

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

BOMET COUNTY BURSARY FUND

**FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE, 2020**

PAPERS LAID	
DATE	29/3/20
TABLED BY	S.M.K.L
COMMITTEE	-
CLERK AT THE TABLE	Daniel





BOMET COUNTY BURSARY FUND
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2020

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



**Bomet County Bursary fund
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2020**

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1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

a) Background information

Bomet County Bursary Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from The Bomet County Support for the Needy Act, 2014. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Bomet and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to assist poor but bright students' access quality education.

The Fund's principal activity is to meet tuition expenses for the beneficiaries of the bursary by equitably sharing the funds among the twenty-five wards existing in the county.

b) Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Fund is to equitably share the funds among the twenty-five wards existing in the county. (Refer to attached Bomet County Support for the Needy Act, 2014)

c) Fund Administration Committee

Ref	Name	Position
1	JULIANA YEGON	CHAIRPESON
2	SIMION LANGAT	SECRETARY
3	DAVID KIKWAI	MEMBER
4	CORNELLIUS SIGEI	MEMBER
5	ANDREW KITUR	MEMBER
6	EUNICE BETT	MEMBER
7	PHYLIMON LANGAT	FUND ADMINISTRATOR

d) Key Management

(As in c above)

Ref	Name	Position
1	JULIANA YEGON	CHAIRPESON
2	SIMION LANGAT	SECRETARY
3	DAVID KIKWAI	MEMBER
4	CORNELLIUS SIGEI	MEMBER
5	ANDREW KITUR	MEMBER
6	EUNICE BETT	MEMBER
7	PHYLIMON LANGAT	FUND ADMINISTRATOR

Registered Offices

P.O. Box 19 - 20400
Department of Education and vocational Training Building
Huduma Centre Avenue
Bomet, KENYA

e) Fund Contacts

Telephone: (254) 712 301 368
E-mail: ecd.vti@bomet.go.ke
Website: www.bomet.go.ke

f) Fund Bankers

Equity Bank-Bomet Branch
AC/NO: 1220275961647








g) Independent Auditors

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

h) Principal Legal Adviser

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

2. FUND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

Name	Details of qualifications and experience	Position
<p>1. Juliana Yegon</p> 	<p>Key Academic Qualification: Master Degree Work Experience: 24 Years</p>	<p>CECM Education and vocational training</p>
<p>2. Simion Langat</p> 	<p>Key Academic Qualification: Master Degree Work Experience: 21 Years</p>	<p>Chief officer Education and vocational training</p>
<p>3. David Kikwai</p> 	<p>Key Academic Qualification: Master Degree Work Experience: 19 Years</p>	<p>Chief officer Finance</p>
<p>4. Cornelius Sigei</p> 	<p>Key Academic Qualification: Master Degree Work Experience: 25 Years</p>	<p>Principal Kapkimolwo secondary school</p>
<p>5. Andrew Kitur</p> 	<p>Key Academic Qualification: Master Degree Work Experience: 22 Years</p>	<p>Accountant Children department</p>
<p>6. Eunice Bett</p> 	<p>Key Academic Qualification: Degree Work Experience: 19 Years</p>	<p>Attendant Kenya postal corporation</p>
<p>7. Langat Phylimon (Fund Administrator)</p> 	<p>Key Academic Qualification: Degree Work Experience: 18 Years</p>	<p>Assistant Director Administration</p>

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

Introduction

Section 164 (2) (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year the Accounting officer when preparing financial statements of each County Government entity Government entities in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board includes a statement of the county government entity's performance against predetermined objectives.

Strategic development objectives




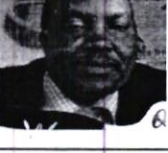



The County's 2018-2022 CIDP has identified 34 key strategic development objectives. Broadly, these objective have been identified through a participatory process that reviewed the development priorities of the Governor's Manifesto, the National Government's "Big Four", NIUPLAN, SDGs and the MTP III.

The strategic objectives are a synthesised product of the afore-mentioned planning frameworks that amalgamate the thematic focus and development aspirations in these policy frameworks.

