

KENYA PORTS AUTHORITY RETIREMENT BENEFIT SCHEME 2012
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Kenya Ports Authority Retirement Benefits Scheme 2012
Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

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SCHEME INFORMATION

TRUSTEES	: Mr. Salim Kumaka - Chairman : Ms. Mary Wairimu Ngari : Mr. Patrick Nyoike (Resigned on 14 May 2019) : Mr. Geoffrey Kavate (Appointed on 14 May 2019) : Ms. Addraya Dena : Mr. Jorum Kiilu : Ms. Joan Zawadi Karema
REGISTERED OFFICE	: Old Cannon Towers, 7th floor : Moi Avenue : P. O. Box 1019 - 80100 : Mombasa
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR	: Mokuwa Onwonga & Company : Certified Public Accountants : P. O. Box 43085 - 80100 : Mombasa
SCHEME ADMINSTRATOR	: Caroline Kodo (Mrs.) : Keny Ports Authority - Pension Office : Old Cannon Towers, 7th floor : Moi Avenue : P. O. Box 1019 - 80100 : Mombasa
CUSTODIAN	: The Co-operative Bank of Kenya Limited : Custody Division : P. O. Box 48231 - 00100 : Nairobi : Stanbic Custody Division (Resigned in May 2018) : Stanbic Centre, 1st floor, Chiromo Road : P. O. Box 30550 - 00100 : Nairobi
BANKERS	: Stanbic Bank Kenya Limited : P. O. Box 90131 - 80100 : Mombasa : The Co-operative Bank of Kenya Limited : P. O. Box 48231 - 00100 : Nairobi

SCHEME INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

FUND MANAGERS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Britam Asset Manager (K) Limited
P. O. Box 30375 - 00100
Nairobi | 2. Genafrika Asset Managers Limited
P. O. Box 79217 - 00200
Nairobi |
| | 3. African Alliance Kenya Investment Bank Limited
P. O. Box 27639 - 00506
Nairobi
(Resigned on 31 January 2019) |

ACTUARY

- : Zamara Actuaries, Administrators and Consultants
: P. O. Box 52439 - 00200
: Nairobi

LAWYERS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Miller and Company Advocates
P. O. Box 90088 - 80100
Mombasa | 2. MMC Africa Law
P. O. Box 90282 - 80100
Mombasa |
| 3. Munyao, Muthama & Kashindi Advocates
P. O. Box 2419 - 80100
Mombasa | |

The Trustees present their report together with the audited financial statements for the Kenya Ports Authority Retirement Benefits Scheme 2012 (the "scheme") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

ESTABLISHMENT, NATURE AND THE STATUS OF THE SCHEME

The Scheme was established, and is governed by a trust deed dated 24 October 2012 was amended on 13 February 2013. It is a defined contribution scheme and provides, under the rules of the Scheme, retirement benefits for the staff of Kenya Ports Authority (KPA). It is a tax exempt approved scheme, upto the statutory limit, under the Income Tax Act. The Scheme is registered with the Retirement Benefits Authority.

CONTRIBUTIONS

As per the rules of the Scheme, the employer and the employees each contribute 20% and 10%, respectively, of the individual members' basic salary.

MEMBERSHIP

The following is the movement in the number of members in the scheme:

	2019 Members	2018 Members
a) Total members		
Active members	5,857	5,933
Deferred members	219	236
Total	<u>6,076</u>	<u>6,169</u>
b) Active members		
At start of year	5,933	5,616
Joiners	60	464
Leavers	<u>(136)</u>	<u>(147)</u>
At end of year	<u>5,857</u>	<u>5,933</u>
c) Deferred members		
At start of year	236	182
Joiners	10	84
Fully paid deferred members	<u>(27)</u>	<u>(30)</u>
At end of year	<u>219</u>	<u>236</u>
Deferred members split as follows:-		
Members whose benefits were locked in	<u>219</u>	<u>236</u>

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL REVIEW

The statement of changes in net assets available for benefits on page 7 shows an increase in net assets of the Scheme for the year of Shs (thousands) 3,200,931 (2018: Shs (thousands) 1,768,426) and statement of net assets available for benefits on page 8 shows the Scheme's net assets as Shs (thousands) 11,741,863 (2018: Shs (thousands) 8,540,932).

The increase was attributed to both the pension contributions, investment income earned and increase in fair values of the plan investments during the year.

The Trustees declared an annual interest rate of 13.08% (3.03% in 2018). The increase was attributed to the favourable investment performance registered during the year. The minimum rate of return as per the investment policy statement is 3% per annum over the overall inflation rate, hence the minimum rate of return was 8.82% (2018: 8.71%).

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The trustees of the scheme who held office during the year and to the date of this report are shown on page 1. The composition remains compliant with the requirement of the Retirement Benefits Act.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS

Under the terms of their appointment, Britam Asset Manager (K) Limited and Genafrica Asset Managers Limited are responsible for the investment of members funds.

One of the fund managers, African Alliance Kenya Investment Bank Limited resigned on 31 January 2019.

