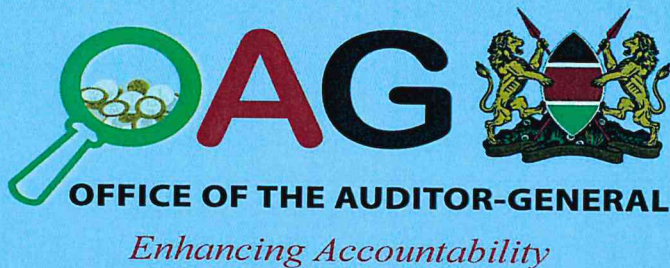


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2019

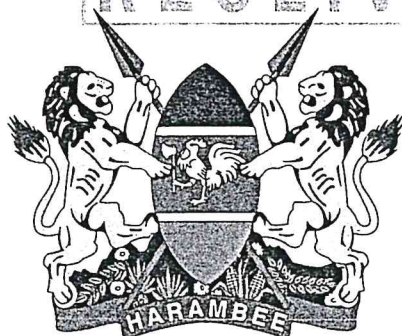
THE NATIONAL TREASURY

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 11 FEB 2021	DAY: Thursday
BY:	Leader of Majority
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	Haima Ahmed

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
P. O. Box 30084 - 00100, NAIROBI
REGISTRY

30 SEP 2019

RECEIVED



THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING

THE NATIONAL TREASURY

PENSION FUND NAME: PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT

FUND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 903

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2019**

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

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1. NATIONAL TREASURY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

(a) Background Information

The National Treasury was established via the Executive Order No. 2 of May 2013. The basis for establishment of the National Treasury is found in Article 225 (i) of the Constitution of Kenya which states that an Act of Parliament shall provide for the establishment, functions and responsibilities of the National Treasury. This has been actualized in Section 11 and 12 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act 2012.

At Cabinet level, the National Treasury is represented by the Cabinet Secretary for National Treasury and Planning, who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the Ministry.

Vision

“Excellence in economic and public financial management, and development planning”

Mission

‘To provide leadership in economic and public financial management, and development planning for shared growth through formulation, implementation and monitoring of economic, financial and development policies’

Core Values

The National Treasury is committed to providing quality services to all and is guided by the following core values: Customer Focus, Results Oriented, Stakeholder Participation, Professionalism, Accountability, Integrity and Transparency and Teamwork.

Mandate of the National Treasury

The National Treasury derives its mandate from Article 225 of the Constitution, Public Finance Management Act 2012 and the Executive Orders No.2/2013 and No.1/2018. The National Treasury will be executing its mandate in consistency with any other legislation as may be developed or reviewed by Parliament from time to time. The core functions of the National Treasury as derived from the above legal provisions include;

- Formulate, implement and monitor macro-economic policies involving expenditure and revenue;
- Manage the level and composition of national public debt, national guarantees and other financial obligations of national government;
- Formulate, evaluate and promote economic and financial policies that facilitate social and economic development in conjunction with other national government entities;
- Mobilize domestic and external resources for financing national and county government budgetary requirements;
- Design and prescribe an efficient financial management system for the national and county governments to ensure transparent financial management and standard financial reporting.
- In consultation with the Accounting Standards Board, ensure that uniform accounting standards are applied by the national government and its entities;
- Develop policy for the establishment, management, operation and winding up of public funds;

- Prepare the annual Division of Revenue Bill and the County Allocation of Revenue Bill;
- Strengthen financial and fiscal relations between the national government and county governments and encourage support for county governments
- Assist county governments to develop their capacity for efficient, effective and transparent financial management; and
- To prepare the National Budget, execute/implement and control approved budgetary resources to MDAs and other Government agencies/entities.

Role of the National Treasury in the Devolved System of Government

The National Treasury is mandated by law to:-

- Strengthen financial and fiscal relations between the National Government and County Governments and support for county governments in performing their functions;
- Issue guidelines on the preparation of county development planning;
- Prepare the annual legislative proposals on intergovernmental fiscal transfers;
- Provide logistical support to intergovernmental institutions overseeing inter-governmental fiscal relations;
- Coordinate the development and implementation of financial recovery plans for County Governments that are in financial distress;
- Build capacity of County Governments on public finance management matters for efficient, effective and transparent financial management as well as planning, monitoring and evaluation and;
- Administer the Equalization Fund.

(b) Key Management

The National Treasury' day-to-day management is under the following key offices;

Office of the Principal Secretary

This office is responsible for the administration of the National Treasury operations. In addition, the Principal Secretary is charged with the responsibility of providing advice to the Cabinet Secretary in order to enhance efficiency and collective responsibility.

