

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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REPORT

OF

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PAPERS

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

DATE: 22 FEB 2024

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Hon Owen Baya, MP
Deputy Leader, Majority party

ON

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A. Shubuko

COMPETITION TRIBUNAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023



Competition Tribunal

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For The Year Ended 30th June 2023.

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

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1. Acronyms and Glossary of Terms

ACFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
CFO	Chief Finance Officer
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board

2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

The Competition Tribunal is established under the Competition Act No. 12 of 2010, Cap 504 Laws of Kenya and its objective is to enhance welfare of the people of Kenya by promoting and ensuring fair competition in markets; and preventing unconscionable and misleading market conduct.

The Kenyan economy has gone through various phases evolving from price control regime with significant state intervention towards a market economy. The shift necessitated introduction of competition law which culminated in the Restrictive Trade Practices, Monopolies and Price Control Act which came into force in 1989 and had the provision for the establishment of the Tribunal.

The Act provided for the control of restrictive trade practices, collusive tendering, monopolies and concentration of economic power and for the control of mergers and takeovers. The Act contained provisions on price controls. However, the Monopolies and Prices Control Act Cap 504 Laws was repealed by the Competition Act No 12 of 2010.

Under the Competition Act Cap 504 Laws of Kenya (2010), the Competition Authority of Kenya was established replacing the Monopolies and Price Commission Department and the Competition Tribunal was established under Section VI of the Competition Act replacing the Restrictive Trade Practices Tribunal. The Competition Act Cap 504 Laws of Kenya under part V has consumer protection provisions aimed at ensuring consumer welfare. This was in line with new developments at the Common Market For Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the East Africa Community (EAC) where new regional competition laws protect consumers.

(b) Principal Activities

The mandate of the Competition Tribunal is to adjudicate competition matters, in accordance with the Competition Act which provides that: -

1. The Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the following matters-
 - (a) Matters referred to it for review of the Authority's decision under section 48(1) of the Act.
 - (b) To hear appeals from the decisions of the Authority.
 - (c) Any other matter arising under the Act; and
 - (d) Any other matter referred to it by a competent court of law.

In determining the matters as set out in rule, the Tribunal shall have the power to

- (a) Confirm the decision of the Authority.
- (b) Modify the decision of the Authority by ordering restrictions or including conditions in whole or in part.
- (c) Set aside, reverse or vacate in whole or in part, the decision or the effect of any decision which is the subject matter of proceedings before it.
- (d) Refer the matter back to the Authority for reconsideration on specified terms in accordance with section 75 of the Act.
- (e) Make an appropriate order as to costs; or
- (f) Grant any other appropriate relief which the Tribunal would have the power to grant under the Act.
- (g) The Tribunal may confirm, modify or reverse the order appealed against. In giving any direction regarding any appeal under section 75 of the Act, the Tribunal is required to advise the Competition Authority of its reasons for so doing and give the Authority such directions as it thinks just concerning the rehearing or reconsideration or otherwise of the whole or any part of the matter that is referred back for consideration.

Vision

To be an excellent appellate Tribunal in adjudicating competition and consumer protection matters.

Mission

To deliver timely justice that ensures protection and promotion of fair competition and effective regulation for enhanced market operations and consumer welfare.

Our Core Values

1. Timely justice
2. Impartiality
3. Professionalism
4. Efficiency and effectiveness
5. Responsiveness
6. Customer focus
7. Transparency

(c) Key Management

The Tribunal's day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

- Tribunal Chairperson and Members
- Tribunal Secretary
- Secretariat Staff

(d) Fiduciary Management

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

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Tribunal Secretary	John Nderitu Mwangi
2.	Head of Accounts	Lucy Karuga

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

- Internal Audit
- Parliament
- Office of the Auditor General
- Inspector General – State Corporations

(f) Entity Headquarters

Kenya Re Towers 10TH floor
Off Ragati Road
P. O Box 30041- 00100
Nairobi
Upper Hill

(g) Entity Contacts

E-mail: Info@competitiontribunal.go.ke
Website: www.competitiontribunal.go.ke

(h) Entity Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank
Capitol Hill
Upper Hill
Nairobi

(i) Independent Auditors

Auditor General
Office of the Auditor General
Anniversary Towers, University Way
P.O. Box 30084
GPO 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 Members of The Tribunal



Hon. Daniel Ochieng Ogola
Chairman

Hon. Daniel Ochieng Ogola serves as the Chairman of the Competition Tribunal. He is an Advocate of the High Court of Kenya with wide and solid legal expertise and experience in Corporate, Commercial and Conveyancing practice.

