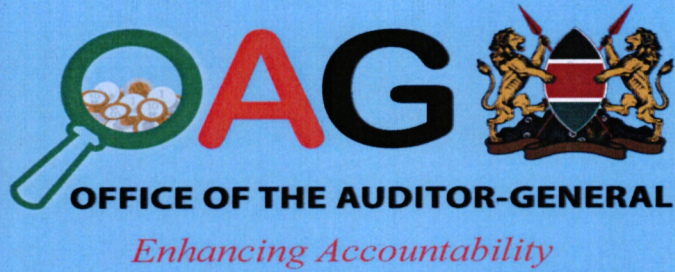


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



PAPERS LAID	
DATE	27/04/2023
TABLED BY	Sen. Majority Whip
COMMITTEE	_____
CLERK AT THE TABLE	A. Mwacharia

REPORT

PARLIAMENT
OF KENYA
LIBRARY

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

EMBU COUNTY YOUTH TRUST FUND

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



Revised 30th June 2022



EMBU COUNTY YOUTH TRUST FUND

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

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

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Embu County Youth Trust Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

1. Key Entity Information and Management

a) Background information

Embu County Youth Trust Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from public finance management Act (No. 18 of 2012) on 24th April, 2015. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Government of Embu and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to promote culture of savings and investment amongst the youth and to promote establishment of both new and existing small youth enterprises in the County.

The Fund's principal activity is economic empowerment of the youths which enables them to access finances to promote their business and enterprises, thereby enhancing economic growth towards the realization of vision 2030,

The fund addresses sustainable development goals No.1 (End poverty in all its forms), No.5 (achieve gender equity and empower women and girls), No.8 (promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive empowerment and decent work for all) and No.10 (reduced inequity among countries) by providing affordable credit to youth, and youthful persons with disability)

b) Principal Activities

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

(a)Expand access to finances in promotion of youth businesses and enterprises at the ward level for economic growth towards the realization of the goals of Vision 2030.

(b) To generate gainful self- employment for the youth.

(c) To model an alternative framework in funding youthful community driven development.

c) Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee

Name	Position
1. Pius Mutugi Kimani	Chairman
2. Silvia wanjiru Kamau	Vice Chairlady
3. Vera Murugi Njiru	Member
4. Allan Mugendi Njeru	Member
5. Joseph Njuki Kibuti	Member
6. Ruth Ndirangu	Member
7. Samuel Wachira	Member
8. Rehema Ibrahim	Fund Administrator and Secretary to the Council

d) Key Management

	Name	Position
1	Rehema W. Ibrahim	Director Youth Empowerment/Fund Administrator.
2	Samuel W. Njue	Chief Officer – Youth Empowerment and Sports
3.	Ruth W. Ndirangu	Chief Officer – Finance

Embu County Youth Trust Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

e) Registered Offices

Embu County Government
P.O. Box 36 - 60100
Embu, KENYA

f) Fund Contacts

Youth Trust Fund
E-mail: ytfembu@gmail.com

g) Fund Bankers

1. Equity Bank – Embu branch
P.O. Box 75104
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya


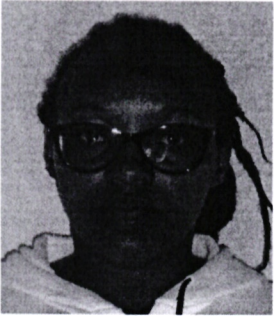


2. Independent Auditors

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






3. Principal Legal Adviser

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



2. THE EMBU COUNTY YOUTH TRUST FUND COUNCIL

	Name	Position	Details of qualifications and experience
	Pius Kimani	Chairman	24/12/1990 Bachelor Degree in Human Resources management 2 Years Experience.
	Sylvia Kamau	Vice Chairlady	17/05/1998 Bachelors Degree in commerce – Accounts Option 1 Year Experience
	Joseph Kibuti	Member	5/10/1989 Bachelors Degree in Human Resources management. 2 Years Experience.
	Vera Njiru	Member	06/09/1995 Bachelors Degree in Sociology 1 Years Experience.

