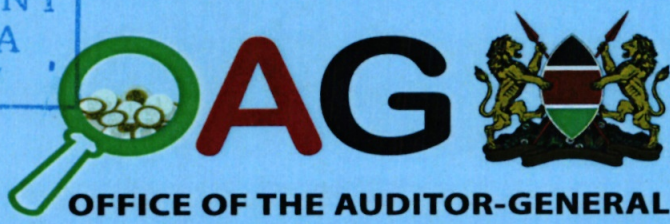


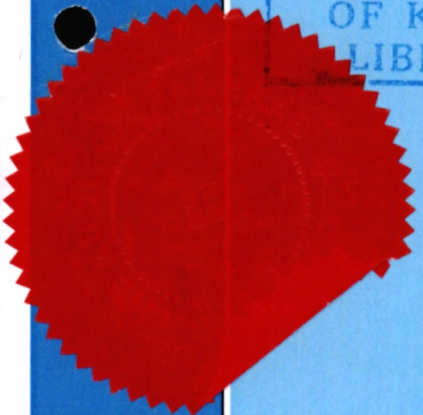
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# REPORT

PAPERS LAID	
DATE	15/11/2022
TABLED BY	Senate Majority Whip
COMMITTEE	-
CLERK AT THE TABLE	I. Mbaya

OF

**THE AUDITOR-GENERAL**

ON

**NANDI COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30 JUNE, 2021**





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**NANDI COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED**

**30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2021**

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

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## **1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT**

### **a) Background information**

Section 110 of the Public Finance Management Act establishes the County Emergency Fund in Kenya. A County Executive Committee may, with the approval of the County Assembly, establish an emergency fund for the county government under the name County Emergency Fund.

The County Emergency Fund consist of money from time to time appropriated (authorised) by the county assembly to the Fund by appropriation law.

### **b) Principal Activities**

The purpose of the fund is to enable payments to be made in the county with respect to urgent and un foreseen circumstances or events.

#### **Vision**

To create an effective framework through which disaster risk management is entrenched in all aspects of the county development plans.

#### **Mission**

To build a safe and disaster resilient county through the establishment of a robust disaster risk management system that contributes to the protection of lives, livelihoods, property and the environment

#### **Core Values**

Human dignity,

Social justice,

Transparency,

accountability

Integrity,

Responsiveness,

Equity

inclusiveness.

### **c) Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee**



Ref	Position	Name
1	CPA Alfred Lagat	Chairperson – Fund Committee
2	CPA Mark Too	Fund Administrator/Secretary
3	Dr Paul Lagat	Member
4	Meshack Malakwen	Member

**d) Key Management**

Ref	Position	Name
1	Fund Manager	Mark Too

**e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements**

The key management personnel who were in office during the financial year ended June 30,2021 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Name	Designation
1.	Alfred Lagat	Chairperson – Fund Committee
2.	Mark Too	Fund Accountant/Administrator

**f) Registered Offices**

Nandi County Government  
P.O. Box 802 – 30300  
Kapsabet, Kenya  
Nandi County Headquarters Building  
1st Floor, Left Wing

**g) Fund Contacts**

Telephone: (254) 053 525 2355  
E-mail: [infor@nandi.go.ke](mailto:infor@nandi.go.ke)  
Website: [www.nandi.go.ke](http://www.nandi.go.ke)

**h) Fund Bankers**



Kenya Commercial Bank  
Kapsabet Branch  
P.O. Box 164 - 30300  
Kapsabet, Kenya.

**i) Independent Auditors**

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

**j) Principal Legal Adviser**

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

## 2. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES/ FUND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

During the Reporting Period the Administration Committee consisted of members whose profiles are captured as follows:

	<p>CPA Alfred Lagat - CECM, Finance and Economic Planning</p> <p>CPA Alfred Lagat was appointed as the chair person to the fund on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2020. He has since been in the same role and has been driving the financial management agenda of the fund.</p> <p>Before his appointment, he worked as a Senior Associate in Deloitte and Touché. He also worked as an Assistant Finance Manager at Diamond Trust Bank. He was previously the lead consultant for Tullo Consulting Ltd. CPA Alfred holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Finance). He is also a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK).</p>
	<p><b>DR. PAUL KIPNG'ETICH LAGAT.</b></p> <p>DR. PAUL was appointed as the Fund Administrator for Nandi County Emergency fund on 12th March 2020, he is a holder of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, from the University of Nairobi's School of Medicine.</p> <p>Dr. Lagat has worked as a Medical Officer- Out patient, Inpatient, ICU/HDU and Member of Therapeutic and Diagnostics committee.</p> <p>He has worked at AMREF Medical evacuation as flight doctor on air ambulance and at Karen Hospital Ltd, Nairobi as a Medical officer in charge where he provided outpatient care to patients.</p> <p>Dr. Lagat has vast experience in Accident and Emergency departments, critical care department-ICU/HDU Renal Unit, In-patient department.</p> <p>At MTRH,</p>



