


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability

	
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
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REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND

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

THE NATIONAL TREASURY



**THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND**

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

Table of Contents	Page
1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT.....	3
2. FORWARD BY THE CABINET SECRETARY.....	11
3. STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE AGAINST MDA'S PREDETRMINED OBJECTIVE.....	17
4. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONISBILITY STATEMENT / SUSTAINABILITY.....	19
5. STATEMENT OF ENTITY MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES	21
6. REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON THE NATIONAL TREASURY	23
7. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 TH JUNE 2021.....	24
8.STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 30 TH JUNE 2021.....	25
9.STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 TH JUNE 2021.....	26
10. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION: RECURENT AND DEVELOPMENT COMBINED.....	27
11. SUMMARY STATEMENT APPROPRIATION RECURRENT.....	28
12. SUMMARY STATEMENT APPROPRIATION DEVELOPMENT.....	29
13. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES.....	30
14.NOTES TO THE FINACIAL STATEMENTS.....	37
15. PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF PRIOR YEARS AUDITORS RECOMMENDATIONS.....	40
16. ANNEXES	41

**THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
*Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.***

1. KEY ENTITY 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 with the assistance of the Chief Administrative Secretary.

Vision

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

Mission

“To provide leadership in economic and public financial management, for shared growth through formulation, implementation and monitoring of economic and financial policies”.

Core Values

The National Treasury is guided by the following core values: Customer Focus, Results Oriented, Stakeholder Participation, Professionalism, Accountability, Integrity and Transparency and Teamwork all geared towards excellence in service delivery.

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;

**THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND**

Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021.

- 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;
- To prepare the National Budget, execute/implement and control approved budgetary resources to MDAs and other Government agencies/entities; and
- Coordination and integration of public ports, railway and pipeline services.

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 intergovernmental 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

The Office of the Principal Secretary is responsible for the day to day administration of the National Treasury operations and is the Accounting officer. 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.

**THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND**

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

Organizational structure of the National Treasury

The National Treasury is organized into five (5) 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. In addition, the Treasury has two independent departments namely Public Procurement and Internal Auditor General both of which are headed by Directors. 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

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;
- 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 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 Public Private Partnership Unit

**THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND**

Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021.

The Directorate is headed by a Director General, reporting to the Principal Secretary on matters relating to Public Private Partnership.

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 2021 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

S/No.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal Secretary	Dr. Julius Muia, PhD, CBS
2.	Principal Administrative Secretary	Mr. Amos Gathecha, EBS
3.	Director General, BFEA	Mr. Albert Mwenda, HSC
4.	Director General, Accounting Services	Mr. Bernard Ndung'u, MBS
5.	Director General, PIPM	Eng. Stanley Kamau
6.	Director General, PDMO	Dr. Haron Sirma, OGW
7.	Director General, PPP	Mr. Christopher Kirigua, OGW
8.	Director, Macro and Fiscal Affairs Department	Mr. Musa Gathanje
9.	Director, Budget Department	Mr. Francis Anyona, OGW
10.	Director, Financial and Sectoral Affairs Department	Prof. Galgalo Barako
11.	Director, Public Procurement Department	Mr. Eric Korir
12.	Director, Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations Department	Mr. Albert Mwenda, HSC
13.	Deputy Internal Auditor General	Ms. Jane Micheni
14.	Director, Government Accounting Services Department	Mr. Jonah Wala
15.	Ag Director, National Sub County Treasuries	Mr. Francis Kariuki
16.	Director, Financial Management Information System	Mr. Stanley Kamanguya
17.	Director, Public Private Partnership Unit	Mrs. Veronica Okoth
18.	Director, National Assets and Liability Management	Mrs. Beatrice Gathirwa
19.	Director, Government Investment and Public Enterprises	Mr. Kennedy Ondieki
20.	Director, Pensions Department	Mr. Michel Kagika, EBS
21.	Director, Resource Mobilization Department	Mr. Moses Kanagi
22.	Director, Debt Policy, Strategy and Risk Management Department	Mr. Daniel Ndolo
23.	Director, Debt Recording and Settlement Department	Mr. George Kariuki
24.	Secretary Administration	Mr. Hiram Kahiro
25.	Head, Accounts Division	Mr. Nemwel Motanya
26.	Head, Finance	Mr. Kimathi Mugambi, HSC
27.	Head, SCM	Mr. Aggrey kituyi
28.	Head, Internal Audit Unit	Mr. Esther Ngeru
29.	Director, Human Resource Management and Development	Ms. Susan Mucheru
30.	Director, Information Communication and Technology	Mrs. Lynn Nyongesa
31.	Head, Central Planning and Project Monitoring Unit	Mr. Antony Muriu, HSC
32.	Head, Public Communications	Ms. Catherine Njoroge
33.	Programme Coordinator, Public Financial Management Reform Secretariat	Mr. Julius Mutua
34.	Director, Government Clearing Agency	Mr. Felix Ateng

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

(d0 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:

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 Committees

In line with the Public Finance Management Act, the National Treasury has established a Ministerial Audit Committee comprising five members, three of whom are independent. The Committee provides overall oversight and quality assurance including follow up on the effectiveness of implementation of audit recommendations.

Further, 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 established a committee and 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 a department responsible for all matters relating to

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

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;

Top Management Committee and Other Committees

To monitor the implementation of the Ministry's programmes and performance, the National Treasury has appointed Top Management Committee comprising of Directors General. The Committee receives reports from departments, build consensus on National Treasury responses to emerging issues, challenges and risks and ensures that the decisions made are implemented in a timely manner. Additionally, the Treasury constituted Adhoc Committees to handle specific assignments in the Financial Year 2020/21.

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 Steering Committee

In order to effectively monitor the implementation of the National Government budget implementation, The National Treasury has established a steering Committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury and Planning. The Principal Secretaries for the National Treasury and State Department of Planning provide general oversight in the Budget implementation.

