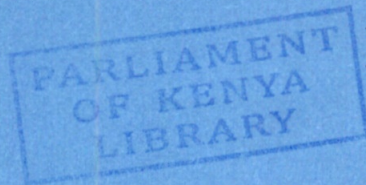


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability



REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**TRANS NZOIA COUNTY ELIMU BURSARY
FUND**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2023**

PAPERS LAID	
DATE	26/3/24
TABLED BY	Maj. Leader
COMMITTEE	CPIC
CLERK AT THE TABLE	A Kawato



Revised 30th June 2023



TRANS NZOIA COUNTY ELIMU BURSARY FUND
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2023

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

Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

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1. Acronyms and Glossary of Terms

a) Acronyms

BOM	Board of Management
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
Kshs	Kenya Shillings

b) Glossary of Terms

Fiduciary Management

Ref	Name	Position
1	Jane Masika Wachwenge	Chief officer Education
2	Bernard Lidaywa Madegwa	Principal Accountant – County Treasury
3	Andrew Wekesa	Fund Accountant

Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

a) Background information

Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Trans Nzoia Elimu Bursary Act 2014 with amendments of 29th February 2016. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Trans Nzoia and is domiciled in Kenya.

The Fund's objective is to provide financial support to needy students from Trans Nzoia County subject to availability of funds.

The Fund's principal activity is to receive bursary funds as appropriated in the County's approved budget estimates and disbursements of funds by the County Government through the Board to beneficiaries as a grant to be channelled to needy and bright students in the manner provided for by this Act.

b) Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Fund is to establish the Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund through an Act of County Assembly of Trans Nzoia, legally enable the County government of Trans Nzoia award bursaries to extremely needy students in secondary, college and university from Trans Nzoia County and also give priority to orphans, students from single parent families and others who come from poor backgrounds pursue quality education.

c) Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee

Ref	Name	Position
1	Jane Masika Wachwenge	Chief officer Education
2	Ashton Mulupi	Chief officer Finance
3	Bernard Lidaywa Madegwa	Principal Accountant – County Treasury

d) Key Management Team

Ref	Name	Position
1	Julie Kichwen Rutto	Chairperson/CECM Education
2	Jane Masika Wachwenge	Chief officer Education
3	Andrew Wekesa	Fund Accountant
4	Eric Simatwa	Youth Representative
5	Fibi Nelima	Women Representative
6	Peter Keter	Representing people with disability
7	Hon. Martin Simiyu Jamanuru	Chair County Assembly Education Committee

Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

SN	Position	Name
1	Directorate Internal Audit	Andrew Wepukhulu

f) Registered Offices

P.O Box 4211 – 30200
Social Building/House/Plaza
Machinjoni Road
Next to Kitale Nursing Home (Maitha)
Kitale, Kenya

g) Fund Contacts

Telephone: (254) 30301/2
E-mail: countyoftransnzoia@gmail.com
Website: www.countyoftransnzoia.go.ke

h) Fund Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank Ltd
Kitale West Branch
Account Number: *1202165516*

i) Independent Auditors

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

j) Principal Legal Adviser

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

k) County Attorney

The County Attorney
Townhall Office
P.O Box 4211 – 30200
Kitale, Kenya

Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

2. Board of Trustees/ Fund Administration Committee

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
1. Julie Kichwen Rutto	Date of Birth: 16 th August 1970 Duration as Chair of the Board: November 2022 – July 2023 Ongoing: PhD in Education Management, Moi University 2002 – 2004: Masters in Education Administration, Kenyatta University 1991 – 1996: Bachelor of Arts Education, Moi University 1986 – 1989: Loreto Matunda
2. Jane Masika Wachwenge	Date of Birth: 12 th December 1966 Duration as Fund Administrator: December 2022 – July 2023 2011 – 2016: Bachelor of Arts Education, Moi University
3. Eric Simatwa	Date of Birth: 1 st February 1989 2010 – 2012: Diploma in Information Relations & Diplomacy, Technical University of Kenya 2004 – 2008: Chewoyet Boys High School
4. Jonathan Keter	Date of Birth: 1968 1986 – 1989: Waitaluk Secondary School
5. Fibi Nelima	Date of Birth: 8 th August 1967 2001 – 2006: MBA Strategic Management, MMUST
6. Hon. Martin Simiyu Jamanuru	Chair County Assembly Education Committee

