

## **REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON ST JOHN SCHOOL, KANUNGA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2021 – KIAMBU COUNTY**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Qualified Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of St John School, Kanunga – Kiambu County set out on pages 15 to 42, which comprise of the statement of financial assets and liabilities as at 30 June, 2021, and the statement of receipts and payments, statement of cash flows and statement of budgeted verses actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the St John School, Kanunga – Kiambu County as at 30 June, 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Cash Basis) and comply with Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the basic Education Act, 2013.

## **Basis for Qualified Opinion**

### **1.0 Misclassification of Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance**

The statement of financial assets and liabilities reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.2,842,774. This is made up of bank balances of Kshs.2,256,984 and cash in hand of Kshs.585,790 respectively. However, review of documents provided for audit, revealed that an amount of Kshs.500,000 relating to unpresented cheques was misclassified as cash in hand.

In the circumstances, the completeness and accuracy of cash and cash equivalent balance could not be confirmed.

### **2.0 Accounts Payables Balance**

The statement of financial assets and liabilities reflects accounts payable of Kshs.1,375,532 as disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements. However, supporting documents reflect a balance of Kshs.9,022,734 resulting in unreconciled variance of Kshs.7,647,202. Further, accounts payable balance include creditors under caution money of Kshs.511,933 and pocket money of Kshs.37,275 whose analysis were not provided for audit.

In addition, Annex 1 to the financial statements reflects analysis of pending accounts payable balance representing suppliers of goods and services of Kshs.7,640,435. However, the casted amount between contract amount and amount paid to date is Kshs.22,459,762. The resultant variance of Kshs.14,819,327 has not been reconciled.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the account payables balance could not be confirmed.

### **3.0 Inaccuracy in Accounts Receivables Balance**

The statement of financial assets and liabilities reflects accounts receivables balance of Kshs.343,006 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. However, supporting records provided for audit revealed a balance of Kshs.13,561,926 resulting in unreconciled variance of Kshs.13,218,920.

In the circumstances, the completeness and accuracy of account receivables balance could not be confirmed.

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

### **Key Audit Matters**

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

### **Other Matter**

### **Budgetary Control and Performance**

The statement of budgeted versus actual amounts reflects budgeted receipts of Kshs.36,999,639 and actual receipts of Kshs.39,220,888 resulting to overfunding of Kshs.2,221,249 or 6% of the budget. Similarly, the School expended Kshs.38,985,557 against an approved budget of Kshs.36,999,639 resulting in an overutilization of Kshs.1,985,918 or 5% of the budget.

The overfunding is an indication of poor projection in budgeting processes.

## **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, except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else 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**

#### **1.0 Non-Compliance with the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB) Reporting Requirements**

The Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB) Guidelines on Implementation of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) by Secondary Schools in Kenya of 20 August, 2021 requires the first financial statements after adoption of IPSAS to be presented for eighteen (18) months from 1 January, 2020 to 30 June, 2021 with comparatives being for twelve (12) months from 1 January, 2019 to 30 December, 2019. Further, a disclosure note ought to have been included in the financial statements that the reason for preparing for longer period is due to the adoption of IPSAS for school and the change from calendar year to government fiscal year. In addition, a disclosure note should be made in the financial statements that the comparative information may not be comparable due to the longer period covered by the current financial period. The following anomalies were noted in the financial statements presented for audit;

- i. The annual report and financial statements cover only one year for financial year 2020-2021 with comparative balances for financial year 2019-2020. Therefore, the financial statements have not been prepared for eighteen-months (18) as prescribed the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB).
- ii. No disclosure was made on the change in the preparation of financial statements from calendar year to government fiscal year or on the lack of comparability due to longer period covered by the current financial period.
- iii. Expected completion time for the projects disclosed under development projects carried out by the school has not been indicated; and
- iv. Biological assets disclosed in the financial statements do not contain market value/cost

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board guidelines.

## **2.0 Lack of Approved Procurement Plan**

Review of the annual procurement plan provided for audit review revealed that there was no evidence of approval of the procurement plan by the Board of Management. This is contrary to Section 53(2) and (5) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which requires entities to have in place procurement and asset disposal plans that are based on indicative or approved budgets which shall be integrated with the applicable budget process.

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

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) 3000 and 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

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in compliance, in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

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

### Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1) (a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, and based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

### Basis for Conclusion

#### 1.0 Lack of Inventory and Stock Taking Report

Note 4 to the financial statements, under other important disclosure Notes reflects stock balance at the end of the year as Kshs.2,499,272. However, the management did not provide stock take report as at 30 June, 2021 contrary to Section 162(2) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which requires the Head of Procurement Function to arrange for occasional visits of inspection to the stores, at least quarterly in each calendar year, and conduct quarterly and annual inventory and stock-taking in order to ensure compliance with all respective governing laws and submit the report to the Accounting Officer.

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

#### 2.0 Incomplete Fixed Asset Register

Review of the annual report and financial statements for the period under review revealed that the school fixed asset register was incomplete. The attached appendices were not comprehensive, and the assets listed had no corresponding value. This is contrary to Section 143(1) of Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 prescribes that the Accounting Officer shall be responsible for maintaining a register of assets under his or her control or possession as prescribed by the relevant laws.

Further, Annex 2 to the financial statements, reflects four parcels of land identified as land 1,2,3 and 4 respectively. However, land 1 was a donation from the Catholic Church in 1960 but whose title deed was not availed for audit.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls over management of assets could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) 2315 and 2330. The standard requires that I plan and perform the

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audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal control, risk management and overall governance were operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance 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 School's ability to continue to sustain its services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the School or to cease operations.

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

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

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

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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 control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

the School's ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the School to cease to continue to sustain its services.

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

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

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



**CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS**  
**AUDITOR-GENERAL**

**Nairobi**

**09 October, 2023**