

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



*Enhancing Accountability*

**REPORT**

**OF**

**THE AUDITOR-GENERAL**

**ON**

**CONTINGENCIES FUND**

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

**THE NATIONAL TREASURY**

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**THE NATIONAL TREASURY**

**Financial Statements for Contingencies Fund  
Account**

**For the Financial Year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2024**

**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

AGPO:	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
A-in-A	Appropriations in Aid
BETA:	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda
CARB:	County Allocation of Revenue Bill
CCF:	Climate Change Fund
CGS:	Credit Guarantee Scheme
CSD:	Central Securities Depository
DORB:	Division of Revenue Bill
IPSAS:	International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)
IRMF:	Institutional Risk Management Framework
KRA:	Key Result Areas
MCDAs:	Ministries, Counties, Departments and Agencies
MDAs:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MSME:	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NIFC:	Nairobi International Financial Centre
NHIF:	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NSSF:	National Social Security Fund
PFM:	Public Finance Management
PSSS:	Public Service Superannuation Scheme
RK-FINFA:	Rural Kenya Financial Inclusion Facility
RTPs:	Restrictive Trade Practices
SACCOs:	Saving and Credit Cooperative Organizations
SAGAs:	Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies
VFM:	Value for Money

## 2. THE NATIONAL TREASURY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

### a) Background Information

The National Treasury was established vide the Executive Order No. 1 of 2023. The basis for establishment of the National Treasury is found in Article 225 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya which states that an Act of Parliament shall provide for the establishment, functions and responsibilities of the National Treasury. This has been actualized in Section 11 and 12 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act 2012.

At Cabinet level, the National Treasury is represented by the Cabinet Secretary for National Treasury and Economic Planning, who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the Ministry.

### Vision

“Excellence in economic and public finance management, and development planning for Kenya’s socio-economic transformation”.

### Mission

“To provide leadership in prudent economic and public finance management and development planning through formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies for Kenya’s inclusive growth”.

### Core Values

The National Treasury is guided by the following **STRICT** core values:

- Stakeholder participation;
- Transparency and accountability;
- Results oriented;
- Integrity;
- Customer focus;
- Teamwork and commitment;

### Mandate of the National Treasury

The National Treasury derives its mandate from Article 225 of the Constitution, Public Finance Management Act 2012 and the Executive Order No.2 of 2023. The National Treasury exercises its mandate in consistency with any other legislation as developed or reviewed by Parliament from time to time.

The core functions of the National Treasury as derived from the above legal provisions include;

- i. Overall Economic Policy Management;
- ii. Management of Public Finance;
- iii. Formulation of National Budget;
- iv. Public Debt Management;
- v. Formulation and Maintenance of Government Accounting Standards;
- vi. Bilateral and Multilateral Financial Relations;
- vii. Capital Markets Policy;
- viii. Oversight over Revenue Collection;
- ix. Competition Policy Management; National Pensions Policy Management;

- x. Insurance Policy and Regulation;
- xi. Public Procurement and Disposal Policy;
- xii. Public Investment Policy and Oversight;
- xiii. Development and Enforcement of Financial Governance Standards;
- xiv. Financial Sector Analysis and Management including SACCOs, NSSF and NHIF;
- xv. Financial Institutions Oversight;
- xvi. Management of National and County Governments Financial Management System and Standards;
- xvii. Development of Kenya as an International Financial Centre;
- xviii. Anti-Money Laundering Policy;
- xix. Custodian of National Government Assets and Properties; and
- xx. Secretariat to Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council.

### **Role of the National Treasury in the Devolved System of Government**

The National Treasury is mandated by law to: -

- i. Strengthen financial and fiscal relations between the National Government and County Governments and support for county governments in performing their functions;
- ii. Issue guidelines on the preparation of county development planning;
- iii. Prepare the annual legislative proposals on intergovernmental fiscal transfers;
- iv. Provide logistical support to intergovernmental institutions overseeing intergovernmental fiscal relations;
- v. Coordinate the development and implementation of financial recovery plans for County Governments that are in financial distress;
- vi. Build capacity of County Governments on public finance management matters for efficient, effective and transparent financial management as well as planning, monitoring and evaluation; and
- vii. Administer the Equalization Fund.

### **(b) Key Management**

The National Treasury's day-to-day management is bestowed on following key offices.

#### **Office of the Principal Secretary**

The Principal Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the National Treasury operations and is the Accounting Officer and Authorized Officer. In addition, the Principal Secretary is charged with the responsibility of advising the Cabinet Secretary on policy, technical and administrative functions in the National Treasury.

### **Organizational Structure of the National Treasury**

The National Treasury is organized into five (5) technical Directorates headed by Directors General and one (1) Administrative and Support Services Directorate headed by a Principal Administrative Secretary. Each Director General is responsible for a Directorate comprising a cluster of Departments responsible for related policy functions. In addition, the National Treasury has two independent departments namely Public Procurement and Internal Auditor General, headed by Directors and a Public Finance Management Secretariat headed by a Programme Coordinator. The Directorates and Departments are as follows:

#### **Directorate of Budget, Fiscal and Economic Affairs**

The Directorate is headed by a Director General, reporting to the Principal Secretary, National Treasury. It is organized into the following four (4) Technical Departments each headed by a Director:

- (a) Budget Department;
- (b) Macro and Fiscal Affairs Department;
- (c) Financial and Sectoral Affairs Department; and
- (d) Inter-Governmental Fiscal Relations Department.

#### **Directorate of Accounting Services and Quality Assurance**

The Directorate is headed by a Director General reporting to the Principal Secretary, National Treasury. It is organized into the following four (4) Technical Departments each headed by a Director:

- (a) Government Accounting Services;
- (b) Information Financial Management Systems (IFMIS);
- (c) National Sub-County Treasuries; and
- (d) Government Digital Payments Unit.

#### **Directorate of Public Investment and Portfolio Management**

The Directorate is headed by a Director General, reporting to the Principal Secretary. It is organized into the following five (5) Technical Departments each headed by a Director:

- (a) Government Investment and Public Enterprises;
- (b) National Assets and Liabilities Management;
- (c) Parastatal Reforms;
- (d) Pensions Department; and
- (e) Public Investment Management.

#### **Directorate of Public Debt Management Office**

The Directorate is headed by a Director General, reporting to the Principal Secretary. It is organized into the following three (3) Technical Departments each headed by a Director:

- (a) Resource Mobilization (Front Office);
- (b) Debt Policy, Strategy and Risk Management (Middle Office);
- (c) Debt Recording and Settlement (Back Office).

**Directorate of Public Private Partnership**

The Directorate is headed by a Director General, reporting to the Principal Secretary on matters relating to Public Private Partnership.

**Directorate of Administrative and Support Services (Common Shared Services)**

The Directorate is headed by a Principal Administrative Secretary, reporting to the Principal Secretary. It is organized into ten (10) specialized functions offering common shared services. The common shared services of the National Treasury consist of functions that are not core to the National Treasury but offer critical support services to the National Treasury. The functions include:

- (a) Accounting;
- (b) Finance;
- (c) Human Resource Management and Development;
- (d) Central Planning and Project Monitoring;
- (e) Supply Chain Management;
- (f) Legal;
- (g) Public Communications;
- (h) General Administration;
- (i) Internal Audit; and
- (j) ICT.

**(c) Fiduciary Management**

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2024 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

S/No.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal Secretary	Dr. Chris Kiptoo, CBS
2.	Principal Administrative Secretary	Mr. Samson Wangusi, OGW
3.	Director General, BFEA	Mr. Albert Mwenda, HSC
4.	Director General, Accounting Services & Quality Assurance	Mr. Bernard Ndung'u, MBS
5.	Director General, PIPM	Mr. Lawrence Kibet
6.	Director General, PDMO	Dr. Haron Sirma, EBS
7.	Director General, PPP	Mr. Christopher Kirigua, OGW
8.	Director, Macro and Fiscal Affairs Department	Mr. Musa Kathanje
9.	Director, Budget Department	Mr. Francis Anyona, OGW
10.	Director, Financial and Sectoral Affairs Department	Mr. Ronald Inyangara

11.	Director, Public Procurement Department	Mr. Eric Korir
12.	Director, Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations Department	Mr. Samuel Kiptorus
13.	Ag. Internal Auditor General	Ms. Jane Micheni
14.	Director, Government Accounting Services Department	Mr. Jona Wala
15.	Director, Exchequer operations	Dr. Jane W N Macharia. OGW
16.	Director, National Sub County Treasuries	Mr. Francis Kariuki, OGW
17.	Ag. Director, Integrated Financial Management Information System	Mr. Mboni Kyallo
18.	Director, National Assets and Liability Management	Mr. Geoffrey Malombe
19.	Director, Government Investment and Public Enterprises	Mr. Kennedy Ondieki
20.	Director, Pensions Department	Mr. Michael Kagika, EBS
21.	Director, Parastatal Reforms	Dr. Karen Kandie, DBA
22.	Ag. Director, Public Investment Management Unit	Mr. Jonah Ourumoi
23.	Ag. Director, Resource Mobilization Department	Mr. David Komen
24.	Director, Debt Policy, Strategy and Risk Management Department	Mr. Daniel Ndolo
25.	Ag Director, Debt Recording and Settlement Department	Mr. George Kariuki
26.	Director Administration	Mr. Elijah Song'ony
27.	Director Accounting Services/Head, Accounts Division	Mr. George K. Gichuru
28.	Head, Finance Unit	Mr. Ambrose Ogango
29.	Senior Deputy Director/Head, SCMU	Mr. Caleb Ogot
30.	Deputy Internal Auditor General/Head, Internal Audit Unit	Ms. Lucy Mugwe
31.	Principal State Counsel, Legal Unit	Ms. Faith Pesa
32.	Director, Human Resource Management and Development	Mr. Benson Githua
33.	Director, Information Communication and Technology	Ms. Lynn Nyongesa
34.	Director, Central Planning and Project Monitoring Department	Mr. John Olela
35.	Director, Public Communications Unit	Mr. Godfrey Isiya
36.	Programme Coordinator, Public Financial Management Reform Secretariat	Mr. Joel Bett

#### **(d) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements**

To manage the fiduciary risk, the National Treasury has put in place fiduciary oversight arrangements including setting up committees. The key oversight arrangements include:

##### **i. Audit Committees**

In line with the Public Finance Management Act, the National Treasury has established a Ministerial Audit Committee comprising five members, three of whom are independent. The Committee provides overall oversight and quality assurance including follow up on the effectiveness of implementation of audit recommendations.

Further, the National Treasury established an audit committee comprising of officers from all departments of the Ministry, under the chairmanship of the Senior Chief Finance Officer. The Committee reviews and analyses all audit queries and makes recommendations on how to reduce fiduciary risks. In addition, the committee prepares responses to all audit queries for presentation to the relevant committees of parliament.

##### **i. Public Finance Management Committees**

###### **Budget Implementation Steering Committee**

In order to effectively monitor the implementation of the National Government budget implementation, the National Treasury has established a steering Committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury and Economic Planning. The Principal Secretaries for the National Treasury and State Department for Economic Planning provide general oversight in the Budget implementation.

###### **Budget Implementation Technical Committee**

The Committee is chaired by the Principal Administrative Secretary and comprises the Directors General and various Heads of Department. The Committee is responsible for monitoring the actual implementation of the identified measures and programmes and reporting detailed progress on the same regularly.

###### **Budget Implementation Ministerial Committee**

To monitor the implementation of the Ministry's budget, programmes and activities, the National Treasury has appointed a committee comprising of officers from all the Departments of the Ministry. The Committee reviews and analyses the progress made by Departments in the implementation of budget and the planned programmes and activities and advises the management accordingly.

##### **ii. Top Management Committee**

To monitor the implementation of the Ministry's programmes and performance, the National Treasury has appointed Senior Management Committee comprising of Directors General. The Committee receives reports from departments, build consensus on National Treasury responses to emerging issues, challenges and risks and ensures that the decisions made are implemented

in a timely manner. Additionally, the Treasury constituted Ad hoc Committees to handle specific assignments in the Financial Year 2023/24.

### **iii. Other oversight activities**

Other fiduciary oversight arrangements include the following committees with specific objectives:-

#### **Project Implementation Committee**

To monitor the implementation of the Government's Infrastructure Projects, the National Treasury has established a Project Steering Committee comprising Principal Secretaries from implementing Ministries and appointed a technical committee comprising officers from the technical departments of the Ministry. The Committees review and analyse the progress made by ministries in the implementation of domestically and externally funded projects and advises accordingly.

#### **Parliamentary Activities**

In order to effectively manage the parliamentary activities relating to the Ministry, the National Treasury has established a committee and designated a liaison officer to coordinate the activities under the Office of the Cabinet Secretary.

#### **Development Partner Oversight**

To effectively manage Official Development Assistance to the Government, the National Treasury has, under the Public Debt Management, a department responsible for all matters relating to Development Partners. The Department has various Units that coordinate different development partner activities in the Country.

#### **Public Financial Management Sector Working Group**

To facilitate the implementation of financial management reforms, the National Treasury has appointed senior officers to the Public Financial Management Sector Working Group. The Committee plays an oversight role in the implementation of financial reforms in the public service in collaboration with the development partners.

#### **The National Treasury Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Committee (NTPMEC)**

The National Treasury undertakes monitoring and evaluation exercises to establish progress made in the implementation of various programmes and projects including those that are funded by the development partners.

The National Treasury Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Committee (NTPMEC) is a dedicated technical committee which was established by PS/NT on 28<sup>th</sup> May, 2024 to mainstream PM&E practices within the National Treasury and ensure effective oversight and evaluation of fiscal policies, budgetary allocations, and public investments. The Committee is mandated to enhance the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of the planning, budgeting, financial management, and M&E practices within the National Treasury. It aims to

provide systematic oversight, evaluation, and evidence-based recommendations for functional and operational efficiency and realization of intended strategic outcomes.