The overall responsibility for investment and performance lies with the Trustees.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

During the year, Mokua Onwonga & Company were appointed as the scheme's auditor and have indicated willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 34 (3) of the Retirement Benefits Act, 1997.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES



TRUSTEE
MOMBASA

26 MAY 2020

STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Retirement Benefit (Occupational Retirement Benefit Schemes) Regulations, 2000 made under Retirement Benefits Act, 1997 require the trustees to prepare financial statements in a prescribed form for each financial year. It also require the trustees to ensure that the scheme keeps proper accounting records of its income, expenditure, liabilities and assets, and that contributions are remitted to the custodian in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

The Trustees accept responsibility for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error. They also accept responsibility for:

- i) designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements;
- ii) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
- iii) making accounting estimates and judgements that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Trustees are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the net assets available for benefits and changes in net assets available for benefits for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and the Retirement Benefits (Occupational Retirement Benefit Schemes) Regulations, 2000.

In preparing these financial statements the trustees have assessed the scheme's ability to continue as a going concern. Nothing has come to the attention of the trustees to indicate that the scheme will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

The trustees acknowledge that the independent audit of the financial statements does not relieve them of their responsibilities.

Approved by the board of trustees on 26 MAY 2020 and signed on its behalf by:



TRUSTEE



TRUSTEE

**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
TO THE MEMBERS OF KENYA PORTS AUTHORITY RETIREMENT BENEFITS SCHEME 2012**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenya Ports Authority Retirement Benefits Scheme 2012 set out on pages 7 to 26 which comprise the Scheme's the and the the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and statement of net assets available for benefits as at 31 December 2019 notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Kenya Ports Authority Retirement Benefits Scheme 2012 as at 31 December 2019, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Retirement Benefits Act, 1997 and the scheme's trust deed.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the scheme in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Kenya, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the report of the trustees' but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Trustees for the Financial Statements

The trustees are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Retirement Benefits Act 1997, and for such 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.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the Scheme or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Scheme's financial reporting process.

.....continued on page 6

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR
TO THE MEMBERS OF KENYA PORTS AUTHORITY RETIREMENT BENEFITS SCHEME 2012 (CONTINUED)

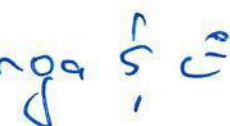
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our 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 our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We 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 our 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the scheme's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the scheme's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the scheme to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Mokwa Onwanga 

Certified Public Accountants
Mombasa

CPA Simon Peter Lang'o P/No. 2331

Signing partner responsible for the independent audit

28 MAY 2020

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS

	Notes	2019 Shs '000	2018 Shs '000
Income from dealings with members			
Contributions received	2 (a)	<u>1,745,987</u>	<u>1,657,662</u>
Outgoings from dealings with members			
Benefits to leavers	2 (b)	(184,128)	(148,384)
Death benefits lumpsum	2 (c)	<u>102,963</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>(81,165)</u>	<u>(148,384)</u>
Net increase from dealings with members		<u>1,664,822</u>	<u>1,509,278</u>
Return on investment			
Investment income	3	971,544	674,400
Loss on disposal of financial assets	4	(12,879)	(21,620)
Changes in fair value of plan investment	8	725,836	(320,316)
Investment management expenses	5	<u>(33,728)</u>	<u>(25,404)</u>
Net return on investments		<u>1,650,773</u>	<u>307,060</u>
Administrative expenses	6	(44,464)	(26,224)
Tax charge	7 (a)	<u>(70,200)</u>	<u>(21,688)</u>
		<u>(114,664)</u>	<u>(47,912)</u>
Increase in net assets for the year		<u>3,200,931</u>	<u>1,768,426</u>
Assets available for benefits			
At start of year		8,540,932	6,772,506
Increase in net assets for the year		<u>3,200,931</u>	<u>1,768,426</u>
At end of year		<u>11,741,863</u>	<u>8,540,932</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

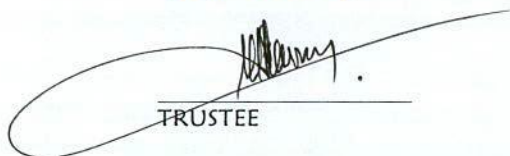
Report of the independent auditor - pages 5 to 6.

Kenya Ports Authority Retirement Benefits Scheme 2012
Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2019

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS

	Notes	As at 31 December	
		2019 Shs '000	2018 Shs '000
Assets			
Plan investment	8	11,633,061	8,293,190
Receivables and accrued income	9	149,318	168,306
Cash and cash equivalents	10	10,337	148,200
Total assets		<u>11,792,716</u>	<u>8,609,696</u>
Less: liabilities			
Payables and accrued expenses	12	35,436	28,763
Tax payable	7 (b)	15,417	40,001
Total liabilities		<u>50,853</u>	<u>68,764</u>
Net assets available for benefits		<u>11,741,863</u>	<u>8,540,932</u>

The financial statements on pages 7 to 26 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 26 MAY 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:


