

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enhancing Accountability



29/10/2025

REPORT



OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**UASIN GISHU COUNTY ALCOHOLIC
DRINKS CONTROL FUND**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2025**

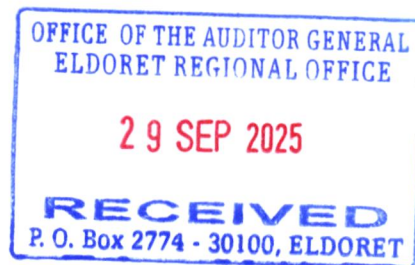




UASIN GISHU COUNTY ALCOHOLIC DRINKS CONTROL FUND

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2025**

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



Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

UASIN GISHU COUNTY
ALCOHOLIC DRINKS CONTROL FUND

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ALCOHOLIC DRINKS CONTROL FUND

Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

Table of Contents

1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms	ii
2. Key Entity Information and Management	iii
3. The Board Members	vi
4. Statement Of Performance Against County Entity's Predetermined Objectives	viii
5. Management Team	ix
6. Board/Fund Chairperson's Report	x
7. Report of the Fund Manager/Administrator	xi
8. Corporate Governance Statement	xii
9. Management Discussion and Analysis	xiv
10. Corporate Social Responsibility Statement/Sustainability Reporting	xv
11. Report of the Board	xvi
12. Statement of Management's Responsibilities	xvii
13. Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund	xviii
14. Financial Statements	1
15. Notes to the Financial Statements	23
16. Progress on Follow Up of Prior Year Auditor's Recommendations	36
17. Appendix 1: Inter-Entity Transfers	38

1. Acronyms and Definition of Key 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

B. Definition of Key Terms

Fiduciary Management- Members of Management directly entrusted with the responsibility of financial resources of the organization.

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

2. Key Entity Information and Management

a. Background information

Alcoholic Drinks Control Board was established vide the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2014. The Fund was established as an independent body within the Uasin Gishu County Government to provide for the control of production, sale, and use of alcoholic drinks. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Uasin Gishu and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to:

The Fund's principal activity is to reduce the risks and impact of alcohol and drug abuse through demand and supply reduction

The fund also aims to reduce demand for alcohol and drugs abuse through prevention activities and addiction treatment through establishment of accessible treatment and rehabilitation facilities.

b. Principal Activities

Vision

Communities free from Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Uasin Gishu County and beyond

Mission

To transform lives through prevention of substance abuse and addiction treatment in Uasin County through evidence –based practices

Core Objectives

- a) To develop legal and policy framework that will help in supply reduction of alcohol and drugs abuse through new control mechanisms and strengthening the existing ones
- b) To reduce demand for alcohol and drugs abuse through substance abuse prevention activities and addiction treatment through establishment of accessible treatment and rehabilitation facilities.
- c) To encourage inter-agency coordination and collaboration
- d) To partner and network with individuals, civil society organizations, faith-based organizations and private organizations involved in the fight against alcohol and drug abuse.

**Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

c. Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee

Ref	Position	Name
	Chairperson of the Board	Emanuel Chumo
1	Chief Officer	Dr.Paul Wangwe
2	Chief Officer finance	Eliud K Chemaget
3	Board Member	Regina Chelagat
4	Board Member	Philip Cheruiyot Rono
5	Board Member	Dr. David Melly
6	Board Member	Felix Leting
7	Board Member	Faith Mwanje
8	Fund Manager/ Administrator	Koiya Arap Maiyo

d. Key Management

Ref	Position	Name
1	Fund Manager/ Administrator	Koiya Arap Maiyo
2	Fund Accountant	CPA Joan Jepchirchir Kotut

e. Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

Ref	Position	Name
1	Directorate Internal Audit	Mary Kiarie

f. Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund Headquarters

P.O. Box 40-30100
Kerio Valley Development Authority Plaza Fourth Floor
Oloo Street
ELDORET, KENYA

1. Fund Contacts

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

2. Fund Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank
Kenyatta Street
P.O. Box 560-30100
Eldoret Main
ELDORET, KENYA

3. Independent Auditors






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

4. Principal Legal Adviser

The County Attorney
County Government of Uasin Gishu
Uganda Road
P.O. Box 40-30100
ELDORET, KENYA

**Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

3. The Board Members

Name	Name Details of qualifications and experience
 Emanuel chumo	Chairperson of the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Board, representing Administration. Diploma in Business Management, Moi University. Management and Entrepreneurship roles, USAID AMPATH and UWEZO FUND
 Reginah Chelagat	Vice Chairperson of the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Board ,representing the Civil Society. Certificate in Secretarial Studies -Kisii National Polytechnic Worked at Okoa Mlevi Initiative Program, sponsored by the Seventh-day Adventist Church.
 Philip Cheruiyot Rono	Member of the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Board, representing the Religious groups. Diploma in Theology from Harvert Bible College Certificate of Theology from Thompson Bible International Institute Certificate of Ordination from United Pentecostal Evangelistic Crusade
 Dr. David Melly	Member of the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Board, representing the Education Sector. PhD. Botany-University of Chinese Academy of Sciences Master: Botany-University of Chinese Academy of Sciences Bachelors: University of Nairobi
 Felix Leting	Member of the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Board, representing the Youth. Bachelors of Agricultural Economics-Egerton university



Faith Mwanje

Member of the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Board, representing Public Health .
Bachelors of Science Bio-Chemistry



Koiya Arap Maiyo

Currently the Secretary to the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Board. The Fund Administrator to the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund.
Bachelor of Science (HRM)-Kampala University, MBA (Behavioural Science)-Mount Kenya University (2011), ongoing Doctor of Philosophy (HRM)JKUAT
Former manager Town Manager Moi's Bridge. Former Ward Administrator-Kapkures Uasin Gishu County. Former Part Time Lecturer-University of Kabianga, Masinde Muliro, Kibabii University, Kisii University and Mount Kenya University. Former teacher-Kalyet Secondary School.

**Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**





4. Statement Of Performance Against County Entity's Predetermined Objectives

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.

During the year under review, the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund had objectives and the achievements as shown in the table below.

Ref	Objectives	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
1.	To conduct inspection of liquor outlets for licensing	Check the requirements of premises as recommended by the inspection team before the issuance of liquor licenses	92% of the premises were approved for the year 2025 liquor licensing	In FY 2024/2025, the licensed premises decreased by 39% following the political influences
2.	To Sensitize the public on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Issues	Enlighten the public on the dangers of alcohol and drug abuse	90 % of the residents of Uasin Gishu County were reached during sensitization programmes and educated on the issues of Alcohol and Drug Abuse	In FY 2024/2025 the sensitization meetings increased by 57% following low political influences and participation of the Uasin Gishu County residents
3.	To rehabilitate alcoholic and drug addicts	Treat and counsel, the addicts through rehabilitation centres and after care programmes so as to live drug free lives.	90% of the residents of Uasin Gishu County were rehabilitated through rehabilitation centres, after care programmes and family interventions.	In FY 2024/2025 rehabilitation services increased by over 35% due to diversified rehabilitation services from various rehabilitation centres and increased rate of after care and follow up programmes

5. Management Team

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
 Eng. Joseph Kiplagat lagat	Currently the County Executive Committee Member CECM Health Services Uasin Gishu County Government.
 Micah Rogony	Currently the County Executive Committee Member CECM Finance and Economic Planning Uasin Gishu County Government.
 Koiya Arap Maiyo	Currently the Secretary to the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Board. The Fund Administrator to the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund. Bachelor of Science (HRM)-Kampala University, MBA (Behavioural Science)-Mount Kenya University (2011), ongoing Doctor of Philosophy (HRM)JKUAT Former manager Town Manager Moi's Bridge. Former Ward Administrator-Kapkures Uasin Gishu County. Former Part Time Lecturer-University of Kabianga, Masinde Muliro, Kibabii University, Kisii University and Mount Kenya University Kalyet Secondary School.
 CPA Joan Jepchirchir Kotut.	Currently the Fund Accountant for the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund. A Certified Public Accountant CPA K Holder.

6. Board/Fund Chairperson's Report

Section 4 (1) of the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2014 outlines that there is established the County Alcoholic Drinks Control Board which shall be a body co-operate with perpetual succession capable of entering into contracts, suing and being sued on its own name. The Board members were appointed on 1st April , 2025. The Board is a team of Six (6) members who are competent and dedicated to provision of quality services to the residents of Uasin Gishu County. The induction training for the Board Members was conducted in June 2025 hence equipping the team with the right knowledge and skills of performing as per the mandate.

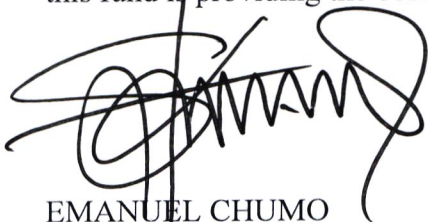
The Board in July 2025 approved the fund's budget as its important mandate. The Work Plan also was revised and approved so as to ensure that the activities of the fund are carried out for the benefit of the residents of Uasin Gishu County.

The Board during the year under review approved the inspection exercise of One Thousand One Hundred and Seventy Four (1,174) liquor outlets sourced from the applications received from interested proprietors within Uasin Gishu County. The Board further approved Nine hundred and Eighty Eight (988) successful liquor outlets sourced from licensing committee report for the year 2025 liquor licensing.

During the year under review, the Board Members reviewed and forwarded Regulation Policy and Treatment and Rehabilitation Policy to the County Cabinet for approval. The Board through the support of County Executive Committee Member for Health Services has continued seeking advices from higher authorities in establishing the county rehabilitation centre.

The Board supported the activities of the fund through the programme officers in carrying out prevention and advocacy campaigns in learning institutions, churches, and public barazas and in the work place. Further, the board sponsored the alcoholic addicts referred by the programme officers after their assessment for rehabilitation in other accredited rehabilitation centres. The officers further conducted after care programmes, family interventions and monitoring of the formed Alcohol Anonymous Groups

The Board Members are committed in collaborating with other stakeholders so as to ensure that this fund is providing the best and satisfactory services to the residents of Uasin Gishu County



EMANUEL CHUMO
CHAIRPERSON ALCOHOLIC DRINKS CONTROL BOARD

7. Report of the Fund Manager/Administrator

Section 116 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012 requires the fund in the county government to prepare financial statements in formats to be prescribed by the Public-Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB). The annual financial statement therefore presents all payments made into and out of the fund account; gives a summary of the appropriation accounts and statements prepared by accounting officers; highlights all revenue collected during the financial year and a summary of assets acquired by the fund during the financial year under review.

During the period under review, it is worth mentioning that substantial progress has been made by the fund in achieving its mandates.

In the financial year 2024/2025, there was an overall improvement in fiscal performance compared to the previous year. During the period under review, the revenue collected dropped as compared to the previous financial year. This is attributed to political influences (demonstrations by Gen-z) that rendered most premises not to comply. The fund has strategized to deal with the non-compliant premises immediately.