**The National Treasury Headquarters**

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**NAIROBI, KENYA**

**The National Treasury Contacts**

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**Principal Legal Adviser**

The Attorney General  
State Law Office  
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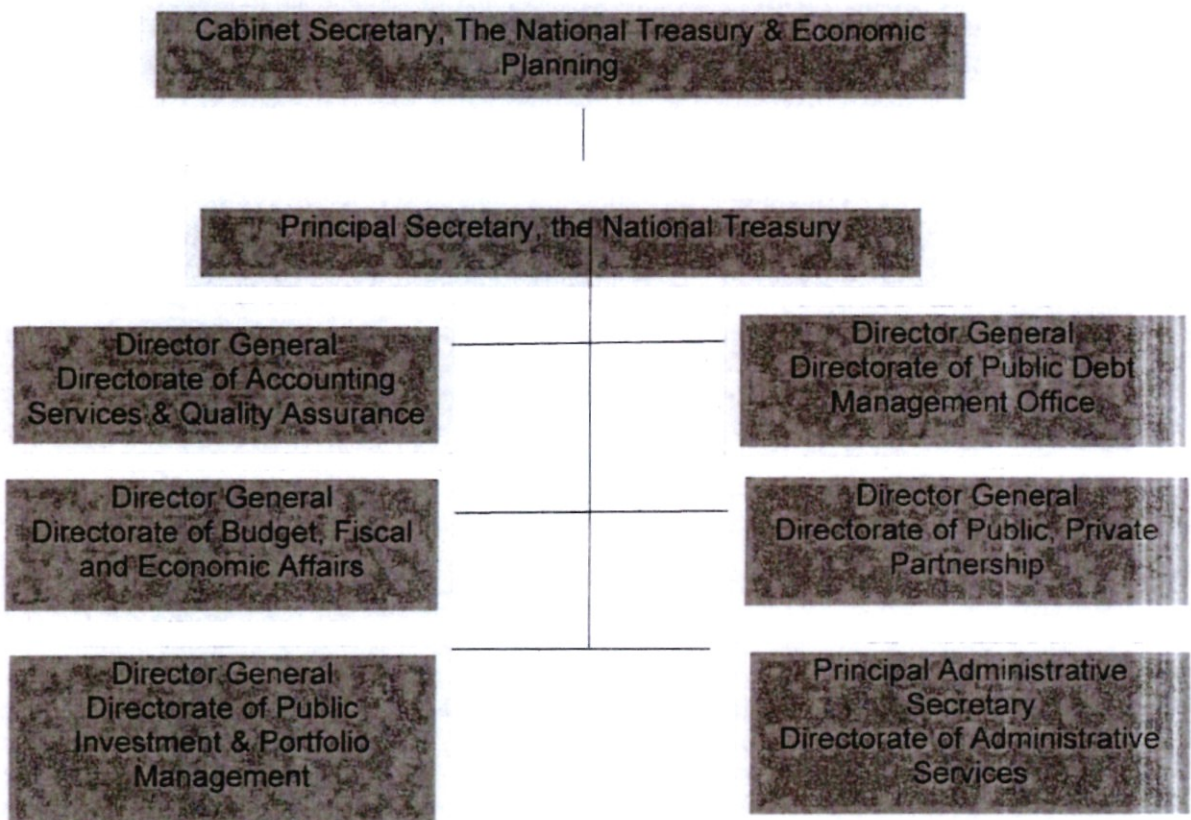
### 3. STATEMENT OF GOVERNANCE

#### i. Brief of Key Leadership Structure

The National Treasury and Economic Planning is divided into two entities: The National Treasury and State Department for Economic Planning. It is represented by the Cabinet Secretary who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the Ministry.

At the top management level, the National Treasury is headed by the Principal Secretary who is the accounting officer and is responsible to the Cabinet Secretary in the performance of his duties. The National Treasury has six Directorates headed by Directors General and a Principal Administrative Secretary who is responsible for Administration and Support Services.

#### The National Treasury Leadership Structure



#### ii. Management Committees Established and Their Roles

The National Treasury has appointed managements committees to monitor the implementation of programmes, projects and report on their performance. They include:

##### Top Management Committee

Top Management Committee comprises of Cabinet Secretary, Principal Secretary and Directors General. The Committee receives reports from departments, build consensus on

National Treasury responds to emerging issues, challenges and risks and ensures that the decisions made are implemented in a timely manner.

**iii. The Audit Committee**

In line with the Public Finance Management Act, the National Treasury has established a Ministerial Audit Committee comprising of the Chairperson and four members, of which three are independent. The members were appointed on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2022.

The Committee provides overall oversight and quality assurance including follow up on the effectiveness of implementation of audit recommendations. The Committee is active and meets on a quarterly basis to deliberate on their functions.

**iv. Risk Management, compliance, conflict of interest**

The National Treasury appointed risk champions who have been trained. The processes of developing a risk management framework have commenced.

**v. Recent Trainings and development in governance for those in key leadership**

The National Treasury supported those in key leadership positions to attend leadership and strategic management courses at the Kenya school of Government and other reputable international institutions.

**vi. Public participation activities**

The National Treasury underscores the importance for public participation as provided for under the Constitution of Kenya and Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012 by giving Kenyans opportunities to interrogate proposed amendments to the PFM Act, 2012 and make submissions on their views for consideration in policy making and implementation so as to strengthen and deepen good governance. The National Treasury carried out Public Sector Hearings for the Proposed Budget for the FY 2022/23 and the medium term by holding both physical meetings and virtual hearings. In addition, it carried out five (5) public participations in all regions in the country on the proposed Privatization Bill, 2023. The National Treasury provided an opportunity to all Kenyans across the country to interrogate the Public Finance Management Act 2012 Amendments that aimed at aligning the debt anchor to international best practices.

**vii. Compliance with laws and regulations**

The National Treasury complies with the Constitution of Kenya, all applicable laws and regulations in line with acceptable national and international standards as well as its internal policies.

In order to enhance compliance to existing legislations and regulations, the National Treasury, through the Legal Unit has lined up a series of interventions to be progressively implemented. To begin with, in the FY 2023/24, the National Treasury being a data recipient and a data controller, initiated efforts to ensure compliance to the Data Protection Act 2019 and the right to privacy as per Article 31 of the Constitution. The effort entailed undertaking a precursor training on data protection for auditees. The training benefited thirty-six (36) the National Treasury staff as part of the steps for comprehensive legal and regulatory compliance audit.

The next step will involve undertaking legal and regulatory compliance of the Public Finance Management and Regulations in the FY 2024/25 and thereafter compliance audit.

#### 4. STATEMENT BY THE CABINET SECRETARY

In accordance with Section 12 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, the National Treasury is responsible for coordinating the country's economic and financial management. Overall, the National Treasury has continued to maintain a policy environment that is conducive to economic growth and development of the country.

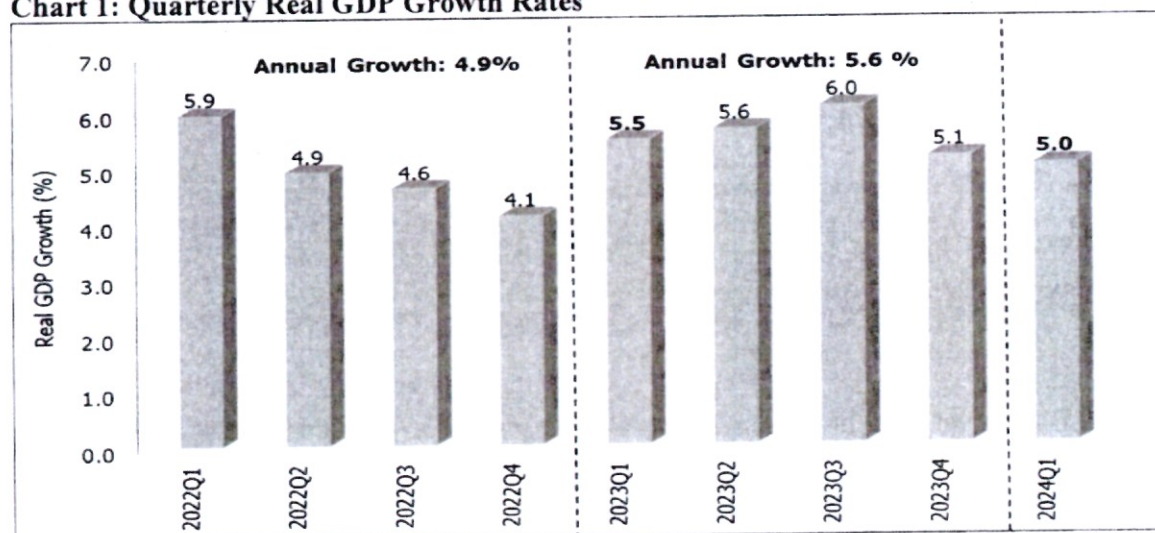
The FY 2023/24 marked the second year following the transition from the previous administration to the current one. The FY 2023/24 was manifested by accelerated implementation of programmes. However, revenue performance into the year fell short of target resulting in deployment of austerity measures and reprioritizations of activities.

##### Economic Growth

The economy grew by 5.6 percent in 2023 up from 4.9 percent in 2022, a demonstration of resilience and the beginning of economic recovery. The growth in 2023 is above the pre-pandemic average of 4.7 percent per year for the period between 2011-2019. The growth was largely driven by a strong rebound in the agricultural subsector, which benefited from favorable weather conditions after two years of severe droughts and the robust performance of the services sector. However, manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade subsectors slowed down.

This growth momentum has continued in 2024 with the economy expanding by 5.0 percent in the first quarter compared to a growth of 5.5 percent in the corresponding quarter in 2023 (Chart 1). The growth is largely driven by strong growth in agriculture supported by favorable weather conditions and government interventions. Additionally, services sector remained resilient with real estate, financial & insurance, ICT and accommodation & food services supporting the growth.

**Chart 1: Quarterly Real GDP Growth Rates**



Source of Data: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

**The primary sector** grew by 5.0 percent in the first quarter of 2024 compared to a growth of 5.3 percent in the first quarter of 2023. This was as a result of the robust growth in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sub-sector despite a contraction in the mining and quarrying sub sector. Activities in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sub-sector expanded by 6.1 percent in the first quarter of 2024 compared to a growth of 6.4 percent in a similar quarter in 2023(**Table 1**). The performance of the sector was attributed to favorable weather conditions as well as government interventions that led to enhanced production. The performance was evident in the significant increase in production of tea, milk and sugarcane during the quarter under review. However, the sector's performance was somewhat curtailed by decline in exports of coffee, fruit and cut flowers.

**Mining and quarrying sub-sector** contracted by 14.8 percent in the first quarter of 2024 compared to a contraction of 11.0 percent over the same period in 2023. This was due to a decline in production of most minerals such as titanium, soda Ash and gemstone.

**Industrial sector** performance remained subdued, with growth of the sector slowing down to 1.1 percent in the first quarter of 2024 from a growth of 2.5 percent in a similar quarter of 2023. This was mainly on account of a decline in activities in all its sub-sectors i.e. the manufacturing, electricity & water supply and construction subsectors.

**Manufacturing sub-sector** expanded by 1.3 percent in the first quarter of 2024 compared to 1.7 percent growth in the corresponding quarter of 2023. In the manufacture of food products, growth was supported by tea and dairy processing despite the decline in soft drink production. In the manufacture of non-food products, cement production declined. Electricity and water supply sub-sector also recorded a decelerated growth of 2.4 percent in the first quarter of 2024 compared to a growth of 3.7 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2023. The sector's growth was supported by an increase in hydroelectric power generation and a decrease in thermal power generation.

**Activities in the construction sub-sector** registered a decelerated growth of 0.1 percent, down from the 3.0 percent growth recorded in the first quarter of 2023. The slowdown was reflected in the decline in the volume of cement consumption and imported bitumen. However, the volume of iron and steel imported increased during the review period.

The **activities in the services sector** continued to sustain strong growth momentum in the first quarter of 2024 and grew by 6.2 percent compared to a growth of 6.5 percent in a similar period in 2023. The performance was largely characterized by significant growths in: accommodation and food service; financial and insurance; information and communication; real estate and wholesale and retail trade sub-sectors. Accommodation and food service activities sustained the growth momentum that started in the 2022 recovery from the effects of COVID-19 pandemic even though this growth was slower compared to the corresponding quarter of 2023. The sub-sector grew by 28.0 percent compared to a growth of 47.1 percent recorded in the first quarter of 2023. The growth was evidenced by a significant increase in the number of visitor arrivals through the two major airports, the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) and Mombasa International Airport (MIA).

**Financial and insurance sub-sector** sector grew by 7.0 percent in the first quarter of 2024 compared to 5.9 percent in the corresponding quarter of 2023 while information and communication subsector grew by 7.8 percent compared to a growth of 9.5 percent, over the same period. Growth in the information and communication sub-sector was supported by

increased voice traffic, internet use and mobile money despite a decline in the use of domestic Short Messaging Services (SMSs).

**Activities in Transportation and Storage sub-sector** slowed down to a growth of 3.8 percent in the first quarter of 2024 compared to a growth of 6.6 percent in a corresponding period in 2023. The growth in the sector was mainly supported by increased activities in Mombasa Port throughout and an increase in the number of international passenger arrivals and departures. However, growth in the sector was curtailed by a decline in the number of passengers transported via Standard Gauge Railway (SGR). Consumption of light diesel which is a key input to land transportation also declined during the period.

**Table 1: Sectoral Real GDP Growth rate (Percent)**

Sectors	Annual Growth Rates		Quartely Growth Rates	
	2022	2023	2023 Q1	2024 Q1
<b>1. Primary Industry</b>	<b>(0.8)</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>
1.1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	(1.5)	6.5	6.4	6.1
1.2. Mining and Quarrying	9.3	(6.5)	(11.0)	(14.8)
<b>2. Secondary Sector (Industry)</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
2.1. Manufacturing	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.3
2.2. Electricity and Water supply	5.5	2.8	3.7	2.4
2.3. Construction	4.1	3.0	3.0	0.1
<b>3. Tertiary sector (Services)</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>
3.1. Wholesale and Retail trade	3.5	2.7	2.9	4.9
3.2. Accommodation and Restaurant	26.8	33.6	47.1	28.0
3.3. Transport and Storage	5.8	6.2	6.6	3.8
3.4. Information and Communication	9.0	9.3	9.5	7.8
3.5. Financial and Insurance	12.0	10.1	5.9	7.0
3.6. Public Administration	5.1	4.6	7.6	5.8
3.7. Others	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.9
of which: Professional, Admin & Support Services	9.4	9.4	8.6	9.9
Real Estate	4.5	7.3	7.3	6.6
Education	5.2	3.1	2.0	4.0
Health	3.4	4.9	5.1	5.5
Taxes less subsidies	6.7	2.2	3.0	4.7
<b>Real GDP</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>

Source of Data: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

The Government undertook reprioritization and cost-cutting measures to ensure smooth implementation of priority programmes for the remainder of the financial year.

In the FY 2023/24, the fiscal balance (on commitment basis and excluding grants) amounted to KSh.952.9 billion (5.9 percent of GDP) against a targeted deficit of KSh. 963.5 billion (6.0 percent of GDP). The fiscal balance (on a commitment basis and including grants) stood at 5.8 percent of GDP against a target deficit of 5.7 percent of GDP.

Total revenue collection by the end of June 2024, amounted to KSh. 2,702.7 billion against a target of KSh. 2,907.5 billion. The revenue was below target by KSh. 204.9 billion on account

of shortfalls recorded in both ordinary revenue and ministerial A-I-A. Total revenue inclusive of the ministerial A-I-A grew by 14.5 percent, an increase from a growth of 7.3 percent recorded in June 2023. Ordinary revenue collection was KSh.2,288.9 billion against a target of KSh.2,576.8 billion, KSh.287.8 billion below the target.

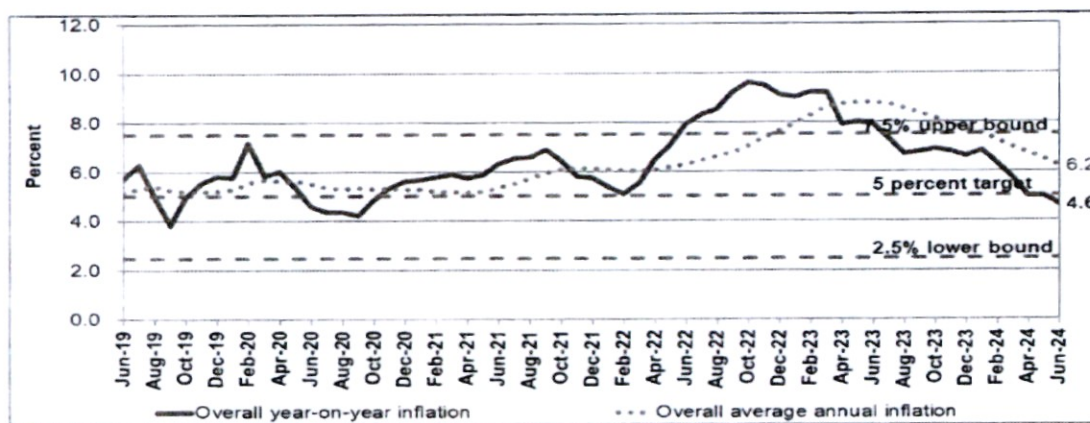
The ministerial A-I-A collected was below target by KSh.57.1 billion during the period under review. The underperformance of A-I-A was mainly due to underreporting of SAGAs' A.I.A through the Ministerial expenditure returns for the period under review. The Railway Development Levy collection amounted to KSh.66.1 billion against a target of KSh.66.5 billion.