 TRUSTEE


 TRUSTEE

The notes on pages 10 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Report of the independent auditor - pages 5 to 6.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	2019 Shs '000	2018 Shs '000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Contributions received	2 (a)	1,745,987	1,657,662
Administrative expenses paid	6	(44,464)	(26,224)
Receivables and accrued income		18,988	122,726
Payables and accrued expenses		(74,492)	(148,872)
Tax paid	7 (b)	(94,784)	(223)
Net cash from operating activities		<u>1,551,235</u>	<u>1,605,069</u>
Investing activities			
Purchase of plan investment	8	(3,486,380)	(3,197,900)
Proceeds from sale/maturity of plan investment	8	1,066,666	1,443,454
Investment income received	3	971,544	674,400
Investment management expenses paid	5	(33,728)	(25,404)
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(1,481,898)</u>	<u>(1,105,450)</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		<u>69,337</u>	<u>499,619</u>
Movement in cash and cash equivalents			
At start of year		588,767	89,148
Increase		<u>69,337</u>	<u>499,619</u>
At end of year	10	<u>658,104</u>	<u>588,767</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Report of the independent auditor - pages 5 to 6.

NOTES

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

These financial statements comply with the requirements of the Retirement Benefits Act, 1997 as amended, and with the Retirement Benefits (Occupational Retirement Benefit). The statement of profit or loss represents the profit or loss account referred to in the Act. The statement of financial position represents the balance sheet referred to in the Act.

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as indicated otherwise below and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The historical cost convention is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of assets. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The financial statements summarise the transactions of the scheme and deal with the net assets available for benefits disposal of the trustees. They do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits that fall due after the end of scheme year.

These financial statements are presented in Kenyan Shillings (Shs), rounded to the nearest thousand. The measurement applied is the historical cost basis, except where otherwise stated in the accounting policies.

Going concern

The financial performance of the scheme is set out in the trustees' report and in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits. The financial position of the scheme is set out in the statement of net assets available for benefits. Disclosures in respect of risk management are set out in note 16.

Based on the financial performance and position of the scheme and its risk management policies, the trustees are of the opinion that the scheme is well placed to continue in business for the foreseeable future and as a result the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

New and amended standards adopted by the scheme

All new and amended standards and interpretations that have become effective for the first time in the financial year beginning 1 January 2019 have been adopted by the scheme. Of those, the following has had an effect on the scheme's financial statements:

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

New and amended standards adopted by the scheme (continued)

International Financial Reporting Standard 16 (IFRS 16): Financial Instruments

From 1 January 2019, to comply with IFRS 16, Leases, which replaced IAS 17, Leases, the company now recognises lease liabilities relating to leases under which the company is the lessee that had previously been classified as operating leases (other than leases with less than 12 months to run from 1 January 2019 and leases of low value items). Such liabilities have been measured at 1 January 2019 at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted using the company's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 January 2019. Corresponding right-of-use assets have been recognised, measured as if the company's new accounting policy (see Note 1(r)) had been applied since the commencement of each lease but discounted using the company's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 January 2019.

As permitted by the transition provisions in the new standard, comparative amounts have not been restated. The company's accounting policy for leases under which the company was lessee was, up to 31 December 2018, as follows:

Leases of property, plant and equipment including hire purchase contracts where the company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are recognised as a liability at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The interest rate implicit in the lease is used as the discount factor in determining the present value. Each lease Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases are capitalised and depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Leases of assets where a significant proportion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease period. Prepaid operating lease rentals are recognised as assets and are subsequently amortised over the lease period.

The measurement of assets and liabilities that were recognised as finance leases under the previous accounting policy has continued unchanged. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in respect of operating leases (excluding leases with a term, on commencement, of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value) in force at 1 January 2019 have been recognised in accordance with the transition requirements of IFRS 16, as described above.

The trustees have determined that adoption of IFRS 16 has no impact on the amounts reported in the statements as the scheme has no leased assets.

Other standards and amendments

The following, which became effective from 1 January 2019, have been adopted but have not had a significant impact on the company's financial statements.

- Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes' effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 clarifying on the recognition of income tax consequences of dividends.
- Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 clarifying that the existence of prepayment features with negative compensation will not in itself cause the instrument to fail the amortised cost classification.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Other standards and amendments (continued)

- Amendments to IAS 19 'Employee Benefits' effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 clarifying the effects of a retirement benefit plan amendment, curtailment or settlement.
- Amendments to IAS 23 'Borrowing Costs' effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 clarifying that specific borrowings remaining unpaid at the time the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale will comprise general borrowings.
- Amendments to IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 clarifying that IFRS 9 is only applicable to investments to which the equity method is not applied.
- Amendments to IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements' effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, it does not remeasure its previously held interests.
- IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments' (issued June 2017) effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes.