He is the managing partner of the firm of Ogola Okello LLP based in Nairobi since 1998. He previously worked at firm of Kaplan & Stratton Advocates. He is a Commissioner for Oaths, and a Notary Public.



Mr. Mark Odongo
Member

Mr. Mark Odong serves as a member of the Tribunal. He is an Advocate of High Court of Kenya with solid legal expertise and experience in conveyance and performed litigation in both criminal and civil cases. He has studied Economics.

He is a partner at the Otieno Okeyo & Co. Advocates.



Valentine Mwende
Member

Valentine Mwende is an Advocate of the High Court of Kenya, Commissioner for Oaths, Notary Public and Patent Agent. A graduate of the University of Nairobi with a Bachelor of Laws and subsequently a Master of Laws degree in International Economic Law. She is currently the Managing Partner at the Law Firm of Kairu and McCourt Advocates. Valentine serves as a member of the Tribunal.



John N. Mwangi,
Tribunal Secretary

Mr. John N. Mwangi is an Economist working with the National Treasury. He holds a Master of Science Degree in Entrepreneurship, Degree in Economics, Postgraduate in EU Competition Law and Regulation. He is a member of African Association for Public Administration and management (AAPAM). Mwangi serves as the Tribunal Secretary

4. Key Management Team



John N. Mwangi,
Secretary/CEO

Holds a Master of Science Degree in Entrepreneurship, Degree in Economics, Postgraduate in EU Competition Law and Regulation. He is a member of African Association for Public Administration and management (AAPAM).



Lucy W. Karuga
Head of Accounts

Holds a Bachelor of Commerce in Finance and is a Certified Public Accountant of Kenya CPA (K).

5. Chairman's Statement



Dear Stakeholders,

I am extremely honoured to have been appointed by the Cabinet Secretary of the National Treasury to serve as the Chairman of the Tribunal during this period. I would like to thank the members and the entire staff for the support given during this financial year. I hereby present the Competition Tribunal financial report for the period ending 30th June 2023. The Competition Tribunal continues to serve the citizenry guided by the governing principles set out in Article 159(2) of the constitution and this ensures that


operations promote good governance, transparency and accountability to ensure that fair competition and consumer protection is achieved within the Kenyan market.

By the end of the last financial year, the Competition Tribunal had received a total of 13 cases of which 11 had been cleared, and two cases were ongoing. The majority of cases were restrictive trade practices, followed by consumer protection and mergers & acquisition. The Tribunal recorded a case clearance rate of 100% where all the cases presented were all finalized.

In addition to hearing cases, the Tribunal carried out various capacity building workshops to enhance performance in addition to the earmarked activities under the annual work plans. The Tribunal registry manual was finalized. Further, the Tribunal continued to engage our stakeholders including Competition Authority of Kenya, the Tribunal's Secretariat, Kenya Law Reporting and the National Treasury.

The Tribunal continues leveraging on the use of information and Communication Technology to deepen the efficiency of our operations and the delivery of justice.

As an institution that must respond to the growing needs of our economy and consumers, we shall strive in a unique way to the task bestowed upon us.


.....
Hon Daniel Ochieng Ogola
Chairman.

6. Report of the Tribunal Secretary.



Dear Stakeholders,

I am pleased to present the Competition Tribunal report for the financial year 2022/2023. In this year's report, we are highlighting the Tribunal's accomplishment and activities that advance our vision and serve the public in the most efficient and effective ways possible. The financial reporting is critical for organizations since it offers a reference point, based upon which allocated budget is utilized and how various activities are undertaken. This ensures optimal utilization of the allocated resources. Additionally, it ensures systematic and pro-active monitoring and

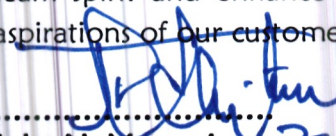
evaluation.

