



**THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND ECONOMIC
PLANNING**

**THE BUDGET SUMMARY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
2023/24 AND THE SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

APRIL 2023

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THE BUDGET SUMMARY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2023/24 AND THE SUPPORTING INFORMATION

I. BACKGROUND

1. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012, require the Cabinet Secretary responsible for finance to submit to the National Assembly the Budget Estimates of the Government for the next financial year at least two months before the end of the financial year.

2. In fulfilment of this legal requirement, the National Treasury and Economic Planning has prepared this Budget Summary and other documents in support of the FY 2023/24 Budget. This Budget Summary includes:

- i. Policy framework for the FY 2023/24 Budget and the Medium Term;
- ii. A Statement specifying the measures taken by the National Government to implement the recommendations made by the National Assembly with respect to the Budget for the previous financial years;
- iii. Highlights of the FY 2023/24 Budget;
- iv. An explanation of how the fiscal responsibility principles and the financial objectives over the Medium Term are being met;
- v. A memorandum by the Cabinet Secretary on the resolutions adopted by the National Assembly on the 2023 Budget Policy Statement;
- vi. Information regarding loans, guarantees and other liabilities;
- vii. Revenue allocations to County Governments from the National Government's share in terms of Article 202 of the Constitution, including conditional and unconditional transfers;
- viii. Estimates of revenue and expenditure for State Corporations for the FY ending 30th June, 2024; and
- ix. All estimated revenue by broad economic classification.

II. POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR THE FY 2023/24 BUDGET AND THE MEDIUM TERM

A. Macroeconomic Policy Underpinning the FY 2023/24 Budget

3. The FY 2023/24 Budget is prepared against a background of increased uncertainties in the global economic outlook, reflecting continuing geopolitical tensions particularly the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and the pace of monetary policy tightening amidst concerns about financial sector stability in the advanced economies. The unexpected failures of two specialized regional banks in the United States in mid-March 2023 and the collapse of confidence in Credit Suisse (a globally significant bank) have agitated financial markets, with bank depositors and investors reevaluating the safety of their holdings and shifting away from institutions and investments perceived as vulnerable. Nevertheless, commodity prices in the global markets, particularly of oil and food, have been easing due to improved supply chain functioning.

4. Global growth is projected to slow down to 2.8 percent in 2023 from the estimated at 3.4 percent in 2022 mainly driven by sluggish growth in advanced economies. The advanced economies' growth is projected to decline from 2.7 percent in 2022 to 1.3 percent in 2023 reflecting slowdown in the growth in the USA, Euro Area and United Kingdom. Growth in the emerging markets and developing economies is projected to decline modestly to 3.9 percent in 2023 from an estimated 4.0 percent in 2022 but prospects vary more widely across regions. The growth in 2023 will be mainly driven by recovery of activities in China with the full reopening in 2023. In the sub-Saharan Africa region, growth is projected to slow down to 3.6 percent in 2023 from 3.9 percent in 2022. This outlook reflects South Africa's growth slowdown in 2023 due to the adverse impacts of flooding, power cuts, and strikes.

Domestic Economic Growth Outlook

5. On the domestic scene, the economic growth for 2022 slowed down due to the adverse impact of the multiple shocks that affected the economy from 7.5 percent in 2021. These included among others: lingering effects of COVID-19 pandemic; the disruption of supply chain

after the Russia-Ukraine conflict that affected global commodity prices; impact of climate change that led to drought affecting agricultural productivity. As the US and the rest of the world tightened the monetary policy, interest rates rose particularly in the US attracting capital from the frontier, emerging and developing economies. Kenya's growth in 2022 was supported by positive growth in all the services sectors, manufacturing, construction as well as electricity and water supply sectors. During the year agriculture sector contracted due to unfavourable weather conditions.

6. Leading indicators point to a strong economic performance in the first quarter of 2023, reflecting robust activity in the services sector particularly wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food services, education, and information and communication. As such, the economy is expected to maintain a strong growth momentum in 2023 expanding by 5.6 percent in the FY 2023/24 and an average of 5.7 percent in successive fiscal years over the medium-term. This growth outlook will be supported by a broad-based private sector growth, including continued strong performance of the services sector and recoveries in agriculture, ongoing public sector investments. From the expenditure side, growth will be driven by private consumption supported by increased aggregate demand as the labour market recovers, improved investor confidence and growth in exports in the sub region and to the rest of the world.

7. Inflation has remained above the 7.5 percent upper bound target. Year-on-year overall inflation rate increased to 9.2 percent in March 2023 from 5.6 percent in March 2022. The increase in inflation is mainly due to higher food prices attributed to supply chain disruptions, adverse weather conditions and higher fuel prices. In order to anchor inflation expectations, the Central Bank tightened the monetary policy by raising the Central Bank Rate to 9.50 percent in March 2023 from 8.75 percent previously. Agricultural production due to the ongoing long rains will moderate food inflation in the coming months. The ongoing importation of key food items particularly maize, cooking oil, rice and sugar under the duty free window will further ease the domestic prices of basic food items thereby driving inflation further down towards the target.

Bottom -Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA)

8. The outlook will be reinforced by the implementation of the strategic priorities under the Government's Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) that is geared towards economic turnaround and inclusive growth. Special focus will be placed on the interventions that: reduce the cost of living; increase employment; achieve more equitable distribution of income; enhance social security, expand tax base for more revenue; and increase foreign exchange earnings.

9. The BETA aims to increase investments in at least five sectors envisaged to have the largest impact and linkages to the economy as well as on household welfare. These include:

i. Agricultural Transformation and Inclusive Growth

10. This intervention aims at ensuring food security in the country through climate change mitigation and adaptation, thereby reducing the cost of living. As part of the country's long-term food security plan, the Government, working with the private sector, will continue to subsidize fertilizer in order to make it available and improve productivity in counties.

11. This intervention is also aimed at creating jobs as agriculture has the highest employment multiplier effect owing to its strong forward and backward linkages to other sectors of the economy.

ii. Transforming the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Economy

12. This entails correcting market and institution failure problems through schemes that will ensure that benefits of growth are fairly distributed. This will promote accessibility to affordable credit to most Kenyans at the bottom of the pyramid through the Hustlers Fund.

13. The Hustlers Fund is part of the answer to predatory lending that historically has denied many households and MSMEs an opportunity to make their rightful contribution to nation building. This program aims to

lift those at the bottom of the pyramid as well as women through structured products in personnel finance that includes savings, credit, insurance and investment.

iii. Housing and Settlement

14. This intervention aims at reducing proliferation of slums and hence preserve human dignity. This will be done through among other measures facilitating delivery of 250,000 houses per annum and enabling low-cost housing mortgages.

iv. Healthcare

15. This entails promoting access to quality and affordable healthcare through ensuring Universal Health Coverage.

v. Digital Superhighway and Creative Industry

16. Digitization and automation will increase productivity and competitiveness through eliminating information asymmetry in market access and risk management. Promotion of music, theatre, graphic design, digital animation, fashion and craft, among others will increase employment for the youth.

17. The implementation of these interventions are expected to stimulate economic recovery while at the same time securing sustainable and inclusive growth amidst emerging challenges. But more importantly improve the quality of growth from public sector investment led growth to a dynamic private sector led growth.

B. Fiscal Policy Framework for the FY 2023/24 Budget and the Medium Term

18. The fiscal policy stance over the medium term aims at supporting the Bottom - Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) of the Government through a growth friendly fiscal consolidation plan designed to slow down the annual growth in public debt and implement an effective liability management strategy, without compromising service delivery to citizens. This is expected to boost the country's debt

sustainability position and ensure that Kenya's development agenda honours the principle of inter-generational equity.

19. The fiscal policy is therefore targeting to reduce the fiscal deficit from 5.7 percent of GDP in the FY 2022/23 to 4.1 percent of GDP in the FY 2023/24 and further to 3.6 percent of GDP in the FY 2026/27 (**Table 1 and Annex Tables 2 and 3**).

20. **Revenue and Tax Reforms:** The fiscal policy will target to grow total revenues to 17.8 percent of GDP in the FY 2023/24 and above 18.0 percent of GDP over the medium term. As part of the economic turnaround plan, the Government will scale up revenue collection efforts by the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) to Ksh 3.0 trillion in the FY 2023/24 and Ksh 4.0 trillion over the medium term. In order to achieve this, the Government will undertake a combination of both tax administrative measures and tax policy reforms.

21. On the tax policy, the Government will implement various tax policy measures to further boost revenue collection. The Government will implement the National Tax Policy and finalize the Medium-Term Revenue Strategy (MTRS) for the period FY 2023/24 - 2026/27. The National Tax Policy Framework will enhance administrative efficiency of the tax system, provide consistency and certainty in tax legislations and management of tax expenditure. On the other side, the Medium-Term Revenue Strategy will provide a comprehensive approach of undertaking effective tax system reforms for boosting tax revenues and improving the tax system over the medium term.

22. On tax administration, the Kenya Revenue Authority will enhance tax compliance as follows:

- i. Missing trader phenomenon/non/under declaration of sales and use of fictitious input claims:

Through the full roll out of eTIMS; restriction to eTIMS compliant invoices for income tax deductions and deployment of big data analytics to drive compliance interventions;

- ii. Unavailability of critical 3rd Party data and lack of information from other Government Entities to support mobilization of tax revenues:

Through leveraging on automation of systems for all key Government entities; integration of KRA tax systems with critical Government systems to allow seamless exchange of information for a 360-degree view of the taxpayers' economic transactions and enhancement of KRA capacity on big data analytics to drive compliance interventions;

- iii. Monitoring of Excisable goods factories to ensure proper monitoring of production; under-declaration of excisable goods to evade taxes:

Through placement of resident officers to monitor production; providing strict time lines for factories to meet requirements; establishment of a Production Monitoring Command Centre to monitor production in real time; enforce all factories to meet all factory requirements by use of metering and monitoring tools;

- iv. Close monitoring of payments from Government to ensure correct taxes are declared and paid;
- v. The prevalence of counterfeit excisable products and stamps in the market will be addressed:

Through formation of a Multi-Agency Team to investigate source of counterfeits and take necessary action; data and intelligence driven field operations to take down counterfeiters; robust and effective market surveillance; regular reviews and upgrades of the security features of stamps and rolling out new excise stamps should it be deemed necessary; and

- vi. Concealment and declaration of imports and smuggling of excisable goods within the EAC region caused by the differential excise rates in the EAC region will be addressed:

Through increased synergy with the Customs Department on utilization of scanners to identify excisable goods and ensure accurate declarations and harmonization of excise rates across the EAC region.

23. **Expenditure Reforms:** The Government will improve efficiency in public spending and ensure value for money by:

- i. eliminating non priority expenditures;
- ii. retiring expensive and unsustainable consumption subsidies;
- iii. reducing tax exemptions;
- iv. scaling up the use of Public Private Partnerships financing for commercially viable projects;
- v. rolling out an end-to-end e-procurement system; and
- vi. continue with the implementation of the Super Annuation Scheme for all civil servants below the age of 45 years in order to ease the burden of pension payments in future.

24. With the above reforms in tax policy and tax administration, total revenue including Appropriation-in-Aid (A.i.A) is projected at Ksh 2,893.6 billion (17.8 percent of GDP) in the FY 2023/24 comprising of ordinary revenues of Ksh 2,571.2 billion (15.8 percent of GDP) and Ministerial A-i-A of Ksh 322.5 billion (2.0 percent of GDP). Total expenditure is projected at Ksh 3,599.3 billion (22.1 percent of GDP) in the FY 2023/24 which comprise of recurrent of Ksh 2,477.6 billion (15.2 percent of GDP) and development of Ksh 689.1 billion (4.2 percent of GDP). Total allocation to County Governments is projected at Ksh 429.7 billion (2.6 percent of GDP) while allocation to Contingency Fund is projected at Ksh 2.8 billion.

25. Given the commitment to contain expenditures and boost revenues, fiscal deficit including grants is projected at Ksh 663.5 billion (4.1 percent of GDP) in the FY 2023/24. This fiscal deficit will be financed by net external borrowing of Ksh 131.5 billion (0.8 percent of GDP) and net domestic borrowing of Ksh 532.0 billion (3.3 percent of GDP).

26. The Government will maximize use of official external sources for loans on concessional terms while non-concessional or commercial external borrowing will be limited to projects with high financial and economic returns in line with the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda. These sources will be diversified by the Government

maintaining its presence in the international and domestic capital markets including exploring green and climate change financing options. In addition, the Government will implement reforms in the domestic debt market aimed at deepening and improving efficiency to reduce costs and yields on domestic debt and make credit affordable to all sectors.

C. Risks to the Macroeconomic and Fiscal Outlook

27. There are down side risks to the macroeconomic and fiscal outlook emanating from domestic as well as external sources. On the domestic front, risks relate to unpredictable weather conditions due to the impact of climate change which could adversely affect agricultural production and result to domestic inflationary pressures.

28. On the external front, uncertainties in the global economic outlook could impact the domestic economy. These risks include: the continuing Russia - Ukraine conflict which continue to heighten the risk of oil and commodity price volatility and elevated inflationary pressures; lingering effects of COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic; further monetary policy tightening, especially in the United States, could increase volatility in the financial markets; financial sector stress could amplify and contagion could take hold, weakening the real economy through a sharp deterioration in financing conditions and Global Payments System's Pressure could worsen the forex exchange markets for African economies.

29. The upside risk to the domestic economy relate to faster than projected rebound in economic activities that would result in higher Government revenues providing fiscal space that would support fiscal consolidation. The Kenyan Government continues to monitor the domestic and external environment and will take appropriate policy measures to safeguard the economy against the adverse effects of the risks if they were to materialize.

Table 1: Medium Term Fiscal Framework

Financial Year	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23		FY 2023/24		FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23		FY 2023/24		FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27
	Prel. Actual	Budget	Approved Revised I	BPS	Budget	Projections			Prel. Actual	Budget	Approved Revised I	BPS	Budget	Projections		
	Ksh. Billions									As a share of GDP						
TOTAL EXPENDITURE AND NET LENDING	3,027.8	3,358.6	3,384.3	3,663.1	3,599.3	3,991.9	4,457.9	5,089.9	23.8	24.0	23.3	22.5	22.1	22.0	21.8	22.3
1.1 Recurrent Expenditure (1.2+1.3)	2,135.3	2,271.0	2,351.8	2,459.3	2,477.6	2,667.5	2,917.9	3,385.2	16.8	16.2	16.2	15.1	15.2	14.7	14.3	14.8
1.2 Ministerial Recurrent Expenditures	1,434.9	1,429.8	1,530.6	1,513.6	1,537.1	1,641.0	1,815.0	2,154.9	11.3	10.2	10.5	9.3	9.4	9.0	8.9	9.4
o/w wages and salaries	520.0	537.2	539.6	600.0	600.0	645.3	703.4	914.9	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	4.0
Government contribution to civil service pension	26.4	25.9	31.9	28.5	28.5	31.3	34.4	45.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
1.3 Interest payment and pension	700.4	841.2	821.2	945.7	940.5	1,026.5	1,102.9	1,230.3	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.4
1.4 Ministerial development expenditure	540.1	674.3	579.4	752.1	671.9	879.3	1,072.5	1,147.7	4.2	4.8	4.0	4.6	4.1	4.8	5.2	5.0
o/w Domestically financed	378.2	379.6	386.2	398.4	391.3	489.4	640.8	635.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.8
Foreign financed	161.9	294.7	193.2	353.7	280.6	390.0	431.7	512.7	1.3	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.2
1.5 Net lending	-	2.3	14.7	17.2	17.2	22.2	19.6	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
1.6 Contingencies Fund	-	4.0	2.0	5.0	2.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.7 County Allocation	352.4	407.0	436.3	429.6	429.7	417.9	442.9	552.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4
o/w Equitable Share	340.4	370.0	399.6	385.4	385.4	380.6	405.6	515.1	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.3
2.0 TOTAL REVENUES	2,199.8	2,462.4	2,528.8	2,894.9	2,893.6	3,231.1	3,670.0	4,195.2	17.3	17.6	17.4	17.8	17.8	17.8	18.0	18.3
2.1 Ordinary Revenue	1,917.9	2,141.6	2,192.0	2,571.2	2,571.2	2,878.6	3,294.2	3,775.7	15.1	15.3	15.1	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.1	16.5
2.2 Ministerial AiA	281.9	320.8	336.8	323.8	322.5	352.5	375.8	419.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
3.0 GRANTS	31.0	33.3	31.4	48.1	42.2	49.3	53.2	68.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
3.1 Amisom and other program grants	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 project grants	18.3	33.3	31.4	48.1	42.2	49.3	53.2	68.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
3.3 Nairobi Metropolitan Service	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.0 Adjustments to cash basis	11.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.0 DEFICIT	(785.1)	(862.9)	(824.0)	(720.1)	(663.5)	(711.5)	(734.6)	(826.1)	(6.2)	(6.2)	(5.7)	(4.4)	(4.1)	(3.9)	(3.6)	(3.6)
6.0 Discrepancy	(37.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	(0.3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.0)
7.0 FINANCING	747.8	862.9	824.0	720.1	663.5	711.5	734.6	826.1	5.9	6.2	5.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.6
7.1 External Commercial Financing	-	105.6	110.0	270.0	270.0	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
7.2 Project Loans	151.2	286.5	186.9	338.8	271.6	377.6	415.4	481.0	1.2	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.1
7.3 Semi consensual Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.4 Use of IMF SDR Allocation	40.8	-	47.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
7.5 Programme and other consensual loans	135.0	129.7	275.3	65.4	65.4	3.5	-	-	1.1	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	-	-
o/w P for R Program loans	4.0	3.5	15.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Rapid Credit Facility from IMF	29.1	63.2	116.9	61.9	61.9	-	-	-	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	-	-	-
Support for COVID-19 Vaccine Purchase	4.3	6.2	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
DPO- WB	86.3	44.0	124.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.3	0.9	-	-	-	-	-
DPO -ADB	11.3	12.7	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
7.6 Foreign Repayments	(184.5)	(241.1)	(223.8)	(475.6)	(475.6)	(281.5)	(289.5)	(311.3)	(1.4)	(1.7)	(1.5)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.4)
7.7 Domestic Financing	605.3	582.2	428.3	521.5	532.0	611.8	608.7	656.4	4.8	4.2	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.9
Nominal GDP (Fiscal Year)	12,736.1	14,002.5	14,521.6	16,290.3	16,290.3	18,180.2	20,436.9	22,872.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NB. Ministerial Expenditures includes revised ceilings for Judiciary and Parliament

III. MEASURES TAKEN BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO IMPLEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR(S)

30. Section 38 (1) (f) of the PFM Act, 2012 requires the National Treasury to submit a statement specifying the measures taken by the national government to implement recommendations made by the National Assembly with respect to the budget for the previous financial year or years. Below we highlight a number of measures taken by the National Government to implement National Assembly resolutions on the FY 2022/23 Budget, and FY 2022/23 Supplementary Estimates No. 1.

A. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON THE FY 2022/23 BUDGET

Resolution 1: That, the execution of the budget for FY 2022/23 shall strictly adhere to the set debt limit underpinned by Section 50 (2) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations 26(1).

31. **Action taken:** The National Treasury has adhered to this resolution of the National Assembly.

Resolution 2: That, due to cases of government agencies owing huge pending bills to other government agencies, within the next financial year, the National Treasury should put in place a policy to ensure that pending bills owed by one government agency to another are fully settled.

32. **Action taken:** The National Treasury is committed to settling all verified pending bills. Indeed, allocation for payment of pending bills is one of the criteria issued to MDAs and Sector Working Groups during prioritization and allocation of resources. In view of the fiscal constraints, while issuing guidelines for the implementation of the FY 2022/23 Budget vide Treasury Circular No. 4/2022 dated 30th June, 2022, Accounting Officers were required to ensure that carry over payments from FY 2021/22 are treated as first charge on FY 2022/23

Budget. These include pending bills owed by one Government Agency to the other.

Resolution 3: That, the National Treasury should enhance tax incentives for electrical and gas powered vehicles as well as their spare parts including development of requisite infrastructure in order to incentivize adoption and usage of such vehicles.

33. **Action taken:** The National Treasury has provided for inclusion of fully electric vehicles into the Motor Vehicle Assembly Scheme. This has enabled motor vehicle assemblers to import Completely Knocked Down (CKD) kits duty free and enjoy other incentives under the Duty Free Remission Scheme like excise duty and VAT exemption. When the electric and gas powered motor vehicles are assembled locally, they are exempted from excise duty. Imported electric and gas powered motor vehicles attract reduced rate of excise duty compared with other motor vehicles.

Resolution 4: That, due to the opaqueness in the administration of public funds created under Section 24 of the PFM Act, the National Assembly discourages the formation of new earmarked public funds. Further, a thorough review of the administration and use of resources from all existing public funds should be undertaken by the National Treasury and a report be submitted to Parliament within the next financial year.

34. **Action taken:** The National Treasury is committed to adhere to this resolution of the National Assembly. A review of the administration and use of resource from existing funds will be undertaken in the FY 2023/24 as guided by the National Assembly.

Resolution 5: That, the National Treasury in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Council of Governors, develops a funding framework for post-graduate trainees (registrars) seconded to referral hospitals (level 6) for specialized training. The Ministry of Health should spearhead this process and submit a report to the House by the end of the first quarter of the next financial year (2022/23).

35. **Action taken:** The Ministry of Health will be requested to develop a framework of implementing this resolution and provide status of the same in the FY 2023/24.

Resolution 6: That, before commencement of implementation of the 2022/23 budget, the National Treasury transfers resources on administrative costs related to the programme , Human Resource Management on Technical and Vocation Training from the Teachers Service Commission to the Public Service Commission.

Action taken: The management of the payroll for TVET trainers was transferred to the State Department for TVET since FY 2019/20. The National Treasury will endeavor to enhance the budgetary provision for the Public Service Commission in order to ensure smooth implementation of its mandate.

B. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON THE 2022/23 SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES NO.1

36. During the approval of the FY 2022/23 Supplementary Estimates No. 1, the National Assembly made the following resolutions which we have addressed as indicated in the subsequent paragraphs.

i. Policy Recommendations

Resolution 1: That a Multi-Agency team, comprising the Budget and Appropriations Committee, the National Treasury, the Controller of Budget, Office of the Auditor General and the Attorney General be established to undertake legislative review of Article 223 for clarity and to enhance fiscal prudence with regard to expenditure under the said Article and report to the National Assembly by 30th June, 2023.

37. **Action taken:** The National Treasury has written to the Office of the Attorney General requesting the said office to set up the Multi-agency Taskforce. The Taskforce will have short-term and medium-term tasks as follows:

- a) In the short-term the Taskforce shall review the interpretation and application of Article 223 of the Constitution and the legislative

framework for areas of improvement. The Taskforce may benchmark with comparable jurisdictions on how similar additional expenditures as contemplated in Article 223 are treated. The end product shall be a report to the National Assembly with recommendations to be implemented to enhance fiscal prudence on interpretation and application of Article 223 of the Constitution; and

- b) In the medium-term the Taskforce shall work closely with the National Assembly to implement the recommendations adopted by the National Assembly. This may include drafting of necessary legislation or amendment of existing ones and conducting public participation before submitting the proposed legislation to the Cabinet and National Assembly for approval and enactment, respectively.

Resolution 2: That, during the processing of the Budget Policy Statement for FY 2023/24, the National Treasury prioritizes allocating resources to the Equalization Fund, including arrears up to date:

38. **Action taken:** In the FY 2022/23 Supplementary Estimates No. 1, the National Assembly appropriated Ksh 10.3 billion on account of arrears for the Equalization Fund. In the FY 2023/24 Budget, the National Treasury has allocated Ksh 7.9 billion towards the Equalization Fund. The National Government will endeavor to prioritize arrears accruing to the Fund during the implementation of the Budget and over the medium term.

Resolution 3: That, the National Treasury coordinates the development of a framework for streamlining implementation of donor-funded projects including grants to ensure optimal and timely absorption of committed development resources and report to National Assembly by 1st July 2023 in line with the Accra Accord.

39. **Action taken:** In compliance with this resolution, the National Treasury will coordinate the development of a framework for streamlining the implementation of donor-funded projects including the existing financing frameworks and develop a portfolio review and assessment report to fast-track implementation of all externally funded projects.

IV. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FY 2023/24 BUDGET

40. The FY 2023/24 and the Medium Term Budget is framed against a backdrop of global economic slowdown underpinned by the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, elevated global inflation, the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, supply chain disruptions and climate change effects, the drought that have created urgency on food security. Going forward Government will refocus on investments in mitigation, adaptation and firm resilience.

41. Special focus will be placed on increased employment, more equitable distribution of income, social security while also expanding the tax revenue base, and increased foreign exchange earnings. The implementation of these interventions is expected to stimulate economic recovery to 6.1 percent growth in 2023 from the estimated 5.5 percent in 2022. But more importantly improve the quality of growth from public sector investment led growth to a dynamic private sector led growth.

42. Over the Medium-Term, the Government will undertake the following targeted strategic interventions to support the realization of a resilient and sustainable economic recovery:

- (i) Maintain macroeconomic stability and enhance security to foster a secure and conducive business environment for all Kenyans and their properties;
- (ii) Scale up development of critical infrastructure in the country such as roads, rail, energy and water to reduce the cost of doing business and ease movement of people, goods and as promote competitiveness;
- (iii) Enhance investment in key economic sectors for broad based sustainable economic recovery by promoting agricultural transformation; growth and growth in manufacturing, environmental conservation and water supply; stimulating tourism recovery; and sustainable land use and management;
- (iv) Expand access to quality social services in health, education and appropriate social safety nets for the vulnerable population;

- (v) Support the youth, women and persons living with disability through Government-funded empowerment programs that leverage on partnerships with private sector organizations; and
- (vi) Implement various policy, legal and institutional reforms to enhance efficiency of public service delivery.

45. Additionally, the Government will continue to improve efficiency in public spending to ensure value for money by eliminating non-priority expenditures; retiring expensive and unsustainable consumption subsidies; reducing tax exemptions; scaling up the use of Public Private Partnerships financing for commercially viable projects; rolling out an end to-end e-procurement system; and streamlining the initiation, execution, delivery and sustainability of public investment projects.

Proposed Expenditure Estimates For FY2023/24

a) Overall expenditures in the FY 2023/24 and The Medium Term Budget

43. The overall total gross expenditures in the FY 2023/24 Budget amounts to **Ksh 3,599.3 billion** as indicated in **Table 2:**

Table 2: Summary of the Budget Allocations for FY 2023/24

S/No.	Item Description	Approved Original Budget	Supplementary Estimates No.1	2023 Approved BPS	Budget Estimates	Variance Between Budget Estimates and 2023 BPS
		FY 2022/23		FY 2023/24		
1	National Government	2,119,258.8	2,116,883.7	2,252,577.4	2,227,706.3	(24,871.1)
	Executive	2,050,154.4	2,044,144.3	2,189,181.4	2,164,310.3	(24,871.1)
	Parliament	50,220.0	50,720.0	40,402.0	40,402.0	-
	Judiciary	18,884.4	22,019.4	22,994.0	22,994.0	-
2	Consolidated Fund Services	869,369.2	867,777.1	991,340.5	986,157.7	(5,182.9)
3	County Government	370,000.0	399,600.0	385,425.0	385,425.0	-
	Total.....Ksh.	3,358,628.1	3,384,260.9	3,629,343.0	3,599,289.0	(30,053.9)
% Share in the Total Allocation						
1.0	National Government	63.1	63.0	67.1	66.3	(0.7)
	Executive	61.0	60.9	65.2	64.4	(0.7)
	Parliament	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	-
	Judiciary	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	-
2.0	Consolidated Fund Services	25.9	25.8	29.5	29.4	(0.2)
3.0	County Government	11.0	11.9	11.5	11.5	-
<i>Notes**</i>						
1.0 Consolidated Fund Services(CFS) is composed of domestic interest, foreign interest and pension & Guaranteed Debt						
2.0 County Government allocation is composed of sharable allocation						

Source: The National Treasury

b) Allocation to the Executive

44. The total budgetary allocation to the Executive arm of the Government in the FY 2023/24 Budget amounts to **Ksh 2,164.3 billion**.

c) Allocation to Parliament and Judiciary

45. In line with Section 37(3) of the PFM Act, 2012 Parliament and the Judiciary prepare and submit their budgets separately to the National Assembly. In the approved 2023 BPS, Parliament has been allocated **Ksh 40.4 billion** while of the Judiciary including the Judicial Service Commission has been allocated **Ksh 22.9 billion**. We expect Parliament and the Judiciary to adhere to the ceilings as set out in the 2023 BPS.

d) Consolidated Fund Services (CFS)

46. The Consolidated Fund Services (CFS) in the FY 2023/24 Budget have been allocated **Ksh 986.2 billion** which comprise of **Ksh 628.3 billion** for domestic interest payments, **Ksh 146.9 billion** for foreign interest payment and **Ksh 211.0 billion** for pensions, salaries and allowances.

e) County Allocations for FY 2023/24

47. The Division of Revenue Act, 2023 allocated County Governments a total of **Ksh 385.4 billion** as their equitable revenue share. Additionally, County Governments will receive Conditional Grants from the National Government amounting to **Ksh 44.2 billion** including loans and grants which comprise:

- (i) **Ksh 33.2 billion** foreign financed projects;
- (ii) **Ksh 4.7 billion** County Industrial Parks;
- (iii) **Ksh 5.9 billion** for Medical Equipment Services;
- (iv) **Ksh 454 million** for County Headquarters; and
- (v) **Ksh 108 million** from the Judiciary.

48. The allocation to Contingency Fund is projected at **Ksh 2.8 billion**.

f) Resource Allocation to the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA)

49. The FY 2023/24 and the Medium Term Budget will focus on the implementation of the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). The Agenda is geared towards economic turnaround and inclusive growth, and aims to increase investments in at least five sectors envisaged to have the largest impact to the economy as well as on household welfare. These include:

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

50. To make these programmes feasible, the Government will implement strategic interventions under the following key enablers: Infrastructure; Manufacturing; Blue Economy; the Services Economy, Environment and Climate Change; Education and Training; Women Agenda; Youth Empowerment and Development Agenda; Social Protection; Sports, Culture and Arts; and Governance.

51. The budgeting process for the priority programmes will be done through a value chain approach under five clusters namely Finance and Production Economy; Infrastructure; Land and Natural Resource; Social Sectors; and Governance and Public Administration. To implement the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), the Government has identified nine (9) key value chain areas for implementation, namely:

- (i) Leather;
- (ii) Cotton;
- (iii) Dairy;
- (iv) Edible oils;
- (v) Tea;
- (vi) Rice;
- (vii) Blue economy;
- (viii) Natural Resources (Including Minerals and Forestry); and
- (ix) Building Materials.

52. The Government has allocated **Ksh 267.7 billion** in the FY 2023/24 Budget to the 5 BETA Clusters to implement the priorities identified. This is provided in **Table 2** below:

Table 2: Summary of BETA Cluster Allocations

S/No	Cluster	Ksh Million
1	Infrastructure	121,055.8
2	Social	85,525.5
3	Land and Resources	15,333.7
4	Finance and Production	35,230.1
5	Governance	10,549.8
	Total	267,694.9

g) Allocation to Thematic Areas

53. The summary of the key allocations in the thematic areas is indicated in **Table 4**:

Table 4: Key Allocations to Thematic Areas (Ksh million)

S/No.	Thematic Areas	Ksh. Million
1	1. Agriculture and Food Security	47,253.2
	Fertilizer Subsidy Programme	4,500.0
	National Value Chain Support Programme	500.0
	Development of Agriculture Technology Innovation centres	167.0
	Aflatoxin Management	106.0
	Rural Livelihoods Adaptation to Climate Change (RLACC)	120.0
	Cotton Industry Revitalization	120.0
	Coconut Industry Revitalization Project	62.0
	Cashew Nut Revitalization Project	35.0
	Construction & Equipping of Tea Research Development Factory	85.0
	National Edible Oil Crops Promotion Project	134.0
	Horticultural Produce Compliance Enhancement Project	45.0
	Quelea Quelea Management.	50.0
	Soil Health Mgmt for Land Productivity & Access to Renewable Energy	53.0
	Construction of Residual Laboratory at PCPB	140.0
	Modernization of Cotton Ginneries	174.0
	Coffee Industry revitalization	125.0
	Sugar Reforms	150.0
	Youth and Women Empowerment in Modern Agriculture Project	90.0
	Crop Insurance Scheme	374.0
	Food Security and Crop Diversification Project	496.0
	Miraa Industry Revitalization Project	96.0
	Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme	2,075.5
	Pyrethrum Recovery	196.0
	Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project	1,445.0

Table 4: Key Allocations to Thematic Areas (Ksh million)..Cont'

S/No.	Thematic Areas	Ksh. Million
1	1. Agriculture and Food Security	47,253.2
	Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Programme	625.0
	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project	1,500.0
	Resilience for Food Production and Nutrition security programme	1,305.0
	Enable Youth Programme	401.0
	National Agricultural & Rural Inclusivity Project	2,735.9
	National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP)	8,647.7
	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme II	500.0
	Climate Smart Agricultural Productivity Project	75.0
	Fall Army Worm Mitigation	132.0
	Establishment of Liquid Nitrogen Plants - KAGRC	135.0
	Sustainable Tse Tse and Trypanosomiasis Free Areas in Kenya - KENTTEC	130.0
	Aquaculture Technology Development and Innovation Transfers	141.5
	Capacity Building in Deep Sea Fishing - BETA	580.0
	Blue Economy Capacity Building - Sea Weed Farming	62.0
	Modernization of Kiboko Zoological and Efficacy Trial Centre	40.0
	Construction and Equipping the Bio-Safety Level 3 Laboratory at Kabete	60.0
	Farm Development- Sheep and Goats Breeding Farms	30.0
	Liwatoni Ultra-Modern Fish Hub	500.0
	Capacity Building for Enhancement of Rice Production	35.0
	Aquaculture Business Development Project	2,645.1
	Kenya Marine Fisheries & Socio-Economic Development Project	3,535.3
	Rehabilitation of Fish Landing Sites in L. Victoria	166.0
	Development of Blue Economy Initiatives	88.0
	Livestock Value Chain Support Project	2,130.0
	Modernize Foot & Mouth Disease Laboratory for GMP standards	50.0
	Processing and Registration of Title deeds	1,294.7
	Digitization of Land Registries	755.0
	Construction of Land Registries	138.0
	Survey, Inspection & Maintaining National & International Boundaries	15.0
	Development of Geo- Spatial Data.	21.0
	National Physical Planning	90.0
	Settlement of the Landless	1,500.0
	National Land Value Index	35.8
	Geo Referencing of Land Parcels	50.0
	Farm Development - Livestock Breeding research farms	25.0
	Construct & Refurbish-Regional Veterinary Investigation Labs (RVILs)	50.0
	Construction of National Dairy Laboratory Complex	60.0
	Disease Free Zones Program	44.0

Table 4: Key Allocations to Thematic Areas (Ksh million)..Cont'