The key development objectives of the Bomet County's 2018-2022 CIDP are to:

1. Development of policies that prioritize economic opportunities to reduce poverty across the County
2. Enhance access to water for domestic use and for irrigation
3. Proper management of the County natural resources
4. Improve road network across the County by grading and murraming at least 20kms of roads per ward annually
5. Comprehensive town and urban plans that ensure cleanliness and efficient provision of services to the public
6. Enhance access to electricity and ensure that every part of Bomet County is connected to power
7. Develop a strong health system with improved maternal and child care services and enhanced drug storage and distribution
8. Establishment of well-equipped modern learning ECD centres in every public primary school and creating an education fund to cater for unprivileged students in secondary schools as well as a revolving fund for students in tertiary institutions
9. Empowerment of youths, women and persons with disabilities
10. Enhance public participation to strengthen good governance, accountability and inclusivity

4. MANAGEMENT TEAM

Name	Details of qualifications and experience	Work/ Position
5. Juliana Yegon 	Key Academic Qualification: Master Degree Work Experience: 24 Years	CECM Education and vocational training
6. Simion Langat 	Key Academic Qualification: Master Degree Work Experience: 21 Years	Chief officer Education and vocational training
7. David Kikwai 	Key Academic Qualification: Master Degree Work Experience: 19 Years	Chief officer Finance
8. Cornelius Sigei 	Key Academic Qualification: Master Degree Work Experience: 25 Years	Principal Kapkimolwo secondary school
9. Andrew Kitur 	Key Academic Qualification: Master Degree Work Experience: 22 Years	Accountant Children department
10. Eunice Bett 	Key Academic Qualification: Degree Work Experience: 19 Years	Attendant Kenya postal corporation
11. Langat Phylimon (Fund Administrator) 	Key Academic Qualification: Degree Work Experience: 18 Years	Assistant Director Administration

Progress on attainment of Strategic development objectives

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

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Department	Objectives	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase equitable access to secondary school. • To support needy and highly qualified Students who may not afford secondary education. • To enhance retention of needy student in secondary school 		No. of needy children supported	in FY 19/20, 4924 needy children were supported

5. FUND CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

The Fund is being administered as per Article 6 (1) (e) and Article 11 of the Bomet County Support for the Needy Act, 2014.

During the 2019/2020 FY the membership of the county committee of the bursary fund has been maintained and it carried out its key mandate for the smooth administration of the Bursary Fund with the key management team being maintained.

Bursary programme targets to benefit needy students who are bright within all the twenty-five wards across the county was able to allocate bursary to more than five thousand beneficiaries through full bursary and partial bursary programme.

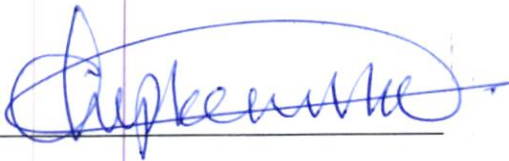
During the 2019/2020 financial year the fund served but did not achieve the intended objective of assisting bright and needy students in secondary school across all the forms due to the challenges posed by Covid 19 pandemic that caused all the learning institutions to be closed in the third quota till the end of the financial year.

The fund's future plan is to increase and expand the kitty to include bright needy trainees in our vocational training centres, other tertiary institutions and also increased number of beneficiaries in secondary schools.

The fund also intends to increase allocation for Partial scholarship to accommodate more beneficiaries in secondary schools who may not benefit from full bursary programme and also those who are in continuing programme.

In conclusion, the fund has been very helpful and has assisted a number of bright students and helped them not only to access basic education but also to be retained in their learning institutions.

Signed: _____



Juliana Yegon

6. REPORT OF THE FUND ADMINISTRATOR

The 2019/2020 FY bursary application and disbursement process started in November 2019 with advertisement for bursary. Subsequently applications were received at the ward level where vetting was done by ward bursary committee.

Unlike previous years the target beneficiaries for full bursary award were increased from hundred (100) to two hundred and fifty (250) countywide for those joining form one in 2020. This raised the total number of full bursary beneficiaries to five hundred and eighty-six (586) from form one to form four.

