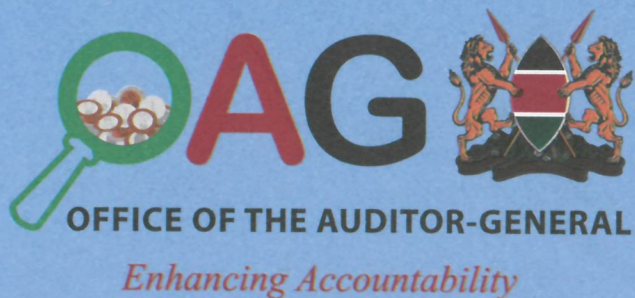


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



REPORT

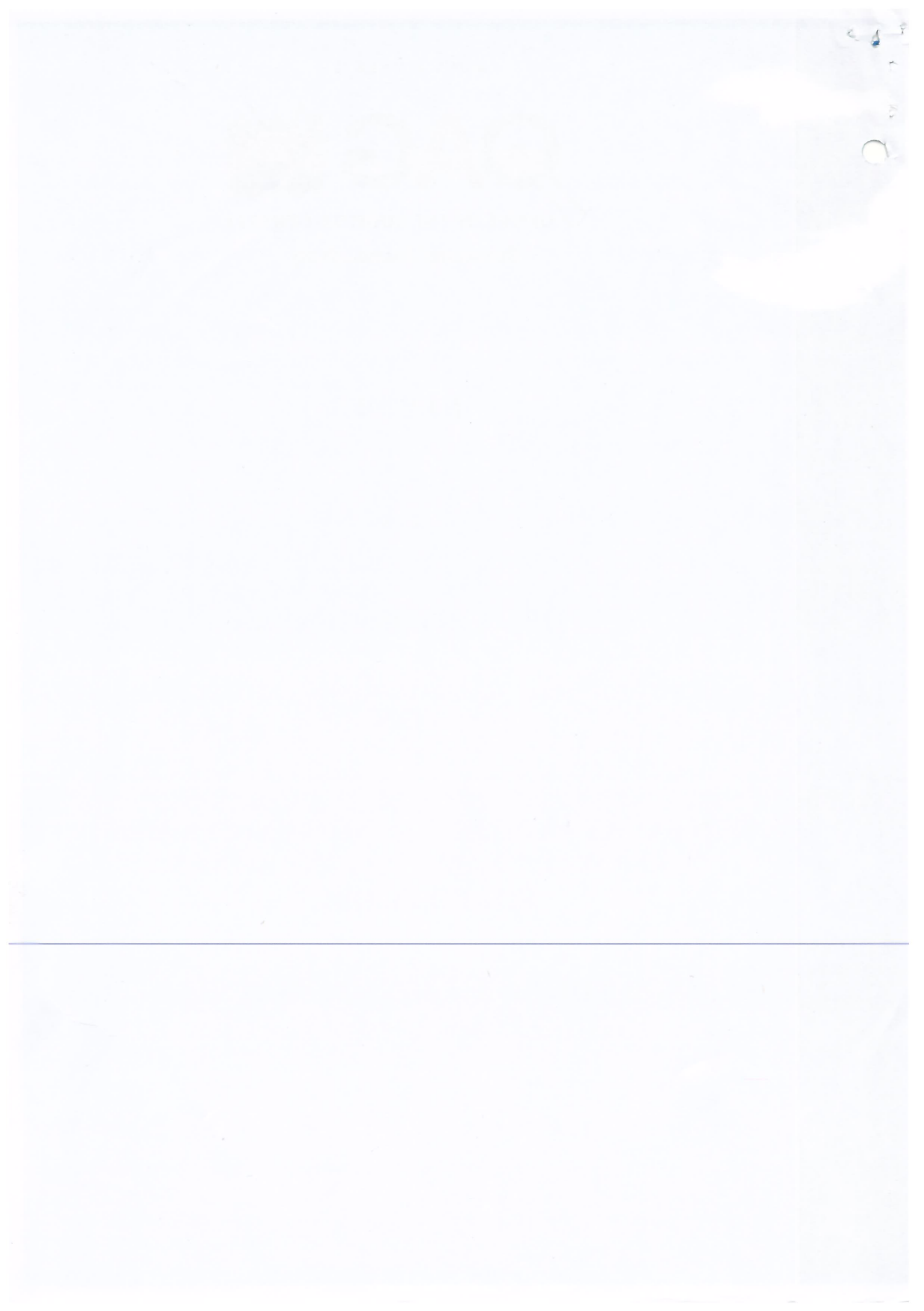
OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**KENYA ACCOUNTANTS AND SECRETARIES
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
FOUNDATION**

