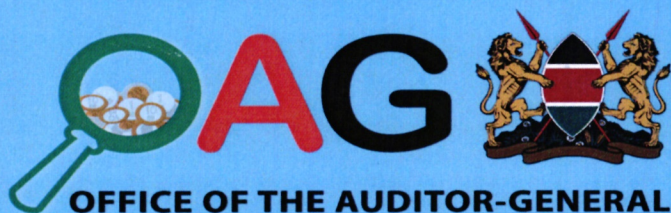


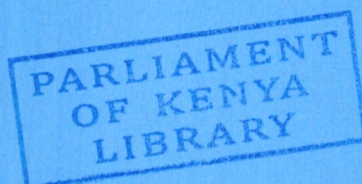
REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability

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REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**KIRINYAGA COUNTY ALCOHOLIC DRINKS
AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE CONTROL FUND**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2022**



**KIRINYAGA COUNTY EXECUTIVE ALCOHOLIC DRINKS AND
SUBSTANCE ABUSE CONTROL FUND**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

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



Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks and Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

Table of Content

1. Key Entity Information and Management	iii
2. The Board of Trustees (or any other governing body for the Fund)	vi
3. MANAGEMENT TEAM	vii
5. Report of The Fund Administrator	ix
6. Statement of Performance Against the County Fund's Predetermined Objectives	x
7. Corporate Governance Statement	xii
8. Management Discussion and Analysis	xiv
9. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting	xv
10. Report of The Trustees	xvii
11. Statement of Management's Responsibilities	xviii
12. Report of The Independent Auditor	xx
13. Statement of Financial Performance For The Year Ended 30th June 2022	1
14. Statement of Financial Position As At 30 June 2022	2
15. Statement Of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30 th June 2022	4
16. Statement Of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2022	5
17. Statement Of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts For The Period	7
18. Notes to the Financial Statements	8
19. Progress On Follow Up of Prior Year Auditor's Recommendations	37

***Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022***

1. Key Entity Information and Management

a) Background information

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks and Substance Abuse Control Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from public Finance Management Act 2012 The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Kirinyaga and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to

The Fund's principal activity is

- (i) Facilitate and support the principal fight against Alcoholic drugs and abuse in the County.
- (ii) The funds also assist in the operation of the Sub-County committee and the department
- (iii) Subject to provisions of the Act and any other law relating to public funds, the County Executive Member may from time to time, set general guidelines, conditions and requirements for the management of the Fund according to the Act, including;
 - (a)The rules and procedures related to the disbursement and management of funds
 - (b)The funding needed to support the objectives of the fund

b) Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Fund is to ...

The principal activity of the fund is to support and facilitate Sub-County committee in carrying out public/citizen participation.

-Educate youth/County residents on issues relating to Alcoholic drug and substance Abuse

-Public Education Training

-Facilitate the Department to carry out research relating to drug use, Alcoholic use and substance abuse.

-Set up a rehabilitation centre in the County and facilitate the treatments and rehabilitation services are offered to persons dependent on Alcoholic drugs and substance abuse use.

c) Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee

Ref	Name	Position
1	Chief Officer Sports, Culture and Social Services	Abdijibar Birik

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

2	Chief Officer Finance	Mr. Johnstone Waweru
3	Fund Manager/Administrator	Samuel Muriithi
4	Programme Officer	Martha Wachira
5		

d) Key Management

Ref	Name	Position
1	Mr. Dennis Muciimi	County Executive Committee Member
2	Mr. Abdijibar Birik	Chief Officer
3	Mr. Samuel Muriithi	Directorate
4	M/S Martha Wachira	Programme
5		

***Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022***

e) Registered Offices

Kirinyaga County

County Headquarters Building, First Floor

P.O.BOX 260

KUTUS

f) Fund Contacts

Telephone: (254) 720380870

E-mail: kirinyaga.go.ke

Website: www.kirinyaga.go.ke

g) Fund Bankers

1. Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya
2. Co-operative Bank
P.O. Box 635-10300
KERUGOYA

h) Independent Auditors

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

i) Principal Legal Adviser

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

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

2. The Board of Trustees (or any other governing body for the Fund)

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
1. Insert each Trustee's passport-size photo and name	
2. Trustee 2	
3. Trustee 3	
4. Trustee 4	
5. Etc.	