The total expenditure and net lending for the period under review amounted to KSh.3,655.6 billion, against a target of KSh.3,971.5 billion. The resultant under expenditure of KSh.215.5 billion is attributed to lower absorption recorded in recurrent and development expenditures by the National Government and below target equitable share transfers to the County Governments. Recurrent expenditure for National Government amounted to KSh.2,644.6 billion (excluding KSh. 59.7 billion for Parliament and Judiciary) against a target of KSh.2,716.9 billion leading to a below target expenditure of KSh.72.7 billion. The below target expenditure in recurrent category is mainly attributed to below target expenditure on Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and pension payments.

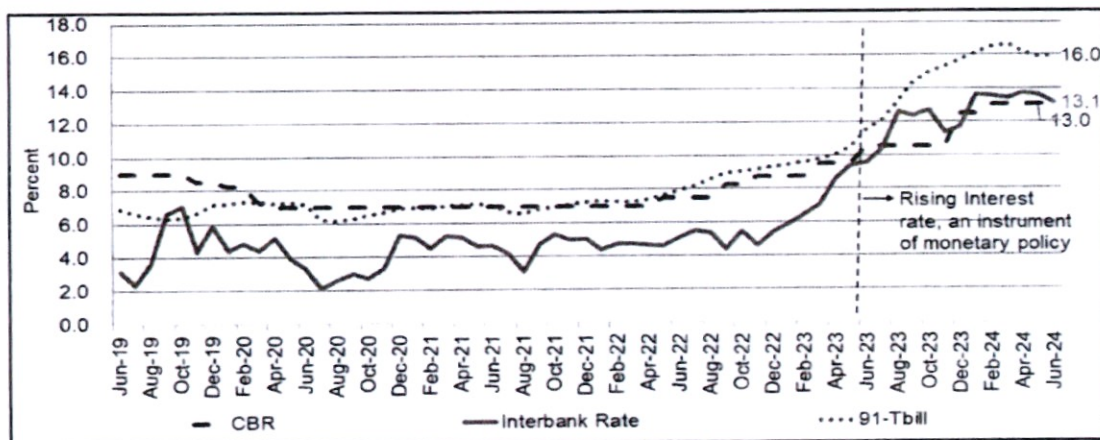
### Inflation

The overall year-on-year inflation is under control and within the Government target range of  $5 \pm 2.5$  percent. Inflation declined to 4.6 percent in June 2024 from 7.9 percent in June 2023, due to easing of food and energy prices (**Chart 2**). The appreciating Shilling produced a strong pass-through effect of lowering domestic prices supported by a tight monetary policy stance. Additionally, interventions by Government in providing subsidized fertilizer and seeds continue to lower the cost of food production, and revitalize agricultural production.

**Chart 2: Inflation Development**



**Chart 3: Short-Term Interest Rates**



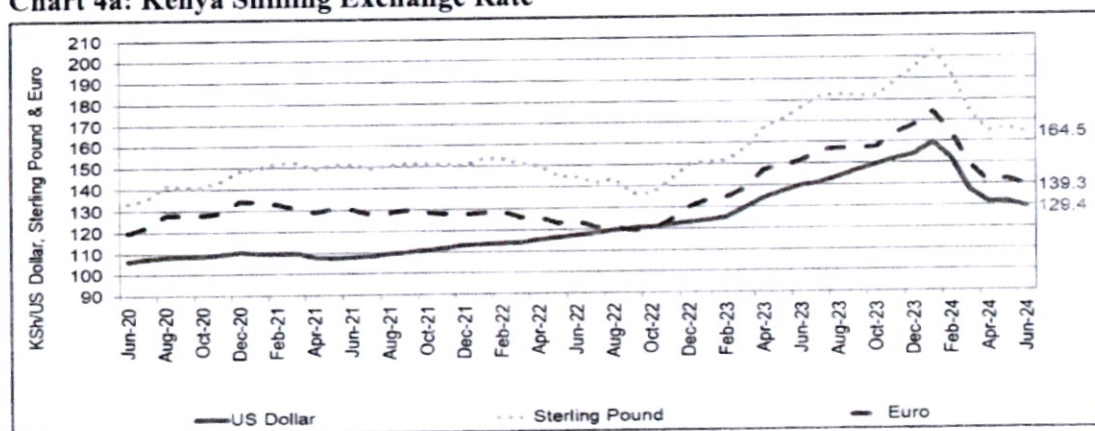
Source of Data: Central Bank of Kenya

**Exchange Rates**

The Kenya Shilling exchange rate has stabilized against major international currencies. By end June 2024, the exchange rate against the US dollar was KSh.129.4 compared to KSh.160.8 by end January 2024, an appreciation of 19.0 percent. Against the Euro, the Kenya shilling also strengthened by 20.1 percent to exchange at KSh.139.3 by end June 2024 compared to KSh.174.3 by end January 2024 while against the Sterling Pound the Kenyan Shilling strengthened by 18.9 percent to exchange at KSh.164.5 compared to KSh.202.9, over the same period (Chart 4a).

Through the repayment of the 2024 Eurobond, the Government successfully removed the investor uncertainty and market perception improved significantly. The appreciation and stability of the exchange rate has created confidence and triggered inflows of foreign direct investment and attracted investors to the Nairobi Securities Exchange. This appreciation has helped to reduce debt service costs, improve performance of domestic borrowing and stabilize interest rates.

**Chart 4a: Kenya Shilling Exchange Rate**

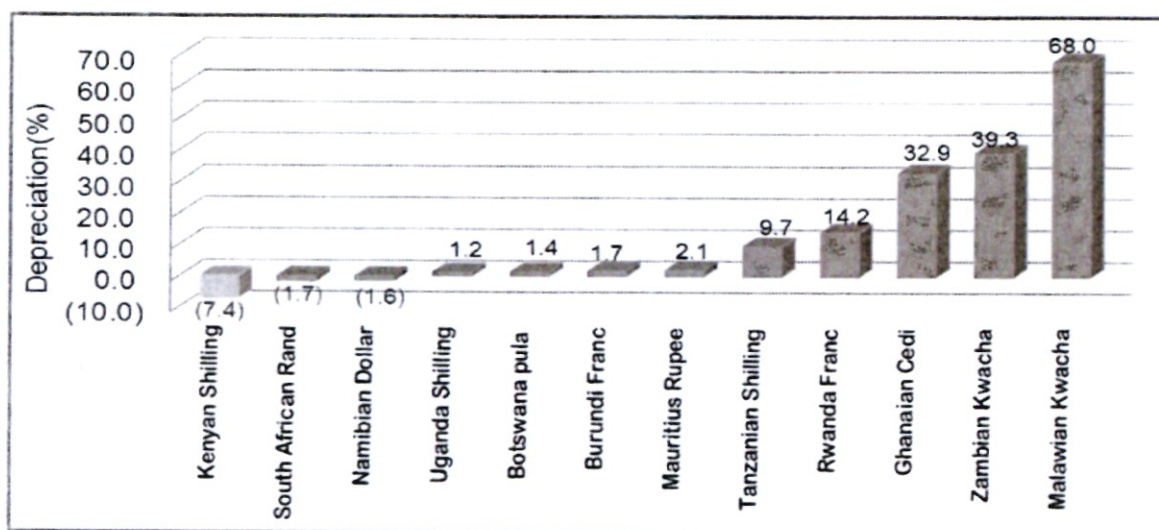


Source of Data: Central Bank of Kenya

In comparison to Sub-Saharan Africa currencies, the volatility of the Kenya Shilling exchange

rate has remained relatively low amid high demand for the US dollar in the international markets. The Kenya Shilling strengthened against the US Dollar at a rate of 7.4 percent in the 12 months to June 2024 compared to depreciations of 19.1 percent in the 12 months to June 2023 (**Chart 4(b)**). The stability of the Kenyan Shilling was supported by resilient remittances, adequate foreign exchange reserves and strong exports receipts. Majority of other Sub-Saharan Africa Currencies depreciated during the same period, particularly: Rwanda Franc, Ghanaian Cedi, Zambian Kwacha and Malawian Kwacha had double-digit depreciation rates (**chart 4b**).

**Chart 4b: Performance of Selected Sub-Saharan Countries Currencies against the US Dollar (June 2023 to June 2024)**



Source of Data: National Central Banks

### Pending Bills

The total outstanding national government pending bills as at 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2024 amounted to KSh.516.3 billion. These comprise of KSh.379.8 billion (73.6 percent) and KSh.136.5 billion (26.4 percent) for the State Corporations (SCs) and Ministries/State Departments/other government entities respectively. The SCs pending bills include payment to contractors/projects, suppliers, unremitted statutory and other deductions, pension arrears for Local Authorities Pension Trust, and others. The highest percentage of the SCs pending bills (71.5 percent) belong to Contractor/Development Projects and Suppliers. Ministries/State Departments and other government entities pending bills constitutes mainly of the historical ones.

The National Government policy on clearance of pending bills continues to be in force. The National Treasury is currently developing a comprehensive strategy to clear outstanding stock of verified pending bills of the National Government over the medium term. In this strategy, deficiencies and lapses that led to accumulation of pending bills will be addressed. This is being undertaken through the Pending Bills Verification Committee Gazetted in September 2023. In the FY 2024/25 all MDAs are expected to clear all the expenditure carryovers from FY 2023/24 as a first charge before payment of commitments in the current financial year.

**Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA)**

MDAs will continue to be required to prioritize allocations towards the achievement of the BETA priorities while addressing the policy, legal, regulatory, and governance issues as a matter of priority to ensure optimal use of resources in execution of the planned interventions. BETA is geared towards economic turn around and inclusive growth and aims to increase investments in at least five sectors with high potential impact on the economy as well as household welfare.

These include: -

- i. Agricultural Transformation;
- ii. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME);
- iii. Housing and Settlement;
- iv. Health care: and
- v. Digital superhighway and Creative Industry.

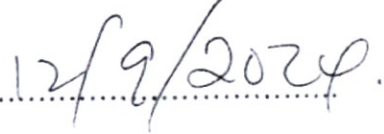
Fiscal policy for f/yr 2024/2025 and the medium-term budget aims to support the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) through a growth friendly fiscal consolidation plan. The consolidation will be supported by enhanced revenue mobilization, rationalization and prioritization of expenditure while protecting essential social and development budget. As part of the process, the Government has embarked on the implementation of the National Tax Policy and the Medium-Term Revenue Strategy (MTRS) that will further strengthen tax revenue mobilization efforts over the medium term.

Signature.....

**HON. CPA JOHN MBADI, EGH**

**CABINET SECRETARY**

**THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND ECONOMIC PLANNING**

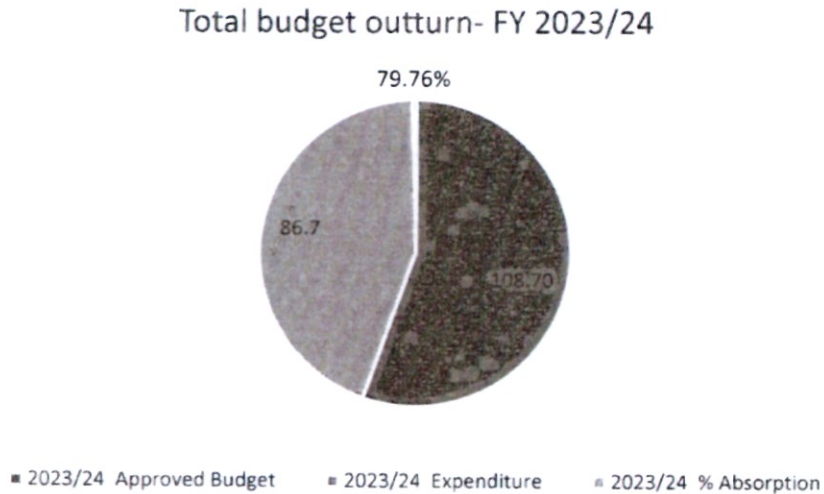
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**5. STATEMENT BY THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY**

**Budget performance**

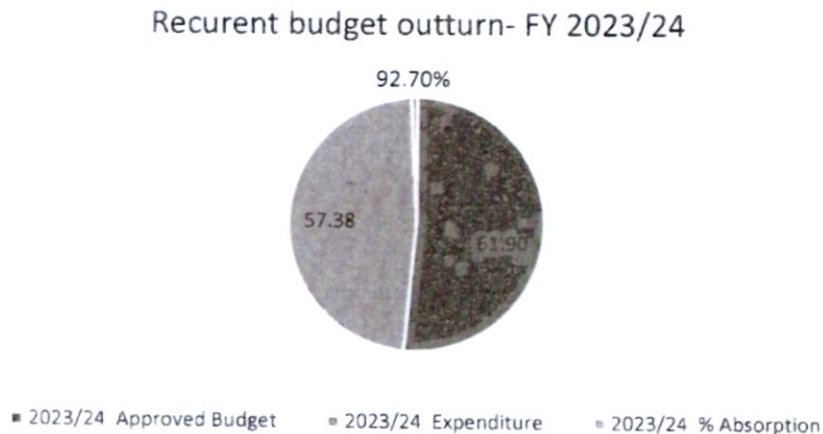
The National Treasury expenditure for the FY 2023/24 stood at KSh.86.7 billion against an approved budget of KSh.108.7 billion translating to an overall absorption rate of 79.76 percent as demonstrated in the pie chart below. This translates to an improvement of 10.33 percent from 69.43 63% recorded in the financial year 2022/23. Chart 2 below presents the National Treasury total budget execution for the FY 2023/24.

**Chart 2: Total Allocation against Total Expenditure (KSh. Billions)**



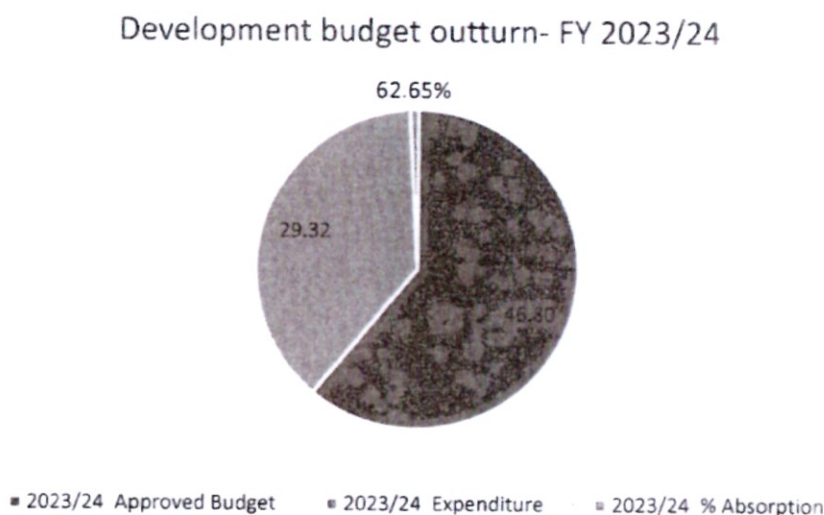
When disaggregated by recurrent and development expenditure, the budget execution indicates that recurrent expenditure stood at KSh.57.38 billion in the FY 2023/24 against an allocation of KSh. 61.90 billion translating to 92.70 % absorption rate as shown in Chart 3 below. This was an improvement from the absorption rate of 78.05 recorded in FY 2022/23.