The Tribunal achieved a number of remarkable milestones aimed at realizing its mandate. These include; adjudicating matters presented before it within the stipulated timeliness-this ensures timely justice in the protection and promotion of fair competition and effective regulation for enhanced market operation. In this regard, the Tribunal made rulings in cases involving mabati in the building sector, buyer power in the retail supply chain sector and other cases were in progress. These matters before the Tribunal were of national interest and large in scope and complex and involves significant financial stakes and directly impact on the competitiveness of private enterprise and industry.

Further, the Tribunal facilitated; capacity building to members and staff, participation in the Negotiation on ACFTA Competition Protocol, Involvement in the deepening of the Kenya's agenda in the Regional Economic Communities (COMESA Competition Commission) and Intergovernmental Group of Experts meetings on Competition law and Consumer protection, internship programs to various universities including Strathmore, University of Nairobi and Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology among others.

In alignment to the Bottom-Up agenda, awareness programs were disseminated to the various constituents of stakeholders on their consumer protection rights and the redress mechanism.

The Tribunal is committed to actualize its mandate and shall continue adhering to the principles of good governance and the core values of the organization, which fortify team spirit and enhance the working environment necessary for delivering on the aspirations of our customers.


.....
John N. Mwangi,
Secretary/CEO

7. Statement of Performance against predetermined objectives

The Public Finance Management Act, 2012 Section 81 Subsection 2 (f) requires the accounting officer to include in the Financial Statement, a statement of the national government entity's performance against predetermined objectives.

The Tribunal shall have the power to:

- (i) Confirm the decision of the Authority;
- (ii) Modify the decision of the Authority by ordering restrictions or including conditions in the whole or in part;
- (iii) Set aside, reverse or vacate in whole or in part, the decision or the effect of any decision which is the subject matter of proceedings before it;
- (iv) Refer the matter back to the Authority for reconsideration on specified terms in accordance with section 75 of the Act;
- (v) Make an appropriate order as to costs; or
- (vi) Grant any other appropriate relief which the Tribunal would have the power to grant under the Act

Assessment of the Members's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The Tribunal is well on track to achieve its performance targets set for the FY ended 2023.

Mandate

The Tribunal adjudicates disputes emanating from the decisions of the Competition Authority of Kenya (CAK).

The disputes may arise from the following areas:

- (i) Restrictive Trade Practices
- (ii) Abuse of Dominant Position
- (iii) Exemption of Certain Restrictive Trade Practices
- (iv) Mergers and Acquisition
- (v) Unwarranted Concentration of Economic Power
- (vi) Consumer Welfare Cases

Since our inception, we have handled 11 cases of which 2 have been appealed to the High Court. So far the tribunal has successfully closed seven cases, four are ongoing

8. Statement of Corporate Governance

Tribunal members have committed to act in the best interest of the organization and uphold their fiduciary responsibilities and duty of care. They are expected to act honestly and in good faith so as to create a culture built on principles of integrity, accountability and transparency.

The Tribunal regards good corporate governance a primary tenet of good performance. In this regard, our operations are undertaken in cognizance of regulations and statutory requirements necessary to put us in good stead with our stakeholders. Our operations are driven by the desire to maximize our clients value while safeguarding the rights and interests of all stakeholders. The culture of good corporate governance permeates all levels of the Tribunal.

The members as the custodian of the Tribunal's resources recognizes its responsibility of providing leadership, strategic direction and control and is accountable to all stakeholders. The Tribunal oversees risk management and is responsible for decisions and ensures compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

a. Tribunal Composition and Mandate:

The Tribunal has four (4) members. The Chairperson, Tribunal Secretary and two (2) members.

The Tribunal ensures that:

- i) Its composition complies with requirements in the Constitution of Kenya and any applicable legislation;
- ii) Its members can act independently;
- iii) Each Member understands the broad outline of the organization's policies;
- iv) Each Member is in good standing professionally and has sufficient expertise to perform his or her role as a Tribunal member; and
- v) At least one Member is a legal expert, meaning that he or she has the necessary qualifications and expertise in legal matters.

b. Tribunal Meetings: The Members meets quarterly, with additional meetings convened as and when necessary, after obtaining the necessary approvals.

The established Tribunal Committees hold meetings quarterly with special meetings convened as and when necessary to effectively discharge their functions.

