

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability

REPORT

PAPERS LAID	
DATE	14/05/2024
TABLED BY	Sen. Gloria Orwoba on behalf of SML
COMMITTEE	— OF
CLERK AT THE TABLE	Ms. Cherop

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL



ON

**RECEIVER OF REVENUE -
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAIROBI CITY**

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

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

30 SEP 2023

RECEIVED



**RECEIVER OF REVENUE
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAIROBI**

REVENUE STATEMENTS

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2023**

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

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1. Acronyms and glossary of terms

a) Acronyms

CA	County Assembly
COB	Controller of Budget
CRF	County Revenue Fund
FY	Financial Year
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
NT	National Treasury
OSR	Own Source Revenue
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
ROR	Receiver of Revenue

b) Glossary of terms

Comparative FY	Comparative Prior Financial Year
Fiduciary Management	The key management personnel who had financial responsibility

2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

The receiver of revenue is under the sub sector of revenue administration which falls in finance and economic planning sector. At the County Executive Committee level, the receiver of revenue is represented by the County Executive committee member for Finance and Economic Planning, who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the receiver of revenue. The receiver of revenue is designated as a receiver by the County Executive Committee member for Finance, in accordance with section 157 of the PFM Act.

(b) Principal activities

The receiver of revenue collects revenue and remits to the County Revenue Fund (CRF) account.

(c) Key Management Team

The County Government of Nairobi City day-to-day management of revenue is under the following:

Positions	Names
County Executive Committee Member for Finance and Economic Planning	Charles Kerich
County Chief Officer - Revenue Administration	Wilson Gakuya
Director, Revenue Administration	Shaban Asman
Deputy Director, Revenue Administration	Veronicah K. Nzilu
Head of Revenue Reporting	Nixon Otieno

Key Entity information and Management (continued)

(d) County Headquarters

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City Hall Building
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(e) County Executive Contacts

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

(f) Independent Auditor

Auditor General
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Nairobi, Kenya

(g) Principal Legal Adviser

The Attorney General
State Law office
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City Square
Nairobi, Kenya

(h) Bankers

- (i) Co-operative Bank
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Nairobi, Kenya
E-mail: cityhallbr@co-opbank.co.ke
Website: www.co-opbank.co.ke

(ii) Equity Bank
Equity Centre Branch
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Tel No: 020 2744000
Nairobi, Kenya
E-mail : info@equitybank.co.ke
Website: [www,equitybank.com](http://www.equitybank.com)

(iii) National Bank of Kenya
Kenyatta Avenue Branch
P.O Box 30645-00100
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Nairobi Kenya
E-mail Address : callcentre@nationalbank.co.ke.
Website : www.nationalbank.co.ke.

3. Foreward by the CECM Finance and Economic Planning

The financial statements have been prepared pursuant to sections 163,164 and 165 of the PFMA, 2012. The Reports and Financial Statements for the year have been prepared in accordance with IPSAS cash basis as recommended by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board. These financial statements are for the 12 months' period ended 30th June, 2023. Other than being a conformation to regulatory requirements, these statements provide the county an opportunity for self-assessment in all financial matters, as a process of learning and continuous improvement in management of public resources.

The constitution 2010, through part two of the fourth schedule, allocated fourteen functions and powers to be delivered by the counties, as affirmed by article 186 (1). These functions are;

1. Agriculture, including; Crop and animal husbandry; Livestock sale yards; County abattoirs; Plant and animal disease control; and Fisheries.
2. County health services, including, in particular; County health facilities and pharmacies; Ambulance services; Promotion of primary health care; Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public; Veterinary services (excluding regulation of the profession); Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria; and Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.
3. Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising.
4. Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities, including; Betting, casinos and other forms of gambling; Racing; Liquor licensing; Cinemas; Video shows and hiring; Libraries; Museums; Sports and cultural activities and facilities; and County parks, beaches and recreation facilities.
5. County transport, including; County roads; Street lighting; Traffic and parking; Public road transport; and Ferries and harbours, (excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters related thereto)
6. Animal control and welfare, including; Licensing of dogs; and Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals.
7. Trade development and regulations, including; Markets; Trade licences (excluding regulation of professions); Fair trading practices; Local tourism; and Cooperative societies.
8. County planning and development, including; Statistics; Land survey and mapping; Boundaries and fencing; Housing; and Electricity and gas reticulation and energy regulation.
9. Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, home craft centres and childcare facilities.
p Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including; Soil and water conservation; and Forestry.
10. County public works and services, including; Storm water management systems in built-up areas; and, Water and sanitation services.
11. Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level and assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers and participation in governance at the local level.

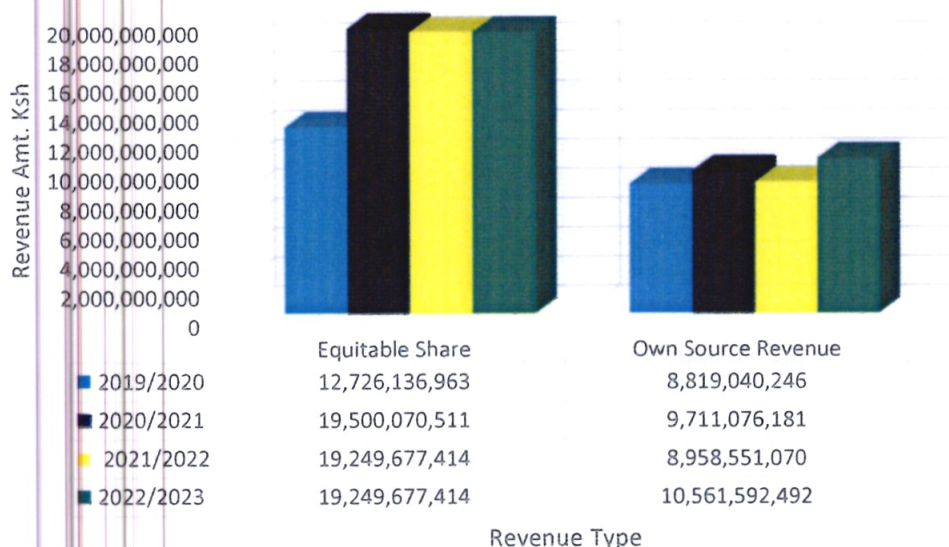
**Receiver of Revenue
County Government Of Nairobi
Revenue Statements for the Period Ended 30th June 2023**