**FOR THE EIGHTEEN (18) MONTHS
PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022**

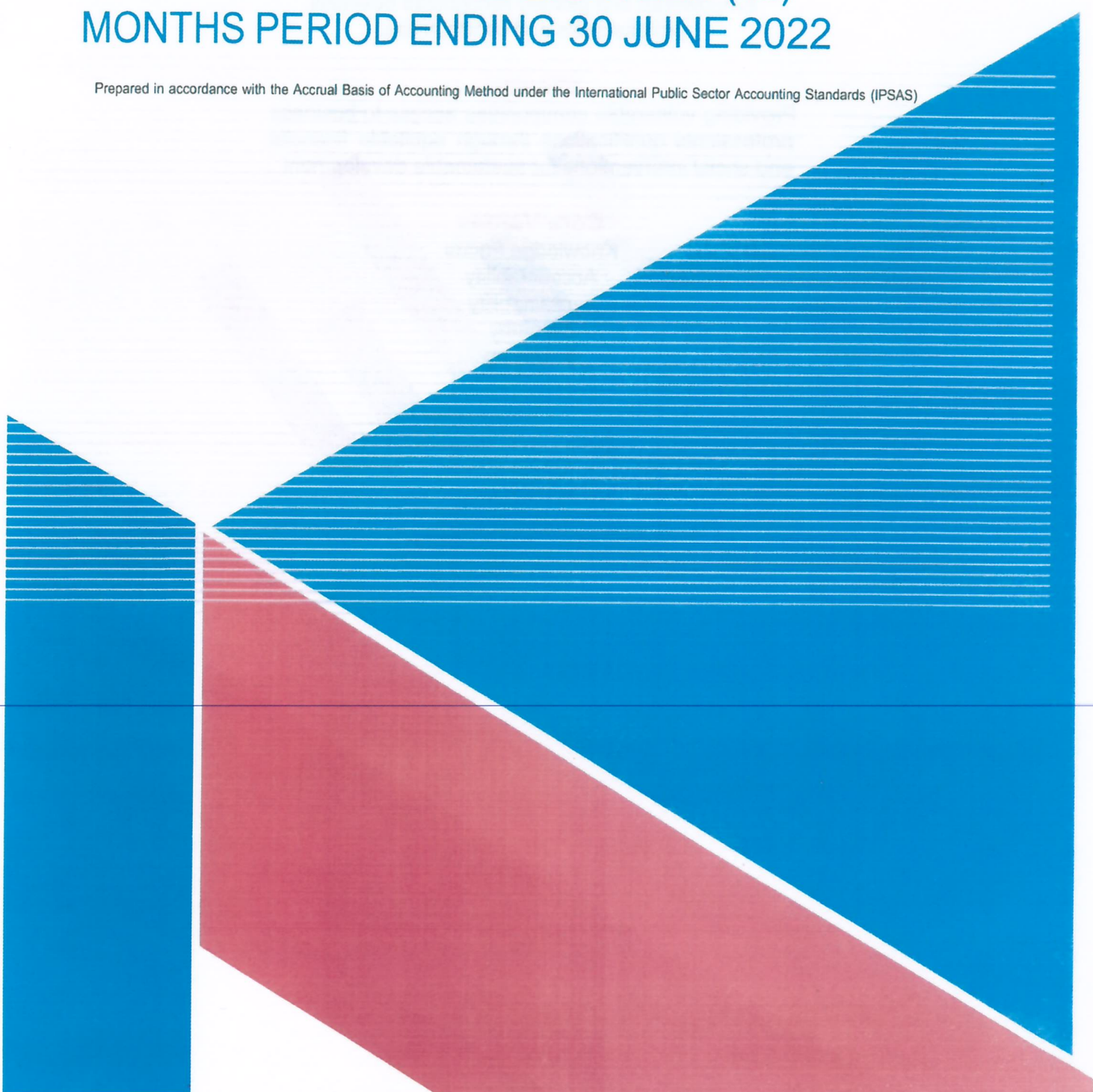


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ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE EIGHTEEN (18) MONTHS PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2022

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





**KASNEB
FOUNDATION**

Empowering Your Professional Growth

Vision

Empowered and globally recognized business professionals and communities.

Mission

Providing vulnerable communities access to business professional qualifications through equitable financial and social interventions for sustainable development

Core Values

Knowledge Focus
Accountability
Sustainability
Empathy
Belonging

Table of Contents

1. Key Entity Information and Management.....	iii
2. The Board of Directors/Council	vi
3. Key Management Team	xi
4. Chairman’s Statement	xiii
5. Report of the Trust Secretary	xiv
6. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for FY 2021/2022.....	xv
7. Corporate Governance Statement	xvii
8. Management Discussion and Analysis.....	xviii
9. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting.....	xxii
10. Report of the Board of Trustees	xxv
11. Statement of the Board of Trustees Responsibilities	xxvi
12. Report of the Independent Auditor for the Financial Statements of KASNEB Foundation	xxviii
13. Statement of Financial Performance for the Eighteen (18) months period ending 30 June 2022	1
15 Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022	2
16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the Eighteen (18) months period ending 30 June 2022....	3
17. Statement of Cash Flows for the Eighteen (18) months period ending 30 June 2022	4
18. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts for the Eighteen (18) months period ending 30 June 2022.....	5
19. Notes to the Financial Statements for the Eighteen (18) months period ending 30 June 2022	6
20. Appendices	25

1. Key Entity Information and Management

Kenya Accountants and Secretaries Examination Board (kasneb), a state corporation under the National Treasury established the KASNEB Foundation Trust under the Trustees (Perpetual Succession) Act Cap 164 Laws of Kenya in 2015 and registered in 2019 with Ministry of Lands.

The Foundation aims at enhancing inclusivity and equity by providing financial assistance through a revolving financing scheme to needy students who wish to pursue kasneb qualifications.

A study by the Foundation revealed that 42% of the individuals seeking to pursue professional qualifications were constrained by lack of funding. Since its establishment, the Foundation has benefitted over 1000 students with loans and bursaries through partnership with Higher Education Loans Board (HELB) while over 3000 have received various services including career guidance.

(a) Principal Activities

a. Educational Financial Support

Administering a revolving financing scheme and programmes to provide financial assistance to eligible students pursuing professional qualifications, ensuring greater access to education.

b. Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration

Engaging with training institutions, students and sponsors through outreach and sensitization initiatives, fostering transparent collaboration and mutual understanding.

c. Program Implementation and Monitoring

Executing various educational initiatives, such as scholarship disbursement, financial literacy workshops, and capacity-building programs, while closely monitoring their impact.

d. Financial Planning and Transparency

Developing comprehensive financial plans and budgets to optimize resource allocation and producing transparent financial statements that provide insight into fund utilization.

e. Partnerships and Resource Mobilization

Establishing strategic partnerships with educational institutions and mobilizing resources through fundraising and grants to sustainably support educational programs.

