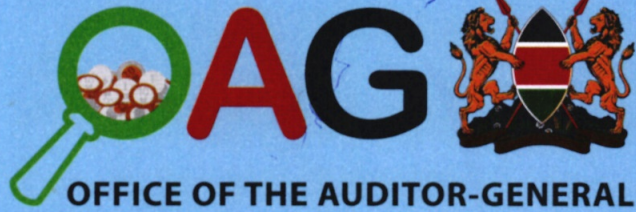


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability

REPORT

PAPERS LAID	
DATE	16.05.2024
TABLED BY	Sen. J. Mathu on behalf of SMC
COMMITTEE	
CLERK AT THE TABLE	Ms. Kiame

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

PARLIAMENT
OF KENYA
LIBRARY

KARURI MUNICIPALITY

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2023**

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR
P. O. Box 30084 - 00100, NAIROBI
REGISTRY

29 SEP 2023

RECEIVED

Revised 30th June 2023



KARURI MUNICIPALITY

County Government of Kiambu

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2023

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

County Government of Kiambu

Karuri Municipality

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

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1. Acronyms & Glossary of Terms

PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
FY	Financial Year
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Act
DOSH	Department of Occupational Health and Safety
KUSP	Kenya Urban Support Programme
UACA	Urban Areas and Cities Act
AUIP	Annual Urban Investment Plans
ISUDP	Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plans
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
APA	Annual Performance Assessment
IDEP	Integrated Development Plans
PAP	Project Affected Persons
P4R	Performance for Results
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPADA	Public Procurement and Disposal Act
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
NEMA	National Environment and Management Authority
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan

2. Key Entity Information and Management

a) Background information

Karuri Municipality was established by and derives its authority and accountability from Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011 and Cities and Municipal Charter on 27th June 2018 the Municipality is under the County Government of Kiambu and is domiciled in Kenya.

b) Principal Activities

The municipality vision is to provide affordable, reliable and equitable distribution of services by creating a world class industrial and technological hub through harnessing partnerships and promoting green energy use.

The municipality's mission is to be an innovative and sustainable industrial city.

The municipality will strive to achieve the above Mission by;

- a) Contributing actively to the development of its environment, human and social capital;
- b) Offering high-quality services to all who live in, do business in or visit Karuri Municipality; and being known for its responsive, efficient, effective

c) Key Management

The Municipality management is under the following key organs:

- County department of in charge of Municipalities i.e. municipal Administration and Urban development
- Board of Management
- Municipal Manager
- Management
- County Planning and Urbanization Assembly Committee

d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2023 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

SN	Position	Name
1	Municipality Manager	Munga Kuria
2	Resident Engineer	Eng Peter Karanja
3	Programme Coordinator	Martin Kangiri
4	Assistant Resident Engineer	Patrick Mburu

e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

- i) Audit and Risk Management Committee-The board sub-committee comprises of three key board members who reports to the overall board on audit and risk matters. Members who sit in this committee are representatives of professional bodies who are in good standing.
- ii) Kiambu County Assembly: The municipal budget is anchored in the department of Land, Housing Physical Planning Municipal Administration and Urban Development before execution, it's approved by the County Assembly of Kiambu. Quarterly reports are also submitted to ensure budget executions are adhered.
- iii) Kenya Urban Support Program – The State Department of Housing and Urban Development manages the overall grant for all the municipalities in the counties. As part of their monitoring, the County submit quarterly statements of expenditure as part of control
- iv) Office of the Auditor General: The OAG has a statutory obligation where it audits financial statements for all the municipals in the County
- v) Internal Audit: The County has a vibrant internal audit office that undertakes internal controls for the undertaking of the programs.
- vi) World Bank Office: This is the main donor of the program and undertakes impact assessments on improvement of urban areas in the counties to support devolution.

f) Registered Offices

P.O. Box 109 - 00219 Karuri
Karuri fire and disaster management centre Building
Ruaka- Banana Road
Karuri, Kenya

g) Contacts

Telephone: (+254) 724 969562
E-mail: karurimunicipality@kiambu.go.ke
Website: <https://kiambu.go.ke/karuri-municipality>

h) Bankers

Commercial Banks
1. Family Bank Banana Branch A/c no. 051000019923





i) Independent Auditor





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

j) Principal Legal Adviser





The Office of the County Attorney
County Government of Kiambu
P.O. Box 2344 - 00200
Kiambu, Kenya

3. Municipality Board

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
 <p>Charles Munyui Ndungu Chairman of the Board</p>	<p>Academic qualification: Bachelor of arts in economics, LLB Professional Qualification: Lawyer Work experience: 25 years' experience Age: 52 years</p>
<p>CECM MAUD</p>  <p>Salome Muthoni Wainaina</p>	<p>Salome Wainaina is a holder of a Bachelor of Economics and Political Science degree and has an MBA in Strategic Management. She additionally has certifications in in Leadership and Governance courses. She has over 20 years' experience in marketing and strategic management in both private and public sector.</p>
 <p>Edmund Njihia Chief Officer – MAUD</p>	<p>Professional & Academic Qualification: He is an Environmental Safety & Health, Food Safety, Quality Management, Procurement& Supply Chain and Project Management expert. Work experience: Over 20 years</p>
 <p>Beatrice Kamamia Board Vice Chairperson</p>	<p>Academic qualification: Bachelor's Degree Professional Qualification: Work experience: Over 30 years</p>

 <p>James Kihara Waweru</p>	<p>Academic qualification: Diploma in Finance Professional Qualification: CPA Work experience: over 30 years Age:76</p>
 <p>Grace Ndungi</p>	<p>Academic qualification: MSC in Strategic procurement university of Southwales UK BA Economics & Sociology Professional Qualification: CPAK, MCIPS Work experience:15 years Age: 38</p>
 <p>Robert Chutha</p>	<p>Academic qualification: MSc in Econ of Urban Devt (London); BA (Econ - Hons) (UoN) Work experience: over 32 yes Independent/ executive director: Executive Director, Pinnacle Development Consultants and Riri Holdings Committee of the Board(chairs): Karuri Board Committees manenos- you have the records</p>
 <p>Munga Kuria Municipal Manager – Karuri Municipality</p>	<p>Date of Birth:1977 Academic Qualification: Bachelors of Commerce (Finance Option)- Currently pursuing MSC in Finance & Investment Professional Qualification: CPA K Work experience: Over 15 Years Area of responsibility: Finance & Public Administration</p>