Embu County Youth Trust Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

	<p>Allan Njeru</p>	<p>Member</p>	<p>9/7/1985 Bachelors Degree in Economics 1 Year experience</p>
	<p>Ruth Ndirangu</p>	<p>Member</p>	<p>14/01/1975 CPA(K) MBA B.Com - Finance Work Experience 9 Years</p>
	<p>Samuel Wachira</p>	<p>Member</p>	<p>3/6/1984, Masters in MA – Ongoing B.Ed Arts Work Experience 6 Years</p>
	<p>Rehema Ibrahim</p>	<p>Fund Administrator/Secretary to the Council.</p>	<p>21/07/1985. Masters in Project planning and management. B.A Development Studies 10 Years Experience.</p>
	<p></p>	<p></p>	<p></p>

3. Management Team

	Rehema Ibrahim	Fund Administrator	21/07/1985. Masters in Project planning and management. B.A Development Studies 10 Years Experience.
	Bonface Mbogo	Fund Accountant	17/09/1987 CPA(K) BBM – Finance 5 Years Experience

4. Board/Fund Chairperson's Report

I would like to recognise the fund council and the whole of the management of the Youth Trust Fund for their relentless effort to deliver their mandate of serving the youths of Embu County. Let's continue serving our youths and county at large in all ways that we can. Thank you.

- **The Changes in the Fund during the year (in terms of the Council) are as follows.**

Fund Administrator

There was no change.

Council Leadership

No changes.

Members

There was no change

- **Review of the fund's performance**

The allocations from treasury have not been consistent and therefore we will follow-up to see to it that there is consistent allocation to the fund. On the other hand, the recovery has been considerably slow thus posing threat to the fund existence and going concern of the fund. The management is in the process of revising the regulations on recovery in order to maintain the revolving fund.

- **Future outlook of the Fund.**

We will be committed to the recovery process so that the fund can expand to the four corners of Embu County Youth. At the same time we will emphasise to the youth on the need for timely payment of their loan, in order for the revolving fund principle to be realised.



Name: Pius Kimani

CHAIRMAN
EMBU COUNTY YOUTH TRUST FUND COUNCIL

5. Report of the Fund Administrator

• **The Review of the Fund's performance**

In general the fund's performance has been a bit slow in the year because of issues beyond the control of the fund management. The issue of outbreak of COVID-19 made things even worse. This led to drastic drop of loan repayments. We hope in the forthcoming year, the fund is going to stabilize and run smoothly.

• **Future outlook of the Fund**

We will endeavour to put in place the best mechanism to run the fund as required. With assistance from County IT department we will put effort to see we have an ERP system to run the fund for efficient and effective management.

Moreover, there is also a need for policy review in order to include fund recovery mechanism which will ease recovery process going forward.

• **Any other matters deemed necessary**

Some of the major drawbacks include:

- ✓ Lack of Credit officers and recovery tools. E.g. transport
- ✓ 5% administration fee is not adequate to ensure smooth running of the fund hence the need to consider increasing it to at least 8%.
- ✓ The Fund lacks clear recovery process structures that are geared towards recovery process like; field officer, means of transport for making follow-ups among others.

• **Conclusion**

The above mentioned challenges have slowed down the repayment and recovery measures. However, the Youth Trust Fund being one of the flagship projects requires constant funding from treasury for 10 years as per the Embu County Youth Trust Fund Regulations.

Signed:  _____

REHEMA W. IBRAHIM
DIRECTOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT/ FUND ADMINISTRATOR.

Embu County Youth Trust Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

6. Statement of Performance against the County Fund’s Predetermined Objectives

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 Embu County Government Entity’s 2018-2022 plan are to:

- a) Promote the culture of savings and investment amongst the youths.
- b) Access to finances in promotion of youth businesses and enterprises.
- c) To provide self employment to the youth.

Progress on attainment of Strategic development objectives (Adopted from Embu County)

Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

Objective	Detail	Outcome	Indicator	Actual Performance
Sensitizing youths on Saving and investment	Promote the culture of savings and investment amongst the youths	Increased number of youths who have a culture of saving and investing.	% of increasing number of loan beneficiaries.	In year 21/22 there was youth training programs.
Training Youths on entrepreneurship and financial management	To promote access to finances and promotion of youth businesses and enterprises.	Increased number of loan repayment.	% of increasing of loan repayment amount.	In year 21/22 There was a notable increase in loan repayment due to reduced COVID -19 regulations.

7. Corporate Governance Statement

The Council held no meeting during the year under review.

The attendance of the meetings was as below

DATE	MEMBERS PRESENT	MEMBERS ABSENT WITH APOLOGY	MEMBERS ABSENT WITHOUT APOLOGY	IN-ATTENDANCE

• **Remuneration of the Council**

The Council Chairman is paid an allowance of Ksh. 15,000 per sitting.