**Chart 3: National Treasury recurrent budget execution for the FY 2023/24 (KSh. Billions)**



On the other hand, development expenditure absorption was KSh .29.32 billion against an allocation of KSh 46.80 billion recording an absorption rate of 62.65% as illustrated in Chart 4 below. The under absorption in development expenditure is attributed to exchequer challenges.

**Chart 4: Presents the National Treasury development budget execution for the FY 2023/24 (KSh. Billions)**



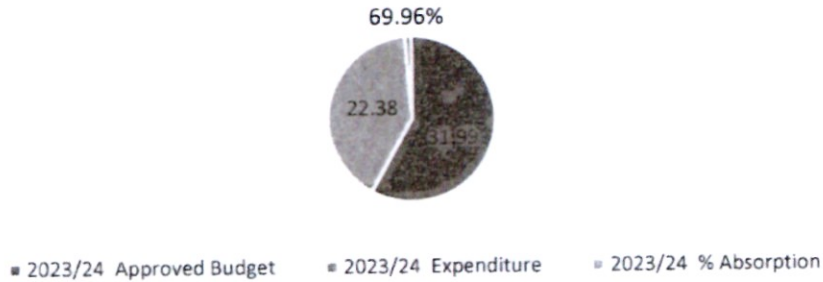
#### **Budget execution for externally funded resources for FY 2023/2024**

The externally funded projects recorded an absorption of KSh. 22.38 billion against an allocation of KSh. 31.99 billion translating to an absorption rate of 69.96 per cent. This is a marked improvement from the 29.24% recorded in 2022/23. The improvement is attributed to increased commitments by donors. However, differences in accounting periods between GoK and Donor continues to affect appropriate recording of absorption since budget outturn are characterised by reporting lags where expenditures may have occurred at the delivery source but not captured in the reporting system in real time as appropriate.

Chart 6 below presents the budget execution for externally funded resources for the FY 2023/24.

**Chart 6: Budget execution for externally funded resources for FY 2023/24 (KSh. Billions)**

Budget execution - Externally Funded Resources FY 2023/24

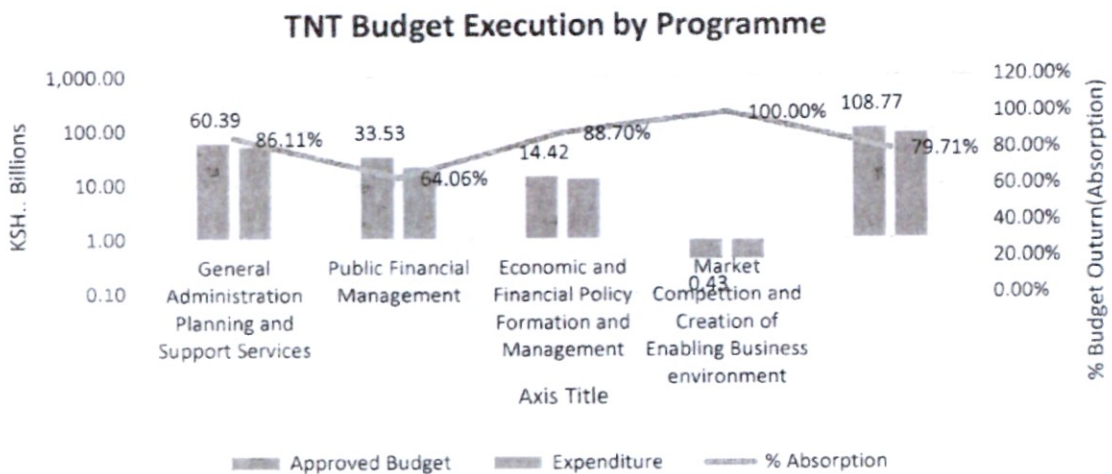


**Budget Execution by Programme**

The National Treasury implemented the 2023/24 budget within four economic programmes. These were: General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Public Financial Management; Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management; and Market Competition.

As demonstrated in the chart below, Market Competition and Creation of Enabling Business Environment Programme had the highest absorption at 100 percent followed by Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management at 88.70 percent, General Administration at 86.11 percent, Public Financial Management at 64.06 percent. Chart 7 below illustrates the National Treasury budget execution by programme for the FY 2023/24.

**Chart 7: Budget execution (KSh. Billions) and proportion (%) by Programme (KSh. Billions) for the FY 2023/24**



### Key Achievements under programmes

The National Treasury registered Key Achievements during the Financial Year 2023/2024. They include:

- i. **Under General Administration, Planning and Support Services programme**, the National Treasury leased 3,546 security vehicles for the National Police Service towards enhancing security;
- ii. **Under the Public Financial Management programme**, despite not meeting revenue targets in absolute terms, total revenue collection grew by 14.5 per cent an increase from a growth of 7.3 per cent recorded in June 2023. National Treasury mobilized a total of KSh.4.3 billion worth of private capital that reached financial closure under Public Private Partnerships; registered 21,335 AGPO Enterprises against a target of 20,000; digitized an additional 13,500 government services from 4,500 recorded in 2023; and conducted 240 Value for Money Audits;
- iii. **Under Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management programme**, the National Treasury developed the Framework for verification and payment of outstanding Contribution in Lieu of Rate (CILOR) for County Governments. In addition, the National Treasury implemented measures to attract three (3) NIFC firms. These include (i) facilitating discussions with regulators to introduce large scale global insurance provider into the market, (ii) collaborating with the Department of Immigration to facilitate fast-tracked investor and work permit issuance and (iii) supporting a foreign incoming Venture Capital firm with business registration; and
- iv. **Under Market Competition and Creation of an Enabling Business Environment programme**, the National Treasury through Competition Authority of Kenya determined 93% of merger and acquisitions applications and concluded 95% of Cases of Deterrence of Abuse of Buyer Power. With respect to access to justice, the National Treasury through the Competitional Tribunal determined 100% of Appeals on Competition.

### Highlights of Bottom-UP Economic Transformation Agenda achievements for the 2023/24 Financial year

No.	BETA Milestone Achieved	2022	2023	% Change	Comments
(a)	Established the Financial Inclusion Fund (Hustler Fund) under the Section 24 (4) of the PFM Act.	-	-	-	The fund will enhance financial access to Micro and Small Enterprises at affordable rates
(b)	Support of Government-to-Government framework for Importation of Petroleum	-	-	-	Provided the Letter of Support to facilitate the implementation of importation of Petroleum through the Government to Government (G-to-G) arrangement with the Government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE). This was aimed at easing the pressure on the monthly demand for USD.
(c)	Ensuring sustainability of State Corporations	-	-	-	Prepared the Privatization Bill, 2023 which is aimed at encouraging more participation of the private sector in the economy. Ownership Regulations have been developed to guide management of commercial state corporations.

## Emerging Issues

The emerging issues that impacted on the operations the National Treasury include: -

- i. Technological advancement in the ICT sector present opportunities to leverage ICT innovations in the conduct of business as well as risks relating to governance and data security. As the financial systems increasingly go digital, there is the associated risks with cyber-attacks;
- ii. The proliferation of fake news on social media platforms, which have a wider audience and faster response time sometimes portrayed the National Treasury in a negative manner;
- iii. Green Finance: with climate change concerns, there is the pressing need to integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into fiscal policies and investments;
- iv. Development of Sector specific Project Appraisal Manuals continues to be a priority to guide sector specific analysis. The National Treasury is required to develop over 40 sector specific appraisal manuals to guide the over 40 sectors on the nuanced appraisal process; and
- v. Debt sustainability concerns. Ensuring that debt levels remain sustainable while funding essential services is a critical challenge that continues to face the National Treasury.

## Challenges

Some of the challenges the National Treasury faced while implementing the 2023/24 budget include:-

- i. Resource Constraint persisted and affected implementation of budgets;
- ii. The rationalization of the budget, occasioned by underperformance of revenue collection and emerging government priorities affected the implementation of programmes. In the FY 2023/24, the National Treasury faced a total revenue collection shortfall of KSh. 204.9 billion on account of shortfalls in both ordinary revenue and ministerial A-I-A;
- iii. Shortage of Key Technical Staff continues to affect operational efficiency in the core mandate:
  - (a) Despite recruitment of staff across certain cadres, the National Treasury continues to experience staff shortage across all cadres against authorized establishment. As indicated in the operational performance on human resource, the current staff

capacity is at 58% This is mainly attributed to natural attrition. The planned recruitment and promotion of staff by the appointing authorities has been slow hence affecting service delivery and succession management initiatives; and

- (b) Operating environment is manifested, among others, by shortage of office space especially for key technical staff and, Inadequate resourcing of the Monitoring and Evaluation function.

To manage the above emerging issues and challenges and ensure successful implementation of the National Treasury goals and objectives, the Ministry undertook the following: -

- i. Raised domestic resources to support implementation of various ongoing programme through development of diverse methods for domestic resource mobilization;
- ii. Continued to implement succession planning towards progressively filling in staff shortage, continued training and timely promotions; and
- iii. Engaged other development partners for concessional loans and grants as well as pursued strategies to finance government projects.

### **Recommendations**

In order to address the challenges and emerging issues, the following measures should be undertaken: -

- i. Sustain efforts for effective mobilization of resources to finance public expenditure particularly towards facilitation and implementation of the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda and emerging Government priorities. Key in this respect is the need for adequate resourcing of Kenya Revenue Authority to deploy innovative tax administration for efficient and optimal collection of taxes.

In addition, the National Treasury should leverage on the digitization of all critical Government processes with a view to bringing convenience to citizens and raising revenue efficiently for Government services that are paid for electronically;

- ii. Reforms in Public Financial Management and taxation should be sustained to enable the National Treasury expand the fiscal space and enhance absorption capacity. This includes reforming institutions and restructuring of parastatals to wean some from reliance on exchequer;
- iii. Strengthening Tax Administration, The National Treasury should enhance KRA's capacity to leverage technology to seal leakages; enhancements of iTax and Integrated Customs Management System (iCMS); and use of e-TIMS (Tax Invoice Management System). These policy strategies will expand the primary surplus in the fiscal

- framework and stabilize the growth of public debt thereby boosting the country's debt sustainability position;
- iv. Continued implementation of succession planning, especially with respect to recruitment of key technical staff to achieve optimal staffing levels for enhanced operational efficiency;
  - v. Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and capacity through automation of the Planning and M&E processes;
  - vi. Continued leveraging on ICT to ensure timely delivery of targets and foster efficiency; and
  - vii. Implementing the recommendations arising from the 2023/24 project rationalization review to achieve optimal project portfolio and increase fiscal space.

Going forward the National Treasury, will support the Government's priority on scaling up efforts on policy interventions and structural reforms under BETA so as to navigate the global turbulence, accelerate economic recovery, and address overarching development challenges namely creating jobs, eradicating poverty and mitigating climate change. As part of the efforts, the National Treasury will accelerate investments in: (i) reforming markets (ii) domestic resource mobilization and application of those resources to development projects; (iv) reform and restructure of State-Owned Entities and (v) digitization of government services.

Signature .....



**DR. CHRIS KIPTOO, CBS**

Date ..... 10/9/24 .....

**PRINCIPAL SECRETARY/ NATIONAL TREASURY**

## **6. STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE AGAINST PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES FOR THE FY 2022/23**

### **Introduction**

Section 81 (2) (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the accounting officer when preparing financial statements of each National Government entity in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board includes a statement of the national government entity's performance against predetermined objectives. The key development objectives of the National Treasury's 2018-2022 Strategic Plan are to:-

- a) Strengthen organization capacity for quality service delivery;
- b) Enhance mobilization, allocation and utilization of public resources;
- c) Ensure stable and sustainable macro-economic environment; and
- d) Ensure market structures that encourage competition and orderly conduct of business;

### **Progress on Attainment of Strategic Development Objectives**

For purposes of implementing and cascading the above development objectives to specific sectors, all the development objectives were made Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound (**SMART**) and converted into development outcomes. Attendant indicators were identified for tracking progress and performance measurement: Below is the progress implementation of the stated objectives: -

**Table 1:**

<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>SUB-PROGRAMME</b>	<b>Delivery Unit</b>	<b>Key Output</b>	<b>Key Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Annual Target</b>	<b>Actual as at 30th June 2024</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Programme 1: General Administration, Planning and Support Services</b>	<b>SP 1 Administration Services</b>	Administration	Security Vehicles Leased	Security Vehicles leased	4,023	3,546	-477	Due to reprioritization from rolling in additional vehicles to replacing old fleet, the target was not achieved. Going forward, there is a consideration to shift to environmentally friendly fleet, specifically, piloting electric vehicles
		State Corporations Appeals Tribunal (SCAT)	Appeals against the surcharge decisions of Inspectorate of State Corporations determined	% of appeal cases determined	100	100	0	The Tribunal was not optimally constituted to fully discharge its mandate following the expiry of the tenure of the chairman and one Board Member. The mandate of the Tribunal is dependent on the operations of the office of Inspector General of State Corporations which for a long time has not issued any certificate of surcharge. The Certificate of surcharge is a formal document issued a Inspector General of State Corporations to indicate that a individual has been assessed a charge or penalty for loss of or misappropriation of funds of a State Corporation and which the individual is required to pay.
	<b>SP 2 Human Resources Management Services</b>	State Corporations Appeals Tribunal (SCAT)	Reviewed State Corporations Act	No. of reviewed Acts	1	0	-1	Underperformance due to delay in gazettelement of the Board. The gazettelement was done in January 2024 hence the process of review will be undertaken in FY 2024/25

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PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	Delivery Unit	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Actual as at 30th June 2024	Variance	Remarks	
PROGRAMME E	SP 3 Financial Services	Public Service Super Annuation Scheme (PSSS)	Public Servants enrolled onto PSSS	% level of eligible Public Servants enrolled onto PSSS	100	100	0	The eligible public servants are on boarded in real time and existing ones maintained through remittances of contributions to the PSSS	
		Pensions Department	Pensions claims paid	No of days taken to process pension claims	60	60	0	Target Achieved	
		Kenya Revenue Authority	Ordinary revenue collected	Ordinary revenue as a percentage of GDP	18	10.4	-7.6	All revenue categories recorded below target performance with income tax recording the highest shortfall of 50.9 billion on account of below target collection in both PAYE of 25.8 billion and other income tax of 25.1 billion.	
		SP 4 ICT Services	Institute of Certified Financial Investment Analyst	Income from member services and consulting activities	At least Kshs.4,500,000 or 500,000 per month	July -March	Kshs 21,090,604 from training and new members' registration	19,590,604 4.00	The institute had a positive return on trainings and workshop forums due to aggressive marketing hence the surpassed target
			ICFA Members Recruited	At least 40 new members (jointly with Member Services Team)	July -March	60 members have been approved	20	Target surpassed due to additional recruitment drive efforts	
	rogramme Public Financial Management	SP. 1 Resource Mobilization	Information, Communication and Technology Unit	National Assets and Liabilities System developed	% level of development of the National Assets and Liabilities Management System	50	50	0	The target was to develop the asset management Module which has been finalized. The Liabilities Management Module is scheduled for the FY 2024/25
			Resource Mobilization Department	Resources mobilized from development partners	Externally mobilized resources as a % of fiscal gap	40	46.17	6.17	The extra mobilization was occasioned by underperformance in domestic revenue which meant that to cover up for the fiscal gap.

