Wonge Mwachoki	Member
6	Penina Mwikali James	
7	Reuben Newton Masumbuko	Member
/	Paul Mutungi Mulila	Member
8	Paul Mutungi Mana	Member
9		Member
10	Bernard Luke Ogola	Wember

e) Registered Offices

County Assembly Building P.O. Box 80438 80200 Mombasa KENYA

f) Fund Contacts

Telephone: (+254) 41 2311 025 E-mail: info@mombasaassembly.go.ke Website: www.mombasaassembly.go.ke

g) Fund Bankers

- Central Bank of Kenya Haile Selassie Avenue P.O. Box 60000 City Square 00200 Nairobi, Kenya
- 2. SBM Bank (K) Ltd Old Town Branch Mombasa Kenya
- Gulf African Bank Bondeni Branch Mombasa Kenya

h) Independent Auditors

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Auditor General Kenya National Audit Office 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. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Ref	Name	Position				
1	Hon.Aharub Ebrahim Khatri	Speaker of the Assembly, Chairman				
2	Salim Juma Mwalimu County Assembly Clerk, S					
3	Hon.Maimuna Salim Mwawasi	Member of County Assembly, Member				
4	Hon.Murfad Abdalla Amur	Member of County Assembly, Member				
5	Swabir Masoud Abdalla	External Member				
6	Lynette Kissaka Kamadi	External Member				

3. MANAGEMENT TEAM

I

Ref	Name	Position		
1	Salim Juma Mwalimu	Fund Administrator		
2	Hon. Mohammed Hatimy Mohamed	Member of County Assembly		
3	Hon. Athman Rama Mwamiri	Member of County Assembly		
4	Hon.Maimuna Salim Mwawasi	Member of County Assembly		
	Clara Wonge Mwachoki	Director Human Resources		
6	Penina Mwikali James Payroll Manager			
7	7 Reuben Newton Masumbuko Principal Internal Auditor			
8	Paul Mutungi Mulila	Senior Accountant		
9	Abdala Ali Abeid	Senior Supply Chain Officer		
10	Bernard Luke Ogola	Finance Officer 1		

4. BOARD CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

The Chairperson of the 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 Car Loan and Mortgage Fund for the year ended June 30, 2020. 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 Fund Chairperson accepts responsibility for the Fund's financial statements, which have been prepared on the Accrual Basis of Financial Reporting, using appropriate accounting policies in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The Chairperson is of the opinion that the County Assembly's Car Loan and Mortgage Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Fund's transactions for the year ended June 30, 2020 and of its financial position as at that date. The Chairperson further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for Fund which have been relied upon in the preparation of the financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

The Fund Chairperson confirms full compliance to applicable Government Regulations and that the Car Loan and Mortgage funds received during the year were used for the eligible purposes for which they were intended and were properly accounted for. Further the Fund Chairperson confirms that the Fund's financial statements have been prepared in a form that complies with relevant accounting standards prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board of Kenya.

Approval of the financial statements

The County Assembly of Mombasa Car Loan and Mortgage Fund audited financial statements were approved and signed by the Fund Chairperson on **September 25 2020**.

alover , roen Signed: Salim Juma

Fund Chairperson.

5. REPORT OF THE FUND ADMINISTRATOR

The County Assembly of Mombasa Car Loan & Mortgage Fund was operationalized in 2014 via a resolution of the then County Assembly Service board and sought to comply with the provisions of the PFM Act 2012 through the guidance of SRC Circulars on Car Loan & Mortgage Scheme, but this never materialized during the first Assembly.

However, the necessary regulations were enacted and published under Kenya Gazette Supplement N0.2 of 27th March 2018.

Under the regulations, a Committee to be known as the Mombasa County Assembly Car Loan and Mortgage Fund Management Committee was established comprising of:-

- The Clerk as Chairperson
- Chairman of Budget & Appropriation committee
- Head of Fiscal Analysis Deparment
- Head of Accounts Departmenmt
- Head of Human Resource Department who, shall be secretary to the Committee
- The Committee to co-opt any other person(s) to attend its meetings for purposes of assisting or advising it discharge its responsibilities.