The fund conducted several sensitization meetings on alcohol and drug abuse, carried out prevention and advocacy meetings in learning institutions, churches and public gatherings. The fund also sponsored some individuals to rehabilitation centres for addiction counselling and treatment. The fund has started its treatment, rehabilitation and skills development unit in Moiben Sub County Hospital so as to help sensible number of alcoholic addicts and drug abusers in Uasin Gishu County.

Finally, let me take the earliest opportunity to thank all members of the technical team for their time and sacrifice in preparing the annual financial statements. I also wish to re-affirm our commitments to enhance financial discipline and fiscal responsibilities for the betterment of Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund and service delivery to the residents of Uasin Gishu County.



KOIYA ARAP MAIYO
FUND ADMINISTRATOR
UASIN GISHU COUNTYALCOHOLIC DRINKS CONTROL FUND

8. Corporate Governance Statement

Alcoholic Drinks Control Board came into office vide the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Act (2014). The Board members were sworn into office in mid-January 2015 but their term came to an end in December 2018. The current Board Members were sworn to office in April 2025. During the year under review, the Board Members had Twenty (20) sittings.

The Board shall be composed of the Director who shall be the executive head and six other members who shall be appointed by the Governor on Recommendation of the County Public Service Board with the approval of the County Assembly.

No person shall be qualified for appointment as a Director unless he/she:

- a) Is a Holder of a relevant first Degree from a University recognized by the Commission for Higher Education of Kenya.
- b) Has at least five (5) years' experience in senior management.
- c) Has the requisite experience in the fields of management, public health or any relevant field.
- d) Satisfies the provisions of Six (6) of the Chapter Six (6) of the Constitution of Kenya.

The members of the Board shall be appointed from persons who shall include the following and of whom at least one third shall be women: -

- i. One Person from Public Health Professional
- ii. One person representing the youth.
- iii. One person representing the Civil Society.
- iv. One Person Representing the Religious groups.
- v. One person representing the Education Sector.
- vi. One person from Administration.

Functions of the Board

- a) Support and facilitate County Committees established under this act in carrying out their functions
- b) Carry out campaigns and public education on alcoholic drinks control and dangers of drug abuse within the county directly and in collaboration with other public or private bodies and institutions;
- c) Facilitate citizen participation in matters related to alcoholic drinks control and campaigns against drug abuse in accordance with the framework for citizen participation established under the Constitution of Kenya, County Governments Act, the Urban Areas and Cities Act or any other relevant written law;
- d) Facilitate and promote in collaboration with other counties and the national government institutions the establishment of treatment and rehabilitation facilities and programmes;
- e) Carry out research directly or in collaboration with other institutions and serve as the repository of data and statistics related to alcoholic drinks control and drug abuse and to disseminate such information to the public and government offices.

- f) In collaboration with other relevant county departments, prepare and submit an alcoholic drinks status report bi- annually in the prescribed manner to the Executive Member which shall be transmitted to the County Executive Committee, county assembly and the Authority;

The fund administrator is looking forward to the amendment of the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2014 so as to ensure that the fund's activities are fully conducted as per its Act.

Induction and Training

The Board Members were inducted and trained in June 2025, at Sunset Hotel Kisumu City.

Board Remuneration

Pursuant to Part II Sub-Section (5) of The Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2014, the County Public Service Board sought advisory from SRC and sitting allowances

The Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Board is committed in the service delivery as by as per the mandate outlined in the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2014.

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

The Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund had good progress during the financial year 2024/2025. The fund conducted several sensitization meetings through the programme officers with the main aim of educating the community on effects of alcohol and drug abuse.

The fund received applications of 2025 liquor licenses in the month of September 2024. One Thousand One hundred and Seventy Four applications were received. The enforcement team worked tirelessly during the year and several offenders (selling before and after stipulated hours, operating without liquor licenses illicit brewers and drunk & disorderliness were arrested, charged and fined in the County municipal Court.

The fund during the year under review sponsored Eighty (85) alcoholic addicts to various NACADA Accredited Rehabilitation Centres in the Uasin Gishu County for a three-month session of psychology counselling and treatment. Over Two Thousand Five Hundred (2,000) people were helped through after care follow ups and Alcohol Anonymous (AA) groups. The fund also conducted work place alcohol and drug abuse sensitizations programmes and Fifty (180) employees were helped. The fund has been able to achieve all these through the services of its programme officers for Prevention & Advocacy and Treatment & Rehabilitation. However, the fund achieves its plan of constructing a rehabilitation centre during the financial year under review. However, the Construction is 80% to completion.

The fund realized several issues of concern in Uasin Gishu Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2014; an Act that established the fund and the Fund Administrator there is need to initiate the process of amending the Act. The Fund is also in the process of documenting its Regulation Policy.

The fund is committed to delivering services to the residents of Uasin Gishu County as per the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Act and being accountable as per the requirements of Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

10. Corporate Social Responsibility Statement/Sustainability Reporting

The Alcoholic Drinks Control Board during the year under review conducted several public barazas, sensitization meetings, family interventions, treatment and rehabilitation and after care programmes.

The board through public barazas was able to create awareness to the public on the issues of alcohol and drug abuse and the importance of living drug free lives. The residents of Uasin Gishu County in various regions through prevention and advocacy programmes were educated on other alternatives of generating income while embracing education and spiritual matters. The youths also through youth extravaganzas were counselled and advised to be committed in their education, work places and to respect their elders as a way of their prosperity.

The board through the programme officers carried out several family interventions as a way of re-uniting families that had been affected by alcoholism. This exercise is of great impact to the society since a re-united family forms a functional unit in the community that gives an opportunity for family progress and success to the children in the long run. Family intervention also is very crucial to the society since it reduces the cases of family conflicts, social crimes and poverty.