4. Key Management Team

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
<p>Municipal Manager</p>  <p>Munga Kuria</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 1977 Academic Qualification: Bachelors of Commerce (Finance Option)- Currently pursuing MSC in Finance & Investment Professional Qualification: CPA K Work experience: Over 15 Years Area of responsibility: Finance & Public Administration</p>
<p>Civil Engineer</p>  <p>Patrick Mburu</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 1988 Academic Qualification: Bsc Civil engineering Professional Qualification: Registered graduate engineer with EBK and IEK Work experience: 10yrs experience Area of responsibility: project design, supervision and contract management</p>
<p>Resident Engineer</p>  <p>Peter Karanja Njenga</p>	<p>Eng. Njenga is a holder of a Master's of Science in civil engineering from the University of Nairobi. He holds a BSc degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Nairobi and has 12 years' experience in different fields of structural and civil engineering works namely Projects management, material testing and analysis, construction supervision of structures and road projects and structures design. Registered Professional Engineer with the Engineer's Board of Kenya and a Corporate Member Engineer under the Institution of Engineers of Kenya</p>
<p>KUSP Program Coordinator</p>  <p>Martin Kangiri</p>	<p>Martin has an ongoing Ph.D. Urban Economics-University of South Africa, an Executive Diploma in Urban Development - London School of Economics and Political Science, Master of Economics (Finance) and Bachelor of Arts (Economics). Martin is an Economist with over ten years working experience for both public and private sector organizations in Coordination, supervision and promotion of economic ties with development partners. He is currently the County Programme Coordinator-Kenya Urban Support Programme and the Technical Team Leader (TTL)-Creation of Thika Industrial Smart City, Kabete, Githunguri, Juja, Gatundu, Githurai and Kimende Municipalities.</p>

5. Municipality Board Chairperson's Report

Successes made.

Karuri municipality was established in 2018. The Municipality is located in Kiambaa Constituency, Kiambu County

Karuri borders Nairobi to the south, Kikuyu to the west, Limuru to the north and Kiambu to the east.

There is an active Municipal Board in place and a Municipal Manager. The Municipality has technical staff working under the Municipal Manager, including, engineers, surveyors, works inspectors, sociologists, environmental officers, among others.

Since its establishment the Board has been able to implement various projects. These include;

- a) 3KM Kanjiku - Kingothua Road, 100% complete and commissioned,
- b) Karuri Fire and Disaster Management Centre: 100% complete and commissioned
- c) Solid waste management equipment: A truck, a skip loader, a backhoe and skips.
- d) Upgrading 1 Km Kawaida-Njunu road project: 100% complete and commissioned
- e) Muchatha SUMP project: 100% complete and commissioned
- f) Upgrading 1.7 km Karura-Munyaka Road: 100% complete and commissioned
- g) Upgrading 2 km Kihara Hospital Road: 100% complete and commissioned
- h) Laying 400 M Muchatha Roads, upgrade to cabro standards: 45% completed
- i) 1.5 Km Western Bypass (Equity Bank) - Slaughter House Road project: 45% on completed

Successes achieved;

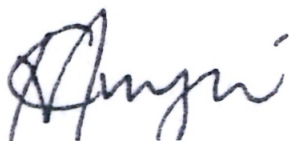
- Municipal Manager, Municipal board members and staff in place.
- Delegation of functions by the Governor to the Municipalities as envisaged in the municipal service charter.
- Formation of the Project Implementation Committee to oversee the overall execution of works in the municipality.
- Formation of a Grievances committee to foresee social environmental issues in the municipalities during project implementation in place.
- Improvement of urban infrastructure such as connectivity- roads, street lighting, sewer, landscaping and beautification

•Currently, the Municipality has five interns from the State Department of Housing and Urban Development. They include: an Architect, a Quantity Surveyor, an Environmentalist, a Civil Engineer and an Urban Planner

Challenges faced include;

- a) Completion of equipping the Fire Station and Disaster Management Center (In proposals already)
- b) Lack of a Municipality vote head despite numerous requests by the Board. This has led to challenges in sorting out the recurrent expenditures
- c) Delegation of functions and Gazettement of more roles. There has been consistent lobbying by the Board to ensure delegation and Gazettement of all functions as provided by the law.
- d) Inadequate Urban Institutional Grant (UIG) Fund for the Municipality's operations.
- e) Competition for projects from the residents from different parts of the Municipality results in challenges in prioritization.
- f) Resource allocation of UDG is based on 2009 population census which has since grown massively, based on the 2019 population census it stands at 236,400.

Charles Munyui Ndungu



.....
Chairperson of the Board

6. Report of the Municipality Manager

Since its establishment the Municipality has been able to accomplish various projects in the various financial years. This includes:

2018/2019 FINANCIAL YEAR

- a. 3km Kanjiku - Kingothua Road: Upgrading of the 3km road to bituminous standards, installation of drainage facilities, and pedestrian walkways
- b. Karuri Fire and Disaster Management Centre: Construction of firefighting facilities, offices, boarding facilities, parking surfaces and water tank
- c. Solid waste management equipment: A truck, a skip loader, a backhoe and skips.

2019/2020 FINANCIAL YEAR

- a. Kawaida-Njunu road project: Upgrading of the 1km road to bituminous standards, installation of drainage facilities, pedestrian walkways and streetlights
- b. Muchatha SUMP project: Construction of parking facilities, installation of drainage facilities, pedestrian walkways and tarmacking of the surrounding access roads
- c. Karura-Munyaka Road: Upgrading of the 1.7km road to bituminous standards, installation of drainage facilities and pedestrian walkways
- d. Kihara Hospital Road: Upgrading of the 2km road to bituminous standards, installation of drainage facilities and pedestrian walkways

2020/2021 FINANCIAL YEAR

- a. Muchatha Roads upgrade to cabro standards: Upgrading of 400m road to cabro standards in Muchatha
- b. Western Bypass (Equity Bank) - Slaughter House Road project: Upgrading of the 1.5km road to bituminous standards, installation of drainage facilities and pedestrian walkways.

NB: The 2018/2019 and the 2019/2020 projects have been completed and commissioned. The 2020/2021 projects are at 100% completed.

Currently, the Municipality also has five interns from the State Department of Housing and Urban Development. They include: an Architect, a Quantity Surveyor, an Environmentalist, a Civil Engineer and an Urban Planner

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The financial performance during the period was dependent on the performance of the municipality under KUSP- World Bank Grant.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The municipality was able to conduct several citizen fora, stakeholder forums and various citizen engagement facilitated by the World Bank Fund and the Municipal Administration Department Kiambu County.

STAFF ACQUISITION

The municipality has requested for the deployment of staff in line with the proposed governance and institution framework proposed to the county for the operationalization of the municipality.