The County Assembly of Mombasa's initial Car loan and Mortgage Fund (2013-2018) was financed from the County's Printed Estimates and a sum of KSh.20 Million was wired directly to the Fund account at Chase Bank Iman.

The then County Assembly Service board had signed an MOU with Chase Bank Iman to disburse loans to all Members of the first Assembly who had applied and qualified for loans based on one third rule (1/3rd). Further, the MOU between the County Assembly of Mombasa and Chase Bank had provided for the fund to be shored up to KSh.220 million by disbursing in instalments of 20 Million each over the ensuing ten (10) months to Chase Bank from County Treasury to build the fund to a sum of KSh.220 Million. These disbursements were however not effected during the life of the first Assembly, thus the revolving fund stood at KSh.20 Million for all the financial years to 2018-2019. This notwithstanding, Chase Bank Iman went ahead to operationalize the MOU and disbursed loans amounting to KSh.104 Million to Members of the first Assembly.

Balance available at SBM Bank at the beginning of the Financial year was KSh. 12,582,594. During the year under review, the fund earned KSh.461,383 worth of interest income and closed at.KSh.13,029,936.

It is worth to note that The County Assembly Services Board in the 2nd Assembly signed an MOU with M/S Gulf African Bank, Bondeni Ward, to disburse loans to the MCA's in this 2nd house at first, but the arrangement did not quite take off and the committee took over the loan application ,vetting and loan processing mandates to this day.

The budget for the County Assembly of Mombasa Car Loan & Mortgage Fund during the 2019-2020 financial year was KSh.120 million, but was revised to KSh.60 million. Further, KSh.50 million was disbursed to the appointed Fund bankers, Gulf African Bank during the year under review. The fund therefore experienced a shortfall of KSh.10 million, representing a 17% shortfall.

Signed:

Salim Juma

FUND ADMINISTRATOR

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6. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

7. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Financial Statements cover the period from July 1 2019, to June 30, 2020 and account for KSh.70 million (20 million directly disbursed by County Government of Mombasa during the first Assembly of 2013-2018, while 50 million was disbursed from County Assembly of Mombasa's Central Bank account to the Fund's Gulf African Bank account during the 2019-2020 financial year.

It is worthwhile to note that the KSh.20 million Fund created during the first Assembly had loads of administrative difficulties and has since gone into dormancy, at SBM Bank, Old Town Branch.

Balance available at SBM Bank at the beginning of the Financial year was KSh.12,582,594. During the year under review, the fund earned KSh.461,383 worth of interest income and closed at.KSh.13.02 million.

Further, the KSh. 50 million disbursed/received during FY 2019-2020 was wired to Gulf African Bank, Bondeni branch. The said amount was ostensibly obtained to benefit members of the 2nd Assembly, whose life ends in the year 2022.

Total funds available at Gulf African Bank during the year under review amounted to KSh. 63,920,312 (50 million from County Assembly of Mombasa's Central Bank account while KSh. 13.9m was recovered through payroll).

Of the KSh.63.9 million available during year 2019-2020, KSh.59.75million was disbursed to Members of County Assembly for car loans and Mortgages, KSh.1.6 million was utilised in administrative and finance costs, and KSh.2.5 million was the balance in the Funds Gulf African Bank account.

The budget for the County Assembly of Mombasa Car Loan & Mortgage Fund during the 2019-2020 financial year was KSh.120 million, but was revised to KSh.60 million. Further, KSh.50 million was disbursed to the Fund bankers, Gulf African Bank, during the year under review. The fund therefore faced a shortfall of KSh.10 million, representing a 17% shortfall. A total of 34 members of County Assembly(including 5th Member of CASB) benefitted from the fund during the financial year by getting either car loans (21) or mortgage loans (13) depending on their applications. Out of the total number of 42 MCA's only nine (9) had not applied hence did not benefit from the loans during the year 2019-2020.

Going forward, the committee has resolved to consider staff applications once the Fund amount is topped up to the desired/budgeted level of KSh.120 million besides cash inflows from payroll deductions.