Organizational structure of the National Treasury

The National Treasury is organized into four (4) technical Directorates headed by Directors General and (1) Administrative and Support Services Directorate headed by a Principal Administrative Secretary. Each Director General is responsible for a Directorate comprising a cluster of Departments responsible for related policy functions. The Directorates and Departments are as follows:

Directorate of Budget, Fiscal and Economic Affairs

The Directorate is headed by a Director General, reporting to the Principal Secretary, National Treasury. It is organized into the following five (5) Technical Departments each headed by a Director:-

- Budget Department;
- Macro and Fiscal Affairs Department
- Financial and Sectoral Affairs Department;
- Inter-Governmental Fiscal Relations Department
- Public Procurement Department.

Directorate of Accounting Services and Quality Assurance

The Directorate is headed by a Director General reporting to the Principal Secretary, National Treasury. It is organized into the following four (4) Technical Departments each headed by a Director:-

- Government Accounting Services;
- Internal Audit Services Department;
- Financial Management Information Systems (FMIS)
- National Sub-County Treasuries.
- Government Digital Payments Unit.

Directorate of Portfolio Management

The Directorate is headed by a Director General, reporting to the Principal Secretary. It is organized into the following four (4) Technical Departments each headed by a Director:

- Government Investment and Public Enterprises;
- National Assets and Liabilities Management;
- Pensions Department.
- Public Private Partnership Unit.
- Public Investment Management Unit

Directorate of Public Debt Management Office

The Directorate is headed by a Director General, reporting to the Principal Secretary. It is organized into the following three (3) Technical Departments each headed by a Director:

- Resource Mobilization (Front Office);
- Debt Policy, Strategy and Risk Management (Middle Office);
- Debt Recording and Settlement (Back Office).

Directorate of Administrative and Support Services (Common Shared Services)

The Directorate is headed by a Principal Administrative Secretary, reporting to the Principal Secretary. It is organized into twelve (12) specialized functions offering common shared services. The common shared services of the National Treasury consist of functions that are not core to the National Treasury but offer critical support services to the National Treasury. The functions include:-

- Accounting,
- Finance,
- Human Resource Management and Development,
- Central Planning and Project Monitoring,
- Supply Chain Management,
- Legal,
- Public Communications,
- General Administration,
- Records Management;
- Internal Audit;
- ICT
- Government Clearing Agency

(c) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2019 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

NO.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal Secretary	Dr. Kamau Thugge, CBS
2.	Principal Administrative Secretary	Mr. Francis Musyimi, CBS
3.	Director General, BFEA	Mr. Albert Mwenda, HSC
4.	Director General, Accounting Services	Mr. Bernard Ndung'u, MBS
5.	Ag. Director General, PIPM	Eng. Stanley Kamau
6.	Director General, PDMO	Dr. Haron Sirma, OGW
7.	Ag. Director, Macro and Fiscal Affairs Department	Mr. Musa Gathanje
8.	Director, Budget Department	Mr. Francis Anyona, OGW
9.	Director, Financial and Sectoral Affairs Department	Mr. Christopher Oisebe
10.	Director, Public Procurement Department	Mr. Eric Korir
11.	Ag Director, Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations Department	Mr. Albert Mwenda, HSC
12.	Internal Auditor General	Mr. Alfayo Mogaka
13.	Ag Director, Government Accounting Services Department	Mr. Jona Wala
14.	Ag Director, National Sub County Treasuries	Mr. Francis Kariuki
15.	Ag Director, Financial Management Information System	Mr. Stanley Kamanguya
16.	Ag. Director, Public Private Partnership Unit	Mrs. Judy Nyakawa
17.	Director, National Assets and Liability Management	Mrs. Beatrice Gathirwa
18.	Director, Government Investment and Public Enterprises	Mr. Kennedy Ondieki
19.	Director, Pensions Department	Mr. Shem Nyakutu
20.	Director, Resource Mobilization Department	Mr. Jackson Kinyanjui, OGW
21.	Director, Debt Policy, Strategy and Risk Management Department	Mr. Daniel Ndolo
22.	Ag Director, Debt Recording and Settlement Department	Mrs. Felister Kivisi
23.	Ag. Director of Administration	Ms. Margaret Muiiru, OGW
24.	Head, Accounts Division	Mr. George Gichuru
25.	Head, Finance	Mr. Kimathi Mugambi, HSC
26.	Head, SCM	Mr. Peter Mulavu
27.	Head, Internal Audit Unit	Ms. Esther Ngeru
28.	Director, Human Resource Management and Development	Ms. Susan Mucheru
29.	Ag Director, Information Communication and Technology	Mr. George Kariuki
30.	Head, Central Planning and Project Monitoring Unit	Mr. Antony Muriu
31.	Head, Public Communications	Mr. Maina Kigaga
32.	Head, Legal Unit	Mr. James Mwenda
33.	Programme Coordinator, Public Financial Management Reform Secretariat	Mr. Julius Mutua

(d) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

To manage the fiduciary risk, the National Treasury has put in place fiduciary oversight arrangements including setting up committees. The key oversight arrangements include:

Audit Committee

The purpose of the Audit Committee is to assist the ministry's management in fulfilling their mandates. The committee undertakes the responsibilities of ensuring existence of adequate financial reporting processes, strong systems of internal controls and efficient operational activities carried out under existing laws and regulations for the ministry to achieve its intended objectives.

