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REPORT

OF

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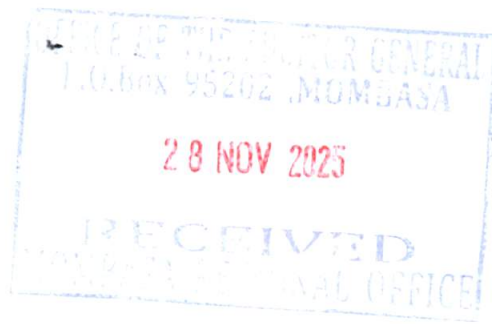
COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF TAITA TAVETA

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2025**



11





TAITA TAVETA COUNTY ASSEMBLY

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2025**

**Transitional Financial Statements under the International Public Sector Accounting
Standards (IPSAS)**

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1. Acronyms, Abbreviations and Definition of Key Terms

A. Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
CA	County Assembly
CARA	County Allocation of Revenue Act
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CE	County Executive
CG	County Government
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
COG	Council of Governors
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
CRF	County Revenue Fund
CT	County Treasury
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
MCA	Member of County Assembly
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OCOB	Office of the Controller of Budget
OSR	Own Source Revenue
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
NT	National Treasury
WB	World Bank
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
Kshs	Kenya Shillings
FY	Financial Year

B. Definition of Key Terms

Fiduciary Management The key management personnel who had financial responsibility

2. Key Entity Information and Management

a) Background information

The County Assembly is constituted as per Article 177 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It is headed by the Speaker of the County Assembly who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the Assembly. The County Assembly constitutes 20 Members of County Assembly (MCAs) elected to represent members of the public from their respective wards and 12 nominated members. The MCAs are responsible for making laws for effective performance of the County Government, approving plans and policies and playing the oversight role over the County Executive.

b) Key Management team


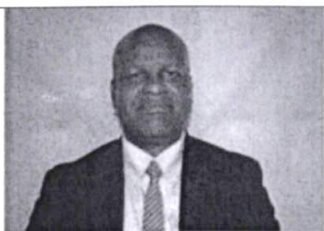
At the Apex of decision making at the County Assembly is the County Assembly Service Board (CASB). The Clerk who is the Accounting Officer and Secretary to CASB is in charge of the day to day running. CASB is created under Section 12 of the County Government Act, 2012 as a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal. The board comprises of five members- the Speaker who is the Chairperson; two members representing the majority and Minority parties at the County Assembly and two external Members.

According to Sec.12 of the County Government Act, The Board is mandated to provide services and facilities to ensure the efficient and effective functioning of the County Assembly, Constitute offices in the County Assembly and appoint and supervise office holders, prepare annual estimates of expenditure of the County Assembly and submit them to the County Assembly for approval, exercise budgetary control over the service and undertake singly or jointly with other relevant organizations programs to promote the ideals of parliamentary democracy.

The County Assembly’s day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

	<p>HON ANSELM MWADIME CHAO –ACTING SPEAKER</p> <p>He was elected as the Acting Speaker of the County Assembly of Taita Taveta on 4th July 2024. He presides over County Assembly sittings He has served as Member of County Assembly representing Mwanda/Mghange ward since August 2017 to date.</p> <p>Hon Anselim holds Master of Business Administration (Procurement and Supply Chain Management) - Kenyatta University BSc. Supply Chain Management (Transport and Logistics option) - Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology. He is a Member to Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (MKISM) Attended Strategic Leadership Development Program at Kenya School of Government.</p>
	<p>HON ANTONY WARIGHE MNGÁMBWA-CASB CHAIR</p> <p>He Chairs the County Assembly Service Board.</p> <p>He has served as Member of County Assembly representing Bura ward since August 2017 to date.</p> <p>Hon Antony holds bachelor of commerce-finance option from Kenya collage of Accountancy (KCA)</p>
	<p>HON DANIEL NGUZO-CASB MEMBER</p> <p>He serves as a member of County Assembly Service Board as a public representative.</p> <p>Hold bachelor of information Technology- Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology.</p>
	<p>HON RHODAH MWASHIGHADI-CASB MEMBER</p> <p>She serves as a member of County Assembly Service Board as a public representative.</p> <p>Hon Rhoda holds Master of Business Administration (Strategic Planning) - Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology.</p>

**Taita Taveta County Assembly
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

	<p>Bachelor of Business Administration (Marketing) – Kenya Methodist University</p> <p>Diploma in co-operative audit-Co-operative University.</p> <p>Member of the institute of directors Kenya chapter.</p> <p>Attended Strategic Leadership Development Program at Kenya School of Government.</p>
	<p>HON GERALD MWANDAU -CASB MEMBER</p> <p>He has served as Member of County Assembly representing Werugha ward since August 2022 to date.</p> <p>Hon Gerald holds diploma in Supply and procurement from Mt Kenya university</p>
	<p>CPA GADIEL MNYAMBO MAGHANGA- SECRETARY CASB</p> <p>He is the Clerk of the Taita Taveta County Assembly since January 2019. He has over 18 years' experience in finance industry.</p> <p>He is also the County Assembly Service Board Secretary</p> <p>He is a Certified Public Accountant and holds a Masters in Business Administration.</p>

No.	Designation	Name
1	Speaker of the County Assembly	Hon Anselm Mwadime Chao
2	Clerk of the County Assembly	CPA Gadiel Mnyambo Maghanga
3	Acting Principal Clerk Assistant	Mary Ambi Mjomba
HEAD OF DEPARTMENTS		
1	Directorate Finance & accounts	CPA Joseph Waduu
2	Accounts	CPA Philip Kidelo
3	Budget & Fiscal Analyst	Renson Mambaria
4	Procurement	Florence Shake
5	Hansard	Phelis Mwambere
6	Legal	Fredrick Mwabili
7	ICT	Benjamin Mwashumbe
8	Directorate Public Relations, Research & ICT	Milka Righa
9	Sergeant at arms	James Mwang'ombe
10	Internal Audit	Daniel Gona
11	Human Resource & Administration	Elizabeth Ngele

c) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the year ended June 30,2025 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Accounting Officer- Clerk	CPA Gadiel Mnyambo Maganga
2.	Chief Finance Officer	CPA Joseph Mwashighadi Waduu
3.	Principal Legal Officer	Fredrick Mwabili
4.	Procurement Officer	Mwake Githinji
5.	Principal Human Resource Officer	Elizabeth Ngele

d) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The Taita Taveta County Assembly fiduciary oversight bodies for the year ended 30th June, 2025 were as follows:

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of Taita Taveta County Assembly was established on 16th December, 2020 as per the PFM (County Governments) Regulations, 2015, comprising of 4 members. The main role of the Audit Committee is to provide oversight of financial reporting, risk management, internal control and governance processes.

No.	Name	Position
1	Japhet Daido Uruji	Chairperson
2	Dennis Mwakio Mwanyalo	Member
3	Emily Wanjala Kubo	Member
4	CPA Philip Kidelo	Member

e) County Assembly of Taita Taveta Head quarters

P.O. Box 1142 - 80304

County Assembly Headquarters

Wundanyi, Kenya

f) County Assembly Taita Taveta Contacts

Telephone: (254) 718703359 / 732604811

E-mail: informationdesk@taitatavetaassembly.go.ke

Website: www.taitatavetaassembly.go.ke

g) Taita Taveta County Assembly Bankers

1. Central Bank of Kenya

Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
NAIROBI, KENYA

2. Kenya Commercial Bank

Wundanyi Branch
P.O. Box 1067
Wundanyi 80304
WUNDANYI, KENYA

h) Independent Auditor

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

i) Principal Legal Adviser

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

3. Governance Statement

a. Background and roles

The County Assembly is constituted by the MCAs of Taita Taveta county government. It is headed by the Speaker who is elected by the MCAs. The speaker is also the chairperson of the county assembly service board while the county assembly clerk is the secretary.


Section 10 (4) of the county governments 2012 provides that a county assembly shall observe the following order of precedence.

- a) The speaker of the county assembly.
- b) The leader of the majority party; and
- c) The leader of the minority party.