- c. **Transparency and Accountability:** The Tribunal's commitment to transparency and accountability in its corporate governance practices is paramount. Through reporting and communication all are kept abreast with the ongoings of the Tribunal's activities, and that all are Compliant to relevant governance codes, regulations, and best practices.
- d. **Stakeholder Engagement and value:** The Competition Tribunal hears and determines appeals and applications for review filed by parties aggrieved by a decision of the Competition Authority. The Tribunal engages in constant interactions with stakeholders through the secretariate and the management team, listening to their concerns, and addressing their feedback to give them value for our services.

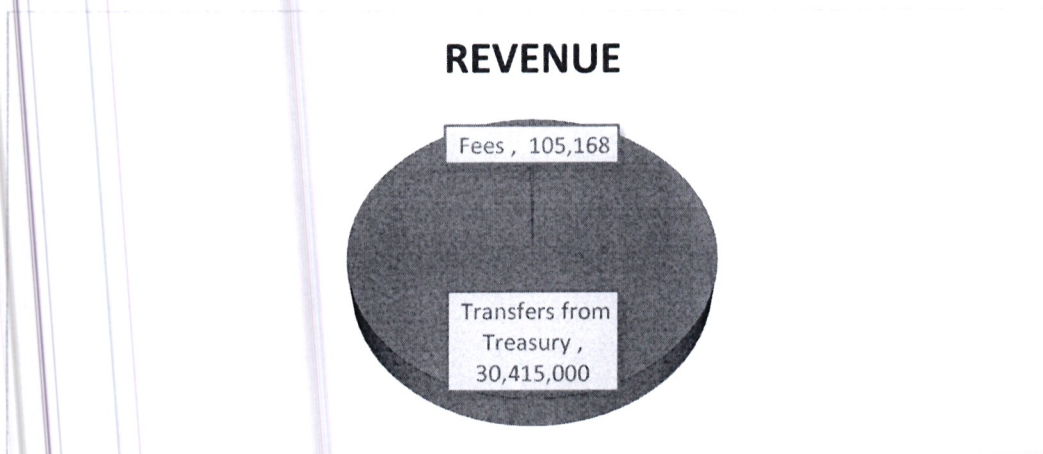
8. Management Discussion and Analysis

The Competition Tribunal is established under the Competition Act No. 12 of 2010, Cap 504 Laws of Kenya and its objective is to enhance welfare of the people of Kenya by promoting and ensuring fair competition in markets; and preventing unconscionable and misleading market conduct.