The Council Vice Chairman is paid an allowance of Ksh. 12,000 per sitting.

The Council Members are paid an allowance of Ksh. 10,000 each per sitting.

The Other Ex-official are paid 4,000 each per sitting, the fund accountant is paid 3,000 per sitting and the secretariat is paid 2,000 per sitting.

• **Appointment Process**

The council after expiry of their term is to be competitively sourced from the four sub-counties who shall be youths provided that at least one person shall be of the opposite gender.

• **Removal of a Council Member**

A member of the Council will cease to hold office if –

- He or she resigns upon giving one month’s notice in writing to the appointing authority;
- Is removed from office by the appointing authority upon recommendation of the Council to terminate the appointment of a member of the Council on any of the following grounds–
 - (a) violation of the Constitution or any other law;
 - (b) gross misconduct, whether in the performance of the member’s functions or otherwise;
 - (c) physical or mental incapacity to perform the functions of office or;
 - (d) Incompetence or neglect of duty.

- (e) Whenever the office of a member becomes vacant before the expiry of the term the appointing authority may appoint another person to be a member. Provided

Embu County Youth Trust Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

that such other person shall hold office only for the unexpired term of office of the person who vacated such office.

• **Roles and Functions of the Council.**

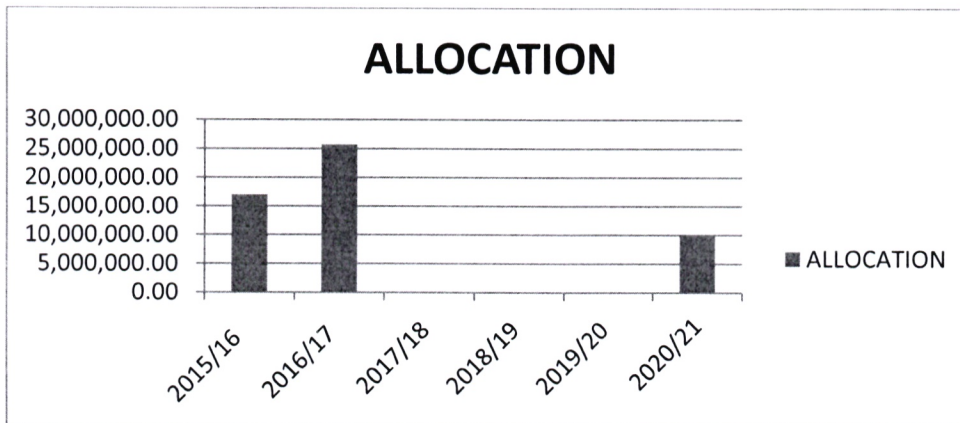
The functions of the Council are –

- (a) to supervise the administration of the Fund;
- (b) to consider applications for loans in accordance with the existing terms and conditions of borrowing;
- (c) to advise the Executive member on the programmes relating to youth affairs and development;
- (d) to coordinate funded youth activities;
- (e) to evaluate funded and to be funded youth programmes
- (f) assist and encourage organizations interested in youth development in the initiation of youth training and development programmes;

8. Management Discussion and Analysis

In general the fund’s performance has been a bit slow in the previous year because of issues beyond the control of the fund management. The issue of outbreak of COVID-19 made things even worse. This led to drastic drop of loan repayments. We hope in the forthcoming year, the fund is going to stabilize and run smoothly. (See below chart).

YEAR	ALLOCATION
<i>2015/16</i>	<i>17,000,000.00</i>
<i>2016/17</i>	<i>25,700,000.00</i>
<i>2017/18</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>2018/19</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>2019/20</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>2020/21</i>	<i>10,000,000.00</i>



Some of the major drawbacks include:

- ✓ Lack of Credit officers.
- ✓ Low management fund allocation that hinders proper Administration and recovery of money disbursed.
- ✓ The Fund does not have its own means of transport for making follow-ups.

Embu County Youth Trust Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

9. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting.

The Fund did not undertake any corporate social responsibility during the year under review.

