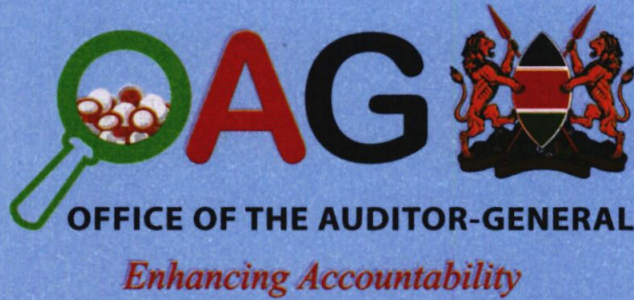


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



REPORT

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THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**KIRINYAGA COUNTY ASSEMBLY
CAR LOAN FUND**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2024**

PAPERS LAID	
DATE	27/2/2025
TABLED BY	Majority Whip
COMMITTEE	
CLERK AT THE TABLE	Angela



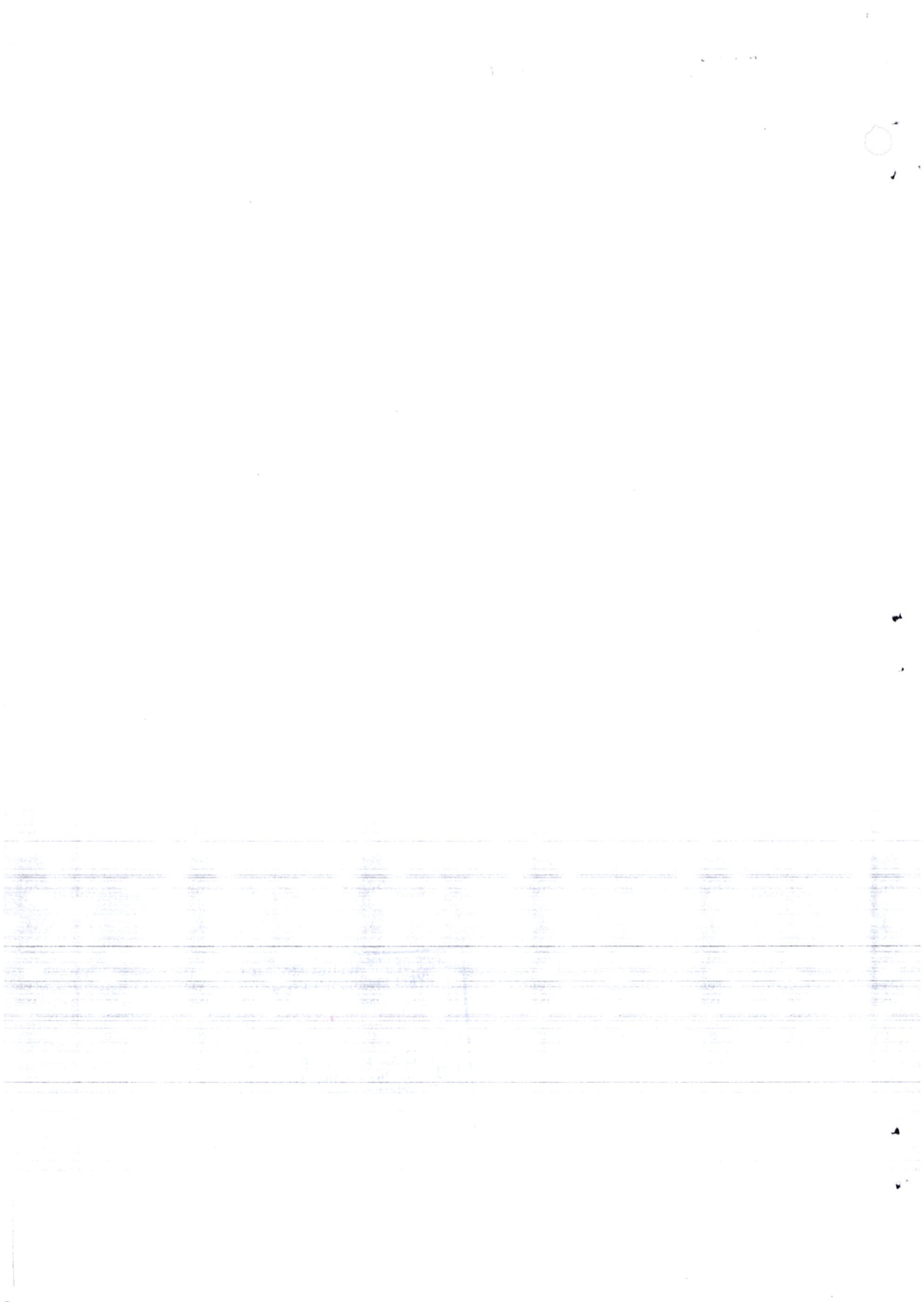
KIRINYAGA COUNTY ASSEMBLY

CAR LOAN FUND

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2024**

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





County Government Of Kirinyaga
Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Table of Content

