

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL
Enhancing Accountability

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REPORT

To: Mr. Karaba / Mr. Mwakani
FOR COMMITTEE / TABLING
24 DEC 2025
Sign: [Signature]

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

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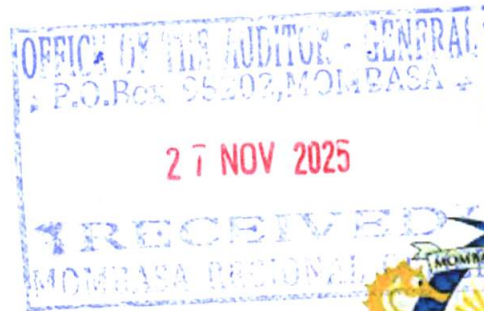
COUNTY REVENUE FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2025

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MOMBASA







COUNTY REVENUE FUND

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MOMBASA

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2025

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

County Government of Mombasa
County Revenue Fund
Annual Report and Financial Statements For the financial year ended 30th June 2025

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1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

a. Acronyms

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

b. Definition of Key Terms

Fiduciary Management: The key management personnel who had financial responsibility

2. Key Entity Information and Management

a) Background information

Article 207 of the Constitution of Kenya provides for the establishment of the County Revenue Fund into which shall be paid all money raised or received by or on behalf of the County Government.

b) Key Management Team

The County Revenue Funds day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	CECM Finance and Economic planning	Mr. Evans Oanda
2.	Chief Officer Finance & Investment	Swaleh Mwalizuma
3.	Head of Treasury	Mr. Ayub Buhiri
4.	Ass. Director Finance	CPA Robert Makokha

c) Fiduciary Management

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

No.	Designation	Name
1.	CECM Finance and Economic planning	Mr. Evans Oanda
2.	Chief Officer Finance & Investment	Swaleh Mwalizuma
3.	Head of Treasury	Mr. Ayub Buhiri
4.	Ass. Director Finance	CPA Robert Makokha

d) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The key fiduciary oversight bodies at the County for the period ended 30th June 2025 were:

- National Treasury
- Senate Committees
- Mombasa County Assembly
- Development partner oversight bodies
- Controller of Budget
- Office of the Auditor General
- County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF)

e) County Headquarters

Betting Control Building

Mombasa, Kenya

f) County Contacts

P.O. Box 90440-80100

Mombasa, Kenya.

Telephone: (254) 41-2311531

E-mail: countysec@mombasa.go.ke

Website: www.mombasacounty.go.ke

g) County Bankers

Central Bank of Kenya

Haile Selassie Avenue

P.O. Box 60000

City Square 00200

NAIROBI, KENYA

h) Independent Auditor

Auditor General

Office of the Auditor General

Anniversary Towers, University Way

P.O. Box 30084

GPO 00100

NAIROBI, KENYA

i) Principal Legal Adviser

The Attorney General

State Law Office and Department of Justice

Harambee Avenue

P.O. Box 40112

City Square 00200

County Government of Mombasa

County Revenue Fund

Annual Report and Financial Statements For the financial year ended 30th June 2025

j) County Attorney

Bima Towers,

6th Floor, Digo Road

P.O. Box 84569-80100

MOMBASA, KENYA

3. Statement by the CECM Finance

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Financial Statements for Mombasa County Revenue Fund for the fiscal year ended 30th June 2025. These financial statements have been prepared in strict adherence to the provisions stipulated in the Public Financial Management Act of 2012, section 167 and Article 207 of the Kenyan constitution 2010. This legal requirement mandates the County Treasury to compile annual financial reports at the conclusion of each fiscal year. These financial statements serve as a comprehensive representation of Mombasa County Government's financial performance throughout the past year.

The purpose of the County Revenue Fund as envisioned by the Kenyan constitution Article 207 and section 109 of the PFM Act of 2012 is to receive all monies raised or received by or on behalf of the county government. The Laws of Kenya tasks the responsibility of administering the CRF on behalf of the County Government to the County Treasury of the executive arm of the County Government.

The County Revenue Fund held at the Central Bank of Kenya being a critical fund for the county government as it holds the resources required by county executive and the assembly to discharge their mandate to its citizens. Funds withdrawn are in accordance with the county Appropriation Act and approval by the Controller of Budget.

Financing of the County Governments

The financial resources of the Mombasa County Government are derived from multiple avenues, including:

- **Equitable Share from National Government:** Mombasa County receives a portion of its funding through the equitable share allocation from the National Government. This allocation is determined annually under the County Allocation of Revenue Act (CARA) in accordance with Article 202 of the Constitution of Kenya. The specific allocation formula is developed by the Commission on Revenue Allocation and subsequently endorsed by Parliament as per Article 217 of the Constitution.
- **Conditional Grants from Donors and Development Partners:** The County Government also benefits from conditional grants provided by various donors and development partners.

These funds are designated for specific projects and initiatives, further contributing to the County's financial resources.

- Own Source Revenue: Mombasa County actively pursues strategies to boost its own source revenue collection by embracing new technological advancements and actively training revenue officers on revenue enhancement.

Local revenue generation in Mombasa County encompasses various streams, with key sources including:

- Single Business Permits: Revenue generated from issuing permits to businesses operating within the County.
- Parking Fees: Income generated from parking fees collected within the County.
- Market Fees: Revenue derived from fees levied on vendors and traders in local markets.
- Cess: Funds collected through cess payments, often related to specific activities or services.
- Sand & Gravel: Income generated from sand-related activities within the County.
- Land Rates: Revenue collected from property owners based on the value of their land.
- Development Plan Approvals: Fees associated with the approval of development plans and permits.
- Advertising Fees: Funds acquired through charges for advertising within the County.
- Various Other Administrative Charges: Additional revenue streams that result from administrative fees and charges.

