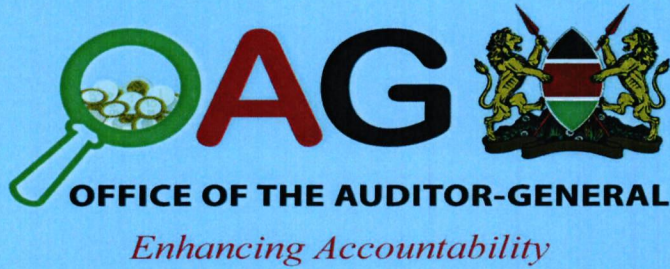


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REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**UASIN GISHU COUNTY EMERGENCY
FUND**

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



**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF UASIN GISHU
EMERGENCY FUND.**

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

County Government of Uasin Gishu
Emergency Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021

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1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

a) Background information

The County is constituted as per the constitution of Kenya 2010 is headed by the County Governor, who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the County. Section 110(2) of PFM Act 2012 stipulates the purpose of an Emergency Fund being to enable payments to be made in respect of a county when an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which there is no specific legislative authority arises. Uasin Gishu county government formulated emergency fund regulations in the year 2015, passed by the county assembly and operationalised in the same year after assent by the governor. Regulations 2015 (6) stipulates the criteria and guidelines for payment from emergency fund. Section 6 (b) states “a payment from emergency is meant to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering which may be caused directly by the disaster and the damage caused by the disaster is on a small scale and limited to the county”. The regulation further states that the unforeseen disaster is one which; (a) Threatens damage to human life or welfare or (b) threatens damage to environment.

b) Principal Activities

Principal activities of the Fund is to enable payments to be made in respect of a county when an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which there is no specific legislative authority arises.

c) Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee

(This Fund does not have a Board of Trustees)

d) Key Management

Ref	Name	Position
1	JACKSON MANDAGO	H.E The Governor
2	DANIEL CHEMNO	H.E The D. Governor
3	JULIUS K. RUTTO	County Executive Committee Member For Finance & Economic Planning

e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

Ref	Position	Name
1	Directorate Internal Audit	Ambrose Kiptoo
2	County Assembly	PIC & PAC

f) Registered Offices

P.O. Box 40-30100
County Hall Building
Uganda Road
ELDORET, KENYA

g) Fund Contacts

Telephone: (254) -053-2016215,
053-2016125
053-2016000
E-mail: info@uasingishu.go.ke
Website: www.uasingishu.go.ke

h) Fund Bankers

Equity Bank
P.O. Box
Eldoret Market Branch
ELDORET, KENYA

i) Independent Auditors

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

j) Principal Legal Adviser

The County Legal Advisor
County Hall
Uganda Road
P.O. Box 40 - 30100
Eldoret, Kenya

County Government of Uasin Gishu
Emergency Fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021.

2. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES/ FUND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE (Or Any Other Corporate Governance Body For The Fund)

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
1. Insert each Trustee's passport-size photo and name	Provide a concise description of each Trustee's date of birth, key academic and professional qualifications and work experience. Indicate whether the trustee is independent or an executive director and which committee of the Board the trustee chairs where applicable.

(This Fund does not have a Board of Trustees)

**3. STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE AGAINST COUNTY ENTITY'S
 PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES**

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 objectives of Uasin Gishu County Government emergency Fund under Section 110(2) of PFM Act 2012 is to enable payments to be made in respect of a county when an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which there is no specific legislative authority arises.

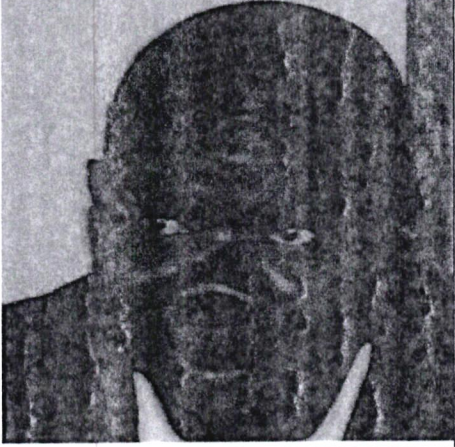

Progress on attainment of Strategic objectives

Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
Finance & Economic Planning	To enable payments to be made in respect of a county when an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which there is no specific legislative authority arises.	Alleviation of suffering from the affected persons	Number of persons affected turnaround time.	situation resolved within a short period of time

County Government of Uasin Gishu
 Emergency Fund
 Reports and Financial Statements
 For the year ended June 30, 2021.