For delivery of these functions within Nairobi County, various structures exist, with clearly defined roles. Nairobi City County Government is a product of devolution which was introduced by Article 6 and 174 of the constitution, and therefore a county government exists as per article 176 (1), with both the County Assembly and the County Executive in existence. For efficient delivery of the functions, the county government has existing functional structure as guided by different legislation. The four functions which were transferred to the Nairobi Metropolitan Services in 2020, as guided article 187 of the constitution, were transferred back to NCC in the second quarter of the FY 2022/23.

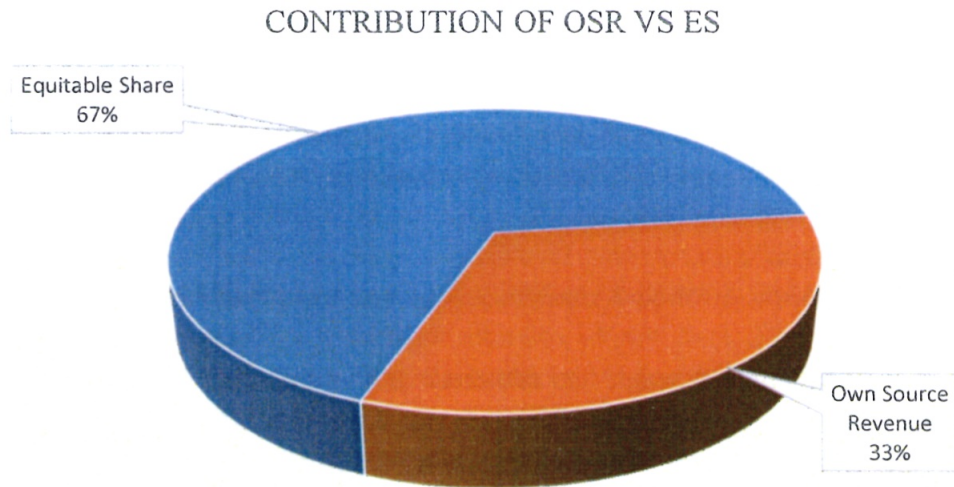
The Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company Ltd. was incorporated in December 2003 under the Companies Act cap 486. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nairobi City County and its main responsibility is to provide clean water and sewerage services to the city, in a financially sustainable manner and within the government regulations and the Water Act 2016 (Previously Water Act 2002). The Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) under Gazette Notice no. 1609 of February 25, was designated as the principal agent for overall collection of revenue in Nairobi City County. It was given full access to county revenue processes, information, data and systems. This was meant to enhance increased own-source revenue.

The county remains committed, and continuously pursues the fulfilment of the fiscal responsibility principles as espoused in law. In mobilization of resources, the county met 81.1 % (Ksh. 32.14 B) of the approved revenue target of Ksh. 39.6 B, constituted by equitable share amounting to Ksh. 20.31 Billion (100% of target), and Ksh. 10.56 Billion from own source revenue (57.7% of target). OSR saw a 17.9% increase from the Ksh. 8.95 B collected in the previous financial year 2021/2022.

Sources of Revenue 2019/20 to 2022/23

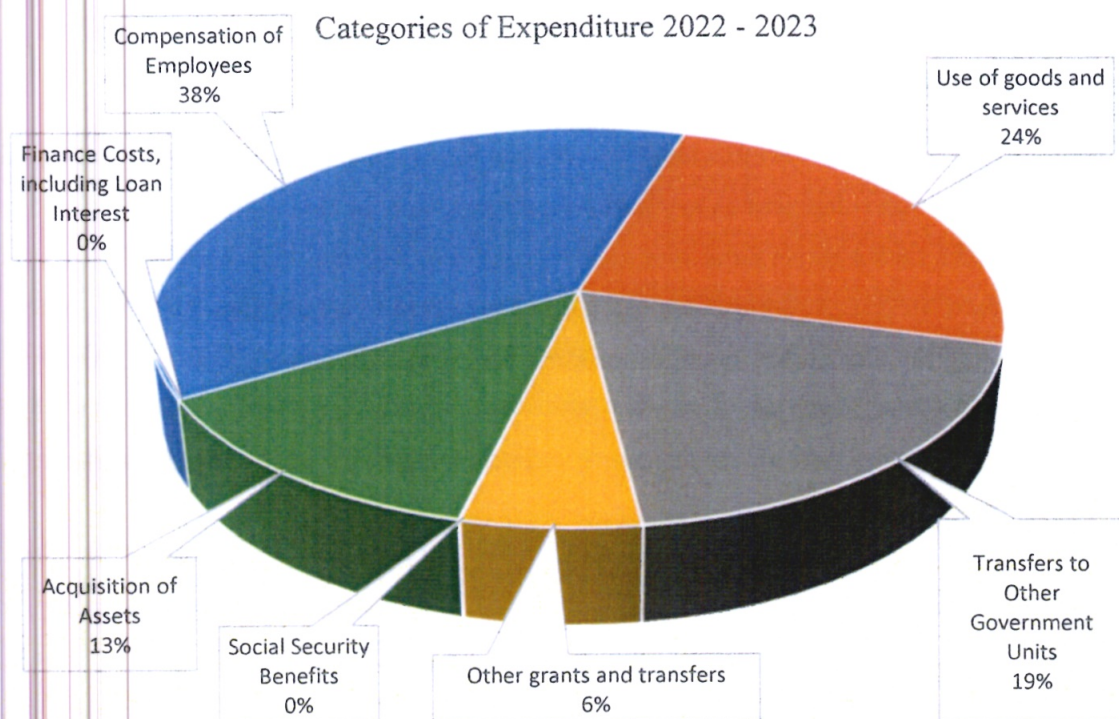


The contribution of equitable share to the county actual revenue has dominantly been higher than OSR over the years. In 2022/23, equitable share constituted 67% of actual county revenue while own source revenue accounted for 33%.