3. MANAGEMENT TEAM

NAME /PHOTO	DETAILS OF ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE
 Mr. Dennis Muciimi Gichobi	County executive committee Member-Sports, Culture and Social services Date of Birth- 12/12/1989 Academic Qualification Bachelor of Finance & Banking Over 7 years of experience
 Mr. Abdijibar Birik	Chief Officer-Sports, Culture and Social services Date of Birth- 12/08/1983 Academic Qualification Bachelor of Arts in political science and armed conflict. Diploma in armed conflict studies in eastern Africa KATC 10 years of experience
 Mr. Samuel Mwangi Muriithi	Director-Alcoholic, Drinks & Culture Date of Birth- 08/01/1974 Academic Qualification Bachelor of Arts Over 15 years of experience
 Miss. Martha Wakuthii Wachira	Programme Officer Alcoholic, Drinks Control Date of Birth- 10/10/1988 Academic Qualification Bachelor of Science in Public Health 7 years of experience

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

4. Board/Fund Chairperson's Report

This Annual Financial report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted Accounting Principles. (GAAPS), The (IAS)International accounting standards (IPSAS)Accrual basis, and section 163 of the public finance management Act 2012.

The approved budget 2021/2022 financial year was Kshs.1,549,000/=The rate of absorption was 73.8%of the fund mainly on general administration payment of Alcoholic Committee allowances and sensitization of the general public on Alcohol Abuse.

- There were no Management changes during the year under review
- The funds' performance was not very good as there was low revenue collection due to court cases.
- The fund is deemed to be a going concern Entity
- The underlying issues will be worked on and there anticipated that the revenue collection will be better in the subsequent years.

.....
XBDIGBA. BIRIK

Name:

Chairperson

***Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022***

5. Report of The Fund Administrator

The Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund was established to perform among others carrying out functions of the directorate which are broad, and assisting in the operation of the Sub-County Committees.

However, the fund is usually allocated very little money despite efforts of the administration and the management to cover in the County Assembly to increase the allocation.

It is important to note that the funds highest allocation was Kshs.4.5 million in the financial year 2015/2016.

The funds regulation stipulates that the fund should be allocated 60% of the revenue collected which has never been executed.

The fund Management is however determined to ensure that the fund is adequately funded making the necessary changes in the Alcoholic Drinks and Substance Abuse Control Fund regulation 2015.

Further the fund management will engage the County Assembly Committees in charge of the department with an aim of conveying clear information regarding the functions of the fund with an aim of having more allocation for the fund.

FOR
Samuel M. Muriuki

Name:

Fund Administrator

**Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

6. Statement of Performance Against the County Fund's Predetermined Objectives

Planned targets for 2021-2022 Financial Year by Program

Program Name:	Control and Campaign against drug and Substance abuse			
Objective:	To control and minimize alcohol and another drug usage			
Outcome:	Well informed community about alcohol, drug and other substances usage			
	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets for 2021-2022 FY	Remarks
Alcoholic Drinks Control				
Control of sales and usage of Alcoholic beverages	No of liquor outlets inspected and issued with liquor license	All liquor outlets applicants for the year 2021	All liquor outlets applicants for the year 2021	Inspect all liquor premises
School based programme on creating awareness on drugs and substance use among the school going students and pupils	No of schools visited	20 schools i.e 5 schools per sub-county	Creating awareness in all 20 schools	Increase the level of awareness on drugs among the school going pupils
Rehabilitation of Addicts	No of beneficiaries	Total no of beneficiary	100 people	Improve the well-being of the affected person
Liquor Enforcement exercise	Both No of outlets compliant and Non Compliant	Total no of applicant who are compliance	all no of approved applicant for the year 2021	To be carried out by the enforcement committee headed by Chief Officer as per KCADC 2014.
Training /capacity building on drug and substance abuse to the General public i.e youth, women and men	No of the general public/youth trained	5 training to be held	2000	Increase the level of awareness on drug and substance use
Baseline survey (research) on drug and substance use within the county	Number of filled questionnaires	2 survey to be initiated and conducted	4	

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

	No of participants in survey Number of reports findings			
--	--	--	--	--

7. Corporate Governance Statement

Pursuant to Kirinyaga County Alcoholic Drinks Control Act 2014, department is mandated to facilitate and support all the committee/boards constituted as per the Act, subsequently the Acts outline the four board/committee as follows:

BOARDS

County Liquor Licensing Committee comprises of four members which include:

- a) County Commissioner
- b) County Public Health Person
- c) County Police Commander
- d) Chairperson
- e) Sub-County Administration-two members of the County Executive members
- f) C.E.C Trade
- g) C,E,C Sports Culture and Social Services
- h) One person from the County Chamber of Commerce
- i) 2 ex officials
- j) A Youth
- k) Person with Disability
- l) The Secretary Directorate

Appointments

The Chairman of the board and the 2ex-official members are appointed by Her Excellency the Governor or in Her absence the Deputy Governor and approved by the County Assembly of Kirinyaga.