(b) Key Management

KASNEB Foundation day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

- i. Board of Trustees
- ii. Trust Secretary/ Accounting Officer
- iii. Key Management

(c) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2022 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

Board of Trustees

No.	Designation	Name
1	Dr. Percy Opio	Chairman
2	Mr. Peter Anderson	Vice Chairman
3	Dr. Nancy N. Muriuki	Ex Officio Trustee
4	FCS Diana Sawe Tanui	Member
5	FCPA Charles Ringera	Member representing HELB
6	Prof. Nicholas K. Letting'	Trust Secretary
7	CPA Sailot Keke	Trust Treasurer

Key Management

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Trust Secretary	Prof. Nicholas Letting'
2.	Manager, Kasneb Foundation	Dr. Millicent Kabaara

(d) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

- (e) The Board of Trustees established the Bursaries and Loans Committee with membership both from the Higher education Loans Board and kasneb which spearheads technical aspects of the management of the KASNEB Foundation Scheme and advise the Trustees as appropriate. The Committee reports to the Board of Trustees.

Bursaries and Loans Committee

No.	Designation	Name
1	FCS Diana Sawe Tanui	Chairman
2	Ms. Jemimah Swanya	HELB Representative
3	Mr. Solomon Wanyama	HELB Representative
4	Mr. Moses Wanyingi	HELB Representative
5	Mr. Geoffrey Gitau	Kasneb Representative
6	Ms. Hamida Mwilu	Kasneb Representative
7	CS CPA Joyce Afanda	Kasneb Representative
8	Dr. Millicent Kabara, Ph.D secretary	Secretary

(f) KASNEB Foundation Headquarters

P.O. Box 41362 – 00100, Nairobi, Kenya
4th Floor of KASNEB Towers I,

Off Hospital Road,
Nairobi, KENYA

(g) KASNEB Foundation Contacts

Telephone: +254 111661529
Facebook: kasneb Official
Twitter: @KASNEB_FDN
Instagram: KASNEB Foundation
Email: kasnebfoundation@kasneb.or.ke
Website: www.kasneb.or.ke/kasneb-foundation

(h) KASNEB Foundation Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank Ltd
Account Name: KASNEB Foundation
Account No: 1279381418
Branch: Capital Hill.


(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 Directors/Council

Ref	Directors	Details
1.	 <p>Dr. Percy Opio Ph.D. Chairman, KASNEB Foundation Date of Appointment: 1 December 2020</p>	<p>Dr. Percy Opio has a Doctorate in Strategic Leadership (Strategic Foresights concentrate) degree from Regent University, Virginia Beach, VA, USA, Master of Arts in Leadership degree from PAC University, Bachelor of Education (Arts) degree from Moi University, and Management Information Systems Diploma from the Institute of Management Information Systems (UK).</p> <p>He is a scholar-practitioner with expertise in Leadership Development, Strategy, Technology and Innovation with a keen interest in futures studies and strategic foresights. He serves as Chief Executive – Strategy and Innovation at The Leadership Group.</p> <p>He serves as an Adjunct Lecturer at PAC University and International Leadership University He is also involved in digitization and innovation initiatives in healthcare and education.</p> <p>Besides consulting, Dr. Percy Opio has over 25 years' experience in ICT out of which 10 years were in the banking industry at management and executive levels. He previously held the position of General Manager-ICT at Equity Bank Kenya where he played a key role in rolling out digitization and automation projects. He is a member of the Association of Professional Futurists and author of The Future of Banking in Kenya.</p>

<p>2.</p>	 <p>CFA Peter Anderson Vice Chairman, Board of Trustees and Chairman, BLC Committee</p> <p>Date of Appointment: 1 December 2020</p>	<p>Experienced professional with a demonstrated history of working in high performing teams. Skilled in Asset Management, Risk Management, Strategic and Financial Planning. He has held the prestigious position of Group Managing Director - Asset Management at UAP Old Mutual, a renowned financial institution. He also served as Chief Investment Officer, where his strategic decision-making and financial acumen were instrumental in optimizing investment strategies. Additionally, He also served at UAP as a Senior Investment Portfolio Manager, he adeptly managed diverse investment portfolios, further solidifying his reputation as a trusted leader in the industry.</p>
<p>3.</p>	 <p>Dr. Nancy N. Muriuki, Ph.D. Chairperson, kasneb Member of the Board of Trustees Date of appointment: 1 December 2020</p>	<p>She is also a nominee of the Board of kasneb in accordance with Section 15(1) (h) of the Accountants Act, No. 15 of 2008. She is a holder of PhD in Organizational Leadership, Masters of Business Administration (MBA) and Bachelor of Commerce (BCom.) degree. She is also a holder of the Certified Secretaries (CS) qualification and Diploma in Management. She is a member of the Institute of Human Resource Management (IHRM-K), the Kenya Institute of Management (KIM), the Institute of Certified Secretaries (ICS) and the Greenleaf Center for Servant Leadership.</p> <p>Dr. Muriuki has vast experience in organizational leadership and governance, human resource management, Board and Institutional strengthening spanning diverse sectors and across cultures. She is the Founder and currently the Managing Director, Africa Success Enhancement Lab (ASEL) where she advocates for servant leadership principles as a way of building leaders' immunity to corruption.</p>