Other receipts by the county government during the period under review was Ksh. 131.6 Million from domestic and foreign grants, Ksh. 927.3 Million from transfers from other government agencies and Ksh. 9,038 as returned CRF issues.

On the expenditure side, the statements depict a 74.02% (Ksh. 29.32 B) absorption of the approved budget of Ksh. 39.61. In absolute figures, the actual expenditure indicates that a larger proportion of county funds was utilized for compensation to employees at 38.15%, use of goods and services at 24.57% and transfer to other government units at 18.67 %.



The statements directly correlate with the government’s development agenda, which saw cognizable milestones in health, education, infrastructure, commerce, ICT, environment and agriculture. Considerable resources were also utilized for implementation of key flagship projects in development of stadia, fire stations, markets, public lighting, Non-Motorized transport and road maintenance.

Meeting the county’s strategic objectives was hampered by a number of challenges including unmet own source revenue targets, campaign period towards the national general elections, political unrest and demonstrations, tough economic times and transitioning of the transferred functions from NMS to NCC

The implementation of the development objectives in the CIDP 2018-2022 was concluded in the FY 2022/2023. Implementation of the third generation CIDP (2023-2027) commenced in the FY 2023/24, with emphasis being on restoring Nairobi into a city of order, dignity and opportunities for all. We therefore continuously pursue strategies to improve our own source revenues, and also leverage on alternative sources of financing to ensure the development targets are achieved and the expectations of Nairobians met.

.....
Charles Kerich
CECM Finance and Economic Planning
County Government of Nairobi

4. Management Discussion and Analysis

a) Budget execution and historical performance and outlook

Every financial year the County government of Nairobi sets targets in all revenue streams, this helps in realising the Counties objectives and also used as key performance indicator. In determining the targets, the county uses past performance and market trends for unstructured revenues and data base information for structured revenues. In the financial year 2022/2023 Nairobi City County had projected to collect kshs 25.5b from external sources and kshs 18.2 from OSR. The performance for the same period was kshs 20.3 b external sources and kshs10.56 own sources being 57.7% of its target.

The table below show actual performance against set targets for both external sources and own souce revenues for the financial year 2022/2023:

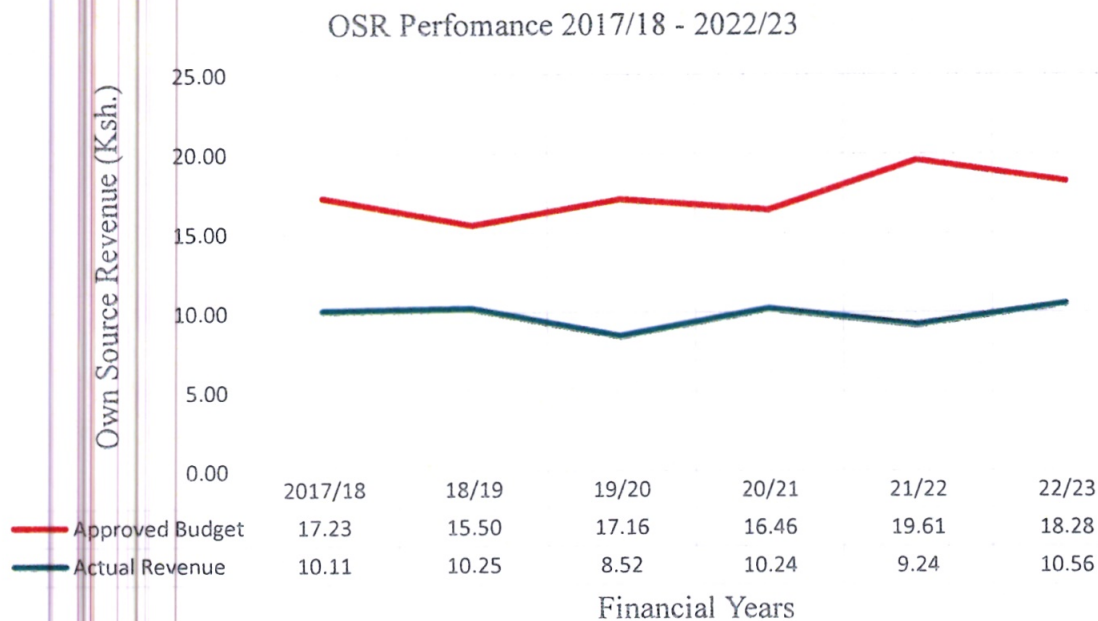
REVENUE PERFORMANCE FY 2022/2023

ITEM	Approved Budget	Supp II	Actuals
EXTERNAL SOURCES			
Equitable Share	19,249,677,412	19,249,677,412	19,249,677,414
IDA(World Bank)Transforming Health Systems for Universal Care Project	87,492,017		-
DANIDA Grant-Primary Health Care in Devolved Context	35,272,875	51,211,688	-
Sweden-Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme II	36,639,733	36,069,932	31,569,932
World Bank -Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project II	-	100,000,000	100,000,000
World Bank-to Finance Locally Led Climate Action Plans (FFLoCA)	-	22,000,000	-
Road Maintenance Levy Fund	1,127,000,000	1,127,334,931	927,334,931
SUB-TOTAL	20,536,082,037	20,586,293,963	20,308,582,277
OWN SOURCE REVENUE (OSR)			
RATES	5,625,000,000	5,102,177,321	2,866,395,246
PARKING FEES	3,025,000,000	3,025,000,000	1,861,601,275
SINGLE BUSINESS PERMITS	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	1,633,513,224
BLDNG PERMITS (1.25 of construction cost)	1,750,000,000	1,750,000,000	963,349,767
BILLBOARDS & ADVERTS	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	593,283,759
HOUSING RENTS-EASTLANDS & EOTE	600,000,000	600,000,000	450,419,350
FIRE INSPECTION CERT	450,000,000	450,000,000	202,611,108