FUTURE PLANS

The municipality has however faced similar challenges over the years including – low funding, lack of budget vote head, and lack of designation for all officers despite numerous requests to the county. The municipality will continue to partner with development partners to strengthen municipalities.



.....
Name: Munga Kuria

Municipality Manager

7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for the FY 2022/2023

Introduction

Section 164 (2) (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer for a County Government entity shall prepare financial statements in respect of the entity in formats to be prescribed by the Accounting Standards Board including a statement of the county government entity's performance against predetermined objectives. The key development objectives of the Karuri Municipality are:

- a) Provide quality physical infrastructure.
- b) Urban planning.
- c) Urban governance and administration

Detailed analysis for each objective and outcome is presented in the table below;

Programme Name: Karuri Municipality						
Objective: To Improve Infrastructural Developments in Karuri Municipality and it's Urban Areas						
Outcome: Creation of liveable cities, improved urban infrastructure, revenue improvement						
Sub Programme	Key output	Key performance indicator	Baseline		Planned Target FY 22/23	Actual FY 22/23
			Year	Value		
General Administration & Support Services: Costing of Salaries	Improved efficiency and effectiveness in quality service delivery	No. of Officers Recruited	2022	0	1	1
Staff Training and development programs	Sustainable and satisfied work force	No. of staff sponsored for promotional, refresher courses & CPD programs	2022	0	10	12
Operation & Maintenance: General office	Consistency of information, methods, skills and controls	No. of offices equipped & furnished and general office maintenance	2022	0	1	1
Construction upgrading and of Municipal Infrastructures	Improvement of Roads	Kilometres of Roads Constructed	2022	km	5km	5km
	Improvement of Sewer System	Kilometres of Sewer lines constructed	2022	km	0km	0km
	Improvement of Street Lighting	No. of Street Lights Installed	2022	0	15	20
	Improvement of Bus Parks	No. Bus parks Rehabilitated	2022	0	0	0
	Improvement of Market sheds & Ablution Blocks	No. of Market sheds & Ablution Blocks	2022	0	0	0
	Construction & Rehabilitation of Stadium	No. of Stadia built or rehabilitated	2022	0	0	0

	Provision of Waste Management & Equipment	No. of Waste Management stations constructed or/& Equipment bought	2022	0	0	0
	Improvement of NMT & Parking Lots	No. of NMTs & Parking Lots constructed	2022	km	5km	5km
	Construction of Recreational centers	No. Recreational facilities Constructed	2022	0	0	0
	Construction of Fire station and Purchase of Disaster management Equipment	No. of Fire stations constructed and Disaster management Equipment Purchased	2022	0	0	0
	Construction of Storm water Drains	Kilometers of storm water Drains Constructed	2022	km	5 km	5km
Renewable Energy and Climate Change	Incorporation of green energy as an alternative source of power within the municipality	No. of KWh units of wind energy generated	2022	0	0	0
		Volume of bio gas produced	2022	0	0	0
		No. of KWh units of solar PV energy generated	2022	0	0	0
Total						

8. Corporate Governance Statement

Process of appointment and removal of Board members

Karuri Municipality Board has been appointed and fully constituted through a competitive process by the county executive committee, with the approval of the county assembly as per the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011.

Removal of any board member can only be done by the county governor, the board, supported by the vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the board and upon petition by the residents of a city or municipality.

Roles and functions of the Municipality Board members

The Boards major roles and functions include but is not limited to:

- (a) oversee the affairs of the city or municipality;
- (b) develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes, and may set targets for delivery of services;
- (c) formulate and implement an integrated development plan;
- (d) monitor and, where appropriate, regulate city and municipal services where those services are provided by service providers other than the board of the city or municipality;
- (e) establish, implement and monitor performance management systems
- (f) as may be delegated by the county government, promote and undertake infrastructural development and services within the city or municipality;

Induction and training, Municipality Board members and member's performance

The board has been inducted and trained on project management, corporate ethics, social safeguard issues and process of creating a municipal strategic plan among others.

Number of Municipality Board meetings held and the attendance to those meetings by members

The Board holds four board meetings annually in addition to the committee meetings

Succession plan

A board member is only allowed to hold office for a 5-year term.

Existence of a service charter

The Board has an established charter

Board remuneration

The Board is remunerated as guided by the salaries and remuneration commission

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

Karuri Municipality						
Project Name	Contract Sum	Budget Allocation	Implementation %	Start date	End date	Works done
Upgrading of Equity Rwaka slaughter road to bitumen standard and upgrading of Muchatha Access roads (400km) to Cabro standards	68,687,043.75	75,000,000	100%	22nd March 2022	30 th June 2023	Project Complete and in Use

Compliance with statutory requirements

The municipality is compliant with the various statutory requirements:

- NEMA requirements were complied with by obtaining the licenses for our projects
- KRA on remittance of statutory deductions

Major risks facing the organization**1. Unaligned Karuri Municipality Charter**

The municipality needs support and goodwill from the County Government for the charter to be reviewed and aligned to the UACA 2011, 2019

2. Lack of implementation of the Governance and Institutional Framework

The municipality needs support and goodwill from the County Government for deployment of staff and delegation of responsibilities according to the UACA 2011, 2019.

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

Karuri municipality exists to transform lives. This is our purpose; the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, which is founded on three pillars of sustainability ie economic viability, environmental protection and social equity: putting the residents/Citizen first, delivering relevant goods and services, and improving operational excellence. Below is a brief highlight of our achievements in each pillar.

1. Sustainability strategy and profile.

A sustainability responsibility strategy is a prioritized set of actions. It provides us with agreed framework to focus investment and drive performance, as well as engage in internal and external stakeholders within the municipality. Sustainability responsibility has helped has to make decision mostly on natural resource use whereby the resources available are utilized responsibly not only for the current generation but also for the future use. The municipality sustainability strategy has been informed by various sustainable development efforts where the municipality is focused on SDG no. 11 which is to 'make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable urban areas which ensures effective urban development and management'. Programmes of the National Government and the CIDP also informs that sustainability strategy of the municipality. The municipality has been able to develop a strategic plan anchored in the CIDP III of the Kiambu County Government. This strategic plan, a product of public participation considers the five pillars of sustainability: Governance, The Economy, Environment, Culture and Social pillars.

2. Environmental performance

The municipality is located next to Karura Forest and recognizes that environmental sustainability as the greatest challenge of the 21st century and commits to ensuring that all its major strategies and operations consider their environmental and ecological aspects and impacts. This has been achieved by increasing forest cover within the municipality by planting more trees in public institutions roads and giving out seedling to the community.