The Roles of the county assembly are outlined in Section 8 of the County Governments Act 2012 and they include:

- a) Vet and approve nominees for appointment to county public office as may be provided for in this Act or any other law.
- b) Perform the roles set out under Article 185 of the Constitution.
- c) Approve the budget and expenditure of the county government in accordance with Article 207 of the Constitution, and the legislation contemplated in Article 220(2) of the Constitution, guided by Articles 201 and 203 of the Constitution.
- d) Approve the borrowing by the county government in accordance with Article 212 of the Constitution.
- e) Approve county development planning; and
- f) Perform any other role as may be set out under the Constitution or legislation.

b. Profiles

	<p>HON ANSELM MWADIME CHAO –ACTING SPEAKER</p> <p>He was elected as the Acting Speaker of the County Assembly of Taita Taveta on 4th July 2024. He presides over County Assembly sittings. He has served as Member of County Assembly representing Mwanda/Mghange ward since August 2017 to date.</p> <p>Hon Anselm holds Master of Business Administration (Procurement and Supply Chain Management) - Kenyatta University</p>
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**Taita Taveta County Assembly
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025**

	<p>BSc. Supply Chain Management (Transport and Logistics option) - Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology. He is a Member to Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (MKISM) Attended Strategic Leadership Development Program at Kenya School of Government.</p>
	<p>HON ANTONY WARIGHE MNG'AMBWA-MAJORITY LEADER He Chairs the County Assembly Service Board. He has served as Member of County Assembly representing Bura ward since August 2017 to date. Hon Antony holds bachelor of commerce-finance option from Kenya collage of Accountancy (KCA)</p>
	<p>HON GERALD MWANDAU -MINORITY LEADER He has served as Member of County Assembly representing Werughha ward since August 2022 to date. Hon Gerald holds diploma in Supply and procurement from Mt Kenya university</p>
	<p>CPA GADIEL MNYAMBO MAGHANGA- CLERK He is the Clerk of the Taita Taveta County Assembly since January 2019. He has over 18 years' experience in finance industry. He is also the County Assembly Service Board Secretary He is a Certified Public Accountant and holds a Masters in Business Administration.</p>

The County Assembly Executes its mandate, through committees which are broadly classified into two.

c. Sectoral Committees

The mandate of Sectoral Committees is in respect to the subject matter assigned by the Standing Orders and is exercised within the limits contemplated under Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution.

The County Assembly has the following Sectoral committees:

- i. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
- ii. Health & Sanitation Services
- iii. Gender & Culture

- iv. Youth & Sports
 - v. Transport, Roads, Public Works & Infrastructure Development
 - vi. Trade, ICT, Industry & cooperatives Development
 - vii. Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) Libraries & Vocational Training
 - viii. Justice, Constitutional, Legal affairs, Labour, Employment, Trade Unions & Social welfare
 - ix. Environment, National Resources, Forestry & Mining
 - x. Lands & Human Wildlife Conflict Resolution
 - xi. Administration, Security, Devolution, Public Participation, Community services and Drugs control
 - xii. Tourism
 - xiii. Water & Irrigation
- ix. Select Committees - Select committees are generally responsible for overseeing the work of government departments and agencies.

The County Assembly has the following Select committees:

- a) House Business Committee
- b) Committee on Selection
- c) Committee on Appointments
- d) County Assembly Powers, Privileges, Immunities and Obligations Committee
- e) County Assembly Budget, Finance & Appropriations Committee
- f) County Assembly Public Investments and Accounts Committee
- g) Committee on Implementation
- h) Committee on Delegated Legislation
- i) County Assembly Procedures & Rules Committee
- j) Liaison Committee

i. Committee of Powers and Privileges

There is established committee known as the Committee of Powers and Privileges consisting of the Speaker, who shall be the chairperson of the Committee; and such other members of the county assembly as may be provided in the Standing Orders of the county assembly. The functions of the Committee of Powers and Privileges shall be to inquire into the conduct of a member whose conduct is alleged to constitute a breach of privileges accorded to the county assembly members by any legislation or standing orders and perform such other functions as may be specified by enabling legislation. The Committee held 16 meetings during the FY 2024/2025. The Committee members during FY 2024/2025 were:

Member	Designation	Ward
Hon. Anselm Mwadime	Vice Chairperson/ Ag. Chairperson	Dep Speaker/Ag. Speaker
Hon. Anthony Mng'ambwa	Member	Bura
Hon. Genard Mwandau	Member	Werugha
Hon. Jones Mghanga	Member	Ngolia
Hon. Newton Kifuso	Member	Wumingu/Kishushe
Hon. Patriciah Mwashighadi	Member	Nominated
Hon. Anisa Mwakio	Member	Nominated

ii. Audit Committee

The audit committee was constituted 2019 under gazette notice of 2690 of 15/4/2016. Its mandate is to advise the County Government on institutional risk management and compliance. The committee held 6 meetings in FY 2024/2025. The committee members during FY 2024/2025 were:

Member	Designation
Mr. Japhet Daido Uruji	Chairperson
Ms. Emily Wanjala Kubo	Vice Chairperson
Mr. Dennis Mwakio Mwanyalo	Member
Mr. Philip Mbogho Kidelo	Member

iii. Public Investment & Accounts Committee

The committee was formed to provide oversight on the County's finances. The committee held quarterly mandatory meetings during the year. Additionally, it also held extra sittings to deal with arising matters. The members who served in the committee during the year were:

Member	Designation	Ward
Hon. Amos Makalo	Chairperson	Kasigau
Hon. Lilian Kidali	Vice Chairperson	Nominated
Hon. Duncan Wangama	Member	Wusi/Kishamba
Hon. Patricia Mwashighadi	Member	Nominated
Hon. Joseph Mwalegha	Member	Mwatate
Hon. Rose Sariki	Member	Nominated
Hon. Lilian Mwangoi	Member	Nominated
Hon. Daniel Kimuyu	Member	Mahoo
Hon. Anisa Mwakio	Member	Nominated
Hon. Mohamed Omar	Member	Nominated
Hon. Genard Mwandau	Member	Werugha
Hon. Brayson Mwambi	Member	Sagala

iv. Budget and Appropriations Committee

The budget and appropriations committee provides guidance in the budgetary process. It is charged with the budget making process and ensuring that there is public participation in the budget process. The members who served in the committee during the period were:

Member	Designation	Ward
Hon. Jimmy Mwamidi	Chairperson	Wundanyi/Mbale
Hon. Rose Shighira	Vice Chairperson	Nominated
Hon. Jones Mghanga	Member	Ngolia
Hon. Anthony Mng'ambwa	Member	Bura
Hon. Nancy Mwakio	Member	Nominated
Hon. Lawrence Mzugha	Member	Mbololo
Hon. Joseph Mabishi	Member	Chawia
Hon. Stephen Nzai	Member	Marungu
Hon. Anselm Mwadime	Member	Mwanda/Mghange
Hon. Sakina Kusania	Member	Nominated

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Hon. Peter Shambi	Member	Nominated
Hon. Anthony Kinyili	Member	Chala
Hon. Isaac Matolo	Member	Mata
Hon. Azhar Din	Member	Kaloleni
Hon. Margret Kawuki	Member	Nominated

In addition to the above committees of the County Assembly, the County Assembly has an independent Audit Committee which was constituted in 2019 under gazette notice of 2690 of 15/4/2016 to comply with the PFM (County Government) regulations (2015) on the formation of audit committees for all Counties.

d. Communication with all Stakeholders

The County Assembly is committed to ensuring that all its stakeholders are provided with full and timely information about its programmes and performance. They are also given an opportunity to give feedback. In this regard, the County held an Annual consultative meeting where the different stakeholders were invited for information sharing. This communication is important in ensuring that stakeholder expectations are aligned to the County's service delivery charter.

e. Risk management

Risk Management Committee has been appointed by the Accounting Officer to specifically ensure that the overall risk management strategy is integrated with the corporate business strategy and plan. A risk facilitator has been equally appointed to provide support to the Risk management Committee on reporting and consolidation mechanism of risk management operation. Internal Audit department through consultancy and advisory services has been supporting the Assembly in implementing risk management strategies that has seen development of risk register and Draft risk management policy.

f. Compliance

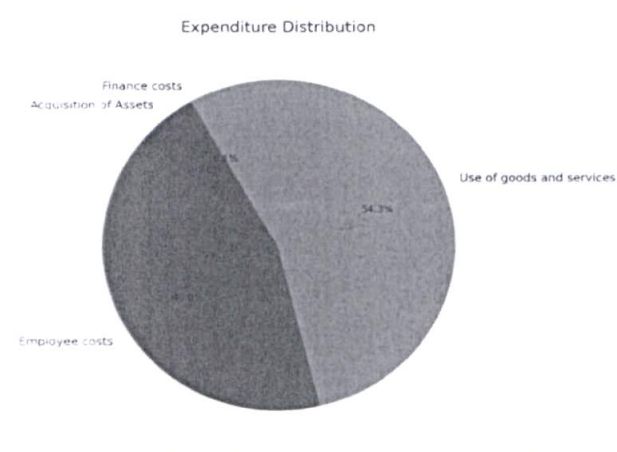
The internal Audit Department through its plans has been scheduling compliance audits across the Assembly. Reports from the department on non-compliance have been reviewed and action plan developed. Reports on compliance are formally discussed by management committee for policy and strategic direction.