4.MANAGEMENT TEAM

	Name	Details of qualifications and experience
	1. PETER CHESOS	<p>Chief officer for finance. He has been a member of the fund since inception. Has a Bachelor of commerce, with over 26 years working experience in the banking sector and the county Government of Uasin Gishu as chief officer officer trade and industrialization and currently finance.</p>
	2. SILAS RONO	<p>A Fund administrator since inception of the fund he is also the director of finance. With a Bachelor of business management (accounting) and CPA(K), CPS(K), previously worked as an accountant in the local government for ten years and county government of Uasin Gishu as an accountant for six years.</p>

5. BOARD/FUND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

The key objectives of Uasin Gishu County Government emergency Fund under Section 110(2) of PFM Act 2012 is to enable payments to be made in respect of a county when an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which there is no specific legislative authority arises. The fund allows the county executive committee member for finance and economic planning to make payments when there is an urgent and unforeseen disaster for expenditure for which there is no specific legislative authority.

The initial capital of the fund amounting to kshs. 173,000,000 was appropriated by the county assembly during the financial year 2015/2016 with a Continuous capitation culminating to a total of Kshs. 401,939,532 spanning for the past six financial years having been budgeted and subsequently appropriated by the county assembly. During the year the budget allocation was kshs. 15,609,651 however the requisition for transfer of funds was not approved by the controller of budget.

The fund through the office of the county executive committee member for finance, ensures that payments made from the fund meets the set out criteria. The approvals on all expenditures for the financial year was forwarded to the county assembly. In the recent past the fund did not experience major instances that required major utilization of the fund however, during the year 2019-2020 most of the funds expenses was directed towards the fight against Covid-19 pandemic.

Signed: _____

<Name of Chairperson>

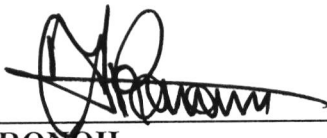
6.REPORT OF THE FUND MANAGER/ ADMINISTRATOR

Section 163 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012 requires that, the administrator of a county public fund established by the Constitution, an Act of Parliament or county legislation shall prepare financial statements for the fund for each financial year in a form prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board. In preparing a financial statement for a county public fund, the administrator shall ensure that the report contains information on the financial and non-financial performance of the fund. The administrator shall submit a copy of the report to the County Executive Committee member responsible for the fund.

In the 2019/20 financial year, there was an overall improvement in fiscal performance compared to the previous year having taken into consideration the issues raised by the external auditor in the reports of 2019/2020. Transfers from the county government to the fund account was not done because the controller of budget failed to approve the requisition i.e. Kshs. 15,609,651. During the period under review, the county government spent only 45 % i.e. Kshs. 72,714,945 from the total budget of Kshs. 160,375,998. Most of the funds were utilized on interventions towards the improvement of drainage on areas prone to calamities during the rainy season.

Finally, let me take the earliest opportunity to thank all members of the technical team for their time and sacrifice in consolidating the annual financial statement. I also wish to re-affirm our commitments to enhanced financial discipline and fiscal responsibilities for the betterment of our county.

Signed: _____



SILAS K. RONO

7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Good governance is the little removal of corporate resources by administrators or the control of shareholders to enhance assignment of assets. Additionally, great corporate governance assumes an adjusting responsibility regarding speeding up performance. Conversely, there are various differences in social and financial factors in different structures of corporate governance vary according to every institution. This leads to differences in comparison of the relationship that exists between corporate governance and the performance of public sector for both national and county governments.

In ensuring fairness in public sector there is need for county administrators to adopt good governance practices that include; recognizing and protecting the rights of all residents and stakeholders and ensuring funds use information is displayed publicly for all to access and question where need be. It is also important for managers to involve non-supervisory level employees through practices that offer a better understanding of the county performance mission

Corporate governance can be divided into six broad categories, including accountability, efficiency and effectiveness, fairness, responsibility, transparency and independence:

A funds leadership, including the board and the management, are individually and collectively accountable for their actions and decisions.

Leadership needs to continually monitor their activities and operations to ensure that they're efficient and effective, and that they support the funds mission.

Corporate governance requires funds leaders to be honest, faithful, diligent and fair at all times, and be ever mindful of the importance of displaying ethical and virtuous behavior.

Another pillar of good corporate governance requires leaders to be capable, responsible, and aware of their obligations and responsibilities.