S/No.	Thematic Areas	Ksh. Million
1	1. Agriculture and Food Security	47,253.2
	Equipping of Milk Research & Processing Plant	70.0
	Livestock Production Interventions	130.0
	Development of Leather Industrial Park - Kenanie	350.0
	Leather Value Chain Production Program	132.0
	Kenya Livestock Commercialization Programme (KeLCoP)	1,541.0
	De-Risking, Inclusion and Value Enhancement of Pastoral Economies	3,669.0
	Towards Ending Drought Emergencies in Kenya (TWEENDE)	318.0
	Establishment of Livestock Export Zone in Lamu	44.0
	Emergency Locusts Response	2,835.5
	Embryo Transfer Project	166.0
	Rural Kenya Financial Inclusion Facility	831.2
2	Transport	43,037.0
	Dongo Kundu Special Economic Zone	585.0
	Rehabilitation of The Nairobi - Nanyuki MGR Branch Line	284.0
	Leseru - Kitale MGR Line	83.5
	Kisumu - Butere MGR	48.0
	Gilgil - Nyahururu MGR Line	66.5
	Railway Metro line - Embakasi Station - Ruai	201.0
	Kisumu Marine School	233.0
	Smart Driving License - Road Safety	500.0
	Acquisition of Ferries for Lake Victoria	300.0
	Development of Nairobi Railway City	889.0
	Rehabilitation of Locomotives	579.0
	Mombasa to Nairobi SGR	37,396.0
	Nairobi Bus Rapid Transport Project	1,145.0
	Construction of Airstrips & Expansion of Isiolo Airport	727.0
3	Roads	239,541.0
	Construction of Roads and Bridges	109,457.5
	Rehabilitation of Roads	50,011.3
	Maintenance of Roads	80,072.2

Table 4: Key Allocations to Thematic Areas (Ksh million)..Cont'

S/No.	Thematic Areas	Ksh. Million
4	Energy	61,076.3
	Geothermal generation	11,547.9
	Alternative Energy Technologies	3,122.6
	National Grid System	33,379.7
	Rural Electrification	11,220.0
	Development of Nuclear Energy	1,426.0
	Coal Exploration and Mining	380.0
5	Housing & Urban Development and Public Works	31,320.0
	Kenya Affordable Housing Project (Kenya Mortgage Refinance Company)- TNT	5,000.0
	Operationalization of the Kenya Mortgage Refinance Company (KMRC)- TNT	2,070.0
	Construction of Housing Units for National Police & Kenya Prison	1,050.0
	Maintenance of Government Pool Houses	932.0
	Kenya Urban Programme (KenUP)	7,300.0
	Construction of Affordable Housing Units	3,200.0
	Construction of Social Housing Units	3,250.0
	Construction of Markets	2,149.0
	Nairobi Metropolitan Services Improvement Project (NAMSIP	195.0
	Construction of County Headquarters	454.0
	Construction of Foot Bridges	150.0
	Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project - Phase II	5,570.0
6	Information, Communication and Technology	15,325.0
	Maintenance & Rehabilitation of Last Mile County Connectivity Network.	620.0
	Maintenance & Rehabilitation of NOFBI II Cable	610.0
	Maintenance & Rehabilitation of NOFBI II Expansion Cable	692.0
	Construction of Konza Complex Phase I B	475.0
	Horizontal Infrastructure Phase I - Engineer, Procure, Construct and Finance (EPCF) for KONZA	4,756.0
	Konza data Centre & Smart City Facilities	1,200.0
	Government Shared Services	600.0
	Connectivity to Government Priority Projects	632.0
	Construction of KAIST at Konza Techno polis	5,740.0
7	National Security	338,022.2
	National Intelligence Service	43,801.0
	Defence	143,243.2
	Leasing of Police Motor Vehicles	10,700.0
	National Communication and Surveillance System	100.0
	Police Modernization Programme	500.0
	Group Personal Insurance (NPS & Prisons)	2,903.0
	Medical Insurance (NPS & Prisons)	5,678.0
	Equipping of the National Forensic Laboratory	750.0
	National Police Service	99,026.3
	Prison Services	31,320.7

Table 4: Key Allocations to Thematic Areas (Ksh million)..Cont'

S/No.	Thematic Areas	Ksh. Million
8	Governance and Justice	8,326.0
	Boundaries Delimitations	233.0
	Public Prosecution	3,742.0
	Ethic and Anti-Corruption	3,951.0
	e- Government Procurement System	400.0
9	Educational Sector	568,865.7
	Free Day Secondary Education (Including NHIF for Students)	65,385.6
	Junior Secondary School Capitation	15,460.0
	Free Primary Education	12,456.0
	School Feeding Programme	3,933.4
	Digital Literacy Programme & ICT Integration in Secondary Schools	400.0
	Recruitment of TVET Instructors	720.0
	Primary School Infrastructure	340.0
	Kenya Primary Education Equity in Learning Program	7,889.0
	Construction of Integrated Resource Centres	1,379.0
	Construction of Classrooms in JSS	2,000.0
	Competency Based Curriculum _training of teachers	1,300.0
	Teachers Service Commission	316,727.6
	Recruitment of 20,000 Intern Teachers	4,800.0
	Primary and Secondary Infrastructure	1,489.0
	Construction and Equipping TTIs and Vocational Training Centres(Ongoing)	1,943.4
	East Africa Skills Transformation and Reginal Integration	1,825.0
	Technical, Vocational Education Training & Entrepreneurship	980.0
	Promotion of Youth Employment and Vocational Training in Kenya I&II	1,467.0
	Construction of 52 TTIs	1,050.0
	Subsidy to KNEC for Examination Fees Waiver	5,023.9
	Kenya Secondary Education Quality Improvement Project	2,700.0
	Higher Education Loans Board	17,819.0
	University Education	95,828.6
	Research, Science, Technology and Innovation	749.2
	Capitation for TVET students	5,200.0
10	Health Sector	125,499.1
	Kenyatta National Hospital	21,359.9
	Moi Referral and Teaching Hospital	12,774.0
	Kenya Medical Training Centre	8,763.0
	Cover for the Elderly and Severely Disabled	1,723.0
	Rollout of Universal Health Coverage	11,760.0
	Universal Health Coverage Coordination & Management Unit	6,163.0
	Free Maternity Health Care	4,098.0
	Transforming Health Systems for UHC	600.0
	East Africa's Centre of Excellence for Skills & Tertiary Education	1,508.0

Table 4: Key Allocations to Thematic Areas (Ksh million)..Cont'

S/No.	Thematic Areas	Ksh. Million
	Modernize Wards & Staff house- Mathari Teaching & Referral Hospital	550.0
	Strengthening of Cancer Management at KNH	400.0
	Research and Development - KEMRI	500.0
	Emergency Medical Treatment Fund	300.0
	Digital Health Platform	352.0
	Global Fund (HIV, Malaria,TB)	24,835.0
	Regional Cancer Centres	155.0
	Construction of a Cancer Centre at Kisii Level 5 Hospital	1,885.3
	Kenyatta University Teaching Referral & Research Hospital (KUTRRH).	5,106.6
	Human Vaccine Production	500.0
	Vaccines and Immunizations	4,600.0
	Managed Equipment Services	5,862.0
	Kenya COVID-19 Emergency Response Project	3,700.0
	Procurement of Equipment at the National Blood Transfusion Services	1,000.0
	Procurement of Family Planning & Reproductive Health Commodities	1,000.0
	KNH Burns and Paediatrics Centre	2,412.7
	Upgrading of Maternal & New Born Units Project-VAMED-FINLAND	1,100.0
	Supply of Medical Equipment & Fight for Maternal & Infant Mortality	694.0
	GESDeK COVID-19 Response Project	797.6
	Refurbishment/Renovation and Replacement of Obsolete Equipment - KNH	1,000.0
11	Manufacturing and Industrialization	22,789.6
	Develop a Freeport & Industrial parks-Special Economic Zone Mombasa	50.0
	Development of SEZ Textile Park Naivasha	500.0
	Development of Athi River Textile Hub. EPZA	60.0
	Construction of an Effluent Treatment Plant- Kenanie	250.0
	Industrial Research Laboratories – KIRDI	332.8
	Kenya Industry and Entrepreneurship Project	1,455.9
	Kenya Youth Empowerment and Opportunities Project	300.0
	Constituency Industrial Development Centres	172.9
	Provision of Finances to SMEs in the manufacturing sector KIE	634.0
	Cotton Farmers Cooperative Society	174.0
	Supporting Access to Finance & Enterprise Recovery (SAFER)	3,100.0
	Establishment of County Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks	4,700.0
	Hustlers Fund	10,000.0
	Construction of Investors Sheds	1,060.0
12	Social Protection and Affirmative Action	38,533.7
	Cash Transfer to Elderly Persons	18,043.6
	Cash Transfer to Orphans and Vulnerable Children	7,930.7
	Cash Transfers to Persons with Severe Disability	1,190.0
	National Drought Emergency Fund	500.0
	Hunger Safety Net Programme	5,668.6
	Kenya Social and Economic Inclusion Project	3,285.8
	National Development Fund for Persons With Disabilities (PWDs)	459.0
	Presidential Bursary	400.0
	Kenya development Response to Displacement Impact Project	156.0
	Child welfare Society of Kenya	900.0

Table 4: Key Allocations to Thematic Areas (Ksh million)..Cont'

S/No.	Thematic Areas	Ksh. Million
13	Equity, Poverty Reduction, Women and Youth Empowerment	78,765.3
	Kenya Youth Empowerment and Opportunities Project	602.7
	Kenya Youth Empowerment Centres	300.0
	National Youth Service (NYS)	13,197.1
	Youth Enterprise Development Fund	175.0
	Youth Employment and Enterprise (Uwezo Fund)	92.0
	National Government Affirmative Action Fund	3,000.0
	National Government Constituency Development Fund	53,531.5
	Equalization Fund	7,867.0
14	Sports Culture, Recreation and Tourism	22,113.9
	Sports, Arts and Social Development Fund	16,000.0
	Tourism Promotion Fund (TPF)	2,032.9
	Tourism Fund	4,081.0
15	Environmental Protection, Water & Natural Resources	115,114.1
	Forests and Water Towers Conservation	14,379.0
	Meteorological Service	1,519.2
	Environment Management and Protection	3,836.4
	Water Resources Management	14,483.0
	Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development	44,213.0
	Water Storage and Flood Control	1,505.5
	Irrigation and Land Reclamation	18,884.0
	Water Harvesting and Storage for Irrigation	1,959.4
	Wildlife Security, Conservation and Management	8,826.0
	Kenya Financing Locally Led Climate Action	3,608.5
	Human Wildlife Conflict Compensation	1,100.0
	Wildlife Insurance	800.0
	TOTAL	1,755,582.0

V. ADHERENCE TO FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY PRINCIPLES

54. In line with the Constitution, the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012, the PFM regulations, and in keeping with prudent and transparent management of public resources, the Government has adhered to the fiscal responsibility principles as set out in the statutes as follows:

a. A minimum of 30 percent of the National Government's budget allocated to the development expenditure over the medium term.

55. Consistent with the requirements of the PFM Act 2012, the National Government continues to observe the requirement of allocating 30 percent of its total Ministerial expenditures to development expenditures. In the FY 2023/24, the allocation to development in the budget is 32.3 percent of the total expenditures meeting the set threshold. Going forward, the National Government will ensure that this requirement is adhered to even over the medium term.

b. The National Government's expenditure on wages and benefits for its employees not to exceed 35 percent of the National Government equitable share of the revenue.

56. In conformity to this regulation, the National Government share of wages and benefits to revenues is projected at 23.9 percent in the FY 2023/24, and is expected to progressively decline to 21.5 percent by FY 2025/26.

c. Over the medium term, the National Government's borrowings shall be used only for the purpose of financing development expenditure and not for recurrent expenditure.

57. The Government is committed and continues to adhere to the principle as per the PFM Act section 15(2) (c) which requires that National Government's borrowings be used only for purposes of financing development and not for recurrent expenditure. Further, this borrowing is carried out within the context of the Medium Term Debt Strategy (MTDS) for the FY 2023/24 approved by Parliament.

d. Public debt and obligations shall be maintained at a sustainable level as approved by Parliament for National Government

58. The National Treasury raises additional resources through borrowing to finance development projects as approved by Parliament in the National budget. As per the PFM Act Section 15(2) (c), the National Government`s borrowings should be used only for purposes of financing development expenditure and not for recurrent expenditure.

59. The PFM Act requires that the National Treasury maintains public debt and obligations at sustainable levels at all times. Kenya`s debt remains sustainable but categorized as facing high risk of debt distress (IMF Country Report No. 22/383). As shown in **Table 5**, the Present Value (PV) of external debt-to-export and Public and Publicly Guaranteed (PPG) debt-service-to-exports indicators remain above the thresholds over the medium-term projection period. However, compared to the last DSA assessment, the PV of external debt to exports has improved due to faster recovery of the tourism sector and the boost to exports as a result of higher export prices in 2022.

Table 5: External Debt Sustainability Analysis

Indicators	Thresholds	2021	2022	2023*	2024*	2025*	2026*
PV of debt-to-GDP ratio	40	27.4	26.6	26.8	26.1	25.6	25.1
PV of debt-to-exports ratio	180	256.1	221.5	208.6	195.9	186.5	179.8
PPG Debt service-to-exports ratio	15	23.5	22.6	20.5	29.6	21.2	19.2
PPG Debt service-to-revenue ratio	18	15.3	15.7	15.2	22.3	16.5	15.2

** Projection*

Source: IMF Country Report No. 22/383, December 2022

60. The PV of total public debt to GDP ratio remains above the 55 percent benchmark until 2025 as shown in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Kenya's Public Debt Sustainability

Indicators	Benchmark	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
PV of debt-to-GDP ratio	55	61.6	61.7	60.0	57.8	55.9	54.0

Source: IMF Country Report No. 22/383, December 2022

61. As the economy recover from global shocks and fiscal consolidation continues, Kenya’s debt indicators are expected to improve. However, Kenya debt sustainability is vulnerable to exogenous shocks e.g., export and exchange rate.

e. Fiscal risks shall be managed prudently

62. Kenya’s risk remains high due to volatile international commodity prices, tighter external financing conditions, elevated inflation and continued drought. The Government continues to respond to these adverse impacts through fiscal measures such as fertilizer subsidy and provision of certified seeds to farmers to enhance agricultural productivity. In addition, the Government will continue with the fiscal consolidation programme which is expected to reduce debt vulnerabilities and ensure a stronger debt sustainability position going forward.

63. To manage fiscal risks prudently as required, the Government has improved its macroeconomic forecasts and regularly reviews the impact of macroeconomic projections and their implications on the budget. Potential fiscal risks arising from contingent liabilities, including from Public Private Partnership projects among others are taken into account and a contingency provision made to cushion the economy from unforeseeable shocks. Further, the recently established Fiscal Risk Committee will play a key role in identification, quantification and management of fiscal risks going forward. A detailed Fiscal Statement covering all these aspects are outlined in the 2023 BPS.

f. A reasonable degree of predictability with respect to the level of tax rates and tax bases shall be maintained, taking into account any tax reforms that may be made in the future

64. On the principle of maintaining a reasonable degree of predictability with respect to the level of tax rates and tax bases, the National Tax Policy that is being finalized will guide tax reforms and ensure certainty in taxation. Further, the Government continues to carry out tax reforms through modernizing and simplifying tax laws in order to lock-in predictability and enhance compliance within the tax system. Further, the Government is in the process of developing a Medium-Term Revenue Strategy (MTRS) that will outline revenue-raising tax policy and administrative reforms to be undertaken over the medium-term.

65. The Government will continue to maintain stable tax rates and build confidence in the Kenyan tax system, enhance compliance and improve predictability while improving tax administration. The Government will also use tax policy initiatives to address areas where the tax base has been eroded, to strengthen revenue mobilization.

VI. MEMORANDUM ON THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON THE 2023 BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT

(a) Introduction

66. Section 25(8) of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012 prescribes that the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury shall take into account resolutions passed by Parliament in finalizing the budget for a given financial year. The National Assembly approved the 2023 Budget Policy Statement (BPS) and the Medium Term Debt Management Strategy for the FY 2023/24 on 15th March, 2023.

67. Section 38(1) (iii) of the PFM Act, 2012 requires the Cabinet Secretary to prepare a memorandum explaining how the resolutions adopted on the BPS have been taken into account. In this regard, the following Section provides a brief to Parliament on the extent to which the resolutions of the House on the 2023 BPS have been taken into account and the reasons thereof.

(b) Policy Resolutions on the 2023 BPS

Resolution 1: THAT, by 30th September 2023, the National Assembly proposes amendments to the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and attendant regulations to extend the timelines for consideration of the BPS by Parliament from 14 days to 28 days.

68. **Action taken:** The National Treasury will comply once the amendments proposed in this resolution are effected.

Resolution 2: THAT, before submission of the annual estimates to the National Assembly, the National Treasury should ensure that Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) have aligned their budgets, projects and key performance indicators to the proposed value chain approach under the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) within the approved ceilings.

69. **Action taken:** During the finalization of the FY 2023/24 Budget, MDAs prioritized and aligned their Budget to the BETA Value Chain priorities. The details of the specific BETA priorities and performance indicators are reflected in the FY 2023/24 Budget Estimates.

Resolution 3: THAT, the deficit financing strategy and public debt mix be undertaken in accordance with the resolutions of the National Assembly based on the Report of the Public Debt and Privatization Committee on the 2023 Medium Term Debt Management Strategy.

70. **Action taken:** The National Treasury will comply with the resolution.

Resolution 4: THAT, during the submission of the 2023/24 annual estimates, the National Treasury should provide a list of all projects to be completed in FY 2023/24 for all MDAs reconcilable with the development budget; with a view to consolidating thinly spread allocations to high impact priority projects to ensure completion.

71. **Action taken:** During the finalization of the FY 2023/24 Budget the National Treasury issued guidelines to MDAs to prioritize and consolidate thinly spread projects with an objective of completing projects with highest impact to citizens within the approved ceilings in the 2023 BPS. In this regard, during the finalization of the FY 2023/24 the National Treasury ensured that MDAs prioritized projects for completion by consolidating thinly spread allocations to high impact priority projects. The details of the projects to be completed in the FY 2023/24 are submitted alongside the FY 2023/24 Budget Estimates.

Resolution 5: THAT, before submission of the 2023/24 annual estimates, the National Treasury reviews donor funded projects including the existing financing framework and develops a strategy to fast-track their implementation and review the terms of the facilities.