1. Acronyms And Glossary Of Terms	ii
2 Key Entity Information And Management	iii
3 The Board Of Trustees/ County Assembly Service Board	v
4. Management Team	vi
5. Board/Fund Chairpersons Report	vii
6. Report Of The Fund Administrator	viii
7. Statement Of Performance Against The County Fund's Predetermined Objectives	ix
8. Corporate Governance Statement	x
9. Management Discussion And Analysis	xi
10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting	xii
11. Report Of The Trustees	xv
12. Statement Of Management's Responsibilities	xvi
13. Report Of The Independent Auditor On The Financial Statement of Kirinyaga County Assembly Mortgage Fund	xvii
14. Statement Of Financial Performance For The Year Ended 30th June 2024	1
15. Statement Of Financial Position As At 30 June 2024	2
16. Statement Of Changes In Net Assets For The Year Ended 30 th June 2024	3
17. Statement Of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2024	4
18. Statement Of Comparison Of Budget And Actual Amounts For The Period Ended 30 th June, 2024	6
19. Notes to the financial statements	7
20. Annexes	36

1. Acronyms And Glossary Of Terms

a) Acronyms

BOM	Board of Management
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
Kshs	Kenya Shillings

b) Glossary of Terms

Fiduciary Management	The key management personnel who had financial responsibility
----------------------	---

2 Key Entity Information And Management

a) Background information

Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability Section 15 (1) (d) of the Public Finance Management (Kirinyaga County Car Loan (Members) Scheme Fund Regulations, 2014. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Assembly of Kirinyaga and is domiciled in Kenya.

The fund's objective is to offer car loan to its members.

b) Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Fund are to gives car loan.

c) Board of Trustees/Fund Administration Committee

Ref	Name	Position
1	County Assembly Service Board	Members
2	Office Of Speaker	Speaker
3	Office Of Clerk	Clerk
4		
5		

d) Key Management

Ref	Name	Position
1	Kamau Aidi	Fund Administrator –Clerk
2	Cpa Michael Munene Njogu	Fund Accountant-Director Fin & Account
3	Ms Leah Ileri	Fund sectetary
4		
5		

e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

Ref	Position	Name
1	Directorate Internal Audit	Peter nyaga njoroge-principal Internal auditor
2		
3		

f) Registered Offices

P.O. Box 55-10300
Kirinyaga County Assembly
Along Kutus-Karatina road
Kerugoya- Kenya

g) Fund Contacts

Telephone: (060) 06021800
E-mail: kirinyagacountyassembly@gmail.com
Website: kirinyaga.go.ke

h) Fund Bankers

Fortune Sacco Ltd
P.O Box 559 – 10300
Kerugoya







i) Independent Auditors

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


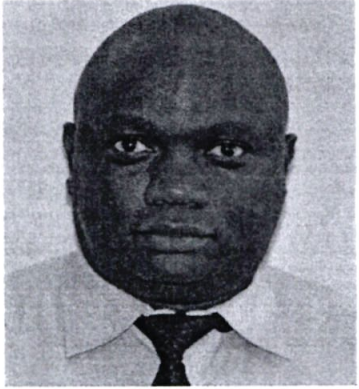

j) Principal Legal Adviser

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

3 The Board Of Trustees/ County Assembly Service Board

Ref	Name	Position
1		Hon. Muteti Julius Murimi Speaker – Chair of The Board Of Trustees
2		Hon. Daniel Muriithi Mbungu Leader Of Majority
3		Kamau Aidi Clerk - Secretary
4		Hon. Thomas Mwangi Muriuki Member
5		Ms. Edith Kangangi Member
6		Mr. John Maina Muchiri Member

4. Management Team

Name	Details of qualifications and experience
<p>1.</p> 	<p>Mr. Kamau Aidi is the Clerk of the County Assembly.</p> <p>He possesses a Master's Degree in Management and Organizational Development from the United States International University (USIU), and Bachelor's Degree in Education. Mr. Aidi, an expert in pedagogy, governance and strategic management, has a wealth of experience spanning over 20 years gained from multi-sectoral fields.</p>
<p>2.</p> 	<p>Mr. Michael Munene Njogu is the Director Finance and Accounting.</p> <p>He possesses a Master of Science in Finance and Economics from KCA university and a Bachelor of Commerce; Finance from the same university. He is also Certified Public Accountant (CPAK) and a member of ICPAK member no: 8031</p> <p>Mr. Munene is an expert in financial management and reporting, budgeting, accounting, other financial matters and wealthy experiences spanning over 20 years in financial matters.</p>
<p>3.</p> 	<p>Ms. Leah Ileri is the Director HR and Accounting.</p> <p>She possesses a Master of Business Administration from Kenyatta university and a Bachelor of Art Human Resources from the same university.</p> <p>MS Ileri is an expert governance and strategic management and human managements with wealthy experiences spanning over 20 years in financial matters.</p>


5. Board/Fund Chairpersons Report

The Administrator submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 which show the state of the County Assembly of Kirinyaga Car Loan Fund affairs.

Results

During the financial year ending June 30, 2024, the Fund made a Surplus of Kshs.311,994 from its operation as indicated in the statement of financial performance. The outstanding principle amount at the close of financial year stood at Kshs.76,765,072. Further, Kshs.1,152,171 had been repaid during the same period. This comprised of both Principle and Interest.

