


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability



REPORT

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 14 OCT 2025	DAY: TUESDAY
TABLED BY:	DEPUTY MAJORITY LEADER HON. OWEN BATA
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	A. SHIBUKO

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**KENYA GOLD MERCURY FREE ASGM
PROJECT GRANT NO.GEF/UNDP/GOK-
00108253**

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

**STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT
AND CLIMATE CHANGE**





PROJECT NAME: KENYA GOLD MERCURY FREE ASGM

**IMPLEMENTING ENTITY: STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT &
CLIMATE CHANGE**

PROJECT GRANT/CREDIT NUMBER: GEF/UNDP/GOK-00108253

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED

JUNE 30, 2025

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

Kenya GOLD Mercury Free ASGM Project
Report and Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th June 2025

Table Contents

Page

1. Acronyms and Definition of Terms	ii
2. Project Information and Overall Performance.....	iii
3. Statement of Performance against Project’s Predetermined Objectives	xiv
4. Environmental and Sustainability reporting	xviii
5. Statement of Project Management Responsibilities	xx
6. Report of the Independent Auditor on Financial Statements for Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM.....	xxii
7. Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30th June 2025.....	1
8. Statement of Financial Position as at 30 th June 2025	2
9. Statement of Changes in Net Assets	3
10. Statement of Cashflow for the year ended 30 th June 2025	4
11. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the Year ended 30 th June 2025	5
12. Notes to the Financial Statements.....	7
13. Annexes	29

***Kenya GOLD Mercury Free ASGM Project
Report and Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th June 2025***

1. Acronyms and Definition of Terms

CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
CT	County Treasury
NT	National Treasury
PFM	Public Finance Management.
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
WB	World Bank
ASGM	Artisanal Small Gold Miners
GEF	Global Environment Facility
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GOK	Government of Kenya
Comparative FY	Financial year preceding the current financial year.

2. Project Information and Overall Performance

2.1 Name and registered office

Name

The project's official name is Kenya GOLD Mercury Free ASGM project.

Objective

The key objective of the project is to reduce/eliminate the use of mercury in the Kenya's ASGM mining sector through provision of technical assistance, technology transfer, establishment of public private partnerships and facilitating access to financing for the purchase of mercury-free processing equipment.

The project intends to introduce and promote best practices and techniques for gold extraction. That means more money for miners and their families and fewer risks to their health, their communities, and the environment.

Address

The project headquarters offices are at Nairobi City, Nairobi County, Kenya.

The address of its registered office is:

SHA Building, Ragati Road, Upperhill

NAIROBI, KENYA

The project has no other offices/branches

Contacts: The following are the project contacts

P.O. Box: 30126-00100, Nairobi

Telephone: 254-020 – 2730808/9

E-mail: psoffice@environment.go.ke, imkagoldproject@gmail.com

Website: www.environment.go.ke

Kenya GOLD Mercury Free ASGM Project
Report and Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th June 2025

Project information and overall performance (continued)

2.2 Project Information

Project Start Date:	The project start date is 05/07/2019
Project End Date:	The project end date is 31/12//2025
Project Manager:	The project manager is Ms Mayiani Saino
Project Sponsor:	The project Donor is GEF through UNDP

2.3 Project Overview

Line Ministry/State Department of the project	The project is under the supervision of the State Department of Environment and Climate Change.
Project number	GEF/UNDP/GOK-00108253
Strategic goals of the project	<p>The strategic goals of the project are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. To strengthen institutions and the policy/ regulatory framework for mercury-free ASGM; II. To establish financing lending arrangements that provide loans for mercury free processing equipment; III. To increase capacity for mercury-free ASGM through provision of technical assistance, technology transfer and support for formalization; and, IV. Monitor and evaluate, awareness raising, capturing and disseminating experiences, lessons-learned and best practices.
Summary of Project Strategies for achievement of strategic goals	<p>The project management aims to achieve the goals through the following means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Strengthening institutions and the policy/ regulatory framework for mercury-free ASGM II. Establishing financing lending arrangements to provide

**Kenya GOLD Mercury Free ASGM Project
Report and Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th June 2025**

	<p>loans for mercury free processing equipment</p> <p>III. Increasing capacity for mercury-free ASGM through provision of technical assistance, technology transfer and support for formalization; and</p> <p>(i) Monitoring and Evaluation, awareness raising, capturing and disseminating experiences, lessons-learned and best practices.</p>
Other important background information of the project	<p>The Project supports six sites in Kenya (Roasterman and Ikolomani in Kakamega County, Masara, and Kehancha in Migori County, Lolgorian in Narok County and Chavakali in Vihiga County) to reduce mercury use in gold processing by 0.5 metric tonnes per year resulting in a total of 1.5 tonnes of mercury avoided over the duration of the five (5) year project.</p>
Areas that the project was formed to intervene	<p>The project was formed to intervene in the following areas:</p> <p>(i) To build/enhance the capacity of government entities in order to improve their capacity to assess, plan, and implement sustainable and mercury-free interventions in the ASGM sector;</p> <p>(ii) Development of new/improved financial products/mechanisms (including women friendly financial products) established for the ASGM sector;</p> <p>(iii) Total mercury use/releases from ASGM avoided by 1.5 tonnes; and,</p> <p>(iv) Awareness raised of 54,600 people (16,380 female and 38,220 male) on the dangers of mercury and ways to reduce its use in ASGM.</p>
Project duration	<p>The project started on 1st July 2019 and was expected to run until 30 June 2024, however there was a no-cost extension for 18 months upto 31 December 2025.</p>

*Kenya GOLD Mercury Free ASGM Project
Report and Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th June 2025*

Project Information and Overall Performance (Continued)

2.4 Bankers

The following is the banker for the current year:

Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
NAIROBI, KENYA

2.5 Independent Auditor

The project is audited by:

Auditor General
Office of Auditor General
Anniversary Towers, University Way
P.O. Box 30084 GPO 00100,
NAIROBI, KENYA.

