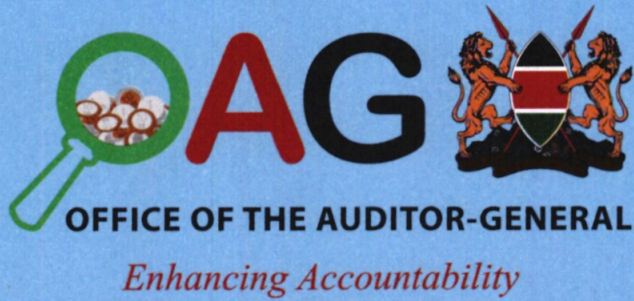


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



REPORT

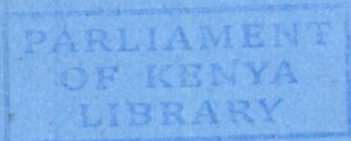
OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

UASIN GISHU COUNTY BURSARY AND SKILLS
DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2023



PAPERS LAID	
DATE	5/3/2024
TABLED BY	Maj. L.
COMMITTEE	—
CLERK AT THE TABLE	Kawata

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL
NATIONAL OFFICE
20 DEC 2023

RECORDED
P.O. Box 2774 30100 ELDORET



**UASIN GISHU COUNTY BURSARY AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT
SUPPORT FUND REPORT AMENDED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2023**

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

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Uasin Gishu County Bursary And Skills Development Support Fund Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

1. Acronyms and Glossary of Terms

a) Acronyms

BOM	Board of Management
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
Kshs	Kenya Shillings
PhD	Doctor of philosophy
TSC	Teachers service commission
ANIE	African Network for Internationalization of Education
AIC	Africa inland church
KESHA	Kenya Secondary school Heads Association
AICPA	American Institute of Public Accountant
HRM	Human resource manager
CPA	Certified public accountant
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
ICPAK	Institute of Public Accountant of Kenya
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
H.E	His Excellency
FY	Financial year
SRC	Salary and Remuneration
DR	Doctor
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management

2. Key Entity Information and Management

Background information

Uasin Gishu County Bursary and Skills Development Support Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from the Uasin Gishu County Bursary and Skills Development Support Fund Disbursement Act 2014 on 6TH June 2014. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Uasin Gishu and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to improve access to quality education and skills development by the needy and vulnerable students in Uasin Gishu County

The Fund's principal activity is to give bursaries to needy and vulnerable students that otherwise would not have accessed quality education and skills development support. Other activities include;-

- Management of all sponsorships channelled through the County Government,
- Sourcing of funds and bursary support from other donors /partners
- Monitoring allocation of support to ensure needy and deserving students benefit from the fund,
- Maintenance of an updated database of all applicants and beneficiaries of the fund,

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Fund is to give bursaries to needy and vulnerable students that otherwise would not have accessed quality education and skills development support.

Other activities include;

- Monitoring allocation of support to ensure needy and deserving students benefit from the fund
- Maintenance of and updated database of all applicants and beneficiaries of the fund
- Disbursement of the bursary to beneficiary institutions

Vision

A champion of quality education and skills development

Mission

To improve access to quality education and skills development through provision of bursaries to needy and vulnerable students.

Core objectives

Uasin Gishu County Bursary And Skills Development Support Fund Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

- Improve access to quality education and skills development.

a) Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee

Ref	Name	Position
1	Chairperson	Dr Janeth Kosgei
2	Chief Officer- Education	Ms Marion Birgen
3	Chief Officer – Finance	Mr Eliud Kipkorir Chemaget
4	Fund manager/Administrator	Ms Roselyne Kosgei

b) Key Management Steam

Ref	Name	Position
1	Fund Manager/ Administrator	Ms Roselyne Kosgei
2	Fund Accountant	Mrs Beatrice Bichii

Key Entity and Management (Continued)

c) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

Ref	Position	Name
1	Directorate Internal Audit	Ambros Kiptoo
2	Uasin Gishu executive	County Executive Committee
3	Uasin Gishu county Assembly	PIC And PAC Committee

d) Registered Offices

P.O. Box 40, 30100, Eldoret

K.V.D.A.

Kenya

e) Fund Contacts

Uasin Gishu County

E-mail: info@uasingishu.go.ke

Website: www.uasingishu.go.ke

KL

f) Fund Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank

P.O. BOX 560-30100

TEL:053-2062241/2

ELDORET

g) Independent Auditors

Auditor General

Office of Auditor General

Anniversary Towers, University Way

P.O. Box 30084

GPO 00100

Nairobi, Kenya

h) Principal Legal Adviser

County Attorney





Uasin Gishu County

P.O. Box 40-30100





Eldoret

Uasin Gishu County Bursary And Skills Development Support Fund Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

3. Board of Trustees/ Fund Administration Committee (Or Any Other Corporate Governance Body for the Fund)

REF	NAME	POSITION
1	<p>DR JANETH KOSGEI</p> 	<p>Born 1979, currently the county executive committee member for Education, Vocational Training Culture and Social Protection, Uasin Gishu County Government. She Has PhD in Mathematics Education, Master's in Mathematics Education, Bachelor of Education (maths/chemistry) in Moi University, attended Oldenburg University Germany, University of British Columbia (UBC) Canada and Nelson Mandela University South Africa. Formerly lecturer Moi University Department of Curriculum instructions and Educational Media School of Education. Worked in TSC as Mathematics/Chemistry teacher. Member of ANIE Professional Body and Board Member of various secondary schools.</p>
2	<p>Ms MARION BIRGEN</p> 	<p>Born 1971, currently the Chief Officer Education and Vocational Training. Holds a Master's Degree in Education leadership & Policy Education, Moi University. Bachelor's Degree in Education (Arts), Edgerton University. Principal Ndalat Gaa Girls Secondary School from 2013-2023. Principal AIC Kaigat Secondary School. Secretary KESHA Nandi County 2018-2023. Secretary AICPA Nandi County. Women (Patron) group organisation.</p>
3	<p>ROSELYN KOSGEI</p> 	<p>Born in 1966, currently the Deputy Director in-charge of education and bursary fund administrator. Has a Master's degree in Educational Administration, Postgraduate Diploma in HRM and Financial Management Undergraduate Degree in Education. Was a Deputy Principal of various Secondary Schools, Principal and worked with (IEBC)</p>
4	<p>BICHII BEATRICE</p> 	<p>Born in 1979, currently the Accountant in-charge of Education and Bursary Fund. CPA part 2 and Bachelor's degree in Business Administration & Management (Accounting Option) Formerly worked as an Accountant and administrator with Family Health Options Kenya branch of IPPF International.</p>

