


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability



 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
REPORT	
DATE: 19 JUN 2025	DAY: Thursday
TABLED BY:	Hon. Silvanus Oloo (Majority Party Whip)
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	Amastacia

PARLIAMENT
OF KENYA
LIBRARY

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**GARSEN TECHNICAL AND
VOCATIONAL COLLEGE**

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

TANA RIVER COUNTY





OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
P. O. Box 81543, MOMBASA

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GARSEN TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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Garsen Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

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1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

A. Acronyms

BOG	Board of Governors
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
TTI	Technical Training Institute
TTC	Teacher Training College
TVC	Technical Vocational College
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TVETA	Technical & Vocational Education Training Authority
KNEC	Kenya National Examination Council
GTVG	Garsen Technical & Vocational College
KSG	Kenya School of Government
MOE	Ministry of Education
CDACC	Curriculum Development and Certification Council

B. Definition of Key Terms

Fiduciary Management	Key management personnel who have financial responsibility in the entity for the period under review
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2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

Garsen Technical and Vocational College is a government Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institution established under the TVET Act 2013 in the year 2017. It is located in Shirikisho ward, Tana Delta Sub-County of Tana River County at about 3km west of Minjila trading center next to the Tana Delta Deputy County Commissioner's office. It is duly registered by the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA) under the registration number TVETA/PUBLIC/RC/0061/2017. The college offers technical and business courses at Artisan, Certificate and Diploma levels, all of which are examined by the Kenya National Examinations Council (KNEC) and Curriculum Development and Certification Council (CDACC). The goal of such courses is to increase access to technical and business training to the Kenyan youths. The college currently has a population of 106 trainees distributed in four admitting departments, that is, Building and Civil Engineering, Electrical and Electronics, Computing and Informatics and Liberal Studies. It has a staff population of 13 members.

(b) Principal Activities

The principal activity is to offer technical training and business courses aimed at increasing technical and business skills to Kenyan youths.

(c) Key Management

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

- Board of Governors
- Principal/ Accounting officer
- Deputy Principal
- Registrar
- Head of finance

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(d) Fiduciary Management

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

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal	Mr. Haji Mwachirimira
2.	Deputy Principal	Mr. Robert Mwanyamba Fondo
3.	Ag. Registrar	Mr. Michael Wang'ombeNyanjui
4.	Head of Finance	Mr. John Baraka Kalu
5.	Head of Building Department	Mr. Herbert Ogeda Odhiambo
6.	Head of ICT Department	Ms. Celestine Nasimiyu Watti

Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

- (e) **Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements**
Audit and risk committee activities
Governance, Human Resource and Management Committee
Academic committee activities

- (f) **Entity Headquarters**

Kenya Commercial Bank
Garsen – branch
P.O. Box 54-80201
Garsen , Kenya.
Account no: 1275580645

- (g) **Entity Headquarters**

P.O. Box 155 - 80201
Chinese Campsite
Off Mombasa Garisa Road
Garisa, Kenya.


- (h) **Entity Bankers**
Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

- (i) **Independent Auditors**
Auditor-General
Office of Auditor General
Anniversary Towers, Institute Way
P.O. Box 30084
GPO 00100
Nairobi, Kenya



- (j) **Principal Legal Adviser**
The Attorney General
State Law Office
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 40112 - 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

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3. The Board of Management

SN.	Member/ Director	Details
1.	 <p>Eng. Mwaka Mungatana : Chairman:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Board of Governance 2. Executive Committee 	<p>Age 59years: 16th October 1964</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MBA. Chain Management - BSC. Mechanical Engineering- Nairobi University - A PhD. B/ADMN student currently <p style="text-align: center;">Work experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - August 2001 to date Chief Technical & Environmental Officer Tsavo Power company - 2022 April to date: Chairman Institution of Engineers of Kenya (Coast Branch) - 2012-2022: Secretary Institution of Engineers of Kenya (Coast Branch) - Council Member Kibabii University September 2018 to date & currently chairman Finance, strategy and development committee. - BOG chairman Ngao Girls Secondary School 2007 to 2019 (National School) - Was Chairman of the Audit Monitoring and Evaluation Committee within the board of TARDA <p>Between 2003 and 2005 he was chairman of the finance and planning committee TARDA.</p>



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<p>2.</p>	 <p>Ms. Mwanahamisi HaduloJilo</p> <p>BOG Member & Chairperson: Governance, Human Resource & Management Committee</p>	<p>Age 37 years:1986</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - She did a Diploma in Business Administration at Mombasa Polytechnic University College. - She then studied Bachelor of Business Management at the Mount Kenya University. <p>Work experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2019-Present: Conservancy manager with Lower Tana Delta Conservation Trust. - 2017: Human Rights monitor with the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights - 2011-2016: Field monitor with Kenya Red Cross Society.
<p>3.</p>	 <p>Mr. Makopa Omar Mwakanyenze</p> <p>BOG Member</p>	<p>Age 43 years:23rd March 1980</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He studied BSc. in Foods, Nutrition & Dietetics from Egerton University - Currently pursuing Masters in Foods, Nutrition & Dietetics at Kenyatta University. <p>Work experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2013- Present: County Nutrition Coordinator in Tana River County. - 2008- 2013: Nutritionist at the Coast Province General Hospital.