The National Treasury and Planning Audit Committee was launched on 22nd March 2019 and has met three times by end of June 2019. It has five members with the Internal Audit Unit as the Secretariat.

Internal Audit Unit

The National Treasury has an Internal Audit Unit charged with the responsibility of identifying risks in the management and day to day operations of the Ministry through the risk based audits. The Unit reports directly to the accounting officer on a regular basis.

Audit Query Committee

The National Treasury established an audit committee comprising officers from all departments of the Ministry, under the chairmanship of the Senior Chief Finance Officer. The Committee reviews and analyses all audit queries and makes recommendations on how to reduce fiduciary risks. In addition, the committee prepares responses to all audit queries for presentation to the relevant committees of parliament.

Project Implementation Committee

To monitor the implementation of the Government's Infrastructure Projects, the National Treasury has established a Project Steering Committee comprising Principal Secretaries from implementing Ministries and appointed a technical committee comprising officers from the technical departments of the Ministry. The Committees review and analyse the progress made by ministries in the implementation of domestically and externally funded projects and advises accordingly.

Parliamentary Activities

In order to effectively manage the parliamentary activities relating to the Ministry, the National Treasury has designated a liaison officer to coordinate the activities under the Office of the Cabinet Secretary in consultation with the Office of the Chief Administrative Secretary.

Development Partner Oversight

To effectively manage Official Development Assistance to the Government, the National Treasury has under the Public Debt Management Office; a Department responsible for all matters relating to Development Partners. The Department has various Units that coordinate different development partner activities in the Country.

Other fiduciary oversight arrangements include the following committees with specific objectives;

Senior Management Committee

To monitor the implementation of the Ministry's programmes and performance, the National Treasury has appointed a Senior Management Committee comprising of Directors General and Heads of Departments. The Committee receives reports from departments, builds consensus on National Treasury responses to emerging issues, challenges and risks and ensures that the decisions of top management are implemented in a timely manner.

Public Financial Management Sector Working Group

To facilitate the implementation of financial management reforms, the National Treasury has appointed senior officers to the Public Financial Management Sector Working Group. The Committee plays an oversight role in the implementation of financial reforms in the public service in collaboration with the development partners.

Budget Implementation Committee

To monitor the implementation of the Ministry's budget, programmes and activities, the National Treasury has appointed a committee comprising of officers from all the Departments of the Ministry. The Committee reviews and analyses the progress made by Departments in the implementation of the budget and the planned programmes and activities and advises the management accordingly.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Ministry undertakes monitoring and evaluation exercises to establish progress made in the implementation of various programmes and projects including those that are funded by the development partners.

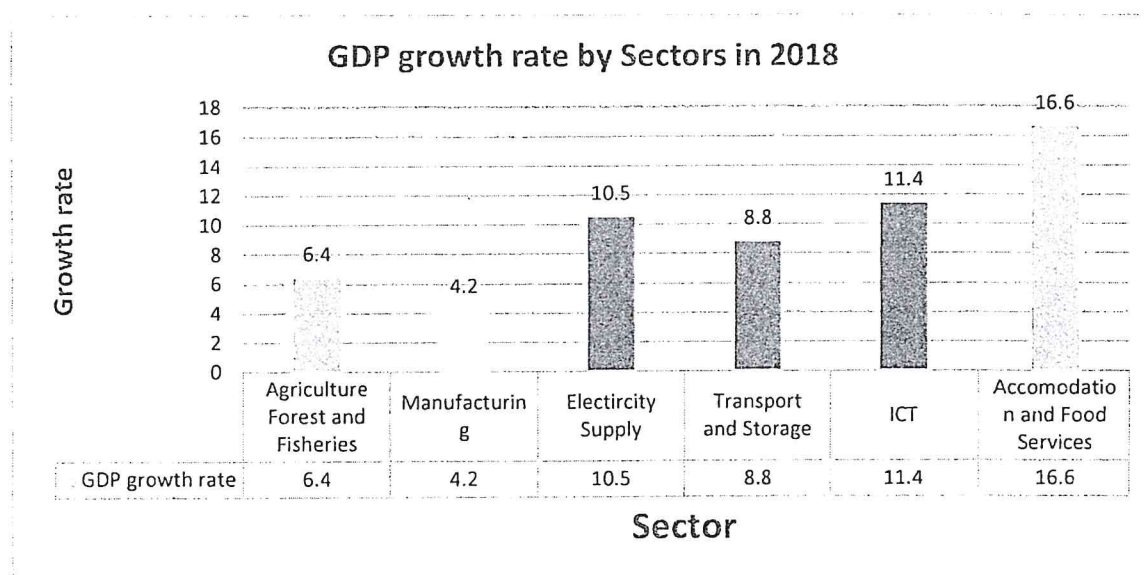
- (a) **The National Treasury Headquarters**
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P.O. Box 60000-00200
Nairobi, Kenya
- (c) **Independent Auditors**
Auditor General
Kenya National Audit Office
Anniversary Towers, University Way
P.O Box 30084
GPO 00100
Nairobi, Kenya
- (d) **Principal Legal Adviser**
The Attorney General
State Law Office
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 40112
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