Mombasa County continues to explore innovative strategies to enhance its local revenue collections, demonstrating a commitment to financial sustainability and efficient resource utilization. These efforts are aligned with the County's dedication to meet the changing needs of its residents and embrace advancements in technology and service delivery. These measures have paid dividend, since inception of Devolution, own source revenue has continued to increase each year as highlighted below:

Own Source Revenue Collection

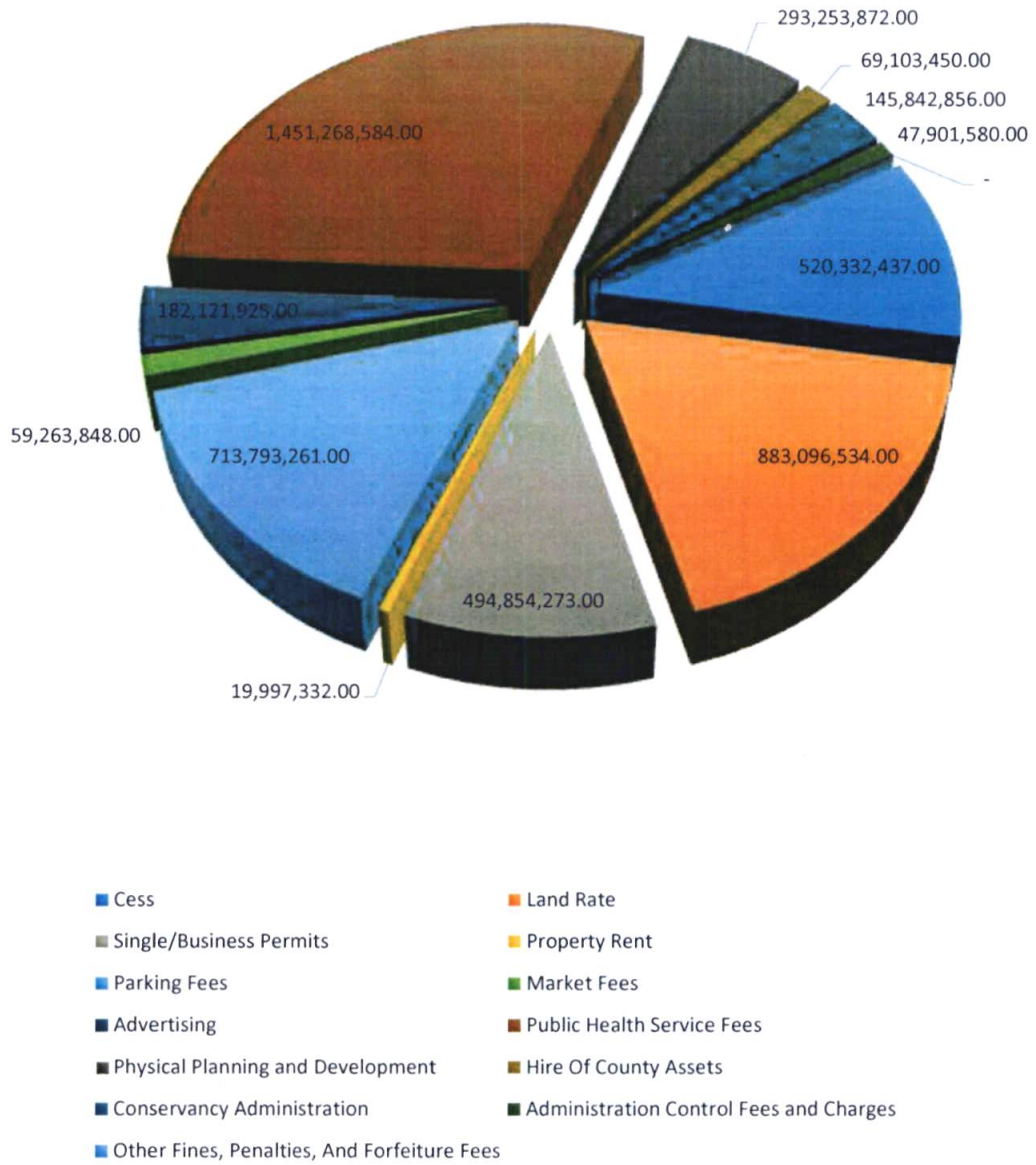


Figure 1: Mombasa County revenue sources in FY 2024/2025

Financial Performance

Budget Performance Against Actual Amounts

a) Revenue

For the fiscal year ending on 30th June 2025, Mombasa County anticipated total revenues amounting to KShs 17,360,000,000. This sum can be further broken down into two primary categories: KShs 6,930,655,697 generated from Own Source Revenue and KShs 10,429,344,303 sourced externally, encompassing County Allocation received through the Exchequer and donor funds.

A graphical representation of the revenue budget is as shown below:

Revenue Budget Analysis

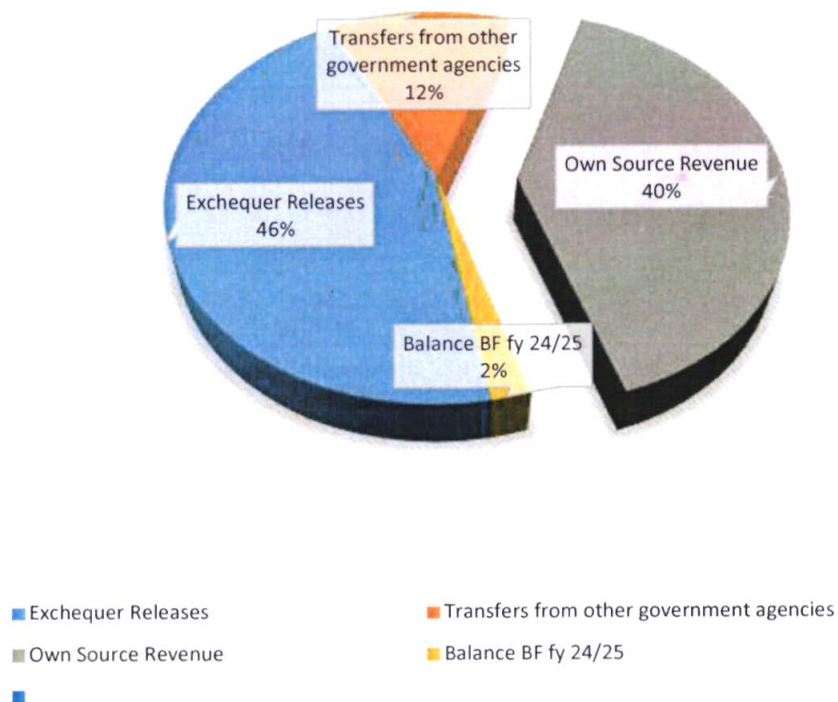


Figure 2: Mombasa County revenue sources FY 2024/2025

County Allocation of Revenue Act (CARA) funds continue to constitute the most substantial portion of our revenue budget, contributing 60% to our overall budget. Meanwhile, revenues generated internally account for the remaining 40% of our budget. Out of the projected revenue, Mombasa County successfully achieved Kshs 15,164,487,913 in actual revenues, representing 87% performance level. This success was driven by 100% realization of the County Allocation through the Exchequer and an 70% achievement in terms of our self-generated revenues.