 A black and white portrait of Meshack Malakwen, a middle-aged man with short hair, wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a patterned tie.	<p><b>Meshack Malakwen</b></p> <p>Meshack Malakwen was appointed as the committee member for Nandi County Emergency fund on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2020. Mr Malakwen has held various top management positions in different institutions. During the reporting period he served as the Chief Officer, Finance. Meshack Malakwen holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration, Strategic management from the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology.</p> <p>Malakwen also holds a Bachelors Degree in Agricultural Education and Extension from Egerton University and holds a Diploma in Management</p> <p>He began his academic life at St. Joseph's High, Kitale and Koyo Primary School.</p>
 A black and white portrait of CPA Mark Too, a middle-aged man with a shaved head, wearing a patterned button-down shirt.	<p><b>CPA Mark Too</b></p> <p>Mark Too was appointed as the Fund Manager on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2020. He has served in various management positions in Nandi County Government. He has served as Chief Accountant Health Department and currently serving as the Head of Financial Reporting Unit. Mr. Too holds a Master's Degree in Finance and Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) degree. He is also a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK).</p>

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

#### Introduction

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

The key development objectives of the Nandi County Emergency Fund for the Year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021 plan are to:

- a) Establish an efficient structure for the management of emergency events.
- b) Implement mechanisms to reduce risks and hazards that may cause, contribution to or exacerbate disaster situations in the county.

Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
Nandi county emergency fund	Reduce disaster risk and vulnerabilities by undertaking systematic identification and assessment of disaster risk and enhancing early warning systems.	Reduced fatalism in county prone areas.	80% decrease in fatalities.	In FY 20/21 we ensured effective and coordinated disaster preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation to the residents with respect to covid-19 pandemic.



#### 4. MANAGEMENT TEAM

	<p>CPA Alfred Lagat - CECM, Finance and Economic Planning</p> <p>CPA Alfred Lagat was appointed as the chair person to the fund on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2020. He has since been in the same role and has been driving the financial management agenda of the fund.</p> <p>Before his appointment, he worked as a Senior Associate in Deloitte and Touché. He also worked as an Assistant Finance Manager at Diamond Trust Bank. He was previously the lead consultant for Tullo Consulting Ltd. CPA Alfred holds a Bachelor of Commerce (Finance). He is also a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK).</p>
	<p><b>DR. PAUL KIPNG'ETICH LAGAT.</b></p> <p>DR. PAUL was appointed as the Fund Administrator for Nandi County Emergency fund on 12th March 2020, he is a holder of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, from the University of Nairobi's School of Medicine.</p> <p>Dr. Lagat has worked as a Medical Officer- Out patient, Inpatient, ICU/HDU and Member of Therapeutic and Diagnostics committee.</p> <p>He has worked at AMREF Medical evacuation as flight doctor on air ambulance and at Karen Hospital Ltd, Nairobi as a Medical officer in charge where he provided outpatient care to patients.</p> <p>Dr. Lagat has vast experience in Accident and Emergency departments, critical care department-ICU/HDU Renal Unit, In-patient department.</p> <p>At MTRH,</p>



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 A black and white portrait of CPA Mark Too, a middle-aged man with short hair, wearing a patterned button-down shirt.	<p><b>CPA Mark Too</b></p> <p>Mark Too was appointed as the Fund Accountant on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2020. He has served in various management positions in Nandi County Government. He has served as Chief Accountant Health Department and currently serving as the Head of Financial Reporting Unit. Mr. Too holds a Master's Degree in Finance and Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting) degree. He is also a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK).</p>

## **5. BOARD/FUND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT**

On behalf of the Fund Administration Committee, it is my pleasure to present the Nandi County Emergency Fund financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2021. The financial statements reflect the financial performance of the Fund over the past one year.

### **Sustainability**

In order to ensure sustainability, the Fund has been conducted as basic assessment of available options for feasible financing tools that would assure the fund of its long-term sustainability. The fund has reviewed its current resource mobilization strategies and proposed feasible sustainability financing options to ensure the Fund is a going concern.

### **Review of performance**

#### **Income and statement of performance**

The fund earned revenues amounting to Kshs. **156,361,687.20** as Transfer from county government, opening balance and public contribution. The income from county government ie conditional grants from National Government and county contribution was KShs. **147,326,000**, Kshs **1,230,607.70** was the opening balance and Kshs **7,805,079.50** as public contribution.

**Expenditures**

The total expenditures during the period amounted to KShs. **156,361,687.20** out of which the fund administrative expenses, and finance expenses amounted to KShs. **156,355,556.20** and KShs. **6,131** respectively.

**Future outlook**

The Fund focuses on building a robust and sustainable fund with a motivated workforce and operational structures that enhance efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery. The fund looks forward to continued support from the County Government and development partners in the execution of its mandate.