Openness and transparency are primary components of good corporate governance. Leadership must report information about the company accurately and in a timely manner.

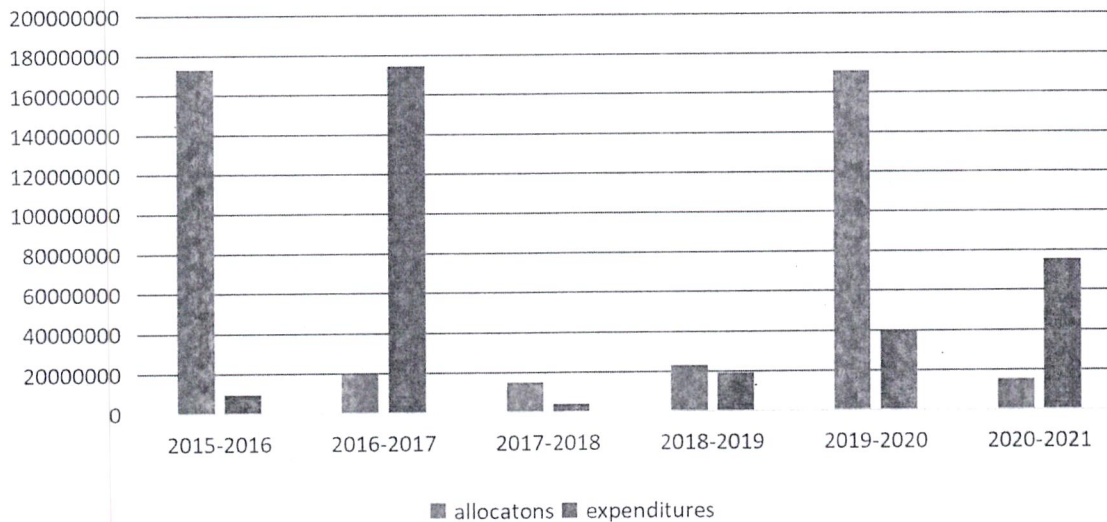
Finally, independence on the board is important to good corporate governance because it ensures that decision-making is objective and fair.

8. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In the 2020/21 financial year, Utilization of funds from the fund increased due interventions that were made on improving road drainage systems across various wards. This could alleviate the suffering encountered by the residents during the rainy season. Some of the works included construction of culverts, walkways across rivers and general drainage system improvement.

The fund utilised the resources brought forward from the previous financial year amounting to kshs. 72,685,979 out of kshs. 160,375,998 leaving un-utilized balance of kshs.87,661,054. The county assembly appropriated kshs. 15,609,651, however the amount was not approved for transfer to the respective account by the controller of budget. In addition, reports to county assembly have always been submitted to county assembly as required by the law.

ALLOCATIONS AND PAYMENTS OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS



9. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT/SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

Many corporations today have come to the realization that there are enormous benefits to be derived from being socially responsible in the societies they operate. Today, the argument is no longer about being a good corporate citizen on the part of businesses but the ability of businesses to communicate their social contributions to stakeholders.

1. Sustainability strategy and profile -

Modern business is facing big demands from all sorts of groups today – particularly if you work in a sustainability function. The fund promotes environmental issues as an integral part of all elements of humanitarian response, including across the humanitarian programme cycle. This means that environmental concerns are addressed and considered in needs assessment and analysis, strategic response planning, resource mobilization, and performance monitoring and evaluation.

Together with its partners, the fund also works to strengthen adaptation to climate change in humanitarian settings, to increase collaboration between environmental and humanitarian actors and to mitigate environmental risks in humanitarian projects and programmes.

2. Environmental performance

At the moment the fund does not provide environmental sustainability programmes

3. Employee welfare

Employee welfare means anything done for the comfort and (intellectual or social) improvement of the employees, over and above the wages paid. In simple words, it means “the efforts to make life worth living for workmen.” It includes various services, facilities and amenities provided to employees for their betterment.

4. Market place practices-

At the moment the fund does not provide.

5. Community Engagements-

At the moment the fund does not provide though in future the fund endeavors to do so.

10. REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES/ FUND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

The fund does not have trustees at the moment.

10.1 Principal activities

To enable payments to be made in respect of a county when an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which there is no specific legislative authority arises.

10.2 Performance

The results of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2021 are set out on page 15-19

10.3 Trustees

The fund does not have trustees at the moment.

10.4 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. The office of 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.