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<p>4.</p>	 <p>Kulmie Adhan Bashir BOG Member</p>	<p>33 Years: 12th March 1990</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bachelor of Business and Information Technology (BIT) <p>Work Experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office Administrator-Bit & Lubes Co. Installing and configuring computer hardware systems - ICT Officer- IEBC - Configuring and maintaining Bvr Kits
<p>5.</p>	 <p>Nyera Mango Sibagaya BOG Member & Chairman: Risk & Audit Committee</p>	<p>Age 59 years: 24th August 1964</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Master's degree in Science in Commerce (MSc-Finance and Investment Option) KCA University, - Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting Option) Degree.-KCA - Diploma in Technical Education (Business Education). - Certified Public Accountant of Kenya (CPAK) - Certified Public Secretary (CPS) - Certified Investment and Financial Analyst (CIFA) Part II On Going <p>Work Experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - September 2013 to-date (Certified Public Accountant) Practicing Accountant.- SIBA & Associates - Managing Partner in Siba and Associates- in charge of operations - Audit assurance services, accounting services and tax consultancy assignments\ - May 2002 to february 2007: AAC kenya (formerly-Abdulwahid Aboo and company) Certified Public Accountant

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<p>6.</p>		<p>Age: 56 years: 1st January 1967</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BSc. in Civil Engineering from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology (JKUAT) - Higher National Diploma in Water Engineering from Kenya Polytechnic - Diploma in Technical Education- Building & Civil Engineering – KTTC - Diploma in Water Technology <p>Work experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Principal Engineering Technologist National Museums of Kenya - Supervisor – European Union Building restoration Project, Old Town, Mombasa - Head of Production Unit & Income Generating activities - Joinery Trainer at the UNDP/ILO/KEN/90/021 Project <p>Building Supervisor at Coast Builders – Mombasa</p>
<p>7.</p>	 <p>Ms. Amina Galgalo Omar BOG Member</p>	<p>Age 31 years: 23/12/1991</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing MSc. In Project Planning and Management - BSc. In Food Science and Nutrition from University of Eldoret <p>Work experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2022- Present: Programmes Officer at Church World Service, Tana River County. - 2019-2021: Field Officer at Pastoralist Girls Initiative. - 2018-2019: Emergency Response Officer at Welthungerhilfe. - 2018: Medical Emergency Volunteer at Kenya Red Cross Society in Tana Delta, Tana River County.

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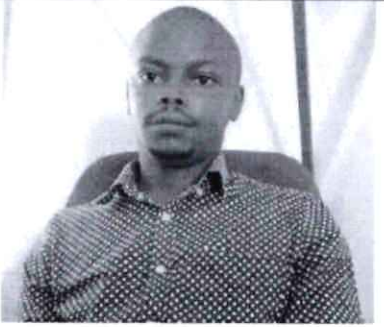

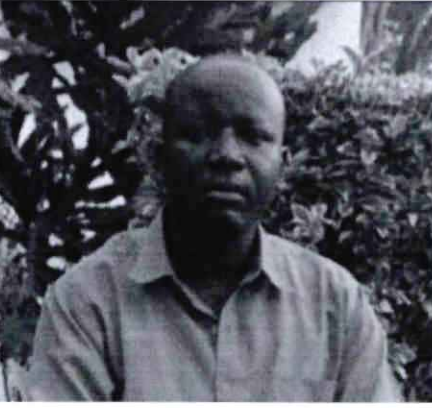
<p>8.</p>	 <p>Haji Mwachirimira Principal /Secretary to the Board</p>	<p>Age 55 years: 02/02/1968</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bachelor of Technology Civil Engineering - Diploma Technical Education Building & Civil Engineering - Ordinary Diploma Building - Senior Management Course (KSG) <p>Work experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 years Teaching experience - 2019-Present: Principal, Garsen TVC - 2009-2019 HOD Building Dept Coast Institute of Technology-Voi - 1997-2003 Exams & maintenance officer Coast Institute of Technology
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4. Key Management Team

SN.	Member/ Director	Details
1.	 <p>Haji Mwachirimira Principal /Secretary to the Board</p>	<p>Age 55 years: 02/02/1968</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bachelor of Technology Civil Engineering - Diploma Technical Education Building & Civil Engineering - Ordinary Diploma Building - Senior Management Course (KSG) <p>Work experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 years Teaching experience - 2019-Present: Principal, Garsen TVC - 2009-2019 HOD Building Dept Coast Institute of Technology-Voi - 1997-2003 Exams & maintenance officer Coast Institute of Technology - He is the Principal
2.	 <p>Robert Mwanyamba Fondo Deputy Principal</p>	<p>Age 31 years: 04/10/1992</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bachelor of Science in Construction Management - Diploma in Technical Trainer Education (Building & Civil Engineering) <p>Work experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 years working/teaching experience - 1 year as Ag. Deputy Principal-He is the Deputy Principal