Kenya GOLD Mercury Free ASGM Project
Report and Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th June 2025

2.6 Roles and Responsibilities

No	Names	Title designation	Key qualification	Responsibilities
	Dr. Eng. Festus K. Ng'eno	Principal Secretary	-PhD Environment and Biosystems Engineering -MSc. Environmental & Water system Engineering PGD. Leadership & Corporate Governance	Project Executive, Chair project board and approves all the project expenditures
	Ms. Vicky Betty	Head project programmes and strategic initiatives.	Masters Environment and community Development.	Oversight and supervision of the project implementation.
	Mayiani Saino	Project Manger	-BSc environmental science -MSc. Environmental Engineering.	Oversee the day-to-day project implementation
	Convine Omondi	Chief Technical Advisor	MSc Geology	Responsible for implementing Mercury Free technologies
	Bancy Nguthi	Assistant Accountant General	MBA (Finance). C.P.A (k)	Project Financial Reporting and Administration
	Winnie Masaku	Project Assistant	Bachelors' degree in Environmental Planning and Management	Coordination & administration of project Activities
	Ruth Epwoka	Communication Officer	M.A Communication & Media	Provide lead role in knowledge management & Communication aspect of the

Kenya GOLD Mercury Free ASGM Project
Report and Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th June 2025

			project
Dolphine Magware	Finance Officer	C.P.A, Bachelors of Commerce in Finance.	Project Financial Reporting and Administration
Joshua Boiwo	Regional Project officer – Migori, Narok	Bsc. Civil Engineering	Project Technical Assistant and Administration in Migori and Narok
Samuel Too	Regional Project officer	-Msc Geo Spatial -BSc Mining Engineering	Project Technical Assistant and Administration in Kakamega and Vihiga

***Kenya GOLD Mercury Free ASGM Project
Report and Financial Statements for the Period ended 30th June 2025***

2.7 Funding summary

The Project is for a duration of 5 years from 2019 to July 2024 (A no cost extension has been given for the project to run upto 31 December 2025) with an approved budget of **US\$ 4,200,000** equivalent to **Kshs 541,800,000** as highlighted in the table below.

Below is the funding summary:

The Project is for a duration of 5 years from 2019 to 2024 (A no cost extension was given for the project to run upto 31 December 2025) with an approved budget of **US\$ 4,200,000** equivalent to **Kshs 541,800,000** as highlighted in the table below:

Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025

Project information and overall performance (continued)

Below is the funding summary:

A. Source of Funds

Source of funds	Development Partner Commitment		Amount received to date 30 June 2025)		Undrawn balance to date	
	Development Partner currency	Kshs	Development Partner currency	Kshs	Development Partner currency	Kshs
	(A)	(A')	(B)	(B')	(A)-(B)	(A')-(B')
(i) Grant						
UNDP (Iusd=KES 129)	4,200,000	541,800,000	1,973,969	254,641,981		
(ii) Direct payment			488,749	63,048,601		
Total	4,200,000	541,800,000	2,462,718	317,690,582	1,737,282	224,109,418

*Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025*

Project information and overall performance (continued)

B. Application of Funds

Application of funds	Amount received to date –30 th June 2025		Cumulative amount paid to date – (30 June 2025)		Unutilised balance to date (30 June, 2025)	
	Development Partner currency	<i>Kshs</i>	Development Partner currency	<i>Kshs</i>	Development Partner currency	<i>Kshs</i>
	(A)	(A')	(B)	(B')	(A)-(B)	(A')-(B')
(i) Grant						
UNDP	1,973,969	254,641,981		254,651,455		
Prior year adjustment (cash surrender previously treated as an expense)				(10,500)		
				254,640,955	8	1026
(ii) Direct payment	488,749	63,048,601		63,048,601	-	-
Total	2,462,718	317,690,582	2,462,710	317,689,556	8	1,026

Project information and overall performance (continued)

2.8 Summary of Overall Project Performance:

Kenya GOLD Mercury Free ASGM Project is a five-year project with a grant of USD 4,200,000.00. The project is part of a global initiative funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), led by the United Nations Environment Programme, and implemented in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and Conservation International (CI). The programme works in partnership with governments, the private sector and ASGM communities in twenty-three countries to significantly improve the production practices and work environment of artisanal and small-scale miners.

i) Budget performance against actual amounts for the current period.

The project during the reporting period received a total of KES 80,000,000 under the direct cash transfer modality and utilized KES 65,208,040 (equivalent to 82 % absorption) to implement the project activities including,

ii) Physical progress based on outputs and outcomes since project commencement,

The project was able to attain the following goals:

Component 1: strengthening institutions and the policy/ regulatory framework for mercury-free ASGM. This component is already completed

Component 2: Establishing financing lending arrangements to provide loans for mercury free processing equipment.

- Trained 175 miners on mine health and safety, shaft construction, alternative processing technologies, entrepreneurship, business and financial management, the planet GOLD criteria and access to the mining cadaster with the support of Taita Taveta University;

Component 3: Increasing capacity for mercury-free ASGM through provision of technical assistance, technology transfer and support for formalization.

- Signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Narok and Kakamega Counties;
- Established Joint implementation Committees with all counties and inducted them;
- Contracted a supplier for the Mercury free gold processing technology;
- Undertook the updating of the social safeguards (ESMF); and,
- Carried out the Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for all the mercury free demonstration sites;

- The delivery of the mercury free gold processing technology has already been done and is being installed in the four counties of Migori, Narok, Kakamega and Vihiga.

Component 4: Monitoring and evaluation, awareness raising, capturing and disseminating experiences, lessons-learned and best practices.

- Carried out the documentation of best practice in all project sites;
- Developed and procured assorted Information Education and Communication Material;
- Held 3 Technical Committee Meeting and 3 Project Steering Committee Meetings;
- Developed 4 quarterly workplans, amended the 2024 annual workplan and developed the 2025 Annual workplan;
- Supported the FY 2023/24 audit by OAG and the 2025 donor audit by PWC;

Some of the risk management strategies employed by the project includes the following:

- Constant review of the project progress reports against the set targets with UNDP Regional Technical Advisor;
- Government extended the deployment of 5 officers to provide technical support on project operations;
- The internal controls put in place by the ministry to ensure transactions conforms to the ministry Standard Operating Procedures among them opening a project specific imprest register.

iii) implementation challenges

- Challenges in Funds flow from Donor to Government. Delays in processing advances in grant revenue affects project absorptions. To overcome this the ministry will continuously engage the donor and national treasury to ensure efficiency in funds disbursement and exchequer processing;
- The differences in the donor and government financial years makes synchronization of operations a little difficult; and,

2.9 Summary of Project Compliance:

The implementation of the project has been smooth and no cases of noncompliance with applicable laws and regulations and essential external financing agreements/covenants reported during the period under review.

3. Statement of Performance against Project's Predetermined Objectives

The Kenya project, being a part of the Global Opportunities for Long-term Development of the ASGM sector – GEF GOLD programme, will also be able to benefit from the efforts of the UNEP-implemented GEF GOLD global child project that will unify and coordinate efforts among all the GEF GOLD child projects, focusing on the capturing of experiences and lessons-learned and subsequently disseminating knowledge generated to a wider ASGM audience to help Parties to the Minamata Convention meet their obligations to reduce and where feasible eliminate mercury use in ASGM. The project is based on the components/outcome outlined below and the degree to which such outcome has been achieved:

- Component 1/outcome 1: strengthening institutions and the policy/ regulatory framework for mercury-free ASGM.

So far, all the four (4) Artisanal County committees in Kakamega, Migori, Narok and Vihiga have been gazette by the Ministry of Mining and Blue Economy and the project supported the induction of the committees.

The project has developed three draft guidelines and two have been subjected to public participation. The project has also supported the development of Terms of Reference for Mine, health and environment regulations. The draft documents are as below;

1. Draft guidelines for designation areas for ASM and the draft consents forms for various land tenures;
2. Draft mine health, safety and Environment for Artisanal Mining operations;
3. Draft TOR for Mine, health and environment regulations; and,
4. Draft national guideline on sound management of chemicals and waste in gold mining.

The project carried out various baseline surveys and is implementing its recommendations.

Estimated progress is at 95%.

- Component 2/outcome 2: Establishing financing lending arrangements to provide loans for mercury free processing equipment.

The project identified and shortlisted the financial institutions and micro finance institutions that are able to develop financial product for ASGM. A Prototype was developed with SMEP Micro Finance Bank but could not be rolled out for lack of a guarantee fund. The project and SMEP have reached out to miners informing them of the various finance products in the market.

Estimated process is: 60%

- Component 3/outcome 3: Increasing capacity for mercury-free ASGM through provision of technical assistance, technology transfer and support for formalization;

The project has developed a mercury free technology handbook and identified various technologies that can support mercury reduction to small scale miners.

The counties have given land for establishment of mercury free gold processing sites awaiting installation of the equipment by the project. The delivery of the mercury free gold processing technology has already been accomplished and is being installed in the four counties of Migori, Narok, Kakamega and Vihiga. This process is at 95%

- Component 4/outcome 4: Monitoring and Evaluation, awareness raising, capturing and disseminating experiences, lessons-learned and best practices.

The project has raised awareness and has engaged a cumulative total number of 2,785 persons (1,169 women and 1,616 men) in all project sites.

The project has documented common practices in the sector that need to be improved.

Estimated process is: 90%

Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Project	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
Strengthening institutions and the policy/regulatory framework for Mercury-free ASGM	To increase the capacity National and local systems to assess, plan, and implement sustainable and mercury-free interventions in the ASGM sector.	Capacity of 4 government entities increased to improve their capacity to assess, plan, and implement sustainable and mercury-free interventions in the ASGM sector	% Level of the capacity increased on the government entities to assess, plan and implement sustainable and mercury free interventions in the ASGM sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So far, all the four (4) Artisanal County committees in Kakamega, Migori, Narok and Vihiga have been gazette by the Ministry of Mining and Petroleum and the project supported the induction of the committees • The project also finalized on various

Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025

				<p>consultancies on baseline surveys and final reports actioned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has developed two draft guidelines and one regulation awaiting public participation. The draft documents are as below; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft guidelines for designation areas for ASM and the draft consents forms for various land tenures; 2. Draft mine health, safety and Environment for Artisanal Mining operations; and, 3. Draft TOR for Mine, health and environment regulations <p>Estimated process is: 95%</p>
<p>Establishing financing lending arrangements to provide</p>	<p>To established 2 new financial product/mechanism (including women friendly financial</p>	<p>2 new/improved financial products/mechanisms (including women friendly financial</p>	<p>The number of financial products/mechanisms improved (including women friendly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No financial product has been developed, however, the consultancy baseline report recommends