Am glad therefore to forward the financial statement in respect of Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Scheme Fund for Financial year 2023/2024 to the Office of Auditor General, CEC-Finance, Controller of Budget and The Commission on Revenue Allocation for necessary action.

Sign.......... Date.....

KAMAU AIDI
Clerk to County Assembly-FUND ADMINISTRATOR/CHAIRMAN

CLERK
COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF KIRINYAGA
15 NOV 2024
Sign:.....
P. O. Box 55 10300, KERUGOYA

6. Report Of The Fund Administrator

Kirinyaga County Assembly Car loan fund was established to perform among others carrying out the functions of the directorate which are broad, and giving loan schemes that is, car loans schemes to its members. The Fund caters for county assembly state and public officers who are either on permanent employment or on contract for a period of three years or more.

During 2023/2024 financial year the Kirinyaga Assembly Car Loan Fund recorded an average number of borrowers and it operated with interest received from car loans. However, the fund had the following challenges;

- The County Government is new set of Public Management which has never been practised anywhere in the world, this caused lack of previous experiences and reference to refer to in times of uncertainties. There were no existing structures to operate from and the devolved units together with former Local Authorities never had a transitional platform.
- The delay in disbursements of funds to County Assemblies by the County government has persisted since inception. The Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund therefore had limited resources, hurting timely implementation of the budget during the period under review.

Further the fund management will engage the county Assembly committee in charge of department with an aim of conveying clear information regarding the functions of the Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan fund with an aim of having more allocation for the fund.

CONCLUSION

The fund has great potential to provide services to its members hence this can only be achieved if adequate funding is provided. I would also like to thank the officers from the National Treasury, the Office of the Controller of Budget, the Commission on Revenue Allocation and Office of the Auditor General for the advice and guidance.

Signed: _____

Name: Kamau Aidi

Fund Administrator

7. Statement Of Performance Against The County Fund’s Predetermined Objectives

Section 164 (2) (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting officer when preparing financial statements of each County Government entity in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board includes a statement of the county government entity’s performance against predetermined objectives.

Key objectives

The key objectives of the Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund are to:

1. To provide a loan scheme for purchase of vehicles by staff and members of county assembly
2. Raise funds for the implementation of the above stated objectives

Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
Car loan	To support Staffs and Members to access loan to buy vehicles	Increased number of staffs and members accessing loan	31% increase in number of beneficiary	In FY 23/24 we increased loan disbursements by 31%.

8. Corporate Governance Statement

Section 164 (2) (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting officer when preparing financial statements of each County Government Entity Government entities in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board includes a statement of the county government entity's performance against predetermined objectives.

The key mandate of the Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund is to provide loan scheme for members of the scheme and refinancing loan schemes. To achieve this, the fund program is to document in terms of objective, key performance indicators, and output, to enable members and staffs to grow in the Assembly has being giving Car Loan to them.

9. Management Discussion And Analysis

The Administrator submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 which show the state of the County Assembly of Kirinyaga Car Loan Fund affairs.

Results

During the financial year ending June 30, 2024, the Fund made a Surplus of Kshs.311,994 from its operation as indicated in the statement of financial performance. The outstanding principle amount at the close of financial year stood at Kshs.76,765,072. Further, Kshs.1,152,171 had been repaid during the same period. This comprised of both Principle and Interest.

Am glad therefore to forward the financial statement in respect of Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Scheme Fund for Financial year 2023/2024 to the Office of Auditor General, CEC-Finance, Controller of Budget and The Commission on Revenue Allocation for necessary action.

Sign.......... Date.....

KAMAU AIDI
Clerk to County Assembly-FUND ADMINISTRATOR/CHAIRMAN

CLERK
COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF KIRINYAGA
15 NOV 2024
Sign:.....
P. O. Box 55 :10300, KERUGOYA

10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting

As management of Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund understand that we have a responsibility to our society and we have made Corporate Social Responsibility as an integral part of our organization's culture. Though our Corporate Social Responsibility Programme (CSR), the Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund works with employees and other stakeholders to identify areas that need participation and attention. As an institution, we are responsible for the community and environment in which we operate.

1. Sustainability strategy and profile

The CSR activities and policies are centered on improving the lives of the communities around given that one of our core responsibilities is representation of the people at the County Assembly level.

We have developed our CSR programs with our employees in mind and we strive to focus our energies and resources allocated to CSR to activities that make our employees proud.

We are very adaptive to the need of our communities and strive to ensure that we remain relevant and connect to the needs of our communities.

The Kirinyaga County Assembly County Car Loan Fund's CSR policy aims to meet and exceed the needs of our stakeholders such as, employees, Members of the County Assembly, suppliers and the community at large.

Our CSR programs are funded from resources allocated by the exchequer and before we engage in CSR we ensure that our financial performance is capable of sustaining such initiatives. The Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund commits a substantial amount from its annual budgets to CSR activities.

2. Environmental performance

We are actively involved in environmental conservation programmes. We are aware that our some of activities impact on the environment and for this reason we embedded CSR in our operations, with the environment being at the center of our focus.