72. **Action taken:** The National Treasury will review the status of all donor funded programmes/projects including the existing financing

frameworks and develop a portfolio review and assessment report to fast-track implementation of all externally funded projects

Resolution 6: THAT, within the next three months, the National Treasury spearheads a review of the State Corporations and Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs) with a view of rationalization to remove overlaps, duplication and redundancies.

73. **Action taken:** This is a welcome resolution, State Corporations and Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs) are a major source of fiscal risks to public finances if they underperform financially. In order to mitigate the fiscal risks, the National Treasury has established a High Level Fiscal Risk Committee with a view of identifying, evaluating and reporting of fiscal risks. In order to achieve the intended objective of mitigating fiscal risks, the National Treasury intends to carry out a comprehensive study on State Corporations and Government Linked Corporations with a view of determining the relevance of the GOK's continued involvement in or investment in, or funding of State Corporations and Government Linked Corporations; to identify the level of actual and contingent fiscal exposure to the National Budget and to come up with appropriate policies on strategic turnaround interventions and where necessary bailouts. Given this is a massive exercise, this can only be achieved in the next one year.

Resolution 7: THAT, before the submission of the 2023/24 Annual Estimates, the National Treasury in collaboration with National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NGCDF), comes up with a framework for implementation of National Government initiatives at the constituency level such as construction of administrative offices, police stations and national tree planting through grants to the NG-CDF.

74. **Action taken:** The Government has allocated resources for infrastructure development for schools. In addition, the Ministry will be engaging NG-CDF to support some of the infrastructure needs.

Resolution 8: THAT, by April 2023, the National Government reviews taxation levied in the aviation industry and addresses

the heavy taxation on purchase of spare parts in the aviation sector. This should be submitted to the National Assembly during consideration of the Finance Bill, 2023.

75. **Action taken:** The National Treasury has received proposals from the aviation industry on taxation on purchase of spare parts which are being considered during the preparation of the Finance Bill, 2023.

Resolution 9: THAT, beginning FY 2023/24, the National Treasury through the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board should start preparations for migration from the cash basis accounting system to an accrual system in line with Sections 81 and 164 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

76. **Action taken:** The National Treasury concurs that there is need for National and County Governments' entities to transition from cash basis to accrual basis from 1st July, 2023. The National Treasury has done the following in readiness for accrual accounting: i) revised the Standard Chart of Accounts; ii) prepared and published policy guidelines on identification, measurement and presentation of assets and liabilities; iii) updated the register of bank accounts; and iv) prepared a Cabinet Memorandum on transition to accrual accounting for Cabinet approval.

Resolution 10: THAT, the allocation to various MDAs through the Sports, Arts and Social Development Fund be channeled towards Government value chain priorities in line with the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda. A list of these projects should be submitted alongside the estimates by 30th April, 2023.

77. **Action taken:** The Sports, Arts and Social Development Fund regulations specifies the areas to be supported by the Fund. This includes allocation of up to 60% of the Funds towards support of social development including Universal Health Coverage; 35% to the promotions and development of sports; 20% to the promotion and development of arts; and 5% to Government strategic interventions.

The list of projects and activities to be supported through the Fund are submitted alongside the FY 2023/24 Budget Estimates.

Resolution 11: THAT, the National Assembly proposes amendment to the Public-Private Partnership Act to require regular submission of project lists by the National Treasury which are under consideration for funding through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework before the end of the FY 2023/24.

78. **Action taken:** Section 88 (3) of the PPP Act already provides for regular reporting to Parliament by the Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury and Economic Planning. The National Treasury will continue to adhere to the provisions of the Act.

Resolution 12: THAT, the National Treasury in consultation with all relevant stakeholders develops a framework of collaboration between the County and the National Government with regard to implementation of policy proposals that are devolved and shared functions and report to the National Assembly by 30th September, 2023.

79. **Action taken:** The National Treasury in 2021 constituted an Inter-Agency Taskforce to operationalize Articles 187 and 189 of the Constitution on transfer of functions and cooperation between and among the two levels of level and provide a legislative proposal. The taskforce has developed a draft legislative proposal which was taken through the process of public participation between 20th and 23rd March, 2023 in Naivasha. The proposal is set to be presented to Cabinet and thereafter presented to Parliament for legislation. Once enacted, the bill will provide the structures and the framework for collaboration not only between the National and County Governments but also amongst the County Governments.

Resolution 13: THAT, the National Treasury and the State Department for ASALs and Regional Development undertakes a review of the mandate of the Regional Development Authorities, their contribution to the national development

agenda and options for their revitalization. This should be reported to the National Assembly by 30th December, 2023.

80. **Action taken:** The National Treasury will engage the State Department for ASALs and Regional Development in order to review the mandates of the Regional Development Authorities, their legal implications, as well as their contributions to the national development agenda. This will inform recommendations for the revitalization of the Regional Development Authorities.

Resolution 14: THAT, by June 2023, the National Treasury develops a framework for governing conditional grants to the County Governments to ensure that they meet their intended objectives. This should include the role, criteria and counterpart contribution by the counties to ensure the initiatives take off.

81. **Action taken:** All the MDAs implementing the conditional grants to the County Governments developed and submitted to the National Treasury frameworks for management of conditional grants allocations to counties. The framework outlines the conditions attached to the grants, the role of the County Governments as well as the implementing MDA's accounting officers, criteria for allocation, counterpart contributions as well as the conditions attached to the conditional grants.

Resolution 15: THAT, before the submission of the 2023/24 Annual Estimates, the National Treasury in coordination with the Ministry of Education should develop a framework for administration of the school infrastructure improvement funds as a conditional grant to NG-CDF to support school infrastructure development in all constituencies.

82. **Action taken:** The Ministry of Education to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 16: THAT, the State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs develops a policy framework with the Ministry of Education to ensure Bandari Maritime Academy students

access capitation like their counter-parts in other TVET institutions.

83. **Action taken:** The State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs and Ministry of Education to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 17: THAT, the State Department for Basic Education initiates and spearheads process of reviewing the capitation policy at the basic level of education to ensure adequate funding to schools. A report should be submitted to the National Assembly within six months.

84. **Action taken:** The State Department for Basic Education to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 18: THAT, in the next cycle of placements (2023), the State Department for Higher Education and Research, through the Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS), should not place new Government sponsored students in private universities.

85. **Action taken:** The State Department for Higher Education and Research to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 19: THAT, the fees/ charges on digital services offered through the e-Citizen platform be reviewed with a view of optimizing revenue collection and service delivery.

86. **Action taken:** The Ministry of ICT and the Digital Economy to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 20: Before finalization of the FY 2023/24 Estimates, the State Department for Roads engages contractors and other stakeholders to negotiate on rationalization of commitments made in the roads sector and propose a framework for contracting new road projects to curtail escalation of pending bills.

87. **Action taken:** The State Department for Roads to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 21: THAT, the Geothermal Development Corporation (GDC) should prioritize connecting the steam generated from wells with capacity totaling 206MW to the national grid starting with the 35MW expected from the Menengai geothermal project by April 2023 in order to afford the country access to cheaper renewable sources of energy.

88. **Action taken:** The Ministry of Energy to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 22: THAT, before submission of the annual estimates for FY 2023/24, the development of community small hydro power projects be transferred from the Ministry of Energy headquarters to the Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC) to enable fast-tracking of these projects.

89. **Action taken:** The Ministry of Energy to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 23: THAT, the ICT Authority in collaboration with the State Department for ICT and Digital Economy as well as key stakeholders in the Education and Energy sectors, establishes an implementation strategy for the digital learning programme and submits it to this House for review by 1st May 2023.

90. **Action taken:** The State Department for ICT and Digital Economy and ICT Authority to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 24: THAT, the State Department for Broadcasting and Telecommunication develops a strategy for the coordination of the various youth empowerment Programmes. These agencies should include Ajira Digital Programme, Presidential Digital Talent Development, Jitume and others. The strategy should be submitted to this House for review before 15th April, 2023.

91. **Action taken:** The State Department for Broadcasting and Telecommunication to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 25: THAT, to reduce expenditure on bank charges with regard to bulk transfers by Government Agencies including transfers under the Cash Transfer Programme, the bank charges be renegotiated by the relevant agencies with the assistance of the National Treasury. This should also consider adoption of alternative technologies for cash disbursement including mobile money transfer. This should be implemented within the next three months, pending the establishment of the Treasury Single Account.

92. **Action taken:** The National Treasury will work with the State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizens to identify alternative technologies for cash disbursement including mobile money transfer.

Resolution 26: THAT, the State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizens reviews the Inua Jamii cash transfer programme incorporating lessons learnt so far and report to the National Assembly by 30th September, 2023. The review should include an assessment of the adequacy of the stipend, the current out-teach, mechanisms for continuous registration, exclusion of those who have exited through natural attrition and modalities of the cash transfer to beneficiaries.

93. **Action taken:** The State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizens to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 27: THAT, within six months, the State Department for Wildlife establishes a wildlife compensation insurance scheme to cater for wildlife related damages.

94. **Action taken:** The State Department for Wildlife to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 28: THAT, within the next one month, the Attorney General's Office introduces a Bill to give effect to the merger of the National Fund for the Disabled of Kenya (NFDK) with the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) This will unlock both physical and monetary resources to the

NCPWD as well as ensure parliamentary oversight for accountability to the NFDK.

95. **Action taken:** The office of the Attorney General to provide a status of this resolution.

Resolution 29. THAT, the State Department for Trade fast-tracks conclusion of the ongoing agreement between Kenya and the USA on Strategic Trade and Investment Partnership and reports the progress to the National Assembly by the end of FY 2023/24.

96. **Action taken:** The State Department for Trade to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 30: THAT, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investments develops mechanisms of liberalizing the market for cotton seeds to ensure availability and affordability and report to the National Assembly by 1st September 2023.

97. **Action taken:** The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock together with the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 31: THAT, by the end of the FY 2023-24 the State Department for Sports establishes a World Anti-Doping Agency (YADA) accredited laboratory in the country to reduce the cost of testing and analysing of anti-doping tests.

98. **Action taken:** The State Department for Sports to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 32: THAT, the State Department for Medical Services presents a report to the National Assembly on the assessment and evaluation of the Managed Equipment Services (MES) project and the negotiated contracts with County Governments before publication of the County Conditional Additional Allocations Bill for FY 2023-24.

99. **Action taken:** The State Department for Medical Services to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 33: THAT, the National Security Council reviews the policy of centralizing air services for security agencies under the Kenya Defense Forces and works towards returning the police air wing back to the National Police Service with corresponding funding in order to make it more effective. This should be undertaken before 30th June 2023.

100. **Action taken:** The National Security Council to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 34: THAT, the Parliamentary Service prepares a sector report in line with the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) process in a participatory manner across the four votes, conduct public participation, and submit the same to the Budget and Appropriation Committee by end of January in every financial year.

101. **Action taken:** The Parliamentary Service Commission to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 35: THAT, to enhance service delivery and streamline operations of the two Principal Secretaries assigned to the Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary in line with the Executive Order No. 1 of 2023, the Office be split into the following two votes: performance management and delivery services; and legislative affairs in order to enhance service delivery. This should be undertaken before submission of the estimates for FY 2023-24.

102. **Action taken:** The Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 36: THAT, to streamline service delivery within the Parliamentary Service, a new vote Senate Affairs - be established by carving it out from the existing Parliamentary Service Commission vote. This should be done before submission of annual estimates for FY 2023-24.

103. **Action taken:** The Parliamentary Service to provide status of this resolution.

Resolution 37: THAT, before submission of the estimates, the National Treasury facilitates the Office of the Auditor General to have a single line budget to enhance their efficiency in responding to emerging audit needs.

104. **Action taken:** Officer of the Auditor general to provide status of this resolution.

(c) Financial Resolutions on the 2023 BPS

Resolution 1: - Approved the National Government's budget ceiling for the financial year 2023/24 at Ksh 2,252,577,400,000;-

Of which:

1. Executive is Ksh 2,189, 181,400,000

Of which: Office of the Auditor General is Ksh 7,698, 700,000

2. Parliament is Ksh 40,402,000,000

3. Judiciary is Ksh 22,994, 000,000

105. **Action taken:** The National Treasury has allocated Ksh 2,227.7 billion for the National Government which comprises Ksh 2,164.3 billion for the Executive, Ksh 40.4 billion for the Parliament and Ksh 22.9 billion for the Judiciary in the FY 2023/24 budget.

Resolution 2: That, the allocation to the County Government Equitable Share be approved at Ksh 385,424,616,047.

106. **Action taken:** The National Treasury has prepared the Division of Revenue Bill, 2023 to reflect the County equitable share of Ksh 385 385,424,616,047 in the FY 2023/24 budget.

Resolution 3: Approved the Equalization Fund at Ksh 7,867,000,000.

107. **Action taken:** The National Treasury has allocated Ksh 7,867,000,000 for the Equalization Fund in the FY 2023/24 budget.

Resolution 4: Approved the Conditional Grants at Ksh 44,316,798,386 as per the Fourth Schedule of the Report. Of which, an allocation of 4.5 billion to the Managed Equipment Services (MES) will be subjected to the submission of the Evaluation Report as per the resolution of the House on non-financial matters as contained in the Report (Recommendations No. 32).

108. **Action taken:** The National Treasury has allocated Ksh 44,316,798,386 to the Conditional Grants as per the Fourth Schedule of the Report. Of which, an allocation of Ksh 5.86 billion to the Managed Equipment Services (MES).

Resolution 5: That, the First and Second Schedule forms the basis for the ceilings for the FY 2023/24 Budget Estimates.

Action taken: The National Treasury has adhered to this resolution with the First and Second Schedule forms the basis for the ceilings for the FY 2023/24 Budget Estimates.

Resolution 6: That, the financial resolutions form the basis for the 2023/24 Budget Estimates.

Action taken: National Treasury has finalized the FY 2023/24 budget with the financial resolutions contained forming the basis for the Budget Estimates.

VII. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ALLOCATION FROM THE EQUALIZATION FUND

109. The National Treasury proposes that County Governments be allocated Ksh 7.867 billion from the Equalization Fund in FY 2023/24 to finance development projects in the marginalized areas.

VIII. REVENUE ALLOCATION TO COUNTY GOVERNMENTS, INCLUDING CONDITIONAL AND UNCONDITIONAL GRANTS

110. The National Treasury proposes that County Governments be allocated an equitable share of revenue raised nationally of Ksh 385.4 billion in the FY 2023/24. The allocation to County Governments' equitable revenue share of Ksh 385.4 billion in FY 2023/24 is informed by the following prevailing circumstances:

- a) The proposal to increase the equitable share to Ksh 385.4 billion in the FY 2023/24 is equivalent to 24.5 percent of the last audited accounts (Ksh. 1,573.42 billion for FY 2019/20) and as approved by Parliament. The proposed allocation therefore meets the requirement of Article 203(2) of the Constitution. This allocation of Ksh 385.4 billion represents 15.0 percent of the projected revenue in the FY 2023/24;
- b) High level of debt financing, requirement in the contest of limited access to financing from domestic and international financial markets;
- c) Increased Government expenditure need relating to drought intervention, fertilizer subsidy and the Hustlers Fund;
- d) In the medium term, sharing of resources will be pegged on the financing constraints and not on the budget. Availability of resources is key and it should be remembered that National Treasury did not disburse Ksh 29.6 billion to County Governments in the FY 2021/22 due to financial constraints. This amount was however disbursed to the County Governments in FY 2022/23; and

e) The fact that the National Government continues to solely bear shortfalls in revenue in any given financial year while County Governments continue to receive their full allocation despite the budget cuts affecting the National Government entities.

111. In addition to the equitable share of revenue raised nationally, the National Treasury proposes that County Governments receive additional conditional allocations amounting to Ksh 75.419 billion. This comprises: (i) additional conditional allocations from the National Government's share of Ksh 11.016 billion; ii) conditional allocation from proceeds of external loans and grants amounting to Ksh 33.192 billion, and; (iii) Ksh. 31.211 billion as new total additional allocations from Development Partners. Each conditional allocation is distributed based on its objectives, criteria for selecting beneficiary Counties and distribution formula.

112. During a meeting held on 22nd February, 2023, H.E the President directed that Six (6) State Departments currently implementing devolved functions in line with the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution explore modalities of devolving these expenditures under the National Government as conditional grants to County Governments through agreed frameworks without affecting service delivery. In this regard, a total of Ksh 31.211 billion was identified as new conditional grants to county governments for the FY 2023/24 as provided in **Table 7**.

113. It is also proposed that Ksh 108.661 million from court fines emanating from contravention of County legislations be allocated to the respective County Governments as an unconditional allocation.

114. Horizontal distribution of County Governments' equitable revenue share allocation for FY 2023/24 is based on the Third Basis of the revenue allocation criteria approved by Parliament in accordance with Article 217 of the Constitution. The Third Basis formula which will be applicable from FY 2020/21 to FY 2024/25 has taken into account the following parameters; (I) Population (18 percent); (ii) Health Index (17 percent); (iii) Agriculture Index (10 percent); (iii) Urban Index (5 percent); (iv) Poverty Index (14 percent); (v) Land Area Index (8 percent); (vi) Roads Index (8 percent); and, (vii) Basic Share index (20

percent). The disaggregation of County Governments' allocations is summarized in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Disaggregation of County Governments' Allocation (Ksh Million)

Type/Level of Allocation	Amount in (Ksh Million)	Percentage (%) of 2019/20 audited and approved Revenue i.e. Ksh 1.573 trillion
A. Total Sharable Revenue	2,571,159	
B. National Government	2,177,867	
C. Equalization Fund	7,867	0.50%
D. County equitable share	385,425	24.5%
E. Additional conditional allocation (National Government share of Revenue)	11,016	
F. Conditional allocation (Loans and Grants)	33,192¹	
G. New Total Additional Allocations from Development Partners	31,211	
H. Unconditional allocation from court fines from County legislations	108	
Total county Allocation =(D+E+F+G+H)	460,952	

¹ The additional allocation on loans and grants amounting to Ksh 33.2 billion may be revised based on absorption rate of the project funds in FY 2022/23

IX. OTHER BUDGET DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION

115. To accompany the budget documents, the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy anchored in the 2023 Budget Policy Statement (BPS) was prepared pursuant to the requirements of Section 33(2) of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012 and the guidelines outlined in the Debt and Borrowing Policy. The strategy highlights Government debt management intentions over the medium term with a view to reducing the cost and risk associated with public debt. The strategy takes into account the existing stock of public debt and the borrowing requirements over the medium term.