The table below shows an analysis of revenue performance during the year ended 30th June 2025.

Revenue Classification	Revenue Budget (KShs)	Actual (KShs)	Realisation (%)
Exchequer releases	7,899,674,038	7,899,674,509	100%
Exchequer releases Arrears-June 2025	0	628,921,902	100%
Transfers from other government agencies	2,165,932,095	1,390,610,205	64%
Own Source Revenue	6,930,655,697	4,880,829,952	70%
CRF Balance- FY 2023/2024	363,738,170	364,451,346	100%
Total	17,360,000,000	15,164,487,913	87%

Table 1: Revenue performance in FY 2024/2025

Out of the Kshs. 4,880,829,952 generated from internal revenue streams, Kshs. 3,566,355,334 was transferred to the County Revenue Fund (CRF) Account. The remaining balance of Kshs. 1,314,474,618 is accounted for by Kshs. 959,987,211 retained and utilized at source by Coast General Teaching & Referral Hospital under the Facility Improvement Fund (FIF) Act, Kshs. 79,708,658 representing opening balances in commercial bank accounts from the previous period, and Kshs. 434,196,067 held as closing balances at the end of the reporting period.

b) Transfers

In the year under review, the County Government of Mombasa made transfer payments of KShs 12,882,019,063.00 and KShs 805,669,474.00 to County Executive and County Assembly respectively.

Transfer	Period ended June 2025 (KShs)	Comparative period (KShs)
Recurrent Account	9,422,388,676	8,871,471,775
Development Account	2,668,978,182	1,503,007,866
Special Purpose Accounts	770,652,205	619,737,466
Others (Specify)	0	0
Total	12,862,019,063	10,994,217,107

Table 2: Transfers to County Executive

I would like to express my gratitude at this moment to H.E. the Governor and the Deputy Governor for their invaluable support. I also extend my appreciation to my fellow colleagues, the County Executive Committee Members responsible for various departments. We have collaboratively worked towards fulfilling Mombasa County's mission.

I extend my thanks to all the staff in the Department of Finance and Planning, with special recognition for the Revenue Directorate. Despite numerous challenges, they have consistently demonstrated unwavering commitment and dedication, diligently fulfilling their responsibilities for the betterment of the people of Mombasa County.

.....
CECM Finance and Economic Planning
County Government of Mombasa

4. Management Discussion and Analysis

The County Revenue Fund is treated as an entity itself for the purpose of preparing its report and financial statements. The funding sources for the County Government are derived from three primary channels: the Equitable share received from the National Government, Conditional grants provided by Donors and Development Partners, and internally generated Source Revenue collected from a diverse range of revenue streams. The Constitutional framework, as articulated in Article 202 of the Kenyan Constitution, mandates the equitable distribution of revenue generated at the national level between the National Government and County Governments.

Withdrawals from this account for the purpose of expenditure are done through the office of the controller of budget which is aimed at ensuring that all expenditures are within the county budget.

Financial Performance

Own Source Revenue Performance

The County was able to record its highest ever own source revenue collection in the financial year under review and achieved through new and innovative ways such as:

- Automation of revenue collection system
- Sealing revenue leakages

These measures have paid dividend, since inception of the County, own source revenue has continued to increase each year as highlighted below:

Own Source Revenue vs Annual Budget Projections

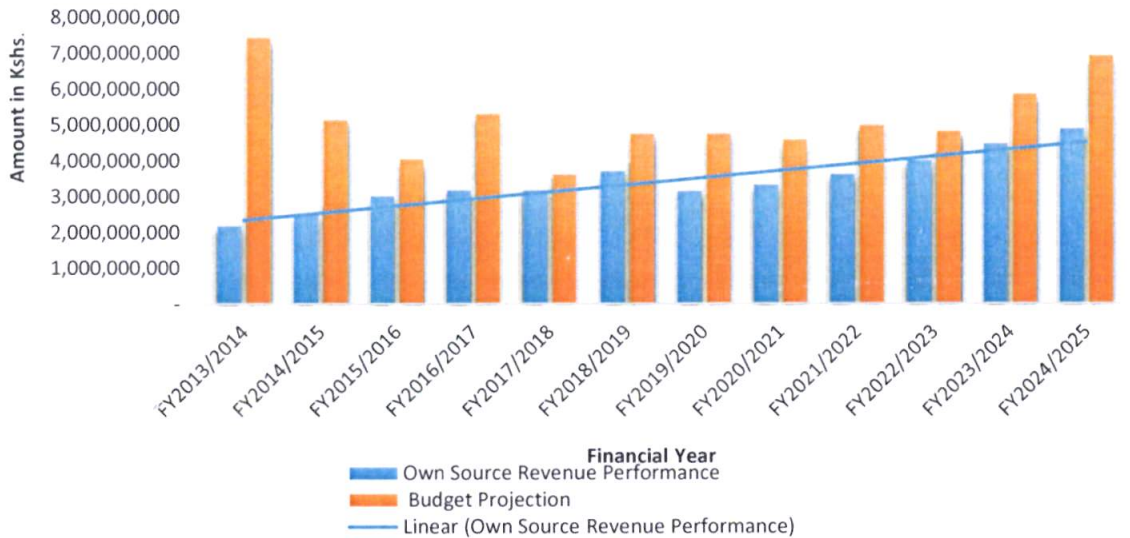


Figure 3: Mombasa County Own source revenue vs budget projected annual trend

The figure 3 compares actual Own Source Revenue Performance against Budget Projections from FY 2013/2014 to FY 2024/2025, revealing a consistent pattern where actual revenues fell short of budgeted targets, especially in the earlier years. For instance, only 22.8% of the projected revenue was achieved in 2013/2014. However, over time, there has been significant improvement both in revenue collection and in the accuracy of budget forecasts. From FY 2017/2018 onwards, the gap between actual revenue and projections narrowed, with performance reaching over 80% in some recent years. This suggests enhanced revenue collection efficiency, better financial planning, and more realistic budgeting practices. Overall, the data reflects steady progress in fiscal discipline and own-source revenue generation.