Budget Implementation Technical Committee

The Committee is chaired by the Principal Administrative Secretary and comprises the Directors General and various Heads of Department. The Committee is responsible for monitoring the actual implementation of the identified measures and programmes and reporting detailed progress on the same regularly.

Budget Implementation Ministerial 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 budget and the planned programmes and activities and advises the management accordingly.

**THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND**

Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021.

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.

(e) The National Treasury Headquarters

P.O. Box 30007- 00100,
Treasury Building,
Harambee, Avenue
Nairobi Kenya

The National Treasury Contacts

Telephone: (254)020-2252299

Email: info@treasury.go.ke

Website: www.treasury.go.ke

(f) The National Treasury Bankers

Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

(g) Independent Auditors

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

(h) Principal Legal Adviser

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

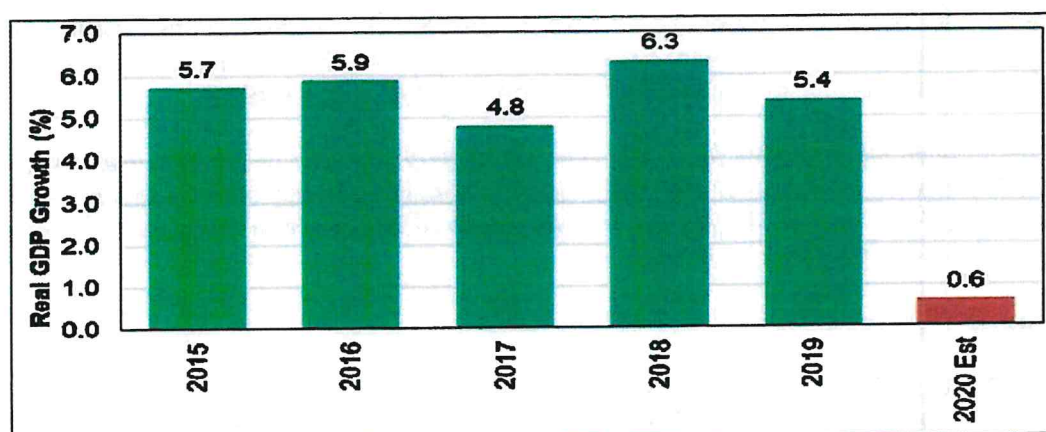
THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

2. FORWARD BY THE CABINET SECRETARY

In accordance with Section 12 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, the National Treasury is responsible for coordinating the country's economic and financial management. Overall, the National Treasury has continued to maintain a policy environment that is conducive to economic growth and development of the country.

Economic growth in the first three quarters of 2020 contracted by an average of 0.4% compared to a growth of 3.6 percent in the corresponding period of 2019. In 2020, the Kenyan economy was adversely affected by the outbreak of Covid-19 Pandemic and the swift containment measures, which disrupted and scaled down economic activities within the country and in most of the country's major trading partners. Additionally, Kenya faced two other shocks: the invasion of swarms of desert locusts that damaged crops and occurrence of floods following receipt of more than normal rainfall in May 2020. As a result, growth in 2020 is estimated to have contracted by 0.6 percent from a growth of 5.4 percent in 2019 (figure 1).

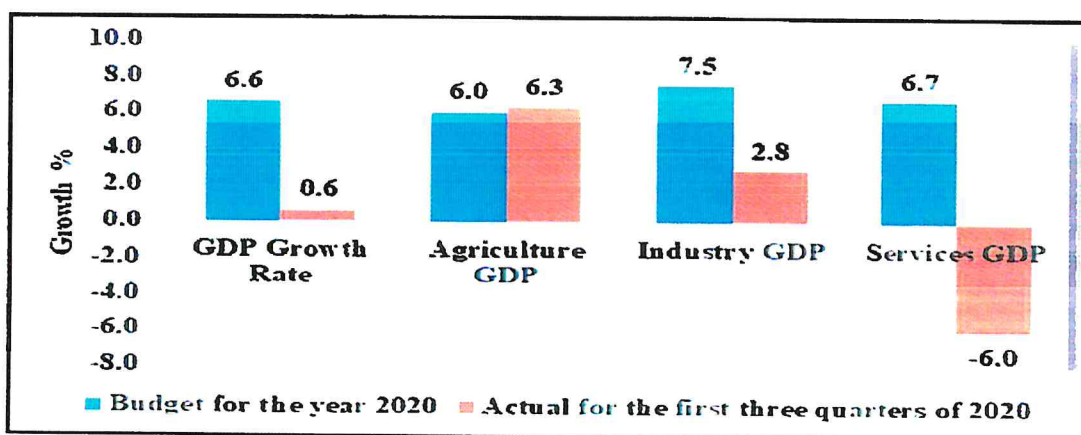
Figure 1: Annual Real GDP Growth rates (Percent)



The agriculture sector recorded an improved average growth of 6.4 percent in the first three quarters of 2020 compared to a growth of 3.6 percent in the corresponding period of 2019. The non-agriculture (service and industry) sectors were adversely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. As a result, the sectors contracted by an average of 2.1 percent in the first three quarters of 2020 down from an average growth of 6.1 percent in a similar period in 2019. (Figure 2).

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

Figure 2: Annual Percentage Economic Growth Rates in 2020/21



Data Source: Quarterly Economic and Budgetary Review(QEBR), MTP III

Additionally, the economic slowdown in fourth quarter was aggravated by contraction in Accommodation and Food Service activities to negative 6 per cent from 6.7 per cent on account of Corona Virus containment measures instituted in our major tourist source markets.