3. Management Team

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
1. Jane Masika Wachwenge	Chief Officer Education
2. Ashton Mulupi	Chief Officer Finance
3. Benard Madegwa	Principal Accountant – County Treasury
4. Andrew Wekesa	Fund Accountant

4. Board/Fund Chairperson's Report

The Fund came into existence after the enactment of the Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund Act, 2014.

The Fund is administered by an Executive Board at the County level known as the Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund Board, established by the Act and comprises of eight (8) members. The board is equally assisted in its work by the respective Ward Bursary committees in each ward under this Act, whose responsibility include receiving, vetting and approving of bursary applications and recommending deserving cases to the Board.

Performance

Beneficiaries of the Fund include; Secondary Schools, middle level colleges, Universities, driving schools and Vocational training centres.

Name: Julie Kichwen Rutto

Signature..........**Date**.....16-01-2024

Chairperson of the Board/Fund

5. Report of The Fund Administrator

Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Elimu Bursary Act 2014 with amendments of 29th February 2016. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Trans Nzoia and is domiciled in Kenya.

The Fund's objective is to provide financial support to needy students from Trans Nzoia County subject to availability of funds.

The Fund's principal activity is to receive bursary funds as appropriated in the County's approved budget estimates and disbursements of funds by the County Government through the Board to beneficiaries as a grant to be channelled to needy and bright students in the manner provided for by this Act.

The Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund had a budgetary allocation of Kshs 120 million for the year 2022/2023. Out of this allocation, the first transfer of Kshs 60 million was transferred into the Fund account on 23 February 2023 and the Second transfer (Cash in Transit) was done on 4 July 2023.

The Fund came into existence after the enactment of the Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund Act, 2014.

The Fund is administered by an Executive Board at the County level known as the Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund Board, established by the Act, and comprises of 8 members. The board is equally assisted its work by the respective Ward Bursary Committees in each ward under this Act, whose responsibility include; receiving, vetting and approving of bursary applications and recommending deserving cases to the Board.

Performance

Beneficiaries of the Fund include; Secondary Schools, middle level colleges, Universities, driving schools and Vocational Training Centres

Name: Jane Masika Wachwenge

Signature  **Date** 16/1/2024

Fund Administrator –Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund

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

Introduction

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

The key development objectives of the Fund as per the strategic are;

- a) To cushion households from the impact of poverty by increasing access, retention and completion rates of secondary, universities, middle level and tertiary institutions by the children of Trans Nzoia County.
- b) To mitigate children from effects of socio-cultural factors like early marriages, pregnancies etc.

Progress on attainment of Strategic development objectives

Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
Education and Technical Training	To cushion households from the impact of poverty and mitigate children from effects of socio-cultural factors	Increased transition rates and retention of students in schools	Number of students enrolled in learning institutions	In FY 2022/2023, the number of beneficiaries has continuously been rising.

7. Corporate Governance Statement

There is established an executive Board to be known as the Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund Board. The Board shall be responsible for; -

- Receiving the funds from the County's appropriated budget estimates.
- Distributing the funds among the wards in equal amounts.
- Setting at least 5% of the funds for emergency bursary.

The board shall;

1. Ensure timely and efficient disbursement of funds to the learning institutions of beneficiaries as approved by the ward bursary committee.
2. Ensure efficient management of the fund.
3. Perform such other duties that are deemed necessary in the management of the fund.