11. 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 Uasin Gishu County Emergency Fund scheme established by the fund regulations of 2015 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, 2021. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the 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 Emergency Fund Regulations 2015 (7). 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, 2021, and of the Fund's financial position as at that date.

The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

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

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enhancing Accountability

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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON UASIN GISHU COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2021

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 Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for intended purpose.
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, the risk management environment, and the internal controls developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

An unmodified opinion does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations, and that its internal control, 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

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Uasin Gishu County Emergency Fund set out on pages 16 to 55, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2021, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in

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

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Uasin Gishu County Emergency Fund as at 30 June, 2021, 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 (Uasin Gishu County Emergency Fund) Regulations, 2015 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Irregular General Expenses

The statement of financial performance reflects general expenses of Kshs.72,685,979, which as disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements, includes payments of legal fees, renovation of offices and installation of office furniture of Kshs.1,790,423. The payments did not meet the threshold of an emergency response and is not therefore a proper charge to the County Emergency Fund. This is contrary to Section 110 (2) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which states that the purpose of an Emergency Fund is to enable payments to be made in respect of a County when an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which there is no specific legislative authority arises.

in the circumstances, the regularity of general expenses of Kshs.1,790,423 could not be confirmed.

2. Irregular Procurements of Works

The statement of financial performance for the year ended 30 June, 2021 reflects general expenses amounting to Kshs.72,685,979 which includes payments totalling to Kshs.14,683,826 relating to road works incurred through imprests issued to officers of the Fund.

However, the following anomalies were noted:

- i. The general expenses incurred on construction and civil works were not recognized as items of property, plant and equipment and capitalized using the criteria provided under paragraphs 14(a) and (b) of IPSAS 17 - Property, Plant and Equipment.
- ii. Management did not provide certificates countersigned by the County Executive Committee Member for Finance to support the expenditure by the Chief Officer confirming that the works met the criteria under Section 112(1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which states that subject to Section 113, the County Executive Committee member for finance may make payments from the County Government's Emergency Fund only if he or she is satisfied that there is an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which there is no legislative

authority and shall be in accordance with operational guidelines made under regulations approved by Parliament and the law relating to disaster management.

- iii. Procurement for the works was done directly using imprests issued to various officers. This is contrary to Section 106(2) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015, which gives the procedure through which a procuring entity shall deal with the request for quotations.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and regularity of general expenses of Kshs.14,683,826 could not be confirmed.

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

Key Matters

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

Other Matter

1.0 Budgetary Control and Performance

The summary statement of appropriation reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.175,985,650 and Kshs.160,375,998 respectively resulting to under-funding of Kshs.15,609,651 or 9% of the budget. Further, the Fund incurred total expenditure of Kshs.72,714,944 against an approved budget of Kshs.176,255,649 resulting to an under-expenditure of Kshs.103,540,705 or 59 % of the budget.

The underfunding and underperformance affected the planned activities of the Fund and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.

2.0 Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the report of the previous year, several issues were raised under Report on the Financial Statements and Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources. However, review of the progress on follow up of Auditor's recommendations showed that the Management had not resolved the issues. Management did not give reasons for the delay in resolving the issues.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matters described in the Basis for 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. Unauthorized Internal Borrowing

Review of the Fund's cash book revealed that the Fund had advanced Kshs.18,192,129 to the County Executive on various dates. The County Executive refunded the borrowed funds, which was recorded in the cash book as having been received on 30 June, 2021 although, the funds were credited in the fund bank account on 12 July, 2021. The borrowing by the County Executive is not supported by the County Assembly approval and acknowledgement of funds by the County Treasury contrary to Section 142 (1) and (3) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which states that the County Assembly may authorize short term borrowing by County Government entities for cash management purposes only and a County Government entity that has any such borrowing shall ensure that the money borrowed is repaid.

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

2. Irregular Payments from the Emergency Fund

The statement of financial performance reflects total expenditure of Kshs.72,714,944. However, no evidence was provided to show that the County Executive Committee Member for Finance sought approval from the County Assembly for the payments out of the Fund as required by Regulation 11(1), (2) and (3) of the Public Finance Management (County Government of Uasin Gishu Emergency Fund) Regulations, 2015. Further, no evidence was provided to show that the County Executive Committee Member for Finance caused a draft of the Appropriation Bill to be introduced in the County Assembly for the appropriation of the money paid for replenishment of the County Emergency Fund to the extent of the amount of the payment.