10. Report of the Trustees

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

10.1 Principal activities

The principal activities of the Fund are economic empowerment of the youth which enables them to access finances to promote their business and enterprises, thereby enhancing economic growth towards the realization of vision 2030,

The fund addresses sustainable development goals No.1 (End poverty in all its forms), No.5 (achieve gender equity and empower women and girls), No.8 (promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive empowerment and decent work for all) and No.10 (reduced inequity among countries) by providing affordable credit to youth, and youthful persons with disability)

10.2 Performance

The performance of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2022, are set out on page 1 - 57

10.3 Trustees

The members of the *Administration Committee* who served during the year are shown on page v to viii. There were no changes in the Board during the financial year as indicated on pages ix.

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.

By Order of the Board



PIUS KIMANI.
Chair of the Fund Administration Committee

Date: 09/07/2022

Embu County Youth Trust Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

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 **public finance management (No 18 of 2012) (Embu county (youth trust) fund Regulations, 2015** 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 **public finance management (18 of 2012) (Embu county (youth trust) fund regulations, 2015)**. 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.

Embu County Youth Trust Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022


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 25th JULY 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

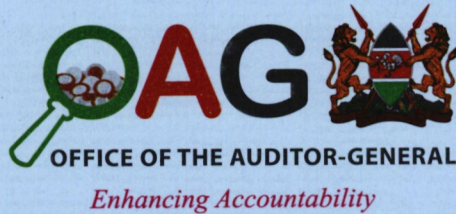


Name: Delima Ibrahim

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 EMBU COUNTY YOUTH TRUST FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

PREAMBLE

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

- A. Report on the Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the 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

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Embu County Youth Trust Fund set out on pages 1 to 37, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2022 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and

other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Embu County Youth Trust Fund as at 30 June, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis), the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and comply with Public Finance Management (Embu County Youth Trust) Fund Regulations, 2015.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Incomplete Statement of Progress on Follow-up on Auditor's Recommendations

The Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB) reporting template requires the Fund's financial statements to reflect a statement of progress on follow-up of auditor's recommendations. However, the statement on page 37 of the Fund's financial statements does not contain recommendations and has not been signed.

In the circumstances, the financial statements as presented do not comply with the requirements of the reporting template.

2. Long Outstanding Receivables

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements reflect receivables from exchange transaction of Kshs.49,928,798. Review of the loans disbursed revealed that the actual disbursements during the period February, 2015 to May, 2018 amounted to Kshs.39,075,605, out of which Kshs.1,953,780 was retained by the Fund, being management fees. The loans disbursed were interest free and were to be repaid within three (3) years of disbursements as per the Regulations. However, as at the time of audit in November, 2022, over three years later, only 14% of the total disbursements amounting to Kshs.5,455,491 had been recovered leaving a balance of Kshs.33,620,114 (or 86%) of the total disbursed amounts outstanding.

In the circumstances, the sustainability of the Fund and recoverability of the outstanding loan receivables could not be confirmed.

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

The audit report for the year ended 30 June, 2021 highlighted several issues. Management has not indicated the progress made in following up on auditor's recommendations appended to the financial statements for the year under review which has been left blank.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, 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.

Basis for Conclusion

Lack of Approved Budget

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects budgeted receipts and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.29,750 and Kshs.21,240 respectively. However, the approved budget was not provided for audit review. This was contrary to Section 129 of the Public Finance Act, 2022 which requires the County Executive Committee member to submit budget estimates and other documents to County Executive Committee for approval and subsequent submission by the County Executive Committee member for finance to the county assembly in line with Section 130 of the Act.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

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

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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


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

report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue to sustain its services.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Fund to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures, as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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

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


CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

31 March, 2023

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

Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions			
Public Contributions and Donations	1	0	0
Transfers From the County Government	2	0	0
Fines, Penalties and Other Levies	3	0	0
		0	0
Revenue From Exchange Transactions			
Interest Income	4	29,750	785,684
Other Income	5	0	0
Total Revenue		29,750	785,684
Expenses			
Employee Costs	6	0	0
Use of goods and services	7	21,240	814,360
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	8	0	0
Finance Costs	9	0	0
Total Expenses		21,240	814,360
Other Gains/Losses			
Gain/Loss on Disposal of Assets	10	0	0
Surplus/(Deficit) For The Period		8,510	(28,676)

(The notes set out on pages 19 to 29 form an integral part of these Financial Statements)

.....
 Name: *Helena W. Ibrahim*
 Administrator of the Fund

.....
 Name: *Bonface Mbugu*
 Fund Accountant
 ICPAK Member Number: *20312*

Embu County Youth Trust Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

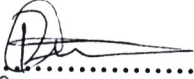
14. Statement of Financial Position As At 30 June 2022

Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	244,552.05	514,212
Current Portion of Long- Term Receivables From Exchange Transactions	12	33,620,114	49,650,628
Prepayments	13	0	0
Inventories	14	0	0
		33,864,666.05	50,164,840
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	15	0	0
Intangible Assets	16	0	0
Long Term Receivables from Exchange Transactions	12	16,308,684	0
Total Assets		50,173,350.05	50,164,840
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables from Exchange Transactions	17	0	0
Provisions	18	0	0
Current Portion of Borrowings	19	0	0
Employee Benefit Obligations	20	0	0
		0	0
Non-Current Liabilities			
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation	20	0	0
Long Term Portion of Borrowings	19	0	0
Total Liabilities		0	0
Net Assets		50,173,350.05	50,164,840
Revolving Fund		52,700,000	52,700,000
Reserves		0	0
Accumulated Surplus		(2,526,651)	(2,535,161)
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		50,173,350.05	50,164,840

Embu County Youth Trust Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 05/07/2022 and signed by:



.....
Name: *Prehema W. Ibrahim*
Administrator of the Fund



.....
Name: *Bonfale Mbugu*
Fund Accountant
ICPAK Member Number: *20312*

Embu County Youth Trust Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

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

Balance As At 1 July 2020	42,700,000	-	(2,506,485)	40,193,515
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period	-	-	(28,676)	(28,676)
Funds Received During the Year	10,000,000	-		10,000,000
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	-
Balance As At 30 June 2021	52,700,000	-	(2,535,161)	50,164,839
Balance As At 1 July 2021	52,700,000	0	(2,535,161)	50,164,839
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period	-	-	8,510	8,510
Funds Received During the Year	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	---
Balance As At 30 June 2022	52,700,000	-	(2,526,651)	50,173,349

.....
Name: *Rebecca Ibrahim*
Administrator of the Fund

.....
Name: *Barfale Nibogo*
Fund Accountant
ICPAK Member Number: *20312*

Embu County Youth Trust Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

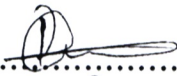
16. Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Transfers from the county government		-	-
Interest received		29,750	785,684
Receipts from other operating activities		-	-
Total receipts		29,750	785,684
Payments			
Fund administration expenses		-	715,000
General expenses		-	-
Finance cost		21,240	99,360
Other payments		-	-
Total Payments		21,240	814,360
Net cash flows from operating activities	21	8,510	(28,676)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and Intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment		-	-
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		316,830	119,822
Loan disbursements paid out		(595,000)	(15,713,684)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(278,170)	(15,593,862)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts		-	10,000,000
Additional borrowings		-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	10,000,000
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash Equivalents		(269,660)	(5,622,538)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2021	11	514,211	6,136,749
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2022	11	244,551	514,211

Embu County Youth Trust Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022

(IPSAS 2 allows an entity to present the cash flow statement using the direct or indirect method but encourages the direct method. PSASB also recommends the use of direct method of cash flow preparation. The above illustration assumes direct method)



.....
Name: Relema Ibrahim
Administrator of the Fund



.....
Name: Banjole Mbojo
Fund Accountant
ICPAK Member Number: 20312

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

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% Utilisation
	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
Revenue						
Public Contributions And Donations	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers From County Govt.	20,000,000	(20,000,000)	-	-	-	
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Income	1,000,000	(970,250)	29,750	29,750	-	
Total Income	21,000,00	(20,970,250)	29,750	29,750	-	
Expenses						
Fund Administration Expenses	1,000,000	(1,000,000)	-	-	-	
General Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	
Finance Cost	100,000	(78,760)	21,240	21,240	-	
Total Expenditure	1,100,000	(1,078,760)	21,240	21,240	-	
Surplus For The Period	19,900,00	(19,891,490)	8,510	8,510	-	

Budget notes

1. Changes between original and final budget is due to budget reallocations. (IPSAS 24.29)

18. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Embu County Youth Trust Fund entity is established by and derives its authority and accountability from **public finance management (No 18 of 2012) (Embu county (youth trust) fund Regulations, 2015**. The entity is wholly owned by the Embu County Government and is domiciled in Kenya. The principal activities of the Fund are economic empowerment of the youth which enables them to access finances to promote their business and enterprises, thereby enhancing economic growth towards the realization of vision 2030, The fund addresses sustainable development goals No.1 (End poverty in all its forms), No.5 (achieve gender equity and empower women and girls), No.8 (promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive empowerment and decent work for all) and No.10 (reduced inequity among countries) by providing affordable credit to youth, and youthful persons with disability)