4. Foreword by Clerk of the County Assembly

(i) Budget performance

The total County Assembly expenditure for the 2024/2025 financial year amounted to Kshs. 775,386,234.89 (Seven hundred and seventy-five million, Three hundred and eighty-six thousand, two hundred and thirty-five.) The largest proportion of the expenditure comprised of Use of Goods and Services Kshs. 420,962,584 which accounted for 54% of the expenditure.

Pie Charts on Budget utilization



	Projected Cash Flow	Actual Release	Actual Expenditure
Recurrent	759,520,871	760,302,258	731,644,523
Development	70,000,000	48,601,902	43,741,712
Total	829,520,871	808,904,160	775,386,235

Table 1. Budget vs. Actual expenditure FY 2024-2025

(ii) Operational Performance

- a) The County Assembly was able to pass 11 bills in this financial year 2024-2025.
- b) The budget of 2024-2025, was approved by the County Assembly on the 26th June, 2024 while the 1st Supplementary was approved on 27th December, 2024.
- c) The County Assembly of Taita Taveta has four major committees which are further divided into several sub-committees as explained below: -

- a) **Sessional Committees:** - This Committees involves the running of the county assembly and includes the following sub-committees such as County Assembly (House) Business Committee (16 Members), County Assembly Powers, Privileges, Immunities & Obligations Committee (7 Members), County Assembly Public Investments and Accounts (12 Members), County Assembly Budget, Finance And Appropriations Committee, (16 Members), Committee On Implementation (7 Members), Committee On Delegated County Legislation (7 Members).
- b) **Procedural Committee:** - This committee is responsible for setting up rules for running the organization. Includes, County Assembly Procedures And Rules Committee (8 Members)
- c) **Co-Ordination/Operations Committee:** - Liaison Committee
- d) **Sectoral Committees:** - These committees are responsible for overseeing development projects in the County. They include among others; Sectoral Committees Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries Committee (9 Members), Health And Sanitation Services Committee (7 Members), Gender And Culture Committee (7 Members), Youth And Sports Committee (7 Members), Transport, Roads, Public Works & Infrastructure (7 Members), Trade, ICT, Industry & Co-Operatives Development Committee (7 Members), Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE), Libraries And Vocational Training Committee (7 Members), Justice, Constitutional, Legal Affairs, Labour, Employment & Trade Unions Committee (7 Members), Environment, Forestry & Climate Change Committee (7 Members), Water & Irrigation Services Committee (11 Members), Lands, Physical Planning & Urban Development Committee (10 Members), Administration, Security, Devolution, Public Participation, Community Services & Drugs Control Committee (7 Members), Tourism Committee (6 Members), Speakers Panel (5 Members) Members Welfare Committee (9 Members), Mining & Natural Resources Committee (7 Members), Human Wildlife Conflict Resolution & Social Welfare Committee (7 Members).
- d)The oversight role of the County Assembly of Taita Taveta include: -
- (1) There shall be select Committees to be known as Sectoral Committees the Members of which shall be nominated by the House Business Committee in consultation with County Assembly parties at the commencement of every County Assembly.
- (2) A Member appointed to a Sectoral Committee at the commencement of a County Assembly or at any other time during the term of a County Assembly shall, unless the County Assembly otherwise resolves, serve for the term of that County Assembly.

(3) Unless the County Assembly otherwise directs, the Sectoral Committees and the subject matter respectively assigned to them shall be as set out in the Second Schedule.

(4) The mandate of Sectoral Committees in respect of the subject matter assigned under the Second Schedule of these Standing Orders shall only be exercised within the limits contemplated under Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution of Kenya.

(5) The functions of a Sectoral Committee shall be to—

(a) investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned departments;

(b) study the programme and policy objectives of departments and the effectiveness of the implementation;

(c) study and review all County legislation referred to it;

(d) study, assess and analyse the relative success of the departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;

(e) investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the County Assembly;

(f) vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 or any law requires the County Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order 216(Committee on Appointments); and

(g) make reports and recommendations to the County Assembly as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation.

(h) on a quarterly basis, report to the House on the implementation of departments programs and projects.

(i) examine any questions raised by Members on a matter within its mandate.

(iii) Performance of key development projects

a) The county Assembly started the construction of the Assembly headquarters in the year 2017 and is complete. This has enabled the organization to have ample working space for staffs and members of the county assembly as a whole.

b) The key development projects for the financial year 2024-2025 were: - Continuation of construction of new County Assembly Chambers.

c) The County Assembly has made it possible for efficient operations and delivery of services to the people. This has been made possible by the fact that tenders are advertised on the

organization website, print media and Assembly social networks such as Facebook. During tender openings, suppliers are asked to attend the tender opening so as to enhance transparency.

(iv) Comment on value-for-money achievements

Building of the County Assembly headquarters has enabled in creating space for staffs. Refurbishment of the County Assembly chambers has created enough space as citizens of the county are able to attend County assembly sittings so as to know the bills being passed by the County Assembly. This has enhanced transparency with the citizens.

(v) Challenges and Recommended Way Forward

The challenges and experiences in the period under review were:-

- Delay in disbursement of funds from the treasury led to operational challenges and slowed down implementation of the strategic objectives as operations depends mainly on the exchequer releases from the Treasury.
- Technological issues which include unpredictable network challenge and access challenges of the IFMIS system.
- Delay funds disbursement led to discontinue of medical cover by NHIF as they discontinue service after 9th of every month regardless of funds delay awareness. The staffs of the county Assembly have been provided by Health insurance cover through AAR insurance so that they can seek medical assistance when they fall sick.



.....
Name: CPA Gadiel Maghanga

Clerk of the County Assembly

5. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

The key mandate of the County Assembly of Taita Taveta is legislation, oversight, and representation. To achieve this, the Assembly’s program was documented in terms of objective, key performance indicators, and output. Below is the performance of the Assembly in FY 2024/2025.

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance	Remarks (Explain The reasons underperformance/ Overperformance)
Legislation, oversight and representation	11 Bills passed into Acts of the County Assembly	Improved service delivery to citizens	No of bills passed in the County Assembly	In FY 2024-2025 11(Eleven) number of bills were passed	The other bills not assented had to be reviewed
	Enhanced professional development of MCAs – Review standing orders	Review standing orders	% Increase in efficient Assembly operation	No standing orders were reviewed	

6. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

a) Sustainability strategy and profile

The County Assembly of Taita Taveta draws its mandate from the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 Article 185 as provided:

1. The legislative authority of County Assembly is vested in and exercised by the County Assembly
2. The County Assembly may make any laws that are necessary for or incidental to the effective performance of the functions and exercise to the effective performance of the functions and exercise of the of the powers of the County Government under the fourth Schedule,
3. A County Assembly, while respecting the principle of separation of powers, may exercise oversight over the County Executive Committee and any other County Executive Organ. Section 8 (l) (a) of the County Governments Act, 2012 empowers the County Assembly to vet and approve nominees for appointment to County Public office as may be provided in that Act or any Law.

The sustainability strategies indicate programs initiated and actions aimed at the preservation of a particular resource as follows: -

The sustainability strategies indicate programs initiated and actions aimed at the preservation of a particular resource as follows: -

Human Resource Strategies aimed at maintaining the improving the human capital of the County Assembly through training and development, career progression and motivational strategies aimed at reducing labour turnover hence retaining talent. Policies and guidelines developed to aid indecision making; Social Resource Strategies implored by the County Assembly in maintaining and improving the social quality such as cohesion, reciprocation, honesty and the importance of team spirit and good working relationships; Financial Resource Strategies in ensuring that the exchequer funds are released within the stipulated timeframe and prudence use of the same in accordance with the approved budget; Environmental Resource Strategies which entails scanning of the environment to understand the strengths and opportunities threat and weaknesses and the strategies in addressing them; Political Strategy involves capacity building for the Members of County Assembly on debating skills, legislative drafting, effective oversight, legislation and representation. Leadership structure in place to ensure smooth operations in the institution; Technological Resource Strategies which ensures that the County Assembly is in tandem with the current technological changes through globalization.

Factors affecting sustainability priorities include, the climate change, economic recession and globalization.

b) Environmental performance

The assembly has a clear guideline towards the environment despite lacking the environmental Policy in place. The biodiversity of our environment is properly handled in the sense that; There are several litter disposal bin points to manage uncontrolled littering around and the County occasionally comes to collect for dumping site.

There are plans to come up with an environmental policy, which will help in enforcing some environmental protocols as soon as they come up in order to manage biodiversity

c) Employee welfare

The policies guiding the hiring process in the County Assembly of Taita Taveta include,

- The Constitution of Kenya, 2010
- The Employment Act, 2007
- The County Assembly Services Act, 2017
- The Taita Taveta Human Resource Policy and Procedure Manual

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 takes into account gender ratio and stakeholder engagement.