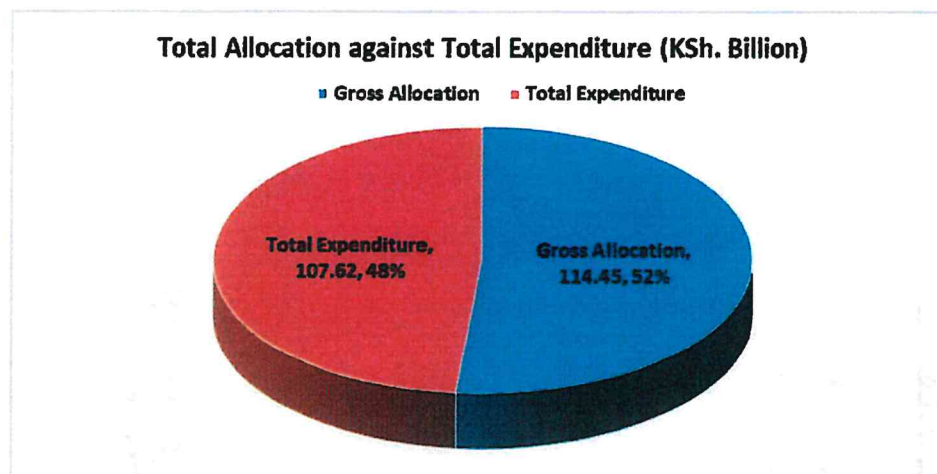
Despite the difficult circumstances faced last year, the country was able to preserve macroeconomic stability with inflation, interest rates and exchange rates remaining largely stable. Leading economic indicators for the fourth quarter of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021 point to strong recovery from the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Budget performance

In terms of budget performance, the National Treasury expenditure stood at **Kshs.107.6 Billion** against an approved budget of **Kshs.114.5 Billion** translating to an overall absorption rate of 94% as demonstrated in that pie chart below:

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

Figure 3: Total Allocation against Total Expenditure (Kshs. Billion)

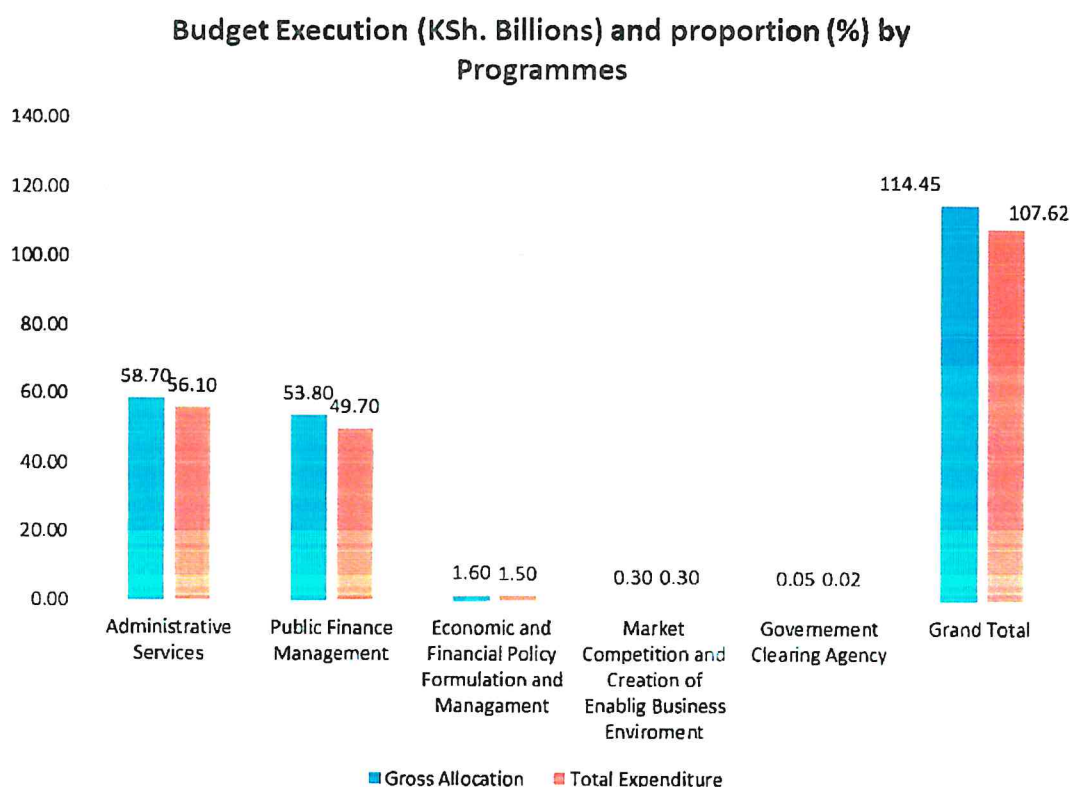


The National Treasury implemented the 2020/21 budget within five economic classifications/programmes. These were General Administration, Planning and Support Services, Public Financial Management, Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management, Market Competition and Creation of an Enabling Business Environment, and Government Clearing Agency. As demonstrated in the bar chart below, the Market Competition Programme had the highest absorption at 100% followed by General Administration 96%, Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management 94%, and Public Financial Management Programme at 82% while Government Clearing Agency at 30%.

Figure 3: Budget Execution (KSh. Billions) and proportion (%) by Programmes

The 100% absorption rate in Market Competition and Creation of an Enabling Business Environment programme is attributed to transfers to Semi Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs) under the National Treasury which implemented this programme.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.



The Public Service Superannuation Scheme commenced on 1st January 2021, with the Board of Trustees having been constituted in line with the provisions of the Act that established the scheme. The scheme covers all employees below the age of 45 years of the Public Service Commission, the Teachers Service Commission and the National Police Service. This will be the largest pension fund in the country and will generate growth of capital markets and bring growth in unlocking value in real estate.

The Performance Contract Evaluation report for all Ministries, State Corporations and Tertiary Institutions released in May 2021 ranked the National Treasury and Planning as the best performing Ministry for Fiscal year 2020/2021.