Own Source Revenue vs Budget Revenue Trend

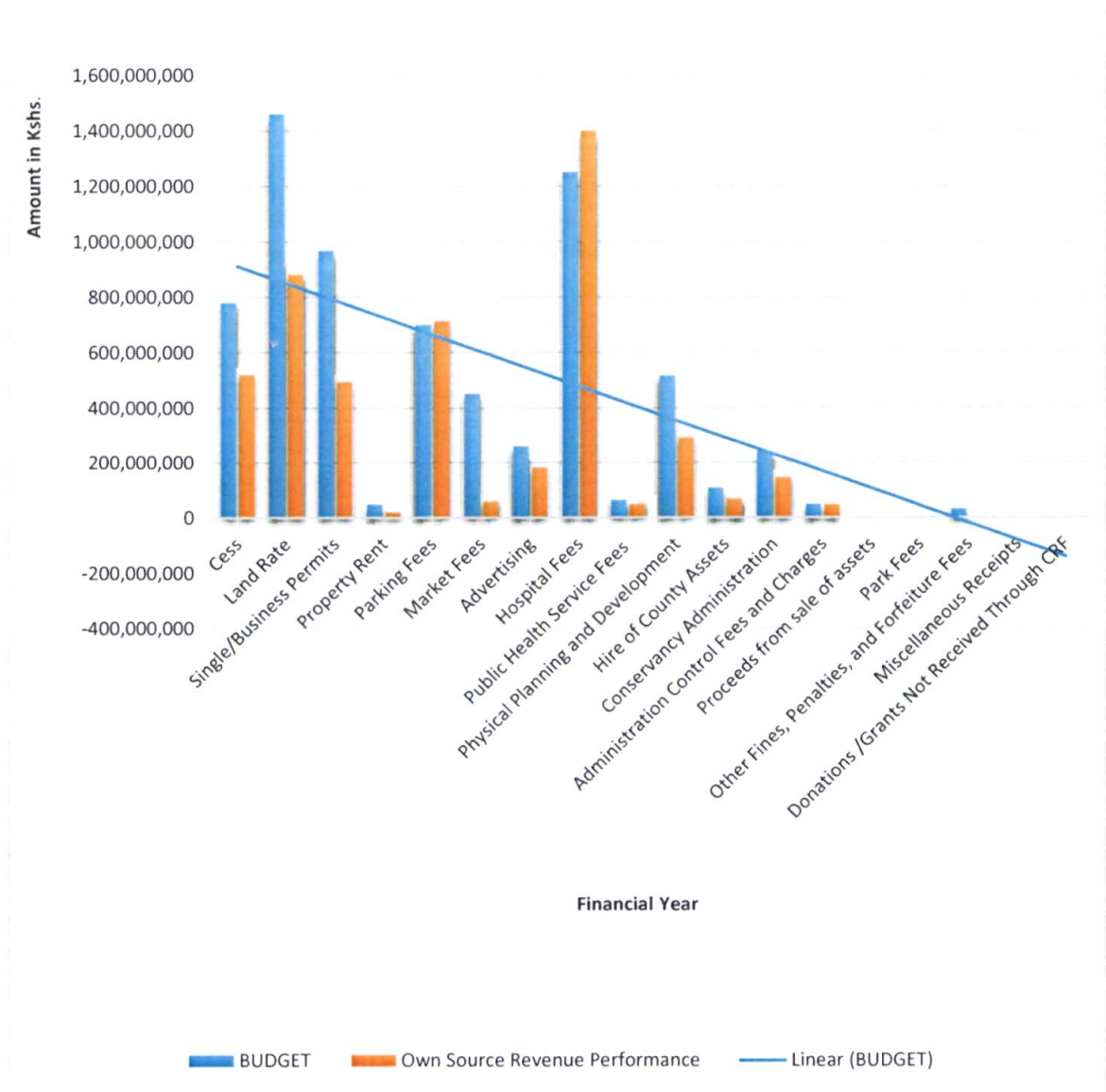


Figure 4: Mombasa County Own Source Revenue (Actual) vs Budget revenue stream trend

Challenges in Own Source Revenue Collection

Despite the growth in Own Source Revenue (OSR), the County continues to face several challenges that hinder optimal revenue collection. These challenges include:

1. **Inadequate Enforcement Mechanisms**

Enforcement of compliance with revenue obligations remains weak in some sectors. This is often due to limited staffing, lack of enforcement capacity, and insufficient legal backing to pursue defaulters.

2. **Revenue Leakages**

Although efforts have been made to seal leakages, some loopholes still exist due to collusion between unscrupulous staff and revenue payers, especially in high-volume revenue streams like parking, markets, and licensing.

3. **Unmapped and Untapped Revenue Streams**

Several potential sources of revenue remain untapped due to lack of data, limited capacity to assess and register new payers, and the absence of a comprehensive revenue mapping framework.