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements the following standards and interpretations which have not been applied in these financial statements were in issue but not yet effective for the year presented:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 'Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture' (issued in September 2014) applicable from a date yet to be determined, address a current conflict between the two standards and clarify that a gain or loss should be recognized fully when the transaction involves a business, and partially if it involves assets that do not constitute a business.
- IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' (issued in May 2017) effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. It also requires similar principles to be applied to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued.
The objective is to ensure that entities provide relevant information in a way that faithfully represents those contracts. The scheme does not issue insurance contracts.
- Amendments to IFRS 3 'Definition of a Business' (issued in October 2018) applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period, clarify the definition of a business, with the objective of assisting entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition.
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 'Definition of Material' (issued in October 2018) applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020, clarify the definition of material and how it should be applied by including in the definition guidance that previously featured elsewhere in IFRS.

The trustees do not expect that adoption of these standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the financial statements in future periods. The company plans to apply the changes above from their effective dates.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other relevant factors. Such estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively. The trustees have made the following assumptions that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The assumptions and judgements set-out below do not consider the full potential impact of the recent coronavirus outbreak as it is too early at this stage to predict the full potential impact of this on the financial statements of the scheme.

- Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (ECL) - Trade receivables

In recognising the expected credit losses on trade receivables, the company has adopted the simplified approach. The company has adopted the provision matrix to measure expected credit losses where by a default rate is applied on debtors depending on the number of days that a trade receivable is past due. The default rate is estimated based on the company's historical default rate and reviewed and adjusted for forward looking information on a periodical basis.

- Stage 1 - If, at the reporting date, the credit risk of non-impaired financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition, these financial instruments are classified in Stage 1, and a loss allowance that is measured, at each reporting date, at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses is recorded.
- Stage 2 - When there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, these non-impaired financial instruments are migrated to Stage 2, and a loss allowance that is measured, at each reporting date, at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses is recorded. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the ECL model requires reverting to recognition of 12-month expected credit losses.

When one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of a financial asset have occurred, the financial asset is considered credit-impaired and is migrated to Stage 3, and an allowance equal to lifetime expected losses continues to be recorded or the financial asset is written off.

- Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (ECL) - Cash and cash equivalents

An expected credit loss model for deposits and call balances placed with banks will be based on the default rate assigned by global credit rating bodies S&P and GCR.

The S&P ranking has assigned a risk/default rate of 0.00% for financial institutions rated AAA, 0.02% for AA rated, 0.07% A rated, 0.29% for BBB rated, 0.76% for BB rated, 2.93% for B rated and 15.79% for CCC/C rated financial institutions (Source 2017 Annual Global Corporate Default Study, Standard & Poor). GCR has carried out a credit rating of Kenyan banks but has not assigned risk/default rates for the various ratings given. On the other hand, S&P has not done a rating specific to Kenyan financial institutions but has risk rates assigned to various ratings as documented above whose description we have reviewed and came up with the risk rates applicable to Kenyan banks.

In the GCR rating of Kenyan financial institutions falling into tier one are described as consistently having a stable outlook which is what is similar to the S&P description of financial institutions rated BB. Hence a default rate of 0.76% has been considered for deposits held with Tier one banks. Tier two banks such are described as having a stable or positive outlook in the GCR rating which can be equated to the S&P rating of B with a default rate of 2.93%. Whilst Tier three banks such as stable or positive or watch outlook by GCR which bear similar descriptions as the CCC/C rating by S&P with a risk/default rate of 15.79%.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Assessment of significant increase in credit risk: The determination of a significant increase in credit risk takes into account many different factors including a comparison of a financial instruments credit risk or PD at the reporting date and the credit or PD at the date of initial recognition. IFRS 9 however, includes rebuttable presumptions that contractual payments are overdue by more than 30 days will represent a significant increase in credit risk (stage 2) and contractual payments that are more than 90 days overdue will represent credit impairment (stage 3). The scheme uses these guidelines in determining the staging of its assets unless there is persuasive evidence available to rebut these presumptions.

For receivables and accrued income, the scheme has applied the simplified model under IFRS 9 where lifetime expected credit loss allowance is recognised on the basis of a provisioning matrix.

- Useful lives and residual values of intangible assets

Management reviews the useful lives and residual values of the items of intangible assets on a regular basis. During the financial year, the trustees determined no significant changes in the useful lives and residual values.

c) Contributions receivable

Contribution from the employees and employer are accounted for in the period in which they fall due.

The rates used are as follows:	<u>Rate %</u>
Employer	20
Employees	10

d) Benefits payable

Pensions and other benefits payable are accounted for in the period in which they fall due.

e) Income from investments

i) Interest income is recognised for all interest bearing instruments on a accrual basis. Interest income includes coupons earned on fixed income investments and accrued discounts and premium on treasury bills and other discounted instruments.

ii) Dividends are recognised as income in the period in which the right to receive payment is established.

f) Plan investments

All plan investments are carried at fair value. For marketable securities, the fair value is the market value which is the most useful measure of the securities as at the report date and of the investment performance for the period.

Those securities that have a fixed redemption value and have been acquired to match the obligations of the scheme, or specific parts thereof, may be carried at amounts based on their ultimate redemption value assuming a constant rate of return to maturity.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f) Plan investments (continued)

Those securities that have a fixed redemption value and have been acquired to match the obligations of the scheme, or specific parts thereof, may be carried at amounts based on their ultimate redemption value assuming a constant rate of return to maturity.