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PROGRAMM E	SUB-PROGRAMM E	Delivery Unit	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Actual as at 30th June 2024	Variance	Remarks
				External mobilized resources disbursed as a % of resources budgeted	100	77	-23	additional external financing was warranted
		Debt Policy, Strategy and Risk Management Department	M-Akiba, sovereign and Green, benchmark Bonds	No. of Sovereign Green bonds issued	1	0	-1	The disbursement is based on milestones achieved by the implementing agencies, evidenced by submission of interim payment certificates as well as disbursement linked performance whereupon.
			Annual Borrowing Plan	No. of benchmark bonds issued	7	6	-1	Market conditions were not favorable
		Debt recording and settlement Department	Mature serviceable public debt serviced	No. of developed Annual Public Debt Management performance report	100	100	0	3 new benchmark bonds issued and 3 early issued were re-opened to new investors.
			Annual Public Debt Management Performance report	No. of Published External Public Debt Stock & Register on the TNT website	1	1	0	Target achieved
		PPP Unit	Private capital for unlocked investments in PPP Projects	Amount mobilized in KShs. (Billion)	50	4.3	-45.7	Target Achieved
								KSh. 4 billion was raised against a target of KSh. 50 billion. The KSh. 4.3 billion relates to development of 3,069 residential units for the Kenya Defense Forces under a 15 year Build and Transfer (BT) Model. The project achieved financial close in May 2024 and construction began in June 2024.

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PROGRAMM E	SUB-PROGRAMM E	Delivery Unit	Key Output	Key Indicator	Performance	Annual Target	Actual as at June 2024	Variance	Remarks
									The shortfall against the target was occasioned by financial close of three (3) projects with a combined value of KSh. 147 billion which had been projected to achieve financial close during the period under review. The 3 projects are Lot 32 of the Road Annuity Programme which was terminated by the contracting Authority, 35MW Orpower 22 Geothermal Power Plant and Equipment, Operation and Maintenance of Port Assets in Lamu and Mombasa.
		Global Fund	Adults and children provided with Anti-Retroviral Therapy ACT Treatment	Number of Adults and Children Receiving ART No. of People receiving ACT (Millions)		1.2 6	1.2 6	0 0	Target achieved  The total number of confirmed malaria cases annually is about 6 million. The number of doses of ACT distributed to ensure continuous supply at facility is 7 million doses annually. On a quarter about 1.5 million doses are expected to be issued to facilities.
			TB patients treated and tested for HIV	% of TB patients treated and tested for HIV		100	97	-3	Underachievement relates to the fact that testing is voluntary, some of the patients diagnosed with TB when requested to be tested for HIV declined
	SP 2 .Budget Formulation Coordination and Management	Directorate of Budget, Fiscal & Economic Affairs	Annual National Budget Budget Review and Outlook Paper	Annual national budget presented to Parliament by 30th April Budget Review and Outlook Paper		1 1	1 1	0 0	Target Achieved  Target Achieved

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PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	Delivery Unit	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Actual as at 30th June 2024	Variance	Remarks
			Budget Policy Statement	Budget Policy Statement	1	1	0	Target Achieved
			Annual Appropriation Bill	Annual Appropriation Bill	1	1	0	Target Achieved
			Supplementary Appropriation Bills	Supplementary Appropriation Bills	2	2	0	Target achieved
			Finance Bill	Finance Bill	1	1	0	Target Achieved
	<b>SP 3. Audit Services</b>	Internal Audit Department	Value for Money Audits conducted	No. of VFM Audits reports	268	240	-28	Budget cuts
			Government Entities capacity built on IRMF	No. of Government Entities capacity built on IRMF	32	36	4	Target surpassed due to more requests from MDAs to be trained
			Audit Committees Capacity Built.	No. of Audit Committees Capacity Built.	24	26	2	Target surpassed due to more requests from County Governments to be trained
	<b>SP 4. Accounting Services</b>	Accounting Services Department	Consolidated Financial Statements	No. of Consolidated Financial Statements	1	1	0	Target achieved
			officers trained on International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)	No. of Officers trained on International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)	2000	2100	100	Target surpassed
		National Sub-County Treasuries	Site inspection of National Sub-County Treasuries undertaken	No. of inspection reports	80	28	-52	Target not achieved due lack of funding
		IFMIS Department	PFM users trained on IFMIS in financial reporting	No. of PFM users trained	2,000	2,100	100	Target surpassed
		Government Digital Payments Unit	Government Payments Digitized	No. of additional Government Payments Digitized	3,500	17,000	13,500	Target surpassed due to prioritization of digitalization of Govt services and improved compliance by MDAs

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PROGRAMM E	SUB- PROGRAMM E	Delivery Unit	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Actual as at 30th June 2024	Variance	Remarks
		Public Sector Accounting Standards Board	Guidelines for IPSAS 41,42,43,44,45,46 developed	No.of developed guidelines	6	4	-2	The underperformance due to the fact that the development of the remaining guidelines was contingent upon the approval of transition to accrual accounting which came in 4th quarter, therefore the same has been earmarked for 1st quarter of FY 2024/25
			Accountants from the OAG, Parliament, and Judiciary on requisites for transition to accrual accounting sensitized	No.of Accountants sensitized	200	600	400	The overachievement was due to enhanced need for all accountants to embrace transition to accrual accounting
			Model internal control framework for County Government entities developed	Model Developed	1	1	0	Target achieved
			Training Accountants from Teachers Training Colleges (TTCs).	No. of Accountants sensitized	50	600	550	The overachievement was due to enhanced need for all accountants to embrace transition to accrual accounting
			Internal Auditors and Risk Practitioners in Public sector on Global Internal Audit sensitized	No. of Auditors sensitized	200	580	380	Target on track
			Financial Reporting Templates for County Government on Accrual Accounting developed	No. of Templates Developed	9	9	0	Target Achieved.

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PROGRAMM E	SUB-PROGRAMM E	Delivery Unit	Key Output	Key Indicator	Performance	Annual Target	Actual as at 30th June 2024	Variance	Remarks
			Audit committee members of Public Sector Committees (Sensitization of Governing bodies and Senior Management) sensitized	No. of Audit committee and senior management trained		200	400	200	The overachievement was due to enhanced need for all accountants to embrace transition to accrual accounting
			County visit to check compliance with financial reporting conducted	No. of Counties visited to monitor compliance with standards		12	4	-8	Underperformance due to refocusing from county visits to compliance surveys
			Financial Reporting Awards (FiRe) Evaluation and Gala Dinners conducted	% of Entities Financial Report evaluated.		1	1	0	All eight hundred and thirty three(833)Financial Reports Submitted and Evaluated.
			Reviewed Guidelines on National and County Governments Audit Committee	Reviewed National and County Governments Audit committee guidelines		2	2	0	Target Achieved.
			Public Sector Internal Control guidelines developed	No. of Guidelines developed		1	1	0	Target Achieved.
			AGPO enterprises registered	No. of AGPO enterprises registered		20000	21335	1335	Target surpassed due to enhanced targeted sensitization
			AGPO beneficiaries trained on Government Procurement Opportunities	No. of AGPO beneficiaries trained on Government Procurement Opportunities		2000	2235	235	Target overachieved due to partnerships with other Government Institutions to train more beneficiaries.
			Market Price Index survey conducted	No. of MPI survey reports published		4	0	-4	Target not achieved due to budget constraints
	<b>SP 5. Supply Chain Management Services (SCMs)</b>	Public Procurement Department							
		Public Procurement							

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PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	Delivery Unit	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Actual as at 30th June 2024	Variance	Remarks	
		Regulatory Authority (PPRA)	MCDAs monitored on Compliance with PPADA 2015	No. of MCDAs monitored on Compliance with PPADA 2015	200	2087	1887	Overachievement attributed to leveraging technology to undertake audits based on information posted on Public Procurement Information Portal and site visits undertaken only for select projects under implementation	
			Public Procurement disputes resolved	% Of cases resolved within 21 days	100	100	0	Target achieved	
			Supply chain professionals certified in the public sector	% of supply chain professionals certified in the public sector	60	44	-16	Underperformance due to inadequate enforcement of compliance by Regulatory entities and employers	
	<b>SP. 6 Public Financial Management Reforms</b>	PFMR Secretariat	Skills and capacity in PFM	No. of officers trained on Public Finance Management	8,000	8,150	150	Annual target surpassed	
				PFM Reforms Strategy Developed		1	1	0	Target achieved
				Develop Implementing Agencies Work Plans		1	1	0	Target achieved
				Cumulative % of PFM reforms implemented (102 reform interventions)		20	17	-3	The underperformance due to delay in approval of some legislations by Parliament and inadequate funding. These have rolled over to the FY 2024/25
	<b>SP. 7 Government Investment and Assets</b>	Government Investment and Public Enterprises	Budget for State Corporations Reviewed	% of State Corporations Budgets reviewed	100	100	0	All relevant budgets for SC reviewed	
				3 years report on Assessment of Investment in State corporation & Government-linked Corporations	No of assessment Report	1	1	0	Target Achieved. Report prepared and sent to Parliament as required

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PROGRAMM E	SUB-PROGRAMM E	Delivery Unit	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Actual as at 30th June 2024	Variance	Remarks
		Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority	Unclaimed financial assets reunified with the rightful owners	Cash assets Remitted in KSh. (million)	4500	3,800	-700	The underachievement was due to the fact that there was no moratorium granted (amnesty for non-remittance) during the financial year unlike the year FY 2022/2023 when the CS National Treasury had granted Amnesty via the Finance Bill 2022 for filing remittances without being penalized for noncompliance.
	Unit of shares remitted (non-cash assets) in Million			300	407	107	Overachievement due Compliance Audits and aggressive awareness on holders of unclaimed assets	
	Reunification rate, in %			5	6	1	Reunification is an ongoing improvement supported by enhanced reunification clinics, Huduma Service Centre and National Government Administrative Officers (NGAO) partnership, Unclaimed Financial Assets Management System (UFAM) systems and customized relationship management	

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PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	Delivery Unit	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Actual as at 30th June 2024	Variance	Remarks
		Privatization Commission	Privatized government owned entities	No. of Government owned entities privatized	4	0	-4	No approved transaction has been completed; however, the following is the progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft Share Sale Documentation is in place for the following entities:            (a) International Hotels Kenya Limited (Hilton)            (b) Kenya Hotel Properties Limited            (c) Mountain Lodge Limited            (d) KWA Holding E.A Limited</li> <li>• Draft Expression of Interest (EOI) has been prepared for International Hotels (Kenya) Limited.</li> </ul>
				No. of entities approved for inclusion in the privatization programme	7	0	-7	Following the operationalization of the Privatization Act, 2023 on 27th October 2023, the assessment function was transferred to the National Treasury. The CS NT published Privatization Programme on 27th November 2023. However, the high court issued a conservatory order that suspended implementation of section 21(1) of the Privatization Act

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PROGRAMM E	SUB-PROGRAMM E	Delivery Unit	Key Output	Key Indicator	Performance	Annual Target	Actual as at 30th June 2024	Variance	Remarks		
Programme 3: Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management	SP 3.1.1 Fiscal Policy Formulation, Development and Management	Kenya Trade Network Agency	Cargo dwelling time at ports of entry reduced	No. of days taken to clear goods at the ports of entry	3	3	0	0	Target achieved		
			Macro and Fiscal Affairs	Stable Average annual inflation rates maintained	Inflation rate (%)	5 +2-5	0.046	0.7	0.7	Target within policy range.	
		Inter-Governmental Fiscal Relations	Strong Official foreign reserves	Months of import cover	5.5	4	-1.5	4	-1.5	Target not met due to high demand for forex.	
			Fiscal deficit as a % of GDP including grant	% of fiscal deficit	4.4	5.6	-1.2	5.6	-1.2	Target not achieved due to revenue underperformance.	
			County Allocation of Revenue Bill (CARB) & Division of Revenue Bill prepared.	County Allocation of Revenue Bill (CARB) & Division of Revenue Bill (DORB)	2	2	0	2	0	Target achieved	
		Nairobi International Financial Centre Authority	Framework for verification and payment of outstanding Contribution in Lieu of Rate (CILOR)	No. of Framework for verification and payment of outstanding Contribution in Lieu of Rate (CILOR)	1	1	0	1	0	0	Framework developed and awaiting Cabinet Approval
			Nairobi International Financial Centre guidelines and regulations prepared	No. of Guidelines and regulations prepared	1	1	0	1	0	0	Target achieved
				Investments and Regional Financial Institutions certified	No. of Certified NIFC firms	4	3	-1	3	-1	Three firms certified

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PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	Delivery Unit	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Actual as at 30th June 2024	Variance	Remarks
		Financial and Sectoral Affairs	Climate Change Fund (CCF) established in counties	No. of counties with CCF	2	1	-1	Apart from Nairobi County, CCF has been established in all the 46 Counties.
	SP3.2 Debt Management	Debt Policy, Strategy and Risk Management Department	Sustainable Public Debt	Public Debt at ≤ KSh. 10 trillion	10	65 % of GDP (10.56 trln)	1.12	Under achievement was due to depreciation of the Kenyan Shilling against Foreign Currencies.
		Financial and Sectoral Affairs	Capital injected into Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS)	Value in KShs. (Billions)	5	3	-2	The 3 billion allocated is still pending awaiting the corporation of the CGS as a company. Documents for establishment of the CGC are with the Cabinet.
Programme 4: Market Competition and Creation of Enabling Business Environment	SP 4.1 Elimination of Restrictive Trade Practices	Competition Authority of Kenya	Consumer complaints on Competition investigated	% of consumer complaints on competition investigated	100	57	-43	Target not achieved due to complexity of the cases and budget cuts
			Merger and acquisitions applications determined	% applications/ cases determined/ concluded	100	93	-7	Target not achieved due to budget cuts
			Cases of Deterrence of Abuse of Buyer Power concluded	Cases concluded as a % of total investigations	95	62	-33	Target not achieved due to complexity of the cases.
			Cases on restrictive trade practices investigated and finalized	% of cases on restrictive trade practices investigated and finalized	100	42	-58	Target not achieved due to inadequate funding
	SP.4.2 Access to Justice	Competition Tribunal	Appeals on Competition Determined	% of Appeals on Competition Determined	100	100	0	Target achieved

## 7. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

### 7.1. Report on Operational and financial performance of the organization for the last three-to-five-year period

#### 7.1.1. Operational Performance

Operational performance is examined from two main indicators. These are: (i) performance contract management (ii) human resource staff capacity.

##### 7.1.1.1. Performance Contract Management

In the Financial Year 2019/2020, the National Treasury and Economic Planning was ranked as the best performing Ministry with a Composite Score of 3.0209. This means that TNT&P achieved but not fully all its set PC targets resulting to a score of between 70 – 100% which translates to Good Performance.

In the Financial Year 2020/ 21, the National Treasury and Planning was ranked 5<sup>th</sup> in the Top Five Performing Ministries with an Average Composite Score of 3.2124 which is a good performance. There was a decline in performance compared to that of 2019/2020 whereby TNT&P was ranked the best performing Ministry with a Composite Score of 3.0209.

In the FY 2021/2022 the National Treasury and Economic Planning retained a ranking of position 5 with a composite score of 3.1173 representing 'good performance'. The composite score was an improvement from the 3.2124 recorded in 2020/21.