The board during the year under review sponsored several individuals to the rehabilitation centres for psychology counselling and treatment. Several others were also rehabilitated through after care programmes. This programme is of great impact to the society since it restores hopes for the families of the alcoholic addicts, it gives employment opportunities to the rehabilitated individuals, it secures jobs for the rehabilitated persons who had been served with warning letters by the employers and it gives opportunity for Christianity to the rehabilitees which is a livelihood of every active society.

11. Report of the Board

The Board Members submit their report together with the financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2025 which show the state of the Fund affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Fund are:

1. To develop legal and policy framework that will help in supply reduction of alcohol and drugs of abuse through new control mechanisms and strengthening the existing ones
2. To reduce demand for alcohol and drugs of abuse through substance abuse prevention activities and addiction treatment through establishment of accessible treatment and rehabilitation facilities.
3. To encourage inter-agency coordination and collaboration
4. To partner and network with individuals, civil society organizations, faith-based organizations and private organizations involved in the fight against alcohol and drug abuse.
5. To conduct research activities on various aspects of substance abuse and alcohol dependence in Uasin Gishu County

Results

The results of the Fund for the Period ended June 30,2025 are set out on page 1

Board

The members of the Board were in office for Three (3) months during the year under review. Their term began on 1st April , 2025 to 31st March 2028 a contract for Three (3) years.

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.

By Order of the Board
Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund

Sign: 

Name: _____
Chairperson of the Board

Date: 27-08-2025

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 the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control 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 Alcoholic Drinks Control 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, 2024. 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.

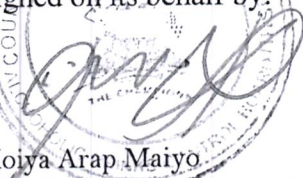
The Administrator of the Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund’s financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control 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 Period ended June 30, 2025, 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 Alcoholic Drinks Control 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.

Approval of the financial statements

The Fund’s financial statements were approved by the Board on 27-8- 2025 and

signed on its behalf by:



Koiya Arap Maiyo

Fund Administrator Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enhancing Accountability

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REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON UASIN GISHU COUNTY ALCOHOLIC DRINKS CONTROL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025

PREAMBLE

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

- A. Report on 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 the 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 the 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, risk management environment and internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

A Qualified Opinion is issued when the Auditor-General concludes that, except for material misstatements noted, the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The Report on the Financial Statements should be read together with the Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources, and the Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance.

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 Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund set out on pages 1 to 37, which comprise the statement of financial

Report of the Auditor-General on Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund for the year ended 30 June, 2025

position as at 30 June, 2025 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and 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 discussed in the basis of Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund as at 30 June, 2025, 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 the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund Act, 2014.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Presentation, Accuracy and Disclosure in Financial Statements

Review of the financial statements for Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund revealed that the approval date of the financial statements was not indicated in the footnote to the statement of financial position. Further, the statement of changes in net assets reflects revaluation reserves of Kshs.21,134,725 which includes current year revaluation gain of Kshs.6,494,281 which had not been explained. In addition, Cash generated from operations on page 32 has not been given a Note number and reflects surplus/deficit for the year before tax of Kshs.(15,654,901) which is at variance with the amount of Kshs.(6,254,901) reflected in the statement of financial performance.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and presentation of financial statements balances could not be confirmed.

2. Transfers from the County Government

Statement of financial performance and Note 2 to the financial statements reflects transfers from the County Government amount of Kshs.10,826,540 which were salary payments made by the County Government on behalf of the Fund. However, payroll summaries provided in support of the payments reflects Kshs.8,826,540 and the variance of Kshs.2,000,000 was explained as repaid borrowing by the County Executive which was previously expensed. It is not clear why a restatement of the prior year financial statement was not done to correct the error on the repaid borrowing as required by International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 3.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, and completeness of the transfers from the County Government amount of Kshs.10,826,540 could not be confirmed.

3. Lack of a Trial Balance

Management did not prepare and present for audit, a trial balance in support of the account balances for the year ended 30 June, 2025.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements could not be confirmed.

4. Unsupported Receivables Balance

The statement of financial position reflects long-term receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.15,718,000 which according to Note 11 to the financial statements, included current loan repayments due of Kshs.9,400,000 and other exchange debtors of Kshs.6,318,000. However, other exchange debtors amount of Kshs.6,318,000 were not supported by invoices and ageing analysis. Further, current loan repayments due of Kshs.9,400,000 were borrowings by the County Executive and it is not clear why the same was not repaid.

In the circumstances, accuracy of long-term receivables from exchange transaction balance of Kshs.15,718,000 could not be confirmed.

5. Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment Balance

Valuation for property, plant and equipment had not been done to confirm the values of the assets owned by the Fund. The stated value of the assets did not comply with paragraph 49 of International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) 17, Property, Plant and Equipment which states that the frequency of revaluations depends upon the changes in the fair values of the items of property, plant, and equipment being revalued. When the fair value of a revalued asset differs materially from its carrying amount, a further revaluation is necessary.

In the circumstances, the accuracy of property, plant and equipment balance could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control 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 qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final revenue budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.90,999,483 and Kshs.85,351,683 respectively resulting into under-realization of Kshs.5,647,800 or 6% of the budget. Similarly, the Fund

incurred total expenditure of Kshs.93,983,641 against actual receipts of Kshs.85,351,683 thereby resulting into an over-expenditure of Kshs.8,631,958.

The under-funding and over expenditure may have affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.

My report is not modified in respect of this matter.