The bursary is categorized as follows:

1. Full Tuition Support Bursary which benefits ten students per ward yearly
2. Partial scholarship which is a one-off payment of students where every ward was allocated Ksh. 1,000,000/= (One Million).

Mode of application

The available form for application is uploaded in the Bomet County Website and is available online for public access it freely.

Hard copies are available at all the ward offices in the twenty-five wards across the county.

Bursary Fund Account

The bursary fund operates an account for the bursary at Equity Bank – Bomet branch and is used to facilitate the disbursement of monies for the scholarship via cheques.

Affirmative action

Chepchabas Ward is given special consideration by being awarded the partial scholarship funds above the rest. This is because the location under which the ward in the tea estates does not allow the county government to construct any infrastructure. The only project the county government may work on is to pay bursaries.

Therefore Chepchabas Ward was allocated **Ksh. 5,000,000/= (Five million)** through a supplementary appropriation by Bomet County Assembly. This affirmative programme targets all students whose parents are residents of the ward and are enrolled in secondary schools and tertiary institutions.

Full bursary allocation and disbursement for beneficiaries in form one to form four covering 586 beneficiaries was completed.

Total amount received was Ksh. 20,434,107/= in 2019/20 FY. The remaining balances that were to be released in March 2020 for Term two fees were withheld by the controller of budget because the schools were indefinitely closed then because of Covid 19 pandemic.

Total amount budgeted was **Ksh. 61,496,660/=** in 2019/20 FY

7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The bursary fund committee was able to hold two meetings as follows:

- a. Meeting of county bursary committee held at Twigs Annex Hotel on 08/01/2020 at 1200 hours

Members Present

1. Juliana Yegon -Chairperson
2. Simion Langat-Secretary
3. Andrew Kipsang Kitur-Member
4. Eunice Bett-Member
5. David Kikwai – Member
6. Korir Wilson- Rep Sigei KESSHA

In attendance

7. Phylimon Langat – Fund Administrator

Agenda

1. Preliminary
2. Replacements and emerging issues
3. Approval of Full Bursary 2020
4. Bursary flagging off ceremony

- b. Meeting of county bursary committee held at Twiggs Annex Hotel on 12/03/2020 at 1030 hours

Members Present

- a. Juliana Yegon –Chairperson
- b. Simion Langat-Secretary
- c. Andrew Kipsang Kitur-Member
- d. Eunice Bett-Member
- e. Wilson Korir – Rep KESSHA
- f. Phylimon Langat – Senior administrative officer (In attendance)

Agenda

1. Partial bursary award and approval
2. Review of follow up reports for ongoing full bursary beneficiaries

PROCESS OF APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF COMMITTEE

The county bursary fund committee is composed as follows:

- a. Three members appointed by the Governor

Collaborative operation

The County Bursary Committee will have more joint meetings with ward committee members to train other members on the need to be fair, just and honest during the exercise of awarding bursary to students.

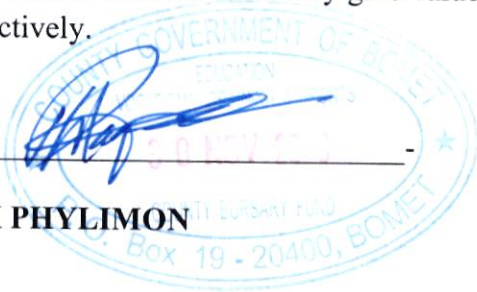
There are also other collaborative efforts with Principals of Schools where county fully sponsors their students in which mentorship programmes are jointly facilitated through a monitoring and tracking system.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1. The bursary kitty funds were not released from the exchequer hence there is a backlog of beneficiaries.
2. The withheld funds should be paid to bursary fund account from reimbursed money from CRF to enable this FY to be utilized in its intact state.
3. Finance department should consider other means of disbursing funds to the bursary account in quotas based on the budget for bursary rather than relying entirely on the list of beneficiaries.
4. The department should be allocated a vehicle for monitoring the implementation of the bursary programme in general.
5. The bursary committee should be facilitated to organize a mentorship programme for the bursary beneficiaries to ensure that they give value for money and understand obligations of parents and student respectively.