Plan investments have been carried at the ultimate redemption value. Any assets in operations of the scheme are accounted for in accordance with the applicable standards

g) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when, and only when, the scheme becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially using the trade date accounting which is the date the scheme commits itself to the purchase or sale. The scheme classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

i) Amortised cost;

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and for which the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and return (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding and are not designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), are classified and measured at amortised cost; The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised.

ii) Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where these cash flows comprise SPPI and also for liquidating the assets depending on liquidity needs and that are not designated at FVTPL, are classified and measured at value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for recognition of impairment gain or losses, return revenue and foreign exchange gain and losses. Gains and losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of such instruments. Gains and losses related to equity instruments are not reclassified.

iii) Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measure at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in increase/decrease in net assets available for benefits and presented in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits.

Notwithstanding the above, the scheme may:

- on initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, irrevocably elect to classify and measure it at fair value through other comprehensive income
- on initial recognition of a debt instrument, irrevocably designate it as classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

g) Financial instruments (continued)

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the trustees determines whether newly recognised financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The trustees reassess its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period. For the current and prior reporting period the scheme has not identified a change in its business models.

Operational account bank balances and receivables and accrued income are classified and measured at amortised cost.

Derecognition/write off

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, when the scheme has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership, or when the scheme has no reasonable expectations of recovering the asset.

When a debt instrument measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to statement of changes in net assets available for benefits. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity.

Financial instruments that are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

Impairment

The scheme recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on the following financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Receivables and accrued income

The trustees have determined that adoption of IFRS 9 has no material impact on the amount reported in the financial statements.

The accounting for plan investments is guided by IAS 26 which requires that all plan investments be carried at fair value and where the fair value determination is not possible, disclosure shall be made why fair value was not being used.

There no impairment loss recognised on investments measured at FVTPL.

The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses for contributions due and for financial instruments for which:

- the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition; or
- there is observable evidence of impairment (a credit-impaired financial asset).

If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on a financial asset other than contributions due has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. All changes in the loss allowance are recognised in statement of changes in net assets available for benefits as impairment gains or losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses represent the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month expected credit losses represent the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events on a financial asset that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

g) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment (continued)

Expected credit losses are measured in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money, and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

All financial assets are classified as non-current except those that are held for trading, those with maturities of less than 12 months from statement of net assets available for benefits date, those which management has the express intention of holding for less than 12 months from the reporting date or those that are required to be sold to raise operating capital, in which case they are classified as current assets.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities that are held for trading (including derivatives), financial guarantee contracts, or commitments to provide a loan at a below-market return rate are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss. The scheme may also, on initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

All other financial liabilities are classified and measured at **amortised cost**.

All financial liabilities are classified as non-current except those held for trading, those expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle, those payable or expected to be paid within 12 months of the balance sheet date and those which the scheme does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives which is estimated to be 3 years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

i) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank, deposits held at call with banks and financial assets with maturities of less than 91 days.

j) Taxation

The scheme is exempt from income tax under the Income Tax (Cap. 470) up to the statutory limit.

k) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

2. Dealings with members	2019 Shs '000	2018 Shs '000	
(a) Contributions received			
Registered:			
- Employer	745,600	704,445	
- Employees	576,999	548,016	
Unregistered:			
- Employer	420,341	400,703	
- Employees	3,047	4,498	
	<u>1,745,987</u>	<u>1,657,662</u>	
(b) Benefit to Leavers (retirees, dismissals and resignations)			
Withdrawal benefits (contribution and interest)	<u>(184,128)</u>	<u>(148,384)</u>	
(c) Death benefits lumpsum			
Death lumpsum reversal (received from KPA)	<u>102,963</u>	<u>-</u>	
3. Plan Investment income			
The investment income allocated to registered and unregistered pools for taxation purposes can be analysed as follows:-			
Year ended 31 December 2019			
	Registered Shs '000	Unregistered Shs '000	Total Shs '000
Dividend receivable	107,074	27,362	134,436
Interest and discount receivable	693,509	142,319	835,828
Other miscellaneous income	1,229	51	1,280
	<u>801,812</u>	<u>169,732</u>	<u>971,544</u>
Year ended 31 December 2018			
Dividend receivable	86,023	24,186	110,209
Interest and discount receivable	484,465	78,362	562,827
Other miscellaneous income	1,364	-	1,364
	<u>571,852</u>	<u>102,548</u>	<u>674,400</u>
4. Loss on disposal of plan investments	2019 Shs '000	2018 Shs '000	
Sale proceeds on disposal of plan investments	1,066,666	1,443,454	
Fair value of plan investments disposed	<u>(1,079,545)</u>	<u>(1,465,074)</u>	
	<u>(12,879)</u>	<u>(21,620)</u>	

5. Investment management expenses	2019 Shs '000	2018 Shs '000
Management expenses	23,392	15,968
Custodian expenses	10,336	9,436
	<u>33,728</u>	<u>25,404</u>