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. Except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, I have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in my report.

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under report on Financial Statements, Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the use of Public Resources and Report on effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk management and Governance. However, they remain unresolved.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information set out on pages ii to xvii which comprise of Acronyms and definition of Key Terms, Key Entity Information and Management, The Board Members, Statement of Performance against the County Fund's Predetermined Objectives, Key Management Team, The Board /Fund Chairperson's Report, Report of the Fund Administrator, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Corporate Social Responsibility Statement/Sustainability Reporting, Report of the Board and Statement of Management Responsibilities . The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon

In connection with my audit on Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Other Information and accordingly, I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

REPORT ON THE LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on the Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the 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. Liquor Outlets Operating without Licenses

The statement of financial performance reflects revenue from non-exchange transaction amounting to Kshs.66,728,740. Included in this amount is Kshs.55,902,200 generated from application and licensing fee collected from several alcoholic outlets. However, records provided for review revealed that twenty-four [24] outlets selling and distributing alcoholic drinks were operating without valid license contrary to Section 8[1] (a)(b) of Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drink Control Act, 2014 which states that no person shall manufacture or otherwise produce; sell, distribute or dispose of, or deal with any alcoholic drink in the County except under and in accordance with a licence issued under this Act.

In their response, management indicated that the outlets were denied licenses due to public petitions and objections submitted to the Fund. However, it was not clear how Management handled this matter to ensure that the outlets operated within the law.

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

2. Irregular General Expenses

Statement of financial performance reflect general expenses amounting to Kshs.64,157,101 as disclosed at Note 7 to the financial statement. Included in this amount is expenditure of Kshs.600,000 on imprest and Kshs.3,157,682 on training when the Fund has no employees of its own. Such expenditures are incurred to build internal capacity among a Fund's staff, which is inapplicable in this context. This is contrary to Section 68(1)(b) of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, which requires that public funds be used in a lawful and effective manner.

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

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 3000 and ISSAI 4000. The standards require 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 effect of 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 governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of Asset Register

During the period under review, Management did not maintain a comprehensive asset register detailing each of the assets owned and/or under control of the Fund, the rate of depreciation and the net book values. Further, the Fund did not have in place an approved policy to guide on assets management including depreciation and amortization, disposal and use.

In the circumstances the effectiveness of Fund Management over Management of assets could not be confirmed.

2. Lack of Approved Procurement Plan

During the year under review, the entity did not have an approved procurement plan contrary to Section 45(1) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015, which states that public procurement and asset disposal must align with the approved budget and the financial thresholds specified in the Second Schedule of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations (PPADR). These thresholds dictate the maximum and minimum expenditure levels permitted for each procurement method.

In the circumstances, controls over procurement could not be confirmed.

3. Lack of Approved Fund Regulations

As previously reported, the Fund has not enacted regulations to be used in operationalization of the Uasin Gishu Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2014. Management indicated that draft regulations were submitted to the County Assembly for approval. However, at the time of audit, the regulations had not been approved.

In the circumstances, the Fund operations may be curtailed by non operationalization of the Uasin Gishu Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2014.

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 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 the Management and Fund Management Committee.

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 controls 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 governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention 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 comply with the authorities which govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

The Fund Administration Committee is responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial statements in accordance with Article 229(4) of the Constitution, Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The Standards requires that, in conducting the audit, I obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with Section 48

of the Public Audit Act, 2015. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAI will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In conducting the audit, Article 229(6) of the Constitution also requires that I express a conclusion on whether or not 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 addition, I consider the entity's control environment 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.

Further, I am required to submit the audit report in accordance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Detailed description of my responsibilities for the audit is located at the Office of the Auditor-General's website at: <https://www.oagkenya.go.ke/auditor-generals-responsibilities-for-audit/>. This description forms part of my auditor's report.


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

01 October, 2025

**Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

14. Financial Statements

14.1 Statement of Financial Performance for the Period Ended 30th June 2025

	Note	2024/2025	2023/2024
		KShs	KShs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Public contributions and donations	1		
Transfers from the County Government	2	10,826,540	7,590,494
Fines, penalties and other levies	3	55,902,200	54,871,456
Total Revenue from non-exchange transactions		66,728,740	62,461,950
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest income	4		
Other income	5		
Total revenue			
Expenses			
Fund administration expenses	6	8,826,540	7,590,494
General expenses	7	64,157,101	49,161,696
Finance costs	8		
Total expenses		72,983,641	56,752,190
Other gains/losses			
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	9		
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(6,254,901)	5,709,760

The notes set out on pages 21 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.



**Name: Koiya Arap Maiyo
Administrator of the Fund**



**Name: CPA Joan Jepchirchir Kotut
Fund Accountant
ICPAK Member Number: 34404**

Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

14.2 Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2025

	Note	2024/2025	2023/2024
		KShs	KShs
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	7,247,283	20,181,635
Current portion of long- term receivables from exchange transactions	11	15,718,000	6,318,000
Receivables from Non- exchange transactions	12		
Prepayments	13		
Inventories	14		
		22,965,283	26,499,635
Non-current assets			
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	11		
Property, plant and equipment	15	7,647,982	10,144,191
Intangible assets	16		
Total assets		30,613,265	36,643,826
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	17		
Provisions	18		
Current portion of borrowings	19		
Employee benefit obligations	20		
Non-current liabilities			
Long term portion of borrowings	19		
Non-current employee benefit obligation	20		
Total liabilities			
Net assets		30,613,265	36,643,826
Revolving Fund			
Reserves	21	21,134,725	14,640,444
Accumulated surplus	21	9,478,540	22,003,382
Total net assets and liabilities		30,613,265	36,643,826