Removal of the member from the board can be done as a result of;

1. Lack of integrity
2. Gross misconduct
3. Gross violation of the constitution or any statute
4. Physical incapacitation or mental infirmity
5. Pecuniary embarrassment
6. Failure to attend three consecutive meetings without apology

8. Management Discussion and Analysis

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each quarter, the Administrator of a County Public Fund established by Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund Act, 2014 shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

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

This responsibility includes;

- (i) Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period;
- (ii) Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Fund;
- (iii) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud;
- (iv) Safeguarding the assets of the Fund;
- (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
- (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund accepts responsibility for the Funds financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Act, 2014 with amendments of 2016. The administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Fund's transactions during the financial ended June 30, 2023 and of the Fund's financial position as at that date.

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

9. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

The Fund came into existence after the enactment of the Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund Act, 2014.

The Fund is administered by an Executive Board at the County level known as the Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund Board, established by the Act, and comprises of 8 members. The Board is equally assisted its work by the respective Ward Bursary Committees in each ward under this Act, whose responsibility include; receiving, vetting and approving of bursary applications and recommending deserving cases to the Board.

10. Report of The Trustees

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023 which show the state of the Fund affairs.

Principal activities

- The principal activities of the Fund are to cushion households from the impact of poverty by increasing access, retention and completion rates of secondary, universities, middle level and tertiary institutions by the children of Trans Nzoia County
- To mitigate children from effects of socio-cultural factors like early marriages, pregnancies etc

Results

The results of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2023 are set out on page XI

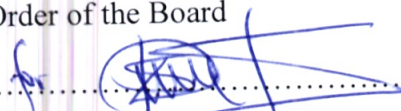
Trustees

The members of the Board of Trustees who served during the quarter are shown on page VIII (*refer to the key entity information and management page*).

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Fund in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015

By Order of the Board


.....

Chair of the Board/Fund Administration Committee

Date: 16-01-2024

11. Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of a County Public Fund established by *the Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund Act 2014* shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

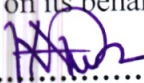
The Administrator of the County Public Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2023. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Fund; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of the Fund; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and *Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Act 2014*. The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2023, and of the Fund's financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

Approval of the financial statements

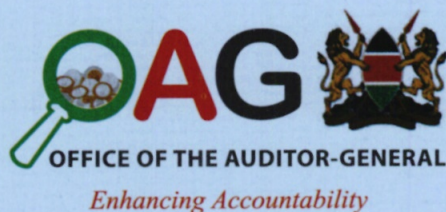
The Fund's financial statements were approved by the Board on 17/12/ 2023 and signed on its behalf by:


.....

Administrator of the County Public Fund

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Telephone: +254-(20) 3214000
E-mail: info@oagkenya.go.ke
Website: www.oagkenya.go.ke



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON TRANS NZOIA COUNTY ELIMU BURSARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

PREAMBLE

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

- A. Report on the Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure the Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose.
- 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 does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations and that its internal controls, risk management and governance systems are properly designed and were working effectively in the financial year under review.

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund set out on pages 1 to 21, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2023, and the statement of financial performance, statement of

Report of the Auditor-General on Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund for the year ended 30 June, 2023

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 the Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund as at 30 June, 2023, 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 Trans Nzoia Elimu Bursary Fund Act, 2014 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparative budget and actual amount reflects final expenditure budget and actual on comparable basis amount of Kshs.120,000,000 and Kshs.66,875,426, respectively resulting to an under-expenditure of Kshs.53,124,574 or 44% of the budget.

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

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution and based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that, nothing has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Report of the Auditor-General on Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund for the year ended 30 June, 2023

Basis for Conclusion

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) 4000. The Standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

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

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, 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 the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The Standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal controls, risk Management and overall governance were operating effectively in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Trustees

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 overall governance.