Other key achievements during the period under review are as follows;

- i. Mobilization of external resources amounting to **Kshs.622 billion** for projects and Kshs.423 billion for budget support to meet the budget deficit equivalent to 40.3% of the fiscal gap;
- ii. Facilitated the National Police Service by leasing 3,400 vehicles towards enhancing security;
- iii. Developed two Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects Standardized Transactional Templates.
- iv. Developed Government Investment Management Information System (GIMIS);
- v. Conducted 245 value for money (VfM) audits;

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021

- iv. Developed Government Investment Management Information System (GIMIS);
- v. Conducted 245 value for money (VfM) audits;
- vi. Trained 1,273 Public Finance Management (PFM) users on financial reporting on IFMIS system;

Emerging Issues

The emerging issues that have impacted the operations of the National Treasury include;

- Covid-19 Pandemic and the containment measures led to depressed business environment hence pushing many enterprises and business to scale down operations. This negatively impacted revenue performance, thus exacerbating the pressure for resource at the Ministry level, the containment measures included but not limited to work shift plans and restriction of movements. These constrained the implementation of planned activities for the National Treasury.
- Re-allocation of resources to finance Covid-19 related expenditures thus affecting implementation of some programmes and projects.
- Leveraging on ICT innovations in the delivery of services to the citizenry.
- Change in Government Policies that led to adjustment in the implementation of planned programmes and projects.

Challenges

Some of the challenges the National Treasury faced while implementing the 2020/21 budget include:-

- Resource Constraint
- The rationalization of the budget, occasioned by underperformance of revenue collection and emerging government priorities affected the implementation of programmes on training, hospitality, transfer of conditional grants to County Governments and to semi-autonomous Agencies (SAGAs). The underperformance in revenue also caused delays in disbursement of funds by the National Treasury to MDAs. The underperformance of county governments own source revenue led to overreliance on transfers from the National Government occasioning more pressure on the exchequer.
- Shortage of Key Technical Staff
- The National Treasury experienced staff shortage across all cadres. This is attributed to natural attrition and departure of staff to the county governments and other constitutional bodies. The planned recruitment and promotion of staff by the appointing authorities has been slow hence affecting service delivery and succession management initiatives.
- Shortage of office space especially for key technical staff.
- Lack of a Project Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation framework.

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

- Continued to implement borrowing policy that provides for domestic borrowing to plug the financing gap created by non-performing revenue,

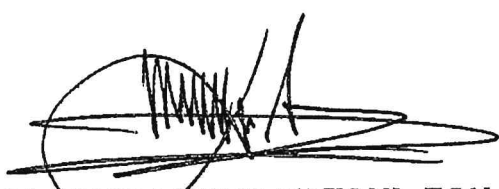
THE NATIONAL TREASURY
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021

- Undertook expenditure reduction strategies such as austerity measures and relevant re-prioritization of projects funding to those with greatest impact.
- Continued to implement succession planning towards progressively filling in staff shortage, continued training and timely promotions.
- Engaged other developments partners for concessional loans and grants as well as pursued strategies to finance government projects.

Recommendations

- Increasing allocation to the sub-Sector to facilitate effective mobilization of resources to finance public expenditure particularly towards facilitation and implementation of post COVID-19 recovery programmes and strategies
- Reforms in Public Financial Management shall be sustained to enable the National Treasury to mobilize adequate financial resources and enhance absorption capacity;
- Sustained implementation of succession planning, especially with respect to recruitment of key technical staff;
- Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and capacity.
- Leveraging on the use of ICT in the face of COVID 19 containment measures to ensure timely delivery of targets and through acquisition of modern communication equipment and systems.
- Enhancing working environment and refurbishment of offices to provide accommodation of staff.
- Prioritization of ongoing projects and fast tracking to ensure timely completion

Going forward, the National Treasury will implement a risk management strategy that will identify, monitor and control risks associated to its activities. This will include government investments and cash flows, its banking, money markets and capital market transactions as well as borrowing.



HON. (AMB.) UKUR YATANI, EGH
CABINET SECRETARY/NATIONAL TREASURY & PLANNING

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

3. STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE AGAINST PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

Introduction

Section 81 (2) (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting officer when preparing financial statements of each National Government entity in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board includes a statement of the national government entity's performance against predetermined objectives. The key development objectives of the National Treasury's 2018-2022 Plan are to:

- (a) Strengthen organization capacity for quality service delivery;
- (b) Enhance mobilization, allocation and utilization of public resources;
- (c) Ensure stable and sustainable macro-economic environment;
- (d) Ensure market structures that encourage competition and orderly conduct of business;
- (e) Progress on Attainment of Strategic Development Objectives

For purposes of implementing and cascading the above development objectives to specific sectors, all the development objectives were made specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound (SMART) and converted into development outcomes. Attendant indicators were identified for reasons of tracking progress and performance measurement. Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

MDA Program	Strategic Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Strengthen organization capacity for quality service delivery	Efficient and effective service delivery	No. of vehicles	3,400 security vehicles were leased for the National Police Service towards enhancing security
			No. of systems	Developed one Government Investments Management Information System (GIMIS)
			% level of compliance to PSSS	On Boarded and maintained all Permanent and Pensionable (P&P) Public servants of age 45 years and below in the Public Service Super Annuation Scheme (PSSS)
Public Financial Management	Enhance mobilization, allocation and utilization of public resources.	Transparent and accountable management of public resources	Consolidated Annual Accounts	Annual accounts prepared
			Annual national budget presented to Parliament by 30th April	Budget presented to parliament
			No. of standardized templates	Developed two PPP Projects Standardized Transactional Templates