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 27-8-2025 and signed by



Name: Koiya Arap Maiyo
Administrator of the Fund



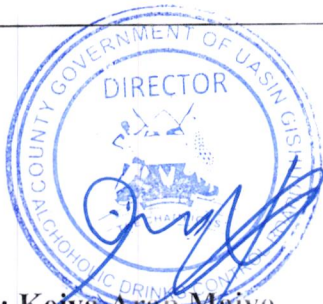
29 SEP 2025
Sign

Name: CPA Joan Jepchirchir Kotut
Fund Accountant
ICPAK Member Number: 34404

**Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

14.3 Statement of Changes in Net Assets as at 30th June 2025

	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance as at 1 July 2023	-	14,640,444	10,023,681	26,664,125
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	5,709,760	5,709,760
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Capital funds- Fund Assets at cost as at 30 th June 2024				
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30th June 2024		14,640,444	15,733,441	30,373,885
Balance as at 1 July 2024		14,640,444	15,733,441	30,373,885
Surplus/(deficit) for the period			(6,254,901)	(6,254,901)
Funds received during the year				
Capital funds- Fund Assets at cost as at 30 th June 2024				
Revaluation gain		6,494,281		6,494,281
Balance as at 30th June 2025		21,134,725	9,478,540	30,613,265



**Name: Koiya Arap Mariyo
Administrator of the Fund**



**Name: CPA Joan Jephchirir Kotut
Fund Accountant
ICPAK Member Number: 34404**

Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

14.4 Statement of Cash Flows as at 30th June 2025

	Note	2024/2025	2023/2024
		KShs	KShs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations	1	-	-
Transfers from the County Government	2	10,826,540	7,590,494
Interest received			
Receipts from other operating activities	3	58,398,409	54,871,456
Total Receipts		69,224,949	62,461,950
Payments			
Fund administration expenses	6	8,826,540	7,590,494
General expenses	7	64,157,101	45,823,571
Finance cost	8		
Total Payments		72,983,641	53,414,065
Net cash flows from operating activities		(3,758,692)	9,047,885
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	15		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and 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		(9,400,000)	
Repayment of borrowings			
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(9,400,000)	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(13,158,692)	8,658,526
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 TH JUNE 2024	10	20,181,635	11,523,109
Cash and cash equivalents at 30TH JUNE 2025	10	7,022,943	20,181,635

Name: Koiya Arap Maiyo
Administrator of the Fund



Name: CPA Joan Jepchirchir Kotut
Fund Accountant
ICPAK Member Number: 34404

14.5 Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the Period Ended 30th June 2025

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	performance difference	Utilization %
	2024	2024	2025	2025	2025	2025
Revenue	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Budget carryovers from the previous year	-	7,022,943	7,022,943	7,022,943	-	100%
Receipts						
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers from County Govt.	-	10,826,540	10,826,540	10,826,540	-	100%
Interest income	-	-	-	-	-	
Other income	73,150,000	-	73,150,000	55,902,200	17,247,800	76%
Total income	73,150,000	17,849,483	83,976,540	66,728,740	17,247,800	79%
Expenses						
Fund administration expenses	-	8,826,540	8,826,540	8,826,540	-	100%
General expenses	72,400,000	-	72,400,000	64,157,101	(8,242,899)	87%
Acquisition of assets	750,000	-	750,000	-	-	0%
Finance cost	-	-	-	-	-	
Total expenditure	73,150,000	8,826,540	81,976,540	72,983,641	(8,992,899)	89%
Surplus for the period	-	-		(6,254,901)		

14.6 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.

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 30th June 2022**

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
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.
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	There was no impact

b) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2025

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</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 cashflows 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>
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>
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.</p>
IPSAS 46: Measurement	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS. iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p>
IPSAS 47: Revenue	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p>
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p>
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.</p>
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<p>Applicable 1st January 2027</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures. ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26.

	iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized.
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c) Early adoption of standards

The entity adopted the new or amended standards in year 2020/2021.

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 2024/2025 was approved by the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Board on 5th July, 2024. 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.

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.

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 actual as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section 13.1 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.

Assets are depreciated using reducing balances method at the following annual rates:

- i. Motor Vehicles (25%)
- ii. Furniture and fittings (12.5%)
- iii. Computer and equipment (33.30%)

2. 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.

3. 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 an entity of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or an entity of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the entity of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

- The debtors or an 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

4. 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.

5. Provisions

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

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

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

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

6. Nature and purpose of reserves

The Entity has not created and does not maintain reserves in terms of specific requirements.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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/Trustee, the Fund Managers and Fund Accountant.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Kenya Commercial Bank at the end of the financial year.

13. Comparative figures

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

14. Events after the reporting period

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

15. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by the Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2014 under the Department of Health Services. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Uasin Gishu.

16. Currency

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

17. 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.

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

No provisions were raised during the year under review

18. 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 counter party 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:

	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2024				
Receivables from exchange transactions				
Receivables from non-exchange transactions				
Bank balances				
Total				
At 30 June 2025				
Receivables from exchange transactions	6,318,000	6,318,000	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-		-	-
Bank balances	7,022,943	20,181,635		
Total	13,340,943	26,499,635	-	-

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 Kshs	Between 1- 3 months Kshs	Over 5 months Kshs	Total Kshs
At 30 June 2024				
Trade payables				
Current portion of borrowings				
Provisions				
Employee benefit obligation				
Total				
At 30 June 2025				
Trade payables				
Current portion of borrowings				
Provisions				
Employee benefit obligation				
Total				

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 on-going 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.