4.	 <p>FCPA Charles Ringera CEO, HELB Member, Board of Trustees Date of appointment: 1 December 2020</p>	<p>He is a seasoned banker with over 20 years' practical banking experience that cuts across all facets of central and commercial banking. He formerly worked as a regulator with the Central Bank of Kenya in various capacities, as a bank examiner, Kisumu Branch, Finance, Audit and National Debt. He moved to Co-operative Bank in 2004 initially as Senior Credit Risk Analyst before being deployed to Enterprise-wide Risk Management as a senior manager to lay foundation for Risk management for the bank as per the Central Bank's Risk Management Guidelines and Basel II Accord. In 2006, he moved to KCB Group where he headed the Group Operational Risk and Compliance supporting – Kenya, Tanzania, Southern Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. Charles holds Bachelors of Science in Applied Accounting and an MBA in strategic management. He is a professional accountant holding a CPA (K) and a Fellow of Association of Certified Chartered Accountants, FCCA. He also holds an Advanced Diploma in Risk Management in Banking/Finance by KPMG Sweden.</p>
5.	 <p>FCS, FCI Arb Diana Sawe Tanui Member, Board of Trustees</p>	<p>FCS Diana Sawe has a Master of Laws in Public Finance and Financial Services with specialty in Financial Services Regulation. She is Advocate of the High Court of Kenya with both Litigation and Corporate experience. She has a solid experience in Regulatory and Statutory Compliance. Alternative Dispute Resolution professional with advanced qualification in Arbitration. Practical experience in Risk Management, Business Continuity Planning and Quality Management and Regulatory Impact Analysis, Policy and Legislative review.</p> <p>FCS Saw has hands-on experience in Board Secretarial Practice. Having been Chairperson, Institute of Certified Secretaries of Kenya, Vice Chairman, Institute of Certified Secretaries of Kenya, Council Member, Institute of Certified Secretaries of Kenya and Member, Legislative and Devolution</p>

		Committee of the Institute of Certified Public Secretaries of Kenya
6.	 <p>CPA Sailot Keke Treasurer, KASNEB Foundation Deputy Director, Finance at kasneb Date of Appointment: 1 December, 2020</p>	<p>CPA Sailot Keke serves as the Trust Treasurer of KASNEB Foundation. She has over 15 years' experience in Finance and Auditing both in Public and private sector service.</p> <p>She currently serves as the Deputy Director Finance having previously served as Manager Internal Audit for over 7 years in kasneb. Before joining kasneb, she served as the Information systems auditor with IEBC and previously as a Regional Auditor with NGCDF Board.</p> <p>She holds a Bachelor of Commerce Accounting Option and a Master of Business Administration degree in Finance. She is a holder of the CPA, CISA and CS qualifications. She is an active member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK), Information and Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA) where she has actively participated as a member of the Audit Committee and served as a chair. She is also a member of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) and Association of Women Accountants in Kenya (AWAK) where she is a member of the Training and Development Committee and served previously in the Audit Committee.</p>
7.	 <p>Prof. Nicholas K. Letting', Ph.D., EBS, HSC</p>	<p>Prof. Letting' is the Trust Secretary of KASNEB Foundation and the Secretary and CEO of kasneb. He is a triple alumnus of the University of Nairobi. He is an Adjunct Associate Professor at KCA University, Kenya. He is the immediate past Vice – Chancellor/Chief Executive Officer of the Management University of Africa (MUA).</p> <p>Prof. Letting' holds a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Business Administration (Strategic Management), Master of Business Administration (MBA) and Bachelor of Commerce (B. Coms Hons) (Marketing option) degrees from the University of Nairobi. Professionally, Prof. Letting' is a holder of Final Certificates from kasneb in the following Professional Qualifications: Certified Public Accountant (CPA); Certified Public Secretary</p>

<p>Trust Secretary, KASNEB Foundation CEO, kasneb</p>	<p>(CPS) and Certified Investments and Financial Analyst (CIFA). Prof. Letting' has over twenty-five (25) years' experience in industry and academia in private, public and not-for-profit organizations. Prof. Letting is a Fellow and member of the Institute of Certified Secretaries (ICS), the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK), KIM and the Institute of Certified Investments and Financial Analysts (CIFA). He is a member of in good standing of: The Institute of Directors (IoD) and the Institute of Human Resource Management (IHRM). He is also a member of Council/Board in ICPAK, ICS and ICIFA and chairs various Committees. In July 2023 he was appointed an Adjunct Associate Professor at KCA University, a Premier Private University in Kenya. In May 2023 he was elected Chairman of the Association of Professional Societies of East Africa (APSEA) where he previously served as Honorary Treasurer for four (4) years. He represents APSEA on the Board of Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB). He is a Treasurer with the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), Lower Eastern Region (LER). In 2020 Prof. Letting' was awarded the Elder of the Order of the Burning Spear (EBS) and in 2012 he received the Head of State of Commendation (HSC). Prof. Letting' was Chairman of the Institute of Certified Public Secretaries of Kenya (ICPSK) in 2014 - 2016. He has been a member of Multi – Agency Taskforces (MAT) in The National Treasury for the review of the Accountants' Act and the Certified Secretaries' Act amendments and drafting of regulations.</p>
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4. Chairman's Statement



It is my privilege to present the annual report and financial statements of the Kenya Accountants and Secretaries National Examinations Board Foundation (KASNEB Foundation) Trust for the financial year ended 30 June 2022. Our Foundation's journey to empower individuals and communities through education and sustainable development has been nothing short of inspiring.

The KASNEB Foundation was established under the Trustees (Perpetual Succession) Act Cap 164 Laws of Kenya, officially registered on 13 September 2019. Our mandate, as per the Trust Deed and Rules, is to hold money and assets in trust, utilizing them to provide funding schemes to deserving students pursuing kasneb qualifications. Additionally, we invest in the community as part of our commitment to give back to society.

The Foundations vision is "Empowered and prosperous business professionals", while its mission is to provide vulnerable communities access to business professional qualifications through equitable financial and social interventions for sustainable development.

Since our inception in 2019, KASNEB Foundation has reached remarkable milestones. We have established our institutional setup, developed systems and structures and collaborated with various partners including HELB to ensure that the Foundation is opening its doors to its target beneficiaries. The Foundation operates on four key pillars and these are Fund Development, Pathways to Prosperity, Together in Prosperity, and Institutional Development and Sustainability. Each pillar has been designed to contribute significantly to the realization of our objectives.

As we embark on implementing our key pillars, The KASNEB Foundation we'll be establishing a strategic plan to guide on implementation of the annual objectives, devising policies, allocating resources, and reviewing organizational structures. This proactive approach ensures that our goals remain on track, and our impact is maximized.