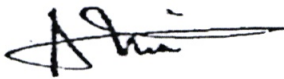
**Implementation challenges of strategic objectives**

During the financial year there were challenges encountered by the fund, this included an outbreak of covid 19 pandemic which strained the budget, this forced the management to take adverse decision including pay cut of some of its employee

**Appreciation**

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the County Government of Nandi, development partners, stakeholders, management, staff and fellow committee members for support and teamwork which made us achieve these results.

I look forward to a better year 2021/2022.



.....

CPA Alfred Lagat  
Chairperson, Fund Administration Committee



## 6. REPORT OF THE FUND MANAGER/ ADMINISTRATOR

It is my pleasure to present the Nandi County Emergency Fund financial statements for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021. The financial statements reflect the financial performance of the fund over the past year.

The fund was established on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2020 with an initial amount of **KShs 3,754,818** and a further injection **Kshs 155,131,079.50** in the subsequent year

The implementation challenges of the fund were late disbursement of funds from the National Treasury and the emergency of Covid 19 pandemic.

### Financial Performance

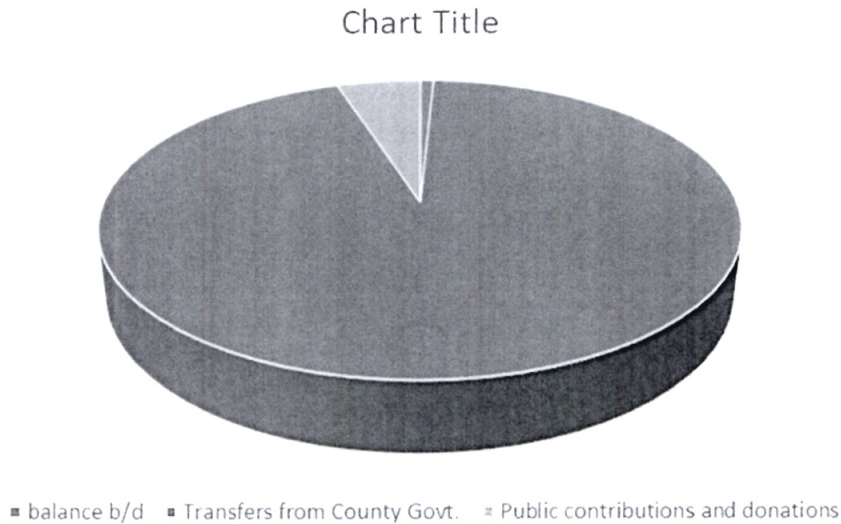
#### a) Revenue

During the reporting period, the fund had projected revenues of **KShs 156,361,667.20**

Out of the projected revenue, the fund realised **KShs 156,361,667.20** in actual revenues, representing **100%** performance. In the table below, we present an analysis of revenue performance during the year.

Revenue classification	Revenue budget (KShs)	Actual (KShs)	Realisation (%)
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>KShs</b>	<b>KShs</b>	
Balance b/d	1,230,607.70	1,230,607.70	100
Transfers from County Govt.	147,326,000.00	147,326,000.00	100
Public contributions and donations	7,805,079.50	7,805,079.50	100
Other income	-	-	-
Principle recovered	-	-	-
Total income	156,361,687.20	156,361,687.20	100

A graphical representation of the revenue budget is as shown below:



**b) Cash flows**

In the FY 2020/2021, we did not have many liquidity disruptions. This was as a result of proper planning. The cash and cash equivalents were Kshs 31,990.15

**Conclusion**

In Financial Year 2020/2021 good progress was made and the momentum has been created to enable Nandi County Emergency fund continue on a growth trajectory. We have identified funding gaps and areas to improve on in the subsequent years.

I take this opportunity to thank the Fund Administration Committee for their support. I also thank Fund staff for their dedication and teamwork that saw Nandi County Emergency Fund achieve its objectives for the year under review.

CPA Mark Too  
**Fund Administrator**

**7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT.**

During the period the chairperson convened three meetings, the meeting was attended by all the members, the main agenda for the above meetings was to discuss on how to mobilize resources to effectively address the current pandemic. Being the season of rains there was also discussion on ways to Ensure effective and coordinated disaster preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation that provide protection both physically and in terms of human dignity

To avert any form of conflict of interest the board members was guided by strict adherence to the regulation coupled by the core values of the fund.



## **8. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

During the financial year 2020-2021 the fund had some challenges in its operation which was occasioned by an outbreak of the covid 19 pandemic,

A full adoption of the public finance management act i.e (Nandi county Emergency fund) regulation 2018 was adhered to.

Payments was made in respect to urgency and unforeseen circumstances or events, the payment was indeed related to:

- Urgency and unforeseen and there is no other legislative authority;
- Are of the public interest;
- Have caused damage, loss, hardship or suffering to the residents of the county; and
- Threatens to damage the environment and such an event is limited to the county.

## **9. REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES/ FUND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE**

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021, which show the state of the Fund affairs.