**Receiver of Revenue
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FOOD HANDLERS CERT	250,000,000	250,000,000	132,717,178
REGUL. OF BLDNG /CHANGE /AMALG/SUB	150,000,000	150,000,000	52,378,454
WAKULIMA MARKET	240,000,000	240,000,000	91,656,792
OTHER MARKETS	298,770,000	298,770,000	158,852,676
LIQOUR FEES	250,000,000	250,000,000	238,309,894
Hospitals	270,000,000	270,000,000	937,801,901
OTHER INCOMES	1,169,064,347	1,169,064,347	378,701,869
TOTAL (OSR)	18,277,834,347	17,755,011,668	10,561,592,492

The county own sources performance has improved in the last financial year 2022/2023 as compared to previous year 2021/2022. A tabulation showing the performance for the period between FY2017/2018 to 2022/2023 is shown below.



b) Report on Challenges and Mitigation Factors in Revenue Collection

The County Government of Nairobi is responsible for collecting revenue from a variety of sources, including property taxes, business licenses, and parking fees. The collection is independent but at times depends on the economic situation of the county and country in general. Revenue performance for the year under review was affected by both micro and macro-economic factors. This was realised more so during the general election. During the period most of the unstructured revenues were affected especially carpark and markets, these are revenue where once lost (not collected) will not be recoverable.

Other factors that affected the performance in the period are:

- Lack of a single and stable collection platform
- Current System inability to unpack revenues under other income.
- Inaccurate taxpayers' data
- Lack of a legal framework for enforcement
- Court injunctions challenging collection of some levies
- Weak public-private partnerships

Challenges

Lack of a single and stable collection platform

In the year under review the County Government of Nairobi operated three different revenue system i.e LAIFOMS, REVENUESURE and NAIROBIPAY.

Both revenue sure and laifoms were discontinued and one Revenue System (NAIROBIPAY) was left to collect revenue. The system is still being developed, which has caused some challenges, including:

- **Technical glitches:** The system has been plagued by technical glitches, which have disrupted the revenue collection process.
- **Low taxpayer compliance:** Some taxpayers are reluctant to use NAIROBIPAY because they are not familiar with it, or they do not trust it. This has also contributed to revenue loss.

Inaccurate taxpayers' data

The County Government of Nairobi records of taxpayers' data which was based on Laifoms system was often inaccurate, which made it difficult to identify and contact taxpayers who were delinquent in their payments. This also led to lost revenue. During data migration from former system the new one some data were not migrated negatively affecting collections.

Court injunctions challenging collection of some levies

The County Government of Nairobi has faced numerous court injunctions challenging the collection of some levies. This has made it difficult to collect revenue from these levies. The latest being objection to the new valuation roll.

Mitigating Factors

The County Government of Nairobi has taken various steps to mitigate the challenges it faces in revenue collection. These include:

- Implementation of the Nairobi City County Revenue Administration Act 2021
- Creation of linkage between the Revenue and Legal departments
- Implementation of the Nairobi County Government Act 2021

Conclusion

The County Government of Nairobi has faced a few challenges in revenue collection. However, it has taken several steps to mitigate these challenges. These steps have been successful in improving the ability to collect revenue.

The County will continue to implement the measures that have been successful in mitigating the challenges it faces in revenue collection. Investing/ Upgrading in new technology to improve the efficiency of the revenue collection process.

- Conducting a taxpayer education campaign to improve taxpayers' understanding of their obligations.
- Strengthening the County Government enforcement capabilities.

5. Statement of Receiver of Revenue's responsibilities

Section 165 (1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, a receiver of revenue for a county government shall prepare an account in respect of the revenue collected, received and recovered by the receiver during that financial year.

The Receiver of Revenue is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the receiver of revenue account, which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the receiver of revenue for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2023. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period, (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the statement of assets and liabilities of County Government of Nairobi, (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 entity, (v) selecting and applying

Receiver of Revenue
County Government Of Nairobi
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appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Receiver of Revenue in charge accepts responsibility for the entity's receiver of revenue accounts, which have been prepared on the Cash Basis method of financial reporting, using appropriate accounting policies in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and relevant legal framework of the Government of Kenya. The Receiver of Revenue is of the opinion that the entity's receiver of revenue account gives a true and fair view of the state of County Government of Nairobi receiver of revenue transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2023, and of the County Government of Nairobi statement of assets and liabilities as at that date. The Receiver of Revenue further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the receiver of revenue account as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

The Receiver of Revenue confirms that the County Government of Nairobi has complied fully with applicable Government Regulations and the terms of external financing covenants (where applicable). The Receiver of Revenue confirms that the revenue statements have been prepared in a form that complies with relevant accounting standards as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board of Kenya.

Approval of the Revenue Statements

The revenue statements were approved and signed by the Receiver of Revenue on 25th September 2023



.....

Wilson Gakuya
County Receiver of Revenue

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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Enhancing Accountability

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NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON RECEIVER OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023 – COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAIROBI CITY

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nairobi City County Government - Receiver of Revenue set out on pages 17 to 35, which comprise of the statement of financial assets and liabilities as at 30 June, 2023, and the statement of receipts and

Report of the Auditor-General on- Receiver of Revenue for the year ended 30 June, 2023 - County Government of Nairobi City

disbursements, statement of arrears of revenue and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with 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, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, the financial statements do not present fairly, the financial position of the Receiver of Revenue as at 30 June, 2023, and of its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Cash Basis) and do not comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. Understatement of Revenue

The statement of receipts and disbursement reflects total County own source revenue collections of Kshs.10,561,592,492. The amount includes revenue from land rates, single business permit and property rent amount of Kshs.2,866,395,246, Kshs.1,633,513,224 and Kshs.450,419,350 respectively all totaling to Kshs.4,950,327,820. However, the statement of arrears of revenue reflect collections from arrears in respect of the three revenue streams; land rates Kshs.112,107,626,257, single business permit of Kshs.153,034,600, and property rent of Kshs.262,459,474 all totaling Kshs.112,523,120,331 resulting to understatement of revenue by Kshs.107,572,792,511.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the total county own source revenue amount of Kshs.10,561,592,492 could not be confirmed.