A. Highlights of the 2023 Medium Term Debt Management Strategy

116. The Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy covers the period FY 2023/24 – FY 2025/26 over which the optimal costs and risks of debt portfolio will be achieved. The Strategy is aligned to the 2023 Budget Policy Statement (BPS) policies whose objective is to support economic recovery through a growth friendly fiscal consolidation plan aimed at slowing the public debt accumulation without compromising service delivery to citizens while achieving the main objective of public debt management of minimizing the costs and risks. The policies will be achieved through a Bottom-Up approach for a socio-economic transformation, economic turnaround and inclusive growth.

117. The scope of coverage of this strategy is the existing debt stock, non-performing guarantees, and the stated fiscal deficits in the 2023 BPS.

118. The 2023 optimal strategy aims at minimizing costs and risks through a net financing combination of 50 percent each from both external and domestic sources. The strategy will maximize concessional borrowing while rolling over the commercial debt from external debt sources. On the domestic sources, the strategy seeks to lengthen the maturity and deepen the domestic markets through issuance of medium to long term debt securities under the benchmark bond programme. This strategy is positioned for flexibility in financing the deficit from both sources should one source fail. Under this strategy, the Government

may consider augmenting any of the two sources depending on domestic and external market conditions and takes into account the continued tightening of liquidity in the debt markets.

119. Under the optimal strategy, the overall public debt gross borrowing will consist of 35 and 65 percent in external and domestic sources, respectively. The larger proportion of gross domestic borrowing is driven by the recurrent nature short-term domestic securities (treasury bills) which rollover a number of times within the financial year.

- i. The strategy achieves the debt management objectives in terms of costs and risks characteristics.
- ii. It results to the least Present Value (PV) of debt to GDP of 53.1 percent in the medium term compared to 60.0 per cent as at end December, 2022.
- iii. Interest payment to GDP improves from 5.3 percent as at end December 2022 to 4.4 percent in the medium term. This is attributed to maximization of concessional sources as commercial borrowing is reduced, thereby leading to reduction in the cost of debt over the medium term.
- iv. Minimizes refinancing risk by lengthening the total portfolio ATM as a result of concessional terms that have longer maturities leading to lengthening the ATM of external debt portfolio.
- v. Minimizes interest rate risk in terms of average time to refixing.
- vi. Deepens the domestic bond market through issuance of more medium to long term instruments as the main source of domestic financing.
- vii. It allows for flexibility in the borrowing plan to adjust either external or domestic borrowing targets depending on prevailing market conditions as it is more realistic to implement.

120. Despite the optimal strategy leading to reduced overall debt to GDP, cost of debt, refinancing risk and interest rate risk exposure, its implementation will depend on prevailing market condition under the ongoing global economic uncertainties. The Government will maintain

its presence in the international financial markets through refinancing the existing commercial maturities and may consider liability management operations ahead of scheduled maturities if the international debt capital market condition improves.

121. The policy implications are that: funding fiscal deficits and refinancing external debt will be through concessional borrowing and less commercial debt, while implementing development policies geared towards improving Kenya's export sector to improve debt sustainability indicators. The Government will focus on deepening and developing domestic debt market to minimize risks emanating from external debt market while opportunities for 'debt for climate/nature swaps' may be pursued with eligible creditors.

122. Development of the domestic debt market is a necessary catalyst for public debt sustainability. With domestic debt comprising half the proportion of public debt, it mitigates against foreign exchange risk exposure and cushions the public debt against the downside risks of the global market volatilities. The Government will continue with the implementation of its strategic reforms in the domestic debt market, aimed at increasing domestic market efficiency at operational level.

123. The Government through the annual borrowing plan will implement both the debt management strategy and the optimal fiscal funding strategy, review of the outcome will be done regularly to provide data for strategy evaluation and progress of implementation will be monitored and reported through the annual debt report. The actual costs and risks characteristics of debt will be assessed against sustainability threshold indicators and any deviations will be used to inform strategy review in the next MTDS cycle.

124. The evolving public debt structure and fiscal deficit will inform review of strategy for management of costs and risks of the public debt. The, guaranteed State corporations' debt, fiscal commitments and contingent liabilities will be tracked and assessed against overall sustainability levels.

B. National Government Loans to State Corporations, Government Agencies, and other Organizations

125. Total outstanding loans by the National Government to State Corporations, Government Agencies, and other organizations as at 30th June, 2022 stood at **Ksh 920.7 billion (Table 8)**.

Table 8: Statement of Outstanding Loans to State Corporations and Other Agencies as at 30th June, 2022, Ksh

	TO WHOM LENT	AMOUNT LENT	AMOUNT DISBURSED	AMOUNT REPAYED/ WRITTEN OFF	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING AS AT 30TH JUNE 2022
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
1	Agricultural Finance Corporation	1,788,622,810	533,800,000	35,901,410	497,898,590
2	Agricultural Settlement Fund and Central Land Board.	126,326,880	126,326,880	51,865,876	74,461,004
3	Agro-chemical & food Company Ltd	2,941,884,000	2,941,884,000	-	2,941,884,000
4	Athi Water Services Board	65,048,343,312	47,672,895,327	491,217,885	47,181,677,443
5	Catering Levy Trustee/Kenya Utalii College	140,000,000	140,000,000	18,000,000	122,000,000
6	Central Rift Valley Water Works Development Agency	3,710,268,700	-	-	-
7	Coast Water Service Board	32,443,509,183	15,839,546,804	-	15,839,546,804
8	Co-operative Bank of Kenya Ltd	417,861,548	339,251,907	71,844,560	267,407,347
9	East African Sugar Industries Limited, Muhoroni	177,123,100	177,123,100	-	177,123,100
10	Eldoret Municipal Council/ Eldoret Water & Sanitation Co. Ltd	1,058,673,824	1,058,673,824	778,673,824	280,000,000
11	Equity Bank Ltd	396,059,936	377,402,366	240,730,091	136,672,275
12	Faulu Kenya Deposit Taking Micro-Finance Ltd.	235,568,667	235,568,667	215,937,945	19,630,721
13	Halal Meat Products	27,701,420	27,701,420	-	27,701,420
14	IDB Capital Limited	1,555,675,500	465,014,222	-	465,014,222
15	Industrial and Commercial Dev. Corporation	1,191,848,560	891,848,560	92,777,284	799,071,276
16	Kenya Airports Authority	4,235,100,515	2,992,906,571	1,284,893,832	1,708,012,738
17	Kenya Airways PLC	31,270,000,000	31,270,000,000	-	31,270,000,000
18	Kenya Civil Aviation Authority	2,800,587,168	2,725,676,019	878,975,417	1,846,700,602
19	Kenya Electricity Generating Co. Ltd.	153,205,616,878	115,222,529,804	33,688,940,539	81,533,589,265
20	Kenya Electricity Transmission Co. Ltd.	2,306,257,099	2,306,257,099	-	2,306,257,099
21	Kenya Meat Commission	940,241,100	940,241,100	-	940,241,100
22	Kenya Mortgage Refinance Company	34,028,098,320	9,985,055,313	-	9,985,055,313
23	Kenya Power and Lighting Co. Limited	94,246,592,644	69,413,276,644	13,265,807,607	56,147,469,037
24	Kenya Railways Corporation	545,220,475,079	566,119,974,135	-	566,119,974,135
25	Kenya Tourist Development Corporation	48,000,000	48,000,000	-	48,000,000
26	Kenya Urban Transport Various Towns	40,706,140	40,706,140	-	40,706,140
27	Kenya Women Finance Trust Deposit Taking Micro-Finance Ltd.	241,334,333	241,334,333	221,223,138	20,111,195
28	Kenyatta University	10,857,620,656	10,857,620,656	-	10,857,620,656
29	Kilifi Mariakani Water & Sewerage Co. Ltd	1,059,644,328	283,998,236	-	283,998,236
30	Kwale Water & Sewerage Co. Ltd	2,051,265,560	435,438,807	-	435,438,807
31	Lake Basin Development Authority (LBDA)	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	-	2,000,000,000
32	Lake Victoria North Water Services Board	11,618,627,783	11,618,627,783	24,484,078	11,594,143,705
33	Lake Victoria South Water Services Board	15,790,126,134	12,996,985,209	5,000,000	12,991,985,210
34	Local Government Loans Authority	7,688,792,480	7,688,792,480	94,518,760	7,594,273,720
35	Malindi Water, Sewerage & Sanitation Co. Ltd	1,058,633,217	284,748,410	-	284,748,410
36	Miwani Outgrowers Mills Limited	6,600,000	6,600,000	-	6,600,000
37	Miwani Sugar Company (1989) Limited	16,000,020	16,000,020	-	16,000,020
38	Miwani Sugar Mills Limited	78,088,180	78,088,180	-	78,088,180
39	Moi University	250,000,000	250,000,000	18,750,000	231,250,000
40	Mombasa Pipeline Board	63,400,000	63,400,000	40,435,020	22,964,980
41	Mombasa Water & Sanitation Co. Ltd	1,798,411,538	538,593,751	-	538,593,751
42	Mumias Outgrowers Company Limited	43,208,440	43,208,440	26,691,040	16,517,400
43	Mumias Sugar Company Limited	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	-	3,000,000,000
44	Nairobi City Council	123,109,580	123,109,580	20,775,820	102,333,760
45	National Irrigation Board	2,262,036,544	2,262,036,544	-	2,262,036,544
46	National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation	2,460,874,897	2,460,874,897	-	2,460,874,897
47	Northern Water Services Board	5,389,000,000	5,389,000,000	-	5,389,000,000
48	Nyeri Water and Sewerage Company	1,159,592,738	1,159,592,738	655,421,984	504,170,754
49	Nzoia Sugar Company Limited	482,139,360	482,139,360	23,629,260	458,510,100
50	Rafiki Deposit Taking Micro-Finance Ltd.	111,352,583	111,352,583	102,073,201	9,279,382
51	Rift Valley Water Services Board	4,944,529,796	4,944,529,796	99,214,725	4,845,315,071
52	Rural Electrification Authority	13,649,158,450	13,426,088,636	-	13,426,088,636
53	SMEP Deposit Taking Micro-Finance Ltd.	118,555,667	118,555,667	108,676,028	9,879,639
54	South Nyanza Sugar Company Limited	253,317,120	253,317,120	45,813,105	207,504,015
55	Tana Water Services Board	7,543,116,143	7,543,116,143	-	7,543,116,143
56	Tanathi Water Services Board	9,713,565,506	9,713,565,506	-	9,713,565,506
57	Tavevo Water & Sewerage Co. Ltd	1,506,555,390	413,095,911	-	413,095,911
58	Uchumi Supermarkets Limited	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	-	1,200,000,000
59	Water Resource Management Authority	1,397,341,243	1,397,341,243	-	1,397,341,243
		1,089,537,140,070	973,292,811,931	52,602,272,429	920,690,539,503

C. Investment Revenue Estimates for FY 2023/24

126. In the FY 2023/24, the National Treasury has budgeted for investment revenue of Ksh 44.4 billion as shown in **Table 9** below:

Table 9: Projected Investment Revenue Estimates -FY 2023/24, Ksh

ITEM	REVISED BUDGET	ACTUAL	PROJECTIONS			
	FY2022/23		FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26	FY2026/27
	KSH	KSH	KSH	KSH	KSH	KSH
LOAN REDEMPTION	1,452,904,948	5,129,847,351	5,267,284,904	5,333,954,904	5,528,927,126	7,129,031,310
INTEREST RECEIPTS	2,199,976,060	1,613,363,273	1,535,184,646	1,424,737,732	1,519,689,500	2,596,689,500
OTHER PROFITS & DIVIDENDS	29,431,930,405	33,597,402,873	31,554,822,767	32,168,383,239	32,899,483,239	33,861,483,239
DIVIDENDS FROM CBK	5,500,000,000	5,500,000,000	6,000,000,000	6,500,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,500,000,000
SURPLUS FUNDS	2,777,185,000	896,187,900	-	-	-	-
DIRECTORS FEES	17,705,596	19,949,299	19,916,800	19,916,800	19,916,800	19,916,800
TOTAL	41,379,702,009	46,756,750,696	44,377,209,117	45,446,992,675	46,968,016,665.40	51,107,120,849.40

D. Other Tables

127. The rest of the Tables in this document are as follows:

- i. Table 10: Internal interest payments from the Consolidated Fund
- ii. Table 11: Summary of interest on internal debt
- iii. Table 12: Internal debt redemption from the Consolidated Fund
- iv. Table 13: External debt redemption from the Consolidated Fund
- v. Table 14: External debt interest payments from the Consolidated Fund
- vi. Table 15: List of publicly guaranteed debt

Table 10: Internal Interest Payments from the Consolidated Fund (Ksh)