### **10.1 Principal activities**

The principal activities of the Fund are to enable payments to be made in the county with respect to urgent and un foreseen circumstances or events

### **10.2 Performance**

The performance of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2021, are set out on page 1 under financial performance

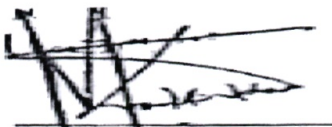
### **10.3 Trustees**

The fund committee members who served during the year are shown on page (vii).

### **10.4 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 to carry out the audit of the Nandi County Emergency Fund for the year ended June 30, 2021 in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015

By Order of the Board



Name: Meshack Malakwen

Chief Officer Finance

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **10. 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 Nandi County Emergency Fund Regulation 2017 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, 2021. 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 Nandi County Emergency Fund Regulation 2020. 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, 2021, and of the Fund's financial position as at that date.

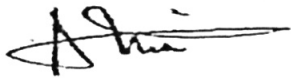
The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.



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.

**The Fund's financial statements were approved by the board on 14<sup>th</sup> October 2021 and signed on its behalf by:**



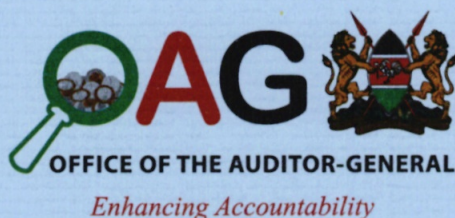
Name: CPA Alfred Lagat

**Chairperson, Fund Administration Committee**



# 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 NANDI COUNTY EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2021**

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### **PREAMBLE**

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

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

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

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

### **REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### **Disclaimer of Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nandi County Emergency Fund set out on pages 1 to 38, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2021, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net



assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

I do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

### **Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion**

#### **1. Failure to Submit Financial Statements for 2019/2020 Financial Year**

The financial statements for 2019/2020 financial year were not submitted to the Auditor-General for audit as required under Section 47 of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the opening balances reflected in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2021 could not be confirmed.

#### **2. Errors in the Statement of Cash Flows**

The statement of cash flows is entitled 'statement of cashflow as at 30 June 2020' instead of 'statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2021'.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.31,990 as at 30 June, 2021 could not be confirmed.

#### **3. Unsupported General Expenses**

The statement of financial performance and the disclosure in Note 7 of the financial statements reflects an amount of Kshs.161,323,566 with respect to general expenses. However, the supporting ledger shows an amount of Kshs.98,528,280 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.62,795,286.

Further, examination of records revealed that an amount of Kshs.10,683,000 relating to domestic travelling, accommodation and lunch allowances were incurred by members of staff between July and September, 2020. However, this expenditure was not supported with necessary documents such as authority to travel, proof of travel, attendance sheets and receipts for conference facilities.

In addition, imprest amount of Kshs.3,796,150 was issued to members of staff. Although copies of imprest warrants were attached to the payment vouchers, no supporting documents were attached to show the purposes for which the imprests were issued and the imprests had not been surrendered. Similarly, the general expenses included an expenditure of Kshs.3,313,127 with respect to fuel, oil and lubricants. However, the original contract and fuel statements were not provided for audit.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the general expenses could not be confirmed.



#### **4. Unconfirmed Cash and Cash Equivalents**

The statement of financial position and the disclosure in Note No. 10 to the financial statements reflects a cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.31,990. This balance is supported by both the certificate of bank balance and bank statement for June, 2021. However, scrutiny of the cash book revealed a negative balance of Kshs.1,456,868 as at 30 June, 2021 resulting to an unexplained and unreconciled variance of Kshs.1,488,858.

Further, examination of bank reconciliation statement for the month of October, 2020 revealed that there were nil receipts in bank while the bank statement indicated a credit of Kshs.2,680,000 received on 13 October, 2020. In addition, a credit of Kshs.126,300 received on 19 December, 2020 was not included in the bank reconciliation for December, 2020.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.31,990 could not be confirmed.

#### **5. Presentation of the Financial Statements**

Review of the financial statements revealed that the headers have erroneously been underlined and pages (1) to (3) do not have headers. Further, the report of the Fund Administrator has not disclosed the physical progress based on outputs, outcomes and impacts and has no comments on each of the programs implemented and how they have been achieved. Similarly, the report did not have comments on value-for-money achievements, list of the implementation challenges of strategic objectives, the entity's future outlook and key risk management strategies.

In addition, the financial statements do not have analysis of capital risk and gearing was not disclosed. Similarly, related party transactions and balances were not disclosed and inter-entity transfers were not countersigned by the finance officers of the issuing and receiving entities.

In the circumstances, the financial statements have not been presented in the format prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

#### **6. Budget Control and Performance**

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.161,361,688 indicating 100% collection. Similarly, the Fund spent Kshs.161,329,697 against a budget of Kshs.161,361,687 resulting to variance of Kshs.31,990 indicating 99% utilization. However, the approved budget was not provided for audit.

In the circumstance, the accuracy and completeness of the final budget of Kshs.161,361,687 could not be confirmed.