The Municipality has a robust Solid Waste Management Policy and Solid Waste Management Plan approved by the Municipality Board. This policy framework is a response to the growing challenges of solid waste management within the municipality and creates a blueprint for:

- a. Protecting public health and environment
- b. Facilitating public and private sector collaboration and participation.

- c. Encouraging full stakeholder support.
- d. Unfolding of more detailed plans, programmes and project
- e. Structure planning and sustainability
- f. Effective and achievable implementation and monitoring
- g. Promoting greater public awareness and behavior change.

The municipality has ensured that contractors adhere strictly to their Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) prepared by the municipality and contractors

The ESMPs prepared are based on an overall environmental and social assessment, which includes

- (i) the general baseline at project areas
- (ii) Evaluation of potential environmental and social impacts of different project components and subcomponents and
- (iii) Assessment of environmental practices in different ongoing and completed projects. This standardized ESMPs provides the guidelines for the preparation of all mitigation plans to respond to the anticipated project impacts once projects begin after contractors are procured.

3. *Employee welfare*

Currently, the hiring of employees is guided by the County Public Service Board with a manager appointed on 27 June 2018. Four more employees i.e., Civil and Electrical Engineer, Surveyor and Environment Officer were seconded to the manager by the Chief Officer, Municipal Administration to assist the manager in the implementation of the Kenya Urban Support Program -World Bank Grant.

Policies that guide Staff development are currently undertaken by the Department of Municipal Administration although the municipality has been willing to take care of its own employees.

The municipality has requested for the deployment of more staff in order to discharge its mandate under the UACA 2011, 2019 after delegation of responsibilities by the County and its allocation of attendant resources.

The municipality always ensures that contractors of projects stay on compliance to the *Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007*, OSHA guidelines and require registration of contractors with Department of Occupational Health and Safety (DOSHS).

4. *Market place practices*

The municipality has increase established more market centres to improve support the economic development for the farmers and other traders within and outside municipality.

The market centers are established in line with modern standards to promote sustainability solid waste management and promote economic growth.

a) Responsible competition practice.

The municipality has ensured that all its practices adhere to the relevant legal and institutional framework including the competition act (2010). Procurement of contractors is done through competitive bidding and preventing unfair and misleading market conduct;

b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations

The municipality has ensured that all its practices adhere to the relevant legal and institutional framework including the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act (2015)-PPADA and the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations (2020)-PPADR, Circulars from County and National Government and Executive Orders from the Office of the President. This is included in procurement planning, procurement processing, inventory and asset management, disposal of assets and contract management.

The Municipality also maintains good relationships and has ensured that suppliers and contractors are treated fairly and equally.

c) Responsible marketing and advertisement

The municipality has ensured advertisement for competitive bidding of projects as well as public participation forums.

d) Product stewardship

Consumer rights in Kenya are fundamental rights afforded to consumers provided for under the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of Kenya (2010). Article 46(1) (TCK) provides that consumers have certain rights in respect of goods and services offered by public entities or private persons: -

- To goods and services of reasonable quality;
- To the information necessary for them to gain full benefit from goods and services;
- To the protection of their health, safety, and economic interests; and
- To compensation for loss or injury arising from defects in goods or services.

The municipality is aware of the legal framework protecting these rights in the undertaking of infrastructural projects and consumption of public goods and service delivery.

5. Community Engagements

The municipality has undertaken various CSR engagements within the projects undertaken in the municipality sensitizing the community on their health. In particular, the municipality did a HIV /AIDs campaign within the projects undertaken within the F/Y 2022/23.

The municipality also undertook awareness campaigns on COVID-19 prevention and care by buying masks and ensuring COVID protocols are adhered to in the workplace.

11. Report of the Municipality Board Members

The Board Members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the period ended June 30th, 2023 which show the state of the Municipality affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Municipality are to strengthen urban institutions and to provide the necessary urban infrastructure to the residents

Performance

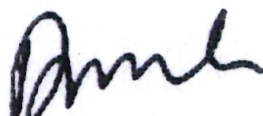
The performance of the Municipality for the period ended June 30th, 2023 are set in section 8 of this report.

Board Members

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown as per section 2 of this report.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Municipality in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015.



.....
Name: Joel Kuria
Secretary of the Board

12. Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Section 180 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer of the Municipality established by Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011 shall prepare financial statements in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Municipality manager is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Municipality's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Municipality for and as at the end of the period ended on June 30th, 2023. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period, (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Municipality, (iii) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud, (iv) Safeguarding the assets of the Municipality, (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Municipality Manager accepts responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and *Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011*. The Municipality Manager is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Municipality's transactions during the period year ended June 30th, 2023, and the financial position as at that date.

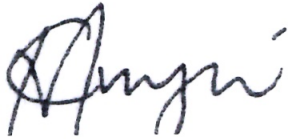
The Municipality Manager further confirms the completeness of the accounting records which have been relied upon in the preparation of financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control. In preparing the financial statements, the Municipality Manager has assessed the Municipality's ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as

applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Municipality Manager to indicate that the Municipality will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Municipality's financial statements were approved by the Board on 15th September 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Name: Charles Munyui Ndungu
Chairperson of the Board



.....
Name: Joel Kuria
Accounting officer of the Board

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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HEADQUARTERS
Anniversary Towers
Monrovia Street
P.O. Box 30084-00100
NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KARURI MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Karuri Municipality set out on pages 1 to 31, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2023

the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and the 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 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, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, the financial statements do not present fairly, the financial position of the Karuri Municipality as at 30 June, 2023, 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 do not comply with the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements

Review of the Municipality financial statements revealed the following anomalies;

- i. The statement of financial position reflects nil balance for property, plant and equipment while Note 22 to the financial statements reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.139,169,071. The variance of Kshs.139,169,071 was not explained or supported.
- ii. The statement of changes in net assets reflect nil balance for development grant while the grant for the infrastructure projects totals to Kshs.527,442,757 as disclosed in the donor fund transfer schedules.
- iii. The statement of cash flows reflects comparative cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.54,395,046 while the statement of financial position reflects comparative cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.57,828,525 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.3,433,479.
- iv. The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects nil total revenue budget and actual on comparable basis. The re-computation however, revealed total revenue budget and actual amounts of Kshs.50,000,000 and Kshs.1,194,559 respectively. The variances of Kshs.50,000,000 and Kshs.1,194,559 respectively were not explained.
- v. The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects transfer from the County Government original budget and final budget amounts of Kshs.50,000,000 and Kshs.1,194,559 respectively. The statement however, reflects nil adjustments resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.48,805,441.
- vi. The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects nil total revenue final budget column. The re-computation however, revealed total final revenue

budget amount of Kshs.1,194,559. The variance of Kshs.1,194,559 was not reconciled.