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

			No. of Strategies	Developed one Medium Term debt strategy
			No. of VFM Audits reports	Conducted 245 Value for Money Audits due to increased requests for special audit by MDAs
			No. of Registered AGPO Enterprises	Registered 26,280 AGPO Enterprises
			No. of Policies	Developed the Assets and Liabilities Management Policy
Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management	Ensure stable and sustainable macro-economic environment.	Stable macroeconomic environment for economic growth	Real GDP growth rate (%)	0.6 %
			Inflation rate (%)	5.3%
			Months of import cover	4.8 months of import cover
			% of fiscal deficit	(7.7) % of GDP
			No. of Policies	Developed the Kenya Digital Finance, Policy
			County Allocation of Revenue Bill (CARB) & Division of Revenue Bill (DORB)	Prepared the County Allocation of Revenue Bill (CARB) & Division of Revenue Bill (DORB)
Market Competition and Creation of an Enabling Business Environment	Ensure market structures that encourage competition and orderly conduct of business.	Sustained high productivity and competitive markets	Percentage of consumer complaints investigations concluded	94% of the consumer complaints investigated
			No. of guidelines and Merger Notification Forms	Developed the Joint Venture, Informant Reward and Exemption guidelines in order to cater for emerging issues in competition.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

4. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT/SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

The National Treasury exists to transform lives. This is our purpose; the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, which is founded on the following core values: customer/Citizen first, delivering relevant goods and services, and improving operational excellence. Below is a brief highlight of our achievements in each pillar:

1. Sustainability Strategy and Profile

To ensure economic sustainability, the National Treasury has put in place several measures geared towards protecting the economy and its citizens against major economic shocks. Some of them include; reduction of VAT and review of income tax to cushion citizens during the COVID 19 pandemic, reorganized the budget to reflect the realities of the current situation and to manage expenditure among others. Going forward into the medium term, the Government will continue in its fiscal consolidation path with the overall fiscal deficit being maintained broadly at the levels outlined in the Budget Policy Statement (BPS). This will ensure debt is maintained within sustainable levels. The fiscal deficit is expected to decline from 7.7 percent of GDP in FY 2020/21 to 6.3 percent by FY 2023/24. This was occasioned by COVID – 19 pandemics though the desired target is to lower it to the East African Monetary Union's (EAMU) protocol target ceiling of 3.0 percent of GDP. To achieve this target, the Government will continue to restrict growth in recurrent spending and double its effort in domestic resource mobilization. In the FY 2020/21, the Government continued to implement a raft of tax policy measures through the Budget Policy Statement, the Tax Amendment Law and the Finance Act, 2019. In addition, the modernized Income Tax Bill currently undergoing legal drafting, will also ease administrative bottlenecks, improve compliance and boost revenue collection, thereby supporting the government's fiscal consolidation efforts. Further, the establishment of Public Investment Management (PIM) Unit at the National Treasury continues to play a great role in enhancing efficiency in identification and implementation of priority social and investment projects. This takes into account the Government's efforts to increase efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, and accountability of public spending. In particular, the implementation of PIM regulations under the Public Finance Act will streamline the initiation, execution and delivery of public investment projects. It will also curtail runaway project costs, eliminate duplications and improve working synergy among implementation actors for timely delivery of development projects.

2. Environmental performance

The National Treasury has constituted a Committee comprising officers from the key Departments of the Ministry to oversee all matters relating to environmental sustainability. The Committee has since developed a ministerial policy on the same in line with the National Policy on environmental management.

**THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND**

Reports and Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2021.

3. Employee welfare

Employee welfare is critical for effective implementation of the programmes and projects of an organization. Noting the importance of human resources, the National Treasury has a Department established to handle Human Resources Management and Development. The Ministry has also established a Human Resource Management Advisory Committee that process all the promotions, discipline, training, appraisal and general employee matters in line with the Public Service guidelines and procedures. In addition, a committee on occupational safety and health has been established to follow up of the safety conditions in the work place. In order to ensure attracting and retaining competent officers, the National Treasury continued to conduct capacity and training needs assessments 2020/2021- 2021/22 as well as development and implementation of the training projections plan to fill skills gaps. In addition, the National Treasury continued to implement succession management plan by declaring the number of the posts to be filled under the delegated powers and continually implementing the provision of the guidelines on the policy on advancement to the next grade at the entry level in the scheme of service and implementation of the Authorised officers and the PSC decisions. Further, the importance of knowledge management was reinforced through: identification of data needs and data gaps; preparation of a database of sources of knowledge across all levels in the State Department, preparation of a comprehensive report on patterns, trends and attributes of the processed data and information in the State Department; preservation and sharing of knowledge as well as application of knowledge to policy and problem solving within the National Treasury. The National Treasury has continued to build the capacity on the online staff appraisal management system in collaboration with the Public Service Commission to ensure seamless implementation of the system.

4. Market place practices

The National Treasury is responsible for promoting fair trade practices in the economy. To ensure effective implementation of this function assigned by the Constitution, one of the programmes implemented by the Treasury is ensuring that existing market structures encourage competition and orderly conduct of business in order to support high productivity and competitive markets. In addition, the National Treasury developed the Joint Venture, Informant Reward and Exemption guidelines in order to cater for emerging issues in competition.

5. Community Engagements

To mitigate technological hazards, terrorism, fire and natural disasters, the National Treasury engaged a professional security services firm contracted for purposes of enhancing security in the Ministry. The National Treasury continued to improve security within the building and its environs by use of CCTV cameras installed at the Treasury Building and at the entrances and maintained firefighting facilities at the premises in collaboration with the State Department for Public Works.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

5. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 81 (1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer for a National Government Entity shall prepare financial statements in respect of that entity. Section 81 (3) requires the financial statements so prepared to be in a form that complies with relevant accounting standards as prescribed the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board of Kenya from time to time.