Signed: _____

LANGAT K PHYLIMON



8. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

During the 2019/2020 FY the membership of the county committee of the Bursary Fund was reconstituted at the ward levels and it carried out its key mandate for the smooth administration of the Bursary Fund. The key management team was maintained at the County Bursary Committee level.

The management committees held their meetings at the two levels to plan, vet bursary applications and approve lists of applicants for both full bursary and partial bursaries.

The bursary kitty funds were not released from the exchequer hence there is a backlog of beneficiaries. The withheld funds should be paid to bursary fund account from reimbursed money from CRF to enable this FY to be utilized in its intact state.

Finance department should consider other means of disbursing funds to the bursary account in quotas based on the budget for bursary rather than relying entirely on the list of beneficiaries. The department should be allocated a vehicle for monitoring the implementation of the bursary programme in general.

The bursary committee should be facilitated to organize a mentorship programme for the bursary beneficiaries to ensure that they give value for money and understand obligations of parents and students respectively.

- b. Executive committee member for education
- c. Chief officer, education
- d. Chief officer, finance

ROLES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

The committee's functions are as follows:

- a. Equitably share the funds among the twenty five wards in the county
- b. Review allocations to ensure support offered is adequate and sufficient
- c. Approve disbursement of fee support to awarded students
- d. Monitor allocations of support to ensure needy and deserving students benefit
- e. Conduct periodic county skills survey to identify critical skills for the purpose of refocusing support and encouraging students to pursue necessary disciplines
- f. Maintain an updated database of all the applicants and beneficiaries of the fund
- g. Periodically produce and share annual disbursement reports with the governor and the county assembly

BOARD REMUNERATION

The committee has a provision to utilize a maximum of three per cent of the of the total monies consisting of the Fund for administrative costs (Bomet County Support for the Needy Act, 2014) through a work plan for the year. The work plan includes local travel costs, meetings, workshops, benchmarking visits, monitoring and evaluation and committee allowances.

The committee appropriated amount of allowances for the committee during meeting and outside assignments whenever they are sent out on official duties. The agreed allowance of Ksh. 5,000/= per member and the chairperson would get Ksh. 7,000/=. For cheque processing and signing members responsible would be given an allowance of Ksh. 2,000= every time they are required to process.

9. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT/SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

There were no activities of CSR in the FY 2019/2020

10. REPORT OF THE FUND COMMITTEE

Principal activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Fund is to equitably share the funds among the twenty-five wards existing in the county

Results

The results of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2020 are set out Fund Administrator's report.

Trustees

The members of the Board of Trustees who served during the year are shown on page 6 under a three-year tenure ending in December 2020.

11. STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

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

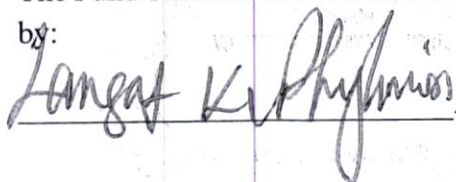
The Administrator of the County Public Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2019. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Fund; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of the Fund; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and (quote the applicable legislation establishing the County Public Fund). The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2019, and of the Fund's financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

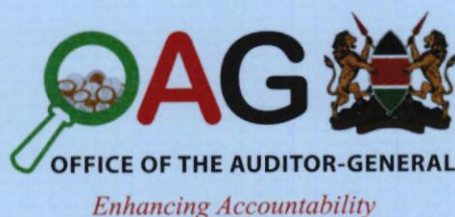
In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator of the County Public Fund has assessed the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. Nothing has come to the attention of the Administrator to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Board on 29/11 2020 and signed on its behalf by:


Administrator of the Bomet County Bursary Fund

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON BOMET COUNTY BURSARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bomet County Bursary Fund set out on pages 1 to 36 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2020, 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 described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bomet County Bursary Fund as at 30 June, 2020 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Public Finance Management (Bomet County Support for the Needy) Act, 2014.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Unexplained Variance for Transfers from County Government

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects transfers from county government amounting to Kshs.21,094,013 while the statement of financial performance reflects transfers from county government amounting to Kshs.20,434,107 resulting to an unreconciled variance of Kshs.659,906.