4. Management Team

REF	NAME	POSITION
1	<p>DR JANETH KOSGEI</p> 	<p>Born 1979, currently the county executive committee member for Education, Vocational Training Culture and Social Protection, Uasin Gishu County Government. She Has PhD in Mathematics Education, Master's in Mathematics Education, Bachelor of Education (maths/chemistry) in Moi University, attended Oldenburg University Germany, University of British Columbia (UBC) Canada and Nelson Mandela University South Africa. Formerly lecturer Moi University Department of Curriculum instructions and Educational Media School of Education. Worked in TSC as Mathematics/Chemistry teacher. Member of ANIE Professional Body and Board Member of various secondary schools.</p>
2	<p>Ms MARION BIRGEN</p> 	<p>Born 1971, currently the Chief Officer Education and Vocational Training. Holds a Master's Degree in Education leadership & Policy Education, Moi University. Bachelor's Degree in Education (Arts), Edgerton University. Principal Ndalat Gaa Girls Secondary School from 2013-2023. Principal AIC Kaigat Secondary School. Secretary KESHA Nandi County 2018-2023. Secretary AICPA Nandi County. Women (Patron) group organisation.</p>
3	<p>ROSELYN KOSGEI</p> 	<p>Born in 1966, currently the Deputy Director in-charge of education and bursary fund administrator. Has a Master's degree in Educational Administration, Postgraduate Diploma in HRM and Financial Management Undergraduate Degree in Education. Was a Deputy Principal of various Secondary Schools, Principal and worked with (IEBC)</p>
4	<p>BICHII BEATRICE</p> 	<p>Born in 1979, currently the Accountant in-charge of Education and Bursary Fund. CPA part 2 and Bachelor's degree in Business Administration & Management (Accounting Option) Formerly worked as an Accountant and administrator with Family Health Options Kenya branch of IPPF International.</p>

Uasin Gishu County Bursary And Skills Development Support Fund Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

5. Board/Fund Chairperson’s Report

From inception the Bursary Fund has had three Chairpersons with the current office holder having taken up the position for the last nine months. The Chairperson is always the County Executive Committee Member in charge of Education and Vocational training, gender, Culture, and Social Protection as stipulated in the Uasin Gishu County Bursary and Skills Development Support Fund Disbursement Act 2014. The composition of the County Education Fund Committee comprises of four members; the Chairperson who is the (CECM) in charge of Education, the Chief Officer Finance, the Chief officer education and Vocational training and Fund Administrator.

Allocation of bursary fund is done on an annual basis since its inception in 2014. The fund has received from the County Government a total of KShs. 1.1098 Billion which has benefitted 156,283 beneficiaries across the thirty wards as currently constituted.

The fund is anticipated to remain in order to support needy and vulnerable students from Uasin Gishu County to access Education, ensure retention and completion in both secondary and tertiary institutions. In addition the fund intends to support skills development thus promotes economic growth and social development by creating a more skilled and diverse work force. Finally, let me take the earliest opportunity to thank the county government under the leadership of H.E. the Governor for the continued support offered to the fund from time to time. In addition, may I thank the technical team for their time and sacrifice in consolidating the Quaterly and annual Financial Statements.

County Name JANETH H. KOSGEI Signature [Signature] Date 20/12/2023

Chairperson of the Fund administration committee



6. Report of the Fund Administrator

Allocation of bursary fund is done on annual basis since its inception in 2014. The fund has received from the county government a total of KShs. 1.1098 B which has benefitted 156,283 beneficiaries in both secondary and tertiary institutions across the thirty wards as currently constituted. In the current FY KShs. 119.5 million was allocated for bursary.

Generally, there has been an annual increase of the funds allocated for bursary disbursement except for the first two years where the amount stood at KShs. 90 million. The county government of Uasin Gishu allocated to the fund KShs. 135 million, 137.8 million, 95 million, 95 million and 95 million in the FYs 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 respectively. In the last three financial years 2020/2021, 2021/2022 and 2022/2023 the amount disbursed were 125 million, 127.5million and 119.5 million respectively

The amount disbursed and numbers of beneficiaries for last three years are given in table 1 below:

Period		2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Amount Disbursed		125 M	127.5M	119.5M
Number of beneficiaries	Secondary	13,400	15,558	13594
	Colleges	3,092	2,921	2551
	Universities	1,700	1,769	1926
	Total Beneficiaries	18,192	20,248	18071

Bursary allocation and disbursement has enhanced access, ensure retention and completion of education by the needy and vulnerable students in our educational institutions at three levels; Secondary, Colleges and Universities who would otherwise dropped out of school due to lack of fees.

The fund is anticipated to remain in order to support needy and vulnerable students from Uasin Gishu County to access Education, ensure retention and completion in both secondary and tertiary institutions. In addition the fund intends to support skills development thus promotes economic growth and social development by creating a more skilled and diverse work force. In the coming financial year 2023/2024 the fund has been allocated Kshs 165,903 182 for bursary disbursement and skills development.

Overtime of disbursement of County Bursaries, certain challenges have been experienced.