Member of the Committee Date: 30.9.20

8. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT/SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING.

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COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF MOMBASA Car Loan and Mortgage Fund Reports and Financial Statements For the year ended June 30, 2020 9. REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020 which show the state of the Fund affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Fund is to issue affordable loans to members of the County Assembly of Mombasa and recover the same vide payroll deductions to ensure the fund is revolving, self-sustaining and that all loans issued are duly recovered before end of the Assembly (five years of representation).

Results

The results of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2020 are set out from page 14 to page 18 and supported by notes from page 33 onwards.

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 Fund for the year/period ended June 30, 2020.By Order of the Committee.

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10. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of a County Public Fund shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2020. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Fund; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of the Fund; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012. The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2020, 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 audited financial statements were approved by the Board on ______

nistrator Fund Administrator

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF MOMBASA CAR LOAN AND MORTGAGE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2020

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of County Assembly of Mombasa Car Loan and Mortgage Fund set out on pages 14 to 47, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2020, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the matters discussed in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly the financial position of County Assembly of Mombasa Car Loan and Mortgage Fund as at 30 June, 2020, 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 (Mombasa County Assembly Members and Staff Car Loan and Mortgage Fund) Regulations, 2018 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1.0. Inaccuracies in the Financial statements

The financial statements prepared and presented for audit had the following inaccuracies;

- 1.1. The statement of changes in net assets for the year ended 30 June, 2020 reflects revolving fund and accumulated deficit amounts of Kshs.69,968,800 and Kshs.427,558 respectively. However, these balances vary with the amounts reflected in the statement of financial position of Kshs.69,535,394 and Kshs.5,848 both resulting in unexplained variances of Kshs.433,406.
 - **1.2.** A recasting of the statement of changes in net assets results to a revolving fund balance of Kshs.69,971,400 and accumulated deficit balance of Kshs.430,158 which is at variance with Kshs.69,968,800 and Kshs.427,558 reflected in the statement of changes in net assets resulting to a variance of Kshs.2,600 in both balances.

- **1.3.** The statement of changes in net assets includes payables adjustments amount of Kshs.433,406. However, the adjustment was not supported.
- **1.4.** The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects actual transfer from the county assembly and principal loan repayments of Kshs.70,000,000 each which varies with the amounts reflected in the statement of financial performance of Kshs.50,000,000 resulting to unexplained variances of Kshs.20,000,000.

Consequently, the accuracy of financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2020 could not be confirmed.

2.0. Unaccounted for Related Party Balances

Note 22(e) to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2020 on related party balances reflects amounts due from County Government of Kshs.7,384,277. Examination of records revealed that these amounts were loan and interests repayments deducted from Members of County Assembly by a local bank which was under receivership. The records further indicated that the bank later returned the money to the County Treasury. However, this amount has not been recognized as a receivable from the County Government in the Fund's statement of financial position.

Consequently, the Fund risks loss of un-refunded amount of Kshs.7,384,277.

3.0. Current Portion of Long-Term Receivables from Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2020 reflects current portion of longterm receivables balance of Kshs.53,971,759. The amount relates to cumulative loans and interests due from Members of County Assembly. However, analysis of the loans book revealed that the balance includes Kshs.3,638,035 in respect of loans which were due twelve (12) months after the end of the financial year to which the financial statements relate. The loans balance was therefore not classified as long term receivables contrary to the template prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

Further, a scrutiny of the repayments schedule and related records revealed that five (5) beneficiaries of the Fund had not repaid car loans amounting to Kshs.6,952,801 that was due as at 30 June, 2020. This is contrary to Clause 9(i) of the Memorandum of Understanding between Chase Bank and County Assembly of Mombasa, which states that 'the facilities shall be 100% cash-covered by the County Assembly Car Loan and Mortgage Fund, and that in the event a qualifying beneficiary who has availed the envisaged bank facility defaults in repayment of the facility, the bank shall exercise the right of the set-off of amounts owed plus interest against the County Assembly fund held.'

Consequently, the accuracy and recoverability of the current portion of the long-term loan receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.53,971,759 as at 30 June, 2020 could not be ascertained.