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

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

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

3. Adoption of new and revised standards

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

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

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	Applicable: 1st January 2023: The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their

**Embu County Youth Trust Fund/Board
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2022**

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>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"> • 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> <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><i>(State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant)</i></p>

Embu County Youth Trust Fund/Board
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Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. <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>
<p>Other improvements to IPSAS</p>	<p>Applicable 1st January 2023</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>
<p>IPSAS 43</p>	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis</p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>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 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 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 year 2022.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i. Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii. Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2021-2022 was approved by the County Assembly. Subsequent revisions or Reallocation appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The appropriations are added or subtracted to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Fund recorded a reallocation of funds on the FY 2021-2022 budget to other programs following the governing body's approval.

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

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

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section 17 of these financial statements.

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Property, plant and equipment

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

d) Intangible Assets

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

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

a) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Loans and receivables

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

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Held-to-maturity

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Loans and borrowing

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

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

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b) Inventories

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) Provisions

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

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

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

Contingent liabilities

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

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Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Contingent assets

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

d) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

e) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

f) Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans

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

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

g) Foreign currency transactions

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

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

h) Borrowing costs

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

i) Related parties

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

j) Cash and cash equivalents

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

k) Comparative figures

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

l) Events after the reporting period

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

m) Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a County Public Fund established by **public finance management (No 18 of 2012) (Embu county (youth trust) fund Regulations, 2015** under the Ministry of youth Empowerment and sports. Its ultimate parent is the County Government of Embu.

n) Currency

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

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

5. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

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

b) Useful lives and residual values

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

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

c) Provisions

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

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

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6. Notes To The Financial Statements

1. Public contributions and donations

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

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

2. Transfers from County Government

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From County Govt. –Operations	-	-
Payments By County On Behalf Of The Entity	-	-
Total	-	-

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

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

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

4. Interest income

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Income From Loans	29,750	785,684
Interest Income From Car Loans	-	-
Interest Income From Investments	-	-
Interest Income On Bank Deposits	-	-
Total Interest Income	29,750	785,684

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

5. Other income

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

(NB: All income should be classified as far as possible in the relevant classes and other income should be used to recognise income not elsewhere classified).

6. Employee Costs

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries And Wages	-	-
Staff Gratuity	-	-
Staff Training Expenses	-	-
Social Security Contribution	-	-
Other <i>(Specify)</i>	-	-
Total	-	-

7. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2021/22	2020/21
	Kshs.	Kshs.
General Office Expenses	-	-
Loan Processing Costs	-	-
Professional Services Costs	-	-
Administration Fees	-	715,000
Committee Allowances	-	-
Bank Charges	21,240	99,360
Electricity And Water Expenses	-	-
Fuel And Oil Costs	-	-
Insurance Costs	-	-
Postage And Courier	-	-
Printing And Stationery	-	-

Embu County Youth Trust Fund/Board
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Description	2021/22	2020/21
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Rental Costs	-	-
Security Costs	-	-
Telephone And Communication Expenses	-	-
Bank Charges	-	-
Audit Fees	-	-
Provision For Doubtful Debts	-	-
Other (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total	21,240	814,360

8. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

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

9. Finance costs

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

10. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Car Loan Account	-	-
County Mortgage Account	-	-
Fixed Deposits Account	-	-
On – call deposits – Repayment Account	10,723	147,385
Current account	192,429	268,259
Others – Mpesa	41,400	98,567
Total cash and cash equivalents	244,552	514,211

(The amount should agree with the closing and opening balances as included in the statement of cash flows)

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

Financial Institution	Account number	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Fixed Deposits Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Equity Bank, Etc.		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
b) On - Call Deposits			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Equity Bank - Etc.		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
c) Current Account			
Equity Bank	0190164557091	10,723	147,385
Equity Bank	0190264375530	192,429	268,259
Sub- total		203,152	415,644
d) Others(Specify)			
Cash In Transit		-	-
Cash In Hand		-	-
M-pesa		41,400	98,567
Sub- Total		41,400	98,567
Grand Total		244,552	514,211