- Inadequate funds disbursed by the county government due to rising needs and hard economic times
- Bright and needy students from humble backgrounds admitted to Extra-County and National schools in most cases do not receive full fees due to rising number of students requiring Bursaries
- In a number of cases the students do not benefit continuously but paid for in one or two years. Consequentially they may drop out of school due to lack of fees
- In the last three Financial Years there was an upsurge of eligible needy students requiring bursary support that surpassed the amount allocated per ward. This was due to effects of hard economic time.

Uasin Gishu County Bursary And Skills Development Support Fund Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

Let me thank the county government under the leadership of H.E. the Governor for continued support offered to the fund. In addition, I want to thank all members of the technical team for their time and sacrifice in consolidating the Quarterly and annual financial statements. I also wish to re-affirm our commitment to enhance finance discipline and fiscal responsibilities for the betterment of county.

Sign
Roselyn Kosgei - Fund Administrator



7. Statement of Performance against the County Fund’s Predetermined Objectives

Allocation of bursary fund is done on annual basis since its inception in 2014. The fund has received from the county government a total of KShs. 1109.8 M which has benefitted 155,401 beneficiaries across the thirty wards as currently constituted. In the current FY KShs. 119.5 million was allocated for bursary.

Generally, there has been an annual increase of the funds allocated for bursary disbursement except for the first two years where the amount stood at KShs. 90 million. The county government of Uasin Gishu allocated to the fund KShs. 135 million, 137.8 million, 95 million , 95 million and 95 million in the FYs 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18 , 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 respectively. In the last two Financial years 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 the amount disbursed was 125 million and 127.5million respectively, however for this financial year 2022/2023 we have received Ksh 119.5Million.

The amount disbursed and number of beneficiaries for last three years are given in table 1 below:

Period		2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Amount Disbursed		95 M	125 M	127.5M	119.5M
Number of beneficiaries	Secondary	9,420	13,400	15,558	13594
	Colleges	2,535	3,092	2,921	2551
	Universities	1,579	1,700	1,769	1926
	Total Beneficiaries	13,534	18,192	20,248	18071

Bursary allocation and disbursement has enhanced access, ensure retention and completion of education by the needy and vulnerable students in our educational institutions at three levels; Secondary, Colleges and Universities who would otherwise dropped out of school due to lack of fees.

Overtime of disbursement of County Bursaries, certain challenges have been experienced.

- Inadequate funds disbursed by the county government due to rising needs and hard economic times
- Bright and needy students from humble backgrounds admitted to Extra-County and National schools in most cases do not receive full fees due to rising number of students requiring Bursaries
- In a number of cases the students do not benefit continuously but paid for in one or two years. Consequentially they may drop out of school due to lack of fees
- In the current Financial Year there was an upsurge of eligible needy students requiring bursary support that surpassed the amount allocated per ward. This was due to hard economic time.

Let me thank the county government under the leadership of H.E. the Governor for continued support offered to the fund. In addition, I want to thank all members of the technical team for their time and sacrifice in consolidating the financial statements. I also wish to re-affirm our commitment to enhance finance discipline and fiscal responsibilities for the betterment of county.

Sign
Roselyn Kosgei - Fund Administrator



Uasin Gishu County Bursary And Skills Development Support Fund Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

Introduction

Section 164 (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 County Government entity Government entities in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board includes a statement of the county government entity’s performance against predetermined objectives.

The key development objectives of the Fund as per the strategic plan for 2018 to 2022 are to:

- a) Provide bursaries to the needy and vulnerable students in Uasin Gishu County
- b) Improve access to quality education and skills development

Progress on attainment of Strategic development objectives

Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
Bursary and scholarship	To ensure bright and needy students have access to quality education	Number of students receiving bursaries	% of students receiving bursaries	During FY ,2022/23 students who accessed bursary decreased by 12.62% for secondary And 4.54% for tertiary institutions respectively

8. Corporate Governance Statement

The bursary fund is administered by the County education committee and the ward Education Fund appraisal committees. The County education Committee is chaired by the CECM in charge of Education and the chief officers in charge of education and Finance are members. The fund administrator is the secretary to the committee. Members of the County Education Committee are in office by virtue of their respective offices where as the ward appraisal committees are competitively elected through public participation by area member of the County Assembly and duly appointed by the CECM in charge of education.

The Ward appraisal committee comprises of nine members of the public resident in that particular ward duly appointed by CECM Education. The County education committee being an oversight body held three meetings in the financial year 2022/23 to review bursary allocation and ensure that support offered is adequate and the beneficiaries of the fund are needy and vulnerable from Uasin Gishu County. The thirty ward appraisal committees held between five and seven meetings each in the financial year under review as they undertook their responsibilities.

The ward appraisal committees shall be in office for a period of five years after which elections are done as stipulated by the Uasin Gishu County Bursary and Skills Development Support Fund Disbursement Act, 2014.

At the moment the fund has no service charter but plans are under way to develop one.

The roles and functions of the County education Committee include the following:-

- i. Equitably share funds among the thirty wards,
- ii. Review allocations to ensure support offered is adequate and sufficient,
- iii. Approve disbursement of fee support to awarded students,
- iv. Periodically produce and share disbursement reports with the Governor and the County assembly,
- v. Monitor allocations to ensure needy and deserving students benefit,
- vi. Maintain an updated data base of all applicants and beneficiaries of the fund.
- vii. Periodically produce and share disbursement reports with the Governor and the County assembly.

The roles and functions of the ward appraisal Committees include the following:-

- i. Invite applications for fees support,

Uasin Gishu County Bursary And Skills Development Support Fund Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

- ii. Receive applications,
- iii. Scrutinize and verify all applications ,
- iv. Confirm students to be supported with proposed amounts identified through public participation at village level,
- v. Maintain an updated database of all raw applicants and,
- vi. Forward to the County secretary minutes and records of nominated fees support beneficiaries.