#### **7. Unsupported Withdrawals from the Fund**

The statement of receipts and payments reflects general expenses amount of Kshs.161,323,566. However, no documentary evidence was provided to confirm that there was an emergency or any urgent and unforeseen circumstance or event. Further, there was no legislative authority as required under Sections 112(1) of the Public Finance

Management Act, 2012 and Sections 6 and 7 of the Nandi County Emergency Fund Act, 2020.

In addition, no documentary evidence was provided to confirm that the Chief Executive County Member for Finance notified the County Assembly after payments were made from the emergency fund as required under Section 114(1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and 10(1) of the Nandi County Emergency fund act, 2020 which requires the county Executive Committee Member to notify the County Assembly in writing within two months after payment is made out of the Fund.

## **8. Lack of Risk Management Policy**

The Nandi County Emergency Fund does not have a Risk Management Policy contrary to Section 158 (1) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015 which requires each county government entity to develop risk management strategies and a system of risk management.

In the circumstance, the effectiveness of risk management strategies could not be confirmed and Management was in breach of the law.

### **REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES**

#### **Conclusion**

I do not express a conclusion on the lawfulness and effectiveness in the use of public resources as required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for my audit conclusion.

### **REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE**

#### **Conclusion**

I do not express a conclusion on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance as required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for my audit conclusion.

## **Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance**

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to sustain services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to



sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless the Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Fund or to cease operations.

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how 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**

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial statements in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) 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. However, because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I was not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

In addition, my responsibility is 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. I also consider internal control, risk management and governance processes and systems in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance 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. However, because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of my report, I was not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit conclusion on lawfulness and effectiveness in use of public resources, and on effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance.



I am independent of Nandi County Emergency Fund Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya.

  
CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS  
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

19 September, 2022

## 12. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

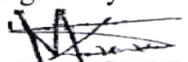
### 12.1 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2021.

	Note	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
<b>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>			
Public contributions and donations	1	7,805,080	-
Transfers from the County Government	2	152,326,000	3,754,818
Fines, penalties and other levies	3	-	-
		-	-
<b>Revenue from exchange transactions</b>			
Interest income	4	1,230,608	-
Other income	5	-	-
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>161,361,687</b>	<b>3,754,818</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Fund administration expenses	6	-	-
General expenses	7	161,323,566	2,523,000
Finance costs	8	6,131	1,210
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>161,329,697</b>	<b>2,524,210</b>
<b>Other gains/losses</b>			
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	9	-	-
<b>Surplus/(deficit) for the period</b>		<b>31,990</b>	<b>1,230,608</b>

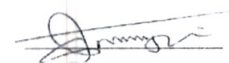
## 12.2 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	10	31,990	1,230,608
Current portion of long- term receivables from exchange transactions	11	-	-
Receivables from Non- exchange transactions	12	-	-
Prepayments	13	-	-
Inventories	14	-	-
		31,990	1,230,608
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	11	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	15	-	-
Intangible assets	16	-	-
		-	-
<b>Total assets</b>		31,990	1,230,608
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	17	-	-
Provisions	18	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	19	-	-
Employee benefit obligations	20	-	-
		-	-
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Long term portion of borrowings	19	-	-
Non-current employee benefit obligation	20	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>		-	-
<b>Net assets</b>			
Revolving Fund		-	-
Reserves		-	-
Accumulated surplus		31,990	1,230,608
<b>Total net assets and liabilities</b>		31,990	1,230,608

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 15<sup>th</sup> September 2021 and signed by:



**Chief Officer Finance**  
Name: Meshack Malakwen



**Fund Administrator**  
Name: CPA Mark Too  
ICPAK Member No:8010



### 12.3 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Revolving Fund	Revaluatio n Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		KShs	KShs	KShs
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2019</b>	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	-	-	-	-
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2020</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2020</b>	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		-	31,990	31,990
Funds received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2021</b>	-	-	<b>31,990</b>	<b>31,990</b>

**12.4 STATEMENT OF CASHFLOW AS AT 30 JUNE 2020**

	N o t e	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 Kshs
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Receipts</b>			
Public contributions and donations		7,805,079.50	-
Transfers from the County Government		152,326,000	3,754,818
Interest received			
Receipts from other operating activities			
Other receipt			
<b>Total Receipts-</b>		<b>160,131,080</b>	<b>3,754,818</b>
<b>Payments</b>			
Fund administration expenses		(161,323,566)	(2,523,000)
General expenses			
Finance cost		(6,131)	(1,210)
<b>Adjusted for:</b>			
Decrease/(Increase) in Accounts receivable: (outstanding imprest)	21	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable: (deposits and retention)	22	-	-
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>(1,198,618)</b>	<b>1,230,608</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from sale of property ,plant and equipment		-	-
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		-	-
Loan disbursements paid out		-	-
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		-	-
Additional borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
<b>Net cash flows used in financing activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(1,198,618)</b>	<b>1,230,608</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 JULY	10	1,230,608	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 30 JUNE</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31,990</b>	<b>1,230,608</b>