BOARD MEETING ATTENDANCE

The County Liquor committee should hold a maximum of 14meetings Annually. However during 2021/2022 Financial year the board held a total of 6 meetings.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

- (i) To issue License (Liquor license in accordance to Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks and Substance Abuse Control Fund.

***Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022***

- (ii) Carry out inspections
- (iii) Ensure there is effective participation by the citizens in matters pertaining to Alcoholic Drinks and Substance Abuse Control Fund.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The Sub-County Liquor advisory committee is under the County Licensing committee It consists of 6 members in each;

- (i) The Sub-County Administrator-Chief
- (ii) The Secretary-Directorate
- (iii) Sub-County Police Commander
- (iv) Sub-County Public Health
- (v) Sub-County Administrative officer
- (vi) Sub-County representative and chamber of commerce.

8. Management Discussion and Analysis

These Annual Financial reports have been prepared in accordance with generally Accepted Accounting principles (GAAPS), the international accounting standards (IAS), the International public sector accounting standards (IPSAS) accrual basis, and section 163 of the public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Kirinyaga County Alcoholic Drinks Fund was established by an Act of Kirinyaga County Assembly on April 2014. This Act is in compliance with the provisions of public Finance Management Act (Cap 412). The Director Alcoholic Drinks is the Administrator of the Fund.

The approved budget for 2021/2022 financial year was KShs. 1,549,000/= the rate of absorption was 127% of the fund mainly on general administration, payments of Alcoholic committee allowances and sensitization of the general public on Alcohol Abuse.

The County endeavoured to utilise Public Finance Management procedures and regulations, which included: Procurement and Disposal Act, Public Finance Management Act, 2012 just to mention a few to ensure optimal utilization of the County Resources and achieve value for money as enshrined in the constitution of Kenya 2010.

In the Financial year under review, the County was faced by various challenges, they include:

- The delay in disbursement of funds to County Governments by the National Government has persisted since inception. The County Government therefore had limited resources, hurting timely implementation of the budget during the period under review
- The liquor traders became difficult to handle in the year under review and refused to pay for licenses thus making the operation of the fund very difficult.
- The bar owners severally took the fund administration to court and barred the administration from accessing their premises thus execution of various court cases which were not necessary arose as a result of not paying for licenses.

9. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

The fund shall carry out public Education on Alcoholic drinks Control in the County directly in collaboration with other public or private bodies and institutions.

Facilitate citizen participation in matters relating to Alcoholic Drinks control in accordance to the framework for citizens participation established under the County Government Act.

Facilitate and promote in collaboration with other Counties and National Government institutions the establishment of treatment and rehabilitation facilities and programmes.

The fund shall carry out research directly or in collaboration with other institutions and serve as the repository of data and statistics related to Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund.

1. Sustainability strategy and profile –

The department is headed by the C.E.C Member. There is the Chief Officer, the Director and other staff who work along with the chairman who is politically elected. The sustainability priority is well catered for and the department is a going concern.

2. Environmental performance

The department has not developed the environmental policy. This is due to the fact that the most of the activities and programmes haven't taken off due to non-Funding. The activities take off will definitely inform the department of the need to develop a policy based on the impact of the department product and activities.

3. Employee welfare

The department has not directly but through the public service board which follows the public policy and other statutory requirements as outlined in the constitution regarding hiring of employees including gender ratio.

The department however facilitates officers to attend seminars and trainings to improve their skills. The department through the County is in partnership with Kenya School of Government to train and impart skills on need basis for the staff members.

4. Market place practices-

The Directorate enforces best market practices by inviting all stakeholders in public participation and meetings to ensure all their views are taken into consideration.