Induction and training of Committee members is occasionally carried out on need basis and continually done on the Job process. In the financial year under review the County education committee members and the funds accountant were trained on financial management and book keeping

There is no conflict of interest as the County and ward appraisal committees are careful not to derive personal benefits from the fund as they make decisions and conduct business.

The County education committee and ward appraisal committees are paid sitting allowances for at least four sittings and special sittings that should not exceed three in a financial year. The allowances are paid as per the SRC guidelines.

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

During the financial year 2022/2023 Uasin Gishu County Bursary and Skills Development Support fund received a total of Ksh 119.5 million from the county government, out of 119.5 million received from the county treasury 113.760 million was disbursed for bursaries to support needy and vulnerable students across the thirty wards of Uasin Gishu county as currently constituted and 5.740 million was used as bursary Administrative and operational costs.

Since bursary fund is a grant given to needy and vulnerable students the fund does not have either any arrears or statutory obligations. In addition there are no key projects undertaken or investment decisions implemented or on-going.

In disbursement of the funds, the management complied with statutory requirements and strictly adhered to regulations of the fund as stated in the Bursary Act 2014.

Disbursement of bursary has not gone without risks. Some of the risks experienced include;-

- Bright and needy students from humble backgrounds admitted to Extra-County and National schools in most cases do not receive full fees due to rising number of students requiring Bursaries thus may drop out of school,
- In a number of cases the students do not benefit continuously but paid for in one or two years. Consequentially they may drop out of school due to lack of fees,
- Tampering or Loss of Cheques
- Inaccuracies in names of institutions given by the ward appraisal committees leading to many correction being done

Bursary disbursement has improved access to quality education and skills development. The total of 13,594 secondary students and 4,477 students from colleges and universities benefited from disbursement of bursary for FY 2022/2023.

Uasin Gishu County Bursary And Skills Development Support Fund Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

The Uasin Gishu County Bursary and Skill Development Support Fund do not offer corporate social responsibility. The fund disburses the entire amount received from the exchequer to needy and vulnerable students across the thirty wards and do not have any other source of funds to undertake corporate social responsibility activities.

11. Report of the Trustees

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023 which show the state of the Fund affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Fund are to give bursaries to needy and vulnerable students that otherwise would not have accessed quality education and skills development support.

Other activities include;

- Monitoring allocation of support to ensure needy and deserving students benefit from the fund
- Maintenance of and updated database of all applicants and beneficiaries of the fund
- Disbursement of the bursary to beneficiary institutions

Results

The results of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2023 are set out on page 1

Trustees

The members of the Board of Trustees who served during the year are shown on page, the changes in the Board during the financial year are as shown below:

	POSITION	CURRENT	PREVIOUS
1	Chairperson	Dr Janeth Kosgei	Joseph Kurgat
2	Chief Officer Education	Ms Marion Birgen	Jane Njuguna
3	Chief Officer – Finance	Eliud Chemarget	Peter Chesos
4	Fund Administrator	Roselyne Kosgei	Roselyne Kosgei
5	Fund Accountant	Beatrice Bichii	Laurence Mayenge

Uasin Gishu County Bursary And Skills Development Support Fund Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Fund in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015. OR Certified Public Accountants were nominated by the Auditor General to carry out the audit of the *entity* for the year/period ended June 30, 2023 in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which empowers the Auditor General to appoint an auditor to audit on his behalf.

By Order of the Board

JANETH KOSKEI

Chair of the Board/Fund Administration Committee

Date: 20/12/2023



12. Statement of Management’s Responsibilities

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of a County Public Fund established by Uasin Gishu County Bursary and Skills Development Support Fund Disbursement Act 2014 shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund’s financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2023. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Fund; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of the Fund; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

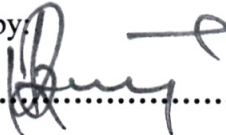
The Administrator of the County Public Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund’s financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Uasin Gishu County Bursary and Skills Development Support Fund Disbursement Act 2014. The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund’s financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund’s transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2023, and of the Fund’s financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund’s financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator of the County Public Fund has assessed the Fund’s ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. OR

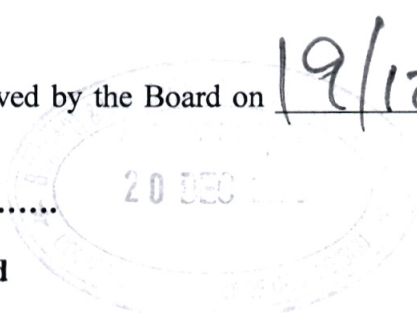
Nothing has come to the attention of the Administrator to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Fund’s financial statements were approved by the Board on 19/12/2023 and signed on its behalf by:

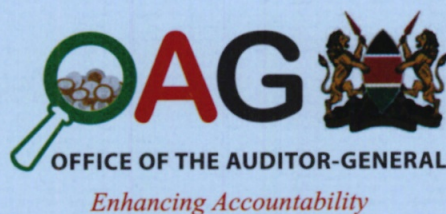
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Administrator of the County Public Fund



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON UASIN GISHU COUNTY BURSARY AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

PREAMBLE

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 the Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for intended purpose; and,
- C. Report on the 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, risk management environment and 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

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Uasin Gishu County Bursary and Skills Development Support Fund set out on pages 1 to 39, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2023 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement

Report of the Auditor-General on Uasin Gishu County Bursary and Skills Development Support Fund for the year ended 30 June, 2023

of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Uasin Gishu County Bursary and Skills Development Support Fund as at 30 June, 2023 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Uasin Gishu County Bursary and Skills Development Support Fund Disbursement (Amendment) Act, 2019.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Issues