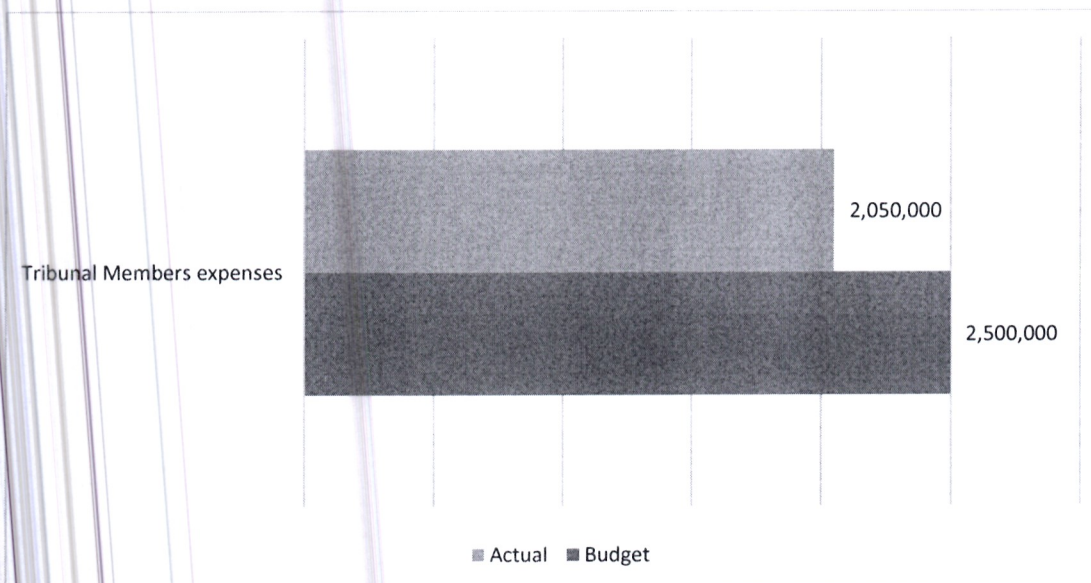
Financial Performance

Revenue by category

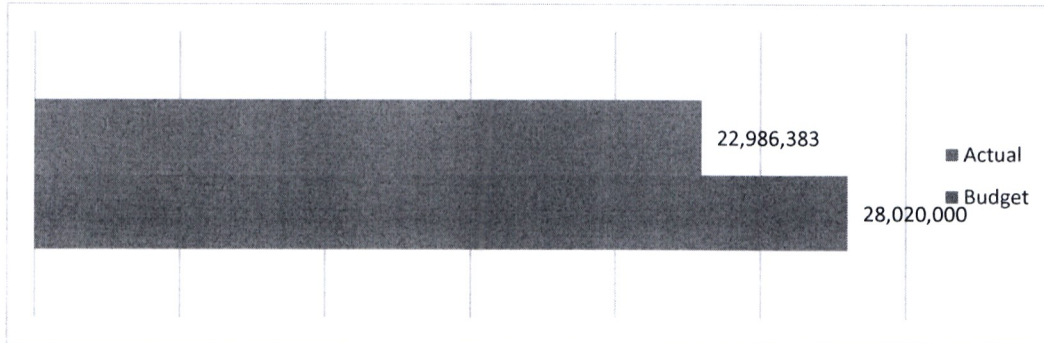
In the year under review our revenue was Kes, 30,415,000/- as transfers from Treasury and Kes 105,168/- Tribunal fees as presented below:



Tribunal Members expenses Budget vs Actual



Use of goods and services Budget Vs Actuals



9. Environmental and Sustainability reporting

At the competition tribunal we recognize our responsibility to protect the environment and promote sustainability. We are committed to reducing our environmental footprint, conserving resources, and contributing positively to the communities where we operate. We also adhere to regulatory compliance where we abide to all relevant regulations and report our compliance as required. This environment and sustainability statement highlights our commitments.

Environmental policy: we are in the process of drafting a policy that will guide on the activities that the Tribunal will take part in to promote sustainability.

Energy efficiency: we at the tribunal are putting several efforts to reduce energy consumption, increase energy efficiency such as using energy saving lights, switching off lights to conserve energy. We are also working on waste reduction by reducing papers by automating systems and use less papers.

One of our sustainability initiatives and goals is to actively take part in community engagement. We have identified community programs and partnerships that we will take part in to support sustainability initiatives for the well-being of the society.

The Tribunal acknowledges the value of partnerships or collaborations and therefore targets to work with other organizations, Ngos, or government agencies to address environmental and sustainability challenges collectively. We also push for total employee engagement in sustainability agenda. Our employees play a key role in implementing sustainability practices and the Tribunal fosters a culture of environmental responsibility among employees. We also plan to embark on active stakeholder engagement by engaging with various stakeholders, including customers, employees, suppliers, and local communities, to promote environmental awareness and sustainability.

We emphasize our commitment to continuous improvement in environmental and commit to enhance our sustainability practices by regularly reviewing and updating our sustainability goals.

At the Tribunal we understand that sustainability is a journey, and we are dedicated to continuously improving our environmental and social impact. We are grateful for the support of our employees, customers, partners, and communities as we work together toward a more sustainable future.

10. Statement of Tribunal Members Responsibilities

The Members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Tribunal's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Tribunal for and as at the end of the financial year ended 30th June 2023

This responsibility includes:

(i) Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Entity; (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 Tribunal; (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Directors accept responsibility for Tribunal'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 the State Corporations Act section 14.