2. Unsupported Revenue of Own Source Revenue

During the year under review, Nairobi County Government regained all functions from the National Government in the month of October, 2023 as defined in the deed of transfer. According to the deed of transfer of function between the National Government and the Nairobi City County Government, as per the Gazette Notice No. 1609 of 25 February, 2020, the National Government was bestowed the responsibility of collecting and remitting all revenue accruing from the transferred functions. The Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) was appointed as the principal agent for overall revenue collection, which was collected through the Authority's local bank accounts, in line with the deed of transfer of functions.

However, after regaining revenue functions, the County Government did not have full access to the revenue records captured by the Nairobi Revenue Pay (NRP) and Local Authority Financial Operation Management System (LAIFOMS) between the month of July 2022 to September 2022. The County Government provided receipts records from

the month of October 2022 to June 2023 amounting to Kshs.7,615,636,276 against monthly collection reports of Kshs.9,331,046,235 resulting to unexplained and unsupported variance of Kshs.1,715,409,959.

Further, the total monthly collections report amount of Kshs.9,331,046,235 differed with the total county own source revenue amount Kshs.10,561,592,492 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.1,230,546,257.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the total County own source revenue amounting to Kshs.10,561,592,492 could not be confirmed.

3. Failure to Provide Ledgers

The statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ended June 2023 reflect that the County received revenue from thirteen (13) revenue streams all totaling to Kshs.10,561,592,492. However, ledgers supporting the reported amount were not provided for audit verification.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the total County own source revenue amounting to Kshs.10,561,592,492 could not be confirmed.

4. Unsupported Statement of Arrears of Revenue

The statement of arrears of revenue indicates that the County was owed a total of Kshs.1,370,824,623,200 as at 30 June, 2023. Note 20 to the revenue statement shows that the County was unable to prepare the aging analysis of revenue arrears due to block data migration from LAIFOMS to Nairobi Pay. As a result of block migration, the arrears could not be matched to individual debtors thus the difficulty to confirm completeness and accuracy of reported amount.

In the circumstances, the accuracy of the statement of arrears of revenue balance of Kshs.1,370,824,623,200 could not be confirmed.

5. Unsupported Bank Balances

The statement of financial assets and liabilities and Note 18 to the financial statements reflects bank balances of Kshs.105,280,283. The amount was held in five (5) bank accounts whose cash books, bank reconciliation statements, certificate of bank balances, and board of survey reports have not been provided for audit verification. Further, the bank statements for Cooperative Bank Revenue Collection Bank Account and Solid Waste Bank Account have not been provided for audit verification.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the bank balance of Kshs.105,280,283 could not be confirmed.

6. Variances between the Statement of Receiver of Revenue and County Revenue Fund

The statement of the receipts and disbursement reflect County own source revenue collections of Kshs.10,561,592,492 while the statement of the financial assets and liabilities reflects a bank balance of Kshs.105,280,283 implying that Kshs.10,428,753,849 was transferred to the CRF net off bank charges of Kshs.27,558,360. However, the County Revenue Fund statement reflects total own source revenue of Kshs.9,299,452,841 net off hospital fees of Kshs.937,801,901 and liquor fund amount of Kshs.238,309,894 all totaling to Kshs.1,176,111,795 resulting to unreconciled variance of Kshs.46,810,787. In addition accounting documents transferring the opening bank balance of Kshs.26,919,997 to County Revenue Fund were not provided for audit.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the statement of financial assets and liabilities could not be confirmed.

7. Accumulated Uncollected Revenue

Analysis of the properties' data maintained by the Nairobi Pay System revealed that the County had net accumulated arrears and penalties on properties totaling Kshs.635,797,470,379. However, included in the outstanding land rates debt was Kshs.23,848,010,781 that was noted to belong to the Nairobi County Government indicating that the County owed itself.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness, and recoverability of lands rates arrears amounting to Kshs.23,848,010,781 could not be confirmed.

8. Duplicate Payment Reference Numbers

Review of the land rate collection transaction file and single business permit register file from the Nairobi Pay System revealed duplicated payment reference numbers for transaction totaling Kshs.60,542,683 indicating receipting of unpaid services.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the land rate collections amounting to Kshs.60,542,683 could not be confirmed.

9. Unsupported Single Permit Fees

Review of records revealed that Nairobi County had fully automated end-to-end collection of single business permit (SBP) fees including the issuance of an e-permit. Substantive analysis of the SBP fee records revealed that a total of 3,089 permits valued at Kshs.274,489,000 were issued as valid e-permits but their transaction records did not have payment reference code (Mobile money/bank code) and the date the payments were made. Further, Review of the records revealed gaps in the application number sequence. The unexplained gaps represented 37,075 SBP application numbers that were unaccounted for, with an estimated value of Kshs.630,275,000 based on the average fee charged for SBP in Nairobi.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the single permit fees amounting to Kshs.274,489,000 could not be confirmed.

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

Key Audit Matters

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

Nairobi Pay Vendor Operating without a Valid Contract

During the year ended on 30 June, 2023, Nairobi County operated a revenue management system called Nairobi Pay. The system automated the entire revenue streams in the County and held all information on critical matters such as land details, customer records, unpaid debts and all matters related to revenue.