Together with the Ministry of Environment and other partners the Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund has embraced the national tree planting campaign. This is part of our contribution to ensuring improved forest cover and biodiversity in our areas of work and our surroundings.

The Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund also worked with and other organizations to lead and sustain environmental clean-ups in the major towns within the county and to promote the use of alternatives to plastics.

We have further taken advantage of the latest technologies like the use of tablets, computers and smart phones to store and share our files to save on printing paper.

The Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund has also set the practice to strictly adhere to the laws and policies guiding the disposal and management of waste within the assembly precincts.

3. Employee welfare

The Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan as a practice treats all its employees fairly and provides for a safe and conducive working environment. There is strict adherence to the public service code of conduct and professional standards guiding operations in public service. We actively encourage participation of CSR activities so that employees can volunteer their time and skills towards community service as well as contribute to develop a strategy for CSR initiatives for better outcomes in the community.

Hiring of staff is on merit with strict adherence to fair competition and merit as the basis of appointment and promotion within the County Assembly. We have managed also put in place measures to achieve the 2/3 gender principal and have attained a 50:50 ratios in terms of gender for our employees.

We do encourage our employees to develop their abilities and improve their skills and competencies by facilitating career planning through guidance, training, and mentorship and coaching programmes.

Career progression is based on performance, qualifications and other requirements as provided in the public service guidelines career progression guidelines

The safety and welfare of our employees is guaranteed with measures to be undertaken by both the management of the Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund and the employees provided for in our Human Resources Manual. We also have a Health and Safety Committee in place to ensure the management complies with the provisions of the Health and Safety Act, 2007 and to advise on the adequacy of the safety measures undertaken by the management.

4. Market place practices

The procurement process in the Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund is regulated by the Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2015

We have also adopted best practices to provide ample room for the implementation of sustainable procurement practices and innovation. These include supplier integration, supplier accreditation, training and capacity building, and information sharing. Through these the Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan has not only met its target but also reduced procurement costs in the process.

We have also put in place measures to avoid disadvantaging small and medium sized enterprises. Professionalism, integrity, efficiency, fairness and honesty are at the core of all our procurement processes. We have in place a structured supplier assessment process designed to effectively evaluate the capabilities of potential and existing suppliers.

5. Community Engagements

We are keen to implement corporate social responsibility initiatives that help strengthen partnerships with our partners and with local communities

The Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund has constantly participated in programs aimed at supporting the healthcare of the communities by partnering with the Rotary Club of Kirinyaga to undertake a free medical camp on annual basis.

We are also actively involved in the promotion of sports talents amongst the youth through our participation and sponsorships to various sports ventures. For the third year running the Count Assembly has been a proud sponsor of the Kerugoya Spikers ladies volley ball team.

We do also conduct school outreach programs and encourage student visits to the Kirinyaga County Car Loan Fund as part of our efforts to promote education.

11. Report Of The Trustees

The Trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 which show the state of the Fund affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Fund is to give out car loan to staffs and Members.

Results

The results of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2024 is as reported in this financial year Report.

Trustees

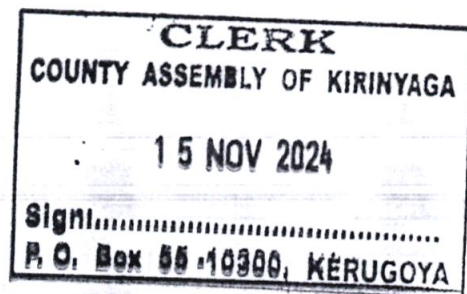
The members of the Board of Trustees is as attached in management Teams/Board.

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Fund in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 is to carry out the audit of the *Assembly car loan* for the year/period ended June 30, 2024 in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015



.....
Chair of the Board/Fund Administration Committee

Date:



12. Statement Of Management’s Responsibilities

Section 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Administrator of a County Public Fund established by *(The Fund should state the appropriate legislation establishing the Fund)* shall prepare financial statements for the Fund in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Fund’s financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2024. 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 Fund; (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 Fund; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Administrator of the County Public Fund accepts responsibility for the Fund’s financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and *(quote the applicable legislation establishing the County Public Fund)*. The Administrator of the Fund is of the opinion that the Fund’s financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Fund’s transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2024, and of the Fund’s financial position as at that date. The Administrator further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Fund’s financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

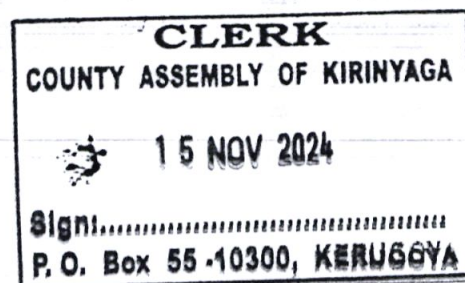
In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator of the County Public Fund has assessed the Fund’s ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. Nothing has come to the attention of the Administrator to indicate that the Fund will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Fund’s financial statements were approved by the Board on 7th September, 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

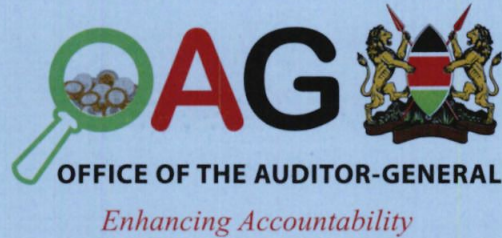
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Administrator of the County Public Fund



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Telephone: +254-(20) 3214000
Email: info@oagkenya.go.ke
Website: www.oagkenya.go.ke



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KIRINYAGA COUNTY ASSEMBLY CAR LOAN FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024

PREAMBLE

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

- A. Report on the Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements;
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure the Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose.
- C. Report on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, 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 does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations, and that its internal controls, risk management, and governance systems are properly designed and were working effectively in the financial year under review.