<p>loans for mercury free processing equipment.</p>	<p>products) for the ASGM sector.</p>	<p>products) established for the ASGM sector.</p>	<p>financial products) for the ASGM sector.</p>	<p>consideration for Asset financing and working capital facility to support the sector;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project identified and shortlisted the financial institutions and micro finance institutions that are able to develop financial product for ASGM. <p>Estimated process is: 60%</p>
<p>Increasing capacity for mercury-free ASGM through provision of technical assistance and technology transfer.</p>	<p>To reduce 1.5 tonnes of mercury through the introduction of BEP, BAT and socially and environmentally sound ASGM practices.</p>	<p>Total mercury use/releases from ASGM avoided by 1.5 tonnes.</p>	<p>Number of tonnes of mercury use/releases from ASGM avoided.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The acquisition of the mercury free technology has been initiated and is in the process of being delivered. This component will be achieved in the financial year 2024-2025. mercury reduction has taken place to small scale miners. <p>Estimated process is: 95%</p>

4. Environmental and Sustainability reporting

The Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Forestry mission is to promote and facilitate good governance in the protection, restoration, conservation, development and management of environment and forestry resources for equitable and sustainable development. The ministry is committed to its sustainability plans and prioritizes the following areas;

1. Sustainability strategy and profile

The project aims to increase the capacity of government and private sector and improve regulatory frameworks so as to enable formalization of the ASGM sector and the development of responsible mining. This will improve access to, and adequacy of financial and technical services for the ASGM sector for the uptake of chemical-free ore processing, and to pilot and train miners in the use of best practice technologies that eliminate mercury use.

2. Environmental performance

The right to a clean and healthy environment is enshrined in Article 42 of the Constitution of Kenya, and Article 70 on the Enforcement of Environmental Rights. The sound management of mercury to prevent acts or emissions that affect the health and wellbeing, not only of people but of the environment, is therefore an obligation of the State. Kenya is party to Minamata Convention on Mercury having ratified the convention in July 2023. In addition to the Minamata Convention, Kenya is a signatory to the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste Disposal, which it ratified on 1st June, 2000, and the Rotterdam Convention which it ratified on 3rd February, 2005, as a demonstration of its commitment to address threats posed by pollutants such as mercury.

3. Employee welfare

The Ministry continuously ensures that the hiring process is guided by the employment Act of Kenya which takes into account the gender ratio and stakeholder engagement. The amendments of the employment Act of 2007 by the employment (amendment) Act 2021 which come into force on 15th April, 2021 takes into consideration changes in the employment sector including provision on pre-adoptive leave. Training programs are also arranged by the Ministry through the project to build and enhance capacity for the staff while the Ministry also ensures compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007, (OSHA)

4. Market place practices-

a) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations-

The Public Procurement and Disposals Act of 2015 guide the project in the engagement of suppliers of goods and services which ensures that the terms of engagement are adhered to.

b) Responsible ethical practices

The Ministry through the project ensures responsible political involvement, fair competition, respect for competitors and responsible competition practices when engaging third parties to provide services and/or goods while also ensuring that the staff do not engage in corrupt and un ethical behaviour.

c) Regulatory impact assessment

Integrated Sound Management of Mercury in Kenya's ASGM Project is geared towards improving the production practices and work environment of artisanal and small-scale gold mines which is aimed at demonstrating a pathway to cleaner and more efficient small-scale gold mining practices that benefit everyone, from mine to market. While engaging with the public and stakeholders, the ministry through the project ensures that it adheres to the constitution of Kenya, the Mining Act of 2016 and any other laws and regulations relevant to the ASGM sector.

Community Engagements

The project works with a multitude of partners and communities to achieve the project's objective. The project developed a summary/overview of all the project's stakeholders and partner initiatives, what these stakeholders/initiatives are currently doing to address the project objectives, what the role of the partner/initiative will be in the project's implementation, as well as the assumptions and expected results that will be achieved by the project's partners that are critical for the achievement of the results of this project.

5. Statement of Project Management Responsibilities

The **Principal Secretary** for the *State Department of Environment and Climate Change* and the **Project Coordinator for Kenya GOLD Mercury Free ASGM project** are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Project's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Project for the financial period ended on 30th June 2025. 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 project, (iii) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud, (iv) safeguarding the assets of the project, (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and (v) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances. The **Principal Secretary** for the *State Department of Environment and Climate Change* and the **Project Coordinator for Kenya GOLD Mercury Free ASGM project** accept responsibility for the Project's financial statements, which have been prepared on the accrual basis method of financial reporting, using appropriate accounting policies in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards. The **Principal Secretary** for the *State Department of Environment and Climate Change* and the **Project Coordinator for Kenya GOLD Mercury Free ASGM project** are of the opinion that the Project's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Project's transactions during the period ended 30 June, 2025, and of the Project's financial position as at that date. The **Principal Secretary** for the *State Department of Environment and Climate Change* and the **Project Coordinator for Kenya GOLD Mercury Free ASGM project** further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Project, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Project financial statements and the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control. The **Principal Secretary** for the *State Department of Environment and Climate Change* and the **Project Coordinator for Kenya GOLD Mercury Free ASGM project** confirm that the Project has complied fully with applicable Government Regulations and the terms of external financing covenants and that Project funds received during the financial year under audit were used for the eligible purposes for which they were intended and were properly accounted for.