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The Fund received a total revenue of Kshs.51,659,258 as reflected in the statement of financial performance against a revenue budget of Kshs.73,435,715 reflected in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended 30 June, 2020. resulting to an under collection of Kshs.21,776,457 or 30% of the budget. Similarly, the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended 30 June, 2020 reflects budgeted expenditure of Kshs.72,628,431, while actual expenditure was Kshs.51,653,420 as reflected on the statement of receipts and payments, resulting to an under expenditure of Kshs.20,975,011 or 29%. of the budget.

The underfunding and under absorption affected the planned activities and may have affected negatively on service to the public.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report. 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 systems and overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

Lack of Risk Management Framework

As previously reported, Mombasa County Assembly Car Loan and Mortgage Fund does not have a risk management framework. Therefore, the Fund lacks a structured process to identifying and minimizing/addressing potential threats to its operations/sustainability.

The Management was therefore in breach of the Law.

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 Fund's internal control, risk management and overall governance.

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

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

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

Report of the Auditor-General on County Assembly of Mombasa Car Loan and Mortgage Fund for the year ended 30 June, 2020

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the 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 Fund's financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Fund to 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 Fund's financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Fund to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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

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

CPA Nancy u. CBS AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

15 February, 2022

Report of the Auditor-General on County Assembly of Mombasa Car Loan and Mortgage Fund for the year ended 30 June, 2020

12. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12.1. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED

	Note	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019	
		KShs	KShs	
Revenue from non-exchange transactions				
Public contributions and donations	1	-	-	
Transfers from County Assembly	2	50,000,000	-	
Fines, penalties and other levies	3	-	-	
Revenue from exchange transactions				
Interest income	4	1,659,258	-	
Other income	5	10	-	
Total revenue		51,659,268	-	
Expenses				
Principal Loan Payments	24	50,000,000		
Fund administration expenses	6	1,625,300	-	
Staff costs	7	-	-	
General expenses	8	-	-	
Bank & Other Charges/Finance Costs	9	28,120	2,600	
Total Payments and expenses		51,653,420	2,600	
Other gains/losses				
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	10	-	-	
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		5,848	(2,600)	

30 JUNE 2020

The notes set out from page 20 form an integral part of these Financial Statements

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12.2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019	
	The Fair	KShs	KShs	
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	11	15,569,483	12,582,594	
Current portion of long term receivables from exchange transactions	12	53,971,759	8,030,975	
Prepayments	13	-	-	
Inventories	14	-		
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	15	-		
Intangible assets	16			
Long term receivables from exchange transactions				
Total assets		69,541,242	20,613,568	
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	17		644,768	
Provisions	18	-		
Current portion of borrowings	19	-		
Employee benefit obligations	20	-		
Non-current liabilities				
Non-current employee benefit obligation	20	-	-	
Long term portion of borrowings	19	-		
Total liabilities		-	644,768	
Net assets				
Revolving Fund	24	69,535,394	19,971,400	
Reserves		-	-	
Accumulated surplus		5,848	(2,600)	
Total net assets and liabilities		69,541,242	20,613,568	

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 _____ 2020 and signed by:

lo , loca 10 Fund Administrator

Name: Salim Juma

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Accountant Name:-Paul M Mulila

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ICPAK Member N0.5971

12.3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance as at 1 July 2018	19,971,400	-		19,971,400
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	-	-
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	(2,600)	(2,600)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	19,971,400	-	(2,600)	19,968,800
Balance as at 1 July 2019	19,968,800	-		19,968,800
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		-	5,848	5,848
Funds received during the year	50,000,000	-	-	50,000,000
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables Adjustments	-	-	(433,406)	(433,406)
Balance as at 30 June 2020	69,968,800	-	(427,558)	69,541,242