We identified weaknesses in how the County managed the engagement with the vendor, which exposed the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the system. In particular, the County did not have a valid contract with the vendor, nor did they have any Service Level Agreement (SLA) defining the terms of support of the revenue system. The reason why the County did not have a contract and an SLA was not satisfactorily explained by Management. This is contrary to section 48(4)(b) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which provides that the inspection and acceptance committee shall

ensure that the goods, works or services meet the technical standards defined in the contract.

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

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Ineffective Systems of Collection of Rent Arrears

Review of the data relating to houses maintained by the Nairobi Pay and LAIFOM system revealed that the County had uncollected house rent and land rent arrears amounting to Kshs.1,093,631,651. Therefore, the County Government incurs an opportunity cost arising from forgone investment opportunities from tying their cash as arrears.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of the system used in the collection of house and land rent arrears could not be confirmed.

2. Duplicate Single Business Permit Application Numbers

Review of the single business permit transaction file for the Nairobi Pay system revealed eight (8) duplicated application numbers. This poses a risk of receipting unpaid services since it will be difficult to substantiate paid-for services from unpaid services from duplicated receipts.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of the internal controls of single business permit fees collections could not be confirmed.

3. Use of End of Life (EOL) Server Versions

Nairobi County was running a revenue system on Microsoft products both for the database and operating system during the year that ended June 2023. Examination of

the software asset register revealed instances of Windows servers and database servers that had reached end of life and support from Microsoft. Absolute software does not receive security updates from the original equipment manufacturer, which exposes Nairobi County network resources to serious cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities in the form of risk from viruses, malware, and targeted malicious attacks.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of the internal controls on server security 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 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 (Cash 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 Receiver of Revenue's ability to sustain its services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless the Management is aware of an intention to terminate the Receiver of Revenue or to cease operations.

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal controls in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal controls would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from

fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Receiver of Revenue's ability to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Receiver of Revenue to cease to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Receiver of Revenue to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

15 April, 2024

7. Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 30th June 2023

	Note	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
County Own Source Revenue		Kshs	Kshs
Cess	1	-	318,747,577
Land Rate	2	2,866,395,246	2,566,184,705
Single/Business Permits	3	1,633,513,224	1,617,207,201
Property Rent	4	450,419,350	97,789,488
Parking Fees	5	1,861,601,275	1,386,204,434
Market Fees	6	250,509,468	344,101,060
Advertising	7	593,283,759	854,697,705
Hospital Fees	8	937,801,901	34,944,946
Public Health Service Fees	9	132,717,178	191,272,222
Physical Planning and Development	10	963,349,767	601,522,281
Hire Of County Assets	11	-	16,981,233
Conservancy Administration	12	-	1,309,040
Administration Control Fees and Charges	13	202,611,108	59,282,837
Park Fees	15	52,378,454	38,960
Other Fines, Penalties, And Forfeiture Fees	16	-	47,311,329
Miscellaneous receipts	17	378,701,869	820,956,054
Liquor Fund		238,309,894	-
Total County Own Source Revenue		10,561,592,492	8,958,551,072
Other Receipts			

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Donations/Grants Not Received Through CRF	18	-	-
Total Other Receipts		-	-
Total Receipts		10,561,592,492	8,958,551,072
Balance b/f at the beginning of the year		-	-
Disbursements To CRF		-	-
Bank charges	19	27,558,360	
Balance Due for Disbursement		10,534,034,133	8,958,551,072



.....
Wilson Gakuya
County Receiver of Revenue
(Ref: PFM ACT section 165, 2(a))



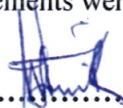
.....
Name Paul Mwangi
Head of Revenue
ICPAK M/No 7278

8. Statement of Financial Assets and Liabilities as at 30th June 2023


	Note	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Financial Assets			
Cash And Cash Equivalents			
Bank Balances	20	105,280,283	26,919,997
Cash In Hand	21	-	-
Total Financial Assets		-	-
Total Financial Assets		105,280,283	26,919,997
Financial Liabilities			
Payables-Due to CRF	22	105,280,283	26,919,997
Total Financial Liabilities		105,280,283	26,919,997

NB The bank balances indicated in the opening balances of kshs. 1,489,166,265 was actually a consolidated closing balance for all County Accounts. This has been changed kshs 26,919,977 which is the closing balance for revenue accounts.

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... 25/092023 and signed.



Wilson Gakuya
 County Receiver of Revenue



Name Paul Mwangi
 Head of Revenue Reporting
 ICPAK M/No 7278

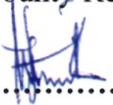
9. Statement of Comparison of budget vs Actual Amounts for the Period Ended 30th June 2023


Receipt	Original Targets	Adjustments	Final Targets	Actual On Comparable Basis	Budget Realization Difference	% Of Realization
	A	B	C=A+B	D	E=C-D	F=D/C %
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
County Own Source Revenue						
Cess	60,826,477	-	60,826,477	0	60,826,477	0
Land Rate	5,625,000,000	-	5,625,000,000	2,866,395,246	2,758,604,754	50.95814
Single/Business Permits	3,000,000,000	-	3,000,000,000	1,633,513,224	1,366,486,776	54.45044
Property Rent	600,000,000	-	600,000,000	450,419,350	149,580,650	75.06989
Parking Fees	3,025,000,000	-	3,025,000,000	1,861,601,275	1,163,398,725	61.54054
Market Fees	538,770,000	-	538,770,000	250,509,468	288,260,532	46.49655
Advertising	1,200,000,000	-	1,200,000,000	593,283,759	606,716,241	49.44031
Hospital Fees	270,000,000	-	270,000,000	937,801,901	-667,801,901	347.334
Public Health Service Fees	436,230,870	-	436,230,870	132,717,178	303,513,692	30.42361
Physical Planning and Development	2,056,000,000	-	2,056,000,000	963,349,767	1,092,650,233	46.85553
Conservancy Administration	102,258,000	-	102,258,000	0	102,258,000	0
Administration Control Fees and Charges	31,620,000	-	31,620,000	202,611,108	-170,991,108	640.7688
Park Fees	19,200,000	-	19,200,000	52,378,454	-33,178,454	272.8044
Liquor Fee	250,000,000	-	250,000,000	378,701,869	-128,701,869	151.4807
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,062,929,000	-	1,062,929,000	238,309,894	824,619,106	22.42011