The results for the 2022/23 have not been published, hence the composite score of 3.3158 is provisional following moderated evaluation in September 2023.

A summary of performance contract indicators for two years and ranking for the last five years are given in tables 2 and 3 respectively below.

**Table 2. Performance in various indicators over the last two evaluation periods**

PC Area	Score FY 2021/22	Score FY 2022/23 (provisional) <sup>1</sup>
Overall Composite Score	3.1173	3.3158
Financial Stewardship	0.2550	0.3219
Service Delivery	0.3096	0.3112
Core Mandate	1.9344	1.9930
Implementation of Presidential Directives	0.0600	0.0683
Access to Government Procurement Opportunities	0.0402	0.1042
Promotion of Local Content in Procurement	0.0470	0.0591
Cross-cutting issues	0.4667	0.4581

<sup>1</sup> The results for the FY 2022/23 has not been formally published

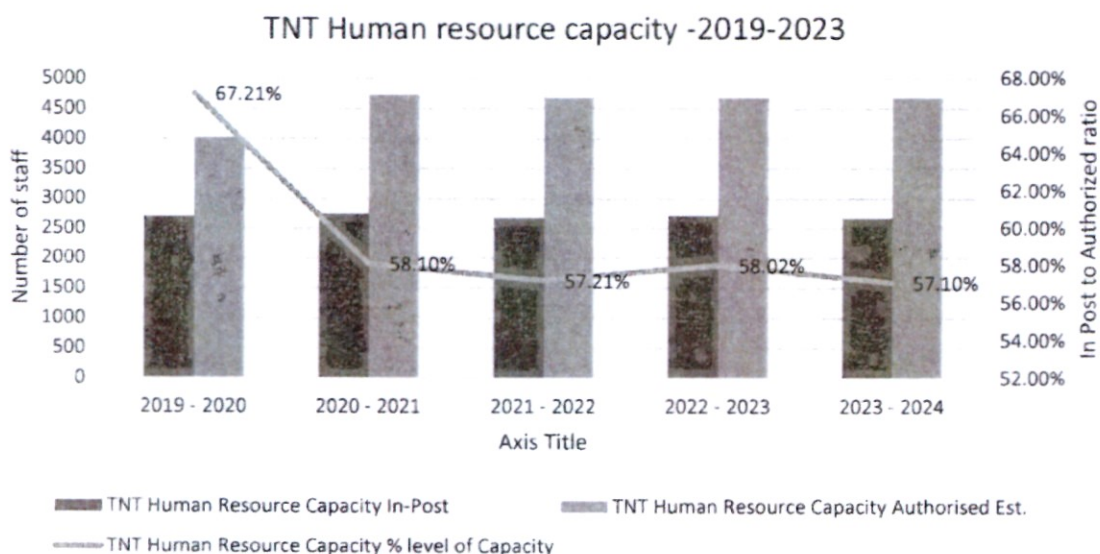
**Table 3: Summary of performance of the National Treasury and Economic Planning in ranking of Ministries Departments and Agencies over five Financial Years**

2018/19	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023 (provisional)
Ministries were not ranked	Overall Score: 3.0209 Overall Rank: Position 1 Overall Grade: 70-100% Performance category: Good Core Mandate Score: 1.8089  Core Mandate Rank: Position 3	Overall Score: 3.2124 Overall Rank: Position 5 Overall Grade: 70-100% Performance category: Good Core Mandate Score: Not measured  Core Mandate Rank: Not ranked among the 5 best performing Ministries	Overall Score: <b>3.1173</b> Overall Rank: Position- 5  Overall Grade: 70-100% Performance category: Good  Core Mandate Score: 1.9344  Core Mandate Rank: Not ranked among the top five or the bottom 5	Overall Score: <b>3.3158</b> Overall Rank: Position – Note yet published  Overall Grade: 70-100% Performance category: Good  Core Mandate Score: 1.9930  Core Mandate Rank: Not yet published

**7.1.1.2. Human resource staff capacity.**

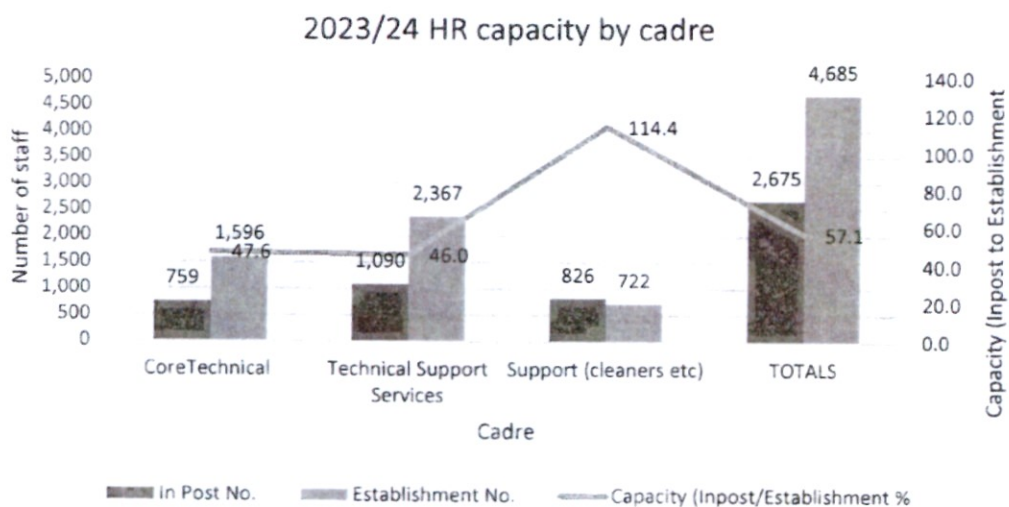
Human resource capacity is a component of operational efficiency in the National Treasury. In this regard, the National Treasury currently operates at 57.1 per cent staff capacity in relation to authorized establishment. This is a decline from staff operational capacity of 58% in 2022/23 and 67.21 percent in 2019/20. The decline in staff capacity is attributed to slow succession management in relation to increasing staff requirement as indicated by authorized establishment. Chart 8 below illustrates the current staff capacity against authorised establishment.

**Chart 8 (a): Human resource capacity for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24**

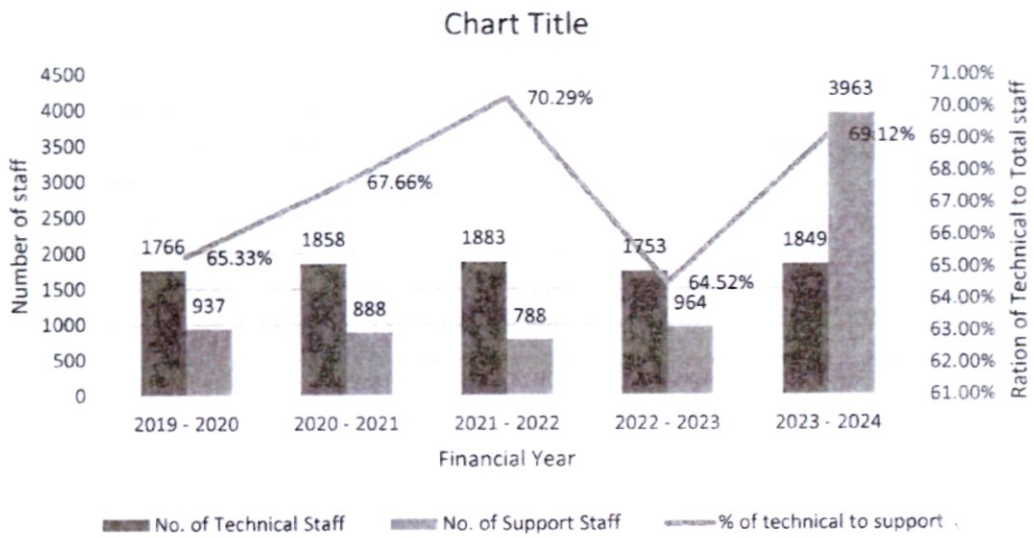


In terms of cadre, the National Treasury ratio of core technical to support staff currently stands at 39.6 per cent of in-post staff against a target of 70 per cent. Chart 8 (b) below illustrates the composition of the National Treasury staff disaggregated by technical and support cadre.

**Chart 8 (b): Human resource capacity for 2023/24 by cadre**



**Chart 9: The National Treasury staff composition (technical staff to total staff ration for the period 2019/20-2023/24**



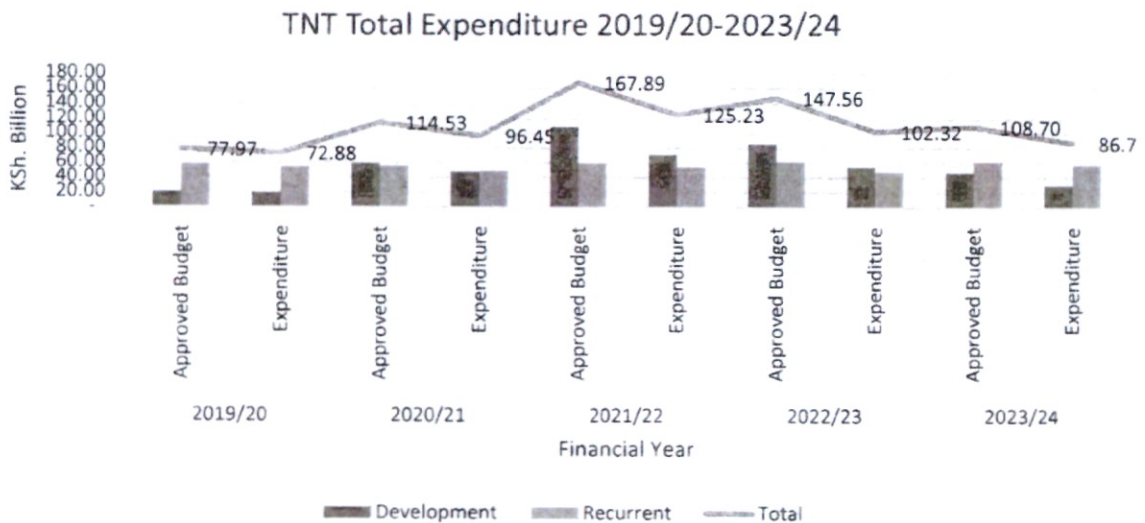
### 7.1.2 Financial Performance

Over the last five-year period, the National Treasury recorded mixed trend in performance in financial stewardship relating to absorption of GoK funds and externally funded resources as well as in A-in-A. **Charts 10, 11** and 12 below indicate the specific performance in the mentioned areas.

#### Overall budget execution for the National Treasury for the period 2019/20- 2023/24

Chart 10 illustrates the National Treasury financial performance in relation to expenditure for the period 2019/20- 2024/25. The allocations to the National Treasury recorded increasing trend with highest allocations recorded in the FY 2021/22. The increase in allocation in the FY 2021/22 is attributed to transferring of marine and transport functions to the National Treasury. These functions were transferred back to the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure in the FY 2023/24.

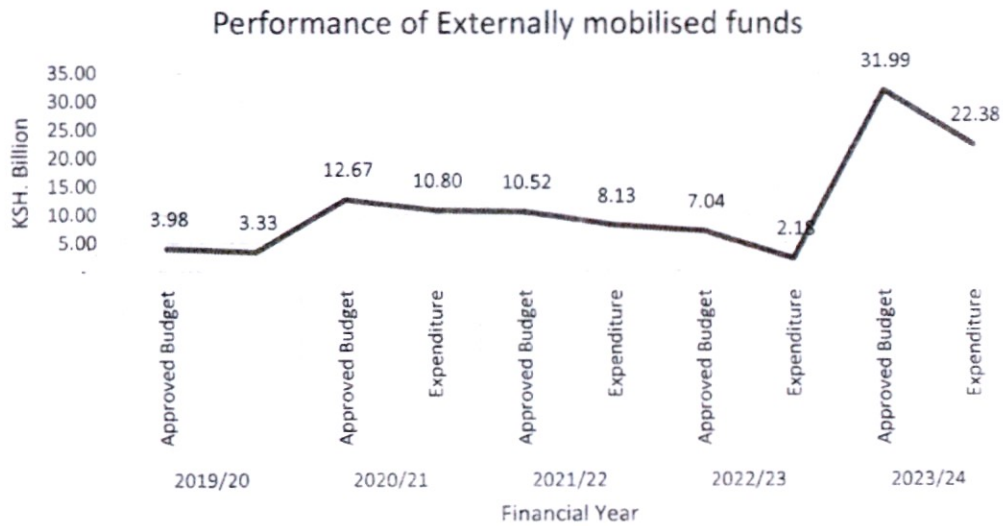
**Chart 10: The National Treasury total budget against expenditure for 2019/20- 2023/24 (KSh. Billions)**



#### Performance of externally funded resources for the period 2019/20-2023/24

The externally funded resources rose sharply in the FY 2020/21 before gradually decreasing in the subsequent years. The rise was due to mobilization of additional resources to combat the COVID 19 pandemic. **Chart 11** highlights the performance of externally funded resources for the period 2019/20- 2023/24.

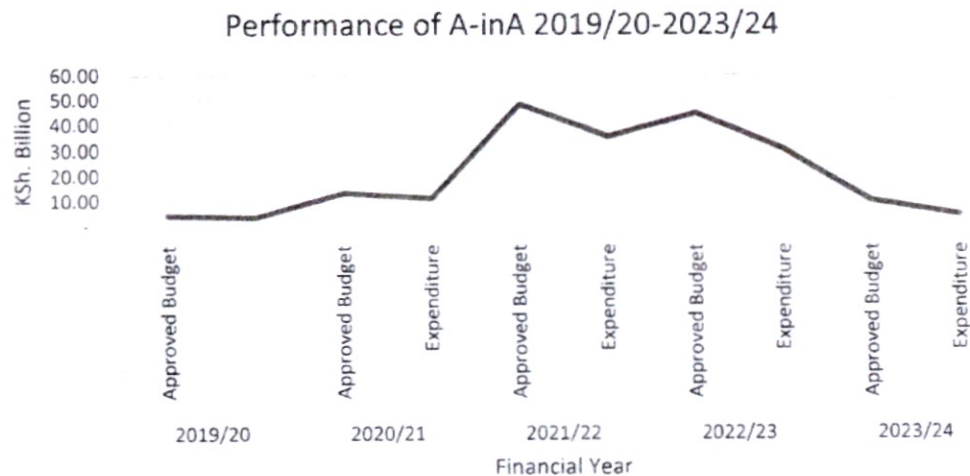
**Chart 11: the performance of externally funded resources for the period 2018/19-2022/23 (KSh. Billions)**



**Performance of Appropriation in Aid the period 2018/19-2022/23**

The National Treasury registered a sharp rise in A-in-A allocations in the FY year 2020/21. The rise in A-in-A relates to development partner financing towards interventions to combat COVID 19 pandemic. The decline in A-in-A in the FY 2023/24 is due to reduction in donor commitments under Global Fund Programme. Chart 12 below illustrates the trend in the performance of A-in-A for the period 2019/20 to 2023/24.

**Chart 12: Performance of A-in-A for the period 2018/19-2022/23 (KSh. Billions)**



**a. The National Treasury Key Projects/ Investments implemented or ongoing**

The Table below indicates a summary of 13 key projects for the National Treasury indicating project cost, source of funds, cumulative expenditure to date and project status.