County Assembly is continuously improving skills through training and development, mentoring, coaching, benchmarking and embracing team spirit.

d) Market place practices-

The organisation should outline its efforts to:

a) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations-

The County Assembly ensures that there is free and fair competition for supplies and delivery of goods. This is achieved through advertising of tenders through the website and social networks and during tender opening; the suppliers participate in the exercise.

b) Responsible ethical practices-

The organization has to ensure that the environment is a corruption free environment. This will be guided by the fact that tenders are advertised in public media and free and fair competition should be applied in selection of suppliers and no bias.

c) Stewardship of goods and services

The consumer rights are guarded by ensuring the suppliers are paid on time after the delivery of goods and following the right procedure for documents needed.

e) **Community Engagements**

The County Assembly ensures that when the Members of the County assembly wants to pass the budgets; the County Assembly carries out public participation and ensures that the leaders carries out the developments as agreed by the citizens of the respected place represented by the Member of the county assembly (M.C.A).

7. Management Discussion and Analysis

To ensure that service delivery is at its best, the County Assembly is guided by its strategic goals, which include, enhancing the performance of the county assembly in performing its roles of oversight, representation and legislation and putting in place right structures. This strategic goal focusses on the Members of the County Assembly (MCAs), their roles and ways in which their levels of performance can be boosted to enable them deliver their mandate better enhancing oversight function of the county assembly. The County Assembly has a very key mandate to ensure that, while maintaining the principle of separation of powers, that it oversees the activities of the County Executive to ensure they are in line with the law and the expectations of the citizenry. The assembly is also committed to building strategic engagement and partnerships with stakeholders and enhancing accountability of the assembly to the public. It has embarked on an ambitious plan to increase office space by constructing a new chamber and additional offices. Compliance with statutory requirements is key in ensuring successful operations. The assembly is properly constituted with the committees performing their roles accordingly. Suppliers are paid for goods and services rendered and payroll deductions remitted accordingly.

Among many challenges and risks facing organisation, climate change is a significant one. Against a backdrop where most of the County of Taita Taveta's land is classified as ASAL and the occurrence of disasters such as droughts is highly probable, the County Assembly is in the forefront in championing adoption of Climate Change initiatives. It exercises its mandate by making laws which observe the realities of climate change, awareness and actions for mitigation.

The management has ensured ample environment for the staffs and members of county assembly. The organization promotes a corruption free environment and a consultative culture by inviting opinions of members of the public during passage of county legislation through public participation. During the budgeting process, citizens are always involved and also during assembly sessions, they are invited to come and witness the deliberations of their elected representatives as they consider the various bills. Spending is done in compliance with the budget which is approved by all the requisite organs. Constant dissemination of information is done through press conferences and statements where necessary while the assembly website is constantly updated. Proceedings of the Assembly are also aired live to facilitate access to information

8. Statement of Management Responsibilities

Sections 164 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer of a County Government Entity to prepare financial statements in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Clerk of the County Assembly is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the County Assembly's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the County Assembly for the year, ended June 30, 2025. 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 County Assembly; (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 County Assembly; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

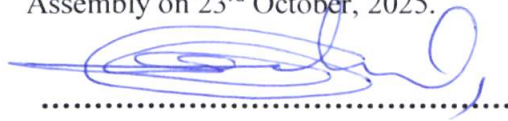
The Clerk accepts responsibility for the County Assembly's financial statements, which have been prepared on the Accrual Basis Method of Financial Reporting, using appropriate accounting policies in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The Clerk is of the opinion that the County Assembly's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the County Assembly's transactions for the year ended June 30, 2025, and of its financial position as at that date. The Clerk further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the County Assembly which have been relied upon in the preparation of its financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

The Clerk confirms that the County Assembly has complied fully with applicable Government Regulations and the terms of external financing covenants (where applicable), and that the County Assembly's funds received during the year under audit were used for the eligible purposes for which they were intended and were properly accounted for. Further the Clerk confirms that the County Assembly's financial statements have been prepared in a form that complies with relevant accounting standards prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board of Kenya.

Approval of the financial statements

Taita Taveta County Assembly
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

The County Government's financial statements were approved and signed by the Clerk of the County Assembly on 23rd October, 2025.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke, positioned above a dotted line.

CPA Gadiel Maghanga
Clerk of the County Assembly

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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E-mail: info@oagkenya.go.ke
Website: www.oagkenya.go.ke



HEADQUARTERS
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NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF TAITA TAVETA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025

PREAMBLE

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

- A. Report on 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 the 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 the Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose; and,
- 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, risk management environment and internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

An Unmodified Opinion is issued when the Auditor-General concludes that the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The Report on Financial Statements should be read together with the Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources, and the Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management, and Governance.

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying transitional IPSAS financial statements of County Assembly of Taita Taveta set out on pages 1 to 44, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025 and the statement of financial performance,

statement of changes in net assets, statement of cashflows and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended 30 June, 2025 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, the transitional IPSAS financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of County Assembly of Taita Taveta as at 30 June, 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards Accrual Basis (including the transitional provisions permitted under IPSAS 33) and comply with the County Governments Act, 2012 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and The National Treasury and Economic Planning Circular No.3 of 14 April, 2025.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the prior year audit report, several issues were raised under the Report on Financial Statements, Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources, and Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance. Review of the status during audit of the County Assembly of Taita in 2024/2025 revealed that the following twelve (12) issues remained unresolved as at 30 June, 2025:

No.	Audit Issue
1	Unexplained Variance in Cash and Cash Equivalentents
2	Unsupported Domestic Travel and Subsistence
3	Irregular Payment of Subscription to County Assembly Forum
4	Unsupported Fuel, oil and Lubricants
5	Presentation of the Financial Statements

No.	Audit Issue
6	Unsupported Project Implementation-Proposed Construction of County Assembly Chambers
7	Non-Compliance with Law on Ethnic Diversity
8	Non-Adherence to the One-Third Salary Rule
9	Irregular Promotions
10	Regularity of Imprest Management
11	Internal Controls and rRsk Management
12	Slow Implementation of Internal Audit and Audit Committee Recommendations

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on page iii to xxiv which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, Governance Statement, Foreword by Clerk of the County Assembly, Statement of performance Against Predetermined Objectives, Environment and Sustainability Reporting, Management Discussion and Analysis, and the Statement of Management Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on the County Assembly financial statements, my responsibility is to read the Other Information and in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information and I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Other Information and accordingly, I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm that nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Non-Compliance with Ethnic Diversity in Staff Employment

Review of human resource records revealed that the Assembly had one hundred and thirty-five (135) employees engaged on contract and permanent terms, out of whom one hundred and eight (108) or 80% were from the dominant ethnic community in the region.

This is contrary to Section 7(2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 which requires that no public establishment to have more than one third of its staff from the same ethnic community.

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

2. Non-Adherence to the One-Third of Basic Salary Rule

Review of the Human Resource Information System (HRIS) for the month of June 2025 revealed that the Assembly made deductions from ten (10) employees and were drawing net pay of less than one-third of their respective basic salaries. This is contrary to Section 19(3) of the Employment Act, 2007 which requires that deductions made by an employer from the wages of his employee not to exceed two-thirds (2/3) of their basic salaries.

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

3. Irregular Payments of Subscription Fees

The statement of financial performance and Note 10 to the financial statements reflect use of goods and services amount of Kshs.420,962,584. Included in this is other operating expenses of Kshs.31,361,595. Review of other operating expenses revealed that the Assembly transferred Kshs.500,000 and Kshs.1,000,000 being subscription and membership fees to County Assemblies Sport Association (CASA) and County Assembly Forum (CAF) respectively. There was no legal framework in support of such payments.

In the circumstances, the regularity of payments amounting to Kshs.1,500,000 could not be confirmed.

4. Delay in Construction of the County Assembly Chambers

The statement of financial position and Note 26 reflect property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.397,446,968. Included in this balance is work-in-progress amounting to Kshs.91,268,251 relating to the construction of the County Assembly Chambers. The Assembly awarded a contract to a firm for the proposed construction of the Assembly Chambers at a contract sum of Kshs.247,010,748 for a contract period of 1,440 days, commencing on 20 February, 2022 and the works were scheduled for completion on 30 June, 2026. In addition, Clause 3 of the contract required the Assembly to allocate Kshs.100,000,000 to the project during the 2024/2025 financial year. Review of the approved supplementary budget, however, showed that only Kshs.70,000,000 was appropriated, resulting in a shortfall of Kshs.30,000,000, which may have further contributed to the delays.