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

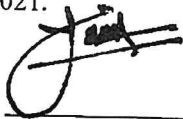
The Accounting Officer in charge of The National Treasury accepts responsibility for the entity's financial statements, which have been prepared on the Cash Basis Method of Financial Reporting, using appropriate accounting policies in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The Accounting Officer is of the opinion that the *Kenya Local Loans Support Fund* financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of entity's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2021, and of the entity's financial position as at that date. The Accounting Officer charge of The *National Treasury* further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for *Kenya Local Loans Support Fund*, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the entity's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

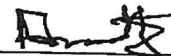
The Accounting Officer in charge of The *National Treasury* confirms that the entity has complied fully with applicable Government Regulations and the terms of external financing covenants (where applicable), and that the entity's funds received during the year under audit were used for the eligible purposes for which they were intended and were properly accounted for. Further the Accounting Officer confirms that *Kenya Local Loans Support Fund* 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 *entity's* financial statements were approved and signed by the Accounting Officer on 23rd sept. 2021.



Julius Muia, PHD CBS
Principal Secretary
National Treasury



Nemwel M. Motanya
Head of Accounting Unit
ICPAK Member Number: 2367

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



Enhancing Accountability

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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2021 – THE NATIONAL TREASURY

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Disclaimer of Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Kenya Local Loans Support Fund set out on pages 24 to 40, which comprise the statement of assets and

Report of the Auditor-General on Kenya Local Loans Support Fund for the year ended 30 June, 2021 – The National Treasury

liabilities as at 30 June, 2021 and the statement of receipts and payments, statement of cash flows and summary statement of appropriation: recurrent and development 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 do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

Unsupported Balances in the Financial Statements

As reported in the previous year, the statement of assets and liabilities reflects Kshs.9,045,400, Kshs.6,364,973 and Kshs.71,595,406 in respect of the bank balance, investments at cost and accounts receivables - accrued interest respectively, as at 30 June, 2021. However, the amounts were not supported by ledger, trial balance and schedule of details or any verifiable documents from which the interest is receivable. This constitutes a serious limitation of scope as none of the balances could be tested for accuracy, completeness or measurement among other tests.

Under the circumstances the accuracy and validity of the balances as at 30 June, 2021 could not be ascertained.

Delay in Winding Up the Fund

As reported in the previous year, the Fund has been dormant since June, 2006. Review of records revealed that the National Treasury had formed a task force on the winding up of dormant funds which included the Kenya Local Loans Support Fund. Further, the National Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General developed a Cabinet Memorandum on winding up. This effort resulted to Revocation Orders which were approved by the Cabinet. However, as at the time of audit, the Revocation Orders had not been acted upon by the National Assembly and the process of winding up the Fund had not been completed.

In the circumstances, Management has continued to prepare financial statements using opening balances over the years.

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.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

I do not express a conclusion on the lawfulness and effectiveness in the use of public resources as required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for my audit conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

I do not express a conclusion on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance as required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for my audit 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 (Cash 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 governance.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors

compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial statements in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) 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. However, because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I was not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

In addition, my responsibility is 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. I also consider internal control, risk management and governance processes and systems in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance 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. However, because of the matters described in the Basis Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I was not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit conclusion.

I am independent of The National Treasury 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.


CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

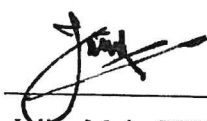
14 March, 2022

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

7. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2021

	Note	2020-2021	2019-2020
		Kshs	Kshs
RECEIPTS			
Exchequer releases	1	0	0
Other Receipts	2	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS		0	0
PAYMENTS			
Other Payments	3	0	0
TOTAL PAYMENTS		0	0
SURPLUS/DEFICIT		0	0

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 23rd sept. 2021 and signed by:



Julius Muia, PHD CBS
Principal Secretary
National Treasury



Nemwel M. Motanya
Head of Accounting Unit
ICPAK Member Number: 2367


THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

8. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 30TH JUNE 2021

	Note	2020-2021	2019-2020
		Kshs	Kshs
FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Bank Balances	3	9,045,400	9,045,400
Total Cash and cash equivalent		9,045,400	9,045,400
Investment at Cost	5A	6,364,973	6,364,973
Accounts Receivables – Accrued Interest	5B	71,595,406	71,595,406
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS		87,005,779	87,005,779
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payables – Deposits and retentions	6	0	0
NET FINANCIAL ASSETS		87,005,779	87,005,779
REPRESENTED BY			
Fund balance b/fwd		87,005,779	87,005,779
Prior year adjustment	8	0	0
Surplus/Deficit for the year		0	0
NET FINANCIAL POSSITION		87,005,779	87,005,779

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 23rd Sept 2021 and signed by:

Julius Muia, PHD CBS
Principal Secretary
National Treasury


Nemwel M. Motanya
Head of Accounting Unit
ICPAK Member Number: 2367


THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

9. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2021

		2020-2021	2019 -2020
		Kshs	Kshs
Receipts for operating income			
Exchequer Releases	1	0	0
Payments for operating expenses			
Other Payments	3	0	0
Adjusted for:			
Adjustments during the year	8	0	0
Net cash flow from operating activities		0	0
CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from Matured Stock	2	0	0
Net cash flows from Investing Activities		0	0
CASHFLOW FROM BORROWING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash flow from financing activities		0	0
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT		0	0
Cash and cash equivalent at BEGINNING of the year	7	9,045,400	9,045,400
Cash and cash equivalent at END of the year	4	9,045,400	9,045,400

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 23rd Sept 2021 and signed by:

Julius Muia, PHD CBS
Principal Secretary
National Treasury


Nemwel M. Motanya
Head of Accounting Unit
ICPAK Member Number: 2367

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.


10. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION: RECURRENT AND DEVELOPMENT COMBINED

Receipt/Expense Item	Original Budget a	Adjustments b	Final Budget c=a+b	Actual on Comparable Basis d	Budget Utilization Difference e=c-d	% of Utilization f=d/e %
RECEIPTS						
Exchequer releases	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	0	0	0	0	0	
PAYMENTS						
Transfers to Other Government Entities	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL PAYMENTS	0	0	0	0	0	
Surplus/ Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	

Notes.

I. There was no budget and transfers in the year ended 30th June 2021

The entity financial statements were approved on 23rd Sept 2021 and signed by:


Julius Muia, PHD CBS
 Principal Secretary
 National Treasury


Nemwel M. Motanya
 Head of Accounting Unit
 ICPAK Member Number: 2367

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.


11. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION: RECURRENT

Receipt/Expense Item	Original Budget a	Adjustments b	Final Budget c=a+b	Actual on Comparable Basis d	Budget Utilization Difference e=c-d	% of Utilization f=d/c %
RECEIPTS						
Exchequer releases	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	0	0	0	0	0	
PAYMENTS						
Transfers to Other Government Entities	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL PAYMENTS	0	0	0	0	0	
Surplus/Deficit						

Notes

i) There was no budget and transfers in the year ended 30th June 2021

The entity financial statements were approved on 23rd Sept. 2021 and signed by:


Julius Muia, PHD CBS
Principal Secretary
National Treasury


Nemwel M. Motanya
Head of Accounting Unit
ICPAK Member Number: 2367


THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

12. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION: DEVELOPMENT

Receipt/Expense Item	Original Budget a	Adjustments b	Final Budget c=a+b	Actual on Comparable Basis d	Budget Utilization Difference e=c-d	% of Utilization f=d/c %
RECEIPTS						
Exchequer releases	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	0	0	0	0	0	
PAYMENTS						
Transfers to Other Government Entities	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL PAYMENTS	0	0	0	0	0	
Surplus/Deficit						
Notes						

i. Kenya Local Loans Support Fund does not have a development Budget

The entity financial statements were approved on 23rd Sept 2021 and signed by:


Julius Muia, PHD CBS
Principal Secretary
National Treasury


Nemwel M. Motanya
Head of Accounting Unit
ICPAK Member Number: 2367

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

13. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

1. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Cash-basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB) and set out in the accounting policy note below. This cash basis of accounting has been supplemented with accounting for; a) receivables that include imprests and salary advances and b) payables that include deposits and retentions.

The financial statements comply with and conform to the form of presentation prescribed by the PSASB. The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

2. Reporting Entity

The financial statements are for the Kenya Local Support Fund The financial statements encompass the reporting entity as specified under section 81 of the PFM Act 2012 and also comprise of the following development projects implemented by the Kenya Local Support Fund.

3. Reporting Currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (KShs), which is the functional and reporting currency of the Government and all values are rounded to the nearest Kenya Shilling.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

4. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out in this section have been consistently applied by the Kenya Local Support Fund for all the years presented.

a) Recognition of Receipts

The Entity recognises all receipts from the various sources when the event occurs and the related cash has actually been received by the Kenya Local Support Fund

i) Tax Receipts

Tax receipts are recognized in the books of accounts when cash is received. Cash is considered as received when notification of tax remittance is received.

ii) Transfers from the Exchequer

Transfers from the exchequer are recognized in the books of accounts when cash is received. Cash is considered as received when payment instruction is issued to the bank and notified to the receiving entity.

iii) External Assistance

External assistance is received through grants and loans from multilateral and bilateral development partners.

Grants and loans shall be recognized in the books of accounts when cash is received. Cash is considered as received when a payment advice is received by the recipient entity or by the beneficiary.

In case of grant/loan in kind, such grants are recorded upon receipt of the grant item and upon determination of the value. The date of the transaction is the value date indicated on the payment advice. A similar recognition criteria is applied for loans received in the form of a direct payment.

During the year ended 30th June 2021, there were no instances of non-compliance with terms and conditions which have resulted in cancellation of external assistance loans.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

iv) Other receipts

These include Appropriation-in-Aid and relates to receipts such as proceeds from disposal of assets and sale of tender documents. These are recognised in the financial statements the time associated cash is received.

b) Recognition of payments

The Entity recognises all payments when the event occurs, and the related cash has been paid out by the Entity.

i) Compensation of Employees

Salaries and wages, allowances, statutory contribution for employees are recognized in the period when the compensation is paid.

ii) Use of Goods and Services

Goods and services are recognized as payments in the period when the goods/services are paid for. Such expenses, if not paid during the period where goods/services are consumed, shall be disclosed as pending bills.

iii) Interest on Borrowing

Borrowing costs that include interest are recognized as payment in the period in which they are paid for.

iv) Repayment of Borrowing (Principal Amount)

The repayment of principal amount of borrowing is recognized as payment in the period in which the repayment is made.

v) Acquisition of Fixed Assets

The payment on acquisition of property plant and equipment items is not capitalized. The cost of acquisition and proceeds from disposal of these items are treated as payments and receipts items respectively. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration and the fair value of the asset can be reliably established, a contra transaction is recorded as receipt and as a

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

A fixed asset register is maintained by each public entity and a summary provided for purposes of consolidation. This summary is disclosed as an annexure to the financial statements.

5. In-kind contributions

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

6. Third Party Payments

Included in the receipts and payments, are payments made on its behalf to third parties in form of loans and grants. These payments do not constitute cash receipts and payments and are disclosed in the payment to third parties in the statement of receipts and payments as proceeds from foreign borrowings.

7. 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.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

a) Restriction on Cash

Restricted cash represents amounts that are limited/restricted from being used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. This cash is limited for direct use as required by stipulation.

Amounts maintained in deposit bank accounts are restricted for use in refunding third party deposits. As at 30th June 2021, this amounted to Kshs 0 compared to Kshs 0 in prior period as indicated on note N/A. There were no other restrictions on cash during the year.

8. Accounts Receivable

For the purposes of these financial statements, imprests and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year are treated as receivables. This is in recognition of the government practice where the imprest payments are recognized as payments when fully accounted for by the imprest or AIE holders. This is an enhancement to the cash accounting policy. Other accounts receivables are disclosed in the financial statements.