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 2025			
Financial assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ receivables			
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	-	-	-

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
2024			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
2025			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

c. 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.

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:

Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Revolving fund	-	-
Revaluation reserve	21,134,725	14,640,444
Accumulated surplus	9,478,540	22,003,382
Total funds	30,613,265	36,643,826
Total borrowings		
Less: cash and bank balances	7,022,943	20,181,635
Net debt/ (excess cash and cash equivalents)	7,022,943	20,181,635
Gearing		

15. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Public contributions and donations

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Donation from development partners	-	-
Contributions from the public	-	-
Total	-	-

2. Transfers from County Government

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Transfers from County Govt. – operations	2,000,000	-
Payments by County on behalf of the entity	8,826,540	7,590,494
Total	10,826,540	7,590,494

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Late payment penalties	-	-
Fines	-	-
Levies	-	-
Licences	55,902,200	54,871,456
Total	55,902,200	54,871,456

4. Interest income

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Interest income from Mortgage loans	-	-
Interest income from car loans	-	-
Interest income from investments	-	-
Interest income on bank deposits	-	-
Total interest income	-	-

5. Other income

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Insurance recoveries	-	-
Income from sale of tender documents	-	-
Miscellaneous income (specify)	-	-
Total other income	-	-

Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

6 Fund administration expenses

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Staff costs (Note 6a)	8,826,540	7,590,494
Loan processing costs		
Professional services costs		
Administration fees		-
Total	8,826,540	7,590,494

6A. Staff costs

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	KShs	
Salaries and wages	8,826,540	7,590,494
Staff gratuity		-
Staff training expenses		-
Social security contribution		-
Other staff costs		-
Total	8,826,540	7,590,494

7. General expenses

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Domestic travel and subsistence	185,500	
Field Operation Allowances	2,925,000	
Specialised materials and services-professional services		
Sanitary and Cleaning		
Catering		
Office and general supplies and services	600,000	
Printing and stationery	271,300	226,320
Rental costs	946,433	535,280
Bank Charges	18,226	12,071
Training	3,481,032	
Advertising, Awareness and Publicity Campaigns	47,319,429	32,753,630
Routine maintenance-vehicles and other transport equipment		
Depreciation and amortization costs	2,496,209	3,338,125
Rehabilitation	2,781,000	
Board expenses		
Other expenses	3,132,972	12,296,270
Total	64,157,101	49,161,696

**Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

8. Finance costs

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Interest on Bank overdrafts	-	-
Interest on loans from banks	-	-
Total	-	-

9. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Total	-	-

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Car loan account	-	-
County mortgage account	-	-
Fixed deposits account	-	-
On – call deposits	-	-
Current account	7,247,283	20,181,635
Others	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	7,247,283	20,181,635

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

		2024/2025	2023/2024
Financial institution	Account number	KShs	KShs
a) Fixed deposits account			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
b) On – call deposits			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
c) Current account			
Kenya Commercial bank	1150930535	7,247,283	20,181,635
Bank (KCB)	1150930535	-	-
Sub- total		7,247,283	
d) Others(specify)		-	-

Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

		2024/2025	2023/2024
Financial institution	Account number	KShs	KShs
Cash in transit		-	-
Cash in hand		-	-
Mobile Money		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
Grand total		7,247,283	20,181,635

11.Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Current Receivables		
Interest receivable	-	-
Current loan repayments due	9,400,000	-
Other exchange debtors	6,318,000	6,647,700
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total Current receivables	15,718,000	6,647,700
Non-Current receivables		
Long term loan repayments due	-	-
Total non-current receivables	-	-
Total receivables from exchange transactions	15,718,000	6,647,700

Additional disclosure on interest receivable

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	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	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12. Receivables from Non-Exchange transaction

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Transfer from County Executive		-
Transfer from Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund	-	-
Total receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-

13. Prepayments

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Prepaid rent	-	-
Prepaid insurance	-	-
Prepaid electricity costs	-	-
Other prepayments(specify)	-	-
Total	-	-

14. Inventories

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Consumable stores	-	-
Spare parts and meters	-	-
Catering	-	-
Other inventories(specify)	-	-
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	
Cost	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
At 1 st July 2020	-	12,162,000	1,044,458	1,433,986	
Additions	-			799,500	
Disposals	-				
Transfer/adjustments	-				
At 30 th June 2021	-	12,162,000	1,044,458	2,233,486	
At 1 st July 2021	-	12,162,000	1,044,458	2,233,486	
Additions	-	-	-	-	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	
Transfer/adjustments	-	-	-	-	
At 30 th June 2022	-	12,162,000	1,044,458	2,233,486	
At 1 st July 2022	-	12,162,000	1,044,458	2,233,486	
Additions	-	-	-	-	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	
Transfer/adjustments	-	-	-	-	
At 30 th June 2023	-	12,162,000	1,044,458	2,233,486	
At 1 st July 2023	-	12,162,000	1,044,458	2,233,486	
Additions	-	6,989,000			
Disposals					
Transfer/adjustments					
At 30 th June 2024		19,151,000	1,044,458	2,233,486	
At 1 st July 2024	-	19,151,000	1,044,458	2,233,486	
Additions	-				
Disposals	-				
Transfer/adjustments	-				
At 30 th June 2025	-	19,151,000	1,044,458	2,233,486	

Gasin-Gasin County Alcohol Drinks Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