We are excited about the future that lies ahead for KASNEB Foundation. Through strategic planning, partnerships, and community engagement, we are confident in our ability to continue creating positive change and providing access to education and professional development.

We thank you for the unwavering support. May God Bless you.

Dr. Percy Opio, PhD

Chairman, KASNEB Foundation

5. Report of the Trust Secretary



I am honoured to present this report on behalf of the KASNEB Foundation, reflecting our key activities during the reporting period. As the Trust Secretary, I have been entrusted with leading the day-to-day operations of the Foundation while also serving as a member of the Board of Trustees. This dual role allows me to provide insights into our strategic endeavours, operational progress, and financial stewardship.

To forge forward at KASNEB Foundation, the Board of Trustees has entrusted the Trust Secretary and the Management in developing and operationalizing the Foundation to begin its work and meet its objectives and mandate. This can be achieved through developing an initial Foundation Budget to offer step by step financial management.

Through the initial Foundation plan, we aim for focus on Resource mobilization to develop funding for Foundation. Through developing a Strategic plan, a Resource Mobilization Strategy and MOUs and partnerships with set stakeholders from whom the Foundation will develop a Revolving fund that will benefit students undertaking kasneb courses through Bursaries and Loans.

Our commitment to social responsibility (Corporate Social Investment) as in the Foundations workplan is to support communities in various ways and through mentorship, coaching, supporting beneficiaries gain tangible internship opportunities and even job opportunities.

KASNEB Foundation will enhance its communication and outreach efforts through various platforms, including YouTube, Instagram, LinkedIn, Twitter, and Facebook. This approach will facilitate meaningful engagement with our stakeholders, as we share videos, audio media photographs and updates on our activities and programs.

In conclusion, the KASNEB Foundation remains steadfast in its commitment to education, empowerment, and community development. Our strategic planning, financial management, resource mobilization, and community outreach efforts underscore our dedication to making a meaningful impact to our beneficiaries and the community. We look forward to a greater achievement in the upcoming fiscal year as we continue our mission to transform lives through education.



Prof. Nicholas K. Letting, PhD, EBS, HSC
Trust Secretary,
KASNEB Foundation

6. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for FY 2021/2022

KASNEB Foundation has 4 strategic pillars and objectives set in its trust deed and operations workplans for the FY 2021/2022. These strategic pillars are as follows:

Pillar 1: Fund Development

Pillar 2: Pathways to Prosperity

Pillar 3: Together in prosperity

Pillar 4: Institutional Development and Sustainability

KASNEB Foundation develops its annual work plans based on the above four (4) pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The *KASNEB Foundation* achieved its performance targets set for the *FY 2021* period for its four (4) strategic pillars, as indicated in the table below:

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Pillar 1:	Fund Development	that is committed towards engaging different stakeholders and partners in building a sustainable fund that will continue supporting beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund Raising • Resource Mobilization • Loan Recovery 	
Pillar 2:	Pathways to Prosperity	Increasing access to financial aid for students wishing to pursue kasneb course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing and sensitization activities, events and campaigns • Social media advertising • Outreach events 	
Pillar 3:	Together in prosperity	Increasing the number of beneficiaries of social investment programs Mentorship and Coaching of beneficiaries, Beneficiary empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in social Investment programs • Undertake more donations drives 	

Pillar 4:	Institutional Development and sustainability	that focuses on building a sustainable institution which is able to support the implementation and achievement of the desired objectives.	Capacity development Improve Internal Control Development policies and procedures for organizational development	

1. Administration of loans and bursaries scheme

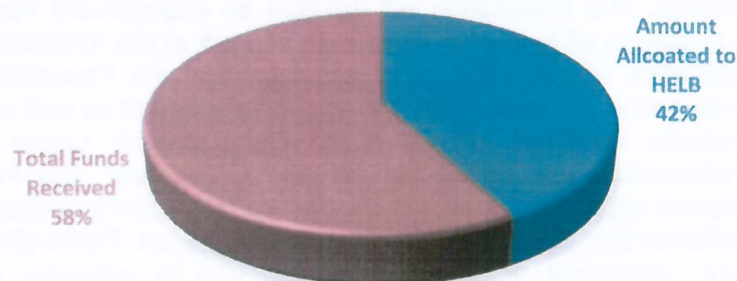
KASNEB Foundation entered partnership with HELB with an aim of providing affordable financing in the form of loans and bursaries to students pursuing KASNEB qualifications in all KASNEB approved institutions. The Scheme has two products:

- KASNEB Fees- Caters for KASNEB exam Fee and is payable to KASNEB.
- KASNEB Tuition-Caters for tuition fee and is payable to the respective institutions where the applicants are undertaking their KASNEB qualification courses

- (i) The guidelines for the selection of loan applicants were developed, approved and operationalized.

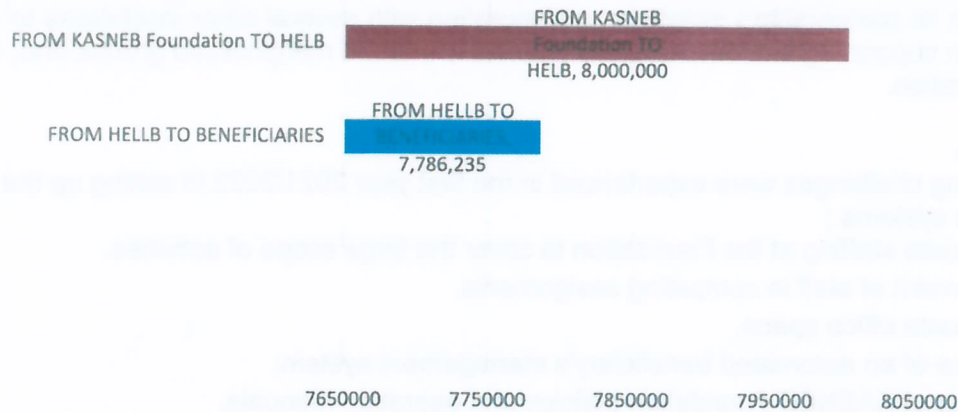
In the FY 2021/2022, a total of KShs 8,000,000.00 was allocated to HELB to support has been provided as financing for scheme with a total of three hundred and ninety three (393) students benefiting from the scheme. The successful applicants included three hundred and thirty seven(337) beneficiaries for the kasneb fees while seventy five (75) were beneficiaries of tuition fees