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund set out on pages 1 to 36, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2024, and the statement of financial performance, the statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting

policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund as at 30 June, 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management (The Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan (Members) Scheme Fund) Amendment Regulations, 2016 and The Public Finance Management (Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan (Staff) Scheme Fund) Regulations, 2014 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund 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.

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The Statement of comparative budget and actual amount reflects final budget and actual on a comparable basis of Kshs. 1,021,000 and Kshs. 311,994 respectively resulting to an under funding of Kshs. 709,006 or 69% of the budget. Similarly, the County Assembly Car Loan Fund spent Kshs. 8,974 against actual receipts of Kshs. 311,994 resulting to underutilization of Kshs. 303,020 or 97% of actual receipts.

The underfunding and under-utilization may affect the planned activities and negatively impact service delivery to the public.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Information

Conclusion

The Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on page iii to xvi which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, profiles of Trustees and Fund Administration Committee, Management Team, Board/Fund Chairperson's Report, Report of the Fund Administrator, Management Discussion and Analysis, Corporate

Governance Statement, Management Discussion Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, Report of Trustees and Statement of Management Responsibilities.

The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

Basis for Conclusion

In connection with my audit on Fund's 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.

Based on the audit procedures performed and the matters described in my Basis for Opinion, I confirm that Other Information is not materially inconsistent with the financial statements

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 USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that, nothing has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

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

Responsibilities of Management and the Trustees

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern 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.

The Trustees are responsible for overseeing the Fund'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 INTOSAI Framework of Professional Pronouncements (IFPP). The Framework requires 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 IFPP 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 also 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

20 December, 2024

County Government Of Kirinyaga
 Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

14. Statement Of Financial Performance For The Year Ended 30th June 2024

	Note	2023-2024	2022-2023
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue From Non-Exchange Transactions			
Public Contributions and Donations	1		-
Transfers From the County Government	2		-
Fines, Penalties and Other Levies	3		-
Revenue From Exchange Transactions			
Interest Income	4	311,451	240,766
Other Income	5	543	
Total Revenue			
		311,994	240,766
Expenses			
Employee Costs	6		
Use of goods and services	7	544	8,230
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	8		
Finance Costs	9		
Total Expenses			
		544	8,230
Other Gains/Losses			
Gain/Loss on Disposal of Assets	10		
Surplus/(Deficit) For The Period			
		311,450	232,536

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 7th September, 2024 and signed by:

.....
 Administrator of the Fund-Clerk
 Name: KAMAU AIDI

.....
 Fund Accountant
 Name: MICHAEL MUNENE
 ICPAK Member Number: 8031

CLERK
 COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF KIRINYAGA
 15 NOV 2024
 Sign:.....
 P. O. Box 55 - 10300, KERUGOYA

COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF KIRINYAGA
 DIRECTOR - FINANCE & ACCOUNTING
 15 NOV 2024
 P.O. Box 55 - 10300,
 KERUGOYA.

County Government Of Kirinyaga
 Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

15. Statement Of Financial Position As At 30 June 2024

	Note	2023-2024	2022-2023
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	148,893	296,725
Current Portion of Long- Term Receivables From Exchange Transactions	12	8,656,250	8,856,156
Prepayments	13		
Inventories	14		
Total		8,805,143	9,152,883
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	15		
Intangible Assets	16		
Long Term Receivables from Exchange Transactions	12	76,765,072	76,105,882
Total Assets		85,570,215	85,258,765
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables from Exchange Transactions	17		
Employee Benefit Obligations	20		
Non-Current Liabilities			
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation	20		
Long Term Portion of Borrowings	19		
Total Liabilities			
Net Assets		85,570,215	85,258,765
Revolving Fund		81,144,574	81,144,574
Reserves			
Accumulated Surplus		4,425,641	4,114,191
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		85,570,215	85,258,765

The accounting policies and explanatory notes to these financial statements form an integral part of the financial statements. The entity financial statements were approved on 7th September, 2024 and signed by:

.....
 Administrator of the Fund-Clerk
 Name: KAMAU AIDI

.....
 Fund Accountant
 Name: MICHAEL MUNENE
 ICPAK Member Number 8031

CLERK
 COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF KIRINYAGA
 15 NOV 2024
 Sign:.....
 P.O. Box 55 :10300, KERUGOYA

COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF KIRINYAGA
 DIRECTOR - FINANCE & ACCOUNTING
 15 NOV 2024
 P.O. Box 55 - 10300,
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County Government Of Kirinyaga
 Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