Depreciation and impairment					
At 1st July 2020	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	3,040,500	130,557	743,751	3,914,808
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2021	-	3,040,500	130,557	743,751	3,914,808
At 1st July 2021	-	3,040,500	130,557	743,751	3,914,808
Depreciation		2,280,375	114,238	496,082	2,890,695
Disposals		-	-	-	-
Impairment		-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustment		-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2022		5,320,875	244,795	1,239,833	6,805,503
At 1st July 2022		5,320,875	244,795	1,239,833	6,805,503
Depreciation		1,710,281	99,958	330,886	2,141,125
Disposals					
Impairment					
Transfer/adjustment					
At 30th June 2023		7,031,156	344,753	1,570,719	8,946,628
At 1st July 2023		7,031,156	344,753	1,570,719	8,946,628
Depreciation		3,029,961	87,463	220,701	3,338,125
Disposals					
Impairment					
Transfer/adjustment					
At 30th June 2024		10,061,117	432,216	1,791,420	12,284,753
Depreciation		2,272,471	76,530	147,208	2,496,209

Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

Disposals					
Impairment					
Transfer/adjustment					
At 30th June 2025		12,333,588	508,746	1,938,628	14,780,962
At 30th June 2024 Net Book Values		9,089,883	612,242	442,066	10,144,191
At 30th June 2025 Net Book Values		6,817,412	535,712	294,858	7,647,982

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

16. Intangible assets-software

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	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	-	-

17. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Trade payables	-	-
Refundable deposits	-	-
Accrued expenses	-	-
Other payables	-	-
Total trade and other payables	-	-

18. Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Other provision	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Balance at the beginning of the year (1.07.2024)	-	-	-	-
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 (30.06.2025)	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

19. Borrowings

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	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:

	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
External Borrowings		
Dollar denominated loan	-	-
Sterling Pound denominated loan	-	-
Euro denominated loan	-	-
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	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Short term borrowings (current portion)	-	-
Long term borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

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	-	-	-	-
Non-current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total employee benefits obligation	-	-	-	-

Cash generated from operations

	2024/2025	2023/2024
	KShs	KShs
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year before tax	(15,654,901)	5,709,760
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	2,496,209	3,338,125
Amortisation	-	-
Gains/ losses on disposal of assets	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Finance cost	-	-
Working Capital adjustments		
Increase in inventory	-	-
Increase in receivables	-	-
Increase in payables	-	-
Increase in prepayments	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	(13,158,692)	9,047,885

21. Revolving funds, Reserves and Accumulated surplus

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Revolving Fund	-	-
Reserves	21,134,725	14,640,444
Accumulated surplus	9,478,540	22,003,382
Total	30,613,265	36,643,826

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;

b) Related party transactions

	2024/2025	2023/2024
	-	-
Transfers from related parties'	8,826,540	7,590,494
Transfers to related parties	-	-

c) Key management remuneration

	2024/2025	2024/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Board of Trustees	-	480,000
Key Management Compensation	-	-
Total	-	480,000

Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

d) Due from related parties

	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Due from parent Ministry	-	-
Due from County Government	-	-
Due from County Assembly	-	-
Total	-	-

e) Due to related parties

	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Due to parent Ministry	-	-
Due to County Government	-	-
Due to Key management personnel	-	-
Due to County Assembly	-	-
Total	-	-

23. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	2024/2025	2023/2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Court case against the Fund	-	-
Bank guarantees	-	-
Total	-	-

17. 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: <i>(Resolved / Not Resolved)</i>	Timeframe: <i>(Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)</i>
1.0	<p>Receivables from Exchange Transactions</p> <p>The management did not have aging analysis of debtors together with measures in place to ensure full collection of the receivables during the year under review.</p>	<p>The management of the fund has put in place measures to ensure full collection of the receivables and provisions for non-collection of the receivables.</p>		
2.0	<p>Unresolved Prior Year Matters</p> <p>1. Lack of a Substantive Board</p> <p>During the year ended 30 June 2024, the board had three members being in the office with a deficit of two members as required in section 4(1) of Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2014</p>	<p>The County Government of Uasin Gishu has appointed the board members.</p>	Resolved	
	<p>2. Lack of Operational independence</p> <p>County acknowledges the observation and the process for the Director to be a signatory will be done to adhere to the provisions of Section 7(3)(c) of the Act, 2014. The Executive has committed to take the necessary steps to have the Fund</p>	<p>The Executive has appointed the Fund Administrator to be signatory to Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund.</p>	Resolved	

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: <i>(Resolved / Not Resolved)</i>	Timeframe: <i>(Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)</i>
	Administrator be signatory to Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund			
	3.Lack of the Fund Regulations The Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drink Control Fund Act was enacted in 2014. Under section 67(1) of the Act, the County Executive Member may on Consultation with the Board make or formulate regulations for better execution of the Act.	The Board prepared draft regulations and submitted to the County Assembly for approval.	Partly resolved	

18. Appendix 1: Inter-Entity Transfers

ENTITY NAME:				
Breakdown of Transfers from the County Executive of Uasin Gishu County Government				
FY 2024/2025				
a.	Recurrent Grants	Bank Statement Date	Amount (KShs)	Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate
			-	
		Total	-	
b.	Development Grants	Bank Statement Date	Amount (KShs)	Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate
			-	
		Total	-	
c.	Direct Payments	Bank Statement Date	Amount (KShs)	Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate
		3-July-2025	2,000,000	2023/2024
		5-March-2025	2,000,000	2024/2025
		5-March-2025	5,000,000	2024/2025
		17-April-2025	1,000,000	2024/2025
		26-June-2025	3,600,000	2024/2025
		Total	13,600,000	

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

Fund Administrator
 Uasin Gishu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund

Head of County Treasury at
 Uasin Gishu County

Sign 

Sign 