**12.5 STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30<sup>th</sup> JUNE 2021.**

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% utilization
	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	
Bal b/d	1,230,607.70	-	1,230,607.70	1,230,607.70	-	100
Transfers from County Govt.	152,326,000.00		152,326,000.00	152,326,000.00	-	100
Interest income	-		-	-	-	0
Other income	7,805,079.50		7,805,079.50	7,805,079.50	-	0
Loan Principle recoveries	-		-	-	-	0
<b>Total income</b>	<b>161,361,687.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>161,361,687.20</b>	<b>161,361,687.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Expenses</b>						
Fund administration expenses	161,355,556.20		161,355,556.20	161,323,566.00	31,990.20	100%
Loans Advanced	-		-	-	-	0%
General expenses	-		-	-	-	0%
Finance cost	6,131.00		6,131.00	6,131.00	-	100%
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>161,361,687.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>161,361,687.20</b>	<b>161,329,697.00</b>	<b>31,990.20</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Surplus for the period</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31,990.20</b>	<b>(31,990.20)</b>	<b>99.00</b>

**Budget notes**

1. The 100% transfer from County Government was occasioned by timely disbursement from National treasury to the county treasury.
2. The 99% utilization of Fund Administration expense was due to 100% release of funds by the county treasury.



## **12.6 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### **1. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation**

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

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

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2. Adoption of new and revised standards**

**a) Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2021**

Standard/ Amendments: Applicable: 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2021:	Impact
a) Amendments to IPSAS 13, to include the appropriate references to IPSAS on impairment, in place of the current references to other international and/or national accounting frameworks	There was no impact of the amendment to IPSAS 13 with respect to the current financial report
b) IPSAS 13, Leases and IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment. Amendments to remove transitional provisions which should have been deleted when IPSAS 33, First Time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) was approved	There was no impact of the amendment to IPSAS 13 and IPSAS 17 with respect to the current financial report as the entity did not apply any of the transitional provisions in the FY 2020/2021
c) IPSAS 21, Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets and IPSAS 26, Impairment of Cash Generating Assets. Amendments to ensure consistency of impairment guidance to account for revalued assets in the scope of IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment and IPSAS 31, Intangible Assets.	There was no impact of the amendment to IPSAS 21 and IPSAS 26 with respect to the current financial report as the entity does not have Non-Cash Generating Assets and neither did it have impaired cash generating assets.
d) IPSAS 33, First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs). Amendments to the implementation guidance on deemed cost in IPSAS 33 to make it consistent with the core principles in the Standard	<i>Document the impact if the fund is reporting for the first time on accrual/ Otherwise indicate that there was no impact</i>



**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**b) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2021**

Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p><b>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</b></p>	<p><b>Applicable: 1<sup>st</sup> January 2022:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</b></p>	<p><b>Applicable: 1<sup>st</sup> January 2022</b></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>

Nandi County Emergency Fund Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>(a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity;</p> <p>(b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and</p> <p>(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.</p>
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</p>	<p><b>Applicable: 1st January 2022:</b></p> <p>a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p>



**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**c) Early adoption of standards**

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

**3. Revenue recognition**

**i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions**

**Transfers from other government entities**

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

**ii) Revenue from exchange transactions**

***Interest income***

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

**4. Budget information**

The original budget for FY 2020/2021 was approved by the County Assembly on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2020. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget.

The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

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

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section 12.5 of these financial statements.

**5. Property, plant and equipment**

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

**2. Intangible assets**

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



**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**3. Financial instruments**

**a) Financial assets**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

**Loans and receivables**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

**Held-to-maturity**

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

**Impairment of financial assets**

The Entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a entity of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a entity of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial

## **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

asset or the entity of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

- The debtors or a entity of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g. changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

### ***b) Financial liabilities***

#### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

#### **Loans and borrowing**

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

## **4. Inventories**

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

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

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

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

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution.

Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Entity.

**5. Provisions**

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

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

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

**Contingent liabilities**

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



**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**Contingent assets**

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

**6. Nature and purpose of reserves**

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

**7. Changes in accounting policies and estimates**

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

**8. Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans**

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

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

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

**9. Foreign currency transactions**

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

**10. Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs are capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment. Such borrowing costs are capitalized over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalization ceases when construction of the asset is complete. Further borrowing costs are charged to the statement of financial performance.

**11. Related parties**

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

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**12. 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 imprest and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

**13. Comparative figures**

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

**14. Events after the reporting period**

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

**15. Ultimate and Holding Entity**

The entity is a County Public Fund established by Nandi County Emergency Fund Regulation 2020 under the Department of Finance and Economic planning. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Nandi.

**16. Currency**

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



**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**17. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty**

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

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

**a) Estimates and assumptions**

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

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

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**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.