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Total County Own Source Revenue	18,277,834,347	0	18,277,834,347	10,561,592,493	7,716,241,854	57.78361
Other Receipts						
Donations /Grants Not Received Through CRF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Receipts	18,277,834,347	-	18,277,834,347	10,561,592,493	7,716,241,854	58

The County Receiver of revenue’s financial statements were approved on2023 and signed by:


.....
Wilson Gakuya
County Receiver of Revenue


.....
Name Paul Mwangi
Head of Revenue Reporting
ICPAK M/No 7270

*Receiver of Revenue
County Government of Nairobi
Revenue Statements for the Period Ended 30th June 2023*

10. Statement of Arrears of Revenue As at 30th June 2023

Classification Of Receipts (Indicate As Applicable)	Balance as at The beginning of the current year (1st July 2022) A	Arrears received during the year. B	Additions in arrears for the current year to June 30, 2023 C	Total arrears as at 30 June 2023 D=A+(B)+C	Measures taken to recover the arrears	Assessment to the recoverability of arrears
Land rate	1,479,708,989,415	112,107,626,257		1,367,601,363,158	Working with debt management team to write off	Data shown accumulated of time not recoverable – note 1
Single/Business Permits	549,401,500	153,034,600	-	396,366,900		
Property Rent-E.O.T.E	360,094,713	197,426,357	-	162,668,356		
Property Rent-East Lands	420,717,575	65,033,117	-	355,684,458		
Loading Zones Private	16,740,000	-	-	16,740,000		
Loading Zones - GOK	813,920,000	-	-	813,920,000		
Market Fees	154,763,412	-	-	95,114,719		
Advertising	341,765,306	-	37,017,676	378,782,982		
Way Leaves	89,869,277	-	54,049,913	143,919,190		
Sundry Debtors	860,063,437	-	-	860,063,437		
	1,483,316,324,635	112,523,120,331	91,067,589	1,370,824,623,200		

Notes on statement of arrears

RATES:

The above opening balances for land rates was an extract from Laifoms system, this may not be reliable as accounts receivable due to the following facts:

Laifoms used to charge interest which exceeded the principle without capping, due to this fact the balances continued accruing in the system over the years.

Interest on government properties was also charged by the system, this kept on accumulating without payment, NB the government only pays CILOR-contribution in lieu of rate.

However, after closure of Laifoms and introduction of Nairobi pay system, data from laifoms was migrated to NRS omitting some properties with accumulated interest. The current interest is based on simple interest and capped not to exceed the principal.

Therefore, the above closing balances and the arrears received during the year kshs 112,107,626,256.8

and Kshs 1,367,601,363,158.20 respectively do not indicate the correct position but a balance as per the system.

The county has engaged the Development team to correct the same through Data cleansing. The Department is also in the process of looking for mechanism to write off the accumulated balances due to system generated issue.

PROPERTY RENT:

The balances shown above for rental properties are as extracted from both laifoms and Nairobi pay system.

Data from Laifoms system for property was not migrated to Nairobi pay system and therefore the above outstanding arrears do not represent the correct position and are subject to adjustments and manual posting of payment done.

Payment made through global bills are not reconciled and remains as unpaid and arrears while burnt estate data still accumulates.

The county had litigation where clients from various estate paid through the courts but in the system this kept accumulating as arrears.

11. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these revenue statements are set out below:

1. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The revenue statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) with particular emphasis on Cash Basis Financial Reporting under the Cash Basis of Accounting and relevant legal framework of the County Government Nairobi. The financial statements comply with and conform to the form of presentation prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board of Kenya.

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the County Government Nairobi. The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

The revenue statements have been prepared on the cash basis following the standard chart of accounts. The cash basis of accounting recognises transactions and events only when cash is received or paid by the County Government Nairobi.

2. Recognition of Receipts

The *entity* recognises all receipts from the various sources when the related cash has been received by the County Government Nairobi.

3. Budget

The County Revenue budget is developed on the same accounting basis (cash basis), the same accounts classification basis, and for the same period as the financial statements. The County budget was approved as required by law. The original budget was approved by the County Assembly for the period 1st July 2022 to 30 June 2023 as required by law. There was a number of supplementary budgets passed in the year. A high-level assessment of the County's actual performance against the comparable budget for the financial year under review has been included in these financial statements.

4. 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 revenue collection accounts held at Commercial banks.

5. Revenue in Arrears

This relates to revenue earned and is yet to be received or collected by the receiver of revenue. These arrears are disclosed under the statement of arrears as required under the PFM Act, 2012 Section 165 (2) (b) which is a memorandum statement.

6. Disbursements to CRF

The Receiver of Revenue has an arrangement for transfer of funds from its bank account to the CRF account. Total disbursements to the CRF are as a result of the transfer arrangement during the year.

7. Comparative Figures

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

8. Subsequent Events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the revenue statements for the year ended June 30, 2023

12. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Cess

Cess figures for current financial year could not be unbundled(unpacked) from the main revenue due to closure of Laifoms system which was able to analyse all, the current collection system Nairobi pay is unable to analyse specific revenue streams and bundle them together. This is being addressed as the system is still being developed.