6. Administrative expenses		
Trustees, Meetings and Allowances	8,782	6,547
AGM expenses	1,593	1,100
Staff costs	13,102	-
Travelling	3,405	2,592
Trustees/Member Education	2,239	4,517
Tender evaluation	-	2,655
Advertising	664	-
IT expenses	1,160	1,110
RBA levy	5,000	5,000
Professional and legal fees	5,574	533
Actuarial fees	1,876	696
Bank charges	122	95
Audit fees	632	763
Printing and stationery	138	362
Staff travelling	177	254
	<u>44,464</u>	<u>26,224</u>

7. Taxation

a) Tax charge

Tax is charged on investment income earned from the unregistered contribution net of associated expenses at the rate of 30% (2018: 30%) as follows:

Investment income - unregistered	142,319	78,362
Deductible expenses - unregistered	(11,458)	(6,070)
Taxable income	<u>130,861</u>	<u>72,292</u>
Tax thereon at 30% (2018: 30%)	39,258	21,688
Underprovision of tax in prior years relating to 2015 and 2017	30,942	-
Tax charge	<u>70,200</u>	<u>21,688</u>

b) Tax payable

At start of year	40,001	18,536
Tax charge for the year	70,200	21,688
Tax paid during the year	(94,784)	(223)
At end of year	<u>15,417</u>	<u>40,001</u>

NOTES (CONTINUED)

8. Plan investments

	2019 Shs '000	2018 Shs '000
Shares	2,587,445	2,080,292
Kenya government securities	8,311,570	5,466,888
Commercial paper and corporate bonds	86,279	305,443
Fixed term bank deposits (Note 10)	647,767	440,567
	<u>11,633,061</u>	<u>8,293,190</u>

Year ended 31 December 2019

	Value at start of year Shs '000	Purchases at cost Shs '000	Sales proceeds Shs '000	Gain/ (Loss) on disposal Shs '000	Change in fair value Shs '000	Value at end of year Shs '000
Quoted shares	2,080,292	252,807	(340,705)	(20,297)	615,348	2,587,445
Kenya government securities	5,466,888	3,233,573	(485,994)	2,305	94,798	8,311,570
Commercial paper and corporate bonds	305,443	-	(239,967)	5,113	15,690	86,279
	<u>7,852,623</u>	<u>3,486,380</u>	<u>(1,066,666)</u>	<u>(12,879)</u>	<u>725,836</u>	<u>10,985,294</u>

The financial assets of the scheme are split between registered and unregistered scheme which are managed by different fund managers.

	Quoted shares		Kenya government securities		Commercial paper and corporate bonds		Value at end of year
	Registered Shs '000	Unregistered Shs '000	Registered Shs '000	Unregistered Shs '000	Registered Shs '000	Unregistered Shs '000	Shs '000
Value at start of year	1,597,253	483,040	4,651,128	815,760	267,631	37,811	7,852,623
Purchases at cost	239,122	13,685	2,391,500	842,073	-	-	3,486,380
Sales proceeds	(268,550)	(72,155)	(398,994)	(87,000)	(223,867)	(16,100)	(1,066,666)
Gain/(loss) on disposal	(24,423)	4,126	2,512	(207)	5,209	(96)	(12,879)
Change in fair value	473,062	142,286	74,900	19,898	21,723	(6,033)	725,836
Value at end of year	<u>2,016,464</u>	<u>570,982</u>	<u>6,721,046</u>	<u>1,590,524</u>	<u>70,696</u>	<u>15,582</u>	<u>10,985,294</u>

NOTES (CONTINUED)

8. Plan Investment (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

	Value at start of year Shs '000	Purchases at cost Shs '000	Sales proceeds Shs '000	Gain/(loss) on disposal Shs '000	Change in fair value Shs '000	Value at end of year Shs '000
Quoted shares	1,958,467	744,431	(183,584)	(32,079)	(406,943)	2,080,292
Kenya government securities	3,975,534	2,453,469	(1,070,783)	12,805	95,863	5,466,888
Commercial paper and corporate bonds	506,112	-	(189,087)	(2,346)	(9,236)	305,443
	<u>6,440,113</u>	<u>3,197,900</u>	<u>(1,443,454)</u>	<u>(21,620)</u>	<u>(320,316)</u>	<u>7,852,623</u>

The financial assets of the scheme are split between registered and unregistered scheme which are managed by different fund managers.