AMOUNTS RECEIVED VS AMOUNTS DISBURSED TO HELB



In the FY 2021/2022, Of the KShs 8,000,000.00 disbursed to HELB, a total of KShs 7,786,235.00 was paid into the two KASNEB Foundation products. A total of 51% of the total funds allocated to HELB

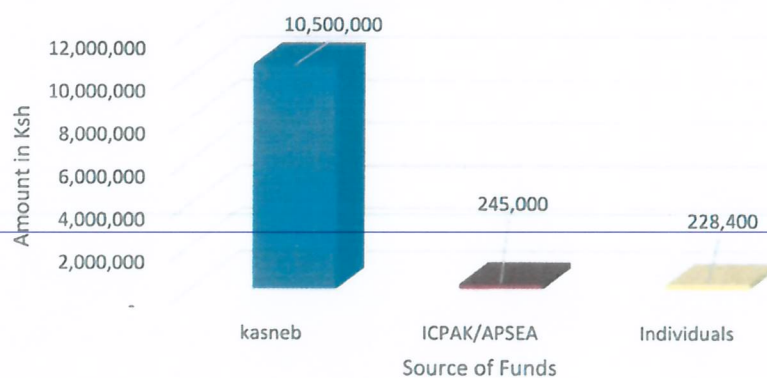
Total Allocated vs Amount Disbursed in FY 2021 2022



2. Resource Mobilization

The KASNEB Foundation resources grew by ten million, five hundred shillings (Sh.10,500,000) from kasneb as a grant for the Foundation and an additional of Four hundred and seventy three thousand, four hundred shillings (473,400.00) from individual and organizational donors in the Financial Year 2020/2021 The Foundation is putting in place Resource Mobilization structures including policy documents, workplans and Board Papers to support in its initiatives and achieve the bottom-line goals aligning with the BETA economic model.

Sources of Funds to KASNEB Foundation



3. Partnerships

Partnerships were initiated with the following institutions: Association of Professionals Societies of East Africa (APSEA), Institute of Certified Public Accountants (ICPAK), Institute of Certified Public Secretaries of Kenya (ICPSK). Our partner kasneb offered a grant for the KASNEB Foundations Bursaries & loans products in the Financial year. The Foundation is through its partnership's initiatives, collaborating with several other institutions to achieve its goals in supporting students who are financially in need marginalized groups and, community mobilization.

Challenges

The following challenges were experienced in the first year 2021/2022 in setting up the KASNEB Foundation systems :

- (a) Inadequate staffing at the Foundation to cover the large scope of activities.
- (b) Involvement of staff in competing assignments.
- (c) Inadequate office space.
- (d) Absence of an automated beneficiary's management system.
- (e) Absence of KASNEB Foundation policies and operation manuals.
- (f) Low visibility of the KASNEB Foundation.

9. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

i) **Sustainability strategy and profile**

We have aligned our programmes and activities to the overall national development agenda espoused in the socio-economic development blueprints, we have enhanced the synergy amongst members of staff and between departments for the overall success of the institution. We have enhanced teamwork, learning, innovation and creativity to facilitate effective inter and intradepartmental co-ordination, exposure to industry trends, as well as acceptance and effective management of positive change.

Environmental performance

KASNEB Foundation does not have an environmental policy but rather borrows largely from the Government of Kenya policy on protecting the environment and increasing the forest cover by 10% in the medium term. To supplement Government efforts in this area, KASNEB Foundation encourages its employees plant trees, conserve water within office and personal use, switch off lights when not in use and put off electronics when not in use. KASNEB Foundation also participates in tree planting exercises as part of its effort in environmental management.

ii) **Employee welfare**

KASNEB Foundation has put in place performance management measurement systems through the use of a Performance Management Appraisal System such as staff evaluation that guides the evaluation and monitoring of employee performance. The process helps in identifying performance problems and solving them. The process involves setting performance targets and reviewing them over a period of time. The outcomes of performance management inform staff training and development, career progression, succession management, promotions, performance incentives and performance improvement strategies.

KASNEB Foundation recognizes that the safety of employees, stakeholders and property at work is critical. It has ensured a safe working environment.

iii) **Market place practices-**

In pursuit of its mandate Kasneb Foundation always considers various policy documents including the Constitution of Kenya, Big Four Agenda, the Kenya Vision 2030, This is to assist the Foundation develop and align itself with current market place practises o, equity and equality.

The Foundation has put in place measure to ensure that we meet:

a) *Responsible competition practice.*

Through use of procurement guidelines stated in PPDA Act (2015) including developing a list of suppliers, Request for quotations, Advertising tenders in both the national dailies and the National Treasury website.

b) *Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations*

KASNEB Foundation has developed responsible supplier relationships through service agreements and MOYUS including developing and implementing good business practices, treats its own suppliers responsibly by honouring contracts and respecting payment practices on a timely manner.

c) *Responsible marketing and advertisement*

The KASNEB Foundation undertakes its marketing and advertising activities to customers when needed. The advertisements are also done on national dailies, social media platforms and on the kasneb website adhering to international best practices and adherence to the Data Protection Act.

d) *Product stewardship*

THE KASNEB Foundation ensures that it puts in place efforts to safeguard consumer rights and interests by meeting customer needs, undertaking customer feedback seriously and responding back to customer questions on an open and timely manner.

iv) **Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements**

KASNEB Foundation seeks to positively impact communities through various social investments to address the vulnerabilities that hamper students from pursuing professional training. This will enhance community prosperity.