Further, audit review established that total expenditure on the project stood at Kshs.91,268,251 as at 30 June, 2025, representing under-absorption of Kshs.98,731,749 (52%) of the cumulative budgetary allocation. Physical verification conducted on 18 September, 2025 established that the project was 32% complete despite having been under implementation for over three years. This indicates that the project is significantly behind schedule relative to the planned timelines.

In the circumstances, value for money has not been realized with the continued delays in completing the project while the risk of cost escalation is high.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 3000 and ISSAI 4000. The standards require 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 comply in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Incomplete Asset Register

The statement of financial position and Note 26 reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.397,446,968. The fixed asset register in support of this amount, did not indicate, date of acquisition, terms and value of the Assembly's land. Further, motor vehicle, office equipment, electronics, ICT computer and furniture and fittings being movable assets lacked cost, depreciation rate, expected useful life and book value. Further, physical verification of the laptops and other electronics on 8 June, 2025 revealed that the assets were not tagged.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of controls over the Assembly's 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 controls, risk Management and overall governance were operating effectively in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of the 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 controls 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 County Assembly's ability to continue to sustain services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to 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 comply 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 County Assembly'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

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial statements in accordance with Article 229(4) of the Constitution, Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The standards require that, in conducting the audit, I obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In conducting the audit, Article 229(6) of the Constitution also requires that I express a conclusion on whether or not 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 addition, I consider the entity's control environment in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

Further, I am required to submit the audit report in accordance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Detailed description of my responsibilities for the audit is located at the Office of the Auditor-General's website at: <https://www.oagkenya.go.ke/auditor-generals-responsibilities-for-audit/>. This description forms part of my auditor's report.


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

05 December, 2025

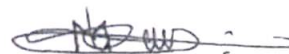
10. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	FY 2024-2025
		Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions		
Transfers from CRF	6	760,302,258
Miscellaneous Revenue	7	-
Revenue from exchange transactions		
Other income	8	-
Total revenue		760,302,258
Expenses		
Employee costs	9	309,949,302
Use of goods and services	10	420,962,584
Transfers to other Government Entities	11	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	12	-
Other Grants and Subsidies	13	-
Finance costs	14	732,637
Social Benefits	15	-
Total expenses		731,644,523
Gain/(loss) on sale of assets	16	-
Gain/Loss on Foreign Exchange	17	-
Gain/Loss on fair value of investments	18	-
Impairment loss	19	-
Surplus/Deficit for the year		28,657,735
Taxation	20	-
Net Surplus/Deficit		28,657,735

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 42 were signed by:



.....
CPA Gadiel Maganga
Clerk of The County Assembly



.....
CPA Joseph Mwashighadi Waduu
Director Accounting Services
ICPAK M/No 7006

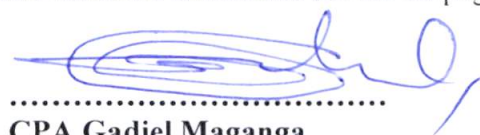
11. Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	FY 2024-2025	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	21	11,254,951	6,630,741
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	22	15,129,900	13,780,678
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	23	-	-
Inventories	24	-	-
Current portion of investments	25	-	-
Total Current Assets		26,384,850	20,411,419
Non-Current Assets			
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	22(b)	-	-
Non- Current portion of investments	25	-	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	26	397,446,968	52,807,266
Right of Use Assets	27	-	-
Intangible Assets and Goodwill	28	-	-
Investment Property	29	-	-
Biological Assets	30	-	-
Tangible Natural Resources	31	-	-
Total Non- Current Assets		397,446,968	52,807,266
Total Assets (A)		423,831,818	73,218,685
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	32	49,592,309	89,825,744
Refundable deposits and prepayments	33	10,140,917	5,989,441
Current Provision	34	-	-
Lease Liabilities	35	-	-
Deferred Income	36	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	37	-	-

Taita Taveta County Assembly
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025

	Notes	FY 2024-2025	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Current Portion of Borrowings	38	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		59,733,226	95,815,185
Non-Current Liabilities			
Non-Current Provisions	34	-	-
Lease Liabilities	35	-	-
Deferred Income	36	-	-
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation	37	-	-
Borrowings – Non-Current Portion	38	-	-
Service Concession Liability	39	-	-
Total Non- Current Liabilities		-	-
Total Liabilities (B)		59,733,226	95,815,185
Net Assets (A-B)		364,098,593	(22,596,500)
Represented by:			
Reserves		309,454,319	-
Accumulated Surplus		6,042,372	(22,596,500)
Capital Fund		48,601,902	-
Net Assets		364,098,593	(22,596,500)

The financial statements set out on pages 1 to 42 were signed by:



CPA Gadiel Maganga
Clerk of The County Assembly



CPA Joseph Mwashighadi Waduu
Director Accounting Services
ICPAK M/No 7006

13. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30 June 2025

Description	Accumulated Surplus (KShs)	Reserves (KShs)	Capital Fund (KShs)	Total (KShs)
As at 30 th June 2024 (cash basis)	641,300			641,300
Adjustments: (to recognize assets and liabilities)				
ADD: Cash & Cash	6,630,741			6,630,741
ADD: Insurance -prepaid expensed FY 2023-2024	13,780,678			13,780,678
Work in progress as at 30th June 2024 - County Assembly Chambers under Construction	52,807,266			52,807,266
LESS: Pending Bills FY 2023-2024	90,467,044			90,467,044
LESS: Refundable Deposits	5,989,441			5,989,441
As at July 1, 2024	(22,596,500)			(22,596,500)
Surplus/ deficit for the period	28,657,735			28,657,735
Returns to CRF	(18,863)			(18,863)
Reserve Valuation		309,454,319		309,454,319
Work in progress Funds received as at 30th June 2025			48,601,902	48,601,902
As at 30th June, 2025	6,042,372	309,454,319	48,601,902	364,098,593

Note:

Work in progress as at 30th June 2024 - County Assembly Chambers under Construction of Kshs.52,807,266 relates to the payments made on the contract for construction of the assembly chambers up to 30th June 2024

14. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2025

		FY 2024-2025
	Notes	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts		
Transfers from CRF		808,904,160
Miscellaneous Revenue		-
Other income		-
Total receipts		808,904,160
Payments		
Employee costs		309,949,302
Use of goods and services		448,244,437
Transfers to other Government Entities		-
Other Grants and Subsidies		-
Finance costs		732,637
Social Benefits		-
Total payments		758,926,376
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	40	49,977,785
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of PPE		(45,334,712)
Purchase Intangible assets		-
Proceeds from sale of PPE		-
Proceeds from sale of Biological Assets		-
Purchase of investments		-
Sale of investments		-
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		(45,334,712)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Returns to CRF		(18,863)
Proceeds from borrowings		146,527,364
Repayment of borrowings		(146,527,364)
Net cash flows from financing Activities		(18,863)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & Cash Equivalents		4,624,210
Cash and cash equivalents as at Period Start	21	6,630,741
Cash and cash equivalents as at Period End	21	11,254,951

(PSASB has prescribed the use of the direct method for cash flow preparation)

14. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the Year ended 30 June 2025

Recurrent and Development Budgets Combined

Revenue/expense item	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Budget utilization difference	% of utilization
	A	B	C=(a+b)	D	E=(c-d)	F=d/c *100
Revenues						
Opening balance (Non-refundable special purpose accounts)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from CRF	829,520,871	-	829,520,871	808,904,160	20,616,711	98
Miscellaneous Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	829,520,871	-	829,520,871	808,904,160	20,616,711	98
					-	-
Expenses						
Employee costs	278,800,000	31,200,000	310,000,000	309,949,302	50,698	100
Use of goods and services	510,720,871	(63,000,000)	447,720,871	448,244,437	(523,566)	100
Finance costs	-	1,800,000	1,800,000	732,637	1,067,363	41
Social Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	789,520,871	(30,000,000)	759,520,871	758,926,376	594,495	100
Capital items						
Acquisition of PPE	70,000,000	-	70,000,000	45,334,712	24,665,288	65
Acquisition of Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenses Development	70,000,000	-	70,000,000	45,334,712	24,665,288	65
Total Expenses	859,520,871	(30,000,000)	829,520,871	804,261,088	25,259,783	97
Surplus /(Deficit)	(30,000,000)	30,000,000	-	4,643,073		

Budget Reconciliation Statements

	Description of Particulars	Amount in Kshs
	Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget	4,643,073
1	CRF Returns	(18,863)
2	Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 1 st July 2024	6,630,741
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent as per the statement of Cash flows	11,254,951

Budget Notes

1. Finance cost- This was low because of minimal borrowing to pay salaries when disbursement delay
2. Development - Due to delayed disbursement and nature of work the ongoing construction could not absorb fully budgeted amount

15. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Taita Taveta County Assembly is established by and derives its authority and accountability from The Constitution of Kenya 2010. The Entity is domiciled in Kenya and its principal activities are law-making, oversight, representation, and approval of budgets/ appointments.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared according with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

The County Assembly is transitioning from IPSAS Cash to IPSAS Accrual as per the provisions of the National Treasury Circular No.3 of 14th April 2025 and this is the first transitional financial statements under IPSAS Accrual. The County Assembly has taken advantage of the transitional provisions under IPSAS 33 and has adopted a phased approach in which it has recognized all financial Assets which includes cash and cash equivalent for operational accounts, deposits/retention account, Prepayments and PPE acquired in FY 2013/2014 to date of reporting. Liabilities recognized includes trade and other payables, refundable deposits/retention amounts on contracts. With regards to Property, Plant and Equipment, Management has recognised the Works-in-Progress on the County Assembly chambers under construction.