16. Statement Of Changes In Net Assets For The Year Ended 30th June 2024

	Revolving Fund	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated surplus	Total
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance As At 1 July 2022	81,144,574		3,881,655	85,026,229
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period			232,536	232,536
Funds Received During the Year				
Transfers				
Revaluation Gain				
Balance As At 30 June 2023	81,144,574		4,114,191	85,258,765
Balance As At 1 July 2023	81,144,574		4,114,191	85,258,765
Surplus/(Deficit) For the Period			311,450	311,450
Funds Received During the Year				
Transfers				
Revaluation Gain				
Balance As At 30 June 2024	81,144,574		4,425,641	85,570,215

County Government Of Kirinyaga
Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

17. Statement Of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2024

	Note	2023-2024	2022-2023
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from the county government			-
Interest received	4	311,451	240,766
Receipts from other operating activities	5	543	
Total receipts		311,994	240,766
Payments			
Fund administration expenses	7	544	8,230
General expenses			
Finance cost			
Total Payments			8,230
Net cash flows from operating activities	21	311,450	232,536
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and Intangible assets			
Proceeds from loan principal repayments		1,152,171	2,468,539
Loan disbursements paid out		(1,611,453)	(8,474,533)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(459,282)	(6,005,994)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving fund receipts			
Additional borrowings			
Net cash flows used in financing activities			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash		(147,832)	(5,773,458)

County Government Of Kirinyaga
Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	11	296,725	6,070,183
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	11	148,893	296,725

County Government Of Kirinyaga
 Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

18. Statement Of Comparison Of Budget And Actual Amounts For The Period Ended 30th June, 2024

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference Differences	% utilization
	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024	2024
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	
Revenue						
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-			-
Transfers from County Govt.	-	-	-	-		-
Interest income	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	311,994	688,006	30%
Other income-Bank Interest	21,000	-	21,000			
Total income	1,021,000	-	1,021,000	311,994	688,006	30%
		-				
Expenses						
Fund administration expenses	10,000	-	10,000	544	1,026	90%
General expenses	1,011,000.00	-	1,011,000	0		-
Finance cost	-	-	-			-
Total expenditure	1,021,000	-	1,021,000	544	1,026	90%
Surplus for the period	-	-	-	311,450		

**County Government Of Kirinyaga
Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024**

19. Notes to the financial statements

1. General Information

Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability Section 15 (1) (d) of the Public Finance Management (Kirinyaga County Car Loan (Members) Scheme Fund Regulations, 2014. The Fund is wholly owned by the County Assembly of Kirinyaga and is domiciled in Kenya.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Kenya shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise. The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis.

3. Adoption of new and revised standards

(i) Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2024

IPSASB deferred the application date of standards from 1st January 2024 owing to Covid 19. This was done to provide entities with time to effectively apply the standards. The deferral was set for 1st January 2024.

(ii) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2024

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2024:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an Entity's future cash flows.</p> <p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p>

**County Government Of Kirinyaga
Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024**

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2024</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <p>(a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity;</p> <p>(b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and</p> <p>(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.</p>
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2024:</p> <p>a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p>

County Government Of Kirinyaga
 Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p>
<p>Other improvements to IPSAS</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2024</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> <p>Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits</i> <p>Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement <p>Standard no longer included in the 2022 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2024.</p>
<p>IPSAS 43</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p>

**County Government Of Kirinyaga
Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024**

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 44: Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p>

(iii) Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2024.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i. Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii. Revenue from exchange transactions

Interest income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2023-2024 was approved by the County Assembly on xxxx. 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 Fund recorded additional appropriations of - on the FY 2023-2024 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 performance has been presented under section xxx of these financial statements.

**County Government Of Kirinyaga
Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024**

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the 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.

a. 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.

b. Investment Property

Financial assets

Classification Of Financial Asset

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Subsequent Measurement

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Amortized Cost

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to maturity when the Entity has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit.

Fair Value Through Net Asset / Equity

The Entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a entity of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a entity of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the entity of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

- Fair Value through surplus /deficit
- Trade and other receivable impairment
- The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g. changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

Financial liabilities

Classification

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans and borrowing

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

d) Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

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

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution.

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

e) 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.

f) Social Benefit

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.

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

h) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Entity creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. *Entity to state the reserves maintained and appropriate policies adopted.*

i) 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.

j) 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.

k) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Trade creditors or debtors denominated in foreign currency are reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

**County Government Of Kirinyaga
Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024**

Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

l) 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.

m) 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 the directors, the CEO and senior managers.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year. For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprests and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

o) Comparative figures

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 e.g.

a) 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 consolidated financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Entity. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140.

b) Useful lives and residual values

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

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Entity
- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes
- The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed
- Availability of funding to replace the asset
- Changes in the market in relation to the asset

c) 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 xxx.

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.