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

2. Unsupported Expenditure for Bursary Support Services

The statement of financial performance reflects bursary support services amounting to Kshs.19,401,338 as disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements. However, the list of beneficiaries provided did not indicate admission or registration numbers of the beneficiaries.

In the circumstances, the validity and regularity of the expenditure amounting to Kshs.19,401,338 on bursary support services could not be confirmed.

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis totalling to Kshs.61,496,660 and Kshs.21,094,013 respectively, resulting to an underfunding amounting to Kshs.40,402,647 or 66% of the budget. Similarly, the statement reflects final expenditure budget and actual on comparable basis totalling to Kshs.61,496,660 and Kshs.21,094,013 respectively, resulting to under expenditure of Kshs.40,402,647 or 66% of the budget.

The underfunding and under performance affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on the service delivery to the public.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

Non-Compliance with Prescribed Format

The annual reports and the financial statements prepared and presented for audit had the following anomalies:

- i. The Statement of Management Responsibilities at page xvi paragraph 2 indicates financial year ended on 30 June, 2019 instead of 30 June, 2020.
- ii. The statement of changes in net assets indicates balance as at 1 July 2017 and 30 June, 2018 instead of 1 July, 2018 and 30 June, 2019.
- iii. The statement of changes in net assets reflects balance as at 30 June, 2019 and balance as at 30 June, 2020 of Kshs.1,347,876 and Kshs.2,404,779, respectively. However, casting errors were noted resulting to correct balances of Kshs.2,404,779 and Kshs.1,744,873 for 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 financial years respectively.
- iv. The statement of cash flows reflects net increase in cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.659,906 instead of negative Kshs.659,906.
- v. The statement of financial performance reflects comparative balances for bursary support services and administration expenses amounting to Kshs.52,453,206 and Kshs.1,572,800, respectively. However, Note 6 and 8 to the financial statements reflects nil comparative balances for bursary support services and administration expenses.
- vi. Page xvii reads Report of the Independent Auditors instead of Report of the Auditor-General.
- vii. The footnote on the statement of financial performance reads pages i to xvii form an integral part of these Financial Statements instead of the notes are set out on pages 23 to 35.
- viii. At page 11 on budget information, the required information on the last paragraph has not been provided instead it is marked xxxx.
- ix. The table on liquidity risk management on page 19 reads as at 30 June, 2019 and 2018 instead of as at 30 June, 2020 and 2019.
- x. The table on foreign currency risk on page 20 indicates year 2019 instead of 2020.

Consequently, the financial statements as prepared and presented did not conform to the format prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

Lack of Risk Management Policy

During the year under review, the Fund did not have a risk management policy in place contrary to the provisions of Section 158(1) of the Public Finance Management (County Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that the Accounting Officer shall ensure that the County government entity develops - (a) risk management strategies, which include fraud prevention mechanism; and (b) a system of risk management and internal control that builds robust business operations.

Consequently, the Fund did not have a formal process for identifying, preventing and mitigating risks and fraud.

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

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

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

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

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the Fund 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 overall governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1) (a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit

the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

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

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

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

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

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


CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

11 February, 2022

13. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13.1 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th
 JUNE 2020

	Note	FY2019/2020	FY2018/2019
		KShts	KShts
Receipts from non-exchange transactions			
Public contributions and donations	1		
Transfers from the County Government	2	20,434,107.00	55,082,909.00
Fines, penalties and other levies	3		
Receipts from exchange transactions			
Interest income	4		-
Other income	5		-
Total receipts		20,434,107.00	55,082,909.00
Payments			
Bursary support services	6	19,401,338.00	52,453,206.00
Staff costs	7		-
Administration expenses	8	1,671,150.00	1,572,800.00
Finance costs	9	21,525.00	
Total payments		21,094,013.00	54,026,006.00
Other gains/losses			
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	10		-
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(659,906.00)	1,056,903.00