12. Receivables from exchange transactions

12. Receivables from exchange transactions		
Current Receivables		
Interest Receivable	-	-
Current Loan Repayments Due	33,620,114	33,936,944
Other Exchange Debtors	-	-
Less: Impairment Allowance	-	-
Total Current Receivables	33,620,114	33,936,944
Non-Current Receivables		
Long Term Loan Repayments Due	16,308,684	15,713,684
Total Non- Current Receivables	16,308,684	15,713,684
Total Receivables From Exchange Transactions	49,928,798	49,650,628

Additional disclosure on interest receivable

Additional disclosure on interest receivable		
Interest Receivable		
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans of previous years	-	-
Accrued interest receivable from of long-term loans of previous years	-	-
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	29,750	785,684
Current loan repayments due		
Current portion of long-term loans from previous years	-	-
Accrued principal from long-terms loans from previous periods	-	-
Current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year	-	-

13. Prepayments

13. Prepayments		
Prepaid Rent	-	-
Prepaid Electricity Costs	-	-
Other Prepayments (Specify)	-	-
Total	-	-

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14. Inventories

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

Embu County Youth Trust Fund/Board
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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

15. Property, plant and equipment

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

Embu County Youth Trust Fund/Board

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

Embu County Youth Trust Fund
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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

16. Intangible assets

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At Beginning Of The Year	-	-
Additions	-	-
At End Of The Year	-	-
Amortization And Impairment		
At Beginning Of The Year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
At End Of The Year	-	-
Impairment Loss	-	-
At End Of The Year	-	-
NBV	-	-

17. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Trade Payables	-	-
Refundable Deposits	-	-
Accrued Expenses	-	-
Other Payables	-	-
Total Trade And Other Payables	-	-

18. Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Other provision	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance At The Beginning Of The Year (1.07.2021)	-	-	-	-
Additional Provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision Utilised	-	-	-	-
Change Due To Discount And Time Value For Money	-	-	-	-
Transfers From Non -Current Provisions	-	-	-	-
Balance At The End Of The Year (30.06.2022)	-	-	-	-

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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

19. Borrowings

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

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

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
External Borrowings		
Dollar Denominated Loan From 'X Organisation'	-	-
Sterling Pound Denominated Loan From 'Y Organisation'	-	-
Euro Denominated Loan from Z Organisation'	-	-
Domestic Borrowings		
Kenya Shilling Loan From KCB	-	-
Kenya Shilling Loan from Barclays Bank	-	-
Kenya Shilling Loan from Consolidated Bank	-	-
Borrowings From Other Government Institutions	-	-
Total Balance at End Of The Year	-	-

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

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Short Term Borrowings(Current Portion)	-	-
Long Term Borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

20. Employee benefit obligations

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

21. Cash generated from operations

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

(The total of this statement should tie to the cash flow section on net cash flows from operating activities)

Embu County Youth Trust Fund

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Other Disclosures

22. Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

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

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

b) Related party transactions

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

c) Key management remuneration

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

d) Due from related parties

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

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Other Disclosures Continued

e) Due to related parties

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

23. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

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

(Give details)

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Other Disclosures Continued

24. Financial risk management

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

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

a) Credit risk

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

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

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

	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Pa r due Ksh s	Impa ired Kshs
At 30 June 2022				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	49,928,798	49,928,798	-	-
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	244,552.05	244,552.05	-	-
Total	50,173,350.05	50,173,350.05	-	-
At 30 June 2021				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	49,650,628	49,650,628	-	-
Receivables From Non Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	514,212	514,212	-	-
Total	50,164,840	50,164,840	-	-

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(NB: The totals column should tie to the individual elements of credit risk disclosed in the entity's statement of financial position)

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

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

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

b) Liquidity risk management

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

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

	Less than 1 month	Between 1- 3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2022				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2021				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

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c) Market risk

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

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

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

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

i. Foreign currency risk

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

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

		Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2021			
Financial Assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ Receivables			
Liabilities			
Trade And Other Payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-

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

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on Equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
2022			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
2021			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

ii. Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase of KShs xxx (2022: KShs xxx). A rate

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increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of KShs xxx (2021 – KShs xxx)

d) Capital risk management

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

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve	-	-
Revolving fund	52,700,000	52,700,000
Accumulated surplus	(2,526,651)	(2,535,161)
Total funds	50,173,349	50,164,839
Total borrowings	-	-
Less: cash and bank balances	244,552	514,212
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	244,552	514,212
Gearing	.05%	.01%

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19. Progress On Follow Up Of Prior Year Auditor’s Recommendations

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

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

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.