2. FORWARD BY THE CABINET SECRETARY

The National Treasury is mandated to coordinate economic and financial management of the country in accordance with section 12 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. Overall, the National Treasury has strived to maintain a policy environment that is conducive to economic growth and development of the country.

As a result of consistent implementation of bold economic policies, structural reforms and sound macroeconomic management, Economic growth remained resilient and broad based averaging 5.7% in the past 6 years and generating a total of around 5 million new jobs since 2013. Growth accelerated to 6.3% in 2018 from 4.9% in 2017. This growth is the highest to have been recorded for the past 8 years and well above the sub Saharan Africa region average growth of 3.0 percent and the global average of 3.6 percent. The growth was attributable to increased agricultural production, accelerated manufacturing activities, sustained growth in transport and vibrant service sector activities. As a result of this economic growth, 860,000 new jobs were generated in the economy in 2018. Inflation remained within target, interest rates were stable, and exchange rates were competitive with adequate foreign exchange reserves equivalent to 6.2 months of import cover at the end of fiscal year 2018/19. The figure below shows the contribution of the GDP Growth rate by Sectors.

Figure 1: GDP Growth Rate by Sectors in 2018



In FY 2018/19, County Governments received **Ksh.314 billion** as their equitable share of revenue raised nationally. This represents 100 percent of the appropriation as per the CARA, 2018. In addition to the equitable share, the Counties received Ksh.46.1 billion in FY 2018/19, which comprised of:-

- Conditional allocation worth more than **Ksh.15 billion** derived from the National Government's equitable revenue share;
- Ksh.7.4 billion** from the Roads Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) collected by the Kenya Roads Board (KRB), of which 15 percent is set aside for County roads; and,
- Proceeds from external loans and grants totalling **Ksh.23.6 billion** earmarked to supplement financing of devolved functions.

Based on the above aggregate, payments to County government in FY 2018/19 amounted to **Kshs.360.1 billion**, representing 96 percent of the CARA, 2018 allocations. Including the FY 2018/19 payments, county governments have now received an estimated **Kshs.1.7 trillion** cumulatively since their establishment.

In all years, County Governments' equitable revenue share has been well above the minimum threshold defined in Article 203 (2) of the Constitution. Moreover, counties' equitable revenue share allocation has been fully disbursed in accordance with Article 219 of the Constitution, even when the shareable revenue outturn was less than projected revenue used in the Division of Revenue Act.

The National Treasury and Planning, successfully priced a new US dollar 2.1 billion, dual tranche Eurobond of 7-year and 12-year tenors on 15th May 2019 in London, United Kingdom. This is the third time Kenya has been in the International Debt Capital Markets. The first was in June 2014, when we launched the debut bond of US dollar 2.0 billion and tapped for a further US dollar 750 million, while the second was in February 2018 when a dual-tranche of US\$ 2.0 billion was issued (10-year tenor of US\$1.0 billion and 30-year tenor of US\$ 1.0 billion).

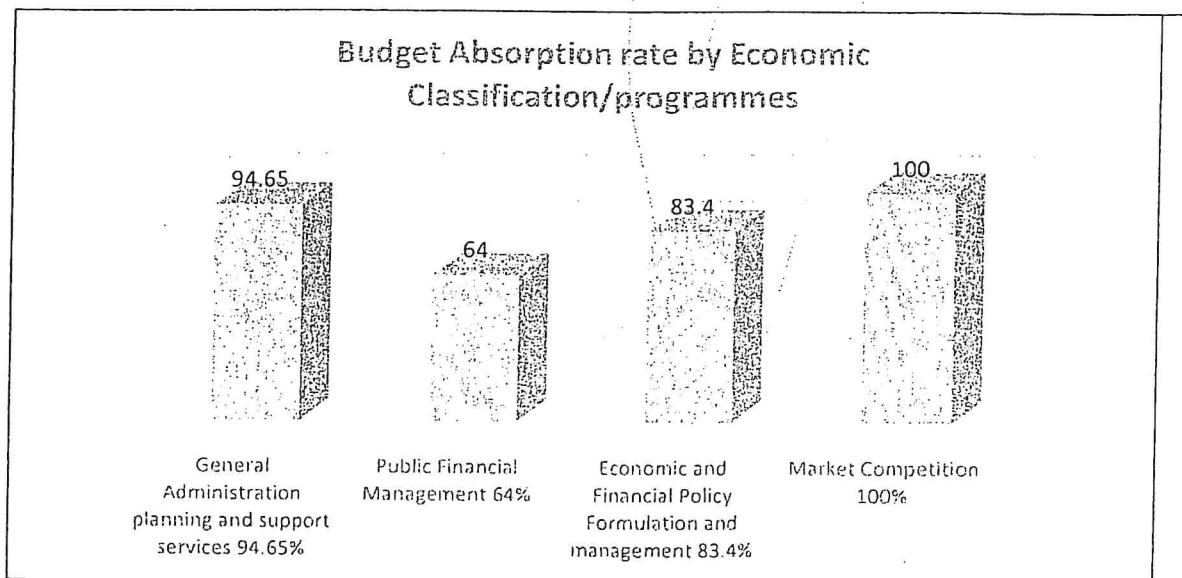
The announcement of Kenya issuance triggered an overwhelming response from investors that amounted to an order book of US\$ 9.5 billion, an oversubscription of 4.5 times. This overwhelming interest in Kenya's bond issue confirms the strong investor confidence in Kenya's economic policy management and prospects going forward.