The department has also contracts with the competition Authority of Kenya who also advised on the competition requirements as required by law. The department is also in contact with the EACC to ensure fairness in the dealings of the activities mandated. The department does all the procurements through the procurement department as presented in the public procurement Act. This ensures fairness and good business practises and

treatment of suppliers by ensuring honouring of contracts and respecting payment practises.

5.COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS

During 2021/2022 the department did not engage in CSR due to lack of funds. However, the fund has previously funded/facilitated community sports tournament where uniforms, Banners bear the ADA message. Our staff members are also facilitated to attend such activities with an aim of promoting the community awareness on ADA through sports and training of segment of the community especially the Youth.

The department has guidance and counselling programmes the public secondary schools, however due to an availability of funds and the emergencies of (COVID-19) awareness meetings in all Sub-counties to enlighten the general public on the measures taken to combat (COVID-19) and the impact of the measures on Alcoholic business.

***Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022***

10. Report of The Trustees

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022 which show the state of the Fund affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Fund are to support and facilitate Sub -County Committees in carrying out Public Citizen participation.

Results

The results of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2022 are set out on page

Trustees

The members of the Board/Administrator Committee who served during the year shown on page--

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. Thus the office of the Auditor General carried out the Audit exercise for the year 30th June 2022 and other subsequent years.

By Order of the Board

ABDIJIBAR BIRIK

Chair of the Board/Fund Administration Committee

Date:

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 Kirinyaga County Alcoholic Drinks Fund was established by an Act of Kirinyaga County Assembly on April 2014 shall prepare financial statements for the fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the public sector accounting standards board.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2022.

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;

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 regulation 2015 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, 2022, 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.

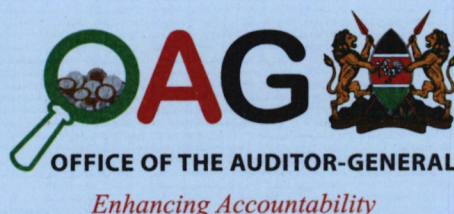
Nothing has come to the attention of the Administrator to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

MARTHA WACHIRA

xix

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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E-mail: info@oagkenya.go.ke
Website: www.oagkenya.go.ke



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KIRINYAGA COUNTY ALCOHOLIC DRINKS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE CONTROL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

PREAMBLE

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

- A. Report on the Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for intended purpose.
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, the risk Management environment and the internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

An unmodified opinion does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations, and that its internal controls, risk Management and governance systems are properly designed and were working effectively in the financial year under review.

The three parts of the report are aimed at addressing the statutory roles and responsibilities of the Auditor-General as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report, when read together constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kirinyaga County Alcoholic Drinks and Substance Abuse Control Fund set out on pages 1 to 37, which comprise of

the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2022, 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, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, the financial statements do not present fairly, the financial position of the Kirinyaga County Alcoholic Drinks and Substance Abuse Control Fund as at 30 June, 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and do not comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, and the Kirinyaga County Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2014.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

Failure to Submit Financial Statements for Year 2014/2015

As reported in the previous year, according to the Kirinyaga County Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2014 and related Regulations 2015, the Fund was established in 2014. However, the Fund administrator has to date, not submitted for audit the financial statements for the financial year 2014/2015 contrary to Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which states that “the administrator of a County Public Fund established by the Constitution, an Act of Parliament or County legislation shall prepare financial statements for the Fund for each financial year in a form prescribed by the Accounting Standards Board” and Section 7(3)(c) of the Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2014 which require preparation and forwarding to the chief officer books of accounts and other books for onward transmission to the Auditor-General in respect of each financial year and within three (3) months after the end of the financial year in accordance with the Public Audit Act and in such details as the County Treasury may from time to time direct.

Failure to submit for audit the financial statements for the financial year 2014/2015 implies that the accuracy of all subsequent comparative balances in the financial statements including the year under review could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kirinyaga County Alcoholic Drinks and Substance Abuse Control 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 adverse 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

1. Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final expenditure budget of Kshs.2,277,138 against actual expenditure of Kshs.1,970,150 resulting to under absorption of Kshs.306,988 or 13% of the budget an indication of lack of proper planning for efficient and effective budgetary execution.

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

2. Unresolved Prior Year Matters

Various prior year audit issues remained unresolved as at 30 June, 2022. Management has not provided reasons for the delay in resolving the prior year audit issues. Further, the unresolved issues are not disclosed under the progress on Auditor's recommendations section of the financial statements as required by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

In the circumstances, the matters are considered unresolved.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

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, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that internal controls, risk Management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standard requires 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 the intention to terminate the Fund or to cease operations.