Pages i to xvii form an integral part of these Financial Statements


13.2 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	FY 2019/2020 KShs	FY 2018/2019 KShs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,744,873.00	2,404,779.00
Current portion of long term receivables from exchange transactions	12	-	-
Prepayments	13	-	-
Inventories	14	-	-
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	-	-
Intangible assets	16	-	-
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	12	-	-
Total assets		1,744,873.00	2,404,779.00
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			
Non-current employee benefit obligation	20	-	-
Long term portion of borrowings	19	-	-
Total liabilities		-	-
Net assets			
Revolving Fund		-	-
Reserves		-	-


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Accumulated surplus		1,744,873.00	2,404,779.00
Total net assets and liabilities		1,744,873.00	2,404,779.00

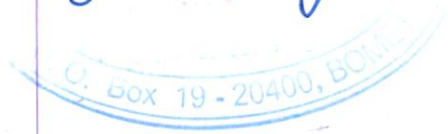
The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 30/11 2020 and signed by:



 Administrator of the Fund
 Name: Langat K. Phylmon



 Fund Accountant
 Name: Florida Kivi
 ICPAK Member Number:



13.3 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Reserves Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
	KSSh	KSSh	KSSh	KSSh
Balance as at 1 July 2017	-	-	1,347,876.00	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	-	1,347,876.00
Funds received during the year	-	-	1,056,903.00	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2018	-	-	2,404,779.00	1,347,876.00
Balance as at 1 July 2018	-	-	2,404,779.00	1,347,876.00
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	<u>(659,906.00)</u>	1,056,903.00
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30th June 2020	-	-	1,744,873.00	2,404,779.00

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13.4 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	FY 2019/2020 KShs	FY 2018/2019 KShs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Transfers from the County Government	2	20,434,107.00	55,082,909.00
Interest received			-
Receipts from other operating activities			-
Total Receipts		20,434,107.00	55,082,909.00
Payments			
Bursary support services		19,401,338.00	52,453,206.00
Administration expenses		1,671,150.00	1,572,800.00
Finance cost		21,525.00	
Total Payments		21,094,013.00	54,026,006.00
Net cash flows from operating activities	21	(659,906.00)	1,056,903.00
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		-	-
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		-	-

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Repayment of borrowings			-
Net cash flows used in financing activities			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			-
		659,906.00	1,056,903.0
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 JULY	11	2,404,779.00	1,347,876.00
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	11	1,744,873.00	2,404,779.00

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13.5.STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30th JUNE 2020

	Budget 2019/2020 KShs	Revised Budget 2019/2020 KShs	Final Budget 2019/2020 KShs	Actual 2019/2020 KShs	Residual Difference 2019/2020 KShs	% Utilisation 2019/2020
Revenue	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers from County Govt.	56,496,660.00	5,000,000	61,496,660.00	21,094,013.00	40,402,647.00	34%
Interest income	-	-	-	-	-	
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	
Total income	56,496,660.00	5,000,000.00	61,496,660.00	21,094,013.00	40,402,647.00	34%
Expenses						
Bursary support services	56,496,660.00	5,000,000.00	59,651,760.20	19,401,338.00	40,250,422.20	33%
Staff costs	-	-	-	-	-	
Administration expenses	1,844,899.80	-	1,844,899.80	1,671,150.00	173,749.80	91%
Finance cost	-	-	-	21,525.00	(21,525.00)	
Total expenditure	56,496,660.00	5,000,000.00	61,496,660.00	21,094,013.00	40,402,647.00	34%
Surplus for the period						

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.

2. Adoption of new and revised standards

a) Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2020

Standard	Impact
IPSAS 40: Public Sector Combinations	Applicable: 1st January 2019 The standard covers public sector combinations arising from exchange transactions in which case they are treated similarly with IFRS 3 (applicable to acquisitions only). Business combinations and combinations arising from non-exchange transactions are covered purely under Public Sector combinations as amalgamations.

b) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2020

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	Applicable: 1st January 2022: The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an entity's future cash flows. IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held;

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2022</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general purpose financial reports assess:</p> <p>(a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and</p> <p>(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.</p>
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2022:</p> <p>a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p>
<p>Other Improvements to IPSAS</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2021:</p> <p>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</p> <p>b) IPSAS 13, Leases and IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment.</p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>d) IPSAS 33, First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs). Amendments to the implementation guidance on deemed cost in IPSAS 33 to make it consistent with the core principles in the Standard</p>
	<p>IPSAS 40, Public Sector Combinations. Amendments to include the effective date paragraph which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 40 was issued</p>

c) Early adoption of standards

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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 2019/2020 was approved by the County Assembly on kshs, 56,496,660.00 Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Fund recorded additional appropriations of Ksh. 5,000,000.00 on the FY 2019/2020 budget following the governing body's approval.