The proceeds from this issuance will be used to (i) finance some of the development infrastructure projects, (ii) the general budgetary expenditure in accordance with the applicable legal requirements and (iii) to refinance part or all of the obligations outstanding under the US\$ 750 million (2014 Eurobond).

The National Treasury and Planning in its contribution to the Affordable Housing Agenda under the Big Four Plan launched the Kenya Mortgage Refinance Company (KMRC) in May 2019. This is a Public Private Partnership arrangement with majority private sector owned. KMRC will extend long term loans at fixed interest rate to financial institutions secured against mortgages so that they can extend the maturity of their housing loans to end borrowers hence increasing affordability. Given Kenya's urbanization rates, there is critical need to deliver housing at the lower end of the income spectrum in order to improve housing conditions for the average Kenyan. KMRC will seek to catalyze growth of the mortgage market in Kenya by targeting households that fall within the mortgage gap and lower middle-income categories which represents about 95% of the formally employed population.

In terms of budget performance, the National Treasury expenditure stood at Kshs.54.417b against an approved budget of **Kshs.64.865b**. The National Treasury implemented the 2018/19 budget within four economic classifications/programmes. These were General Administration, Planning and Support Services, Public Financial Management, Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management and Market Competition. As demonstrated in figure 2 below, the Market Competition Programme had the highest absorption at 100% followed by General Administration, Planning and Support Services at 94.65%, Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management (83.4%) and Public Financial Management Programme at 64%.

Figure 2: Budget Absorption rate by Economic Classification/Programmes

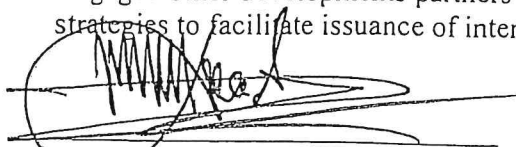


Some of the challenges the National Treasury faced while implementing the 2018/19 budget include:-

- Lack of adequate funds to finance all the budget requests by Ministries, Departments and Agencies.
- Low absorption of Official Development Assistance (ODA).
- Inadequate Exchequer issues thus contributing to the pending bill increment from Kshs.29.3b to Kshs.64.7b in FY2018/19.
- Inadequate capacity of staff in some key technical Departments.

To surmount the above challenges and ensure successful implementation of the National Treasury goals and objectives, the Ministry undertook the following:-

- Domestic borrowing to plug the financing gap created by non-performing revenue.
- Expenditure reduction strategies such as austerity measures and a ban on new projects to ensure available money is used in completing old projects and prepared draft Public Investment Management Regulations.
- Strengthened capacity in public financial management to MDAs and County Governments to improve oversight of Public resources and Strengthened financial and fiscal relations between the national government and county governments.
- Enhanced the Government's cash management system to avoid undue pressure on payment flows and interest rates, and reduce borrowing costs for the government and the private sector.
- Promoted the Public Private Partnership initiatives to finance government capital projects.
- Engaged other developments partners for concessional loans and grants as well as pursued strategies to facilitate issuance of international bonds to finance government projects.


HON. A.M.B. UKUR YATTANI, EGH
AG. CABINET SECRETARY

3. STATEMENT OF THE PROVIDENT FUND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Provident Fund Ordinance Cap. 71 (1948) require the Principal Secretary for the National Treasury to prepare financial statements in respect of that Provident Fund, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Provident Fund at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the Provident Fund for that year/period. The Principal Secretary for the National Treasury is required to ensure that the Provident Fund keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Provident Fund. The Principal Secretary for the National Treasury is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Provident Fund.