The Members are of the opinion that Tribunal's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Tribunal's transactions during the year ended 30th June 2023, and of the Tribunal's financial position as at that date. The Tribunal further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Tribunal which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Tribunal's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Members to indicate that the Tribunal 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 Tribunal's financial statements were approved on and signed on its behalf by:


.....
John N. Mwangi
Secretary/CEO

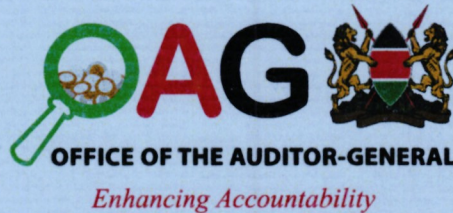
Date.. 12/01/2024


.....
Daniel Ochieng Ogola
Chairman

Date.. 12/01/2024

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Telephone: +254-(20) 3214000
E-mail: 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 COMPETITION TRIBUNAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

PREAMBLE

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

- A. Report on the Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure the 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

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Competition Tribunal set out on pages 1 to 22, which comprise the statement of financial position as at

30 June, 2023, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with 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 Competition Tribunal as at 30 June, 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Competition Act, 2010 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Competition Tribunal Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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, 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 International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) 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 overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) 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 Members of the Tribunal

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for maintaining effective internal controls as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Tribunal's ability to continue to sustain its services disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of its services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Tribunal 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.

The members of the Tribunal are responsible for overseeing the Tribunal'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 overall governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal controls in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal controls would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal 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 Tribunal'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 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 Tribunal's ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Tribunal to cease to continue to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Tribunal 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

12 February, 2024

Competition Tribunal
 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

12. Statement of Financial Performance For The Financial Year Ended 30th June 2023

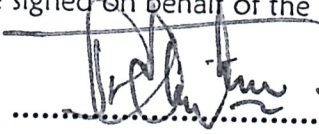
	Note	2022-2023
Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions		Kshs
Transfers from Other Government	6	30,415,000
Sub total		30,415,000
Revenue from Exchange Transactions		
Fees	7	105,168
Sub total		105,168
Total Revenue		30,520,168
Expenditure		
Use of goods and services	8	22,986,383
Tribunal Members Expenses	9	2,050,000
Total Expenses		25,036,383
Surplus		5,483,785

This financial Statement were signed on behalf of the Tribunal by:



Lucy Karuga
 Head of Accounts

ICPAK NO:
 Date.. 12/01/2024



John N. Mwangi
 Secretary/CEO

Date.. 12/01/2024



Daniel Ochieng Ogola
 Chairman

Date.. 12/01/2024

11. Report of the Independent Auditors of the Financial Statements of the
Competition Tribunal

13. Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2023

	Note	2022-2023
Assets: Current Assets		Kshs
Cash and Cash Equivalent	10	483,785
Non-Exchange Receivables	11	5,000,000
Total Current Assets		5,483,785
Total Assets		5,483,785
Net Assets		
Accumulated Surplus		5,483,785
Total Net Assets		5,483,785

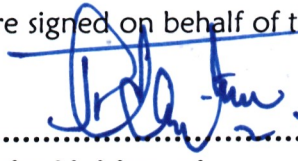
This financial Statement were signed on behalf of the Tribunal by:



Lucy Karuga
Head of Accounts

ICPAK NO:

Date.. 12/01/2024



John N. Mwangi
Secretary/CEO

Date.. 12/01/2024




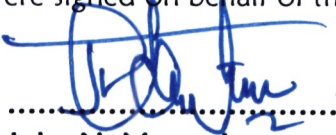

Daniel Ochieng Ogola
Chairman

Date.. 12/01/2024

14. Changes in Net Assets for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

Description	2022-2023 Kshs
As At 1st July 2022	-
Surplus for the year	5,483,785
As At 30th June 2023	5,483,785


This financial Statement were signed on behalf of the Tribunal by:


		
.....
Lucy Kagura Head of Accounts ICPAK NO:	John N. Mwangi Secretary/CEO	Daniel Ochieng Ogola Chairman Tribunal
Date <u>12/01/2024</u>	Date <u>12/01/2024</u>	Date <u>12/01/2024</u>


15. Statement of Cash Flows for Year Ended 30th June 2023

	Notes	2022-2023
Operating Activities		Kshs
Receipts		
Transfers from Treasury		25,415,000
Fees		105,168
Total receipts		25,520,168
Payments		
Use of goods and services		22,986,383
Tribunal Members expenses		2,050,000
Total Payments		25,036,383
Cash generated from operating activities	12	483,785
Net increase Assets		483,785
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning		0
Cash and cash equivalents at the Year End	10	483,785