Approval of the Project Financial Statements

The Project financial statements were approved by the *Principal Secretary* for the *State Department of Environment and Climate Change* and the *Project Coordinator for Kenya GOLD Mercury Free ASGM project* on 11/09/ 2025 and signed by:

.....
Dr. Eng. Festus K. Ng'eno
Principal Secretary

.....
Mayiani Saino
Project Coordinator

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Telephone: +254-(20) 3214000
Email: info@oagkenya.go.ke
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HEADQUARTERS
Anniversary Towers
Monrovia Street
P.O Box 30084-00100
NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA GOLD MERCURY FREE ASGM PROJECT GRANT NO.GEF/UNDP/GOK-00108253 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025 – STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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

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

The three parts of the report aim to address the Auditor-General's statutory roles and responsibilities as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report when read together constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project set out on pages 1 to 33, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025, and the statement of financial performance, statement of

Report of the Auditor-General on Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project Grant No.GEF/UNDP/GOK-00108253 for the year ended 30 June, 2025 – State Department for Environment and Climate Change

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, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project as at 30 June, 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Financing Agreement between United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of the Republic of Kenya dated 5 July, 2019 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

1.0 Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.110,000,000 and Kshs.65,208,040 respectively, resulting to an under-funding of Kshs.44,791,960 or 41% of the budget. However, the Project spent Kshs.67,078,054 against actual receipts of Kshs.65,208,040 resulting to an over-expenditure of Kshs.1,870,014 or 3% of the actual receipts.

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

2.0 Unclaimed Expenditure

The Project's special deposit account maintained at the Central bank of Kenya reflects amount withdrawn and not claimed of Kshs.65,208,039.65. The expenditure had not been claimed as at 30 June, 2025.

My opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under Other Matter and Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources. However, as at 30 June, 2025, Management had not resolved all the issues as prescribed in the reporting template set by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the other information set out on page iii to xxi which comprise of Project Information and Overall Performance and Statement of Performance Against Projects Predetermined Objectives, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting and Statement of Project Management Responsibilities. The other information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on the Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project's financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work I have performed, I conclude that, there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

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

REPORT ON THE LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1.0 Delays in Disbursements of Funds

Project information and overall performance on page x to the financial statements reflects cumulative grants received from the donor of Kshs.317,690,582 compared to approved budget of Kshs.541,800,000 as reflected in the funding summary. The project duration is for five (5) years from July, 2019 with a no cost extension up to 31 December, 2025. However, with the remaining period of six (6) months, Kshs.224,109,418 or 41% of the funds remained undrawn as at 30 June, 2025.

In the circumstances, the key objective of reducing or eliminating the use of mercury in the Kenya's ASGM mining sector and value for money on the funds so far spent could not be confirmed.

2.0 Unfulfilled Project Objectives

Review of the statement of performance against project's predetermined objectives reflected underperformance in attaining the objectives of the project as analyzed below:

- i. Objective 1: Strengthening institutions and the policy/regulatory framework for mercury-free ASGM was at 95%.
- ii. Objective 2: Establishing financing lending arrangements to provide loans for mercury free processing equipment was at 60%
- iii. Objective 3: Increasing capacity for mercury-free ASGM through provision of technical assistance, technology transfer and support for formalization was at 95%.
- iv. Objective 4: Monitoring and Evaluation, awareness raising, capturing and disseminating experiences, lessons learned and best practices was not indicated.

The project objectives ought to be more than 95% given that the project is in its sixth year since inception.

In the circumstances, value for money and full realization of the planned project's predetermined objectives could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAIs 3000 and 4000. The standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

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

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that, nothing has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

As required by the financing agreement between the Government of Kenya and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), I report based on my audit that:

- i. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of those records of the audit;
- ii. In my opinion, adequate accounting records have been kept by the Project, so far as appears from the examination of those records; and
- iii. The Projects financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

Responsibilities of the 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 controls as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Project'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 Project or to cease its operations.

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Project's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes

and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial statements in accordance with Article 229(4) of the Constitution, Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The Framework requires that, in conducting the audit, I obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In conducting the audit, Article 229(6) of the Constitution also requires that I express a conclusion on whether or not in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way. In addition, I consider the entity's control environment in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

06 October, 2025

7. Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30th June 2025.

	Notes	30 th June 2025
		Kshs
Revenue		
Revenue Transfers	6	65,208,040
Total revenue		65,208,040
Expenses		
Employee costs	7	43,515,353
Use of goods and services	8	25,150,530
Depreciation and amortization expense	9	1,055,184
Total expenses		69,721,067
Surplus/ (deficit)		(4,513,027)

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

.....
Dr. Eng. Festus K. Ng'eno
Principal Secretary

.....
Mayiani Saino
Project Coordinator

.....
Name: Bancy Nguthi
Project Accountant

ICPAK Member No: 20439

(Paragraph 79 of IPSAS 33 allows for the election by an entity to present one statement of financial performance, one statement of cash flow, one statement of net assets and the statement of financial position, and an opening statement of financial position at the time of adoption of the accrual basis of accounting. In preparing this financial reporting template, this election has been made; therefore, there are no comparatives in the first year of transition.)

Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025

8. Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2025

	Note	30 th June 2025	1 st July 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	10	1,027	1,860,541
Total Current Assets		1,027	1,860,541
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	11	3,917,785	1,210,668
Total Non- Current Assets		3,917,785	3,071,209
Total Assets (a)		3,918,812	3,071,209
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	12	5,350,129	-
Total Current Liabilities		5,350,129	-
Total Liabilities (b)		5,350,129	-
Net Assets (a-b)		(1,431,318)	3,071,209
Represented By:			
Accumulated Surplus		(1,431,318)	3,071,209
Total Net Assets		(1,431,318)	3,071,209

Workings for the opening balances of 1st July, 2024 are shown in note 13 b (Statement of First Financial Position as at 1st July, 2024)

The financial statements were approved on 11/09 2025 and signed by:

.....
Dr. Eng. Festus K. Ng'eno
Principal Secretary

.....
Mayiani Saino
Project Coordinator

.....
Bancy Nguthi
Project Accountant

**Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025**


9. Statement of Changes in Net Assets


Description	Accumulated Surplus
	Kshs
As at 30 th June 2024 (Cash Basis)	1,860,541
Adjustments:	
Asset Recognition	1,210,668
Liabilities recognition	(-)
As at 1 st July 2024	3,071,209
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	(4,513,027)
Other changes- prior year adjustment	10,500
As at 30 th June 2025	(1,431,318)

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved on 11/09 2025 and signed by:


.....
Name: Dr. Eng. Festus K. Ng'eno
Principal Secretary/Chief
Officer


.....
Name: Mayiani Saino
Project Coordinator


.....
Name: Bancy Nguthi
Project Accountant
ICPAK Member No. 20439

Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025

10. Statement of Cashflow for the year ended 30th June 2025

Description	Note	30 th June 2025
		Kshs
Cashflow from operating activities		
Receipts		
Revenue Transfers		65,208,040
Miscellaneous Revenue		-
Total receipts		65,208,040
Payments		
Employee costs	7	40,515,778
Use of goods and services	8	22,799,976
Transfer to other Government Entities		-
Other Transfers/Subsidies/Grants		-
Certified Works		-
Total payments		63,315,754
Net cash flow from operating activities	13	1,892,286
Cashflow from investing activities		
Acquisition of non-financial assets		(3,762,300)
Proceeds from sale of Assets		-
Acquisition of Intangible assets		(-)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(3,762,300)
Cash flow from financing activities		
<i>Specify the activity</i>		-
Net cash flow from financing activities		-
Net increase/Decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1,870,014)
Cash and cash equivalent at 1st July 2024	10	1,860,541
Prior year adjustment		10,500
Cash and cash equivalent at end June 2025	10	1,027

11. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the Year ended 30th June 2025

Receipts/Payments Item	Original Budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual on Comparable Basis	Budget Utilization Difference	% of Utilization
	a	b	c=a+b	d	e=c-d	f=d/c %
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
Receipts						
Revenue Transfers	80,000,000	-	80,000,000	65,208,040	14,791,959	82%
Direct transfer from UNDP	70,000,000	-40,000,000	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	0%
Total Revenue	150,000,000	-40,000,000	110,000,000	65,208,040	44,791,960	59%
Expenses						
Employee costs	46,200,000.00	-	46,200,000	40,515,778	4,670,022	88%
Use of goods and services	29,800,000.00	-	29,800,000	22,799,976	8,014,224	77%
Direct transfer from UNDP	70,000,000.00	-40,000,000	30,000,000	0	30,000,000	0%
Total current expenses	146,000,000	-40,000,000	106,000,000	63,315,754	42,684,246	60%
Capital Items						
Acquisition of PPE	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	3,762,300	237,700	94%
Total expenses Development	4,000,000	-	4,000,000	3,762,300	237,700	94%
Total Expenses	150,000,000	-40,000,000	110,000,000	67,078,054	42,921,946	61%
Surplus	-	-	-	(1,870,014)	-	-

Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025

Budget notes

- 1.) *The underutilization of 39% was due a mercury free technology that was expected to be purchased and paid for in the financial year under review and which was not yet paid for as envisioned. However, this process was initiated and will be completed in the coming financial year 2024-2025. (IPSAS 24.14*
2. *the original and final budget, are different due to a budget cut during supplementary budget 111. (IPSAS 24.29)*

Budget Reconciliation

	Description of Particulars	Amount in Kshs
	Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget	(1,870,014)
1	Timing Difference (Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning 1.7.2024	1,860,541
2	Timing Difference (prior year adjustment)	10,500
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent as per the statement of Cash flows	1,027

2. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM is operated under the State Department of Environment and climate change and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is to reduce/eliminate the use of mercury in the Kenya ASGM mining.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

Guiding note during the transition period:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), or the entity has taken advantage of the transitional provisions under IPSAS 33, and therefore these 1st/ 2nd/ 3rd/year financial statements are transitional financial statements and the following elements of the financial statements have not been recognized as the entity has taken advantage of the transition provisions outlined in IPSAS 33. (entity to state the transitional provisions it has applied and the steps being towards full compliance with IPSAS Accrual).

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the accounting officer on the 6th August 2025

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

i) *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2025.*

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p> <p>The project had no leases in existence in the FY 2024-2025.</p>
IPSAS 44: Non-Current Assets	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p>

*(Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025*

Standard	Effective date and impact:
Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p> <p>There were no assets held for sale or discontinued operations for the project in the current financial year.</p>
IPSAS 45- Property Plant and Equipment	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.</p>
IPSAS 46 Measurement	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS; iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p>

i) *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2025*

Standard	Effective date and Impact:
IPSAS 47- Revenue	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p>
IPSAS 48- Transfer Expenses	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p>
IPSAS 49- Retirement Benefit Plans	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.</p>
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2027</i></p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures.ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26.iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets

*(Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025*

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	recognized.

iii) Early adoption of standards

The Entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year.

Summary of 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. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, the amount is recorded in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of financial performance over the useful life of the assets that have been acquired using such funds.