Recognition of all other non-financial asset acquired in FY prior to 2024/2025 to be recognized in the third year of transition after identification and valuation has been done. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency. These financial statements were authorised for issue by the accounting officer on 25th August 2025.

Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period. These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis unless otherwise specified (for example, the Statement of Cash Flows). Under an accrual basis, revenues are recognised when rights to assets are earned or levied rather than when cash is received, and expenses are recognised when obligations are incurred rather than when they are settled. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Entity. The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

Kenya's current National Determined Contribution (NDC) to deliver on the goals of the Paris Agreement sets a headline target of a 32 per cent emission reduction by 2030 relative to the business-as-usual scenario of 143 MtCO₂eq. Entities commitment to climate change action does not constitute a present obligation on the balance sheet but are disclosed separately.

Physical assets

An asset is a resource presently controlled by the entity as a result of a past event. The primary reason for holding property, plant and equipment and other assets is for their service potential rather than their ability to generate cash flows. Because of the types of services provided, a significant proportion of assets used by public sector entities including roads, national parks, heritage buildings etc are specialized in nature. There may be a limited market for such assets and so judgement is required on measurement. Judgment is also required whether assets are held for commercial purposes or public benefit purposes.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

i) *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2025.*

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. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p> <p>This standard has no impact on the county assembly</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: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p> <p>This standard has no impact on the county assembly</p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 45- Property Plant and Equipment	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.</p> <p>This standard has no impact on the county assembly</p>
IPSAS 46 Measurement	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS; iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p> <p>This standard has no impact on the county assembly</p>

ii) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2025

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 47- Revenue	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles</p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p> <p>This standard has no impact on the county assembly</p>
<p>IPSAS 48- Transfer Expenses</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p> <p>This standard has no impact on the county assembly</p>
<p>IPSAS 49- Retirement Benefit Plans</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.</p> <p>This standard has no impact on the county assembly</p>
<p>IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2027</i></p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures. ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26. iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized. <p>This standard has no impact on the county assembly</p>

iii) Early adoption of standards

The County Assembly did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the Entity and can be measured reliably. Recurrent grants are recognized in the statement of financial performance. Development/Capital grants are recognized in the statement of financial performance after meeting revenue recognition criteria. Conditional grants are recognized as revenue upon fulfilment of the set conditions.

ii) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2024/25 was approved by the County Assembly on 26th June 2024. 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 Entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Entity recorded additional appropriations of Ksh 30,000,000 on the 2024/25 budget following the governing body's approval. The Entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial cash flows has been presented on page 6 of these financial statements.

b) Property, plant and equipment

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

c) 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.

d) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The entity does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Company's financial statements. (amend as appropriate). 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.

i. Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

The entity classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

ii. Financial liabilities

Classification

The entity classifies its liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities measured through surplus or deficit

e) Inventories

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

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

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

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

f) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Entity expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

g) Contingent liabilities

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

h) Contingent assets

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

i) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

j) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

k) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The *Entity* provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an Entity pays fixed contributions into a separate Entity (a fund), and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the

fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable. Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

l) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. At each reporting date, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured in historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, and those measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of monetary items or translation of monetary/non-monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially reported are recognized in surplus or deficit in the period.

m) Borrowing costs

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

n) Related parties

The *Entity* regards a related party as a person or an Entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the *Entity*, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise *Speaker of the county assembly and, Clerk of the county Assembly, Directors and senior managers.*

o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

p) Comparative figures

In preparing these financial statements the entity has elected to apply paragraph 79 of IPSAS 33, which allows for the election by an entity to present one statement of financial performance, one statement of cash flow, one statement of net assets and the statement of financial position and an opening statement of financial position as at the time of first-time adoption of the accrual basis of accounting.

q) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025.

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions.

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

Useful lives and residual value

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

- a) The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Entity.
- b) The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes.
- c) The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed.
- d) Availability of funding to replace the asset.

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e) Changes in the market in relation to the asset

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note xx. Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

6. Transfers from CRF

Nature of Transfer	Amount recognized to Statement of financial performance. Kshs	Amount Recognised Under Statement of Changes in Net Assets. Kshs	Total transfers FY 2024-2025
			Kshs
Recurrent	760,302,258	-	760,302,258
Development		48,601,902	48,601,902
Special purpose transfers	-	-	-
Total	760,302,258	48,601,902	808,904,160

Kshs.48,60,902 are development funds received for the construction of the County Assembly Chambers are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets under Capital Fund.

7. Miscellaneous Revenue

Nature of Revenue	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
In kind grants and donations	-
Refunds & Reimbursements	-
Revenues not classified anywhere else	-
Total	-

8. Other Incomes

Description	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
Insurance recoveries	-
Sale of tender documents	-
Services concession income	-
Other incomes not specified elsewhere	-
Total other income	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

9. Employee Costs

Description	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
Basic salaries of permanent employees	241,972,762
Basic wages of temporary employees	-
Personal allowances – part of salary	49,725,872
Pension and other social security contributions	18,250,668
Employer contributions to compulsory national social security schemes	-
Employer contributions to compulsory national health insurance schemes	-
Employer contribution to compulsory housing scheme	-
Other social benefit schemes	-
Other personnel costs	-
Total Employee costs	309,949,302

10. Use of Goods and Services

Description	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
Utilities, supplies and services	1,323,337
Communication, supplies and services	39,130
Domestic travel and subsistence	167,133,532
Foreign travel and subsistence	23,304,295
Printing, advertising, and information supplies & services	4,538,318
Rentals of produced assets	799,920
Training expenses	6,488,005
Hospitality supplies and services	25,039,434
Insurance costs	36,764,565
Specialized materials and services	3,199,375
Other operating expenses <i>including bank Charges</i>	31,361,595
Office and general supplies and services	12,799,186
Fuel Oil and Lubricants	7,999,521
Routine maintenance – vehicles and other transport equipment	3,999,566
Routine maintenance – other assets	1,637,690
Field operation & Maintenance	46,598,166
Pending bills	74,718,804
Purchase of specialised plant & equipment (Music instruments)	499,999
Total- Cashflow figure	448,244,437
less-insurance paid	36,764,565
Less: Pending bills paid for previous years	74,718,804

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Description	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
add-insurance incurred 2024-2025	34,609,207
Add: Pending Bills FY 2024-2025	49,592,309
Total -Statement of Financial Performance figure	420,962,584

11. Transfers to Other Government Entities

Description	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
Transfers to other County Government entities	-
Transfers to self-reporting projects	-
Transfers to car loan and mortgage schemes	-
Others (specify)	-
Total	-

12. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	-
Intangible assets	-
Investment property carried at cost	-
Total	-

13. Other Grants and Subsidies

Description	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
Membership dues and subscriptions to international organizations	-
Scholarships and other educational benefits	-
Emergency relief and refugee assistance	-
Grants to small businesses, cooperatives, and self employed	-
Subsidies to Public entities	-
Subsidies to Private entities	-
Total Grants and Subsidies	-

14. Finance Costs

Description	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
Interest Payments on Guaranteed Debt Taken over by Govt	-
Interest on Domestic Borrowings (Non-Govt)	-
Interest on Borrowings from Other Government Units	-
Interest on bank overdrafts	-
Interest on loans from commercial banks	732,637
Total finance costs	732,637

15. Social Benefits

Description	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
Transfers to the elderly	-
Transfers to orphans	-
Transfers to the physically challenged	-
<i>Add any other category</i>	-
Total social benefit expenses	-

16. Gain/Loss on Sale of Assets

Description	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	-
Intangible assets	-
Other assets not capitalised	-
Total gain on sale of assets	-

17. Gain/Loss on Foreign Exchange

Description	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
Gain or loss on foreign exchange transactions	-
Gain or loss on balances in foreign exchanges	-
Total	-

18. Gain/Loss on Fair Value Investments

Description	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
Investments at Fair Value	-
Total Gain	-

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19. Impairment Loss

Description	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	-
Intangible Assets	-
Total Impairment Loss	-