Success stories for the KASNEB Foundation include: Tree planting efforts, provision of sanitary towels and dignity kits to girls and boys in Nandi and Turkana.




Kasneb Foundation join the Samburu Women Nursery women to purchase trees for planting




Kasneb Foundation staff mentoring and empowering students and donating dignity kits in Maralal

Approval of the financial statements

The KASNEB Foundation financial statements were approved by the Board on 23 October 2023 and signed on its behalf by:


.....
Name
Chairperson of the Board


.....
Name
Trust Secretary

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA ACCOUNTANTS AND SECRETARIES NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD FOUNDATION FOR THE EIGHTEEN (18) MONTHS PERIOD 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 the Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, 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 period under review.

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenya Accountants and Secretaries National Examinations Board Foundation set out on pages 1 to 25, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2022, and the statement of

financial performance, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the period then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Kenya Accountants and Secretaries National Examinations Board Foundation for the eighteen (18) months' period ended 30 June, 2022 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Trustees (Perpetual Succession) Act CAP 164 Laws of Kenya.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kenya Accountants and Secretaries National Examinations Board Foundation 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 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 period under review.

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

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 THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

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

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Trustees

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for maintaining effective internal 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 controls, risk management and overall governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Foundation's ability to continue to sustain 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 Foundation or to cease its operations.

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal controls 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 controls may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the Foundation's policies and procedures may deteriorate.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 Foundation's ability to continue to sustain 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 Foundation to cease to continue to sustain 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 Foundation to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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

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


 FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

02 April, 2024

10/10/10

Examine the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the applicable financial reporting framework and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material misstatement exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material misstatement exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosure in the financial statements or, if such disclosure is 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 Foundation to cease to continue as a going concern.

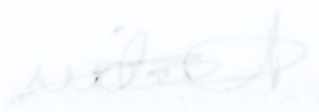
Examine the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Foundation to express an opinion on the financial statements.

Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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

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


FOR A
AUDITOR GENERAL

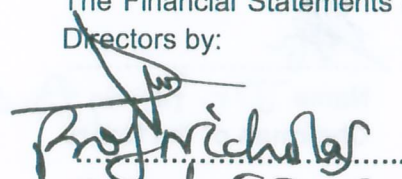
REPORT

07 July 2014

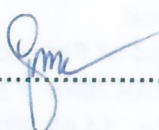
13. Statement of Financial Performance for the Eighteen (18) months period ending 30 June 2022


	Notes	2021/2022 Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions		
Transfers from other governments entities	6	10,500,000
Public contributions and donations	7	473,400
Total revenue		10,973,400
Expenses		
Use of goods and services	8	840
Total expenses		840
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		10,972,560

The notes set out on pages 20 to 24 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:


 Name: **Letung**
 Trust Secretary

Date 14.02.2024


 Name:
 Head of Finance
 ICPAK M/No: 13693
 Date 14.02.2024

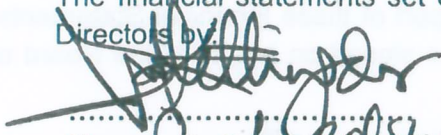

 Name: **Dr. Henry Onio**
 Chairman of the Board

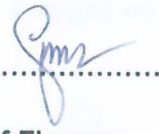
Date 14.02.2024


15 Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022

	Notes	2021/2022
		Kshs
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash equivalents	9	2,972,560
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	10	8,000,000
Total Assets		10,972,560
Revolving Fund		
Accumulated Surplus		10,972,560
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		10,972,560

The financial statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:


 Name **Prof. Richard Letting**
 Trust Secretary


 Name
 Head of Finance
 ICPAK Mno: 13693


 Name **Dr. Penny Ombi**
 Chairman of the Board

Date 14.02.2024

Date 14.02.2024

Date 14.02.2024

16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the Eighteen (18) months period ending 30 June 2022

Description	Retained earnings
	Kshs
As at July 1, 2020	
Surplus/ deficit for the year	-
As at June 30, 2021	-
As at July 1, 2021	-
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year	10,972,560
As at June 30, 2022	10,972,560

17. Statement of Cash Flows for the Eighteen (18) months period ending 30 June 2022

	Notes	2021/2022 Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts		
Transfers from other governments entities		10,500,000
Public contributions and donations		473,400
Total receipts		10,973,400
Payments		
Use of goods and services		840
Transfers to HELB for student loans and bursaries		8,000,000
Total payments		8,000,840
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	11	2,972,560
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		-
Net cash flows from financing Activities		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & Cash equivalents		2,972,560
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	9	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	9	2,972,560

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts for the Eighteen (18) months period ending 30 June 2022

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of utilization
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
	a	b	C=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
Revenue						
Transfers from Other Governments entities	10,500,000	-	10,500,000	10,500,000	-	-
Public Contributions and Donations	473,400	-	473,400	473,400	-	-
Total Income	10,973,400	-	10,973,400	10,973,400	-	-
Expenses						
Use of Goods and Services	840	-	840	840	-	-
Total Expenditure	840	-	840	840	-	-
Surplus for the period	10,972,560	-	10,972,560	10,972,560	-	-

Budget notes

1. The foundation began in 2019 with operations in 2020 and therefore was getting financial support from kasneb for its operations (IPSAS 24.14)
2. There was no change in original and final budgets. (IPSAS 24.29)

19. Notes to the Financial Statements for the Eighteen (18) months period ending 30 June 2022

1. General Information

KASNEB Foundation is established by and derives its authority and accountability from (Perpetual Succession) Act Cap 164 Act. The KASNEB Foundation is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The KASNEB Foundation principal activity is Loans and Bursaries.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the KASNEB Foundation accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 5 of these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the KASNEB Foundation. *The* financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

- i. *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2022.*

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41:	Applicable: 1st January 2021:
Financial Instruments	<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 KASNEB Foundation 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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 KASNEB Foundation risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2021</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the KASNEB Foundation. (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2021:</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.
<p>Instruments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 guaranteed contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. d) 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.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
Other improvements to IPSAS	<p>Applicable 1st January 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008). • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits.</i> Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS. • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Standard no longer included in the 2023 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2021.