5. Overview of the County Revenue Fund Operations

a) Background

Article 207 of the Constitution of Kenya provides for the establishment of a County Revenue Fund into which shall be paid all money raised or received by or on behalf of the County Government. As outlined under Section 109 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012 the County Treasury is responsible for administration of the County Revenue Fund. The County Revenue Fund is maintained as the County Exchequer Account at the Central Bank of Kenya. The Fund serves as the central repository for county revenues and is the primary mechanism for financing county operations.

b) Receipts into the County Revenue Fund

County Government revenue is received through the appointed County Receiver of Revenue by the County Executive Committee Member for finance to the County Treasury pursuant to Section 157 (1) of the PFM Act 2012. Revenue includes Exchequer releases, grants from development partners, proceeds from domestic and foreign borrowings, own source revenue, and other miscellaneous deposits in the County Revenue Fund Account.

c) Transfers from the County Revenue Fund

The withdrawal of funds from the County Revenue Fund is authorized by the County appropriation Act. The County Treasury is required to seek the Controller of Budget's approval for withdrawal of funds from the County Revenue Fund to the County Executive and County Assembly bank accounts pursuant to Section 109 (6) of the PFM Act 2012. These entities are responsible for the administration of their respective approved budgets.

d) Financial Reporting requirements

The Accounting Officer for the County Revenue Fund is required to prepare and submit the financial statements to the Auditor-General and a copy to the Controller of Budget, and the Commission on Revenue Allocation.

This statement therefore covers the operations of the County Exchequer Account for the financial year ended 30th June 2025.



.....
CEC Member – Finance and Economic Planning
County Government of Mombasa

6. Statement of Management Responsibility

Article 207 of the Constitution, Sections 109 and 167 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires a County Revenue Fund established by the Constitution, an Act of Parliament or county legislation to prepare financial statements for the Fund for each financial year in a form prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board and submit to the Auditor General and a copy to the Commission on Revenue Allocation and the Controller of Budget.

The Accounting Officer at the County Treasury is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the County Revenue Fund financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Fund as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2025 This responsibility includes: (i) Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the County Revenue Fund; (iii) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) Safeguarding the assets of the County Revenue Fund; (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.


The Accounting Officer accepts responsibility for the County Revenue Fund's financial statements, which have been prepared on the Accrual Basis Method of financial reporting, using appropriate accounting policies in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The Accounting Officer is of the opinion that the County Revenue Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the County Revenue Fund's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2025, and of its financial position as at that date.

The Accounting Officer further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the County Revenue Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of its financial statements, as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control. The Accounting Officer confirms that the County Revenue Fund has complied fully with applicable Government Regulations and the terms of external financing covenants. Further, the Accounting Officer confirms that the County Revenue Fund'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 County Revenue Fund's financial statements were approved and signed on 23.11. 2025.


Signature _____
Name: Swaleh Mwalizuma
Chief Officer Finance
County Government of Mombasa

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON COUNTY REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2025 - COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MOMBASA

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

The three parts of the report aim to address the Auditor-General's statutory roles and responsibilities as provided by Article 229 of the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, and the Public Audit Act, 2015. The three parts of the report when read together constitute the report of the Auditor-General.

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of County Revenue Fund - County Government of Mombasa set out on pages 1 to 22, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2025, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant

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

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position County Revenue Fund - County Government of Mombasa as at 30 June, 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the County Governments Act, 2012 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on page iii to xviii which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, statement by the Chief Executive of Committee Member (CECM) Finance, Management Discussion and Analysis, Overview of the County Revenue Fund Operations, and the Statement of Management Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

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

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, 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 EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that nothing 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

Weak ICT Governance, Vendor Dependence, and Ineffective Internal Controls Over Revenue Management Systems

Audit review established pervasive weaknesses in the County Government of Mombasa's ICT governance framework and internal control environment over its revenue management systems. The County had not established effective oversight mechanisms, including an audit committee and a structure internal audit focus on revenue system. This was contrary to Regulation 22(1)(b) of the Public Finance Management (County Government) Regulations, 2015, which requires Accounting Officers to maintain effective systems of internal controls and ensure their effectiveness. In addition, County lacked critical ICT governance instruments such as change management policies, business continuity and disaster recovery plans, formal system ownership arrangements, and escrow agreements to safeguard system sustainability and continuity.

Further, the County Government exhibited excessive reliance on system vendors, who retained full administrative control over system infrastructure, database, source codes, audit logs and access rights, while the Country's ICT officers lacked visibility and control over system environments. Core revenue systems were hosted externally despite the existence of a fully equipped County Data Center, resulting in underutilization of public

investment and weakened accountability. The absence of segregation of duties, ineffective user access controls, lack of system audit logs, poor physical and environmental conditions of server facilities, and restricted audit access to invoices, receipts, and system records further compromised the reliability, integrity, and completeness of revenue data.

In the circumstances, effectiveness of risk management and internal controls could not be confirmed.

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

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to cease operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

17 December, 2025


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

Description	Notes	FY2024-2025 Kshs.
Revenue from non-exchange transactions		
Exchequer releases	6	8,528,596,411
Transfers from other government agencies	7	1,390,610,205
Other grants	8	0
Return to CRF from County Entities	9	714,108
Non-Exchange Own Source Revenue	10	2,522,075,518
Revenue from exchange transactions		
Exchange Own Source Revenue	11	1,044,279,816
Total Revenue		13,486,276,057
Expenses		
Transfers to County Executive	12	12,882,019,063
Transfers to County Assembly	13	805,669,474
Other Transfers	14	0
Total Expenses		(13,687,688,537)
Surplus for the year		(201,412,480)



Name: Swaleh Mwalizuma
Chief Officer - Finance

Date: 23.11.2025



Name: CPA Robert Murunga
Ass. Director Finance

ICPAK Member No.10578

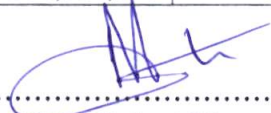
Date: 23.11.2025

9. Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2025

Description	Note	FY2024-2025	Opening Statement 1st July 2024
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	15	162,326,490	363,738,970
Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions	16	0	0
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	17	0	0
Total Current Assets		162,326,490	363,738,970
Total Assets (A)		162,326,490	363,738,970
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	18	0	0
Total Current Liabilities		0	0
Total Liabilities (B)		0	0
Net Assets(A-B)		162,326,490	363,738,970
Represented by:			
Accumulated Surplus		162,326,490	363,738,970
Net Assets		162,326,490	363,738,970