(Include provisions applicable for your organisation e.g provision for bad debts, provisions of obsolete stocks and how management estimates these provisions)

**County Government Of Kirinyaga
Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024**

6. Notes To The Financial Statements

1. Public contributions and donations

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Donation From Development Partners		-
Contributions From The Public		-
Total		-

2. Transfers from County Government

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From County Govt. –Operations		-
Payments By County On Behalf Of The Entity		-
Total		-

3. Fines, penalties and other levies

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Late Payment Penalties		-
Fines		-
Total		-

4. Interest income

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Income From Mortgage Loans		-
Interest Income From Car Loans	311,451	240,766
Interest Income From Investments		
Interest Income On Bank Deposits		
Total Interest Income	311,451	240,766

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

County Government Of Kirinyaga
 Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

5. Other income

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Insurance Recoveries		-
Income From Sale Of Tender Documents		-
Miscellaneous Income	543	
Total Other Income	543	

6. Employee Costs

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries And Wages		-
Staff Gratuity		-
Staff Training Expenses		-
Social Security Contribution		-
Other (<i>Specify</i>)		-
Total		-

7. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2023/24	2021/22
	Kshs.	Kshs.
General Office Expenses		-
Loan Processing Costs		-
Professional Services Costs		-
Administration Fees	544	8,230
Committee Allowances		-
Bank Charges		-
Electricity And Water Expenses		-
Fuel And Oil Costs		-
Insurance Costs		-
Postage And Courier		-
Printing And Stationery		-
Description	2023/24	2021/22
	Kshs.	Kshs.

County Government Of Kirinyaga
Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Rental Costs		-
Security Costs		-
Telephone And Communication Expenses		-
Bank Charges		-
Audit Fees		-
Provision For Doubtful Debts		-
Other (<i>Specify</i>)		-
Total	544	8,230

8. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2023/24	2021/22
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Property Plant and Equipment		-
Intangible Assets		-
Total		-

9. Finance costs

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest On Bank Overdrafts		-
Interest On Loans From Banks		-
Total		-

10. Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant And Equipment		-
Intangible Assets		-
Total		-

County Government Of Kirinyaga
 Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Notes to the Financial Statements Continued

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Car Loan Account		-
County Mortgage Account		-
Fixed Deposits Account		-
On – Call Deposits		-
Current Account		-
Fortune Sacco-1011901485290015	57,357	108,351
Fortune Sacco-1011518644290030	91,536	188,374
Total Cash And Cash Equivalents	148,893	296,725

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

Financial Institution	Account number	2023-2024	2022-2023
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Fixed Deposits Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank			-
Equity Bank, Etc.			-
Sub- Total			-
b) On - Call Deposits			
Kenya Commercial Bank			-
Equity Bank - Etc.			-
Sub- Total			-
c) Current Account			
Fortune Sacco	1011901485290015	57,357	108,351
Fortune Sacco	1011518645290030	91,536	188,374
Sub- Total			-
d) Others(Specify)			-
Cash In Transit			-
Cash In Hand			-
Sub- Total			-
Grand Total		148,893	296,725

County Government Of Kirinyaga
 Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

12. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Interest Receivable	8,656,250	8,856,156
Current Loan Repayments Due		
Other Exchange Debtors		
Less: Impairment Allowance		
Total Current Receivables	8,656,250	8,856,156
Non-Current Receivables		
Long Term Loan Repayments Due	76,765,072	76,105,882
Total Non- Current Receivables	76,765,072	76,105,882
Total Receivables From Exchange Transactions	85,421,322	84,962,038

Additional disclosure on interest receivable

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest Receivable		
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans of previous years		-
Accrued interest receivable from of long-term loans of previous years		-
Interest receivable from current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year		-
Current loan repayments due		
Current portion of long-term loans from previous years		-
Accrued principal from long-terms loans from previous periods		-
Current portion of long-term loans issued in the current year		-

13. Prepayments

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Prepaid Rent		-
Prepaid Insurance		-
Prepaid Electricity Costs		-
Other Prepayments (Specify)		-
Total		-

County Government Of Kirinyaga
Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

14. Inventories

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable Stores		-
Spare Parts And Meters		-
Catering		-
Other Inventories (Specify)		-
Total Inventories At The Lower Of Cost And Net Realizable Value		-

County Government Of Kirinyaga
 Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

15. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
Cost	Kshs.	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1st July 2020	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(-)	(-)	-	-	(-)
Transfers/Adjustments	-	(-)	-	(-)	(-)
At 30th June 2022	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(-)	-	-	-	(-)
Transfer/Adjustments	(-)	-	-	(-)	(-)
At 30th June 2024	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation And Impairment					
At 1 st July 2020	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Depreciation	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Impairment	(-)	-	-	-	(-)
At 30th June 2022	-	-	-	-	-
At 1st July 2022					
Depreciation	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	(-)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	(-)	(-)	-	-	(-)

County Government Of Kirinyaga
 Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers and office equipment	Total
Cost	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Transfer/Adjustment	-	(-)	(-)	-	-
At 30 th June 2024	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Values					
At 30 th June 2022	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 th June 2024	-	-	-	-	-

County Government Of Kirinyaga
 Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

16. Intangible assets

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At Beginning Of The Year		-
Additions		-
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		-

17. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Trade Payables		-
Refundable Deposits		-
Accrued Expenses		-
Other Payables		-
Total Trade And Other Payables		-

18. Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Other provision	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance At The Beginning Of The Year (1.07.2022)	-	-	-	-
Additional Provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision Utilised	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Change Due To Discount And Time Value For Money	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Transfers From Non -Current Provisions	-	-	-	-
Balance At The End Of The Year (30.06.2024)	-	-	-	-

County Government Of Kirinyaga
 Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

19. Borrowings

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance At Beginning of The Period		-
External Borrowings During the Year		-
Domestic Borrowings During the Year		-
Repayments Of External Borrowings During the Period		(-)
Repayments Of Domestic Borrowings During the Period		(-)
Balance At End of The Period		-

The table below shows the classification of borrowings into external and domestic borrowings:

	2023-2024	2022-2023
	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		-
Borrowings From Other Government Institutions		-
Total Balance at End Of The Year		-

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

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Short Term Borrowings(Current Portion)		-
Long Term Borrowings		-
Total		-

(NB: the total of this statement should tie to note 18 totals. Current portion of borrowings are those borrowings that are payable within one year or the next financial year. Additional disclosures on terms of borrowings, nature of borrowings, security and interest rates should be disclosed)

County Government Of Kirinyaga
 Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

20. Employee benefit obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post-employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

21. Cash generated from operations

	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus/ (Deficit) For the Year Before Tax	311,450	232,536
Adjusted For:		
Depreciation		-
Amortisation		-
Gains/ Losses On Disposal Of Assets		(-)
Interest Income		(-)
Finance Cost		-
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase In Inventory		(-)
Increase In Receivables		(-)
Increase In Payables		-
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities	311,450	232,536

**County Government Of Kirinyaga
Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024**

Other Disclosures

22. Related party balances

a) Nature of related party relationships

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

- a) The County Government;
- b) The Parent County Government Ministry;
- c) Key management;
- d) Board of Trustees; etc

b) Related party transactions

	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfers From Related Parties'		-
Transfers To Related Parties		-

c) Key management remuneration

	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Board Of Trustees		-
Key Management Compensation		-
Total		-

d) Due from related parties

	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Due From Parent Ministry		-
Due From County Government		-
Total		-

County Government Of Kirinyaga
 Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

Other Disclosures Continued

e) Due to related parties

	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Due To Parent Ministry		-
Due To County Government		-
Due To Key Management Personnel		-
Total		-

23. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent Liabilities	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Court Case Xxx Against The Fund		-
Bank Guarantees		-
Total		-

(Give details)

**County Government Of Kirinyaga
Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024**

Other Disclosures Continued

24. Financial risk management

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The Fund'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 Fund 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 Fund's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

a) Credit risk

The Fund 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.

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 Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2024				
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables From Non-Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2022	-	-	-	-
Receivables From Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables From Non Exchange Transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

**County Government Of Kirinyaga
Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024**

(NB: The totals column should tie to the individual elements of credit risk disclosed in the entity's statement of financial position)

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 entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from xxxx

The board of trustees sets the Fund's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

b) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Fund Administrator, who has 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.

The table below represents cash flows payable by the Fund 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 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2024				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2022				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

**County Government Of Kirinyaga
Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024**

c) Market risk

The board 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 Fund'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.

i. 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 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 carrying amount of the entity's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

		Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2022			
Financial Assets	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-
Cash	-	-	-
Debtors/ Receivables	-	-	-
Liabilities			
Trade And Other Payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-

The Fund 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.

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the effect on the Fund's statement of financial performance on applying the sensitivity for a reasonable possible change in the exchange rate of the three main transaction currencies, with all other variables held constant. The reverse would also occur if the Kenya Shilling appreciated with all other variables held constant.

	Change in currency rate	Effect on surplus/ deficit	Effect on equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
2024			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-
2022			
Euro	10%	-	-
USD	10%	-	-

ii. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the entity's financial condition may be adversely affected as a result of changes in interest rate levels. The entity's interest rate risk arises from bank deposits. This exposes the Fund to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the Fund's deposits.

Management of interest rate risk

To manage the interest rate risk, management has endeavoured to bank with institutions that offer favourable interest rates.

Sensitivity analysis

The Fund analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis by conducting a sensitivity analysis. This involves determining the impact on profit or loss of defined rate shifts. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis as the prior year.

Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase of KShs xxx (2024: KShs xxx). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of KShs xxx (2022 – KShs xxx)

County Government Of Kirinyaga
 Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

d) Capital risk management

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

	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation reserve		-
Revolving fund		-
Accumulated surplus		-
Total funds		-
Total borrowings		-
Less: cash and bank balances		(-)
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)		-
Gearing		-%

County Government Of Kirinyaga
 Kirinyaga County Assembly Car Loan Fund
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024

20. Annexes

Progress on follow up of prior year auditor's recommendations

1. 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)
REPORT OF AUDITOR-GENERAL ON COUNTY ASSEMBLY	1.0 Budgetary Control and performance	All audit quarries were dealt with	Resolved	Done
OAG/KIR/CACLF/2022/2023/(12)				



 Clerk of the County Assembly
 Date

CLERK
 COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF KIRINYAGA
 15 NOV 2024
 Sign:.....
 P. O. Box 55 10300, KERUGOYA