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

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

Fund Administration

The Public Finance Management (Uasin Gishu County Emergency Fund) Regulations, 2015 established for the purposes of regulating the operation of the Fund have vested powers of the management of the Fund on the Officer Administering the Fund who is the CEC Member for Finance. However, the Regulations have not provided for the Chairperson and Fund Administration Committee/Trustee to oversee the operations of the Fund.

In the circumstances, the Fund activities and operations lack oversight due to lack of an adequate governance structure to oversee its operations.

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

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to 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.


 CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL


Nairobi

08 September, 2022

**County Government of Uasin Gishu
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Approval of the financial statements

The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Board on _____ 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



Name: SILAS K. RONO

Administrator of the County Public Fund

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13. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13.1. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 2021.

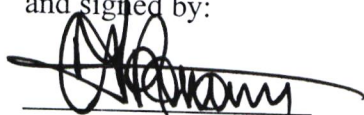
	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		KShs	KShs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Public contributions and donations	1	0	0
Transfers from the County Government	2	0	170,844,273
Fines, penalties and other levies	3	0	0
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest income	4	0	0
Other income	5	0	0
Total revenue		0	170,844,273
Expenses			
Fund administration expenses	6	0	0
General expenses	7	72,685,979	39,816,857
Finance costs	8	28,965	13,207
Total expenses		72,714,944	39,816,857
Other gains/losses			
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	9	0	0
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(72,714,944)	131,027,416

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13.2. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		KShs	KShs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	80,365,864	160,375,998
Current portion of long- term receivables from exchange transactions	11	7,295,190	0
Receivables from Non- exchange transactions	12		0
Prepayments	13	0	0
Inventories	14	0	0
Non-current assets			
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	11	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	15	0	0
Intangible assets	16	0	0
Total assets		87,661,054	160,375,998
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	17	0	0
Provisions	18	0	0
Current portion of borrowings	19	0	0
Employee benefit obligations	20	0	0
Non-current liabilities			
Long term portion of borrowings	19	0	0
Non-current employee benefit obligation	20	0	0
Total liabilities		0	0
Net assets		87,661,054	160,375,998
Revolving Fund		160,375,998	
Reserves		0	
Accumulated surplus		(72,714,944)	160,375,998
Total net assets and liabilities		87,661,054	160,375,998

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 _____ 2021 and signed by:



Administrator of the Fund
 Name:



Fund Accountant
 Name: Nelly J. Borcia
 ICPAK Member Number: 20188

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13.3. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance as at 1 July 2019			29,348,582	29,348,582
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		-	131,027,416	131,027,416
Funds received during the year		-	-	0
Revaluation gain			-	0
Balance as at 30 June 2020			160,375,998	160,375,998
Balance as at 1 July 2020			160,375,998	160,375,998
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		-	(72,714,944)	(72,714,944)
Funds received during the year		-	-	-
Revaluation gain			-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2021			(87,661,054)	(87,661,054)

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

	Note	2020/2021	2019/2020
		KShs	KShs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations		0	0
Transfers from the County Government		0	170,844,273
Interest received		0	0
Receipts from other operating activities		0	0
Total Receipts		0	170,844,273
Payments			
Fund administration expenses			0
General expenses		72,685,979	39,803,650
Finance cost		28,965	13,207
Changes in receivables		7,295,190	
Total Payments		80,010,134	39,816,857
Net cash flows from operating activities		(80,010,134)	131,027,416
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		0	(0)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		0	0
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		0	0
Loan disbursements paid out		0	(0)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		0	(00)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		0	0
Additional borrowings		0	0
Repayment of borrowings		0	(0)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		0	(0)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(80,010,134)	131,027,416
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 JULY	10	160,375,998	29,348,582
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	10	80,365,864	160,375,998

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13.5. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30th JUNE 2021.

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	% utilisation
	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	
Revenue					
Public contributions and donations					
Transfers from County Govt.	15,609,651		15,609,651	-	0%
Balance B/f	160,375,998		160,375,998	160,375,998	100%
Interest income					
Other income					
Total income	175,985,649		175,985,649	160,375,998	91%
Expenses					
Fund administration expenses					
General expenses	175,955,649		175,955,649	72,685,979	41%
Finance cost	30,000		30,000	28,965	97%
Total expenditure	176,255,649		176,255,649	72,714,944	41%
Surplus for the period	0	0	0	87,661,054	

Budget notes

- The allocation for the year was not approved and released by the office of the controller of budget. (IPSAS 24.29)*

13.6. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis.

