

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KONZA TECHNOPOLIS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Konza Technopolis Development Authority set out on pages 1 to 31, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017, 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 effects 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 Konza Technopolis Development Authority as at 30 June 2017 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with Konza Technopolis Development Authority order, 2012.

In addition, as required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, based on the procedures performed, I confirm that, nothing has come to my attention to cause me believe that public money has not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Delayed Completion of Water Supply Project

1.1 Drilling of Boreholes

As previously reported, records made available for audit review indicated that on November 20, 2014 the Authority awarded a contract for supply of water to a Construction Company at a cost of Kshs.58,195,765.89. The contract was to be executed within a period of three (3) months with a commencement date of November 26, 2014 and a completion date of February 26, 2015. A physical site visit on February 14, 2018 revealed that the construction was still incomplete three (3) years after the completion date. The site visit also revealed that seven boreholes had been drilled. Three (3) boreholes were sunk by National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (NWPC) while four (4) boreholes were sunk by Tanaathi Water Services Board. Available information indicate that two (2) boreholes did not yield water at the time of drilling and as at the time of audit in February 2018, only three (3) boreholes had water which was said to be salty and needed treatment as it could not be used for both human consumption and construction. In addition, the boreholes had not been

commissioned and handed over to the Authority management as at the date of this report.

Consequently, it has not been possible to ascertain that the Authority obtained value for money on the expenditure of Kshs.58,195,766 on drilling of boreholes.

1.2 Water Tanks

Further, and as previously reported, two (2) water tanks included in the bill of quantities were incomplete with weak hand rails and walkways and had no water. In addition, the following works were charged in the Bills of Quantities but physical verification revealed that they were not carried out:

	Kshs.
Two signboards not installed	32,800
Establishment and maintenance of a contractor camp not done	700,000
Supervision cost of Engineers attached to the Project from Headquarters (MDP2)	1,500,000
Maintenance of project Engineers office	270,000
Chain link fence around the water tank not done	192,000
Double gate on chain link fence not done	300,000
Total	2,994,800

In the circumstances, it has not been possible to confirm the propriety and value for money of the expenditure totalling Kshs.2,994,800 on the two water tanks.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of Konza Technopolis Development Authority in accordance with ISSAI 30 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. Except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, I have determined that there are no Key Audit Matters to communicate in my report.

Responsibilities of Management and Those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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 such 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Authority or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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 of Kenya. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgment 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, and for the purpose of giving an assurance on the effectiveness of the Authority's 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 going concern 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 Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. 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 consolidated/ 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 Authority to cease to continue as a going concern or 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 of the entities or business activities of the Authority 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.



FCPA Edward R. O. Ouko, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

25 June 2018