This financial Statement were signed on behalf of the Tribunal by:


.....
Lucy Karuga
Head of Accounts
ICPAK NO:


.....
John N. Mwangi
Secretary/CEO


.....
Daniel Ochieng Ogola
Chairman
Tribunal

Date: 12/01/2024

Date: 12/01/2024


Date: 12/01/2024

Competition Tribunal
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

16. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

	Original Budget		Adjustment		Final Budget		Actual		Performance Difference		
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	%	
Revenue											
Transfers from Other Govts entities	26,000,000		4,415,000		30,415,000		30,415,000		-		100%
Rendering of Services			105,000		105,000		105,168		168		100.16%
Total Revenue	26,000,000		4,520,000		30,520,000		30,520,168				
Expenditure											
Use of goods and services	23,500,000		4,520,000		28,020,000		22,986,383		5,033,617		82.04%
Tribunal Members expenses	2,500,000				2,500,000		2,050,000		450,000		82.00%
Total Expenses	26,000,000		4,520,000		30,520,000		25,036,383				
Surplus									5,483,785		

This financial Statement were signed on behalf of the Tribunal by:


.....
Lucy Karuga
Head of Accounts
ICPAK NO: 1210112024
Date 12/01/2024.....


.....
John N. Mwangi
Secretary/CEO
Date 12/01/2024.....


.....
Daniel Ochieng Ogola
Chairman
Date 12/01/2024.....

Budget Notes:

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Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

- There was a difference between the original budget and the final due to a supplementary revision.
- Use of goods and services was below 90% absorption because Kes 5M funding was not received within the Financial Year.

17. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Competition Tribunal entity is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Competition No. 12 of 2010 Section 71. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya.

The entity's principal activity is hearing appeals regarding restrictive trade practices, abuse of dominance position, abuse of buyer power, control of mergers & acquisitions, unwarranted concentration of economic power, exemptions of certain restrictive trade practices and consumer protection.

2. Statement Of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Tribunal.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies shall be adopted consistently in all the periods presented.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

- i. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2023.*

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	Applicable: 1st January 2023: 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. IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:

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>The standard will affect how the Tribunal will present and classify financial instruments.</p>
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity. (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. <p>This standard will have no impact on the tribunal financial operations.</p>
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guaranteed contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>d) 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>The standard will impact the way the Tribunal accounts for financial instruments.</p>
Other improvements to IPSAS	<p>Applicable 1st January 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008). • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits.</i> Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS. • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Standard no longer included in the 2023 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023.

ii. *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2023.*

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p>
IPSAS 44: Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</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</p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
Discontinued Operations	and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance. The standard has no impact on the Tribunal operations

iii. **Early adoption of standards**

The Tribunal did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year or the entity adopted the following standards early.

4. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the entity and can be measured reliably. Recurrent grants are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Development/capital grants are recognized in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of comprehensive income over the useful life of the assets that has been acquired using such funds.

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2022/23 was approved by the National Treasury as required, 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.

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.

c) Property, plant and equipment

In the year under review Tribunal did not acquire any Equipment's. However, the Equipment's the tribunal is currently using were offered temporary by the parent Ministry.

d) Intangible assets

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

The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Currently the Tribunal has no Intangible assets.

e) Inventories

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

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 Tribunal.

f) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Tribunal 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 Tribunal expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

g) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

h) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

i) 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.

j) Related parties

The Tribunal 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 Tribunal, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the Tribunal members, the CEO and senior managers.

k) 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 period. 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 period.

l) Comparative figures

This is the Tribunal's first year of financial operations and therefore we have no comparative figures.

m) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial period end with a significant impact on the financial statements.

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Tribunal 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.