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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2. Adoption of new and revised standards

a) Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2021

Standard/ Amendments : Applicable: 1 st January 2021:	Impact
a) Amendments to IPSAS 13, to include the appropriate references to IPSAS on impairment, in place of the current references to other international and/or national accounting frameworks	There was no impact of the amendment to IPSAS 13 with respect to the current financial report
b) IPSAS 13, Leases and IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment. Amendments to remove transitional provisions which should have been deleted when IPSAS 33, First Time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) was approved	There was no impact of the amendment to IPSAS 13 and IPSAS 17 with respect to the current financial report as the entity did not apply any of the transitional provisions in the FY 2020/2021
c) IPSAS 21, Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets and IPSAS 26, Impairment of Cash Generating Assets. Amendments to ensure consistency of impairment guidance to account for revalued assets in the scope of IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment and IPSAS 31, Intangible Assets.	There was no impact of the amendment to IPSAS 21 and IPSAS 26 with respect to the current financial report as the entity does not have Non-Cash Generating Assets and neither did it have impaired cash generating assets.

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<p>d) IPSAS 33, First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs). Amendments to the implementation guidance on deemed cost in IPSAS 33 to make it consistent with the core principles in the Standard</p>	<p><i>Document the impact if the fund is reporting for the first time on accrual/ Otherwise indicate that there was no impact</i></p>
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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2021

Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2022:</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; • 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><i>(State the impact of the standard to the entity if relevant)</i></p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2022</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 2022:</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. <p>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.</p>

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2020.

3. Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

4. Budget information

The original budget for FY 2020/2021 was approved by the County Assembly on 5th August 2020 for the period 1st July 2019 to 30 June 2020 as required by law. 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 no additional appropriations during the supplementary budget in the FY 2020/2021 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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

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

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section 13.5 of these financial statements.

5. Property, plant and equipment

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

6. Intangible assets

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

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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.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

7. Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

Held-to-maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to maturity when the Entity has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit.

Impairment of financial assets

The Entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a entity of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a entity of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of

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one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred ‘loss event’) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

asset or the entity of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

- The debtors or a entity of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g. changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans and borrowing

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

8. Inventories

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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.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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.

9. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Entity expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

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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.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Contingent assets

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

10. Nature and purpose of reserves

The Entity creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. *Entity to state the reserves maintained and appropriate policies adopted.*

11. Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

12. Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans

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

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payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

13. Foreign currency transactions

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

14. Borrowing costs

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

15. Related parties

The Entity regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the Entity, or vice versa.

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Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the directors/Trustee, the Fund Managers and Fund Accountant.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

16. Cash and cash equivalents

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

17. Comparative figures

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

18. Events after the reporting period

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

19. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by Uasin Gishu county emergency fund regulations 2015 under the Department of Finance And Economic Planning. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Uasin Gishu.

20. Currency

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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

21. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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:

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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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. Currently there is no provision provided as a policy from the institution.

22. Financial risk management

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

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

a) Credit risk

The Fund has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments.

Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the entity's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

	Total amount KShs	Fully performing KShs	Past due KShs	Impaired KShs
At 30 June 2021				
Receivables from exchange transactions	0	0	0	0
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	0	0	0	0
Bank balances	0	0	0	0
Total	00	00	00	00
At 30 June 2020				
Receivables from exchange transactions	0	0	0	0
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	0	0	0	0
Bank balances	0	0	0	0
Total	00	00	00	00

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 xxx.

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.

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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

b) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Fund Administrator, who has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The entity manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows. The table below represents cash flows payable by the Fund under non-derivative financial liabilities by their remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 30 June 2021				
Trade payables	0	0	0	0
Current portion of borrowings	0	0	0	0
Provisions	0	0		0
Employee benefit obligation	0	0	0	0
Total	00	00	00	00
At 30 June 2020				
Trade payables	0	0	0	0
Current portion of borrowings	0	0	0	0
Provisions	0	0	0	0
Employee benefit obligation	0	0	0	0
Total	00	00	00	00

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) Market risk

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

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the entity's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The Fund's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day to day implementation of those policies.

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

d) 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.