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

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

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

5. Property, plant and equipment

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

6. Intangible assets

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

7. Financial instruments

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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Held-to-maturity

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a entity of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a entity of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of 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 a entity of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g. changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

8. 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.

9. Provisions

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

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

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

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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Contingent assets

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

10. Nature and purpose of reserves

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

11. 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.

12. 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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

13. 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.

14. Related parties

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

15. Cash and cash equivalents

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

16. Comparative figures

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

17. Events after the reporting period

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

18. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by support for the Needy Act 2014) under the department of Education. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Bomet.

19. Currency

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

20. 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

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

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

Provisions

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

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

21. Financial risk management

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

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

a) Credit risk

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

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

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

	Total amount KShs	Fully performing KShs	Past due KShs	Impaired KShs
At 30 June 2019				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2018				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

b) Liquidity risk management

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

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

	Less than 1 month	Between 1- 3 months	Over 3 months	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 30 June 2019				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2018				

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c) Market risk

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

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

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

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

i. Foreign currency risk

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

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

	Other currencies		Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 30 June 2019			
Financial assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ receivables	-	-	-
Liabilities	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	-	-	-

The Fund manages foreign exchange risk from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities by projecting for expected sales proceeds and matching the same with expected payments.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on equity
	KShs	KShs	KShs
2020			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
2019			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

ii. Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

The Fund analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis by conducting a sensitivity analysis. This involves determining the impact on profit or loss of defined rate shifts. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis as the prior year.

Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase of KShs xxx (2020: KShs xxx). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of KShs xxx (2019 – KShs xxx)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d) Capital risk management

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

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

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13.6. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Public contributions and donations

Description	2019/2020		2018/2019	
	KS	SHS	KS	SHS
Donation from development partners	-	-	-	-
Contributions from the public	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

2. Transfers from County Government

Description	2019/2020		2018/2019	
	KS	SHS	KS	SHS
Transfers from County Govt. – operations	20,434,107		55,082,909	
Payments by County on behalf of the entity	-	-	-	-
Total	20,434,107		55,082,909	

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	2019/2020		2018/2019	
	KS	SHS	KS	SHS
Late payment penalties	-	-	-	-
Fines	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

4. Interest income

Description	2019/2020		2018/2019	
	KS	SHS	KS	SHS
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	2019/2020		2018/2019	
	KS	SHS	KS	SHS
Insurance recoveries	-	-	-	-

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Income from sale of tender documents	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	-
Total other income	-	-

6. Fund administration expenses

Description	2019/2020 KES	2018/2019 KES
Staff costs (Note 7)	-	-
Loan processing costs	-	-
Professional services costs	-	-
Bursary support services	19,401,338.00	-
Total	-	-

7. Staff costs

Description	2019/2020 KES	2018/2019 KES
Salaries and wages	-	-
Staff gratuity	-	-
Staff training expenses	-	-
Social security contribution	-	-
Other staff costs	-	-
Total	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

8. General expenses

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	RSKs	RSKs
Consumables	-	-
Electricity and water expenses	-	-
Fuel and oil costs	-	-
Insurance costs	-	-
Postage	-	-
Printing and stationery	-	-
Rental costs	-	-
Security costs	-	-
Telecommunication	-	-
Bank Charges	-	-
Hospitality	-	-
Depreciation and amortization costs	-	-
Admin expenses	1,671,150	-
Total	1,671,150	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

9. Finance costs

Description	2019/2020 Rands	2018/2019 Rands
Interest on Bank Charges	21525	-
Interest on loans from banks	-	-
Total	21,525	-

10. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	2019/2020 Rands	2018/2019 Rands
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Total	-	-