242000 - INTEREST ON INTERNAL DEBT											
SUB-HEAD DESCRIPTION	ISSUE No.	PRINCIPAL	DUE YR.	TENOR	PRINTED	REVISED I	PRINTED	PRINTED	PRINTED	PRINTED	
					ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	
					2022/2023	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
					Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
002000204	FXD1/2017/5	29,599,150,000.00	2022/08	5YRS	3,689,534,048	3,689,534,048				-	-
002000204	FXD2/2017/5	20,712,100,000.00	2022/10	5YRS	1,296,266,779	1,296,266,779				-	-
002000212	FXD3/2007/15	32,958,100,000.00	2022/11	15YRS	2,059,881,250	2,059,881,250				-	-
002000203	FXD1/2021/2	55,860,260,000.00	2023/01	2YRS	5,298,904,264	5,298,904,264				-	-
002000212	FXD1/2008/15	34,789,800,000.00	2023/03	15YRS	4,348,725,000	4,348,725,000				-	-
002000204	FXD1/2008/5	30,795,550,000.00	2023/03	5YRS	3,787,544,695	3,787,544,695				-	-
002000209	FXD1/2013/10	39,248,200,000.00	2023/06	10YRS	4,855,394,822	4,855,394,822				-	-
002000204	FXD1/2019/5	85,946,750,000.00	2024/02	5YRS	9,715,420,620	9,715,420,620	9,715,420,620				
002000209	FXD1/2014/10	35,852,150,000.00	2024/01	10YRS	4,366,791,870	4,366,791,870	4,366,791,870				
002000204	FXD2/2019/5	39,201,400,000.00	2024/05	5YRS	4,261,976,208	4,261,976,208	4,261,976,208				
002000212	FXD1/2009/15	31,952,450,000.00	2024/10	15YRS	3,994,056,250	3,994,056,250	3,994,056,250	1,997,028,125			
002000204	FXD3/2019/5	44,830,500,000.00	2024/12	5YRS	5,151,921,060	5,151,921,060	5,151,921,060	2,575,960,530			
002000212	FXD1/2010/15	27,693,900,000.00	2025/03	15YRS	2,838,624,750	2,838,624,750	2,838,624,750	2,838,624,750			
002000220	FXD1/2022/03	58,537,240,000.00	2025/04	3YRS	-	5,603,974,605	6,887,491,658	6,887,491,658			
002000204	FXD1/2020/5	65,685,250,000.00	2025/05	5YRS	4,500,877,760	7,663,498,118	7,663,498,118	7,663,498,118			
002000212	FXD2/2010/15	25,199,800,000.00	2025/12	15YRS	2,267,982,000	2,267,982,000	2,267,982,000	2,267,982,000	1,133,991,000		
002000209	FXD1/2016/10	18,306,450,000.00	2026/08	10YRS	2,753,107,016	2,753,107,016	2,753,107,016	2,753,107,016	2,753,107,016	1,376,553,508	
002000204	FXD1/2021/05	66,075,850,000.00	2026/11	5YRS	-	7,451,373,605	7,451,373,605	7,451,373,605	7,451,373,605	3,725,686,802	
002000209	FXD1/2017/10	49,283,970,000.00	2027/07	10YRS	4,560,712,704	5,475,436,127	6,390,159,550	6,390,159,550	6,390,159,550	6,390,159,550	6,390,159,550
002000212	FXD1/2012/15	90,939,900,000.00	2027/09	15YRS	10,003,389,000	10,003,389,000	10,003,389,000	10,003,389,000	10,003,389,000	10,003,389,000	10,003,389,000
002000212	FXD1/2013/15	82,473,250,000.00	2028/02	15YRS	7,917,492,938	9,278,240,625	9,278,240,625	9,278,240,625	9,278,240,625	9,278,240,625	9,278,240,625
002000212	FXD2/2013/15	70,841,440,000.00	2028/04	15YRS	7,847,028,000	8,174,000,400	8,500,972,800	8,500,972,800	8,500,972,800	8,500,972,800	8,500,972,800
002000212	FXD1/2008/20	55,410,700,000.00	2028/06	15YRS	5,244,951,250	5,244,951,250	7,618,971,250	7,618,971,250	7,618,971,250	7,618,971,250	7,618,971,250
002000209	FXD1/2018/10	40,584,600,000.00	2028/08	10YRS	5,147,750,664	5,147,750,664	5,148,562,356	5,148,562,356	5,148,562,356	5,148,562,356	5,148,562,356
002000209	FXD2/2018/10	60,213,650,000.00	2028/12	10YRS	6,613,695,522	7,527,910,523	7,527,910,523	7,527,910,523	7,527,910,523	7,527,910,523	7,527,910,523
002000209	FXD1/2019/10	67,524,850,001.00	2029/02	10YRS	8,398,740,843	8,398,740,843	8,398,740,843	8,398,740,843	8,398,740,843	8,398,740,843	8,398,740,843
002000209	FXD3/2019/10	68,743,450,000.00	2029/08	10YRS	7,917,183,137	7,917,183,137	7,917,183,137	7,917,183,137	7,917,183,137	7,917,183,137	7,917,183,137
002000209	FXD4/2019/10	89,972,850,000.00	2029/11	10YRS	8,516,192,280	11,048,665,980	11,048,665,980	11,048,665,980	11,048,665,980	11,048,665,980	11,048,665,980
002000209	FXD2/2019/10	60,286,470,000.00	2029/04	10YRS	6,864,105,405	7,415,235,810	7,415,235,810	7,415,235,810	7,415,235,810	7,415,235,810	7,415,235,810
002000213	FXD1/2011/20	37,029,400,000.00	2031/05	20YRS	3,702,940,000	3,702,940,000	3,702,940,000	3,702,940,000	3,702,940,000	3,702,940,000	3,702,940,000
002000209	FXD1/2022/10	60,115,200,000.00	2032/05	10YRS	-	6,381,508,578	8,109,540,480	8,109,540,480	8,109,540,480	8,109,540,480	8,109,540,480
002000213	FXD1/2012/20	87,285,650,000.00	2032/11	20YRS	10,474,278,000	10,474,278,000	10,474,278,000	10,474,278,000	10,474,278,000	10,474,278,000	10,474,278,000
002000212	FXD1/2018/15	76,351,650,000.00	2033/05	15YRS	9,658,483,725	9,658,483,725	9,658,483,725	9,658,483,725	9,658,483,725	9,658,483,725	9,658,483,725
002000212	FXD2/2018/15	34,186,000,000.00	2033/10	15YRS	3,705,704,625	4,032,209,813	4,358,715,000	4,358,715,000	4,358,715,000	4,358,715,000	4,358,715,000
002000212	FXD1/2019/15	79,096,895,238.50	2034/01	15YRS	10,169,482,005	10,169,482,005	10,169,482,005	10,169,482,005	10,169,482,005	10,169,482,005	10,169,482,005
002000212	FXD2/2019/15	81,644,750,000.00	2034/04	15YRS	13,342,379,583	13,342,379,583	13,342,379,583	13,342,379,583	13,342,379,583	13,342,379,583	13,342,379,583
002000212	FXD3/2019/15	53,919,800,000.00	2034/07	15YRS	6,641,417,616	6,653,703,320	6,641,417,616	6,641,417,616	6,641,417,616	6,641,417,616	6,641,417,616
002000212	FXD1/2020/15	73,081,140,000.00	2035/02	15YRS	6,367,431,654	9,258,033,097	9,322,230,218	9,322,230,218	9,322,230,218	9,322,230,218	9,322,230,218
002000214	FXD1/2010/25	20,192,500,000.00	2035/05	25YRS	2,271,656,250	2,271,656,250	2,271,656,250	2,271,656,250	2,271,656,250	2,271,656,250	2,271,656,250
002000213	FXD1/2016/20	12,761,200,000.00	2036/09	20YRS	1,786,568,000	1,786,568,000	1,786,568,000	1,786,568,000	1,786,568,000	1,786,568,000	1,786,568,000
002000212	FXD1/2022/15	56,985,470,000.00	2037/04	15YRS	-	7,010,356,175	7,944,914,227	7,944,914,227	7,944,914,227	7,944,914,227	7,944,914,227
002000213	FXD1/2018/20	94,515,600,000.00	2038/03	20YRS	10,137,699,000	12,476,059,200	12,476,059,200	12,476,059,200	12,476,059,200	12,476,059,200	12,476,059,200
002000213	FXD2/2018/20	89,198,600,000.00	2038/07	20YRS	11,774,215,200	11,774,215,200	11,774,215,200	11,774,215,200	11,774,215,200	11,774,215,200	11,774,215,200
002000213	FXD1/2019/20	109,853,520,000.00	2039/03	20YRS	13,923,059,621	14,142,037,075	14,142,037,075	14,142,037,075	14,142,037,075	14,142,037,075	14,142,037,075
002000213	FXD2/2019/20	9,022,760,000.00	2039/03	20YRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
002000215	SDB1/2011/30	28,144,700,000.00	2041/01	30YRS	3,377,364,000	3,377,364,000	3,377,364,000	3,377,364,000	3,377,364,000	3,377,364,000	3,377,364,000
002000213	FXD1/2021/20	86,113,640,000.00	2041/07	20YRS	5,314,507,308	10,343,799,484	11,577,117,762	11,577,117,762	11,577,117,762	11,577,117,762	11,577,117,762
002000214	FXD1/2018/25	94,326,700,000.00	2043/05	25YRS	12,639,777,800	12,639,777,800	12,639,777,800	12,639,777,800	12,639,777,800	12,639,777,800	12,639,777,800
002000214	FXD1/2021/25	79,455,250,000.00	2046/04	25YRS	7,070,381,895	11,063,349,010	11,063,349,010	11,063,349,010	11,063,349,010	11,063,349,010	11,063,349,010
002000214	FXD1/2022/025	20,734,180,000.00	2047/09	25YRS	-	969,451,852	2,941,765,458	2,941,765,458	2,941,765,458	2,941,765,458	2,941,765,458
002000207	IFB1/2013/12	12,388,366,473.72	2021/09	8YRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
002000211	IFB2/2009/12	5,388,325,000.00	2021/11	12YRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
002000209	IFB1/2017/12	2,866,080,000.00	2022/02	10YRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
002000211	IFB1/2014/12	11,062,042,230.72	2022/10	12YRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
002000206	IFB1/2017/7	20,734,725,000.00	2022/11	7YRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
002000206	IFB1/2015/9	7,362,807,645.05	2022/12	7YRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
002000206	IFB1/2016/9	8,249,913,817.02	2023/05	7YRS	1,020,596,838	1,020,596,838	-	-	-	-	-
002000207	IFB1/2011/12	11,735,500,000.00	2023/09	12YRS	1,408,260,000	1,408,260,000	704,130,000	-	-	-	-
002000209	IFB1/2017/12	5,158,944,000.00	2024/02	12YRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
002000211	IFB1/2015/12	20,199,547,781.00	2024/03	12YRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
002000206	IFB1/2017/7	41,469,450,000.00	2024/11	7YRS	5,183,681,250	5,183,681,250	5,183,681,250	2,591,840,625	-	-	-
002000208	IFB1/2015/9	16,480,150,000.00	2024/12	9YRS	1,812,816,500	1,812,816,500	1,812,816,500	906,408,250	-	-	-
002000208	IFB1/2016/9	28,035,400,000.00	2025/05	9YRS	3,504,425,000	3,504,425,000	3,504,425,000	3,504,425,000	-	-	-
002000207	IFB1/2013/12	27,925,350,000.00	2025/09	12YRS	3,071,788,500	3,071,788,500	3,071,788,500	3,071,788,500	1,535,894,250	-	-
002000205	IFB1/2020/6	20,228,650,000.00	2026/05	6YRS	2,063,118,300	2,063,118,300	2,063,118,300	2,063,118,300	2,063,118,300	-	-
002000211	IFB1/2014/12	27,045,950,000.00	2026/10	12YRS	2,975,054,500	2,975,054,500	2,975,054,500	2,975,054,500	2,975,054,500	1,487,527,250	-
002000211	IFB1/2015/12	33,486,550,000.00	2027/03	12YRS	3,683,520,500	3,683,520,500	3,683,520,500	3,683,520,500	3,683,520,500	3,683,520,500	3,683,520,500
002000212	IFB1/2018/15	16,473,920,000.00	2028/01	15YRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
002000209	IFB1/2018/20	18,393,650,000.00	2028/11	10YRS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
002000205	IFB1/2022/6	60,924,100,000.00	2028/11	6YRS							

Table 11: Summary of Interest on Internal Debt (Ksh)

CONSOLIDATED FUND SERVICES								
(1) R50 PUBLIC								
242000 - INTEREST ON								
SUB-HEAD	ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PRINTED ESTIMATES 2022/2023 Kshs	REVISED 1 ESTIMATES 2022/2023 Kshs	PRINTED ESTIMATES 2023/2024 Kshs	PRINTED ESTIMATES 2024/25 Kshs	PRINTED ESTIMATES 2025/26 Kshs	PRINTED ESTIMATES 2026/27 Kshs
OTHER LOANS:								
002000401	2420102	Pre - 1997 Gov't Overdraft Debt	633,562,671	633,562,671	616,912,671	600,262,671	591,869,246	583,475,821
002000403	2420102	Tax Reserve Certificate						
002000407	2420102	Short Term Borrowing (T. Bills Interest)	79,794,023,172	64,433,854,241	69,715,993,684	69,715,993,684	87,108,773,522	87,108,773,522
002000404	2420102	Miscellaneous (Advertising)	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000
002000405	2420102	SDR- Allocation Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
002000402	2420102	Government Overdraft- Interest Charges	5,281,703,000	5,281,703,000	5,603,556,000	5,603,556,000	5,603,556,000	5,603,556,000
002000408	2420102	Commissions to CBK	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
SUB - TOTAL			88,779,288,843	73,419,119,911	79,006,462,354	78,989,812,354	96,374,198,768	96,365,805,343
TOTAL INTEREST ON BONDS & OTHER LOANS			553,406,727,874	537,380,097,815	628,263,951,790	680,924,248,985	730,846,883,078	787,883,534,358
2420000	GRAND TOTAL INTERNAL DEBT - INTEREST		553,406,727,874	537,380,097,815	628,263,951,790	680,924,248,985	730,846,883,078	787,883,534,358
Note:								
1. Net domestic financing has been assumed at Kshs 521.5 billion in the fiscal year 2023/2024								
2. Net domestic borrowing , is assumed 100% through bonds with the interest rates ranging between 13 percent and 16 per cent per annum.								
3. Interest rates will be stable between 10.5% p.a - 11.5% p.a - for 91 days,182 days and 364 days.								
4. The usage of the overdraft at CBK will fluctuate within the year but close at zero at end June 2024. Interest will be charged at the CBR rate and the facility will be utilized at 100 % of the set ceiling .								

Table 12: Internal Debt Redemption from the Consolidated Fund (Ksh)

CONSOLIDATED FUND									
INTERNAL DEBT REDEMPTION									
SUB-					PRINTED	PRINTED	PRINTED	PRINTED	PRINTED
HEAD	ITEM	DESCRIPTION			ESTIMATES 2022/2023	ESTIMATES 2023/2024	ESTIMATES 2024/2025	ESTIMATES 2025/2026	ESTIMATES 2026/2027
002000204	5210201	FXD1/2017/5	2022/08	5YRS	17,490,000,000				
002000204	5210201	FXD1/2017/5	2022/10	5YRS	13,492,100,000				
002000204	5210201	FXD2/2017/5	2022/10	5YRS	7,220,000,000				
002000212	5210201	FXD3/2007/15	2022/11	15YRS	7,841,100,000				
002000212	5210201	FXD3/2007/15	2022/11	15YRS	14,927,900,000				
002000212	5210201	FXD3/2007/15	2022/11	15YRS	10,189,100,000				
002000206	5210201	IFB1/2015/9	2022/12	7YRS	8,093,236,864				
002000203	5210201	FXD1/2021/02	2023/01	2YRS	55,851,550,000				
002000212	5210201	FXD1/2008/15	2023/03	15YRS	7,380,900,000				
002000212	5210201	FXD1/2008/15	2023/03	15YRS	2,692,550,000				
002000212	5210201	FXD1/2008/15	2023/03	15YRS	4,695,250,000				
002000212	5210201	FXD1/2008/15	2023/03	15YRS	20,021,100,000				
002000204	5210201	FXD1/2008/5	2023/03	5YRS	23,055,800,000				
002000204	5210201	FXD1/2008/5	2023/03	5YRS	7,739,750,000				
002000206	5210201	IFB1/2016/9	2023/05	7YRS	8,249,913,817				
002000209	5210201	FXD1/2013/10	2023/06	10YRS	4,737,700,000				
002000209	5210201	FXD1/2013/10	2023/06	10YRS	11,909,050,000				
002000209	5210201	FXD1/2013/10	2023/06	10YRS	521,700,000				
002000209	5210201	FXD1/2013/10	2023/06	10YRS	9,958,400,000				
002000209	5210201	FXD1/2013/10	2023/06	10YRS	12,121,350,000				
002000211	5210201	IFB1/2011/12	2023/09	12YRS		11,735,500,000			
002000209	5210201	FXD1/2014/10	2024/01	10YRS		35,852,150,000			
002000204	5210201	FXD1/2019/5	2024/02	5YRS		65,359,500,000			
002000211	5210201	IFB1/2015/12	2024/02	12YRS		21,279,697,929			
002000204	5210201	FXD2/2019/05	2024/05	5YRS		39,201,400,000			
002000212	5210201	FXD1/2009/15	2024/10	15YRS			31,952,450,000		
002000206	5210201	IFB1/2017/7	2024/11	7YRS			21,262,250,000		
002000211	5210201	IFB1/2015/9	2024/12	12YRS			8,506,500,000		
002000204	5210201	FXD3/2019/5	2024/12	5YRS			44,830,500,000		
002000212	5210201	FXD1/2010/15	2025/03	15YRS			27,693,900,000		
002000213	5210201	FXD1/2022/3	2025/04	3YRS			58,837,000,000		
002000208	5210201	IFB1/2020/9	2025/04	9YRS			39,486,800,000		
002000204	5210201	FXD1/2020/5	2025/05	5YRS			65,685,250,000		
002000208	5210201	IFB1/2016/9	2025/05	9YRS			19,790,749,568		
002000211	5210201	IFB1/2013/12	2025/09	12YRS				16,060,205,597	
002000205	5210201	IFB1/2022/006	2025/12	6YRS				24,374,850,000	
002000212	5210201	FXD2/2010/15	2025/12	15YRS				25,199,800,000	
002000205	5210201	IFB1/2020/6	2026/05	6YRS				10,113,325,000	
002000209	5210201	FXD1/2016/010	2026/08	10YRS					18,306,450,000
002000210	5210201	IFB1/2020/011	2026/08	11TRS					40,124,800,000
002000211	5210201	IFB1/2014/012	2026/10	12YRS					16,631,479,847
002000212	5210201	IFB1/2016/015	2026/10	15YRS					10,001,466,651
002000204	5210201	FXD1/2021/005	2026/11	5YRS					66,075,850,000
002000211	5210201	IFB1/2015/012	2027/03	12YRS					12,206,852,072
002000219	5210201	NEW LOANS						240,000,000,000	200,000,000,000
SUB TOTAL				Kshs	260,297,600,681	173,428,247,929	318,045,399,568	315,748,180,597	363,346,898,570
002000401	5210201	Pre - 1997 Gov't Overdraft debt			1,110,000,000	1,110,000,000	1,110,000,000	1,110,000,000	1,110,000,000
002000407	5210201	Redemption of Treasury Bills - Shortfall			200,000,000,000	200,000,000,000	200,000,000,000	200,000,000,000	200,000,000,000
002000403	5210201	Tax Reserve Certificate			300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
SUB TOTAL					201,110,300,000	201,110,300,000	201,110,300,000	201,110,300,000	201,110,300,000
GRAND TOTAL INTERNAL DEBT				Kshs	461,407,900,681	374,538,547,929	512,576,822,119	516,858,480,597	564,457,198,570

Table 13: External Debt Redemption from the Consolidated Fund (Ksh)

Consolidated Fund services						
(1) 1002-Public Debt						
5510600						
		PRINTED	PRINTED	PRINTED	PRINTED	PRINTED
		ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES
HEAD	CREDITOR	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
501	GERMANY	5,548,865,097	5,759,267,532	5,950,300,939	6,256,079,847	8,743,107,660
502	ITALY	14,047,236,202	12,398,625,645	10,257,239,301	8,698,795,621	10,582,876,840
503	JAPAN	6,051,740,696	5,261,268,328	5,149,931,011	4,074,516,324	6,989,358,201
504	IDA	33,064,604,699	36,819,786,285	40,914,140,598	50,308,907,714	63,526,789,654
505	ADB/ADF	7,840,041,033	9,454,170,619	11,317,970,234	15,923,355,390	18,027,455,896
506	U.S.A.	247,406,986	259,385,494	272,159,292	247,396,288	212,958,589
516	NEW LOANS/1	-	-	-	-	-
507	DENMARK	111,971,951	131,925,259	136,187,847	81,530,383	26,343,712
508	NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	-	-
509	OPEC	746,993,814	750,045,034	856,363,622	1,014,641,195	846,119,188
510	BADEA	188,205,432	218,032,939	249,291,834	479,026,385	677,516,314
511	FRANCE	10,876,869,356	11,297,516,671	12,056,298,041	11,709,560,992	14,225,443,962
512	EIB	2,619,935,438	2,702,024,016	3,106,955,090	3,674,868,837	3,682,867,382
513	SAUDI FUND	107,691,787	274,407,746	314,029,539	356,766,887	416,497,470
514	AUSTRIA	70,563,058	103,875,999	138,729,840	143,182,972	-
518	FINLAND	310,214,453	319,899,807	330,235,971	-	-
512	EEC	264,943,804	229,316,292	236,685,590	246,803,128	214,866,534
517	BELGIUM	2,255,083,638	2,094,257,606	1,840,018,634	1,904,437,769	2,372,871,743
519	CHINA	466,783,177	461,708,435	476,561,396	491,858,687	526,976,514
536	EXIM BANK OF CHINA	80,730,524,786	88,978,704,765	94,236,832,443	100,074,018,164	117,116,522,597
537	CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK	21,513,277,256	-	-	-	-
520	SPAIN	3,298,986,959	2,873,970,058	2,449,273,718	4,085,132,814	5,405,293,968
521	KUWAIT	214,824,451	436,076,362	450,131,840	464,580,760	541,174,337
522	EXIM BANK OF KOREA	151,226,997	163,392,559	168,648,562	174,062,065	25,556,093,863
526	IFAD	753,113,984	832,935,234	861,138,237	1,265,468,442	1,566,762,254
527	NORDIC DEVELOPMENT FUND	67,803,258	69,920,176	108,554,066	148,992,493	167,182,795
530	EXIM BANK OF INDIA	845,315,773	959,455,223	990,309,414	1,341,348,904	1,951,215,624
531	STANDARD BANK -BVR	447,311,315	-	-	-	-
532	DEBUT INTERNATIONAL SVRNG BOND (USD 2.75 BN)	-	241,753,498,225	-	-	-
544	2019 INTERNATIONAL SVRNG BOND (USD 900 MN)	-	-	37,419,848,729	38,620,999,981	45,565,321,303
534	ISRAEL	676,829,342	697,960,954	720,419,246	743,497,527	-
538	ABU DHABI	156,175,233	161,248,371	166,435,401	171,777,862	220,870,409
540	TDB SYND	47,341,602,440	49,858,267,668	48,267,771,711	21,954,779,663	11,615,354,372
541	POLAND	44,052,426	275,458,601	495,021,361	510,911,204	602,438,651
542	IBRD	-	-	1,521,766,832	1,570,614,494	1,762,368,802
543	IMF	-	-	-	12,729,404,935	29,534,267,300
	Totals	241,060,194,844	475,596,401,903	281,459,250,341	289,467,317,728.4	372,676,915,934.2