20. Taxation

Description	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
Current income tax charge	-
Tax charged on rental income	-
Tax charged on interest income	-
Original and reversal of temporary differences	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of financial performance	-

21. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2024-2025	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Recurrent Account CBK	9,008	8,722
Recurrent Account KCB	91,061	10,741
Development Account CBK	-	-
Deposits Account CBK	10,849,631	5,989,441
Special Purpose Accounts	-	-
Other operating commercial accounts (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Cash on Hand (Petty Cash)	305,250	621,837
Total	11,254,951	6,630,741

21 (a) Detailed Analysis of the Cash and Cash Equivalents

		FY 2024-2025	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
Financial Institution	Account number	Kshs	Kshs
Recurrent Accounts			
TAITA TAVETA COUNTY ASSEMBLY RECURRENT-CBK	1000245743	9,008	8,722
TAITA TAVETA COUNTY ASSEMBLY RECURRENT-KCB	1145543405	91,061	10,741
Development Accounts			
TAITA TAVETA COUNTY ASSEMBLY DEVELOPMENT-CBK	1000402857	-	-
Deposits Accounts			
TAITA TAVETA COUNTY ASSEMBLY DEPOSITS-CBK	10000436627	10,849,631	5,989,441
Other operating commercial accounts (<i>Specify</i>)			

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		FY 2024-2025	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
Financial Institution	Account number	Kshs	Kshs
Cash on Hand (Petty Cash)		305,250	621,837
Total		11,254,951	6,630,741

22. Receivables from Exchange Transactions

Description	FY 2024-2025	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Prepayments-AAR Insurance	15,049,286	13,681,681
Prepayments-Old mutual insurance	80,614	98,997
Total receivables from exchange transactions	15,129,900	13,780,678

i) Ageing analysis for Receivables

Description	FY 2024-25		Opening Statement 1 st July 2024	
	Current FY	% of the total	Opening Balance	% of the total
Less than 1 year	15,129,900	100%	13,780,678	100%
Between 1- 2 years	-	-	-	-
Between 2-3 years	-	-	-	-
Over 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total (a+b)	15,129,900	100%	13,780,678	100%

ii) Reconciliation for Impairment Allowance on Receivables from Exchange Transactions

Impairment allowance	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	-
Additional allowance during the year	-
Recovered during the year	-
Written off during the year	-
At the end of the year	-

23. Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	FY 2024-25	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Other debtors (non-exchange transactions)	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total receivables from non- exchange transactions	-	-

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	2024-25	% of the total	Opening Balance	% of the total
Ageing Analysis- Receivables from non-exchange transactions				
Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-
Between 1-2 years	-	-	-	-
Over 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

i. Reconciliation for Impairment Allowance on Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	-
Additional provisions during the year	-
Recovered during the year	-
Written off during the year	-
At the end of the year	-

24. Inventories

Description	FY 2024-25	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Spare parts	-	-
Goods held for distribution	-	-
Less: allowance for impairment	-	-
Total	-	-

Detailed disclosure on inventories

	FY 2024-25
Opening balance	-
Additional Inventory in the year	-
Inventory expensed in the year	-
Write-downs in the year	-
Others specify	-
Closing balance	-

25. Investments

Description	FY 2024-25	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Investment in Treasury bills and bonds	-	-
Financial institution	-	-
CBK	-	-
CBK	-	-
Sub- total	-	-
b) Investment with Financial Institutions/ Banks	-	-
Bank x	-	-
Bank y	-	-
Sub- total	-	-
c) Equity investments (specify)	-	-
Equity/ shares in Entity xxx	-	-
Sub- total	-	-
Grand total	-	-
Analysed as:	-	-
Current portion of Investment	-	-
Non-current portion of investment	-	-

e) Shareholding in other entities

For investments in equity share listed under note 25 above, list down the equity investments under the following categories.

Name of Entity where investment is held	No of shares			Nominal value of shares	Fair value of shares FY 24-25	Fair value of shares Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
	Direct shareholding	Indirect shareholding	Effective shareholding			
	%	%	%	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Entity A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entity B	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entity C	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

26. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Infrastructure assets	Furniture and fittings	Computers & ICT Equipment	Heritage assets	Work in progress	Service concession assets	Total
Depreciation Rate		0	10%	2%	12.50%	33.30%				
Cost	Kshs		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Opening Bal as 1 st July 2024	-	-	0							-
Work in Progress(WIP)(Opening 1st July 2024				0	-	-	0	52,807,266	0	52,807,266
Additions	-		0		0			48,601,902		48,601,902
Disposals	-	-	-						0	-
Valuation done	3,300,000	224,573,000	18,365,000	1,380,000	31,211,800	17,208,000				296,037,800
Transfer Adjustments	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
As At 30th June 2025	3,300,000	224,573,000	18,365,000	1,380,000	31,211,800	17,208,000	-	101,409,168	-	397,446,968
Depreciation And Impairment				0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-						0	-
Impairment	-	-	0							-
Transfer Adjustment	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
As At 30th Jun 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-
Net Book Values										
Opening Bal as at 1 st July 2025	3,300,000	224,573,000	18,365,000	1,380,000	31,211,800	17,208,000	-	101,409,168	-	397,446,968
As At 30th June . 2025	3,300,000	224,573,000	18,365,000	1,380,000	31,211,800	17,208,000	-	101,409,168	-	397,446,968

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

27. Intangible Assets

Description	FY 2024-24
	Kshs
Cost/Opening balance at the beginning of the year	-
Additions	-
Disposal	-
At end of the year	-
Additions–internal development	-
Disposal	-
At end of the year	-
Amortization and impairment	-
At beginning of the year	-
Amortization	-
At end of the year	-
Impairment loss	-
At end of the year	-
NBV	-

28. Investment Property

Description	FY 2024-24
	Kshs
Cost/Opening balance at the beginning of the year	
Additions	-
Disposal during the year	-
Depreciation	-
Impairment	-
At end of the year	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

29. Right-of-use assets

	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Motor vehicles</i>	<i>Plant and equipment</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Cost				
As at 1 July 2024	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
As at June 2025	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at 1 July 2024	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
As at June 2025	-	-	-	-
Carrying Amount				
As at June 2025	-	-	-	-

30. Biological Assets

Description	FY 2024-25	Opening Statement 1st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Specify	-	-
Specify	-	-
Total	-	-

31. Tangible Natural Resources

	<i>Sub- soil assets</i>	<i>Water</i>	<i>Wildlife</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Cost				
As at 1 July 2024	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
As at June 20x25	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at 1 July 2024	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
As at June 2025	-	-	-	-
Carrying Amount				
As at June 2025	-	-	-	-

32. Trade and Other Payables

Description	FY 2024-2025		Opening Statement 1 st July 2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade payables	49,592,309		89,825,144	
Payments received in advance	-		-	
Employee payables	-		-	
Third-party payments	-		-	
Other payables	-		-	
Total trade and other payables	49,592,309		89,825,144	
Ageing analysis: (Trade and other payables)	2024-25	%	Opening balance	% of the Total
Under one year	49,592,309	100%	90,467,044	100%
1-2 years			-	
2-3 years			-	
Over 3 years			-	
Total (tie to above total)	49,592,309	100%	89,825,144	100

33. Refundable Deposits and Prepayments

Description	FY 2024-2025		Opening Statement 1 st July 2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Customer deposits (Development Retention)	10,140,917		5,989,441	
Prepayments	-		-	
Other deposits	-		-	
Total deposits	10,140,917		5,989,441	
Ageing analysis: (Refundable deposits)	2024-25	% of the Total	Opening Balance	% of the Total
Under one year	4,151,476	41 %	5,989,441	100 %
1-2 years	5,989,441	59 %	-	%
2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total	10,140,917	100%	5,989,441	100 %

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

34. Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Gratuity Provision	Other provision	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance b/f	-	-	-	-
Additional provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision utilised	-	-	-	-
Change due to discount and time value for money	-	-	-	-
Total provisions year end	-	-	-	-
Current Provisions	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Provisions	-	-	-	-

35. Lease Liabilities

Description	FY 2024-2025	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Discount interest on lease liability	-	-
Paid during the year	-	-
At end of the year	-	-

Maturity Analysis

Period	Amount
Year 1	-
Year 2	-
Year 3	-
Year 4	-
Year 5 and onwards	-
Less: unearned Interest	-
	-

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Analysed as:

Description	Amount
Current	-
Non- Current	-
Total	-

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

36. Deferred Income

Description	FY 2024-2025	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
National Government	-	-
International Funders	-	-
Public Contributions and Donations	-	-
Total Deferred Income	-	-

The deferred income movement is as follows:

	National government	Internationa l funders	Public contribution s and donations	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance Brought Forward	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
Transfers To Capital Fund	-	-	-	-
Transfers To Income Statement	-	-	-	-
Other Transfers	-	-	-	-
Balance Carried Forward	-	-	-	-

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
Current	-

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Non- Current	-
Total	-

37. Employee Benefit Obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post-employment medical benefits	Other Benefits	Insert Current FY	Opening Statement 1 st July 20xx
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Total Employee Benefits Obligation	-	-	-	-	-

38. Borrowings

Description	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
a) External borrowings	
Balance at beginning of the year	-
External borrowings during the year	-
Repayments of during the year	-
Balance at end of the year	-
	-
b) Domestic borrowings	-
Balance at beginning of the year	-
Domestic borrowings during the year	-
Repayments during the year	-
Balance at end of the year	-
	-
Balance at end of the period- domestic and External borrowings c = (a+b)	-

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The analyses of both external and domestic borrowings are as follows:

	FY 2024-2025	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
External Borrowings		
Dollar Denominated Loan From 'X Organisation'	-	-
Sterling Pound Denominated Loan From 'Y Organisation'	-	-
Euro Denominated Loan from Z Organisation'	-	-
Domestic Borrowings	-	-
Kenya Shilling Loan From KCB	-	-
Kenya Shilling Loan from Barclays Bank	-	-
Kenya Shilling Loan from Consolidated Bank	-	-
Total /Balance at end of The Year	-	-

Description	FY 2024-2025	Opening Statement
	Kshs	Kshs
Short Term Borrowings (Current Portion)	-	-
Long Term Borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

39. Service Concession Arrangements Liability

Description	FY 2024-2025	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Fair value of service concession assets recognized under PPE	-	-
Accumulated depreciation to date	-	-
Net carrying amount	-	-
Service concession liability at beginning of the year	-	-
Service concession revenue recognized	-	-
Service concession liability at end of the year	-	-

40. Cash Generated from Operations

	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
Surplus for the year before tax	28,657,735
Adjusted for:	
Depreciation	-
Non-cash grants received	-
Contributed assets	-
Impairment	-
Gains and losses on disposal of assets	-
Contribution to provisions	-
Contribution to impairment allowance	-
Working capital adjustments	-
Increase in inventory	-
Changes in receivables balances	1,349,222
Increase in deferred income	-
Change in payables balances	19,970,821
Increase in payments received in advance	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	49,977,785

41. Financial Risk Management

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

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

i) Credit risk

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

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

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

	Total amount	Fully performing	Past due	Impaired
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30 June 2025				
Receivables from exchange transactions	15,129,900	49,592,309	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	11,254,951	11,254,951	-	-
Total	26,384,851	26,384,851	-	-

Financial Risk Management

The customers under the fully performing category are paying their debts as they continue trading. The credit risk associated with these receivables is minimal and the allowance for uncollectible amounts that the Entity has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts. The board of directors sets the Entity's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

ii) Liquidity risk management

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

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

	Less than 1	Between 1-3	Over 5	Total
	month	months	months	
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30 June 2025				
Trade payables	-	-	49,592,309	-
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	49,592,309	-

Financial Risk Management

iii) Market risk

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

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the Entity's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The Entity's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day-to-day implementation of those policies. There has been no change to the Entity's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

a) Foreign currency risk

The Entity has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices

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denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate. The *Entity* manages foreign exchange risk from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities by projecting for expected sales proceeds and matching the same with expected payments.

Financial Risk Management

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

FY 2024-2025

	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at 30 June 2025			
Financial Assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	11,254,951	-	-
Debtors	15,129,900	-	-
Total Financial Assets	26,384,850	-	-
Financial Liabilities			
Trade And Other Payables & Refundable Deposits	49,592,309	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	49,592,309	-	-

iv) Capital Risk Management

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

	FY 2024-2025	Opening Statement 1 st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	309,454,319	-
Accumulated Surplus	6,042,371	(22,596,500)
Capital Fund	48,601,902	-
Total Funds	364,098,593	(22,596,500)
Total Borrowings		
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	(11,254,951)	(6,630,741)
Net Debt / (Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents)	352,843,642	

42. Related Party Disclosures

Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to the *Entity* 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.

Government of Kenya

The Government of Kenya is the principal shareholder of the *Entity*, holding 100% of the *Entity's* equity interest. The Government of Kenya has provided full guarantees to all long-term lenders of the Entity, both domestic and external.

Other related parties include:

- i) County Government Entities
- ii) National Government Entities
- iii) Key management.

	FY 2024-2025
	Kshs
Transactions with related parties	
a) Sales to related parties	
Others (specify) e.g. interest and bank charges	-
Total	-

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	<i>FY 2024-2025</i>
	Kshs
B) purchases from related parties	
Purchases of electricity from KPLC	-
Purchase of water from govt service providers	-
Rent expenses paid to govt agencies	-
Training and conference fees paid to govt. Agencies	-
Others (specify)	-
Total	-
b) Grants /transfers from the government	
Grants from national govt	-
Grants from county government	-
Donations in kind	-
Total	-
c) Expenses incurred on behalf of related party	
Payments of salaries and wages for xxx employees	-
Payments for goods and services for xxx	-
Total	
d) Key management compensation	
Compensation to key management	-
Total	-

43. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Assets

	<i>FY 2024-2025</i>
	Kshs
Contingent Assets	
Insurance Reimbursements	-
Assets Arising from Determination Of Court Cases	-
Reimbursable Indemnities and Guarantees	-
Receivables From Other Government Entities	-
Others (Specify)	-
Total	-

Contingent Liabilities

	<i>FY 2024-2025</i>
	Kshs
Contingent Liabilities	-
Court Case xx against the Entity	-

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Bank Guarantees in Favour of Subsidiary	-
Contingent Liabilities arising from Contracts Including PPPs	-
Others (Specify)	-
Total	-

44. Capital Commitments

Capital Commitments	<i>FY 2024-2025</i>
	Kshs
Authorised for	-
Authorised and contracted for	-
Total	-

45. Events after the Reporting Period

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

46. Ultimate And Holding Entity

The Entity ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

47. Currency

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

16. Appendix

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

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: <i>(Resolved / Not Resolved)</i>	Timeframe: <i>(Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)</i>
3.	Non Compliance with the law on staff ethnic composition	The County Assembly service board will strive to ensure it adheres to the stipulated law in the forthcoming recruitment.	Not resolved	By June 2027
4.	Non adherence with the one-third of the basic salary rule	The management will strive to ensure it follows the law to the latter.	Partially resolved	By June 2026
6.	Outstanding imprests	The delay in surrender and recovery of some imprests was mainly due to late submission of supporting documents by officers after completion of official assignments. The Accounting Officer has since initiated measures to ensure full compliance with Regulation 93(6) and (7) of the Public Finance	Partially resolved	

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
		Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015, which require recovery of outstanding imprests with interest and the sanctioning of officers who fail to account for them.		

Guidance Notes:

- (i) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report;
- (ii) Obtain the “Issue/Observation” and “management comments”, required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management;
- (iii) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your Entity responsible for implementation of each issue;
- (iv) Indicate the status of “Resolved” or “Not Resolved” by the date of submitting this report to County Treasury.



Accounting Officer

Date 23rd October, 2025

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Appendix II: Projects implemented by Taita Taveta County Assembly

Project title	Project Number	Donor	Period/	Donor	Separate	Consolidated in these
Construction of New Chamber	TTCA/1127888-2022-2023	Exchequer	2023-2026			

Status of Projects completion

Project	Total	Total expended to	Completion % to date	Budget	Actual	Sources of funds
Construction of New Chamber	307,437,567	101,409,168	33%	70,000,000	48,601,902	Exchequer

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Appendix IV: Transfers from Other Government Entities

Name of the MDA/Donor	Date received as per	Nature: Recurrent/Developm	Total Amount - KES		Statement of Financial	Where Recorded/recognized				
						Deferred Income	Receivables	Others - must be specific	Total Transfers during	

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Appendix VI: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

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

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Appendix VII: Disaster Expenditure Reporting Template

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

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Appendix VIII: Fixed Asset Register

Asset class	Historical Cost b/f (Kshs) Previous Year	Addition/Valuation during the year (Kshs)	Disposals during the year (Kshs)	Transfers in/(out) during the year	Historical Cost c/f (Kshs) Current Year
Land		3,300,000			
Buildings and structures		224,573,000			
Transport equipment		18,365,000			
Office equipment, furniture and fittings		32,804,800			
ICT Equipment		17,208,000			
Machinery and Equipment		1,380,000			
Biological assets					
Infrastructure Assets- Roads, Rails					
Heritage and cultural assets					
Intangible assets					
Work in Progress		101,409,168			
Total		397,446,968			