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 43	<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 for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</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>

iii. ***Early adoption of standards***

The KASNEB Foundation did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year or *the entity adopted the following standards early.*

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Fees, taxes and fines

The KASNEB Foundation recognizes revenues from fees, taxes and fines when the event occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, deferred income is recognized instead of revenue. Other non-exchange revenues are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the Entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

KASNEB Foundation recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours. Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are recoverable.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to KASNEB Foundation.

Interest income

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

Dividends

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

Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for the Current FY 2021/2022 was approved by the Board of Trustees on *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 KASNEB Foundation upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget.

KASNEB Foundation budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section xxx of these financial statements.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the area where KASNEB Foundation operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in net assets is recognized in net assets and not in the statement of financial performance. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside surplus or deficit is recognized outside surplus or deficit. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction in net assets. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable KASNEB Foundation and the same taxation authority.

Sales tax

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales tax, except:

- i) When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- ii) When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included
The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. *Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over a 5 year period or investment property is measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised through surplus or deficit.*

KASNEB Foundation Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition. Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

e) 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, KASNEB Foundation 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.

f) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the KASNEB Foundation. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The KASNEB Foundation also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a

constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit. An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the KASNEB Foundation will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to KASNEB Foundation. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Intangible assets

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

h) Research and development costs

KASNEB Foundation expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when the

KASNEB Foundation can demonstrate:

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

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

i) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. *The KASNEB Foundation does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Company's financial statements.* A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one KASNEB Foundation and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, KASNEB Foundation measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair

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

j) 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:

- i) Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method.
- ii) 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 KASNEB Foundation

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when KASNEB Foundation 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 KASNEB Foundation 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.

l) Social Benefits

Social benefits are cash transfers provided to i) specific individuals and / or households that meet the eligibility criteria, ii) mitigate the effects of social risks and iii) Address the need of society as a whole. KASNEB Foundation recognises a social benefit as an expense for the social benefit scheme at the same time that it recognises a liability. The liability for the social benefit scheme is measured at the best estimate of the cost (the social benefit payments) that the KASNEB Foundation will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

m) Contingent liabilities

KASNEB Foundation 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.

n) Contingent assets

KASNEB Foundation 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 KASNEB Foundation 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.

o) Nature and purpose of reserves

KASNEB Foundation creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements.

p) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

q) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

KASNEB Foundation Intends to provide retirement benefits for its employees . Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an KASNEB Foundation 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.

r) 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.

s) 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.

t) Related parties

KASNEB Foundation regards a related party as a person or an KASNEB Foundation with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the KASNEB Foundation or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise *the Board of Trustees, the Trust Secretary and senior managers*.

u) Service concession arrangements

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

v) 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.

w) Comparative figures

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

x) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of KASNEB Foundation 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:

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. KASNEB Foundation 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 KASNEB Foundation. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

IPSAS 1.140

Useful lives and residual value

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

KASNEB Foundation The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the KASNEB Foundation.

- a) The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes.
- b) The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed.
- c) Availability of funding to replace the asset.
- d) Changes in the market in relation to the asset

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note 40. 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.

Description	2021/2022
	Kshs
Transactions with related parties	
a) Grants /transfers from the government	
Grants from national govt	10,500,000
Donations in kind	473,400
Total	10,973,400

14. Late Submission of Financial Statements

The Foundation's financial statements for the period ending 30th June 2022 were submitted for audit on 25 January 2024, after the statutory date of 30 September 2022. This is contrary to Section 68(2)(k) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which requires an Accounting Officer to prepare and submit the financial statements to the Auditor-General within three months after the end of financial year to which the accounts relate.

This was an oversight from the Board of Trustees who had several discussions on the need to have the Foundation Books audited by either a private Auditor or the Office of the Auditor General. However, with the receipt of funding from National Treasury for the 2022/2023 financial year, the Trustees resolved that the Office of the Auditor General be consulted and engaged in the Audit. It's on this background that management approached the team of Officers from the Auditor General during the audit of the main KASNEB to also include the Foundation within the scope. The audit team guided the Foundation to submit its books of Accounts for both the base year and the 2022/2023 financial year. The management has put systems in place to ensure that the financial statements are submitted within the statutory dates going forward.

15. Events after the Reporting Period

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

16. Ultimate and Holding Entity

KASNEB Foundation is a Trust under the Kenya Accountants and Secretaries National Examination Board which is under the National Treasury. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

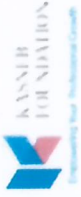
17. Currency

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

20. Appendices

Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General's Recommendations

There were no Audit recommendations for the FY 2020/2021.



Appendix IV: Transfers from Other Government Entities

Name of the MDA/Donor Transferring the funds	Date received as per bank statement	Nature: Recurrent/development /Others	Total Amount - KES	Statement of Financial Performance	Where Recorded/recognized				Total Transfers during the Year
					Capital Fund	Deferred Income	Receivables	Others - must be specific	
kasneb	03/03/2021	Recurrent	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
kasneb	28./07/2021	Recurrent	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	-	-	-	4,000,000
kasneb	21/12/2021	Recurrent	2,750,000	2,750,000	-	-	-	-	2,750,000
kasneb	11/04/2022	Recurrent	2,750,000	2,750,000	-	-	-	-	2,750,000
Total			10,500,000	10,500,000	-	-	-	-	10,500,000