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 2024/2025 was approved by the Council or Board on xxx. 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 to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the entity recorded additional appropriations of *nil* on the FY 2024/2025 budget following the Council/ Board'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 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 on page xx under section xxx of these financial statements.

c) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation was not provided for in the previous and current financial year. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the item of property appropriately according to the acronyms you use in your financial statements plant and equipment. 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) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The Entity also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit. An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Entity will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

e) 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. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

f) Research and development costs

The Entity expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when the Entity can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale.
- Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset.
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits or service potential
- The availability of resources to complete the asset.
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Following initial recognition of an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually with any impairment losses recognized immediately in surplus or deficit.

Notes to the financial statements

g) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Classification

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

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

Notes to the financial statements

Fair value through net assets/ equity

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

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

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

Impairment

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

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

h) 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.

Notes to the financial statements

Inventories (Continued)

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*.

i) Provisions

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

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

j) 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*).

k) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

The Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM recognizes the effects of changes in accounting policy retrospectively. The effects of changes in accounting policy are applied prospectively if retrospective application is impractical.

Notes to the financial statements

l) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM does not provide 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 a proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation. (the entity to retain information relating to defined benefits or contributions, where both schemes are managed full policy applies)

m) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. At each reporting date, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured in historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, and those measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of monetary items or translation of monetary/non-monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially reported are recognized in surplus or deficit in the period.

n) 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.

o) 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 Principal and senior managers.

Notes to the financial statements

p) Service concession arrangements

The Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project analyses all aspects of service concession arrangements that it enters into in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosure requirements. In particular, where a private party contributes an asset to the arrangement, the Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM *Project* recognizes that asset when, and only when, it controls or regulates the services. The operator must provide together with the asset, to whom it must provide them, and at what price. In the case of assets other than 'whole-of-life' assets, it controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the arrangement. Any assets so recognized are measured at their fair value. To the extent that an asset has been recognized, the **Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project** also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year.

r) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

Notes to the financial statements

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project 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.

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.

Notes to the financial statements

6. Revenue Transfers

Description	FY 2024/2025
	KShs
Unconditional Transfers	
GoK Counter Part funding	-
Transfers from Development partners	65,208,040
<i>Other unconditional transfers (Specify)</i>	-
Total Unconditional Transfers (a)	65,208,040
Conditional Transfers	
Transfers from Development partners 1	-
Transfers from Development partner 2	-
<i>Other conditional transfers (specify)</i>	-
Total Conditional Transfers (b)	-
Total Transfers for the Year (a + b)	65,208,040

(Explain the purpose of funding)

*(Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025*

Notes to the financial statements

7. Employees Costs

Description	FY 2024/25
	Kshs
Basic salaries of permanent employees	43,515,353
Basic wages of temporary employees	-
Personal allowances paid as part of salary	-
Personal allowances paid as reimbursements	-
Personal allowances provided in kind	-
Pension and other social security contributions	-
Compulsory national social security schemes	-
Compulsory national health insurance schemes	-
Other specify*	-
Total	43,515,353

8. Use of Goods and Services

De scription	FY 2024/25
	Kshs
Utilities, supplies and services	-
Bank charges	-
Communication, supplies and services	229,000
Domestic travel and subsistence	15,511,700
Foreign travel and subsistence	-
Fuel and lubricants	170,030
General office supplies	-
Stationery, Printing, advertising, and information supplies	5,275,000
Office rent	-
Training payments	2,054,800
Hospitality supplies and services	1,840,000
Insurance costs	-
Specialized materials and services	-
Other operating payments(specify)	70,000
Routine maintenance – vehicles and other transport equipment	-
Routine maintenance- other assets	-
Total	25,150,530

Notes to the financial statements

9. Depreciation and Amortization expense

Description	FY 2024/2025 Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,055,184
Intangible Assets	-
Total	<u>1,055,184</u>

10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	FY 2024/2025 Kshs	July 2024 Kshs
Cash in Bank	1,027	1,860,541
Cash on hand	-	-
<i>Others (Specify)</i>	-	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,027	1,860,541

Notes to the financial statements

Project Bank Accounts

Details	FY 2024/2025	FY June 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Foreign Currency balances	-	-
There are no foreign currency accounts		
Local Currency Accounts		
Central Bank of Kenya A/c No 1000737638	1,027	1,860,541
Total local currency balances	<u>1,027</u>	<u>1,860,541</u>
Total bank account balances	<u>1,027</u>	<u>1,860,541</u>

(Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025

otes to the financial statements

11. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings 12.5%	ICT Equipment 30%	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Depreciation rate	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At 1 July 2024 (opening balances)	-	738,668	472,000	-	-	1,210,668
Additions	-	1,756,800	2,005,500	-	-	3,762,300
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30th June 2025	-	2,495,468	2,477,500	-	-	4,972,968
Depreciation And Impairment						
As at 1 July 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	311,934	743,250	-	-	1,055,184
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At 30th June 2025	-	311,934	743,250	-	-	-
Net Book Values						
As at 1st July 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2,183,535	1,734,250	-	-	3,917,785

Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025

Notes to the financial statements

12. Trade and Other Payables

Description	FY 2024/2025		1 st July 2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade payables	2,350,554		-	
Employee payables	2,999,575		-	
<i>Other payables (specify)</i>	-		-	
Total trade and other payables	5,350,129		-	
			Comparativ	
Ageing analysis: (Trade and other payables)	Current FY	% of the Total	e FY	% of the Total
Under one year	5,350,129	100%	-	100%
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
Over 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total (tie to above total)	5,350,129		-	100%

Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025

Notes to the financial statements

Notes to the financial statements

13. Cash Generated from Operations

Description	FY 2024/2025
	Kshs
Surplus/Deficit for the year	(4,513,027)
Adjusted for:	
Depreciation	1,055,184
Non-cash grants received	-
Impairment	-
Gains and losses on disposal of assets	-
Working capital adjustments	
Increase in inventory	-
Increase in receivables	-
Increase in deferred income	-
Increase in payables	5,350,129
Increase in payments received in advance	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	1,892,285

(The total of this statement should tie to the cash flow section on net cash flows from/ used in operations)

*Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025*

13 b Statement of First Financial Position as at 1st July,2024

Statement of First Financial Position as at 1st July,2024			
	Period as at 30 June 2024	Adjusted	Opening Statement 1st July 2024
	Kshs		Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	1,860,541		1,860,541
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	-		-
Total Current Assets	1,860,541	-	1,860,541
Non-Current Assets			
PPE		1,210,668	1,210,668
Total Non-Current Assets	-	1,210,668	1,210,668
Total Assets (A)	1,860,541	1,210,668	3,071,209
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	-
Refundable Deposits	-	-	-
Current provision	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	-	-	-
Non-Current Liabilities			
Non-current provisions	-	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities	-	-	-
Total Liabilities (B)	-	-	-
Net Assets (A-B)	1,860,541	1,210,668	3,071,209
Represented By:			
Accumulated Surplus	1,860,541	1,210,668	3,071,209
Net Assets	1,860,541	1,210,668	3,071,209

Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025

14. Special Deposit Accounts

The balances in the Project's Special Deposit Account(s) as of 30th June 2025 are not included in the Statement of Financial Assets since the line items are yet to be drawn into the Exchequer Account as a voted provision.

15. Related Party Disclosures

Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to the Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project 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.

*Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025*

Notes to the financial statements

Other related parties include:

- i) The Parent Ministry.
- ii) County Governments
- iii) Other SCs and SAGAs
- iv) Key management.
- v) Board of Director

16.Events after the Reporting Period

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

17.Ultimate And Holding Entity

The Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project is a Donor project under the State Department of Environment and Climate Change. It supported by GEF under the Government of Kenya.

18.Currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs) rounded to the nearest Kshs.

13. Annexes

Annex 1: Prior Year Auditor-General’s Recommendations

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)
Report on the financial statements	<p>Emphasis Of Matter</p> <p>Budgetary control and performance</p> <p>The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended 30 June, 2024 reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.150,000,000 and Kshs.85,103,224 respectively, resulting to an under-funding of Kshs.64,896,776 or 43% of the budget. However, the project spent Kshs.84,008,752 against budgeted receipts of</p>	<p>The under absorption was due to a planned purchase of a mercury free technology that was to be acquired in the financial year but which had not been purchased by the end of the financial year thus the budget was not fully absorbed. However, the process had been initiated and is ongoing. The process of acquiring and delivering of this Technology is ongoing.</p>	Not Resolved	31 December 2025

Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025

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)
	<p>Kshs.85,103,224 resulting to an under-expenditure of Kshs.1,094,472 or 44% of the budget.</p> <p>The under-funding and under expenditure affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.</p>			
Report on the lawfulness and effectiveness in use of public resources	<p>Delays in Disbursement of funds</p> <p>Note 2 to the financial statements reflects cumulative grants received from the donor of Kshs.189,433,941(41%)</p>	<p>Delays in disbursements and exchequer receipt have played a role in delays in achieving the project objective but it is also good to note that from the very beginning the project did not start as scheduled due to start up processes that</p>	<p>Not Resolved</p>	<p>31st December 2025</p>

**Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025**

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)
	<p>compared to approved budget of Kshs.462,000,000 as reflected in the funding summary at page x of the financial statements. The project duration is of 5 years from July 2019 with a no cost extension up to 30 December 2025. However, with the remaining period of 14 months as at the time of audit in October 2024, it is not clear how the project would achieve its objectives with Kshs.272,566,059 (59%) of the funds not disbursed as at 30 June 2024.</p>	<p>are done to have the project start operating. Valuable time was also lost due to the Covid 19 pandemic that led to closure of the country. The management however took into account these delays and requested for a no-cost extension for a period of eighteen (18) months up to December 2025 which has already been granted. The letter showing this extension has already been availed to the auditors and is also engaging responsible parties to allow concurrent execution of Project activities.</p>		

*Mercury Free ASGM Project
Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025*

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)
<p>Report on the effectiveness of internal controls, Risk management and Governance</p>	<p>Failure to maintain a separate imprest register During the year under review, it was noted that Management did not maintain an imprest register exclusively for the project. Instead, imprests issued and surrendered were recorded in the imprest register of the State Department for Environment and Climate Change. In the circumstances, the effectiveness of imprest management and monitoring could not be confirmed.</p>	<p>It is true that in the past the Gold project did not have a separate imprest register fully dedicated to the project, The project imprests were recorded in the imprest register for the state department of Environment and Climate Change, however from the beginning of the financial year 2024-2025 the project has a separate imprest register exclusively meant for the gold project.</p>	<p>Resolved</p>	<p>Resolved</p>

Kenya Gold Mercury Free ASGM Project
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2025

Guidance Notes:

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



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Dr. Eng. Festus K. Ng'eno
Principal Secretary



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Mayiani Saino
Project Coordinator

Annex 4: Other Support Documents

- i. Bank Reconciliations statement as at 30th June 2025
- ii. Board of Survey Report
- iii. Special Deposit Account(s) reconciliation statement(s)