The Principal Secretary for the National Treasury is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Provident Fund financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Provident Fund for and as at the end of the financial year (period) 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 entity; (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 Provident Fund; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Principal Secretary for the National Treasury accept responsibility for the Provident Fund financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and the Provident Fund Ordinance Cap. 71 (1948). The Principal Secretary for the National Treasury is of the opinion that the Provident Fund financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Provident Fund transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2018, and of the Provident Fund financial position as at that date. The Principal Secretary further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Provident Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Provident Fund financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.


Nothing has come to the attention of the Principal Secretary to indicate that the Provident 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 Provident Fund financial statements were approved and signed by the Principal Secretary on

27/06/, 2019.


DR. JULIUS M. MUIA, PhD, EBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY


SHEM NYAKUTU
PENSIONS SECRETARY/
DIRECTOR OF PENSIONS


FRANCIS L. AMUYUNZU
ICPAK NO. 6175
ASSISTANT ACCT. GENERAL-
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REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2019 – THE NATIONAL TREASURY

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Provident Fund Account set out on pages 12 to 31, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2019, and the 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.

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

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements

1.1 Misstated Comparative Balances and Inconsistencies in Notes to the Financial Statements

The statement of financial position reflects balances of Kshs.752,556,522 and Kshs.742,841,111 being the comparative balances for total financial assets and net assets respectively. However, the audited 2017/2018 financial statements reflected amounts of Kshs.815,305,312 and Kshs.805,590,201 respectively for the balances. Further, inconsistencies were also noted between the referenced notes for bank balances and other receivables as reflected in the statement of financial position and the actual notes to the financial statements.

In the circumstances, the financial statements are not in compliance with paragraph 53 of IPSAS 1 which requires comparative information to be disclosed in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements.

1.2 Variance Between the Trial Balance and the Financial Statements

The 2018/2019 Trial Balance submitted for audit revealed items and balances which were not reflected in the financial statements as indicated below:

Account	Description	Dr. Amount (Kshs.)	Cr. Amount (Kshs.)
4-867-0903-7310224	Interest on Investment Provident Fund	430,316,536	
4-867-0903-7310224	Interest on Investment Provident Fund		1,230,081,880
4-867-0903-7310227	Profit/ loss on Realization of Investment		7,163,992
4-867-0903-7310230	Interest Credit to Deposit	113,114	
4-867-0903-7310231	Accumulative Income & Expenditure A/C.		1,372,274
4-867-0903-7310235	Recovery of Interest due from GoK	1,448,783	1,448,783
4-867-0903-7310236	Annual Account		883,162
4-867-0903-7310237	Bonus paid to Depositors	1,296,168	
4-867-0903-7310238	Annuity payment (Charles Kombo- Agri.)	50,696	
	Total	433,225,297	1,240,950,091

No explanation was provided on what the items related to, and the reasons for exclusion in the financial statements.

Similarly, the following balances reflected in the financial statements were not traced to the Trial Balance:

Item Description	Amount (Kshs.)
Dividend Income	60,327,313
Other Receivables	6,176,372
Bank Balance	819,799,550
Other Pending Payables	9,715,111

Further, the Trial Balance presented for audit had its debits and credits not balancing at Kshs.482,912,920 and Kshs.2,122,512,019 respectively.

In the circumstances, the accuracy of the balances reflected in the financial statements could not be ascertained.

2. Doubtful Other Receivables

As previously reported, and as disclosed in Note 11.4 to the financial statements, the statement of financial position reflects a balance of Kshs.9,972,598 under other receivables which comprised a cash deposit balance held at the insolvent Cereals and Sugar Corporation and dividends receivable from Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) of Kshs.3,796,226 and Kshs.6,176,372 respectively. However, Management did not provide any evidence of the measures put in place to recover the debts in full. The recoverability of the long outstanding receivables was therefore, in doubt.

3. Unsupported Payables Balance

The statement of financial position reflects other pending payables balance of Kshs.9,715,111 (2018: Kshs.9,715,111) which as disclosed in Note 11.6 to the financial statements related to amounts due to National Government entities. However, as previously reported, Management has not supported the balances by way of a detailed listing and invoices indicating the specific entities to which the amounts are owed.

Consequently, it has not been possible to confirm the accuracy, validity and completeness of other pending payables balance of Kshs.9,715,111 as at 30 June, 2019.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, 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 Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts does not reflect the approved budget amounts for revenue and expenditure. However, during the year under review, the Fund received revenue of Kshs.60,327,313 and had a nil expenditure. The explanatory note indicates that there was no budget despite the Fund having investments in Kenya Power and Lighting Company and East African Breweries Limited for which dividend income was expected.

From the foregoing, the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts as presented is incomplete.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, except for the matters described in the basis for conclusion on lawfulness and effectiveness in use of public resources section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Idle Resources

As previously reported, the Fund has carried out minimal operations where only dividends from investments in KPLC and EABL are recorded. The Fund continued to accumulate idle bank balances which stood at Kshs.819,799,550 as at 30 June, 2019 contrary to the guiding principles for cash management which include avoiding accumulation of idle balances as provided under Regulation 83 (2)(c) of the Public Finance Management Regulations, 2015 and Section 3(3) of Provident Fund Act, 2012 which provides that moneys paid into the Fund shall, so far as practicable, be invested in interest yielding securities. Alternatively, if the mandate of the Fund ceased or lapsed, the Fund ought to have been wound up and the assets reverted to the Government.