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12.4. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019	
		KShs	KSh	
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts				
Public contributions and donations		-		
Transfers from the County Assembly of Mombasa	2	50,000,000		
Interest received		461,383		
Receipts from other operating activities	5	10		
Total Receipts		50,461,393		
Payments		00,101,000		
Fund administration expenses	6	1,625,300		
General expenses		-		
Bank & Other Charges/Finance Costs	9	28,120	2,600	
Total Payments		1,653,420	2,600	
Net cash flows from operating activities		48,807,973	(2,600)	
Cash flows from investing activities			(2,000)	
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible				
assets		-	-	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-	
Proceeds from loan principal repayments	25	13,928,917		
Loan disbursements paid out	25	(59,750,000)		
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(45,821,083)		
Cash flows from financing activities		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts(Receivable				
from County Treasury)		-	-	
Additional borrowings		-	-	
Repayment of borrowings		-		
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash		0.0000000		
equivalents		2,986,890	(2,600)	
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 JULY 2019		12,582,594	12,585,194	
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 JUNE 2020 IPSAS 2 allows an entity to present the cash flow state		15.569.483	12,582,594	

(IPSAS 2 allows an entity to present the cash flow statement using the direct or indirect method but encourages the direct method. PSASB also recommends the use of direct method of cash flow preparation. The above illustration assumes direct method)

12.5. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% utilisati on
	FY2019/2020	FY2019/2020	FY2019/2020	FY2019/2020	FY2019/2020	
Revenue	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers from County Assembly.	120,000,000	(50,000,000)	70,000,000	70,000,000	50,000,000	58.33
Interest income	3,600,000	-	3,435,715	1,659,258	164,286	46.09
Other income	-	-	-	10	10	
Total income	123,600,000	(50,000,000)	73,435,715	71,659,268	50,164,276	57.98
Expenses/Payments						
Principal Loan Payments/Disbursements	120,000,000	(50,000,000)	70,000,000	70,000,000	50,000,000	
Fund administration expenses	2,160,000	-	2,160,000	1,625,300	-	75.25
Staff costs	-	-	-	-	-	
General expenses	453,200	-	453,200	-	453,200	
Bank & Other Charges/Finance Costs	15,231	-	15,231	28,120	28,120	184.62
Total Payments/expenditure	122,628,431	(50,000,000)	72,628,431	71,653,420	50,481,320	58.43
Surplus for the period	971,569	0	807,284	5,848	(317,044)	

Budget notes

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- 1. Provide explanation of differences between actual and budgeted amounts (10% over/ under) IPSAS 24.14
- 2. Provide an explanation of changes between original and final budget indicating whether the difference is due to reallocations or other causes. (IPSAS 24.29)
- 3. Where the total of actual on comparable basis does not tie to the statement of financial performance totals due to differences in accounting basis(budget is cash basis, statement of financial performance is accrual) provide a reconciliation.

12.6. 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 2020

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	Applicable: 1 st January 2016 The objective to issue IPSAS 39 was to create convergence to changes in IAS 19 Employee benefits. The IPSASB needed to create convergence of IPSAS 25 to the amendments done to IAS 19. The main objective is to ensure accurate information relating to pension liabilities arising from the defined benefit scheme by doing away with the corridor approach.

b) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2018

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 40: Public	Applicable: 1 st January 2016:
	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 which are covered purely under Public Sector combinations as amalgamations.

c) Early adoption of standards

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 2019/2020 was approved by the County Assembly. No subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities..

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 labor 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.

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Contingent assets

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

10. Nature and purpose of reserves

The Entity creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. No reserves were made in the year under review.

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 Chase Bank 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 a resolution of the County Assembly Service Board. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Mombasa.

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.

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

No Provisions were raised and management.

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.

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 company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the 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 2020				
Receivables from exchange transactions				
Receivables from non exchange transactions				
Bank balances				
Total				
At 30 June 2020				
Receivables from exchange transactions				
Receivables from non exchange transactions	_			
Bank balances				
Total				

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 company has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts.

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 2020				
Trade payables				
Current portion of borrowings				
Provisions				
Employee benefit obligation				
Total				
At 30 June 2020				
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:

		Other currencies	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 30 June 2020			
Financial assets (investments, cash ,debtors)			
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 surplus/ deficit	Effect on Equity
	KShs	KShs	KShs
2020			
Euro			
USD			
2019			
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 company'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. No analysis has been performed during the year nor the prior years.

COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF MOMBASA Car Loan and Mortgage Fund Reports and Financial Statements For the year ended June 30, 2020 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:

	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Revaluation reserve		
Revolving fund		
Accumulated surplus		
Total funds		
Total borrowings		
Less: cash and bank balances		
N		
et debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)		
Gearing		

12.7. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Public contributions and donations

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Donation from development partners	-	-
Contributions from the public	-	
Total	-	

2. Transfers from County Assembly

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Transfers from County Assembly of Mombasa	50,000,000	
Payments by County on behalf of the entity	-	
Total	50,000,000	_

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Late payment penalties	-	
Fines	-	
Total	-	-
Interest income	-	-

4. Interest income

Contract of the local division of the local

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Interest income from loans(mortgage or car loans)	1,659,258	-
Total interest income	1,659,258	

This revenue comprises KSh.1,197,875 accrued for the financial year 2019-2020 on prorate basis for loans issued to bonafide members during the year and KSh.461,383 interest income received from SBM bank for Funds held therein relating to the first Assembly.

5. Other income

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Insurance recoveries	-	-
Income from sale of tender documents	-	-
Miscellaneous income	10.00	-
Total other income	10.00	-

Miscellaneous income was a banking made to the account by a bank official on the reported date.

6. Fund administration expenses

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Loan processing costs	-	-
Professional services costs	-	-
Committee sitting allowances	1,625,300.00	
Total	1,625,300.00	-

7. Staff costs

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019	
	KShs	KShs	
Salaries and wages	-	-	
Staff gratuity	-	-	
Staff training expenses	-	-	
Social security contribution	-	-	
Other staff costs	-	-	
Total	-	-	

8. General expenses

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019	
	KShs	KShs	
Consumables	-	-	
Electricity and water expenses	-	-	
Fuel and oil costs	-		
Insurance costs	-		
Postage	-		
Printing and stationery	-		
Rental costs	-	-	
Security costs	-	-	
Telecommunication	-	-	
Hospitality	-	-	
Depreciation and amortization costs	-	-	
Other expenses	-	-	
Total	_	-	

9. Bank & Other Charges/Finance Costs

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019	
	KShs	KShs	
Interest on Bank overdrafts			
Bank Charges	18,475	2,600	
IPPD Commission	8,605		
Excise Tax	1,040		
Total	28,120	2,600	

10. Gain on disposal of assets

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019		
	KShs	KShs		
Property, plant and equipment	-	-		
Intangible assets	-	-		
Total	-	-		

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Fixed deposits account	5,303,947	
On – call deposits		
Current account	7,364,850	12,582,594
Others-KDIC	2,900,686	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	15,569,483	12,582,594

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED-Detailed analysis of the cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

And the self shares and shares and the		FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
Financial institution	Account number	KShs	KShs
a) Fixed deposits account			
SBM Bank		13,029,936	10 500 50 1
Gulf Bank		2,539,547	12,582,594
Sub- total		15,569,483	12,582,594
C. I.I.I.I			,===,=;
Grand total		15,569,483	12,582,594

12. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Current Receivables		IX SIIS
Interest receivable		
Current loan repayments due	47,018,958	-
Other exchange debtors	6,952,801	-
Less: impairment allowance	0,752,801	-
Total Current receivables	53,971,759	-
Non Current receivables		
Long term loan repayments due		0.020.055
Total Non current receivables		8,030,975
Total receivables from exchange transactions	-	8,030,975
a set of a set of an exchange transactions	53,971,759	8,030,975

13. Prepayments

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Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019		
	KShs	KShs		
Prepaid rent				
Prepaid insurance				
Prepaid electricity costs				
Total				

14. Inventories

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019		
	KShs	KShs		
Consumable stores				
Spare parts and meters				
Catering				
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value				