Table 14: External Debt Interest Payments from the Consolidated Fund (Ksh)

Consolidated Fund services						
(1) 1002-Public Debt						
2410100						
		PRINTED	PRINTED	PRINTED	PRINTED	PRINTED
		ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES	ESTIMATES
HEAD	CREDITOR	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
501	GERMANY	889,717,510	969,093,584	1,287,880,516	1,367,282,116	1,145,864,393
502	ITALY	2,857,365,482	2,355,121,528	2,002,361,785	1,726,708,888	1,128,161,975
503	JAPAN	643,730,582	738,286,425	818,481,340	898,443,112	923,876,226
504	IDA	16,810,148,242	18,360,589,053	19,604,073,978	20,416,657,731	25,775,364,602
505	ADB/ADF	6,250,411,302	7,406,257,510	8,648,551,390	9,612,051,089	10,493,225,595
506	U.S.A.	35,422,519	28,848,060	21,710,675	13,944,620	6,946,049
516	NEW LOANS/1					-
508	NETHERLANDS	-	-	-	-	-
509	OPEC	60,448,908	86,743,409	126,619,616	139,612,860	164,406,640
510	BADEA	66,802,568	92,046,760	114,261,916	127,519,221	142,325,863
511	FRANCE	1,806,838,676	1,903,603,564	2,172,483,276	2,699,601,928	1,544,729,648
512	EIB	525,310,150	601,103,474	706,932,573	745,430,851	696,788,187
513	SAUDI FUND	39,114,183	58,779,442	72,924,706	79,156,687	88,450,703
514	AUSTRIA	15,064,392	15,544,263	7,115,784	7,344,196	-
515	SWITZERLAND	6,652,800,000	15,157,800,000	36,930,600,000	42,105,000,000	-
512	EEC	12,843,979	10,626,604	8,602,202	6,429,819	4,571,946
517	BELGIUM	196,243,473	183,680,249	170,761,721	161,277,259	184,577,710
536	EXIM BANK OF CHINA	23,597,982,130	22,948,953,814	22,367,186,196	21,042,262,484	38,056,448,727
537	CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK	837,519,881	-	-	-	-
520	SPAIN	564,800,720	742,897,663	834,399,876	844,300,585	433,428,404
521	KUWAIT	49,732,244	75,402,760	104,096,547	118,939,120	124,898,849
522	EXIM BANK OF KOREA	25,203,087	34,744,850	50,431,178	62,225,515	-
526	IFAD	208,817,237	244,720,238	261,976,044	281,444,437	428,944,140
527	NORDIC DEVELOPMENT FUND	21,484,387	21,630,491	21,788,069	21,508,585	22,880,492
530	EXIM BANK OF INDIA	158,805,424	176,784,353	200,823,018	225,059,385	-
531	STANDARD BANK -BVR	12,278,694	-	-	-	-
532	2018 INTERNATIONAL SVRNG BOND due 2048	15,970,429,249	16,489,206,728	-	-	10,827,169,610
542	2018 INTERNATIONAL SVRNG BOND (USD 2.0 BN)	17,880,778,010	18,439,042,328	19,032,355,463	19,642,047,731	12,320,572,315
543	2019 INTERNATIONAL SVRNG BOND (USD 900 MN)	7,317,360,311	7,555,054,719	7,796,586,439	5,364,567,646	3,162,802,919
544	2019 INTERNATIONAL SVRNG BOND (USD 1.2 BN)	11,150,263,330	11,512,464,334	11,880,512,669	12,261,868,905	14,458,527,628
545	2021 INTERNATIONAL SVRNG BOND (USD 1 BN)	7,267,671,062	7,494,578,495	7,735,731,575	7,983,541,981	9,408,437,041
534	ISRAEL	121,898,139	129,592,837	116,607,362	99,998,841	-
538	ABU DHABI	34,024,065	35,213,676	32,310,130	29,046,899	27,618,685
540	TDB SYND	13,714,923,694	10,371,649,690	6,897,588,720	3,623,598,108	3,079,039,294
541	POLAND	26,582,161	41,668,809	55,546,439	69,624,479	77,957,474
542	IBRD	596,565,463	670,070,013	727,034,885	758,929,983	3,995,371,559
543	IMF	821,940,859	848,939,929	875,452,347	878,063,313	5,872,678,421
		137,241,322,112	145,800,739,651	151,683,788,436	153,413,488,371	144,596,065,096

Table 15: List of Publicly Guaranteed Debt (Ksh million)

Agency	Year	Purpose of the loan	Creditor	June-16	June-17	June-18	June-19	June-20	June-21	June-22
Nairobi City County	1985	Umoja II Housing Project	USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KBC	1989	KBC Modernization Project	Japan	2,224	1,386	1,035	357	-	-	-
Telkom Kenya Ltd	1990	Purchase of Microwave Telephone System	Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tana and Athi River Development Authority	1990	Tana Delta Irrigation Project	Japan	1,156	811	673	279	-	-	-
East African Portland Cement	1990	Cement Plant Rehabilitation Project	Japan	1,438	1,008	836	346	-	-	-
KenGen Ltd	1995	Mombasa Diesel Generating Power Project	Japan	3,767	3,325	2,923	2,421	2,108	1,867	1,652
	1997	Sondu Miriu Hydropower Project	Japan	3,827	3,422	3,099	2,727	2,515	1979	1751
	2004	Sondu Miriu Hydropower Project II	Japan	9,534	8,753	8,404	8,207	8,233	7933	6720
	2007	Sondu Miriu Hydropower Project – Sang’oro Power Plant	Japan	4,218	3,972	3,827	3,760	3,789	3,591	3,177
	2010	Olkaria Unit 4 and 5 Geothermal Power Project	Japan	55	51	51	19,389	19,549	18533	16397
	2010	Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Hydropower Plant Kindaruma	Germany	3,514	3,302	2,970	2,607	1,879	1506	1455
	2011	Rehabilitation and Upgrade of the Geothermal Plant Olkaria	Germany	4,656	4,875	4,510	3,924	3,113	2,948	2,748
Kenya Ports Authority	2007	Mombasa Port Modernization Project	Japan	22,099	21,211	23,808	23,903	23,185	21971	19439
Kenya Railways	2008	Kenya Railways Concessioning	IDA	4,044	4,667	4,547	4,603	4,793	0	0
Kenya Ports Authority	2016	Kenya Port Development Project Phase 2	Japan		614	6,333	10,158	16,189	15,930	14,094
Kenya Airways	2017	Kenya Airways	Afrexim	0	77,784	75,787	76,724	79,893	80963	77824
Kenya Farmers Association	2005	Revival of KFA	Local banks	Unutilized	Unutilized		Unutilized	Unutilized	Unutilized	Unutilized
National Cereals & Produce Board (GSM-102)	2009	Importation of maize under GSM-102	USA	Unutilized	Unutilized		Unutilized	Unutilized	Unutilized	Unutilized
Total				60,530	135,179	138,803	159,405	165,247	157,220	145,357

E. Annexes

128. The following are annexes to this report:

- Annex Table 1, Annex Table 2(a-b) and Annex Table 3(a-b) on Macro and Fiscal Framework;
- Annex on the details of the projects to be completed in the FY 2023/24;
- Annex on the list of projects and activities to be supported through the Sports, Arts and Social Development Fund are submitted alongside the FY 2023/24;
- Annex on Breakdown of Estimates of Revenues and Expenditure for State Corporations of the Government of Kenya for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 2024;
- Annex on Estimates of Revenues, Grants and Loans that captures the Revenues estimates by broad economic classification; and
- Annex on Comparison of Expenditures by Vote and Programmes, FY 2023/24.

**THE NATIONAL TREASURY & ECONOMIC PLANNING
APRIL 2023**

Annex Table 1: Macroeconomic Framework

	2020/21	2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		2025/26		2026/27	
	Prel. Act	Approved Revised II	Prel. Act	Budget	Supp I Budget	BPS'23	Budget	BPS'23	Proj.	BPS'23	Proj.	BPS'23	Proj.
	<i>annual percentage change, unless otherwise indicated</i>												
National Account and Prices													
Real GDP	3.6	6.8	6.2	5.8	5.2	6.1	5.6	6.2	5.7	6.1	5.7	6.2	5.7
GDP deflator	5.0	4.8	6.3	6.1	7.4	5.8	6.0	4.8	4.5	5.9	5.6	6.0	5.7
CPI Index (eop)	6.3	5.2	7.0	5.5	6.5	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
CPI Index (avg)	5.7	5.4	6.9	6.0	7.1	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Terms of trade (-deterioration)	-3.6	1.1	1.1	-0.4	3.4	-0.6	0.6	-1.8	-3.4	-0.7	-2.3	0.6	-0.7
Money and Credit (end of period)													
Net domestic assets	11.7	11.1	18.8	9.4	14.5	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.3	11.9	11.6	10.6	10.4
Net domestic credit to the Government	27.1	19.6	26.3	13.1	9.6	10.7	10.9	11.3	11.3	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.9
Credit to the rest of the economy	7.7	10.8	12.3	12.8	21.2	11.2	11.6	14.8	14.4	17.3	16.9	12.8	12.6
Broad Money, M3 (percent change)	6.4	11.4	7.4	10.1	14.0	12.2	12.2	11.6	11.6	12.4	12.4	11.9	11.9
Reserve money (percent change)	5.4	11.4	15.4	4.7	8.4	12.1	12.1	11.5	11.5	12.3	12.3	11.8	11.8
	<i>in percentage of GDP, unless otherwise indicated</i>												
Investment and Saving													
Investment	20.1	23.9	17.6	19.3	15.9	18.9	17.1	18.9	17.3	18.6	17.1	18.6	17.0
Central Government	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.7	3.8	4.5	4.0	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.9
Other	15.2	19.1	13.4	14.6	12.1	14.3	13.0	14.1	12.6	13.3	11.8	13.6	12.0
Gross National Saving	14.1	19.1	11.8	14.2	11.5	13.6	12.5	13.5	12.5	13.3	12.2	13.2	11.9
Central Government	-2.2	-5.3	-1.5	-0.7	-0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7
Other	16.3	24.4	13.4	14.9	12.4	12.8	11.8	12.0	11.0	11.2	10.1	11.5	10.2
Central Government Budget													
Total revenue	15.9	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.4	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.3	18.3
Total expenditure and net lending	24.4	25.6	23.8	24.0	23.3	22.5	22.1	22.0	22.0	21.8	21.8	22.3	22.3
Overall Fiscal balance excl. grants	-8.5	-8.5	-6.5	-6.4	-5.9	-4.7	-4.3	-4.2	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9
Overall Fiscal balance, incl. grants, cash basis	-8.2	-8.0	-6.2	-6.2	-5.7	-4.4	-4.1	-3.9	-3.9	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6
Statistical discrepancy	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall Fiscal balance, incl. grants, cash basis- adj. discrepancy	-8.2	-8.0	-6.2	-6.2	-5.7	-4.4	-4.1	-3.9	-3.9	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6
Primary budget balance	-3.8	-3.3	-1.6	-1.2	-1.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Net domestic borrowing	5.5	5.4	4.8	4.2	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
External Sector													
Exports value, goods and services	10.2	11.0	11.4	12.6	12.4	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.4	12.4	12.1	12.1
Imports value, goods and services	19.0	17.6	19.2	19.7	18.2	19.1	18.3	18.6	18.1	17.7	17.3	17.2	16.9
Current external balance, including official transfers	-6.0	-4.8	-5.8	-5.0	-4.4	-5.2	-4.6	-5.4	-4.9	-5.3	-4.9	-5.4	-5.0
Gross reserves in months of next yr's imports	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5
Gross reserves in months of this yr's imports	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0
Public debt													
Nominal central government debt (eop), gross	67.7	68.4	67.4	67.3	64.8	62.2	61.8	59.7	59.3	56.7	56.3	54.2	53.9
Nominal debt (eop), net of deposits	62.8	63.9	63.1	63.4	61.0	58.9	58.5	56.7	56.3	54.0	53.7	51.9	51.6
Domestic (gross)	32.5	34.5	33.7	34.7	32.5	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	31.7	31.7	31.2	31.2
Domestic (net)	27.6	30.0	29.4	30.8	28.7	28.9	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.0	29.0	28.8	28.8
External	35.2	33.9	33.7	32.6	32.3	30.0	29.6	27.4	27.0	25.0	24.7	23.1	22.8
Memorandum Items:													
Nominal GDP (in Ksh Billion)	11,370	12,646	12,736	14,002	14,522	16,290	16,290	18,180	18,180	20,437	20,437	22,872	22,872
Nominal GDP (in US\$ Million)	105,677	114,595	111,617	114,898	117,903	126,508	126,338	136,689	136,504	148,463	148,261	159,922	159,702

Source: The National Treasury

Annex Table 2a: Fiscal Framework (Ksh billion)