**18. Financial risk management**

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

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

**a) Credit risk**

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

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

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

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

	<b>Total amount KShs</b>	<b>Fully performing KShs</b>	<b>Past due KShs</b>	<b>Impaired KShs</b>
<b>At 30 June 2021</b>				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
<b>At 30 June 2020</b>				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-

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

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



**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**b) Liquidity risk management**

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Fund Administrator, who has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The entity manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows. The table below represents cash flows payable by the Fund under non-derivative financial liabilities by their remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
<b>At 30 June 2021</b>				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>At 30 June 2020</b>				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**c) Market risk**

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

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the entity's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The Fund's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day to day implementation of those policies.

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

**d) Foreign currency risk**

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

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

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

		<b>Other currencies</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>KShs</b>	<b>KShs</b>	<b>KShs</b>
<b>At 30 June 2021</b>			
Financial assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ receivables	-	-	-
<b>Liabilities</b>	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	-	-	-

**Foreign currency sensitivity analysis**

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

	<b>Change in currency rate</b>	<b>Effect on surplus/ deficit</b>	<b>Effect on equity</b>
	<b>KShs</b>	<b>KShs</b>	<b>KShs</b>
<b>2021</b>			
Euro	-	-	-
USD	-	-	-
<b>2020</b>			
Euro	-	-	-
USD	-	-	-



**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**e) Interest rate risk**

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

**Management of interest rate risk**

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

**Sensitivity analysis**

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

**f) Capital risk management**

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

Nandi County Emergency Fund Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

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

**13 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**1. Public contributions and donations**

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Donation from development partners	7,805,080	-
Contributions from the public	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,805,080</b>	<b>-</b>

**2. Transfers from County Government**

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Transfers from County Govt. – operations	152,326,000	3,754,818
Payments by County on behalf of the entity	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>152,326,000</b>	<b>3,754,818</b>

**3. Fines, penalties and other levies**

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Late payment penalties	-	-
Fines	-	-
Levies	-	-
Licences	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**4. Interest income**

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Opening Balance	1,230,608	-
Interest income from investments	-	-
Interest income on bank deposits	-	-
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>1,230,608</b>	<b>-</b>



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**5. Other income**

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Loan charges on income	-	-
Income from sale of tender documents	-	-
Miscellaneous income (specify)	-	-
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**6. Fund administration expenses**

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Staff costs (Note 6a)	-	-
Loan processing costs	-	-
Professional services costs	-	-
Administration fees	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**6A. Staff costs**

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Salaries and wages	-	-
Staff gratuity	-	-
Staff training expenses	-	-
Social security contribution	-	-
Other staff costs	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**7. General expenses**

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Consumables	-	-
Electricity and water expenses	-	-
Fuel and oil costs	-	-
Insurance costs	-	-
Postage	-	-
Printing and stationery	-	-
Rental costs	-	-
Security costs	-	-
Telecommunication	-	-
Bank Charges	-	-
Hospitality	-	-
Depreciation and amortization costs	-	-
Other expenses	161,323,566	2,523,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,323,566</b>	<b>2,523,000</b>

**8. Finance costs**

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Interest on Bank overdrafts	6,131	1,210
Interest on loans from banks	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,131</b>	<b>1,210</b>

**9. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets**

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**10. Cash and cash equivalents**

<b>Description</b>	<b>2020/2021 KShs</b>	<b>2019/2020 KShs</b>
Nandi county Emergency Fund	31,990.15	1,230,607.70
Fixed deposits account	-	-
On – call deposits	-	-
Current account	-	-
Others	-	-
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>31,990.15</b>	<b>1,230,607.70</b>

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

<b>Financial institution</b>	<b>Account number</b>	<b>2020/2021 KShs</b>	<b>2019/2020 KShs</b>
<b>a) Fixed deposits account</b>			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank, etc		-	-
<b>Sub- total</b>		-	-
<b>b) On - call deposits</b>			
Kenya Commercial bank		-	-
Equity Bank - etc		-	-
<b>Sub- total</b>		-	-
<b>c) Current account</b>			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1272656985	31,990.15	1,230,607.70
Bank B		-	-
<b>Sub- total</b>		-	-
<b>d) Others(specify)</b>			
Cash in transit		-	-
Cash in hand		-	-
Mobile Money		-	-
<b>Sub- total</b>		-	-
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>31,990.15</b>	<b>1,230,607.70</b>



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**11. Receivables from exchange transactions**

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
<b>Current Receivables</b>		
Interest & principal receivable from County Treasury	-	-
Interest receivable	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Current loans repayment due	-	-
<b>Total Current receivables</b>	-	-
<b>Non-Current receivables</b>		
Long term loan repayments due	-	-
<b>Total Non- current receivables</b>	-	-
<b>Total receivables from exchange transactions</b>	-	-

**Additional disclosure on interest receivable**

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
<b>Interest receivable</b>		
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans of previous years	-	-
Accrued interest receivable from of long-term loans of previous years	-	-
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	-	-
<b>Current loan repayments due</b>	-	-
Current portion of long-term loans from previous years	-	-
Accrued principal from long-terms loans from previous periods	-	-
Current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	-	-