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	
Cost	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	
At 1 st July 2019			ACC/H5	Kons	ASIIS
Additions	-	-	-	-	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/adjustments	-	-	-		-
At 30 th June 2020				-	-
At 1 st July 2019	-	-	-		
Additions	-	-		-	-
Disposals	-	-	_	-	-
Transfer/adjustments	-	_		-	-
At 30 th June 2020	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 1 st July 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2020			-	-	-
At 1 st July 2019	-	-	-		
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2020	-	-	-	-	-
Net book values	-	-		-	-
At 30 th June 2020	-	-		-	-
At 30 th June 2020	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-

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16. Intangible assets-software

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019		
	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	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Trade payables	-	644,768
Refundable deposits	-	-
Accrued expenses	-	-
Other payables	-	-
Total trade and other payables	-	644,768

18. Provisions

Description	Leave	Bonus provision	Other provision	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Additional Provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision utilised	-	-	-	-
Change due to discount and time value for money	-	-	-	-
Transfers from non -current provisions	-	-	-	-
Total provisions	-	-	-	-

19. Borrowings

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Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Balance at beginning of the period		ALC ALS
External borrowings during the year	-	
Domestic borrowings during the year	_	-
Repayments of external borrowings during the period	-	
Repayments of domestics borrowings during the period	-	
Balance at end of the period	-	-

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

	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
External Borrowings		
Dollar denominated loan from 'xxx organisation'	-	-
Sterling Pound denominated loan from 'yyy organisation'	-	-
Euro denominated loan from zzz 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:

Description	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Short term borrowings(current portion)	-	-
Long term borrowings	-	
Total	-	-

20. Employee benefit obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Non-current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total employee benefits obligation	-	-	-	-

21. Cash generated from operations

	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Surplus for the year before tax	-	-
Adjusted for:	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
Gains/ losses on disposal of assets	-	
Interest income	-	-
Finance cost	-	-
Working Capital adjustments	-	-
Increase in inventory	-	-
Increase in receivables	-	-
Increase in payables	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	-	-

22. Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

- b) 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;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

c) Related party transactions

	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Transfers from related parties'	-	-
Transfers to related parties	-	

d) Key management remuneration

	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Board of Trustees	-	
Key Management Compensation	-	
Total	-	-

e) Due from related parties

	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Due from parent Ministry	-	-
Due from County Government	7,384,277	7,384,277
Total	7,384,277	7,384,277

f) Due to related parties

FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
KShs	KShs
_	-
-	
-	-
	-

23. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Court case against the Fund	-	-
Bank guarantees	-	-
Total	-	-

24. REVOLVING FUND MOVEMENT

	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
Opening Balance	19,968,800	19,968,800
Trade Payables Adjustment FY2019-2020	(433,406)	
Transfers/Loan Payments from County Assembly	50,000,000	
TOTAL FUNDING TO REVOLVING FUND	69,535,394	19,968,800

25. PROCEEDS FROM LOAN PRINCIPAL REPAYMENTS (Second Assembly)

	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
PRINCIPAL LOAN ISSUED	59,750,000	-
LOAN INTEREST	1,197,875	-
LOAN PAYMENTS	(13,928,917)	-
	-	
LOAN BALANCE	47,018,958	-

13. 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)	expect the issue to be
1.1	Missing Reports	No management committee 2018-19	CASB	Resolved	
1.2	Table of Contents typing error	Rectified	Fund Admin	Resolved	
1.4	Statement of Budget is not for period ended but for the year ended.	Rectified	Fund Admin	Resolved	
1.5	Notes to the financial statements are from page 19 to 44 and not from page 17	Rectified	Fund Admin	Resolved	
1.6	All figures should be rounded off to the whole number	Rectified	Fund Admin	Resolved	
2.0.	Bank confirmation certificate as at 30 June 2019 not availed	Obtained & forwarded	Fund Admin	Resolved	
.0	Kshs.8,030,975 balance is not classified as current portion of long term receivables from exchange transactions and long term receivables from exchange transactions,	Rectified	Fund Admin	Resolved	
.0	Current Portion of Long-Term	Discussion necessay	Fund Admin	Not resolved	

COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF MOMBASA

Car Loan and Mortgage Fund Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2020

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)
	Receivables from Exchange Transactions				
5.0.	Statement of Cash Flow	Discussion necessay	Fund Admin	Not 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.