Description	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Farm produce	-	293,050,219
Quarrying	-	20,063,960
Others (<i>specify</i>)	-	5,633,398
Total	-	318,747,577

2. Land rates

Description	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Land rates	2,866,395,246	2,566,184,705
Total	2,866,395,246	2,566,184,705

3. Single /Business Permits

Description	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Business permit application fees	1,633,513,224	1,617,207,201
Total	1,633,513,224	1,617,207,201

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4. Property Rent

Description	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
County Housing	450,419,350	17,044,517
Plot Rent	-	77,485,503
Tenancy Agreement	-	2,850,968
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	-	408,500
Total	450,419,350	97,789,488

5. Parking Fees

Description	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Street parking fees	1,861,601,275	377,774,779
Monthly toll/sticker fees	-	743,341,529
Reserved parking	-	244,514,711
Bus Park fees	-	20,573,415
Total	1,861,601,275	1,386,204,434

6. Market Fees

Description	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Market entry fees	250,509,468	344,101,060
Total	250,509,468	344,101,060

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

7. Advertising

Descriptions	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Billboard advertising	593,283,759	854,697,705
Total	593,283,759	854,697,705

Receiver of Revenue
County Government of Nairobi
Revenue Statements for the Period Ended 30th June 2023

8. Hospital Fees

Description	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Pumwani	182,726,670	-
Mbagathi Hospital	16,799,930	-
Mama Lucy Hospital	439,089,953	-
Mutuini Hospital	299,185,348	-
Others		34,944,946
Total	937,801,901	34,944,946

9. Public Health Service Fees

Description	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Inspection of buildings/premises/Institutions	-	3,970,100
Inspection for issuance of hygiene license	-	32,870,840
Vaccination: Yellow fever, Typhoid, etc	-	1,029,700
Applications for medical examination	132,717,178	118,419,155
Sanitation inspection for schools	-	8,196,883
Public health permit	-	23,255,972
Rodent Control/Fumigation	-	3,081,572
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	-	448,000
Total	132,717,178	191,272,222

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

10. Physical Planning and Development

Description	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Building plans approval	963,349,767	554,066,361
Enforcement / Demolition	-	46,247,933
Hoarding fees	-	48,986
Others (Specify)	-	1,159,000
Total	963,349,767	601,522,281

11. Hire of County Assets

Description	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Hire of County Stadia	-	16,981,233
Total	-	16,981,233

12. Conservancy Administration

Description	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Dumpsite fees	-	1,309,040
Total	-	1,309,040

13. Administration Control Fees and Charges

Description	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Weights and measures	-	2,486,600
Fire Services	202,611,108	47,439,987
Liquor licenses	238,309,894	-
Betting levy	-	9,356,250
Total	440,921,002	59,282,837

Notes to the Financial Statement (Continued)

Receiver of Revenue
County Government of Nairobi
Revenue Statements for the Period Ended 30th June 2023

14. Park Fees

Description	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Filming and Photography fees	-	38,960
Total	-	38,960

15. Other Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures

Description	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Impounding Fees	-	20,192,900
Towing Fees	-	26,067,229
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	-	1,051,200
Total	-	47,311,329

16. Miscellaneous Receipts

Description	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Commissions	-	-
Other Incomes	378,701,869	-
Total	378,701,869	-

17. Bank Charges

Description	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Bank Charges & commissions	27,558,360	-
Total	27,558,360	-

18. Bank Balances

Name of Bank, Account No. & currency	Amount	Exc. rate (if in foreign currency)	Period ended 30th June 2023	Period ended 30th June 2022
			Kshs	Kshs
National Bank, KRA-Nairobi City County Revenue Collection 01071225251100			-	642,524
Cooperative Bank, KRA-Nairobi City County Revenue Collection Account 01141709410000			34,104,710	16,168,908
Cooperative Bank – Revenue Account 01141232396600			68,268,370	-
Cooperative Bank of Kenya – Solid Waste 01141232396606			257	-
Equity Bank KRA-Nairobi City County Revenue Collection Account 1770279910476			2,906,946	10,108,565
Total			105,280,283	26,919,997

19. Payables- Due To CRF

Payables	Period ended 30th June 2023
	Kshs
Balance b/f at the beginning of the year	-
Amount collected during the year	10,561,592,493
Amounts disbursed to CRF during the year	9,299,461,591
Balance c/d at the end of the year	105,280,283

This relates to amounts yet to be disbursed to the exchequer at the end of the financial year. The amount should be supported by the bank balances as per note 19 above.

Notes to the Financial Statement (Continued)

20. Ageing Analysis of Revenue in Arrears

The ageing analysis for the year under review could not have been possible since the LAIFOM system that hosted the County data was closed and data migration done to Nairobi pay was done as a block.

Account receivable from rates was changed due to changes in policy to avoid situation where by interest surpasses principle therefore reducing drastically. Initially this was compounded but currently simple interest is applicable.

21. Appendices

Appendix 1: A Report of Waivers and Variations of Fees or charges granted by the Receiver of Revenue during the year.

In the year under review the County did not issue waivers an extension of deadline for payment of dues was done for a month as a result there is no report to that effect.

(PFM ACT section 165 subsection 4, 5)



*Sign and date
Accounting Officer*

**Receiver of Revenue
County Government of Nairobi
Revenue Statements for the Period Ended 30th June 2023**

Appendix 2: Progress on follow up of prior Year Auditor 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 / Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1.1	Inaccurate Statement of Receipts and Disbursements	Not resolved	
1.1.2	Failure to Disburse to the County Revenue Fund	Errors done in updating ROR resolved	
1.1.3	Unsupported and Unreconciled Cash and Bank Balances	Amount of closing balances was for all accounts rather than revenue account resolved	
1.3	Under declared Revenue	The letter dated 19 May, 2022 from a local bank was not an official position of the county Not resolved	
1.4	Under declared Market Entry Fees		
1.10	Uncollected Revenue	Data cleansing exercise to take place on all arrears not resolved	
1.7	Loss of Revenue Arising from Failure to Adhere to the Finance Act, 2013	Declaration of waiver on conveyance fee during title issuance by president not resolved	

Guidance Notes:

- (i) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report.

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- (ii) Obtain the “Issue/Observation” and “management comments”, required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management.
- (iii) Indicate the status of “Resolved” or “Not Resolved” by the date of submitting this report to National Treasury.



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Wilson Gakuya
County Receiver of Revenue



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Name Paul Mwangi
Head of Revenue Reporting
ICPAK M/No 7270

Date