- vii. The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects nil amounts for infrastructure projects payment and finance costs-bank charges under performance difference column. The re-computation of the amounts however, revealed infrastructure projects payment and finance costs-bank charges amounts of Kshs.8,572,845 and Kshs.4,096 respectively resulting to variances of Kshs.8,572,845 and Kshs.4,096 respectively which were not reconciled.
- viii. The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects nil performance difference for the expenditure and surplus. The re-computation of the performance differences however, revealed amounts of Kshs.8,576,941 for both items. The variances have not been explained or reconciled.
- ix. The statement of financial performance reflects infrastructure projects amount of Kshs.51,427,155. The ledgers however, reflects infrastructure projects payments totalling to Kshs.54,896,537 resulting to an unreconciled variance of Kshs.3,469,382.
- x. The statement of financial performance and Note 15b to the financial statements reflects infrastructure projects payments of Kshs.51,427,155 which includes tax expenses of Kshs.3,335,787. Recalculation of the tax paid revealed an amount of Kshs.3,446,531 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.110,744.
- xi. The statement of cash flows reflects net cash flows from operating activities amounts of Kshs.1,158,655 and Kshs.60,452,013 for the financial years 2022/2023 and 2021/2022 respectively. Note 28 to the financial statements however, reflects nil balances for cash generated from operations.
- xii. The statement of financial performance reflects transfers from the County Government amount of Kshs.1,194,559. Note 29 to the financial statements, on related party transactions, however reflects nil amount.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements could not be confirmed.

2. Double Accounting of Payments for Infrastructure Projects

The statement of financial performance and Note 15b to the financial statements reflects infrastructure projects payments amounting to Kshs.51,427,155. Further, Note 22 to the financial statements reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.51,427,155 for other assets as additional assets, an indicator of capitalisation of projects. Review of the schedules revealed that the balance related to payments for the projects whose contracts occurred and were recognised in the year of occurrence.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the infrastructure projects payments amounting to Kshs.51,427,155 could not be confirmed.

3. Misstatement of Property, Plant and Equipment Balance

Note 22 to the financial statements reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.139,169,071 which is in respect of infrastructure projects. Review of the donor fund transfer schedule revealed that a total amount of Kshs.527,442,757 was received for project development by Karuri Municipality resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.388,273,686. Further, the statement reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.139,169,071 which is a cumulative balance since 1 July, 2021. However, the financial statements reported Nil amount for depreciation charge and accumulated depreciation for the year under review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.139,169,071 could not be confirmed.

4. Unreconciled Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance

The statement of financial position and Note 17 to the financial statements reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.4,126,546. However, Management did not provide monthly bank reconciliation statements for audit verification and no evidence was provided to show that Management submitted monthly bank reconciliation statements to the County Treasury and a copy to the Auditor General as required. Further, Management did not maintain a retention money account and the amounts owed to contractors in form of retention money is included in the cash and cash equivalents balance. The retention money balance could also not be determined.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.4,126,546 could not be confirmed.

5. Omission of Trade and Other Payables in the Financial Statements

Review of the payment vouchers revealed that final retention monies of Kshs.3,433,479 for upgrading of Equity Ruaka Slaughter Road and upgrading Muchatha access roads (400M) to Cabro standard were not paid during the year under review. Thus, amount was a payable as at 30 June, 2023 but was not disclosed in the financial statements. Further, review of the project files revealed that Kshs.2,890,727 was paid to a local contactor during the year, being final retention money. The amount paid had however not been disclosed as a payable in the prior year and the basis of payment could not be confirmed.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the statement of financial position as presented could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Karuri Municipality 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 audit of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit

evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my adverse opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under the Report on Financial Statements and Report Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources. However, some issues remained unresolved as at 30 June, 2023 contrary to Section 149(2)(l) of Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which requires accounting officers designated for county government entities to try to resolve any issues resulting from an audit that remain outstanding.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources sections of my report, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Failure to Provide Approved Budget and Annual Revenue Estimates

Management did not provide for audit the approved budget for the financial year 2022/2023. This was contrary to Section 20(1)(l) of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 which requires a Board of a City or Municipality to prepare and submit its annual budget estimates to the relevant County Treasury for consideration and submission to the County Assembly for approval, as part of the annual County Appropriation Bill.

Further, Management did not prepare and submit revenue estimates for approval by the Board and the County Assembly. This is contrary to Section 45(1) of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 which requires that three (3) months before the commencement of each financial year, a Board or Town Committee shall cause to be prepared estimates of revenue and expenditure of a Board or Town Committee for that year.

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

2. Failure to Comply with Public Sector Accounting Standard Board Reporting Template

Review of the financial statements revealed the following anomalies: -

- i. The Municipality Board composition does not indicate whether Board member is independent or executive and does not state the committee of the Board member.
- ii. Management discussion analysis does not include discussion on operational and financial performance of the entity.
- iii. The financial statements have been signed by head of finance but the ICPAK membership number has been omitted.
- iv. The financial statements do not include progress on follow up of auditors' recommendations.

In the circumstances, the financial statements as presented do not comply with Public Sector Accounting Standards Board requirements.

3. Failure to Conduct Annual Performance Review of Integrated Development Plan

Review of the Municipality records revealed no evidence of annual performance review of the Integrated Development Plan as required by the law. This was contrary to Section 42 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 which requires the City or Municipal Board to review its Integrated Development Plan annually to assess its performance in accordance with performance management tools.

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

4. Irregular Composition of the Board

Section 3 of the financial statements on Municipality Board revealed that Karuri Municipality had a composition of eight (8) Board Members contrary to Section 13 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 which states that the Board shall comprise of nine (9) members of whom four (4) shall be appointed and five (5) elected in the prescribed manner. Further, no information was provided showing whether the Board Members were appointed by the County Executive Committee, with the approval of the County Assembly. In addition, the letters of appointment for five (5) Board members were not provided for audit.

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

5. Lack of Board Committee Charter

Review of the Board records revealed that the Municipality Board had formulated a charter with a clear set of functions for the Board. Further, it was noted that the Board had three (3) committees including technical, planning and oversight, human resources, finance and administration and partnership, audit and risk management committees established to run the affairs of the Board. The committees did not however, have charter that outlines their roles and responsibilities. This is contrary to Section 26 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011. The Act provides that the Board may delegate to such committee such functions as are necessary for the efficient performance of its duties in respect to the whole or any part of the area under the jurisdiction of a Board and include persons who are not members of the Board in any committee.