9. Accounts Payable

For the purposes of these financial statements, deposits and retentions held on behalf of third parties have been recognized on an accrual basis (as accounts payables). This is in recognition of the government practice of retaining a portion of contracted services and works pending fulfilment of obligations by the contractor and to hold deposits on behalf of third parties. This is an enhancement to the cash accounting policy adopted by National Government Ministries and Agencies. Other liabilities including pending bills are disclosed in the financial statements.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

10. Pending Bills

Pending bills consist of unpaid liabilities at the end of the financial year arising from contracted goods or services during the year or in past years. As pending bills do not involve the payment of cash in the reporting period, they recorded as 'memorandum' or 'off-balance' items to provide a sense of the overall net cash position of the Entity at the end of the year. When the pending bills are finally settled, such payments are included in the Statement of Receipts and Payments in the year in which the payments are made.

11. Budget

The budget is developed on a comparable accounting basis (cash basis except for imprest and deposits, which are accounted for on an accrual basis), the same accounts classification basis, and for the same period as the financial statements. The original budget was approved by Parliament on June 2020 for the period 1st July 2020 to 30th June 2021 as required by Law and there were two supplementary adjustments to the original budget during the year.

A comparison of the actual performance against the comparable budget for the financial year under review has been included in the financial statements.

Government Development Projects are budgeted for under the MDAs but receive budgeted funds as transfers and account for them separately. These transfers are recognised as inter-entity transfers.

12. Comparative Figures

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

13. 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 30th June 2021

**THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND**

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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

14. Errors

Material prior period errors shall be corrected retrospectively in the first set of financial statements authorized for issue after their discovery by: i. restating the comparative amounts for prior period(s) presented in which the error occurred; or ii. If the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, restating the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets/equity for the earliest prior period presented.

15. Related Party Transactions

Related party relationships are a normal feature of commerce. Specific information with regards to related party transactions is included in the disclosure notes.

16. Contingent Liabilities

Section 148 (9) of the PFM Act regulations 2015 requires the Accounting officer of a National Government entity to report on the payments made, or losses incurred, by the National Government entity to meet contingent liabilities as a result of loans during the financial year.

A contingent liability is:

- a) A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
- b) A present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; or
 - ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Some of contingent liabilities may arise from: litigation in progress, guarantees, indemnities. Letters of comfort/ support, insurance, Public Private Partnerships, The Kenya Local Support Fund 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

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

14. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Exchequer Releases

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Total Exchequer Releases for quarter 1	0	0
Total Exchequer Releases for quarter 2	0	0
Total Exchequer Releases for quarter 3	0	0
Total Exchequer Releases for quarter 4	0	0
Total	0	0

2 Other Receipts

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Redemption of Investment	0	0
	0	0

3 Other Payments

	2020-2021	2019-2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers to the Exchequer	0	0
Total	0	0

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

4: Bank Accounts

Name of Bank, Account No. & currency	Amount in bank account currency	Indicate whether recurrent, Development, deposit e.f.c	Exc rate (if in foreign currency)	2020-2021 Kshs	2019-2020 Kshs
Central Bank of Kenya Account No. 1000182137	0	Recurrent	0	9,045,400	9,045,400
Total				9,045,400	9,045,400

5A: Accounts Receivable

Description	2020-2021 Kshs	2019-2020 Kshs
Investment at Cost	6,364,973.50	6,364,973.50
Total	6,364,973.50	6,364,973.50

The investments relate to Kenya Stocks amounting to Ksh 6,364,973.50 which Matured but appear to be Outstanding in our records due to lack of documents to support the redemptions.

5B: Accounts Receivable

Description	2020-2021 Kshs	2019-2020 Kshs
Accrued Interest	71,595,406.15	71,595,406.15
Total	71,595,406.15	71,595,406.15

The amount of Ksh 71,595,406.15 relate to accrued interest on investment by Kenya Local Loans Support Fund.

The amount has remained unchanged since 30th June 2006 to date. The fund is dormant and in the process of being wound up.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

6. Accounts Payable

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Retention	0	0
Deposits	0	0
Total	0	0

7. Fund Balance Brought Forward

Description	2020-2021	2019-2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Bank accounts	9,045,400	9,045,400
Cash in hand	0	0
Accounts Receivables	0	0
Accounts Payables	0	0
Total	9,045,400	9,045,400

8. Prior Year Adjustments

	Balance b/f FY 2019/2020 as per audited financial statements	Adjustments during the year relating to prior periods	Adjusted ** Balance b/f FY 2019/2020
Description of the error	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Bank account Balances	0	0	0
Cash in hand	0	0	0
Accounts Payables	0	0	0
Receivables	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

15. PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF PRIOR YEARS AUDITOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
Para 115	Unsupported Accrued Interest Balance of Ksh 71,595,406	The amount has remained unchanged since 30 th June ,2006 to date.The Fund is dormant and it is in the process of being wound up	Not Resolved	At next Audit Review
Para 117	Winding up of the fund	Revocation orders to wind up the fund are awaiting Cabinet approval	Not Resolved	At next Audit Review



Julius Muia, PHD CBS
Principal Secretary
National Treasury



Nemwel M. Motanya
Head of Accounting Unit
ICPAK Member Number: 2367

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

ANNEX 8- REPORTS GENERATED FROM IFMIS

The following financial Reports Generated from IFMIS should be generated and attached as appendices to these financial statements.

- i. GOK IFMIS Comparison Trial Balance
- ii. FO30 (Bank reconciliations) for all bank accounts
- iii. GOK IFMIS Receipts and Payments Statement
- iv. GOK IFMIS Statement of Financial Position
- v. GOK IFMIS Statement of Cash Flows
- vi. GOK IFMIS Notes to the Financial Statements
- vii. GOK IFMIS Statement of Budget Execution
- viii. GOK IFMIS Statement of Deposits
- ix. GOK IFMIS Budget Execution by Programme and Economic Classification
- x. GOK IFMIS Budget Execution by Heads and Programmes
- xi. GOK IFMIS Budget Execution by Programmes and Sub-programmes

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY
KENYA LOCAL LOANS SUPPORT FUND
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.