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk Management and 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 Fund 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

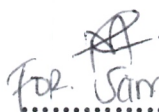
Nairobi

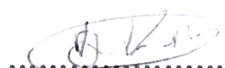
06 February, 2023

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks and Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

13. Statement of Financial Performance For The Year Ended 30th June 2022

	Note	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions			
Public Contributions and Donations	1		
Transfers From the County Government	2	1,549,000	1,549,000
Fines, Penalties and Other Levies	3		
Total		1,549,000	1,549,000
Revenue From Exchange Transactions			
Interest Income	4		
Other Income	5		
Total Revenue			
Expenses			
Employee Costs	6	880,150	
Use of goods and services	7	1,090,000	
Finance Costs			
		.	
Total Expenses		1,970,150	1,143,100
Other Gains/Losses			
Gain/Loss on Disposal of Assets	10		
Surplus/(Deficit) For The Period		(421,150)	405,900


 For Samuel M. Mwangi
 Name:
 Administrator of the Fund


 Name:
 Fund Accountant
 ICPAK Member Number: 6603

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

14. Statement of Financial Position As At 30 June 2022

	Note	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	306,988	728,138
Current Portion of Long- Term Receivables From Exchange Transactions	12		
Prepayments	13		
Inventories	14		
		306,988	728,138
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	15		
Intangible Assets	16		
Long Term Receivables from Exchange Transactions	12		
Total Assets		306,988	728,138
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			
Fund balance b/f(Accumulated surplus)		728,138	728,138
Reserves			
Accumulated Surplus		(421,150)	0
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		306,988	728,138

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

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 15/9/ 2022 and signed by:

702.

Samuel M. Muremu

Name:

Administrator of the Fund

[Signature]

Name:

Fund Accountant

ICPAK Member Number: 11003

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks and Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

15. Statement Of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30th June 2022

	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulate d surplus	Total
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance As At 1 July 2020			322,238	322,238
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period	-	-	405,900	405,900
Funds Received During the Year		-		
Transfers				
Revaluation Gain	-			
Balance As At 30 June 2021			728,138	728,138
Balance As At 1 July 2021			728,138	728,138
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period		-	(421,150)	(421,150)
Funds Received During the Year		-		
Transfers				
Revaluation Gain	-		-	
Balance As At 30 June 2022			306,988	306,988


Name:
Administrator of the Fund


Name:
Fund Accountant
ICPAK Member Number: 11003

**Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks and Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

16. Statement Of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Note	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations			
Transfers from the county government		1,549,000	1,549,000
Interest received			
Receipts from other operating activities			
Total receipts			
Payments			
Fund administration expenses			
General expenses		1,970,150	1,143,100
Finance cost			
Other payments			
Total Payments		1,970,150	1,143,100
Net cash flows from operating activities	21	(421,150)	405,900
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and Intangible assets			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment			
Proceeds from loan principal repayments			
Loan disbursements paid out			
Net cash flows used in investing activities			
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts			
Additional borrowings			
Repayment of borrowings			
Net cash flows used in financing activities			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash Equivalents		(421,150)	405,900
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 july	11	728,138	322,238
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 june	11	306,988	728,138

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

Mr. Samuel M. Nwagwu

Name:

Administrator of the Fund

Name:

Fund Accountant

ICPAK Member Number: *11503*

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks and Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

17. Statement Of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts For The Period

	Original budget 2022	Adjustments 2022	Final budget 2022	Actual on comparable basis 2022	Performance difference 2022	% Utilisation 2022
Revenue	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
Public Contributions And Donations						
Transfers From County Govt.	1,549,000	728,138	2,277,138	2,277,138		100%
Interest Income		-				
Other Income		-				
Total Income						
Expenses						
Fund Administration Expenses	1,549,000	728,138	2,277,138	1,970,150		86.5%
General Expenses						
Finance Cost						
Total Expenditure	1,549,000		2,277,138	1,970,150		86.5%
Surplus For the Period				306,988		

Budget notes

1. The difference between the budgeted and actual spent is 0.00
2. The difference is due to the fund under collection on revenue which had been budgeted.
3. The total of actual on comparable basis totals the differences in accounting basis

18. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Kirinyaga County Executive /Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund entity is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Public Finance Management Act. The entity is wholly owned by the Kirinyaga County Government and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is Facilitate and support the principle fight against Alcohol drug and substance abuse in the County Government of Kirinyaga.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

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

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

3. Adoption of new and revised standards

(i) Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2022

IPSASB deferred the application date of standards from 1st January 2022 owing to Covid 19. This was done to provide entities with time to effectively apply the standards. The deferral was set for 1st January 2023.