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

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

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are

in compliance with the authorities which govern them, and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal controls in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal controls would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal controls that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal controls components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

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

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

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

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CRS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

13 February, 2024


Report of the Auditor-General on Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund for the year ended 30 June, 2023

Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023


13. Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

Description	Note	2022 – 2023	2021 – 2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions			
Transfers From the County Government	1	120,000,000	25,000,000
Total Revenue		120,000,000	25,000,000
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	2	66,875,426	62,916,991
Total Expenses		66,875,426	62,916,991
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period		53,124,574	(37,916,991)

(The notes set out on pages 19 to 20 form an integral part of these Financial Statements)



Name: Jane Masika Wachwenge
Administrator of the Fund




Name: Andrew Wanyonyi Wekesa
Fund Accountant
ICPAK Member Number:

Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023


14. Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2023

Description	Note	2022 – 2023	2021 – 2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	60,262,019	7,137,447
Total current assets		60,262,019	7,137,447
Total Assets		60,262,019	7,137,447
Liabilities			
Total current liabilities		-	-
Non-Current Liabilities			
Total Liabilities		-	-
Net Assets		60,262,019	7,137,447
Accumulated Surplus		60,262,019	7,137,447 -
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		60,262,019	7,137,447

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 17/12/2023 and signed by:



Name: Jane Masika Wachwenge
Administrator of the Fund



Name: Andrew Wanyonyi Wekesa
Fund Accountant
ICPAK Member Number:

15. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30 June 2023

Description	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance as at 1 July 2021	-	-	45,054,438	45,054,438
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period	-	-	(37,916,991)	(37,916,991)
Funds Received During the Year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2022	-	-	7,137,445	7,137,445
Balance as at 1 July 2022	-	-	7,137,445	7,137,445
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period		-	53,124,574	53,124,574
Accumulated Surplus	-	-	60,262,019	60,262,019
Balance as at 30 June 2023	-	-	60,262,019	60,262,019

16. Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2023

Description	Note	2022 – 2023	2021 – 2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from the county government	1	120,000,000	25,000,000
Total receipts		120,000,000	25,000,000
Payments			
Fund administration expenses	2	1,475,000	2,325,000
General expenses	2	814,870	63,991
Bursary payments	2	64,585,556	60,528,000
Total payments		66,875,426	62,916,991
Net cash flows from operating activities		53,124,574	(37,916,991)
Cash flows from investing activities		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash Equivalents		53,124,574	(37,916,991)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		7,137,445	45,054,438
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June		60,262,019	7,137,445

(PSASB has prescribed the direct method of cash flow preparation/ presentation for all entities under the IPSAS accrual basis of accounting.)

17. Statement Of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the Period

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% Utilization
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
	A	b	c=(a+b)	D	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
Revenue						
Transfers from County Govt.	120,000,000	-	120,000,000	120,000,000	-	100%
Unspent balances			7,137,445	7,137,445	-	-
Total Income	120,000,000	-	127,137,445	127,137,445	-	-
Expenses						
Fund administration expenses	3,600,000	-	3,600,000	1,475,000	2,125,000	41%
General expenses	-	-	-	814,870	(814,870)	-
Bursary payments	116,400,000	-	116,400,000	64,585,556	51,814,444	55%
Total Expenditure	120,000,000	-	120,000,000	66,875,426	53,124,574	56%
Surplus for the period	-	-	7,137,445	60,262,019	53,124,574	

Budget notes

1. Provide below a commentary on significant underutilization (below 90% of utilization) and any overutilization (IPSAS 24.14)
2. Provide an explanation of changes between original and final budget indicating whether the difference is due to reallocations or other causes. (IPSAS 24.29)
3. Where the total of actual on comparable basis does not tie to the statement of financial performance totals due to differences in accounting basis (budget is cash basis, statement of financial performance is accrual) provide a reconciliation.

18. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund entity is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Elimu Bursary Act 2014 with amendments of 29th February 2016. The entity is wholly owned by the Trans Nzoia County Government and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is to establish the Trans Nzoia County Elimu Bursary Fund through an Act of County Assembly of Trans Nzoia, legally enable the County government of Trans Nzoia award bursaries to extremely needy students in Secondary, College and University from Trans Nzoia County and also give priority to orphans, students from Single parent families and others who come from Poor backgrounds pursue quality education.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis.