**Table 3: Key projects implemented by the National Treasury**

No.	Project	Project Cost	Age in Years	Budgeted Amount	% of Completion	Comments
1.	1071110501 Special Global Fund - HIV NFM 3	24,705.00	2	9,932.74	50	Ongoing
2.	1071110601 Special Global Fund - Malaria NFM 3	8,653.00	2	2,526.26	12	Ongoing
3.	1071108302: Credit Guarantee Scheme	10,000.00	3	0.00	30	Ongoing
4.	1071108801: Operationalization of the Kenya Mortgage Refinance Company	10,170.00	3	2,070.01	25	Ongoing
5.	10711104401: Contingency Fund Transfers	30,000.00	4	1,200.00	23	Ongoing
6.	1071100101: Support to Public Financial Management (PFMR)	27,427.00	9	686.37	21	Ongoing
7.	1071108101: Kenya Affordable Housing Project	25,000.00	3	4,200.00	16	Ongoing
8.	1071102601: Equity and Subscriptions in International Financial Institutions	32,533.00	7	732.01	29	Ongoing
9.	1071108201: Kenya Financing Locally led Climate Action Programme	46,793.00	3	4,892.21	6	Ongoing
10.	1071111701 Supporting Access to Finance and Enterprise Recovery (SAFER)	11,912.40	1	3,060.00	1	Ongoing
11.	1072109200 Eastern Africa Regional Statistics Program-for-Results	13,700.35	1	1000.00	13	Ongoing
12.	1071113301 Rural Kenya Financial Inclusion Facility (RK-FINFA)	40,898.4	1	253	16	Ongoing

## 7.2. Future Developments and other information

In the next five (5) Year period, the National Treasury plans to implement the following Four (4) Key Result areas and attendant strategies as stipulated in the Strategic Plan for the period 2023-2027:

**1. Stable and sustainable macroeconomic environment**

Under this Key Result Area, the National Treasury plans to:

- i. Develop and implement macroeconomic and fiscal policies that support stable macroeconomic environment and stimulate economic recovery to 5.6 percent growth in FY 2027/28; boost the ratio of gross national savings to GDP to 13.3 percent in the FY 2027/28; increase the ratio of national investments to 18.6 percent GDP in the FY 2027/28;
- ii. Oversee implementation of monetary policy that targets to maintain inflation rate at 5 percent +/-2.5 percent; low and stable lending interest rates; stable and competitive exchange rates; and strong official foreign exchange reserves;
- iii. Establish the Kenya Credit Guarantee Company to administer CGS – This will entail establishing a functional Credit Guarantee Company to administer Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS);
- iv. Agricultural and Rural Financial Inclusion (RK- FINFA) – this will enhance access, efficiency and stability of agricultural and rural finance by smallholder farmers and agribusiness MSME;
- v. Implement the Green Financial Markets programme to enhance access to green finance and strengthen the enabling environment to attract green finance and investments needed to transition to a low-carbon, climate resilient and green economy;
- vi. The National Treasury has embarked to redesign the taxation instruments to make them more supportive to economic activity without distorting the market and eroding investment incentives. This will boost revenue collection and raise tax effort from the current 16.0 percent of GDP in FY 2023/24 to where it was previously, above 20 percent of GDP. This will be done through the implementation of the National Tax Policy and the Medium-Term Revenue Strategy for the period FY 2024/25 - 2026/27 that will provide a combination of tax administration and policy measures to enhance revenue mobilization; and
- vii. Operationalize Nairobi International Financial Centre (NIFC) to develop a more predictable, efficient and globally competitive financial environment

**2. Resource mobilization for financing public expenditure**

- i. Under this Key Result Area, the National Treasury plans to;
- ii. Broaden the tax base and enhance tax compliance;
- iii. Digitization of government payment services;
- iv. Mobilization of external and domestic resources;

- v. Diversification of borrowing sources;
- vi. Undertake periodical portfolio review, assessment and reporting;
- vii. Enhance public debt management efficiency and transparency;
- viii. Support contracting authorities in preparation of PPP projects and procurement of private investors;
- ix. Support contracting authorities in the management of PPPs in operation;
- x. Enhance mobilization of resources for the Project Facilitation Fund (PFF);
- xi. Establish and sustain relations with investors in PPPs;
- xii. Enhance PPP legal and regulatory framework;
- xiii. Enhance the capacity of County Governments on tax analysis and revenue forecasting; and
- xiv. Development of legal framework for County Government tax processes.

### **3. Policy, legal and institutional frameworks for development planning, budgeting, and intergovernmental and stakeholder relations**

Under this key Result Area, the National Treasury plans to:-

- i. Enhance uptake of government procurement opportunities by the marginalized groups;
- ii. Promote value for money in public procurement;
- iii. Enforce compliance on public sector accounting standards and other government regulations;
- iv. Support effective implementation and reporting of reform interventions in the PFM Reforms Strategy 2023-2028;
- v. Prepare and disseminate guidelines on PFM with County Governments;
- vi. Enhance compliance with PFM laws by County Governments;
- vii. Enhance compliance of all public sector entities with assets and liabilities policies and guidelines;
- viii. Prepare legislative proposals on sharing of resources between the two levels of governments and among the counties are in place;
- ix. Enhance the capacity of SCs in budgeting, performance contracting, financial reporting, and monitoring;
- x. Develop Public Investment Policy and Guidelines;
- xi. Digitalize and automate the budget process;
- xii. Improve efficiency and effectiveness in pensions administration and management;
- xiii. To strengthen transparency and accountability in public investment management; and
- xiv. Provide objective assurance on Management of resources in public sector entities.

### **4. Strengthened institutional capacity and internal business processes**

Under this Key Result Area; the National Treasury will implement the following;

- i. Scale up efforts to towards optimal staffing levels;
- ii. Undertake Employee capacity building and development;
- iii. Institutionalize knowledge management;

- iv. Restructure the Organizational for enhanced productivity;
- v. Enhancement of communication mechanism and brand identity; and
- vi. Enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of planning and project monitoring

## 8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

The National Treasury's mandate is to formulate, implement and monitor prudent economic and financial policies at national and county levels of government. The core values include customer/Citizen first, delivering relevant goods and services, and improving operational excellence. Guided by the above principles, we undertake the following: -

### 8.1 Sustainability Strategy and Profile

The Kenyan economy is unwinding from layers of negative and persistent shocks that had a structural effect on economic activities. These shocks include: the COVID-19 Pandemic and its ensuing effects; conflict in Eastern Europe, and Middle East; global oil supply cuts leading to elevated commodity prices such as petroleum products; and effects of climate change in the Country: the prolonged drought in 2021 to the floods in 2024.

These shocks escalated the cost of essential household commodities. They also pushed up fuel prices and led to a rapid depreciation of the Kenya Shilling exchange rate, piling pressure on public debt.

The focused interventions, structural reforms and policies of the Government over the last two years have started to yield some positive results namely: -

- i. Real GDP grew by 5.6% in 2023 up from 4.9% in 2022, a demonstration of resilience and the beginning of economic recovery. Growth momentum continued in 2024 with the economy expanding by 5.0 percent in the first quarter and projected at 5.5 percent by the end of the year;
- ii. Nominal GDP rose to 15.1 trillion in 2023 from Ksh 13.5 trillion in 2022; a 12% increase. Similarly, GDP per capita income increased to Ksh 293,229 in 2023 from Ksh 266,473 in 2022;
- iii. Total new jobs (both formal and informal) generated in the economy were 848.2 thousand in 2023. Of this, wage employment in the modern sector grew by 4.1% which translated to creation of 122.8 thousand new jobs;
- iv. Inflationary pressures that had remained above the 7.5% upper bound target since June 2022 have eased. Overall inflation declined to 4.3% in July 2024 from 4.6% in June 2024, thereby remaining below the mid-point of the target range. The pass-through effects of the strengthening exchange rate since February 2024, the tight monetary policy stance and interventions by Government in providing subsidized fertilizer and seeds have supported the easing of inflation;
- v. The Kenya Shilling exchange has strengthened against major international currencies, following the issuance of the US\$ 1.5 billion that de-risked the 2024 Eurobond and inflow of dollar liquidity to the Infrastructure Bond. By end July 2024, the Kenya Shilling strengthened

against the US Dollar to exchange at an average of Ksh 129.8 in July 2024 from Ksh 160.8 in January 2024; and

- vi. The external sector remains strong. The current account deficit improved to 3.7% of GDP in the 12 months to June 2024 from 4.2% of GDP in a similar period of 2023. Remittances increased to USD 4,536 million in the 12 months to June 2024, and were 12.9% higher compared to a similar period in 2023. This increases forex inflows into the country, some going to investment while others support household consumption.

Official foreign exchange reserves at USD 8,462.7 million (4.6 months of import cover) by end June 2024, provide adequate buffers and gives market confidence.

In order to support the Government's Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), the National Treasury has implemented a growth responsive fiscal consolidation plan over the last two years designed to reduce debt vulnerabilities and rebuild fiscal buffers amid significant global and domestic challenges. Special focus has been placed on broadening the revenue base and containing non-priority expenditures while enhancing social safety nets with the support of our Development Partners.

In order to support debt sustainability and fiscal consolidation, the National Treasury has implemented the following measures:

- i. Developed a National Tax Policy that was approved by Parliament in December 2023 sets out broad parameters on tax policy and other tax related matters. The Policy provides broad guidelines for governing tax administration and the tax system in Kenya. More specifically, the policy provides a set of guidelines for taxation of income, goods and services and forms the basis for review of tax legislation, development and administration;
- ii. Developed a Medium-Term Revenue Strategy (MTRS) that was approved by Cabinet on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2023. The MTRS is aligned to the National Tax Policy and is expected to further strengthen tax revenue mobilization efforts to 20.0 percent of GDP over the medium term;
- iii. Focused on unlocking additional non-tax revenue (Appropriation-in-Aid) potential by Ministries, Departments and Agencies through the services they offer to the public;
- iv. Embarked on tax policy review through a number of tax studies that will support the development of a progressive tax system. The objective of the review was to develop an elaborate tax policy that will raise adequate revenue to finance recurrent as well as development budgets. Specifically, the review targets to:-

- (a) Develop diverse methods to enlarge the tax base;

- (b) Minimize the tax expenditures that amount to Ksh 396.9 billion or 2.9% of GDP as of 2022. Of the Ksh 396.9 billion, 63.1% is on VAT refunds on zero rated final consumer goods; and
  - (c) Create a tax system that is not only predictable to taxpayers but also yields predictable revenues to Government.
- v. Develop a tax system that support markets, production, consumption and investments;
  - vi. Strengthened tax administration by the Kenya Revenue Authority for enhanced compliance through leveraging on technology to revolutionize tax processes, seal revenue loopholes and enhance the efficiency of tax system;
  - vii. Established a Fiscal Risk Committee in December 2022 in order to improve coordination of fiscal risks analysis, quantification and mitigation in line with best practice; and
  - viii. Successfully implementation of the Extended Fund Facility and the Extended Credit Facility (EFF/ECF) arrangements supported by the IMF. The program has strengthened Kenya's ability to navigate through the recent multiple shocks and safeguard debt sustainability.

Implementation of these measures has yielded some positive dividends. Total revenue collection has grown by 23% from Ksh 2.2 trillion in FY 2021/22 to Ksh.2.7 trillion in FY 2023/24. Fiscal deficit including grants has declined from 6.2% of GDP in FY 2022/23 to 5.6% of GDP in FY 2023/24.

### **1.2 Environmental performance/climate change/mitigation of natural Disaster**

The National Treasury has constituted a committee comprising officers from the key Departments of the Ministry to oversee all matters relating to environmental sustainability. The Committee has since developed a ministerial policy on the same in line with the National Policy on environmental management and participated in planting over 30,000 seedlings at Kessup Forest Station thus contributing towards the 10 percent tree cover initiative. Additionally, to ensure a conducive work environment, the National Treasury has contracted a company to manage cleaning and waste disposal services.

### **1.3 Employee welfare**

Employee welfare is critical for effective implementation of the programmes and projects of an organization. Noting the importance of human resources, the National Treasury has a department established to handle Human Resources Management and Development. The Ministry has also established a Human Resource Management Advisory Committee and Departmental Training Committees that processes all the promotions, discipline, training, appraisal and general employee matters in line with the Public Service guidelines and procedures. Recruitment of officers is guided by the principles of the public service such as inclusivity among others.

In addition, a committee on occupational safety and health has been established to follow up of the safety conditions in the work place. In order to attract and retain competent officers, the National

Treasury conducted capacity building for the staff in various technical subjects and recruited officers at the entry grade to fill skills gaps and enhance human resource capacity.

During the review period, we implemented succession management plan by declaring vacant posts to be filled by the Public Service Commission at the higher levels. This is in preparation for the anticipated in the next two years arising from retirement of officers who will have attained the exits mandatory retirement age. Further, the National Treasury has continued to build the capacity on the online staff appraisal management system in collaboration with the Public Service Commission to ensure seamless implementation of the system.

#### **1.4 Operational Practices/Market place practices**

The National Treasury is responsible for promoting fair trade practices in the economy. To ensure effective implementation of this function assigned by the Constitution, one of the programmes implemented by the Treasury is ensuring that existing market structures encourage competition and orderly conduct of business in order to support high productivity and competitive markets. This is undertaken mainly by the Competition Authority of Kenya, a State Corporation under the National Treasury. Further, to ensure fairness in the allocation of procurement contracts, the National Treasury ensures strict adherence to the provisions of the Public Procurement and Assets Disposal Act and its regulations.

#### **1.5 Community Engagements**

Towards Corporate social responsibility, members of staff from the National Treasury participated in this year Annual Kaptagat Tree planting exercise which was graced by His Excellency the President in 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2023. The two-day exercise saw over 30,000 seedlings planted at Kessup Forest Station by the National Treasury staff, corporates and members of the community.

To mitigate technological hazards, terrorism, fire and natural disasters, the National Treasury engaged a professional security services firm contracted for purposes of enhancing security in the Ministry. The National Treasury continued to improve security within the building and its environs by use of CCTV cameras installed at the Treasury Building and at the entrances and maintained firefighting facilities at the premises in collaboration with the State Department for Public Works.

## **9 CONTINGENCIES FUND INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT**

### **9.1 Establishment of the Fund**

The Contingencies Fund is established pursuant to Article 208 of the Constitution of Kenya and requires it to be operated in accordance with an Act of Parliament. The Fund is set up for purposes of meeting an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure for which there is no other authority.

As per section 19 of the PFM Act, 2012, the Contingency Fund shall consist of monies appropriated from the Consolidated Fund by an appropriation Act in any financial year. Section 20 (2) of the PFM Act, 2012, specifies that the permanent capital of the Contingencies Fund shall not exceed ten billion shillings (Kshs 10 billion) or such other amount as may be prescribed by the Cabinet Secretary with the approval of Parliament.

### **9.2 Administration and reporting arrangements of the Fund**

The Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury has been designated to administer the Contingencies Fund pursuant to Section 20 of the PFM Act, 2012 and further requires the Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury to keep the Contingencies Fund in a separate account, maintained at the Central Bank of Kenya and to pay into that account all monies appropriated to the Contingencies Fund by an appropriation Act. The Cabinet Secretary may make advances from the Contingencies Fund if satisfied that an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure has arisen for which there is no specific legislative authority pursuant to Section 21 of the PFM Act, 2012.

Further, Section 50 of the PFM Regulations (National Government), 2015 requires an Accounting Officer to, before applying for financing from the Contingencies Fund, ascertain that there are no savings within his or her vote and the need meets the criteria set under Section 21 of the Act. The Cabinet Secretary shall then, consider the request and assess and may approve it or reject it.