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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

		Other currencies	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 30 June 2021			
Financial assets	0	0	0
Investments	0	0	0
Cash	0	0	0
Debtors/ receivables	0	0	0
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	0	0	0
Borrowings	0	0	0
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	0	0	0

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on equity
	KShs	KShs	KShs
2021			
Euro	10%	0	0
USD	10%	0	0
2020			
Euro	10%	0	0
USD	10%	0	0

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e) 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 xxx (2021: KShs xxx). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of KShs xxx (2020 – KShs xxx)

f) 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:

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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Revaluation reserve	0	0
Revolving fund	0	0
Accumulated surplus	0	0
Total funds		
Total borrowings	0	0
Less: cash and bank balances	0	0
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	0	0
Gearing	0	0

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14. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Public contributions and donations

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Donation from development partners	0	0
Contributions from the public	0	0
Total	00	00

2. Transfers from County Government

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Transfers from County Govt. – operations	0	170,844,273
Payments by County on behalf of the entity	0	0
Total	00	170,844,273

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Late payment penalties	0	0
Fines	0	0
Levies	0	0
Licences	0	0
Total	00	00

4. Interest income

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Interest income from Mortgage loans	0	0
Interest income from car loans	0	0
Interest income from investments	0	0
Interest income on bank deposits	0	0
Total interest income	00	00

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

5. Other income

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Insurance recoveries	0	0
Income from sale of tender documents	0	0
Miscellaneous income (specify)	0	0
Total other income	00	00

6. Fund administration expenses

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Staff costs (Note 6a)	0	0
Loan processing costs	0	0
Professional services costs	0	0
Administration fees	0	0
Total	00	00

6A. Staff costs

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Salaries and wages	0	0
Staff gratuity	0	0
Staff training expenses	0	0
Social security contribution	0	0
Other staff costs	0	0
Total	00	00

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7. General expenses

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Consumables		
Electricity and water expenses		
Fuel and oil costs		
Insurance costs		
Postage		
Printing and stationery		
Rental costs		
Security costs		
Telecommunication		
Bank Charges	28,965	13,207
Hospitality		
Depreciation and amortization costs		
Other expenses	72,685,979	39,803,650
Total	72,714,944	39,816,857

8. Finance costs

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Interest on Bank overdrafts	0	0
Interest on loans from banks	0	0
Total	0	0

9. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant and equipment	0	0
Intangible assets	0	0
Total	0	0

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Car loan account		
County mortgage account		
Fixed deposits account		
On – call deposits		
Current account-Emergency account	80,365,864	158,619,568
Others		1,434,872
Total cash and cash equivalents	80,365,864	160,375,998

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

Financial institution	Account number	2020/2021	2019/2020
		KShs	KShs
a) Fixed deposits account			
Kenya Commercial bank	1180938623	80,365,864	158,619,568
Equity Bank, etc			0
Sub- total		80,365,864	158,619,568
b) On - call deposits			0
Kenya Commercial bank		0	0
Equity Bank - etc		0	0
Sub- total		0	0
c) Current account		0	0
Kenya Commercial bank		0	0
Bank B		0	0
Sub- total		0	0
d) Others(specify)		0	0
Cash in transit		0	0
Cash in hand		0	0
Mobile Money		0	0
Sub- total		0	0
Grand total		80,365,864	158,619,568

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

11. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Current Receivables		
Interest receivable	0	0
Current loan repayments due	0	0
Other exchange debtors-Staff Receivables	7,295,190	0
Less: impairment allowance	0	0
Total Current receivables	7,295,190	0
Non-Current receivables		
Long term loan repayments due	0	0
Total Non- current receivables	0	0
Total receivables from exchange transactions	0	0

Additional disclosure on interest receivable

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Interest receivable		
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans of previous years	0	0
Accrued interest receivable from of long-term loans of previous years	0	0
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	0	0
Current loan repayments due		
Current portion of long-term loans from previous years	0	0
Accrued principal from long-terms loans from previous periods	0	0
Current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	0	0

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12. Receivables from Non-Exchange transaction

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Transfer from County Executive	0	0
Transfer from XXXX Fund	0	0
Total receivables from non-exchange transactions	0	0

13. Prepayments

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Prepaid rent	0	0
Prepaid insurance	0	0
Prepaid electricity costs	0	0
Other prepayments(specify)	0	0
Total	0	0

14. Inventories

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Consumable stores	0	0
Spare parts and meters	0	0
Catering	0	0
Other inventories(specify)	0	0
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	0	0