(ii) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2022

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	Applicable: 1st January 2023: 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:

**Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	• Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.
IPSAS 42: Social Benefits	Applicable: 1st January 2023 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: (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.
Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from	Applicable: 1st January 2023: 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.

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments	b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.
Other improvements to IPSAS	<i>Applicable 1st January 2023</i> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008). • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits</i> Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS. • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement Standard no longer included in the 2021 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023.
IPSAS 43	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> 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.

**Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.
IPSAS 44: Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The Standard requires, 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: 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.

(iii) Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2022.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i. Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii. Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2021-2022 was approved by the County Assembly on xxxx. 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 did not record additional appropriations on the FY 2021-2022 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)

c) Property, plant and equipment

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

d) Intangible Assets

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

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

a) 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)

b) 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.

c) 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.

d) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

e) 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.

f) 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.

g) 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)

h) 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.

i) 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.

j) 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.

k) Comparative figures

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

l) Events after the reporting period

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

m) Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by Public Finance Management Act 2012 under the Ministry of Sports, Culture and Social Services Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Kirinyaga

n) Currency

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

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

5. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

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

b) Useful lives and residual values

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

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

c) Provisions

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

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

(Include provisions applicable for your organisation e.g provision for bad debts, provisions of obsolete stocks and how management estimates these provisions)

**Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

6. Notes To The Financial Statements

1. Public contributions and donations

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Donation From Development Partners		
Contributions From The Public		
Total		

2. Transfers from County Government

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From County Govt. –Operations	1,549,000	1,549,000
Payments By County On Behalf Of The Entity	1,970,150	1,143,100
Total	(421,150)	405,900

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Late Payment Penalties		
Fines		
Total		

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

4. Interest income

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Income From Mortgage Loans		
Interest Income From Car Loans		
Interest Income From Investments		
Interest Income On Bank Deposits		
Total Interest Income		

**Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

5. Other income

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Insurance Recoveries		
Income From Sale of Tender Documents		
Miscellaneous Income		
Total Other Income		

6. Employee Costs

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries And Wages		
Staff Gratuity		
Staff Training Expenses	880,150	
Social Security Contribution		
Other (Specify)		
Total	880,150	

7. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2021/22	2020/21
	Kshs.	Kshs.
General Office Expenses		
Loan Processing Costs		
Professional Services Costs		
Administration Fees		
Committee Allowances	340,000	
Bank Charges		
Electricity And Water Expenses		
Fuel And Oil Costs	140,000	
Insurance Costs		
Postage And Courier		
Printing And Stationery	610,000	
Description	2021/22	2020/21
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Rental Costs		
Security Costs		

**Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

Telephone And Communication Expenses		
Bank Charges		
Audit Fees		
Provision For Doubtful Debts		
Other		
Total	1,090,000	

8. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2021/22	2020/21
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Property Plant and Equipment		
Intangible Assets		
Total		

9. Finance costs

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest On Bank Overdrafts		
Interest On Loans From Banks		
Total		

10. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant And Equipment		
Intangible Assets		
Total		

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

Notes to the Financial Statements
Continued 11. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Kirinyaga Executive Car Loan Account		
Kirinyaga Executive County Mortgage Account		
Fixed Deposits Account		
On – Call Deposits		
Current Account		
Others	306,988	728,138
Total Cash And Cash Equivalents	306,988	728,138

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

		2021-2022	2020-2021
Financial Institution	Account number	Kshs	Kshs
a) Fixed Deposits Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank			
Equity Bank, Etc.			
Sub- Total			
b) On - Call Deposits			
Kenya Commercial Bank			
Equity Bank - Etc.			
Sub- Total			
c) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank			
Co-operative Bank	011415672202401	306,988	405,900
Sub- Total			
d) Others(Specify)			
Cash In Transit			
Cash In Hand		306,988	405,900
Sub- Total		306,988	728,138
Grand Total		306,988	728,138

**Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

12. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Interest Receivable		
Current Loan Repayments Due		
Other Exchange Debtors		
Less: Impairment Allowance		
Total Current Receivables		
Non-Current Receivables		
Long Term Loan Repayments Due		
Total Non- Current Receivables		
Total Receivables From Exchange Transactions		

Additional disclosure on interest receivable

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	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		

13. Prepayments

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Prepaid Rent		
Prepaid Insurance		
Prepaid Electricity Costs		
Other Prepayments (Specify)		
Total		

**Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

14. Inventories

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable Stores		
Spare Parts And Meters		
Catering		
Other Inventories (Specify)		
Total Inventories At The Lower Of Cost And Net Realizable Value		

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

15. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
Cost	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1st July 2020					
Additions					
Disposals					
Transfers/Adjustments					
At 30th June 2021					
At 1st July 2021					
Additions					
Disposals					
Transfer/Adjustments					
At 30th June 2022					
Depreciation And Impairment					
At 1st July 2020					
Depreciation					
Impairment					
At 30th June 2021					
At 1st July 2021					
Depreciation					
Disposals					
Impairment					

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
Cost	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Transfer/Adjustment					
At 30 th June 2022					
Net Book Values					
At 30 th June 2021					
At 30 th June 2022					

**Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

16. Intangible assets

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	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	2021-2022	2020-2021
	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 (1.07.2021)				
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 (30.06.2022)				

**Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

19. Borrowings

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance At Beginning of The Period		
External Borrowings During the Year		
Domestic Borrowings During the Year		
Repayments Of External Borrowings During the Period		
Repayments Of Domestic Borrowings During the Period		
Balance At End of The Period		

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

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
External Borrowings		
Dollar Denominated Loan From 'X Organisation'		
Sterling Pound Denominated Loan From 'Y Organisation'		
Euro Denominated Loan from Z Organisation'		
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	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Short Term Borrowings(Current Portion)		
Long Term Borrowings		
Total		

**Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

20. Employee benefit obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current Benefit Obligation					
Non-Current Benefit Obligation					
Total					

21. Cash generated from operations

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus/ (Deficit) For the Year Before Tax		
Adjusted For:		
Depreciation		
Amortisation		
Gains/ Losses On Disposal Of Assets		
Interest Income		
Finance Cost		
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase In Inventory		
Increase In Receivables		
Increase In Payables		
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities		

**Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

Other Disclosures

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) Key management;
- d) Board of Trustees; etc

b) Related party transactions

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From Related Parties'		
Transfers To Related Parties		

c) Key management remuneration

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Board Of Trustees		
Key Management Compensation		
Total		

d) Due from related parties

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Due From Parent Ministry		
Due From County Government		
Total		

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

Other Disclosures Continued

e) Due to related parties

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Due To Parent Ministry		
Due To County Government		
Due To Key Management Personnel		
Total		

23. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent Liabilities	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Court Case Kirinyaga Against The Fund		
Bank Guarantees		
Total		

***Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022***

Other Disclosures Continued

24. 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 performi ng Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaire d Kshs
At 30 June 2022				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions				
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions				
Bank Balances				
Total				
At 30 June 2021				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions				
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions				
Bank Balances				
Total				

**Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

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 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2022				
Trade Payables				
Current Portion Of Borrowings				
Provisions				
Employee Benefit Obligation				
Total				
At 30 June 2021				
Trade Payables				

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.

**Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

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 2021			
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
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Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
2022			
Euro	10%		
USD	10%		
2021			
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 0.00 (2022: KShs 0.00). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of KShs 0.00(2021 – KShs 0.00)

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:

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve		
Revolving fund		
Accumulated surplus		

Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

Total funds		
Total borrowings		
Less: cash and bank balances		
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)		
Gearing		

**Kirinyaga County Executive Alcoholic Drinks And Substance Abuse Control Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

19. Progress On Follow Up of Prior Year Auditor's Recommendations

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor. We have nominated focal persons to resolve the various issues as shown below with the associated time frame within which we expect the issues to be resolved.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
4.1	Lack of a balancing Trial balance	The Management has dealt with the issue and prepared a well balanced Trial Balance	Resolved	done
4.2	Operating Bank Account without Approval	The fund Administrator has written to treasury and request for approval to operate its bank accounts granted	Resolved	done
4.3	Budget underperformance	Management will relook at the budgeting mechanisms and focus on the areas which have high impact on service delivery	Resolved	done