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

6. Failure to Convene the Minimum Threshold of Board Meetings

Review of Board meeting minutes files revealed that the Board held two (2) meetings during the financial year contrary to Section 23 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 which recommends Board meetings to be convened once in every three months which is at least four meetings during the year.

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

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance sections of my report, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of Risk Management Policy and Disaster Recovery Plan

The Municipality spent a total amount of Kshs.51,427,155 during the year under review. Review of the Municipality records, processes and systems however revealed that the Municipality operated without a risk management policy and thus had no framework for management of risks. As a result, it was not possible to define the Municipality's risk appetite and set the risk tolerance levels by identifying boundaries against unacceptable exposure to risk.

In addition, the Municipality did not have a disaster recovery or business continuity plan. In the absence of a disaster recovery or business continuity plan, the Municipality lacks a blue print for identifying, preventing and mitigating against disasters and ensuring that its operations are not interrupted. This is in contravention of Regulation 158 (1)(a) and (b) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015. The Regulations requires the Accounting Officer to ensure that the County Government entity develops risk management strategies, which include fraud prevention mechanism and also develops a system of risk management and internal control that builds robust business operations.

In the circumstances, the Municipality's internal controls and risk management are weak.

2. Incomplete Asset Register

Note 22 to the financial statements reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.139,169,071. Review of the asset register however revealed that the assets register did not include details on the assets cost. The items in the financial statements were also not disclosed in the assets register. Further, the serial numbers for the desktops, printers, scanners and ups were not indicated. This is contrary to Section 149(2)(o) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which requires the Accounting Officer to ensure that the respective County Government entity has adequate systems and processes for the maintenance of an assets register that is current, relevant and available to the relevant County Treasury and Auditor General.

In the circumstances, the existence of effective internal controls to safeguard the assets could not be confirmed.

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

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance 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 Municipality's ability to sustain services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless the Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Municipality 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 Municipality'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 controls 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 controls 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 controls 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 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 Municipality's ability 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 Municipality 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 Municipality 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 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

28 March, 2024

14. Statement of Financial Performance for the Year ended 30th June 2023.

	Notes	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
		Kshs.	Kshs.
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from the County Government	6	1,194,559	60,483,157
Public contributions and donations	7	-	-
Levies Fines and Penalties	8	-	-
Other revenues (<i>Specify</i>)	9	-	-
		1,194,559	60,483,157
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Interest income	10	0	0
Other Income	11	0	0
		0	0
Total revenue		1,194,559	60,483,157
Expenditure			
Use of goods and services	12	-	-
Staff costs	13	-	-
Board expenses	14	-	-
Finance costs	15a	35,904	31,144
Infrastructure Projects	15b	51,427,155	91,175,395
Total expenses		51,463,059	91,206,539
Other gains/losses			
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	16	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(50,268,500)	(30,723,381)

The notes set out on pages 20 to 32 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 15th September 2023 and signed by:



.....
Name: Joel Kuria
Municipality Manager



.....
Name: Brian Mwangi
Head of Finance
ICPAK M/No

15. Statement of Financial Position As At 30th June 2023

	Note	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
		Kshs.	Kshs.
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	17	4,126,546	57,828,525
Receivables from exchange transactions	18	-	-
Receivables from Non- exchange transactions	19	-	-
Prepayments	20	-	-
Inventories	21	-	-
Total Current Assets		4,126,546	57,828,525
Non-current assets			
Property, plant, and equipment			
Intangible assets	23	-	-
Total Non-current Assets		-	-
Total assets		4,126,546	57,828,525
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	24	-	3,433,479
Provisions	25	-	-
Borrowings	26	-	-
Employee benefit obligations	27	-	-
		-	3,433,479
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	25	-	-
Borrowings	26	-	-
Non-current employee benefit obligation	27	-	-
		-	-
Total liabilities		-	3,433,479
Net assets		4,126,546	54,395,046
Capital/Development Grants/Fund			
Reserves			
Accumulated surplus		4,126,546	54,395,046
Total net assets and liabilities		4,126,546	54,395,046

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 15th September 2023 and signed by:



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.....

Name: Joel Kuria

Name: Brian Mwangi

Municipality Manager

Head of Finance

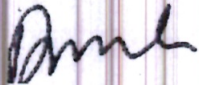
Date:

ICPAK M/No

Date:

16. Statement of Changes In Net Assets for the Year ended 30th June 2023

	Capital/ Development Grants/Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Balance as at 1 July 2021			85,118,428	85,118,428
Surplus/(deficit) for the period			(30,723,381)	(30,723,381)
Funds received during the year				-
Revaluation gain				-
Balance as at 30 June 2022	-	-	54,395,046	54,395,046
				-
Balance as at 1 July 2022	-	-	54,395,046	54,395,046
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		-	(50,268,500)	(50,268,500)
Funds received during the year				
Revaluation gain				
Balance as at 30 June 2023	-	-	4,126,546	4,126,546



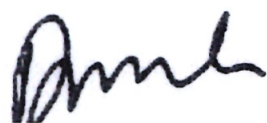
.....
Name: Joel Kuria
Municipality Manager



.....
Name: Brian Mwangi
Head of Finance
ICPAK M/No

17. Statement of Cash Flows for the Year ended 30th June 2023

	Note	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
		Kshs.	Kshs.
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from the County Government	6	1,194,559	60,483,157
Public contributions and donations	7	-	-
Interest received	10	-	-
<i>Other receipts (Specify)</i>			
Total Receipts		1,194,559	60,483,157
Payments			
Use of goods and services	12	-	-
Staff costs	13	-	-
Board expenses	14	-	-
Finance costs	15a	(35,904)	(31,144)
Total Payments		(35,904)	(31,144)
Net cash flows from operating activities		1,158,655	60,452,013
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of PPE & intangible assets		(51,427,155)	(91,175,395)
Proceeds from sale of PPE		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(51,427,155)	(91,175,395)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipts from Capital grants		0	0
Proceeds from borrowings		0	0
Repayment of borrowings		0	0
Net cash flows used in financing activities		0	0
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents		(50,268,500)	(30,723,381)
Cash And Cash Equivalents At 1 July	17	54,395,046	85,118,428
Cash And Cash Equivalents At 30 June	17	4,126,546	54,395,046