	Quoted shares		Kenya government securities		Commercial paper and corporate bonds		Value at end of year
	Registered Shs '000	Unregistered Shs '000	Registered Shs '000	Unregistered Shs '000	Registered Shs '000	Unregistered Shs '000	Shs '000
Value at start of year	1,527,015	431,453	3,227,962	747,572	468,346	37,765	6,440,113
Purchases at cost	502,284	242,147	1,939,865	513,604	-	-	3,197,900
Sales proceeds	(105,886)	(77,698)	(617,653)	(453,130)	(187,417)	(1,670)	(1,443,454)
Gain/(loss) on disposal	(24,359)	(7,720)	8,512	4,293	(2,272)	(74)	(21,620)
Change in fair value	<u>(301,801)</u>	<u>(105,142)</u>	<u>92,442</u>	<u>3,421</u>	<u>(11,026)</u>	<u>1,790</u>	<u>(320,316)</u>
Value at end of year	<u>1,597,253</u>	<u>483,040</u>	<u>4,651,128</u>	<u>815,760</u>	<u>267,631</u>	<u>37,811</u>	<u>7,852,623</u>

8. Plan Investment (continued)

As at 31 December 2019, the following carrying values of commercial papers and corporate bonds were held with institutions that are under statutory management:

	2019 Shs '000	2018 Shs '000
Imperial Bank Limited	35,000	35,000
Chase Bank Limited	16,000	16,000
	<u>51,000</u>	<u>51,000</u>
Impairment provision	<u>(51,000)</u>	<u>(51,000)</u>
Net carrying value	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The following table summarises the weighted average effective interest rates at the year end on the main interest bearing investments:

	2019 %	2018 %
Kenya government securities	9.05 - 14.5	8.79 - 14.5
- Treasury bills and bonds	7.5 - 12.5	12.5 - 13
- Corporate bonds and commercial paper		

9. Receivables and accrued income

	2019 Shs '000	2018 Shs '000
Dividend receivable	-	4,074
Death benefits receivable from sponsor (Note 15)	-	164,232
Contributions receivable from sponsor (Note 15)	149,318	-
	<u>149,318</u>	<u>168,306</u>

The carrying amounts of the scheme's receivables and accrued income are denominated in Kenya Shillings.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 Shs '000	2018 Shs '000
Cash at bank	<u>10,337</u>	<u>148,200</u>

For the purposes of cash flow statement cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Cash at bank and short term bank deposits	10,337	148,200
Fixed term bank deposits (Note 8)	647,767	440,567
Less: bank deposits maturing after 91 days	-	-
	<u>658,104</u>	<u>588,767</u>

The weighted average effective interest rate on short term bank deposits at year end was:

	2019 %	2018 %
Short term deposits	<u>8.25 - 10</u>	<u>9 - 10</u>

The scheme's cash and bank balances are held with major Kenyan financial institutions and, insofar as the trustees are able to measure any credit risk to these assets, it is deemed to be limited.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

11. Intangible assets - Website and SMS platform	2019 Shs '000	2018 Shs '000
Cost		
At start and end	5,609	5,609
Amortisation		
At start of year	5,609	5,609
Charge for the year	-	-
At end of year	5,609	5,609
Net book value	-	-
12. Payables and accrued expenses		
RBA levy	5,000	5,000
Accruals and other payables	14,085	8,143
Benefits payable	16,351	15,620
Death benefits payable to KPA Defined Benefit Scheme (Note 15)	-	-
	35,436	28,763

The maturity analysis of trade and other payables is within three months.

13. Investments guidelines

The Retirement Benefits Authority has issued guidelines stating the maximum amount of investment that the scheme can invest in a particular asset as a percentage of the aggregate market value of net assets of the scheme. The table below shows the current investment in assets compared to the investment guidelines issued by the Retirement Benefits Authority.

Category of asset	2019 %	2018 %	Maximum investment as per RBA %
Cash and demand deposits	0.09	1	5
Fixed and time deposits	5.50	4	30
Commercial paper and corporate bonds	0.73	4	15
Kenya Government securities	70.86	66	90
Quoted shares - Kenya	21.98	25	70
Quoted shares - offshore	-	-	15
Immovable properties	-	-	30

The scheme's investments portfolio complies with the Retirement Benefits Act.

14. Tax status of the scheme

Kenya Ports Authority Retirement Benefits Scheme 2012 has been approved by the Kenya Revenue Authority and is exempt from income tax on its investment income earned from the registered contribution.

The benefit scheme comprises a registered and an unregistered fund. The latter is registered with Retirement Benefits Authority but not registered for tax purposes.

Pension contributions received by the scheme up to a limit of Shs 20,000 (2018: Shs 20,000) per resident employee per month are invested in the registered fund, which is exempt from taxation. The remainder of the contributions are invested in an unregistered fund whose investment income is taxed at the corporate tax rate of 30%.

15. Related party transactions

Related parties comprise the trustees, the administrator, the sponsor (Kenya Ports Authority), Kenya Ports Authority Pension Scheme and companies which are related to these parties through common shareholdings or common directorships or through common directorships or through common control.

Apart from contributions receivable from the sponsor, trustees allowances and staff costs, there were no other related party transactions in the year.