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**12. Receivables from Non-Exchange transaction**

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Transfer from County Executive	-	-
Transfer from XXXX Fund	-	-
<b>Total receivables from non-exchange transactions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**13. Prepayments**

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Prepaid rent	-	-
Prepaid insurance	-	-
Prepaid electricity costs	-	-
Other prepayments(specify)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**14. Inventories**

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Consumable stores	-	-
Spare parts and meters	-	-
Catering	-	-
Other inventories(specify)	-	-
<b>Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

15. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
Cost	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
At 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2020	-	-	-	-	-
At 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2020					
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2021	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2020	-	-	-	-	-
At 1 <sup>st</sup> July 2020					
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2021	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net book values</b>					
At 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2020	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2021	-	-	-	-	-



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**16. Intangible assets-software**

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
<b>Cost</b>		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
<b>Amortization and impairment</b>		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
NBV	-	-

**17. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions**

Description	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Trade payables	-	-
Refundable deposits	-	-
Accrued expenses	-	-
Other payables	-	-
<b>Total trade and other payables</b>	-	-

**18. Provisions**

Description	Leave provision KShs	Bonus provision KShs	Other provision KShs	Total KShs
Balance at the beginning of the year (1.07.2020)	-	-	-	-
Additional Provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision utilised	-	-	-	-
Change due to discount and time value for money	-	-	-	-
Transfers from non -current provisions	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year (30.06.2021)</b>	-	-	-	-

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**19. Borrowings**

<b>Description</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>
	<b>KShs</b>	<b>KShs</b>
<b>Balance at beginning of the period</b>	-	-
External borrowings during the year	-	-
Domestic borrowings during the year	-	-
Repayments of external borrowings during the period	-	-
Repayments of domestic borrowings during the period	-	-
<b>Balance at end of the period</b>	-	-

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

	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>
	<b>KShs</b>	<b>KShs</b>
<b>External Borrowings</b>		
Dollar denominated loan from 'xxx organisation'	-	-
Sterling Pound denominated loan from 'yyy organisation'	-	-
Euro denominated loan from zzz organisation'	-	-
<b>Domestic Borrowings</b>		
Kenya Shilling loan from KCB	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from Barclays Bank	-	-
Kenya Shilling loan from Consolidated Bank	-	-
Borrowings from other government institutions	-	-
<b>Total balance at end of the year</b>	-	-

The table below shows the classification of borrowings long-term and current borrowings:

<b>Description</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>
	<b>KShs</b>	<b>KShs</b>
Short term borrowings(current portion)	-	-
Long term borrowings	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

20. Employee benefit obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	Total
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
Current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Non-current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
<b>Total employee benefits obligation</b>	-	-	-	-

21. Cash generated from operations

	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
<b>Surplus/ (deficit) for the year before tax</b>		
<b>Adjusted for:</b>		
Depreciation	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Gains/ losses on disposal of assets	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Finance cost	-	-
<b>Working Capital adjustments</b>		
Increase in inventory	-	-
Increase in receivables	-	-
Increase in payables	-	-
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	-	-



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**22. Related party balances**

**a) Nature of related party relationships**

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

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

**b) Related party transactions**

	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Transfers from related parties'	-	-
Transfers to related parties	-	-

**c) Key management remuneration**

	2020/2021 KShs	2019/2020 KShs
Board of Trustees	-	-
Key Management Compensation	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

Nandi County Emergency Fund Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021

**d) Due from related parties**

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Due from parent Ministry	-	-
Due from County Government	-	-
Due from County Assembly	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**e) Due to related parties**

	2020/2021	2019/2020
	KShs	KShs
Due to parent Ministry	-	-
Due to County Government	-	-
Due to Key management personnel	-	-
Due to County Assembly	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**23. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities**

<b>Contingent liabilities</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2019/2020</b>
	KShs	KShs
Court case xxx against the Fund	-	-
Bank guarantees	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**14 PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF PRIOR YEAR AUDITOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

<b>Reference No. on the external audit Report</b>	<b>Issue / Observations from Auditor</b>	<b>Management comments</b>	<b>Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)</b>	<b>Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)</b>

**Guidance Notes:**

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



Nandi County Emergency Fund Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021

**15 APPENDIX I: INTER-ENTITY TRANSFERS**

ENTITY NAME:				
Break down of Transfers from the County Executive of Nandi				
FY 2020/2021				
a.	Recurrent Grants	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
	Salary Contribution	26/07/2020	7,805,079.50	2020/2021
	Nandi County contribution	03/07/2020	32,000,000.00	2020/2021
		<b>Total</b>	<b>39,805,079.50</b>	
b.	Development Grants	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
	Contribution from National Treasury	13/07/2020	115,326,000	2020/2021
		<b>Total</b>	<b>115,326,000</b>	
c.	Direct Payments	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			-	
			-	
			-	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	