.....
 Name: Joel Kuria
 Municipality Manager



.....
 Name: Brian Mwangi
 Head of Finance
 ICPAK M/No

County Government of Kiambu

Karuri Municipality

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual Amounts for Year ended 30th June 2023

DESCRIPTION	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
Revenue		Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	
Transfers from the County Government	50,000,000	0	1,194,559	1,194,559	0	100%
Public contributions and donations	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	%
Interest income	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	%
Other income (specify)	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	%
Total Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	%
Expenses						
Infrastructural projects payment	60,000,000	(-)	60,000,000	51,427,155	(-)	81%
Board expenses	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	%
staff expenses	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	%
Finance costs –bank charges	40,000	(-)	40,000	35,904	(-)	88%
Total Expenditure	60,040,000	(0.00)	60,040,000	51,463,059	(-)	85%
Surplus for the period	(10,040,000)	0	(58,845,441)	(50,268,500)	0	86%
Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-		

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Karuri Municipality is established by and derives its authority and accountability from the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 amended 2019. The Municipality is under the Kiambu County Government and is domiciled in Kenya

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 judgment in the process of applying the *entity's* accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment 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 *entity*.

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 periods presented.

Notes to financial statements continued

3. Application of New and revised standards (IPSAS)

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

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

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></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.</p> <p>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><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p>

iii. Early adoption of standards

The entity adopted new IPSAS standards as above mentioned in FY year 22/23

4. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

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 for each period.

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2022/23 was approved by the County Assembly on April 2022. 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 Municipality upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. The Municipality's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. 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.

Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Property, plant and equipment

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

d) Intangible assets

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

e) Financial instruments

The entity 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 entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

The entity classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through net assets/ equity or fair value through surplus and deficit on the basis of both the entity's management model for financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost when the financial asset is held within a management model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. A financial asset is measured at fair value through net assets/ equity if it is held within the management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity unless an entity has made irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, the entity classifies its financial assets into amortized cost or fair value categories for financial instruments. Movements in fair value are presented in either surplus or deficit or through net assets/ equity subject to certain criteria being met.

Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at fair value through surplus or deficit, are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on an instrument that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is de-recognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fair value through net assets/ equity

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through net assets/ equity. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through net assets, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in surplus/deficit. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. A business model where the entity manages financial assets with the objective of realizing cash flows through solely the sale of the assets would result in a fair value through surplus or deficit model.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized at fair values less allowances for any uncollectible amounts. Trade and other receivables are assessed for impairment on a continuing basis. An estimate is made of doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end.

Impairment

The entity assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through net assets/equity. The entity recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) are set out in *Note xx*.

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

f) Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

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

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution. Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Municipality.

g) Provisions

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

h) 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. The entity 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 entity will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

i) Contingent liabilities

The Municipality 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

j) Contingent assets

The Municipality does not recognize a contingent asset but discloses details of a possible asset whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Municipality 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.

k) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

l) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

m) Employee benefits – Retirement benefit plans

The Municipality provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Municipality pays fixed contributions into a separate fund and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the Municipality does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to scheme obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the period in which they become payable. Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefits are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

9. Other Revenues from Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Transfers from other government entities	0	0
Others (<i>indicate and specify</i>)	0	0
Total	0.00	0.00

10. Interest income

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Interest income from investments	0	0
Interest income on bank deposits	0	0
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	0	0
Total interest income	0.00	0.00

11. Other income

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Income from sale of tender documents	0	0
Others (<i>specify</i>)	0	0
Total other income	0.00	0.00

12. Use of Goods and Services

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Utilities, supplies and services	0	0
Communication, supplies and services	0	0
Domestic travel and subsistence	0	0
Foreign travel and subsistence	0	0
Printing, advertising, supplies & services	0	0
Rent and rates	0	0
Training expenses	0	0
Hospitality supplies and services	0	0
Insurance costs	0	0
Specialized materials and services	0	0
Office and general supplies and services	0	0
Fuel, oil and lubricants	0	0
Other operating expenses (<i>Specify</i>)	0	0
Routine maintenance – vehicles and other equipment	0	0
Routine maintenance – other assets	0	0
Contracted Professional Services	0	0
Audit fees	0	0
Hire of Transport, equipment etc	0	0
Bank Charges	0	0
Depreciation and amortisation	0	0
Total	0.00	0.00

13. Staff costs

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Salaries and wages	0	0
Staff gratuity	0	0
Social security contribution	0	0
Other staff costs (<i>Specify</i>)	0	0
Total	0.00	0.00

(Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued))

14. Board expenses

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Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Chairman/Members' Honoraria	0	0
Sitting allowances	0	0
Medical Insurance	0	0
Induction and Training M&E, Design & Costing	0	0
Travel and accommodation	0	0
Conference Costs	0	0
Other allowances (<i>Specify</i>)	0	0
Total	0.00	0.00

15. (a) Finance costs

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Interest on Bank overdrafts	-	-
Bank Charges	35,904	31,144
Retention Pay	-	-
Total	35,904	31,144

15b. Infrastructure Projects

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Infrastructure payments	54,860,634	87,741,916
Others (Retention Monies)	(3,433,479)	3,433,479
Total	51,427,155	91,175,395

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(Notes To the Financial Statements Continued)

16. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Property, plant and equipment	0	0
Intangible assets	0	0
Total	0.00	0.00

17. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Fixed deposits account	0	0
On – call deposits	0	0
Current account	4,126,546	57,828,525
Others(<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,126,546	57,828,525

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

Financial institution	Account number	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022	Audited June 2022
		Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
a) Fixed deposits account				
Kenya Commercial bank		-		-
Equity Bank, etc		-		-
Sub- total		-		-
b) On - call deposits				
Kenya Commercial bank		-		-
Equity Bank - etc		-		-
Sub- total		-		-
c) Current account				
Family bank UDG Account	051000019923	4,126,546	57,828,525	57,828,525
Equity Bank - etc				
Sub- total				
d) Others(<i>specify</i>)				
Cash in transit				
Cash in hand				
Mobile Money				
Sub- total				
Grand total		4,126,546		57,828,525

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 {Notes To the Financial Statements Continued}

18. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Current Receivables		
Service, water and electricity debtors	-	-
Other exchange debtors	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	(0)	(0)
Total Current receivables (a)	0.00	0.00
Non-Current receivables		
Service, water and electricity debtors	-	-
Other exchange debtors	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	(0)	(0)
Total Non- current receivables (b)	-	-
Total receivables from exchange transactions	0.00	0.00

19. Receivables from Non-Exchange transaction

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Transfer from County Executive	0	0
Transfer from Fund	0	0
Total receivables from non-exchange transactions	0.00	0.00