	2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		2025/26		2026/27	
	Prel. Act	Approved Revised II	Prel. Act	Budget	Supp I Budget	BPS'23	Budget	BPS'23	Proj.	BPS'23	Proj.	BPS'23	Proj.	
TOTAL REVENUE	1803.5	2,192.0	2,199.8	2,462.4	2,528.8	2,894.9	2,893.6	3,231.1	3,231.1	3,670.0	3,670.0	4,195.2	4,195.2	
Ordinary Revenue	1562.0	1,851.5	1,917.9	2,141.6	2,192.0	2,571.2	2,571.2	2,878.6	2,878.6	3,294.2	3,294.2	3,775.7	3,775.7	
Income Tax	694.1	836.7	876.7	997.3	1,004.3	1,198.5	1,198.5	1,305.7	1,305.7	1,500.1	1,500.1	1,734.5	1,734.5	
Import duty (net)	108.4	115.9	118.3	144.9	145.9	173.3	173.3	199.4	199.4	229.0	229.0	258.1	258.1	
Excise duty	216.3	255.9	252.1	297.2	297.2	352.7	352.7	401.1	401.1	460.0	460.0	521.5	521.5	
Value Added Tax	410.8	514.1	523.1	584.7	587.7	703.3	703.3	804.7	804.7	926.2	926.2	1,061.3	1,061.3	
Investment income	45.1	37.7	43.7	31.5	35.5	33.1	33.1	34.7	34.7	38.1	38.1	42.3	42.3	
Other	87.4	91.2	104.1	86.0	121.4	110.3	110.3	133.1	133.1	140.8	140.8	158.1	158.1	
Ministerial Appropriation in Aid	241.5	340.4	281.9	320.8	336.8	323.8	322.5	352.5	352.5	375.8	375.8	419.5	419.5	
EXPENDITURE AND NET LENDING	2,769.3	3,286.1	3,027.8	3,358.6	3,384.3	3,663.1	3,599.3	3,991.9	3,991.9	4,457.9	4,457.9	5,089.9	5,089.9	
Recurrent expenditure	1,813.3	2,227.3	2,135.3	2,271.0	2,351.8	2,459.3	2,477.6	2,667.5	2,667.5	2,917.9	2,917.9	3,385.2	3,385.2	
Interest payments	495.1	605.3	578.0	690.6	675.8	775.1	775.1	833.6	833.6	885.2	885.2	980.0	980.0	
Domestic interest	388.8	479.2	456.8	553.4	537.4	628.3	628.3	680.9	680.9	730.8	730.8	787.9	787.9	
Foreign Interest	106.3	126.1	121.1	137.2	138.4	146.9	146.9	152.7	152.7	154.4	154.4	192.1	192.1	
Pensions & Other CFS	112.9	137.3	122.4	150.6	145.4	170.6	165.4	192.9	192.9	217.6	217.6	250.3	250.3	
Pensions	110.3	132.8	119.3	146.0	140.7	165.9	160.6	188.1	188.1	212.5	212.5	244.4	244.4	
Other CFS	2.6	4.5	3.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.9	
Contribution to Civil Service Pension Fund	3.3	20.8	26.4	25.9	31.9	28.5	28.5	31.3	31.3	34.4	34.4	45.7	45.7	
Net Issues/Net Expenditure	1,051.7	1,231.2	1,211.0	1,178.4	1,266.0	1,270.6	1,272.0	1,382.3	1,382.3	1,541.0	1,541.0	1,842.4	1,842.4	
O/W: Wages & Salaries	493.0	525.1	525.1	537.2	539.6	600.0	600.0	645.3	645.3	703.4	703.4	914.9	914.9	
Free Secondary education	59.4	62.4	62.4	102.8	67.6	105.9	105.9	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.1	116.7	116.7	
Free Primary Education	12.0	12.0	12.0	21.6	14.5	22.3	22.3	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	24.8	24.8	
IEBC	4.9	14.2	14.2	16.5	19.9	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.3	
Defense and NIS	157.7	157.1	175.8	174.3	172.2	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	176.8	176.8	
Others	301.2	438.1	399.2	294.7	420.5	332.4	333.8	390.5	390.5	491.1	491.1	555.4	555.4	
Ministerial Recurrent AIA	144.5	229.5	197.5	225.5	232.7	214.5	236.6	227.3	227.3	239.6	239.6	266.8	266.8	
Ministerial Recurrent AIA - NMS	5.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Development and Net lending	557.0	657.5	540.1	676.6	594.1	769.3	689.1	901.5	901.5	1,092.1	1,092.1	1,147.7	1,147.7	
Domestically financed (Gross)	390.0	411.3	378.2	372.6	372.3	390.5	383.5	481.5	481.5	631.2	631.2	624.1	624.1	
O/W Domestically Financed (Net)/NMS	308.2	281.5	290.4	287.4	278.3	291.8	297.6	367.3	367.3	506.4	506.4	484.2	484.2	
Ministerial Development AIA	82.7	79.4	79.6	71.9	80.7	93.3	80.4	110.6	110.6	141.9	141.9	133.3	133.3	
Foreign financed	167.0	239.4	161.9	294.7	193.2	353.7	280.6	390.0	390.0	431.7	431.7	512.7	512.7	
Net lending	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	14.7	17.2	17.2	22.2	22.2	19.6	19.6	0.0	0.0	
Equalization Fund	0.0	6.8	0.0	7.1	13.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	9.6	9.6	11.0	11.0	
County Transfers	399.0	401.2	352.4	407.0	436.3	429.6	429.7	417.9	417.9	442.9	442.9	552.0	552.0	
Equitable Share	346.2	370.0	340.4	370.0	399.6	385.4	385.4	380.6	380.6	405.6	405.6	515.1	515.1	
Conditional Allocation	52.8	31.2	12.0	37.0	36.7	44.2	44.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.0	37.0	
Contingency Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	5.0	2.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Fiscal Balance (commitment basis excl. grants)	-965.7	-1,094.1	-828.0	-896.2	-855.4	-768.2	-705.6	-760.8	-760.8	-787.9	-787.9	-894.7	-894.7	
Grants	31.3	62.9	31.0	33.3	31.4	48.1	42.2	49.3	49.3	53.2	53.2	68.6	68.6	
Fiscal Balance (incl. grants)	-934.4	-1,031.2	-797.0	-862.9	-824.0	-720.1	-663.5	-711.5	-711.5	-734.6	-734.6	-826.1	-826.1	
Adjustment to Cash Basis	5.1	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Fiscal Balance (incl. grants) Cash Basis	-929.3	-1,031.2	-785.1	-862.9	-824.0	-720.1	-663.5	-711.5	-711.5	-734.6	-734.6	-826.1	-826.1	
Statistical discrepancy	20.9	0.0	-37.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
TOTAL FINANCING	950.2	1,031.2	747.8	862.9	824.0	720.1	663.5	711.5	711.5	734.6	734.6	826.1	826.1	
Net Foreign Financing	323.3	343.1	142.5	280.7	395.8	198.6	131.5	99.7	99.7	125.9	125.9	169.7	169.7	
Disbursements	451.6	545.2	327.1	521.8	619.5	674.2	607.1	381.1	381.1	415.4	415.4	481.0	481.0	
Commercial Financing	114.3	124.3	0.0	105.6	110.0	270.0	270.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
O/W Export Credit	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Sovereign Bond & Other Commercial Financing	107.6	124.3	0.0	105.6	110.0	270.0	270.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total Project loans (AIA + Revenue)	168.7	257.6	192.0	286.5	186.9	338.8	271.6	377.6	377.6	415.4	415.4	481.0	481.0	
o/w: Project loans (AIA)	104.8	134.4	92.6	184.9	112.6	239.1	149.1	263.0	263.0	289.3	289.3	307.6	307.6	
Project Loans Revenue	52.4	81.1	58.6	101.6	74.3	99.7	122.5	114.6	114.6	126.1	126.1	173.4	173.4	
Project Loans SGR_Phase I_AIA	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Project Loans SGR_Phase 2A_AIA	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Use of IMF SDR Allocation		42.2	40.8		47.3									
Programme Loans	168.6	163.2	135.0	129.7	275.3	65.4	65.4	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Debt repayment - Principal	-128.3	-202.1	-184.5	-241.1	-223.8	-475.6	-475.6	-281.5	-281.5	-289.5	-289.5	-311.3	-311.3	
Net Domestic Financing	626.9	688.1	605.3	582.2	428.3	521.5	532.0	611.8	611.8	608.7	608.7	656.4	656.4	
Memo items														
Gross Debt (Stock)	7,696.6	8,579.1	8,579.1	9,442.0	9,403.1	10,133.1	10,066.5	10,844.6	10,778.1	11,579.2	11,512.7	12,405.3	12,338.8	
External Debt	3,999.5	4,290.7	4,290.7	4,571.5	4,686.5	4,885.1	4,818.0	4,984.8	4,917.6	5,110.7	5,043.6	5,280.4	5,213.2	
Domestic Debt (gross)	3,697.1	4,288.3	4,288.3	4,870.5	4,716.6	5,248.0	5,248.6	5,859.8	5,860.4	6,468.5	6,469.1	7,124.9	7,125.5	
Domestic Debt (net)	3,140.7	3,828.8	3,746.0	4,328.2	4,174.2	4,705.6	4,706.2	5,317.4	5,318.1	5,926.1	5,926.8	6,582.5	6,583.2	
Financing gap	15.8	0.0	-49.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Nominal GDP	11,370.3	12,844.3	12,736.1	14,002.5	14,521.6	16,290.3	16,290.3	18,180.2	18,180.2	20,436.9	20,436.9	22,872.3	22,872.3	

Annex Table 2b: Fiscal Framework (percent of GDP)

	2020/21	2021/22		2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		2025/26		2026/27	
	Prel. Act	Approved Revised II	Prel. Act	Budget	Supp I Budget	BPS'23	Budget	BPS'23	Proj.	BPS'23	Proj.	BPS'23	Proj.
TOTAL REVENUE	15.9	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.4	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.3	18.3
Ordinary Revenue	13.7	14.4	15.1	15.3	15.1	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.1	16.1	16.5	16.5
Income Tax	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.6
Import duty (net)	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Excise duty	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Value Added Tax	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Investment income	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Ministerial Appropriation in Aid	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
EXPENDITURE AND NET LENDING	24.4	25.6	23.8	24.0	23.3	22.5	22.1	22.0	22.0	21.8	21.8	22.3	22.3
Recurrent expenditure	15.9	17.3	16.8	16.2	16.2	15.1	15.2	14.7	14.7	14.3	14.3	14.8	14.8
Interest payments	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Domestic interest	3.4	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4
Foreign Interest	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pensions & Other CFS	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Pensions	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Other CFS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contribution to Civil Service Pension Fund	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Net Issues/Net Expenditure	9.2	9.6	9.5	8.4	8.7	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	8.1	8.1
O/W: Wages & Salaries	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.0
Free Secondary education	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Free Primary Education	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Defense and NIS	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Others	2.6	3.4	3.1	2.1	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Ministerial Recurrent AIA	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Ministerial Recurrent AIA - NMS	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Development and Net lending	4.9	5.1	4.2	4.8	4.1	4.7	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0
Domestically financed (Gross)	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.7
O/W Domestically Financed (Net)/NMS	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.1
Ministerial Development AIA	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Foreign financed	1.5	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Net lending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Equalization Fund	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
County Transfers	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4
Equitable Share	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3
Conditional Allocation	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Contingency Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiscal Balance (commitment basis excl. grants)	-8.5	-8.5	-6.5	-6.4	-5.9	-4.7	-4.3	-4.2	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9
Grants	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3							
Fiscal Balance (incl. grants)	-8.2	-8.0	-6.3	-6.2	-5.7	-4.4	-4.1	-3.9	-3.9	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6
Adjustment to Cash Basis	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiscal Balance (incl. grants) Cash Basis	-8.2	-8.0	-6.2	-6.2	-5.7	-4.4	-4.1	-3.9	-3.9	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6
Statistical discrepancy	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL FINANCING	8.4	8.0	5.9	6.2	5.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Net Foreign Financing	2.8	2.7	1.1	2.0	2.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Disbursements	4.0	4.2	2.6	3.7	4.3	4.1	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Commercial Financing	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
O/W Export Credit	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sovereign Bond & Other Commercial Financing	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Project loans (AIA + Revenue)	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
o/w: Project loans (AIA)	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Project Loans Revenue	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Project Loans SGR_Phase I_AIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Project Loans SGR_Phase 2A_AIA	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Use of IMF SDR Allocation	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Programme Loans	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt repayment - Principal	-1.1	-1.6	-1.4	-1.7	-1.5	-2.9	-2.9	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4
Net Domestic Financing	5.5	5.4	4.8	4.2	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
Memo items													
Gross Debt (Stock)	67.7	69.8	67.4	67.4	64.8	62.2	61.8	59.7	59.3	56.7	56.3	54.2	53.9
External Debt	35.2	34.7	33.7	32.6	32.3	30.0	29.6	27.4	27.0	25.0	24.7	23.1	22.8
Domestic Debt (gross)	32.5	35.1	33.7	34.8	32.5	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	31.7	31.7	31.2	31.2
Domestic Debt (net)	27.6	30.5	29.4	30.9	28.7	28.9	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.0	29.0	28.8	28.8
Financing gap	0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nominal GDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex Table 3a: Fiscal Framework for FY 2019/20 – FY 2023/24 (Ksh billion)

	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22		FY 2022/23		FY 2023/24	
	Actual	Prel. Act	APPROVED Revised II	Prel. Act	Approved Budget	APPROVED Revised I	BPS' 23	Budget
Ksh Billion								
A. TOTAL REVENUE	1,827.2	1,834.9	2,254.9	2,230.8	2,495.7	2,560.2	2,943.0	2,935.8
Ordinary Revenue	1,573.4	1,562.0	1,851.5	1,917.9	2,141.6	2,192.0	2,571.2	2,571.2
Income tax	706.9	694.1	836.7	876.7	997.3	1,004.3	1,198.5	1,198.5
Import Duty (Net)	98.0	108.4	115.9	118.3	144.9	145.9	173.3	173.3
Excise Duty	195.3	216.3	255.9	252.1	297.2	297.2	352.7	352.7
VAT	383.7	410.8	514.1	523.1	584.7	587.7	703.3	703.3
Investment income & Mop up	116.1	47.9	37.7	43.7	31.5	45.5	33.1	33.1
Others	73.3	84.6	91.2	104.1	86.0	111.4	110.3	110.3
Ministerial and Departmental fees	224.2	241.5	340.4	281.9	320.8	336.8	323.8	322.5
Grants	29.5	31.3	62.9	31.0	33.3	31.4	48.1	42.2
B. EXPENDITURE AND NET LENDING	2,629.5	2,769.3	3,286.1	3,027.8	3,358.6	3,384.3	3,663.1	3,599.3
Recurrent	1,696.1	1,813.3	2,227.3	2,135.3	2,271.0	2,351.8	2,459.3	2,477.6
Interest Payments	437.2	495.1	605.3	578.0	690.6	675.8	775.1	775.1
Domestic Interest	315.4	388.8	479.2	456.8	553.4	537.4	628.3	628.3
Foreign Interest	121.8	106.3	126.1	121.1	137.2	138.4	146.9	146.9
Wages and salaries	449.9	493.0	525.1	520.0	537.2	539.6	600.0	600.0
Contribution to Civil Service Pension Fund	-	3.3	32.8	26.4	25.9	31.9	28.5	28.5
Pension etc	89.6	112.9	125.3	122.4	150.6	145.4	170.6	165.4
Others	423.5	406.7	552.2	515.2	466.9	554.2	500.6	502.0
Defense and NSIS	138.0	157.7	157.1	175.8	174.3	172.2	170.0	170.0
Ministerial Recurrent	157.9	144.5	229.5	197.5	225.5	232.7	214.5	236.6
Development	608.1	557.0	657.5	540.1	676.6	594.1	769.3	689.1
Domestically Financed	410.4	390.0	418.1	378.2	381.9	400.9	415.6	408.5
o/w Domestically Finance (Net)	352.7	308.2	281.5	290.4	287.4	278.3	291.8	297.6
Ministerial Development AiA	57.1	81.8	91.5	84.4	85.2	94.0	98.7	85.8
Foreign Financed	197.6	167.0	239.4	161.9	294.7	193.2	353.7	280.6
Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	4.0	2.0	5.0	2.8
County Transfer	325.3	399.0	401.2	352.4	407.0	436.3	429.6	429.7
Fiscal Balance (Commitment basis excl. Grants)	(831.8)	(965.7)	(1,094.1)	(828.0)	(896.2)	(855.4)	(768.2)	(705.6)
Fiscal Balance (Commitment basis incl. Grants)	(802.3)	(934.4)	(1,031.2)	(797.0)	(862.9)	(824.0)	(720.1)	(663.5)
Adjustment to cash basis	11.8	5.1	-	11.9	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Balance (Cash basis incl. Grants)	(790.5)	(929.3)	(1,031.2)	(785.1)	(862.9)	(824.0)	(720.1)	(663.5)
Statistical Discrepancy	0.3	20.9	(8.1)	(37.3)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCING	790.8	950.2	1,023.1	747.8	862.9	824.0	720.1	663.5
Net Foreign Financing	340.4	323.3	335.0	142.5	280.7	395.8	198.6	131.5
Disbursements	442.0	451.6	537.1	327.1	521.8	619.5	674.2	607.1
Commercial financing	5.9	114.3	124.3	-	105.6	110.0	270.0	270.0
Semi Concessional Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Loans	197.1	168.7	215.5	151.2	286.5	186.9	338.8	271.6
Concessional Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of IMF SDR Allocation	-	-	42.2	40.8	-	47.3	-	-
Programme Loans & Other Concessional Loans	239.0	168.6	155.1	135.0	129.7	275.3	65.4	65.4
o/w P for R programme Loans	30.1	11.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	15.5	3.5	3.5
IMF-RCF/ECF/EFF	78.3	76.9	57.5	29.1	63.2	116.9	61.9	61.9
DPO-WB	108.2	80.8	82.5	86.3	44.0	124.0	-	-
DPO-ADB	22.4	-	11.7	11.3	12.7	12.7	-	-
Support for COVID-19 Vaccine Purchase	-	-	-	4.3	6.2	6.2	-	-
Debt Repayment-Principal	(101.6)	(128.3)	(202.1)	(184.5)	(241.1)	(223.8)	(475.6)	(475.6)
Net Domestic Financing	450.4	626.9	688.1	605.3	582.2	428.3	521.5	532.0
Nominal GDP (Fiscal Year)	10,620.8	11,370.3	12,646.2	12,736.1	14,002.5	14,521.6	16,290.3	16,290.3

Annex Table 3b: Fiscal Framework for FY 2019/20 – FY 2023/24 (Percent of GDP)

	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22		FY 2022/23		FY 2023/24	
	Actual	Prel. Act	APPROVED Revised II	Prel. Act	Budget	APPROVED Revised I	BPS' 23	Budget
Ksh. Billion								
A. TOTAL REVENUE	17.2	16.1	17.8	17.5	17.8	17.6	18.1	18.0
Ordinary Revenue	14.8	13.7	14.6	15.1	15.3	15.1	15.8	15.8
Income tax	6.7	6.1	6.6	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.4	7.4
Import Duty (Net)	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Excise Duty	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
VAT	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3
Investment income & Mop up	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Others	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
Ministerial and Departmental fees	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0
Grants	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
B. EXPENDITURE AND NET LENDING	24.8	24.4	26.0	23.8	24.0	23.3	22.5	22.1
Recurrent	16.0	15.9	17.6	16.8	16.2	16.2	15.1	15.2
Interest Payments	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8
Domestic Interest	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9
Foreign Interest	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Wages and salaries	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
Contribution to Civil Service Pension Fund	-	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pension etc	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Others	4.0	3.6	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.1
Defense and NSIS	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
Ministerial Recurrent	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5
Development	5.7	4.9	5.2	4.2	4.8	4.1	4.7	4.2
Domestically Financed	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5
o/w Domestically Finance (Net)	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8
Ministerial Development AiA	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Foreign Financed	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.7
County Transfer	3.1	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.6
Fiscal Balance (Commitment basis excl. Grants)	(7.8)	(8.5)	(8.7)	(6.5)	(6.4)	(5.9)	(4.7)	(4.3)
Fiscal Balance (Commitment basis incl. Grants)	(7.6)	(8.2)	(8.2)	(6.3)	(6.2)	(5.7)	(4.4)	(4.1)
Adjustment to cash basis	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Balance (Cash basis incl. Grants)	(7.4)	(8.2)	(8.2)	(6.2)	(6.2)	(5.7)	(4.4)	(4.1)
Statistical Discrepancy	0.0	0.2	(0.1)	(0.3)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FINANCING	7.4	8.4	8.1	5.9	6.2	5.7	4.4	4.1
Net Foreign Financing	3.2	2.8	2.6	1.1	2.0	2.7	1.2	0.8
Disbursements	4.2	4.0	4.2	2.6	3.7	4.3	4.1	3.7
Commercial financing	0.1	1.0	1.0	-	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.7
Semi Concessional Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Loans	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.7
Concessional Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of IMF SDR Allocation	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	-	-
Programme Loans & Other Concessional Loans	2.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.4
o/w P for R programme Loans	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
IMF-RCF/ECF/EFF	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4
DPO-WB	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.9	-	-
DPO-ADB	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Support for COVID-19 Vaccine Purchase	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Debt Repayment-Principal	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.7)	(1.5)	(2.9)	(2.9)
Net Domestic Financing	4.2	5.5	5.4	4.8	4.2	2.9	3.2	3.3
Nominal GDP (Fiscal Year)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