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under the Report on the Financial Statements and the Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance. However, the Management has not resolved some of the issues or given any explanation for failure to adhere to the provisions of the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board templates and The National Treasury Circulars.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution and based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness

and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm that nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Failure to Gazette List of Beneficiaries

The statement of financial performance and Note 7 to the financial statements reflects expenditure on use of goods and services totalling to Kshs.119,756,353 which includes expenditure totalling to Kshs.114,340,000 for scholarships. Review of payment vouchers revealed that Management did not notify successful applicants through County Gazette notice as required by Section 20(d) of the Uasin Gishu County Bursary and Skills Development Support Fund Disbursement (Amendment) Act, 2019.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

2. Failure to Conduct County Skills Survey

The County Education Fund Committee did not conduct periodic county skills survey. This was contrary to Section 9(e) of Uasin Gishu County Bursary and Skill Development Support Fund Disbursement Act, 2014, which requires that the County Education Fund Committee should conduct periodic county skills surveys to identify critical skills for the purpose of refocusing support and encouraging students to pursue necessary disciplines.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

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

REPORT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

Lack of Internal Audit Function

As previously reported, the Fund did not have an internal audit function or appropriate arrangements for conducting internal audit, contrary to the requirements of Section 155(1)(a) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which states that a County Government entity shall ensure that it complies with this Act and that it has appropriate arrangements in place for conducting internal audit according to the guidelines of the Accounting Standards Board, and Regulation 153(1)(a) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015.

In the absence of internal audit function, there is no mechanism for confirming and ensuring effectiveness of governance, transparency and accountability in the management of resources of the Fund.

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

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

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

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

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

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

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

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

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

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

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

31 January, 2024

**Uasin Gishu County Bursary And Skills Development Support Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023**

14. Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

Description	Note	2022-2023	2021-2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions			
Public Contributions and Donations	1		
Transfers From the County Government	2	119,500,000	127,500,000
Fines, Penalties and Other Levies	3		
Revenue From Exchange Transactions			
Interest Income	4		
Other Income	5		
Total Revenue		119,500,000	127,500,000
Expenses			
Employee Costs	6		
Use of goods and services	7	119,756,353	128,550,382
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	8		
Finance Costs	9		
Total Expenses			
Other Gains/Losses			
Gain/Loss on Disposal of Assets	10		
Gain /Loss on fair value of investments	11		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period		(256,353)	(1,050,382)

(The notes set out on pages 19 to 39 form an integral part of these Financial Statements)

Name: *Roselyn Kosgei*
Administrator of the Fund



Name: *Barbice Bichu*
Fund Accountant
ICPAK Member Number:

Uasin Gishu County Bursary And Skills Development Support Fund Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

15. Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023

Description	Note	2022-2023	2021-2022
		KSh	KSh
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	565,201	821,554
Current Portion of Long- Term Receivables From Exchange Transactions	13	-	-
Prepayments	14	-	-
Inventories	15	-	-
Investments in financial assets	16	-	-
Total current assets		565,201	821,554
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	17	-	-
Intangible Assets	18	-	-
Long Term Receivables from Exchange Transactions	13	-	-
Investment Property	19	-	-
Total non- current assets		-	-
Total Assets		565,201	821,554
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables from Exchange Transactions	20	-	-
Current Portion of Borrowings	21	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligations	22	-	-
Social benefit liabilities	23	-	-
Total current liabilities		-	-
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long Term Portion of Borrowings	21	-	-
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation	22	-	-
Social benefit liabilities	23	-	-
Total Liabilities			

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Description	Note	2022-2023	2021-2022
Net Assets			
Balance b/f		821,554	1,871,936
Reserves			-
Accumulated Surplus/deficit		(256,353)	(1,050,382)
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		565,201	821,554

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 19/12 2023 and signed by:

[Handwritten signature]

Name: *Roselyn Koeger*
 Administrator of the Fund

[Handwritten signature]

Name: *Beatrice Bichii*
 Fund Accountant



**Uasin Gishu County Bursary And Skills Development Support Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023**

16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30th June 2023

Description	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance As At 1 July (Previous FY)	-	-	1,871,936	1,871,936
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period	-	-	(1,050,382)	(1,050,382)
Funds Received During the Year	-	-		
Transfers	-		-	
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	-
Balance As At 30 June (Previous FY)	-	-	821,554	821,554
Balance As At 1 July (Current FY)	-	-	821,554	821,554
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period		-	(256,353)	(256,353)
Funds Received During the Year	-	-		
Transfers	-		-	
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	-
Balance As At 30 June (Current FY)	-	-	565,201	565,201

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17. Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2023

Description	Note	2022-2023	2021-2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Transfers from the county government	2	119,500,000	127,500,000
Interest received		-	-
Unspend funds			-
Receipts from other operating activities		-	-
Total receipts		119,500,000	127,500,000
Payments			
Fund administration expenses	7	5,257,080	6,771,135
General expenses	7	114,340,000	121,505,300
Finance cost	7	159,273	273,947
Other payments		-	-
Total payments		119,756,353	
Net cash flows from operating activities		(256,353)	(1,050,382)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and Intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		-	-
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		-	-
Loan disbursements paid out		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		-	-
Additional borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash Equivalents		(256,353)	(1,050,382)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		821,554	1,871,936
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	12	565,201	821,554

Uasin Gishu County Bursary And Skills Development Support Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

18.Statement of Comparison Of Budget And Actual Amounts For The Period

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% Utilization
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
	a	b	C=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
Revenue						
Public Contributions and Donations	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers From County Govt.	121,500,000	(2,000,000)	119,500,000	119,500,000	-	100%
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Income	121,500,000	(2,000,000)	119,500,000	119,500,000		100%
Expenses						-
Fund Administration Expenses	5,905,000		5,257,080	5,257,080		100%
General Expenses	115,425,000		114,340,000	114,340,000		100%
Finance Cost				159,273	-	-
Total Expenditure	121,500,000	(2,000,000)	119,500,000	119,756,353		100%
Surplus For the Period	-	-	-	(256,353)		
	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	

18. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Uasin Gishu County Bursary and Skills Development Support Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from the Uasin Gishu County Bursary and Skills Development Support Fund Disbursement Act 2014. The entity is wholly owned by the Uasin Gishu County Government and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is to give bursaries to needy and vulnerable students that otherwise would not have accessed quality education and skills development support.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis.