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
Cost	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 1 st July 2019	0	0	0	0	0
Additions	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers/adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
At 30 th June 2020	0	0	0	0	0
At 1 st July 2020					
Additions	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer/adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
At 30 th June 2021	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 st July 2019	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment	0	0	0	0	0
At 30 th June 2020	0	0	0	0	0
At 1 st July 2020					
Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment	0	0	0	0	0

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	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
Cost	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Transfer/adjustment	0	0	0	0	0
At 30 th June 2021	0	0	0	0	0
Net book values					
At 30 th June 2020	0	0	0	0	0
At 30 th June 2021	0	0	0	0	0

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

16. Intangible assets-software

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	0	0
Additions	0	0
At end of the year	0	0
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	0	0
Amortization	0	0
At end of the year	0	0
Impairment loss	0	0
At end of the year	0	0
NBV	0	0

17. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Trade payables	0	0
Refundable deposits	0	0
Accrued expenses	0	0
Other payables	0	0
Total trade and other payables	0	0

18. Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Other provision	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance at the beginning of the year (1.07.2020)	0	0	0	0
Additional Provisions	0	0	0	0
Provision utilised	0	0	0	0
Change due to discount and time value for money	0	0	0	0
Transfers from non -current provisions	0	0	0	0
Balance at the end of the year (30.06.2021)	0	0	0	0

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

19. Borrowings

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Balance at beginning of the period	0	0
External borrowings during the year	0	0
Domestic borrowings during the year	0	0
Repayments of external borrowings during the period	0	0
Repayments of domestic borrowings during the period	0	0
Balance at end of the period	0	0

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

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
External Borrowings		
Dollar denominated loan from 'xxx organisation'	0	0
Sterling Pound denominated loan from 'yyy organisation'	0	0
Euro denominated loan from zzz organisation'	0	0
Domestic Borrowings		
Kenya Shilling loan from KCB	0	0
Kenya Shilling loan from Barclays Bank	0	0
Kenya Shilling loan from Consolidated Bank	0	0
Borrowings from other government institutions	0	0
Total balance at end of the year	0	0

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

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Short term borrowings(current portion)	0	0
Long term borrowings	0	0
Total	0	0

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

20. Employee benefit obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Current benefit obligation	0	0	0	0
Non-current benefit obligation	0	0	0	0
Total employee benefits obligation	0	0	0	0

21. Cash generated from operations

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year before tax	0	0
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	0	0
Amortisation	0	0
Gains/ losses on disposal of assets	0	0
Interest income	0	0
Finance cost	0	0
Working Capital adjustments		
Increase in inventory	0	0
Increase in receivables	0	0
Increase in payables	0	0
Net cash flow from operating activities	0	0

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

22. 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) County Assembly;
- d) Key management;
- e) Board of Trustees; etc

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Related party transactions

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Transfers from related parties'	0	0
Transfers to related parties	0	0

c) Key management remuneration

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Board of Trustees	0	0
Key Management Compensation	0	0
Total	0	0

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d) Due from related parties

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Due from parent Ministry	0	0
Due from County Government	0	0
Due from County Assembly	0	0
Total	0	0

e) Due to related parties

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Due to parent Ministry	0	0
Due to County Government	0	0
Due to Key management personnel	0	0
Due to County Assembly	0	0
Total	0	0

23. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Court case xxx against the Fund	0	0
Bank guarantees	0	0
Total	0	0

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15. 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. We have nominated focal persons to resolve the various issues as shown below with the associated time frame within which we expect the issues to be resolved.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)

The report from OAG for financial year 2019-2020 is yet to be received.

Guidance Notes:

- a) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report;
- b) Obtain the "Issue/Observation" and "management comments", required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management;
- c) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your entity responsible for implementation of each issue;
- d) Indicate the status of "Resolved" or "Not Resolved" by the date of submitting this report to County Treasury.

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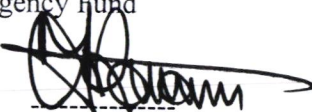
16. APPENDIX I: INTER-ENTITY TRANSFERS

ENTITY NAME:				
Break down of Transfers from the County Executive of Uasin Gishu County Government				
FY 2020/2021				
a.	Recurrent Grants	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			0	
			0	
			0	
		Total	0	
b.	Development Grants	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			0	
			0	
			0	
		Total	0	
c.	Direct Payments	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			0	
			0	
			0	
		Total	0	

The above amounts have been communicated to and reconciled with the parent Ministry.

Finance Manager
 Emergency Fund

Sign



Head of County Treasury at
 Uasin Gishu County

Sign



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