 Name: Swaleh Mwalizuma
 Chief Officer - Finance

Date: 23.11.2025


 Name: CPA Robert Murunga
 Ass. Director Finance

ICPAK Member No.10578
 Date: 23.11.2025

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

Description	Accumulated Surplus
As at July 1, 2024	363,738,970
Surplus/ deficit for the Period	(201,412,480)
Additions during the Period	0
As at June 30, 2025	162,326,490

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

		<i>FY2024-2025</i>
	Notes	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts		
Exchequer releases		8,528,596,411
Transfers from other government agencies		1,390,610,205
Other grants		0
Return to CRF from County Entities		714,108
Own Source Revenue		3,566,355,334
Total receipts		13,486,276,057
Payments		
Transfers to County Executive (operating activities)		(12,882,019,063)
Transfers to County Assembly (operating activities)		(805,669,474)
Other transfers		-
Total Payments		(13,687,688,537)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		(201,412,480)
Cash flows from investing activities		0
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		0
Cash flows from financing activities		0
Net cash flows from from/(used in) financing Activities		0
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & Cash equivalents		(201,412,480)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2024	15	363,738,970
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	15	162,326,490

(PSASB has now prescribed the direct method of cashflow presentation for all entities under the IPSAS Accrual basis of accounting)

12. Statement of Comparison of Budget Actual Amounts for the Year Ended 30th June, 2025.

Description	Original Budget a Kshs	Adjustments b Kshs	Final Budget c=a+b Kshs	Actual on Comparable Basis d Kshs	Budget Realization Difference e=c-d Kshs	% of Realization f=d/c %
Budget carryovers from the previous year-CRF BALANCE	363,738,170	0	363,738,170	363,738,170	0	100%
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	
Exchequer releases	7,899,674,038	0	7,899,674,038	8,528,596,411	(628,922,373)	108%
Transfers from other government agencies	1,998,959,936	166,972,159	2,165,932,095	1,390,610,205	775,321,890	64%
Other grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Return to CRF from County Entities	713,176	0	713,176	714,108	(932)	100%
Own Source Revenue	5,996,914,680	933,741,017	6,930,655,697	3,566,355,334	3,364,300,364	51%
Total Revenue	16,260,000,000	1,100,713,176	17,360,713,176	13,850,014,227	3,510,698,949	80%
Payments						
Transfers to County Executive	15,366,264,067	1,172,890,039	16,539,154,106	12,882,019,063	3,657,135,043	78%
Transfers to County Assembly	893,735,933	(72,890,039)	820,845,894	805,669,474	15,176,420	98%
Other transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total Payments	(16,260,000,000)	(1,100,000,000)	(17,360,000,000)	13,687,688,537	3,672,311,463	79%
Surplus		713,176	713,176	162,325,690	(161,612,514)	

Budget Notes

1. Exchequer Releases (108%): The overutilization is attributed to the release of June Exchequer arrears amounting to Kshs. 628,921,902, which were not factored into the original budget ceiling resulting in a realization rate of 108%.
2. Transfers from Other Government Agencies (64%): The underperformance is linked to delays and partial disbursement of conditional grants, which the County Government never received.

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3. Own Source Revenue (51%): The significant underutilization is primarily due to autonomous entities most notably health facilities (CGTRH) collecting and utilizing revenue at source under the Facility Improvement Fund (FIF) framework, in accordance with enabling legislation. These collections are not reflected as CRF receipts, thereby reducing the realization rate.
4. Transfers to County Executive (78%): The shortfall in execution is a result of delayed Exchequer releases from the National Treasury, which impeded timely requisitions to the Office of the Controller of Budget. Consequently, approvals could not be fully processed within the reporting period.
5. The variance between the original and final budget figures is attributable to the supplementary budget process undertaken during the fiscal year.
6. Kshs. 363,738,170 represents budget carryovers from the previous year. This is the closing balance for County Revenue Fund from prior period.

13. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

The County Revenue Fund is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Article 207 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. The Fund is wholly owned by the Mombasa County Government and is domiciled in Kenya. The Fund's principal activity is to serve as the central repository for all monies raised or received by or on behalf of the County Government, including equitable share allocations, grants, own-source revenue, and other authorized receipts. It facilitates the financing of county operations through controlled withdrawals, in accordance with the County Appropriation Act and the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012. The Fund is administered by the County Treasury and maintained as the County Exchequer Account at the Central Bank of Kenya, ensuring transparency, accountability, and prudent management of public resources.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accrual-Basis IPSAS financial reporting under the Accrual-Basis of accounting, as prescribed by the PSASB and Section 167 of the PFM Act 2012. The Financial Statements are presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Fund, all values are rounded off to the nearest Kenya Shilling. The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis while the cashflow statement is prepared using the direct method.

These Financial Statements were authorized for issue by the Accounting officer on.....

Basis of preparation

Reporting entity

This report relates to the financial operations of the County Revenue Fund, which is domiciled at the County Treasury and has a bank account maintained at the Central Bank of Kenya.

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Revenues

Revenues include funds deposited in the County Revenue Fund pursuant to Article 207 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 109 of the PFM Act 2012.

Expenses

Expenses are based on the County Government Appropriation Act. The exchequer requests are received by County Treasury, which rationalizes the requests based on the available balance, consolidates the requests and forwards them to Controller of Budget (COB) for approval. Once the approval of COB is obtained, the funds are released to the County Assembly and County Executive operational accounts appropriately.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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

There were no new and amended standards issued in the financial year.

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 46 Measurement	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS; iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p>
IPSAS 47- Revenue	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non-exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p>
IPSAS 48- Transfer Expenses	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard</p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	Applicable 1st January 2026 The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.
IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources	Applicable 1st January 2027 The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires: i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures. ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26. iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized.

iii) Early adoption of standards

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

4. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i. Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue Transfers

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

ii. Revenue from exchange transactions

Own Source Revenue

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2024/25 was approved by the County Assembly on 1st July 2024. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the Entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Entity recorded additional appropriations of Kshs. 933,741,017 on the 2024/25 budget following the governing body's approval. The Entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements.

c) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The Fund does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Company's financial statements. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at

fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

The Fund classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through net assets/ equity or fair value through surplus and deficit on the basis of both the fund's management model for financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost when the financial asset is held within a management model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. A financial asset is measured at fair value through net assets/ equity if it is held within the management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity unless an entity has made irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Based on the business model and the cash flow characteristics, the entity classifies its financial assets into amortized cost or fair value categories for financial instruments. Movements in fair value are presented in either surplus or deficit or through net assets/ equity subject to certain criteria being met.

Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at fair value through surplus or deficit, are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on an instrument that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is de-recognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through net assets/ equity

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through net assets/ equity. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through net assets, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in surplus/deficit. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. A business model where the entity manages financial assets with the objective of realizing cash flows through solely the sale of the assets would result in a fair value through surplus or deficit model.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized at fair values less allowances for any uncollectible amounts. Trade and other receivables are assessed for impairment on a continuing basis. An estimate is made of doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end.

Impairment

The Fund assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through net assets/equity. The entity recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) are set out in Note 16 & 17.

Financial liabilities

Classification

The Fund classifies its liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost except for financial liabilities measured through profit or loss.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

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

e) Events after the reporting period

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

f) Currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs) are rounded off to the nearest shilling.

5. Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Notes to the financial statements

6. Exchequer releases

The following is an analysis by revenue type of the receipts collected in the County Revenue Fund:

Description	FY2024-2025
	Kshs.
Equitable Share	7,899,674,509
Equitable share Arrears-FY23/24	628,921,902
Total	8,528,596,411

7. Transfers from other government agencies**

Description	FY2024-2025
	Kshs.
Road Maintenance Levy	45,601,067
County Aggregation and Industrial Parks (CAIPs)	54,131,579
User Fees Foregone -Ministry of Health	0
World Bank -Transforming Health Systems for Universal Care Project (THUSP)-Ministry of Health	0
World Bank-NARIGP-State Department of Crop Development	0
World Bank Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture (KCSAP) -State Department of Crop Development	0
DANIDA Grant -Primary Health care in devolved context -Ministry of Health	10,871,250
IDA (World Bank) Credit: Water & Sanitation Development Project (WSDP)-Min. Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation	585,006,309
SIDA Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme II (ASDSP II)-State Department of Crop Development	0
World Bank-Emergency Locust Response Project (ILRP) State Department of Crop Development	0
World Bank-Kenya Informal settlement improvement project (KISIP 11)-State Department of Housing & Urban Development	695,000,000
UNFPA-9th County Programme Implementation -Ministry of Health	0
EU Grant (Instruments for Devolution Advice and Support-(IDEAS)-State Department of Devolution	0
KfW German Development Bank- Drought Resilience Programme in Northern Kenya (DRPNK)-Min. Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation	0
IDA World Bank National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP) -State Department of Crop Development	0
(IDA) World Bank Credit-Financing locally Led climate programme (FFLoCA)I	0
Total	1,390,610,205

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8. Other grants**

Description	FY2024-2025
	Kshs.
Donor 1 <i>(Specify)</i>	
Donor 2 <i>(Specify)</i>	
Donor 3 <i>(Specify)</i>	
Others <i>(Specify)</i>	
Total	0

These are funds received from development partners directly to the CRF.

9. Return to CRF from County Entities

Description	FY2024-2025
	Kshs.
Water & Sanitation Development Project (WSDP)	1
Recurrent Account	416
Development Account	691,882
Recurrent Account (County Assembly)	2,876
Development Account (County Assembly)	18,000
Recurrent Account (County Assembly)-Jul24	932
Total	714,107

10. Non-Exchange Own Source Revenue

Description	FY2024-2025
	Kshs.
Cess	520,332,437
Land Rates	883,096,534
Single/Business Permits	494,854,273
Conservancy Administration	145,842,856
Administration Control Fees and Charges	47,901,580
Other Fines, Penalties, And Forfeiture Fees	0
Public Health Service Fees	136,793,966
Physical Planning and Development	293,253,872
Others <i>(Specify)</i>	0
Total	2,522,075,518

11. Exchange Own Source Revenue

Description	FY2024-2025
	Kshs.
Property Rent	19,997,332
Parking Fees	713,793,261
Market Fees	59,263,848
Advertising	182,121,925
Hospital Fees	0
Hire of County Assets	69,103,450
Sale of assets	0
Park Fees	0
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	0
Total	1,044,279,816

(The total of own source revenue should tally with disbursements from county receivers of revenue)

12. Transfers to County Executive

Description	FY2024-2025
	Kshs.
Recurrent Account	9,442,388,676
Development Account	2,668,978,182
Special Purpose Accounts	770,652,205
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	0
Total	12,882,019,063

13. Transfers to County Assembly

Description	FY2024-2025
	Kshs.
Recurrent Account	805,669,474
Development Account	0
Special purpose accounts	0
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	0
Total	805,669,474

(Explain as per County Appropriation Act. These amounts should tally with corresponding receipts recorded by the County Assembly)

14. Other Transfers

Description	FY2024-2025
	Kshs.
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	0
Total	0

(Explain as per County Appropriation Act)

15. Cash and Cash equivalents

Description	FY2024-2025	Opening Statement 1st July 2024
	Kshs.	Kshs.
County Exchequer Account - (CBK Account number 1000171235)	162,326,490	363,738,970
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	0	0
Total	162,326,490	363,738,970

16. Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	FY2024-2025	Opening Statement 1st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Receivables	0	0
Other non-exchange debtors (<i>Specify</i>)	0	0
Less: impairment allowance	0	0
Net receivables	0	0

17. Receivables from Exchange Transactions

Description	FY2024-2025	Opening Statement 1st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Receivables from exchange transactions	0	0
Other debtors (exchange transactions)	0	0
Less: impairment allowance	0	0
Total	0	0

18. Accounts Payable

Description	FY2024-2025	Opening Statement 1st July 2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Payables to County Executive	0	0
Payables to County Assembly	0	0
Other transfers	0	0
Total Accounts Payable	0	0

Notes to the financial statements

19. Disclosure of Balances in Revenue Collection Accounts

County Government Own source revenue is recognized in the financial statements when it has been swiped to CRF. Revenue collection account balances are disclosed as at the end of the reporting period as below.