20. Prepayments

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Prepaid rent	0	0
Prepaid insurance	0	0
Prepaid electricity costs	0	0
Other prepayments(<i>specify</i>)	0	0
Total	0.00	0.00

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21. Inventories

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Stationery	0	0
Consumables	0	0
Other inventories(<i>specify</i>)	0	0
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	0.00	0.00

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22. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Infrastructure	Building	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
Description	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs
As at 1st July 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	87,741,916	-	87,741,916
Disposals	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-	-
Transfers/adjustments	-	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	-	-
As at 30th June 2022	-	-	-	-	-	87,741,916	-	87,741,916
Additions	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	51,427,155	-	51,427,155
Disposals	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustments	(0.00)	-	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	-	-	-
As at 30th June 2023	-	-	-	-	-	139,169,071	-	139,169,071
Depreciation and impairment								
At 1st July 2022		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/ Adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30th June 2023		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	Infrastructure	Building	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
Description	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs
Depreciation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals		(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-	-
Impairment		-	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustment		-	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-	-
As at period ended 30th June 2023		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NBV as at Audited 30th June 2022	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87,741,916	-	87,741,916
NBV as at period ended 30th June 2023	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	139,169,071	-	139,169,071

23. Intangible assets

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Cost		
At beginning of the year	0	0
Additions	0	0
At end of the year	0.00	0.00
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	0	0
Amortization	0	0
At end of the year	0	0
Impairment loss	0	0
At end of the year	0	0
NBV	0.00	0.00

24. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Trade payables	0	0
Refundable deposits (Retentions, court bonds etc)	-	3,433,479
Accrued expenses	-	
Other payables (<i>Specify</i>)		
Total trade and other payables	-	3,433,479

25. Provisions

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Balance at the beginning of the year	0	0
Additional Provisions (<i>Specify</i>)	0	0
Provision utilised	(0)	(0)
Balance at the end of the year	0.00	0.00
Current Portion of provision	0	0
Long term portion of provision	0	0
Total Provisions	0.00	0.00

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 (Notes To the Financial Statements Continued)

26. Borrowings

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

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Short term borrowings (current portion)	0	0
Long term borrowings	0	0
Total	0.00	0.00

Description	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Balance at beginning of the period	0	0
Borrowings during the year	0	0
Repayments of borrowings during the period	(0)	(0)
Balance at end of the period	0.00	0.00

The table below shows the Distribution of borrowings:

	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Borrowings		
Kenya Shilling loan from KCB	0	0
Kenya Shilling loan from Barclays Bank	0	0
Kenya Shilling loan from Consolidated Bank	0	0
Borrowings from other government institutions	0	0
Total balance at end of the year	0.00	0.00

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27. Employee benefit obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post-employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	Total
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Non-current benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total employee benefits obligation	-	-	-	-

28. Cash generated from operations

	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Surplus/ (deficit) for the year before tax	-	-
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	-	-
Amortisation	-	-
Gains/ losses on disposal of assets	(-)	(-)
Interest income	(-)	(-)
Finance cost	-	-
Working Capital adjustments		
Increase in inventory	(-)	(-)
Increase in receivables	(-)	(-)
Increase in payables	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	-	-

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Other Disclosures

29. Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

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

- a) The County Government.
- b) The Parent County Government Ministry.
- c) County Assembly.
- d) Key management.
- e) Municipality Board;

b) Related party transactions

	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Transfers from related parties'	-	-
Transfers to related parties	-	-

c) Key management remuneration

	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Board of Board Members	-	-
Key Management Compensation	-	-
Total	-	-

d) Due from related parties

	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Due from parent Ministry	-	-
Due from County Government	-	-
Due from County Assembly	-	-
Total	-	-

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e) Due to related parties

	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Due to parent Ministry	-	-
Due to County Government	-	-
Due to Key management personnel	-	-
Due to County Assembly	-	-
Total	-	-

30. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Court case against the entity	-	-
Bank guarantees	-	-
Total	-	-

(Give details)

31. Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities	FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Court case against the entity	-	-
Others Specify	-	-
Total	-	-

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Annexes

Annexe 1: Statement of Financial Performance

	Notes	Period ended September	Period ended December	Period ended March	Period ended June	Cumulative*	Prior year total
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions							
Transfers from the County Government	6	1,194,559	-	-	-	1,194,559	60,483,157
Public contributions and donations	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Levies Fines and Penalties	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenues (<i>Specify</i>)	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from exchange transactions							
Interest income	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Income	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue		1,194,559	-	-	-	1,194,559	60,483,157
Expenditure							
Use of goods and services	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff costs	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Board expenses	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance costs	15a	8,976	8,976	8,976	8,976	35,904	31,144
Infrastructure Projects	15b	12,856,789	12,856,789	12,856,789	12,856,789	51,427,155	91,175,395
Total expenses		12,865,765	12,865,765	12,865,765	12,865,765	51,463,059	91,206,539
Other gains/losses							
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		(11,671,206)	(12,865,765)	(12,865,765)	(12,865,765)	(50,268,500)	(30,723,381)

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Karuri Municipality

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

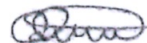
Annex 2: Inter Entity Transfers for the period ended 30th June 2023

KARURI MUNICIPLALITY				
Breakdown of Transfers from the County Executive of Kiambu County				
FY 2022/2023				
a.	Recurrent Grants	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (Kshs.)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			0	
			0	
		Total	0	
b.	Development Grants	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (Kshs.)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
		12 th June 2023	1,194,559	Relate to FY 2020/2021
			0	
			0	
		Total	0	
c.	Direct Payments	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (Kshs.)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
			0	
			0	
		Total	0	

Signed by



Accountant Municipalities



Director Accounts Kiambu County

County Government of Kiambu

Karuri Municipality

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

Annex 3: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures for the period ended 30th June 2023

Name of the Organization Karuri Municipality

Telephone Number (+254) 724 969562

Email Address karurimunicipality@kiambu.go.ke

Name of CEO/MD/Head Munga Kuria

Project Name	Project Description	Project Objectives	Project Activities					Source Of Funds	Implementing Partners
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
N/A									

*County Government of Kiambu
 Karuri Municipality
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2023*

Appendix 4: Disaster Expenditure Reporting Template

Date: 15TH September 2023

Entity Karuri Municipality

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Programme	Sub-programme	Disaster Type	Category of disaster related Activity that require expenditure reporting (response/recovery/mitigation/preparedness)	Expenditure item	Amount (Kshs.)	Comments
N/A						