6. Transfers from Other Government Entities

Details	FY 2022-2023 Kshs
National Treasury	30,415,000
Total	30,415,000

6(b) Details on Transfers from other Government Entities

Name of the Entity sending the grant	Recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance Kshs	FY 2022-2023 Kshs
National Treasury	30,415,000	30,415,000
Total	30,415,000	30,415,000

7. Fees

Details	FY 2022-2023 Kshs
Fees	105,168
Total	105,168

8. Use of Goods and Services

	2022-2023
	Kshs
Bank Charges	17,425
Conference costs	1,723,400
Domestic Travel and Allowances	10,406,960
Foreign Travel and Allowances	2,276,949
Exhibition Expenses	328,600
General Office expenses	225,650
Office Rent	6,294,799
Repairs and Maintenance	157,600
Subscription fees	6,000
Training Expenses	1,549,000
Total	22,986,383

9. Tribunal Member Expenses

	2022-2023
	Kshs
Chairman Honoraria	1,025,000
Sitting Allowances	510,000
Other Allowances	515,000
Total	2,050,000

10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2022-2023
	Kshs
Cash and Cash Equivalent	
Cash at Bank. KCB Capital Hill Branch Acc. No. 1293409138	483,785
Total	483,785

11. Non-Exchange Transactions Receivables

	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs
Transfers form Treasury	5,000,000
Total	5,000,000

12. Cash Generated from Operating Activities

	2022-2023
	Kshs
Surplus for the year	5,483,785
Adjustments	
Increase in Receivables	(5,000,000)
Net Cash from operating activities	483,785

13. Financial Risk Management

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

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

i) Credit risk

The Tribunal 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 Senior Managers. 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:

Description	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
As at 30th June (Current FY)				
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0
Bank balances	483,785	483,785	0	0
Total	5,483,785	5,483,785		

ii) Liquidity risk management

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

iii) Market risk

The parent ministry 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.

In the year under review the Tribunal did not have market risk exposure

iv) Capital Risk Management

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

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
Retained Earnings	483,785
Total Funds	483,785
Total Borrowings	-
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	483,785
Net Debt/(Excess Cash And Cash Equivalent)	-
Gearing	0%

14. Related Party Disclosures

Nature of related party relationships

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

Government of Kenya

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

Other related parties include:

- i) The Parent Ministry
- ii) Tribunal Members
- iii) Key Management

Relates Party Disclosures

	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs
a) Grants /Transfers from the Government	
Grants from National Government/Dev Partners	30,415,000
Total	30,415,000
b) Key management compensation	
Tribunal members Emoluments	2,050,000
Total	2,050,000

- c) In the year under review the Tribunal Secretary officer and key personnel compensation was paid at the parent Ministry.
- d) Transactions relating to electricity and water are paid as part of rent thus the Tribunal has no direct transactions with Kenya Power and Nairobi Water Company.

15. Events After the Reporting Period

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

16. Ultimate and Holding Entity

The entity is a a Semi- Autonomous Government Agency under the National Treasury. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

17. Currency

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

Appendix II: Projects

The Competition Tribunal did not implement any project in the period under review.

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Appendix III: Inter-Entity Transfers

Entity Name:	Competition Tribunal			
Transfers from National Treasury	Bank Statement Date	Amount (Kshs)	FY	
Recurrent Grants	29/08/2022	6,500,000	2022/2023	
Recurrent Grants	28/11/2022	6,500,000	2022/2023	
Recurrent Grants	15/2/2023	6,500,000	2022/2023	
Recurrent Grants	25/05/2023	5,915,000	2022/2023	
Recurrent Grants	07/07/2023	5,000,000	2022/2023	
Total		30,415,000		

The above amounts have been communicated to and reconciled with the parent Ministry.

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Appendix Iv: Recording of Transfers from Other Government Entities

Name of the MDA/Donor Transferring the funds	Date received as per bank statement	Nature: Recurrent/ Development/	Statement of Financial Performance	Capital Fund	Total Amount - KES
National Treasury	29/08/2022	Recurrent	6,500,000		6,500,000
National Treasury	28/11/2022	Recurrent	6,500,000		6,500,000
National Treasury	15/2/2023	Recurrent	6,500,000		6,500,000
National Treasury	25/05/2023	Recurrent	5,915,000		5,915,000
National Treasury	07/07/2023	Recurrent	5,000,000		5,000,000
Total			30,415,000		30,415,000

Appendix VI: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

Project Name	Project Description	Project Objectives	Project Activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Source Of Funds	Implementing Partners
The Tribunal did not have transactions under this category									

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 Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30th June 2023

Appendix VII: Disaster Expenditure Reporting Template

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

There were no expenditures relating to Disaster Management