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 comply, 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 overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

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

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for maintaining effective internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal 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 the Management is aware of 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 financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the Fund 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 Fund's policies and procedures may deteriorate.

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

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

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

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


Nancy Gathungu
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

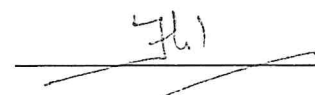
21 January, 2021

5. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
 FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Note	2018/2019	2017/2018
		Kshs.	Kshs.
RECEIPTS			
Dividend Income	11.1		
-Preference KPLC		7,153.00	
-Ordinary shares EABL		<u>60,320,160</u>	<u>62,748,790</u>
Total receipts		<u>60,327,313</u>	<u>62,748,790</u>
PAYMENT			
Payments of Pensions	11.2	-	-
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>60,327,313</u>	<u>62,748,790</u>

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements are an integral part of the financial statements. The financial statements were approved on 27/09/, 2019 and signed by:


 DR. JULIUS M. MUIA, PhD EBS
 PRINCIPAL SECRETARY


 FRANCIS L. AMUYUNZU
 ICPAK NO. 6175
 ASSISTANT ACCT. GENERAL-
 PENSIONS

6. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30TH JUNE, 2019

	Note	2018/2019	2017/2018
		Kshs.	Kshs.
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Investments	11.3	45,860,478	45,860,478
CURRENT ASSETS			
Bank Balances	11.4	819,799,550	759,472,236
Other Receivables	11.5	9,972,598	9,972,598
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS		875,632,626	752,556,522
LIABILITES			
Other Pending payables	11.6	9,715,111	9,715,111
NET ASSETS		865,917,515	742,841,411
FINANCED BY:			
Capital contribution		50,567,565	50,567,565
Accumulated surplus b/f		755,022,637	692,273,846
Add net surplus for the year		60,327,313	62,748,790
Net Financial position		865,917,515	805,590,201

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The financial statements were approved on 28/07/, 2019 and signed by:



DR. JULIUS M. MUIA, PhD EBS
 PRINCIPAL SECRETARY




FRANCIS L. AMUYUNZU
 ICPAK NO. 6175
 ASSISTANT ACCT. GENERAL-
 PENSIONS

7. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Ordinary share capital	Retained Earning	Total
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
As at July 1, 2017	50,567,565	692,273,846	742,841,411
Surplus for the year		62,748,790	62,748,790
As at June 30, 2018	50,567,565	755,022,637	805,590,201
As at July 1, 2018	50,567,565	755,022,637	805,590,201
Issue of new share capital			
Surplus for the year		60,327,313	60,327,313
As at June 30, 2019	50,567,565	815,349,950	865,917,515

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The financial statements were approved on _____, 2019 and signed by


DR. JULIUS M. MUIA, PhD EBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY



FRANCIS L. AMUYUNZU
ICPAK NO. 6175
ASSISTANT ACCT.
GENERAL-PENSIONS

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

	Notes	2018/2019	2017/2018
Receipts for operating income			
Dividend Income	11.1	60,327,313	56,572,418
Less payments		-	-
Cash flow from Investing Activities		60,327,313	56,572,418
Receipt received from the National Treasury		-	-
Net cash flows from operative activities		60,327,313	<u>56,572,418</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		60,327,313	<u>56,572,418</u>
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		<u>759,472,236</u>	702,899,818
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		<u>819,799,550</u>	<u>759,472,236</u>

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The financial statements were approved on 27/06/, 2019 and signed by:


 DR. JULIUS M. MUIA, PhD EBS
 PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

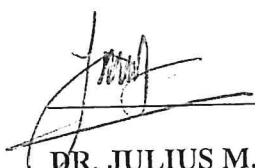

 FRANCIS L. AMUYUNZU
 ICPAK NO. 6175
 ASSISTANT ACCT. GENERAL-
 PENSIONS

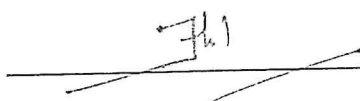
9. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	Original budget	Adjustment	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference
Revenue	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Dividend				60,327,313	60,327,313
Total income				60,327,313	60,327,313
Expenses					
Dependant Pension				-	-
Total Expenditure				-	-
Surplus for the period				60,327,313	60,327,313

Note

1. There was no budget approved for the fund.
2. The expected income is dividend from,
 - A) KPLC- the company declared nil dividend on ordinary share and preference dividend earned Kshs. 7,153/- during the period.
 - B) EABL and for the period amount of Kshs. 60,320,160/=.
3. Expenditure is supposed to be dependant pension due to the surviving individual dependant and none is existing.