Name Of Bank, Account No. & Currency	Account Number	Ex. rate (if in foreign currency)	Period ended Jun	FY2022/2023
			2025	
			Kshs	Kshs
Equity Land Rate Acc	0250282286927	Kshs	741,288	2,466,998
Equity Parking Acc	1560276850479	Kshs	69,206,528	2,742
Coop Revenue Acc	01141445300000	Kshs	425	24,000,475
KCB Main Revenue	1180783522	Kshs	162,409,013	134,649
KCB Deposit Acc	1162415967	Kshs	870,000	5,251,058
NBK Amanah Acc	01050089324300	Kshs	200,959,213	43,765,075
Total			434,186,467	75,620,997

Cash in hand

Description	As at 30 Jun 2025	Previous FY Audited
	Kshs	Kshs
Cash Balance (Location)	9,600	0
Mobile Money-PayBill-933254 County Government Of Mombasa Land Rates		0
Mobile Money-PayBill-010230 New Kongowea Retail Market		0
Mobile Money-PayBill-858351 Mombasa County Psv 1		48,000
Mobile Money-PayBill-858353 Mombasa County Psv 3		0
Mobile Money-PayBill-858355 Mombasa County General 1		0

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Mobile Money-PayBill-010181 Kongowea Market		14,760
Mobile Money-PayBill-010149 Miritini Barrier		771,926
Mobile Money-PayBill-010131 Likoni Barrier		70,700
Mobile Money-PayBill-010107 Junda Barrier		0
Mobile Money-PayBill-010102 Shanzu Barrier		392,200
Others (Specify)		0
Total	9,600	1,297,586

(These balances should be reconciled by those reported by CRORs as balances due for disbursement to the CRF at the end of the reporting period.)

14. Appendices


Appendix 1: Progress on follow up of Auditor’s Recommendations

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
4.1	Excess Transfers to County Assembly		Resolved	

Guidance Notes:

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



Name Swaleh Mwalizuma
 Chief Officer Finance

Date.. 23.11.2025 :

Appendix 2. Analysis Of Receipts from The National Treasury Exchequer Releases

Period 2025	quarter 1 (kshs.)	quarter 2 (kshs.)	quarter 3 (kshs.)	quarter 4 (kshs.)	total (kshs.)
Equitable Share	1,297,151,427	2,610,135,396	1,303,446,294	3,317,863,294	8,528,596,411
World Bank-Kenya Informal settlement improvement project (KISIP 11)-State Department of Housing & Urban Development	0	0	0	695,000,000	695,000,000
DANIDA – Primary health care	0	0	0	10,871,250	10,871,250
World Bank – THUSCP	0	0	0	0	0
Road Maintenance Levy	0	0	0	45,601,067	45,601,067
Kenya Devolution Support Programme	0	0	0	0	0
County Aggregation and Industrial Parks (CAIPs)	54,131,579	0	0	0	54,131,579
Abolishment of user fees in health centres and dispensaries	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya Urban Support Programme	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP)	0	0	0	0	0
Water and Sanitation Development Project	0	0	0	585,006,309	585,006,309
Others (Specify)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,351,283,006	2,610,135,396	1,303,446,294	4,654,341,920	9,919,206,616

Appendix 3. Analysis Of Receipts from Own Source Revenue per Quarter

(a) Non-Exchange own source revenue

Period 2025	Quarter 1 (Kshs.)	Quarter 2 (Kshs.)	Quarter 3 (Kshs.)	Quarter 4 (Kshs.)	Total (Kshs.)
Cess	75,885,742	60,757,852	195,961,635	187,727,208	520,332,437
Land rate	128,791,578	103,116,863	332,581,689	318,606,403	883,096,533
Single/Business permits	72,169,984	57,782,834	186,366,341	178,535,114	494,854,273
Public health service fees	19,950,153	15,973,072	51,517,774	49,352,966	136,793,965
Physical planning and development	42,768,404	34,242,485	110,441,910	105,801,074	293,253,873
Conservancy administration	21,269,851	17,029,687	54,925,664	52,617,654	145,842,856
Administration control fees and charges	6,986,009	5,593,342	18,040,144	17,282,086	47,901,581
Park fees	0	0	0	0	0
Other fines, penalties, and forfeiture fees	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	367,821,721	294,496,135	949,835,157	909,922,505	2,522,075,518

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(b) Exchange own source revenue

Period 2025	Quarter 1 (Kshs.)	Quarter 2 (Kshs.)	Quarter 3 (Kshs.)	Quarter 4 (Kshs.)	Total (Kshs.)
Property rent	2,916,429	2,335,036	7,531,166	7,214,702	19,997,333
Parking fees	104,100,239	83,347,765	268,820,632	257,524,625	713,793,261
Market fees	8,643,092	6,920,084	22,319,271	21,381,401	59,263,848
Advertising	26,560,821	21,265,899	68,588,671	65,706,533	182,121,924
Hospital fees	0	0	0	0	0
Hire of County Assets	10,078,108	8,069,028	26,024,949	24,931,365	69,103,450
Administration control fees and charges	0	0	0	0	0
Park fees	0	0	0	0	0
Proceeds from sale of assets	0	0	0	0	0
Other fines, penalties, and forfeiture fees	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
Others (Specify)	152,298,690	121,937,812	393,284,689	376,758,626	1,044,279,816

Appendix 4: Analysis of Transfers from the County Revenue Fund

Period -2025	Quarter 1 (Kshs.)	Quarter 2 (Kshs.)	Quarter 3 (Kshs.)	Quarter 4 (Kshs.)	Total (Kshs.)
County Executive -Rec	1,045,726,079	2,768,244,318	2,222,344,903	3,406,073,376	9,442,388,676
County Executive -Dev	234,539,000	413,230,029	464,022,601	1,557,186,552	2,668,978,182
County Assembly -Rec	57,770,155	279,174,616	222,818,989	245,905,714	805,669,474
County Assembly -Dev	0	0	0	0	0
Special Purpose A/c (Specify)	0	22,042,000	74,131,579	674,478,626	770,652,205
Total	1,338,035,234	3,482,690,963	2,983,318,072	5,883,644,268	13,687,688,537