3. Adoption of new and revised standards

(i) *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2023*

Standard	Effective date and impact
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an Entity's future cash flows.</p> <p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held;

**Uasin Gishu County bursary and skills development Support Fund/Board
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Standard	Effective date and impact
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Entity’s risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity’s financial performance, financial position and cash flows.
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.

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Standard	Effective date and impact
	Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.
Other improvements to IPSAS	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2023</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> <p>Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits</i> <p>Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement <p>Standard no longer included in the 2021 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023.</p>

(ii) *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2023.*

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 44: Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p>

(iii) Early adoption of standards

The Entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year or *the entity adopted the following standards early*

1. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i. Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii. Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

Dividends

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

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and included in revenue.

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2022-2023 was approved by the County Assembly on 13th July 2022. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Fund recorded additional appropriations of nil on the FY 2023 budget following the governing body's approval.

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

Uasin Gishu County bursary and skills development Support Fund/Board
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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section 18 of these financial statements.

c) Property, plant and equipment

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

d) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in surplus or deficit in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite.

e) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. *Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over an --year period or investment property is measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised through surplus or deficit* Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

f) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. *The entity does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Company's financial statements.* A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

The entity classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through net assets/ equity or fair value through surplus and deficit on the basis of both the entity's management model for financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost when the financial asset is held within a management model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. A financial asset is measured at fair value through net assets/ equity if it is held within the management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity unless an entity has made irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, the entity classifies its financial assets into amortized cost or fair value categories for financial instruments. Movements in fair value are presented in either surplus or deficit or through net assets/ equity subject to certain criteria being met.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at fair value through surplus or deficit, are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on an instrument that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is de-recognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through net assets/ equity

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through net assets/ equity. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through net assets, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in surplus/deficit. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. A business model where the entity manages financial assets with the objective of realizing cash flows through solely the sale of the assets would result in a fair value through surplus or deficit model.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized at fair values less allowances for any uncollectible amounts. Trade and other receivables are assessed for impairment on a continuing basis. An estimate is made of doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end.

Impairment

The entity assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through net assets/equity. The entity recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) are set out in *Note -*.

Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial liabilities

Classification

The entity classifies its liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities measured through profit or loss.

g) Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution. Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Entity.

h) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Entity expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

i) Social Benefits

Social benefits are cash transfers provided to i) specific individuals and / or households that meet the eligibility criteria, ii) mitigate the effects of social risks and iii) Address the need of society as a whole. The entity recognises a social benefit as an expense for the social benefit scheme at the same time that it recognises a liability. The liability for the social benefit scheme is measured at the best estimate of the cost (the social benefit payments) that the entity will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

Uasin Gishu County bursary and skills development Support Fund/Board
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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

j) Contingent liabilities

The Entity does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

Contingent assets

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

k) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

l) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

The Entity recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

m) Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans

The Entity provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable.

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

n) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Trade creditors or debtors denominated in foreign currency are reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

o) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment. Such borrowing costs are capitalized over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalization ceases when construction of the asset is complete. Further borrowing costs are charged to the statement of financial performance.

p) Related parties

The Entity regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the Entity, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the directors, the CEO and senior managers.

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year. For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprests and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

r) Comparative figures

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

Uasin Gishu County bursary and skills development Support Fund/Board
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

5. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Entity's financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

State all judgements, estimates and assumptions made e.g.

a) Estimates and assumptions –

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Entity based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Entity. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140.

b) Useful lives and residual values

The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators to inform potential future use and value from disposal:

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Entity
- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes
- The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed
- Availability of funding to replace the asset
- Changes in the market in relation to the asset

c) Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note xxx.

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

**Uasin Gishu County bursary and skills development Support Fund/Board
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6. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Public contributions and donations

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Donation From Development Partners		
Contributions From The Public		
Total		

2. Transfers from County Government

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From County Govt. –Operations	119,500,000	127,500,000
Payments By County On Behalf Of The Entity		
Unconditional Development grants		
Total	119,500,000	127,500,000

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Late Payment Penalties	-	-
Fines	-	-
Total	-	-

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

4. Interest income

2022-2023	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Income from Mortgage Loans	-	-
Interest Income From Car Loans	-	-
	-	-
Interest Income On Bank Deposits	-	-
	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

**Uasin Gishu County bursary and skills development Support Fund/Board
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5. Other income

2022-2023	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Insurance Recoveries	-	-
Income from Sale of Tender Documents	-	-
Bad debts recovered	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	-	-
Total Other Income	-	-

6. Employee Costs

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries And Wages	-	-
Staff Gratuity	-	-
Staff Training Expenses	-	-
Social Security Contribution	-	-
Other (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-

7. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
General Office Expenses	1,377,120	
Loan Processing Costs	-	-
Professional Services Costs	-	-
Administration Fees	-	-
Committee Allowances	3,300,000	6,271,880
Bank Charges	-	-
Electricity And Water Expenses	-	-
Fuel And Oil Costs	-	-
Insurance Costs	-	-
Postage And Courier	-	-
Printing And Stationery	579,960	499,255
Rental Costs	-	-
Security Costs	-	-
Telephone And Communication Expenses	-	-

Uasin Gishu County bursary and skills development Support Fund/Board
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Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Bank Charges	159,273	273,947
Audit Fees	-	-
Provision For Doubtful Debts	-	-
Scholarship	114,340,000	121,505,300
Social benefit expenses*	-	-
Total	119,756,353	128,550,382

8. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Property Plant and Equipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Total	-	-

9. Finance costs

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest On Bank Overdrafts	-	-
Interest On Loans From Banks	-	-
Total	-	-

10. Gain/ (loss) on disposal of assets

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Total	-	-

11. Gain/ (loss) on Fair Value Investments

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Investments at Fair Value- Equity investments	-	-
Fair value – Investment property	-	-
Fair value- other financial assets (specify)	-	-
Total Gain	-	-

Uasin Gishu County bursary and skills development Support Fund/Board
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12. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Car Loan Account	-	-
County Mortgage Account	-	-
Fixed Deposits Account	-	-
On – Call Deposits	-	-
Current Account	565,201	821,554
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total Cash And Cash Equivalents	565,201	821,554

Uasin Gishu County bursary and skills development Support Fund/Board
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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

Detailed analysis of the cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

Financial Institution	Account number	2022-2023	2021-2022
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Fixed Deposits Account		-	-
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Equity Bank, Etc.		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
b) On - Call Deposits			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Equity Bank - Etc.		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
c) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1178077721	565,201	821,554
Bank B		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
d) Others(Specify)			
Cash In Transit		-	-
Cash In Hand		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
Grand Total		565,201	821,554

13. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Interest Receivable	-	-
Current Loan Repayments Due	-	-
Other Exchange Debtors	-	-
Less: Impairment Allowance	-	-
Total Current Receivables		
Non-Current Receivables		
Long Term Loan Repayments Due	-	-
Total Non- Current Receivables	-	-
Total Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

**Uasin Gishu County bursary and skills development Support Fund/Board
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Additional disclosure on interest receivable

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Receivable		
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans of previous years	-	-
Accrued interest receivable from of long-term loans of previous years	-	-
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	-	-
Current loan repayments due	-	-
Current portion of long-term loans from previous years	-	-
Accrued principal from long-terms loans from previous periods	-	-
Current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	-	-

14. Prepayments

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Prepaid Rent	-	-
Prepaid Insurance	-	-
Prepaid Electricity Costs	-	-
Other Prepayments (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-

15. Inventories

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable Stores	-	-
Spare Parts And Meters	-	-
Catering	-	-
Other Inventories (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total Inventories at The Lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

16. Investments in financial assets

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
a. Investment in Treasury bills and bonds		
Financial institution	-	-
CBK	-	-
CBK	-	-
Sub- total	-	-
b. Investment with Financial Institutions/ Banks		
Bank x	-	-
Bank y	-	-
Sub- total	-	-
c. Equity investments (specify)		
Equity/ shares in Entity xxx	-	-
Sub- total	-	-
Grand total	-	-

Movement of Equity Investments

Impairment allowance/ provision	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	-	--
Purchase of investments in the year	-	-
Sale of investments during the year	-	-
Gain/(loss) in fair value of investments through surplus or deficit	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-

e) Shareholding in other entities

Name of Entity where investment is held	No of shares			Nominal value of shares	Fair value of shares	
	Direct shareholding	Indirect shareholding	Effective shareholding		Current year	Prior year
	%	%	%	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Entity A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entity B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entity C	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Uasin Gishu County bursary and skills development Support Fund/Board
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Notes to The Financial Statements (Continued)

17. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
Cost	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1st July (Previous FY)	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June (Previous FY)	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July (Current FY)	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June (Current FY)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation And Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July (Previous FY)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June (Previous FY)	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July (Current FY)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June (Current FY)	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Values	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June (Previous FY)	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June (Current FY)	-	-	-	-	-

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

18. Intangible assets

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At Beginning of The Year	-	-
Additions	-	-
At End of The Year	-	-
Amortization And Impairment		
At Beginning of The Year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
At End of The Year	-	-
Impairment Loss	-	-
At End of The Year	-	-
NBV	-	-

19. Investment Property

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Gain/(loss) in fair value (if fair value is elected)	-	-
At end of the year	-	-

Uasin Gishu County bursary and skills development Support Fund/Board
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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

20. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	2022-2023		2021-2022	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade Payables	-		-	
Refundable Deposits	-		-	
Accrued Expenses	-		-	
Other Payables	-		-	
Total Trade and Other Payables	-		-	
Ageing analysis (Trade and other payables)	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	-	%	-	%
1-2 years	-	%	-	%
2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total (tie to above total)	-		-	

21. Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Other provision	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance At the Beginning Of The Year	-	-	-	-
Additional Provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision Utilised	-	-	-	-
Change Due To Discount And Time Value For Money	-	-	-	-
Transfers From Non -Current Provisions	-	-	-	-
Balance At The End of The Year	-	-	-	-

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

22. Borrowings

Description	2022-2023	2021-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance At Beginning of The Period	-	-
External Borrowings During the Year	-	-
Domestic Borrowings During the Year	-	-
Repayments Of External Borrowings During the Period	-	-
Repayments Of Domestic Borrowings During the Period	-	-
Balance At End of The Period	-	-

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

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
External Borrowings		
Dollar Denominated Loan From 'X Organization'	-	-
Sterling Pound Denominated Loan From 'Y Organization'	-	-
Euro Denominated Loan from Z Organization'	-	-
Domestic Borrowings	-	-
Kenya Shilling Loan From KCB	-	-
Kenya Shilling Loan from Barclays Bank	-	-
Kenya Shilling Loan from Consolidated Bank	-	-
Borrowings From Other Government Institutions	-	-
Total Balance at End of The Year	-	-

The table below shows the classification of borrowings long-term and current borrowings:

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Short Term Borrowings (Current Portion)	-	-
Long Term Borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

Uasin Gishu County bursary and skills development Support Fund/Board
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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