 DR. JULIUS M. MUIA, PhD EBS
 PRINCIPAL SECRETARY


 FRANCIS L. AMUYUNZU
 ICPAK NO. 6175
 ASSISTANT ACCT. GENERAL-
 PENSIONS

10. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Provident Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Provident Fund Ordinance Cap. 71 (1948). The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is dependant pension.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Provident Fund accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 11.

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Fees, taxes and fines

The entity recognizes revenues from fees, taxes and fines when the event occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, deferred income is recognized instead of revenue. Other non-exchange revenues are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

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. Recurrent grants are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Development/capital grants are recognized in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of comprehensive income over the useful life of the assets that has been acquired using such funds.

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

a) Revenue recognition (Continued)

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Dividends

Dividends or similar distributions must be recognized when the shareholder's or the entity's right to receive payments is established.

b) Budget information

There was no approved budget for the Provident Fund for FY 2018-2019.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

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

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in net assets is recognized in net assets and not in the statement of financial performance. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside surplus or deficit is recognized outside surplus or deficit. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction in net assets.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Sales tax

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales tax, except:

- When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property.

Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over a 30-year period.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

e) 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.

f) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The Entity also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit.

An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Entity will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) 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.

h) Research and development costs

The Entity expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when the Entity can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits or service potential
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Following initial recognition of an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually with any impairment losses recognized immediately in surplus or deficit.

i) 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.

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 an 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:

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

- 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.

i) 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.

j) 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.

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.

k) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

l) 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.

m) 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.

n) 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.

o) 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.

p) 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.

q) Service concession arrangements

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

r) 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.

s) Comparative figures

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

t) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019.

4 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 11.

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.

11. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11.1 MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

	2018/2019 Kshs.	2017/2018 Kshs.
Dividend Income	60,327,313	62,748,790

The receipts relate to dividend income from Kenya Power and Lighting Company and East African Breweries Limited:-

- KP&LC Ltd-----	Ksh	7,153.00
- EAB Ltd-----	Ksh	60,320,160
	Ksh.	<u>60,327,313.00</u>

11.2 PAYMENT

The Fund main purpose was to pay pension to its members and beneficiaries and none is surviving hence nil payment in the fund.

11.3 INVESTMENTS

	2018/2019 Kshs.	2017/2018 Kshs.
Shares	45,860,478	45,860,478
	45,860,478	45,860,478

The shares relate to Kenya Power and Lighting Company and East African Breweries Limited

11.4 OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2018/2019 Kshs.	2017/2018 Kshs.
Cereals and Sugar Finance Corporation	3,796,226	3,796,226
ordinary Shares Dividend due from KP&L .co	<u>6,176,372</u>	<u>6,176,372</u>
	9,972,598	9,972,598

11.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

BANK BALANCE

NAME OF THE BANK : CENTRAL BANK OF KENYA		
A/C NO. : 1000213768		
	2019	2018
	KSHS.	KSHS.
TOTAL	819,799,550	759,472,587

11.6 PENDING BILLS

	2018/2019 Kshs.	2017/2018 Kshs.
Amount due to National Government entities	9,622,725	9,622,725
Amount due to National Government entities	<u>92,385</u>	<u>92,385</u>
	<u>9,715,111</u>	<u>9,715,111</u>

11.7 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(i) Credit Risk

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	Impai red Kshs
At 30 June 2019				
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	9,972,598	9,972,598	9,972,598	None
Bank balances	819,799,550	819,799,550	-	None
Total	829,772,148	829,772,148	9,972,598	None
At 30 June 2018				
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	9,972,598	9,972,598	9,972,598	None
Bank balances	759,472,236	759,472,236	-	None
Total	779,417,432	779,417,432	9,972,598	None

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

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

The Board of Directors sets the company's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

RELATED PARTY BALANCES

Nature of related party relationships

There were no related parties involved in this entity.

CONTINGENT ASSETS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The entity did not have any contingent liabilities.

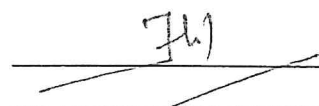
12. PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS

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)	Time Frame (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
48	Cash on Deposit- C&SFC- Kshs.3,795,266.00	Realization of the balance will be determined when winding up process will be finalized by task Force on winding up of dormant funds.	Shem Nyakutu Secretary/Director Pensions	Not Resolved	
49	Un-analyzed balance of Kshs. 9,715,111	Awaiting recommended from task force committee on how to clear from the old balances.	Shem Nyakutu Secretary/Director Pensions	Not Resolved	

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The financial statements were approved on 27/09/, 2019 and signed by:


 DR. JULIUS M. MUIA, PhD EBS
 PRINCIPAL SECRETARY


 FRANCIS L. AMUYUNZU
 ICPAK NO. 6175
 ASSISTANT ACCT. GENERAL