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2019/2020 Rands	2018/2019 Rands
Bomet county Bursary fund	1,744,873	2,404,779
County mortgage account	-	-
Fixed deposits account	-	-
On – call deposits	-	-
Current account	-	-
Others	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	-	1,744,873

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

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

Financial instrument	Account number	2019	2020
a) Fixed deposits account			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank, etc		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
b) On - call deposits			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank - etc		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
c) Current account			
Equity bank	1220275961647	1,744,873	2,404,779
Sub- total		-	-
d) Others(specify)			
Cash in transit		-	-
Cash in hand		-	-
M Pesa		-	-
Sub- total		-	-
Grand total		-	-

12. Receivables from exchange transactions

Current Receivables		
Interest receivable	-	-
Current loan repayments due	-	-
Other exchange debtors	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total Current receivables	-	-
Non-Current receivables	-	-
Long term loan repayments due	-	-
Total Non- current receivables	-	-
Total receivables from exchange transactions	-	-

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Additional disclosure on interest receivable

Description	2019/2020 KShs	2018/2019 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	-	-

13. Revenue from Non-Exchange transaction

Description	2019/2020 KShs	2018/2019 KShs
Transfer to County Executive	-	-
Transfer to XXXX Fund	-	-
Total receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

14. Prepayments

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	TKSh	TKSh
Prepaid rent	-	-
Prepaid insurance	-	-
Prepaid electricity costs	-	-
Other prepayments(specify)	-	-
Total	-	-

15. Inventories

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	TKSh	TKSh
Consumable stores	-	-
Spare parts and meters	-	-
Catering	-	-
Other inventories(specify)	-	-
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

16. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Motor Vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Other
At 1st July 2018	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2019	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2020	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2018	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2019	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2020	-	-	-	-	-
Net book values	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2019	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2020	-	-	-	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

17. Intangible assets-software

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KES	KES
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	-	-

18. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
Trade payables	-	-
Refundable deposits	-	-
Accrued expenses	-	-
Other payables	-	-
Total trade and other payables	-	-

19. Provisions

Description	2019/2020	2018/2019
Balance at the beginning of the year(1.07.2018)	-	-
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 (30.06.2019)	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

20. Borrowings

Description	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of the period	-	-
External borrowings during the year	-	-
Domestic borrowings during the year	-	-
Repayments of external borrowings during the period	-	-
Repayments of domestic borrowings during the period	-	-
Balance at end of the period	-	-

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

Description	2020	2019
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	2020	2019
Short term borrowings(current portion)	-	-
Long term borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

21. CHANGES IN RECEIVABLE

Description of the error	2019 - 2020	2018 - 2019
	KShs	KShs
Account receivable as at 1 st July 2019 (A)	-	-
Account receivable issued during the year (B)	-	-
Account receivable settled during the Year (C)	-	-
Net changes in account receivables D= A+B-C	-	-

22. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Description of the error	2019 - 2020	2018 - 2019
	KShs	KShs
Accounts Payable as at 1 st July 2019 (A)	-	-
Accounts Payable held during the year (B)	-	-
Accounts Payable paid during the Year (C)	-	-
Net changes in account receivables D= A+B-C	-	-

23. Employee benefit obligations

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

24. Cash generated from operations

	2019/2020	2018/2019
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year before tax	-	-
Adjusted for:	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Gains/ losses on disposal of assets	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Finance cost	-	-
Working Capital adjustments	-	-
Increase in inventory	-	-
Increase in receivables	-	-
Increase in payables	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	-	-

25. Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

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

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

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Related party transactions

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Transfers from related parties'	-	-
Transfers to related parties	-	-

c) Key management remuneration

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Board of Trustees	-	-
Key Management Compensation	-	-
Total	-	-

d) Due from related parties

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Due from parent Ministry	-	-
Due from County Government	-	-
Total	-	-

e) Due to related parties

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Due to parent Ministry	-	-
Due to County Government	-	-
Due to Key management personnel	-	-
Total	-	-

26. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	2019/2020	2018/2019
	KShs	KShs
Court case xxx against the Fund	-	-
Bank guarantees	-	-
Total	-	-

(Give details)

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14. 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	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)

Guidance Notes:

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