The National Treasury is required to prepare and submit to the Auditor-General financial statements for that year in respect of the Contingencies Fund not later than three months after the end of each financial year pursuant to Section 23 of PFM Act, 2012.

### **9.3 Operations in financial year 2023/2024**

A total of Kshs. 6.5 billion was advanced during the financial year 2023/2024. The full amount was refunded during the same period.

## 10 STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 81 (1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting Officer for the National Government entity shall prepare financial statements in respect of that entity. Section 81 (3) requires the financial statements so prepared to be in a form that complies with relevant accounting standards as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board of Kenya from time to time.

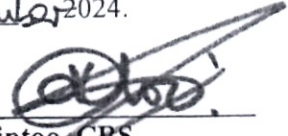
The Accounting Officer in charge of the National Treasury is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the entity's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the National Treasury for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2024. The responsibilities include: (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 National Treasury (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.


The Accounting Officer in charge of the National Treasury accepts responsibility for the entity's financial statements, 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). The Accounting Officer is of the opinion that the *entity's* financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of entity's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2024, and of the entity's financial position as at that date. The Accounting Officer in charge of the National Treasury further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the National Treasury, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the entity's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

### Approval of the Financial Statements

The National Treasury financial statements were approved and signed by the Accounting Officer on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2024.

Signature:   
Dr. Chris Kiptoo, CBS  
Principal Secretary  
The National Treasury

Signature:   
FCPA Bernard Ndungu, MBS  
Director General, Accounting  
Services & Quality Assurance  
The National Treasury

# REPUBLIC OF KENYA



*Enhancing Accountability*

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

## REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON CONTINGENCIES FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024 - THE NATIONAL TREASURY

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### PREAMBLE

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

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

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

The Qualified Opinion on the report on the Financial Statements should be read together with the report on the Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources, and the report on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance.

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

## REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### **Qualified Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Contingencies Fund set out on pages 1 to 9, which comprise of the statement of assets and liabilities as at 30 June, 2024 and statement of receipts and payments, statement of cash flows and the statement of comparison of budget versus 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, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, the financial statements present fairly, the financial position of the Contingencies Fund as at 30 June, 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Cash Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

### **Basis for Qualified Opinion**

#### **1. Unsupported Refunds to the Contingencies Fund**

The statement of receipts and payments reflects payments from the Fund - advances to Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of Kshs.6,529,762,811 to cater for various urgent and unforeseen requirements. However, expenditure returns with details of payments made from the advances in respect of Ministry of Defense-Kshs.500,000,000, State Department for Internal Security and National Administration-Kshs.500,000,000 and State Department for Irrigation-Kshs.70,000,000 totalling Kshs.1,070,000,000 were not provided for audit.

In the circumstances, the validity of the amount disbursed from the fund of Kshs.1,070,000,000 could not be confirmed.

#### **2. Irregular Utilization of the Contingencies Fund**

The statement of receipts and payments reflects advances to MDAs of Kshs.6,529,762,811 as disclosed in Note 17.2 to the financial statements. The amount includes Kshs.30,000,000 disbursed to the State Department for Public works, Kshs.65,000,000 to the State Department for Crop Development, Kshs.35,000,000 to the State Department for Livestock, all totalling to Kshs.130,000,000. However, review of the respective expenditure returns revealed that the expenditure was in respect of goods and services that could not meet the threshold prescribe under Section 22(1-4) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, which provides inter alia that the advances may be

made from the Fund if the Cabinet Secretary is satisfied that an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure has arisen for which there is no specific legislative authority.

In addition, the advances include Kshs.3,829,762,811 advanced to the State Department for the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) and Regional Development. However, review of the expenditure returns provided revealed that the funds were disbursed from December, 2023 to June, 2024 and expenditure was paid out of the funds until 14 June, 2024. No explanation was provided to justify the funding of the expenditure from the fund yet the State Department had included the activities in the approved supplementary budget.

In the circumstances, the propriety of the expenditure could not be confirmed.

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

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. Except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, I have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in my report.

### **Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information set out on page (ii) to (liii) which comprise of entity information and overall performance, statement of governance, statement of the Cabinet Secretary, statement of the Principal Secretary, management discussion and analysis, statement of performance against predetermined objectives, environmental and sustainability reporting and statement of management responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

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

## REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

### **Conclusion**

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

### **Basis for Conclusion**

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 3000 and ISSAI 4000. The standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

## REPORT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

### **Conclusion**

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

### **Basis for Conclusion**

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

### **Responsibilities of the Management and those Charged with Governance**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (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 Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Management is aware of the intention to cease operations.

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

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

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

### **Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit**

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

In conducting the audit, Article 229(6) of the Constitution also requires that I express a conclusion on whether or not in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way. In addition, I consider the entity's control environment in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 (1) (a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

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

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

  
FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS  
AUDITOR-GENERAL


Nairobi

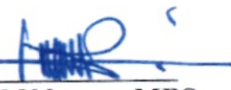
21 November, 2024

**12 STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2024**

	Notes	FY 2023/2024 Kshs	FY 2022/2023 Kshs
<b>Receipts:</b>			
Refund from MDAs	17.1	6,529,762,810.85	3,106,406,752.60
<b>Total</b>		-	-
<b>Payments from the Contingencies Fund:</b>			
Advances to MDAs	17.2	(6,529,762,810.85)	(3,106,406,752.60)
<b>Total</b>		-	-
<b>Surplus/Deficit</b>		-	-

The notes on pages 5 to 8 form an integral part of these financial statements. This statement has been prepared, reviewed and approved on... 25th September 2024 by the following:

Signature:   
 Dr. Chris Kiptoo, CBS  
 Principal Secretary  
 The National Treasury


Signature:   
 FCPA Bernard Ndungu, MBS  
 Director General, Accounting  
 Services & Quality Assurance  
 The National Treasury

**13 STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 30TH JUNE 2024**

	Note	FY 2023/2024 Kshs	FY 2022/2023 Kshs
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>			
Bank Balances	17.3	7,000,000,000.00	7,000,000,000.00
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		<b>7,000,000,000.00</b>	<b>7,000,000,000.00</b>
<b>Accounts Receivables</b>			
Outstanding Imprests		-	-
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>		<b>7,000,000,000.00</b>	<b>7,000,000,000.00</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Accounts Payables – Deposits and Retentions		-	-
<b>Net Financial Assets</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Represented By</b>			
Fund Balance B/Fwd		7,000,000,000.00	7,000,000,000.00
Surplus/Deficit for the year		-	-
<b>Net Financial Position</b>		<b>7,000,000,000.00</b>	<b>7,000,000,000.00</b>

The notes on pages 5 to 8 form an integral part of these financial statements. This statement has been reviewed and approved on.....25th September.....2024 by the following:


Signature:   
 Dr. Chris Kiptoo, CBS  
 Principal Secretary  
 The National Treasury


Signature:   
 FCPA Bernard Ndungu, MBS  
 Director General, Accounting  
 Services & Quality Assurance  
 The National Treasury

14 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2024

		FY 2023/2024 Kshs	FY 2022/2023 Kshs
<b>Receipts for Operating Income</b>			
Refund from MDAs	17.1	6,529,762,810.85	3,106,406,752.60
<b>Payments and advances</b>			
Advance to MDAs	17.2	(6,529,762,810.85)	(3,106,406,752.60)
<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>		-	-
<b>Cash flow from Investing Activities</b>		-	-
<b>Cash flow from Borrowing Activities</b>		-	-
<b>Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	17.3	7,000,000,000.00	7,000,000,000.00
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the end of the Year		7,000,000,000.00	7,000,000,000.00

The notes on pages 5 to 8 form an integral part of these financial statements. This statement has been reviewed and approved on..... 25th September 2024 by the following:

Signature:   
 Dr. Chris Kiptoo, CBS  
 Principal Secretary  
 The National Treasury

Signature:   
 FCPA Bernard Ndungu, MBS  
 Director General, Accounting  
 Services & Quality Assurance  
 The National Treasury


**15 STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET VERSUS ACTUAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2024**

The following statement summarizes the outturn against budget:

	Original Estimates	Adjustments	Revised Estimates	Deviations
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
<b>Receipts</b>				
The National Treasury (I)	1,200,000,000.00	-	1,200,000,000.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200,000,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,200,000,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Transfers</b>				
Transfer to MDAs (II)		6,529,762,810.85	-	6,529,762,810.85
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,529,762,810.85</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,529,762,810.85</b>

- I. A budget of Kshs. 1.20 billion in the original estimates, there was no additional allocation made in the supplementary estimates.
- II. The Contingencies Fund is set up for purposes of meeting urgent and unforeseen needs of emergency nature of expenditure and therefore there is no estimate done for transfer to the MDAs. The funds are utilised and refunded back to the Fund within the financial year and therefore the overall effect on the transfers to and from the Fund is nil. An amount of Kshs. 6.5 billion advanced to MDAs was refunded back to the Fund during the financial year 2023/2024.

Signature:   
 Dr. Chris Kiptoo, CBS  
 Principal Secretary  
 The National Treasury

Signature:   
 FCPA Bernard Ndungu, MBS  
 Director General, Accounting  
 Services & Quality Assurance  
 The National Treasury

## 16 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Contingencies Fund has been prepared in accordance with the cash basis of International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) Cash based standard as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standard Board (PSASB) in Kenya.

### b) Reporting entity

The Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury has been designated as the Administrator of the Contingencies Fund, pursuant to Section 20 of the PFM Act, 2012. Accordingly, the reporting entity is the National Treasury.

### c) Receipts

Receipts consist of monies appropriated from the Consolidated Fund by an appropriation Act in any financial year. Receipts also constitute refunds from advanced MDAs. Receipts are recognized when cash is received in the Contingencies Fund.

### d) Payments and transfers

Pursuant to Section 21 of the PFM Act, 2012, the Cabinet Secretary may make advances from the Contingencies Fund if satisfied that an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure has arisen for which there is no specific legislative authority. Section 50 of the PFM (National Government) regulations, 2015 requires an accounting officer to, before applying for financing from the Contingencies Fund, ascertain that there are no savings within his or her vote and the need meets the criteria set under section 21 of the Act. The Cabinet Secretary shall then, consider the request and assess and may approve it or reject it.

Payment is recognized when actual cash is paid out of the Contingencies Fund.

### e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at hand, bank balances, un-surrendered imprests and short term deposits in money market instruments.

### f) Presentation Currency

The financial statements are reported in Kenya Shillings, being the currency of legal tender in Kenya.

### g) Contingent Liabilities

There was no potential liability that may occur in the future in respect to Contingencies Fund.

17 NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

**17.1 Receipts**

The Contingency Fund did not receive any funds from the Exchequer during the financial year 2023/2024. However, the Fund received Kshs. 6,529,762,810.85 as a refund from the amount advanced to the MDAs.

**17.2 Advances from the Contingency Fund to MDAs**

A total of Kshs. 6,529,762,810.85 was advanced from the Fund in 2023/2024 financial year for drought mitigation measures as well as flood mitigation, compared with Kshs. 3,106,406,752.60 advances during 2022/2023 financial.

Date	MDA	Details	2023/2024 Kshs	2022/2023 Kshs
24-11-22	State Department for Social Protection	Drought Mitigation		153,921,114.25
24-11-22	State Department for Social Protection	Drought Mitigation		44,480,000.00
25-11-22	State Department for Social Protection	Drought Mitigation		10,600,000.00
2-11-22	State Department for Social Protection	Drought Mitigation		394,393,112.00
22-11-22	State Department for Social Protection	Drought Mitigation		558,375,892.00
25-11-22	State Department for Social Protection	Drought Mitigation		719,610,409.00
23-12-22	State Department for Social Protection	Drought Mitigation		431,493,692.00
11-01-23	State Department for Social Protection	Drought Mitigation		142,444,790.00
17-01-23	State Department for Social Protection	Drought Mitigation		275,600,000.00
1-02-23	State Department for Social Protection	Drought Mitigation		137,800,000.00
1-03-23	State Department for Social Protection	Drought Mitigation		30,157,169.70
1-03-23	State Department for Social Protection	Drought Mitigation		23,540,725.65
1-03-23	State Department for Social Protection	Drought Mitigation		65,000,000.00
9-05-23	State Department for Wildlife	Drought Mitigation		118,989,848.00
20-03-24	State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development	El Nino Flood Mitigation	62,051,746.30	
19-02-24	State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development	El Nino Flood Mitigation	373,199,649.00	

Date	MDA	Details	2023/2024	2022/2023
			Kshs	Kshs
30-01-24	State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development	El Nino Flood Mitigation	174,782,110.00	
23-01-24	State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development	El Nino Flood Mitigation	451,791,894.35	
11-01-24	State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development	El Nino Flood Mitigation	421,208,201.00	
01-12-23	State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development	El Nino Flood Mitigation	1,000,000,000.00	
26-04-24	State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development	El Nino Flood Mitigation	6,144,597.90	
29-04-24	State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development	El Nino Flood Mitigation	99,841,024.55	
09-05-24	State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development	El Nino Flood Mitigation	234,429,992.00	
22-05-24	State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development	El Nino Flood Mitigation	212,878,250.00	
27-05-24	State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development	El Nino Flood Mitigation	225,350,142.35	
30-05-24	State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development	El Nino Flood Mitigation	207,905,000.00	
07-06-24	State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development	El Nino Flood Mitigation	109,000,000.00	
07-06-24	State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development	El Nino Flood Mitigation	251,180,203.40	
01-12-23	Ministry of Defence	El Nino Flood Mitigation	500,000,000.00	
01-12-23	State Department for Internal Security & National Administration	El Nino Flood Mitigation	500,000,000.00	
01-12-2023	State Department for Crop Development	El Nino Flood Mitigation	65,000,000.00	

Date	MDA	Details	2023/2024 Kshs	2022/2023 Kshs
01-12-2023	State Department for Livestock Development	El Nino Flood Mitigation	35,000,000.00	
01-12-2023	State Department for Roads	El Nino Flood Mitigation	1,000,000,000.00	
01-12-2023	State Department for Cooperatives	El Nino Flood Mitigation - to convert surplus milk to powder form	500,000,000.00	
01-12-2023	State Department for Irrigation	El Nino Flood Mitigation	70,000,000.00	
01-12-2023	State Department for Public Works	El Nino Flood Mitigation	30,000,000.00	
<b>Total</b>			<b>6,529,762,810.85</b>	<b>3,106,406,752.60</b>

### 17.3 Closing Balance

The closing balance as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024 amounted to Kshs 7.0 billion, the same amount as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023 reflected in the bank account of the Fund held at Central Bank of Kenya:


Description	2023/2024 Kshs	2022/2023 Kshs
Bank Account No. 1000183233	7,000,000,000.00	7,000,000,000.00
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>7,000,000,000.00</b>	<b>7,000,000,000.00</b>


## 18 PROGRESSES ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

There were no noted and outstanding audit matters issues during the previous audits as indicated on the table below.

<b>Reference No. on the external audit Report</b>	<b>Issue / Observations from Auditor</b>	<b>Management comments</b>	<b>Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)</b>	<b>Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)</b>	<b>Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)</b>
No outstanding audit matters	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

There are no unsolved audit queries.

Signature:   
Dr. Chris Kiptoo, CBS  
Principal Secretary  
The National Treasury

Signature:   
FCPA Bernard Ndungu, MBS  
Director General, Accounting  
Services & Quality Assurance  
The National Treasury.