3. Adoption of new and revised standards

(i) *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2023*

Standard	Effective date and impact
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	Applicable: 1st January 2023 The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an Entity's future cash flows.

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Standard	Effective date and impact
	<p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy. <p><i>(State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant)</i></p>
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. <p><i>(State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant)</i></p>
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact
IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments	<p>a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p><i>(State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant)</i></p>
Other improvements to IPSAS	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2023</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> <p>Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits</i> <p>Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement <p>Standard no longer included in the 2021 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023.</p> <p><i>State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>

(ii) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2023.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i>

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<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><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
<p>IPSAS 44: Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>

(iii) Early adoption of standards

The Entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year or *the entity adopted the following standards early (state the standards, reason for early adoption and impact on entity’s financial statements.)*

4. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i. Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii. Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

Dividends

Dividends or similar distributions must be recognized when the shareholder's or the Entity's right to receive payments is established.

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and included in revenue.

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 20xx was approved by the County Assembly on xxxx. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Fund recorded additional appropriations of xxxxx on the FY 20xx budget following the governing body's approval.

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

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

c) Property, plant and equipment

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

d) Intangible Assets

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

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

e) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. *Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over an xx-year period or investment property is measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised through surplus or deficit.(entity to amend appropriately)* Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

f) 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 of financial assets

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 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.

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*.

Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

g) Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution. Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Entity.

h) 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.

i) Social Benefits

Social benefits are cash transfers provided to i) specific individuals and / or households that meet the eligibility criteria, ii) mitigate the effects of social risks and iii) Address the need of society as a whole. The entity recognises a social benefit as an expense for the social benefit scheme at the same time that it recognises a liability. The liability for the social

benefit scheme is measured at the best estimate of the cost (the social benefit payments) that the entity will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

j) 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.

k) 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.*

l) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

m) Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans

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

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

n) Foreign currency transactions

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

o) 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.

p) Related parties

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

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. For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprests and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

r) Comparative figures

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

5. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

a) Estimates and assumptions –

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

b) Useful lives and residual values

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

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

c) Provisions

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

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

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

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5. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Transfers from County Government

Description	2022 – 2023	2021 – 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From County Govt. –Operations	120,000,000	25,000,000
Total	120,000,000	25,000,000

2. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2022 – 2023	2021 – 2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Bursary Payments	64,585,556	60,528,000
Committee Allowances	1,475,000	2,325,000
General Expenses	814,870	63,991
Total	66,875,426	62,916,991

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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2022 – 2023	2021 – 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	60,262,019	7,137,447
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	60,262,019	7,137,447

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

Financial Institution	Account number	2022 – 2023	2021 – 2022
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1202165516	262,019	7,137,447
Sub- Total		262,019	7,137,447
b) Others (Specify)			
Cash In Transit		60,000,000	-
Sub- Total		60,000,000	-
Grand Total		60,262,019	7,137,447

19. Annexes

Annex I: Progress on Follow Up of Prior Year Auditor's Recommendations

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor.

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)
Use of Goods and Services	<p>The Statement of financial performance reflects expenditure on use of goods and services of Kshs. 60,528,000 out of which Kshs. 1,961,000 was irregularly paid to students multiple times by duplicating their details in different county wards or sharing admission numbers. In the circumstances the, the accuracy and validity of bursary payments amount of Kshs. 1,961,000 included in use of goods and services in the statement of financial performance</p>	<p>The Board approved vetted lists from the wards as forwarded by the Ward Bursary Committees.</p>	Resolved	

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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)
	could not be confirmed.			

Guidance Notes:

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

Fund Manager/Accounting Officer

Signature.....*[Signature]*.....

Date.....*16/1/2024*.....