23. Employee benefit obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

24. Social Benefit Liabilities

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Health social benefit scheme	-	-
Unemployment social benefit scheme	-	-
Orphaned and vulnerable benefit scheme	-	-
Elderly social benefit scheme	-	-
Bursary social benefits	-	-
Total	-	-
Current social benefits	-	-
Non-current social benefits	-	-
Total (tie to totals above)	-	-

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

25. Cash generated from operations

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus/ (Deficit) For the Year Before Tax	-	-
Adjusted For:	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Gains/ Losses On Disposal Of Assets	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Finance Cost	-	-
Working Capital Adjustments	-	-
Increase In Inventory	-	-
Increase In Receivables	-	-
Increase In Payables	-	-
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities	-	-

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

26. Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to the Fund include those parties who have ability to exercise control or exercise significant influence over its operating and financial decisions. Related parties include management personnel, their associates and close family members. The fund/scheme is related to the following entities:

- a) The County Government;
- b) The Parent County Government Ministry;
- c) Key management;
- d) Board of Trustees; etc.

b) Related party transactions

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From Related Parties'	-	-
Transfers To Related Parties	-	-

c) Key management remuneration

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Board Of Trustees	-	-
Key Management Compensation	-	-
Total	-	-

d) Due from related parties

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Due From Parent Ministry	-	-
Due From County Government	-	-
Total	-	-

Other Disclosures Continued

e) Due to related parties

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Due To Parent Ministry	-	-
Due To County Government	-	-
Due To Key Management Personnel	-	-
Total	-	-

27. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent Liabilities	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Court Case (non)Against the Fund	-	-
Bank Guarantees	-	-
Total	-	-

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

28. Financial risk management

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The Fund's overall risk management programme focuses on unpredictability of changes in the business environment and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effect of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk. The Fund does not hedge any risks and has in place policies to ensure that credit is only extended to customers with an established credit history.

The Fund's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

a) Credit risk

The Fund has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments. Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the entity's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

Description	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2023				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2022				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

The board of trustees sets the Fund's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

b) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Fund Administrator, who has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The entity manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows.

The table below represents cash flows payable by the Fund under non-derivative financial liabilities by their remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June (Current FY)				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June (Comparative FY)				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

c) Market risk

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

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

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

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

i. Foreign currency risk

The entity has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate.

The carrying amount of the entity's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Description		Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2023			
Financial Assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ Receivables			
Liabilities			
Trade And Other Payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the effect on the Fund's statement of financial performance on applying the sensitivity for a reasonable possible change in the exchange rate of the three main transaction currencies, with all other variables held constant. The reverse would also occur if the Kenya Shilling appreciated with all other variables held constant.

Description	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
(Current FY)			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
(Comparative FY)			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

ii. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the entity's financial condition may be adversely affected as a result of changes in interest rate levels. The entity's interest rate risk arises from bank deposits. This exposes the Fund to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the Fund's deposits.

Management of interest rate risk

To manage the interest rate risk, management has endeavoured to bank with institutions that offer favourable interest rates.

Sensitivity analysis

The Fund analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis by conducting a sensitivity analysis. This involves determining the impact on profit or loss of defined rate shifts. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis as the prior year. Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase of Kshs -

(2023: Kshs). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of Kshs (2023 – Kshs

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

d) Capital risk management.

The objective of the Fund's capital risk management is to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. The entity capital structure comprises of the following funds:

Description	2022-2023	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Revolving fund	-	-
Accumulated surplus	-	-
Total funds	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and bank balances	-	-
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	-	-
Gearing	%	%

29. Events after the reporting period

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

30. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by Uasin Gishu County Bursary Skills Development Support Act under the Ministry of Education. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Uasin Gishu.

31. Currency

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

19. Annexes

Annex I: Progress on Follow Up Of Prior Year 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)
Unsupported use of goods	No supporting documents for use of goods	The management provided supportive documents for use of goods and services	Not Resolved	2024
Lack of Internal Audit Function	No internal audit done during the financial year	Internal audit undertook an audit exercise for bursary skills and development fund and report forwarded for action on recommendations.	Not Resolved	2024
Bursaries and scholarship risk of duplicated funding of students	Risk of duplicated funding of students	The Management noted, and intends to amend Section 22(4) of the Act to correct the same	Not Resolved	2024

Guidance Notes:

- (i) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report.
- (ii) Obtain the “Issue/Observation” and “management comments”, required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management.
- (iii) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your Fund responsible for implementation of each issue.
- (iv) Indicate the status of “Resolved” or “Not Resolved” by the date of submitting this report to National Treasury.

Fund Manager/Accounting

Date.....

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Annex II: Inter-Fund Confirmation Letter

[Insert your Letterhead]

Uasin Gishu County bursary and skills development Support Fund

The **Uasin Gishu County bursary and skills development Support Fund**

Wishes to confirm the amounts disbursed to you as at 30th June 2023 as indicated in the table below. Please compare the amounts disbursed to you with the amounts you received and populate the column E in the table below Please sign and stamp this request in the space provided and return it to us.

Confirmation of amounts received by Uasin Gishu County bursary and skills development Support Fund] as at 30th June 2023							
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Amounts Disbursed by [SC/SAGA/Fund] (Kshs) as at 30 th June 2023				Amount Received by [beneficiary Fund] (KShs) as at 30 th June 2023 (E)	Differences (KShs) (F)=(D-E)
		Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Inter-Ministerial (C)	Total (D)=(A+B+C)		
Total							

In confirm that the amounts shown above are correct as of the date indicated.

Head of Accountants department of beneficiary Fund:

Name SignDate

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Annex III: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

Project Name	Project Description	Project Objectives	Project Activities					Source Of Funds	Implementing Partners
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		

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Annex IV: Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Programme	Sub-programme	Disaster Type	Category of disaster related Activity that require expenditure reporting (response/recovery/mitigation/preparedness)	Expenditure item	Amount (Kshs.)	Comments