The following outstanding related party balances existed at the end of the year:

	2019 Shs '000	2018 Shs '000
Due from sponsor		
Death benefits receivable from sponsor (Note 9)	-	164,232
Contributions receivable from sponsor (Note 9)	149,318	-
	<u>149,318</u>	<u>164,232</u>
Due to KPA Defined Benefit Scheme		
Death benefits payable (Note 12)	-	-

16. Risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk management

The scheme's investment activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The scheme's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the scheme's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the investment managers under policies and guidelines approved by the trustees. •

NOTES (CONTINUED)

16. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

a) Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Scheme investments in fixed rate government securities, corporate bonds and bank deposits expose it to fair value interest rate risk. The investment managers advise the trustees on the appropriate balance of the portfolio between equity and fixed rate interest investments. The Scheme has no interest bearing liabilities. At 31 December 2019, an increase/decrease in interest rates of 100 basis points with all other variables held constant would have resulted in a decrease/ increase in the increase in net assets available for benefits of Shs (thousands) 82,436 (2018: Shs (thousands) 62,129) arising substantially from the change in market value of debt securities

b) Price risk

The Scheme is exposed to equity price risk in respect of its investments in quoted shares. The exposure to price risk is managed primarily by setting limits on the percentage of the net assets available for benefits that may be invested in equity and by ensuring sufficient diversity of the investment portfolio.

At 31 December 2019, if the prices of all equity investments had increased/decreased by 10% with all other variables held constant, the increase in net assets available for benefits for the year would have been Shs (thousands) 258,744 (2018: Shs (thousands) 208,029).

c) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from investments other than equity investments, contributions due, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The scheme does not have any significant concentrations of credit risk. The investment manager assesses the credit quality for each investment, taking into account its age and liability profile, past experience and other factors.

d) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities. The trustees agree with the investment manager on the amounts to be invested in assets that can be easily liquidated.

The scheme is not exposed to liquidity risk as it maintains adequate amounts of cash and cash equivalents to pay off liabilities as they fall due.

No collateral is held for any of the above assets. None of the financial assets are either past due or impaired.

e) Fair value measurements

The carrying amounts of all financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date approximate their fair values. The table below shows an analysis of all assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements by level hierarchy. The fair values are grouped into three levels as mentioned in Note 1 of these financials, based on the degree to which the fair value is observable. The table below gives information about how the fair values of these assets and liabilities are determined.

Year ended 31 December 2019

	Level 1 Shs '000	Level 2 Shs '000	Level 3 Shs '000	Totals Shs '000
Financial assets				
Quoted shares	2,587,445	-	-	2,587,445
Kenya government securities	-	8,311,570	-	8,311,570
Commercial paper and corporate bonds	-	86,279	-	86,279
	<u>2,587,445</u>	<u>8,397,849</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,985,294</u>

16. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

e) Fair value measurements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018	Level 1 Shs '000	Level 2 Shs '000	Level 3 Shs '000	Totals Shs '000
Financial assets				
Quoted shares	2,080,292	-	-	2,080,292
Kenya government securities	-	5,466,888	-	5,466,888
Commercial paper and corporate bonds	-	305,443	-	305,443
	<u>2,080,292</u>	<u>5,772,331</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,852,623</u>

The different level of fair value measurement hierarchy is described as follows:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable data) (level 3).

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on arm's length basis. The quoted market prices used for financial assets held by the Scheme is the current market price. These instruments are included in level 1.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques such as discounted cashflow analysis. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

17. Fund management

The scheme's objectives when managing fund are:

- to comply with The Retirement Benefit (Occupational Retirement Benefit Schemes) Regulations, 2000 made under Retirement Benefit Act, 1997.
- to safeguard the scheme's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for members and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Retirement Benefits Act requires the scheme's trustees to invest members' funds using prudent investment policies that will get the members market rates on their investments. The scheme's compliance with this requirement has been disclosed in Note 13.

The trustees monitor capital on the basis of the value of net assets attributed to members. To achieve optimal return from the Schemes' assets, the trustee has formulated investment policies which set benchmarks upon which the investment manager is monitored.

18. Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings thousands (Shs '000 or Shs ('000)), except where indicated otherwise.

NOTES (CONTINUED)

	Shs	Shs
1. Plan investments - Kenya Government securities - registered		16,489,000
Plan investments - Kenya Government securities - unregistered		11,586,000
Plan investments - Commercial paper and corporate bonds	32,971,939	
Plan investments - Fixed and Bank deposits	759,351	
Fair value gain on plan investments		4,896,939
Interest income		759,351
(Being accounting for fair value gains on plan investments)		
2. Accruals - Fund master licences	1,160,000	
Administration expenses - IT expense		1,160,000
(Being reversal of accrual double counted)		
3. Accruals - Corporation tax	5,902,716	
Corporation tax		5,902,716
(Being reversal of accrual of instalment tax double counted)		
4. Accruals - Audit fees	304,000	
Corporation tax		304,000
(Being a reduction of the audit fees accrued)		
5. Lumpsum payment	894,861	
Legal and professional fees		894,861
(Being amounts reallocated misposted to legal and professional)		
6. Bank balance - Registered Stanbic	300,000	
Miscellaneous income		300,000
(Being accounting for the tax charge for the year and under provision of tax in prior year)		
6. Tax charge	39,258,300	
Underprovision of tax in prior year	30,942,000	
Corporate tax		70,200,300
(Being accounting for the tax charge for the year and under provision of tax in prior year)		