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3.	 <p>Michael Nyanjui Wang'ombe Ag. Registrar</p>	<p>Age 31 years: 27/04/1992</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bachelor of Technology Civil Engineering-Ongoing - Diploma in Civil Engineering - Diploma Technical Education Building & Civil Engineering <p>Work experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 years working/teaching experience - He is the Ag. Registrar
4.	 <p>Mr John Baraka Kalu Head of Finance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age 33 years: 30/08/1991 - CPA Advance Level On-Going - Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com) undergraduate student at Pwani University - Certified Public Accountancy Part I & II Certification from Star Institute of Professional and Visions Institute of Professional Studies - Accounting Technician Certificate Level I and II <p>Work experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 years working as Finance officer Godoma Technical Training Institute - Assistant accountant at Eri Kenya Ltd - Jivaco Agencies Limited
5.	 <p>Herbert Ogeda Odhiambo HOD-Building & Civil Engineering Department</p>	<p>Age 44 years: 09/09/1979</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bachelor of Technology Civil Engineering-Ongoing - Diploma in Civil Engineering - Diploma Technical Education Building & Civil Engineering <p>Work experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 years working/teaching experience - He is the HOD-Building & Civil Engineering Department

Garsen Technical and Vocational College
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6.	 <p>Celestine Nasimiyu Watti HOD-Computer Studies Department</p>	<p>Age 28 years: 07/01/1995</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bachelor of Science in Computer Science - Diploma in Technical Teacher Education <p>Work experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 years working/teaching experience - She is the HOD-Computer Studies Department
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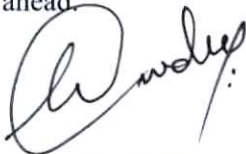
5. Chairman's Statement

Garsen Technical and Vocational College was established to provide adequate and relevant knowledge and skills to its trainees to enable them to contribute towards the attainment of our country's vision 2030 strategic objectives and supporting the drive in realizing the objectives of the National Government Big Four agenda. In furtherance of our mandate therefore, we have committed ourselves to consistently and regularly review, improve and consolidate academic programs in several ways that will ensure their competitiveness in terms of quality and relevance. The sources of funding for the college at the end of this period i.e. 30th June 2024, was student's capitation amounting to Kshs 1,341,500 and appropriation in aid amounting to Kshs. 2,000,000. The college realized an aggregate income of Kshs. 1,929,028 in revenue during the period ended 30th June 2024. The recurrent expenditure totalled Kshs 6,181,308. The college closed the year with a surplus of Kshs 2,940,726.

The college requires a lot of support from the National Government and other stakeholders in terms of funding, material support and other contributions.

We shall continue to appeal for such support for several years to come. On behalf of the college, I take this opportunity to thank the national government for its support. I also appreciate the management team, staff members and our trainees for their cooperation during this period. I wish to register my gratitude to them all.

I look forward to their continued support in the new financial year and the subsequent periods ahead.



Eng. Mwaka Mungatana

BOG Chairman

Date: 07.05.2025

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6. Report of the Principal/Manager

Dear Stake holders,

Garsen Technical and Vocational College has continued to position itself as the leading technical training institution in the County. It is in the final stage of coming up with its 2022-2026 Strategic plan. The strategic plan is being prepared on the basis of the vision 2030 and other strategic priorities of the government as outlined in the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The institute's core values of transparency and accountability, integrity and honesty, teamwork, innovation and creativity, excellence and meritocracy, customer satisfaction and social responsibility have played a great role in realizing the institute's dream of impacting technological skills and knowledge for self-reliance.

Operational and Financial Performance

The institute continues to deliver on its key mandate to providing quality training in technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills for sustainable development. This financial year recorded a Surplus/(deficit) of Kshs 2,940,726 which was occasioned by the late remittance of capitation grants and poor fees collection from students.

Compliance with Statutory Requirements

During the period under review, the institute complied with all its statutory obligations including compliance with Public Procurement Regulations, remittance of PAYE, NHIF and NSSF within the stipulated deadlines. The institute does not foresee any potential for contingent liabilities arising from non-compliance with statutory obligations.

Major Risks and Challenges Facing the Institution

Garsen Technical and Vocational College continues to face pressure on existing resources due to inadequate learning infrastructure exacerbated by the increasing student enrolment. The teachers and non-teaching staff to student ratio remain low. Budgetary constraints have contributed to lack of development projects.

Future Outlook

We are looking forward to harness the ISO 9001:2005 certification and strategic plan (2022 - 2026) to guide the institute's future developments, improve service delivery and achieve set goals and objectives. We also anticipate an increase in student enrolment, attain adequate staffing levels and improve learning infrastructure. Our ultimate objective is to acquire polytechnic status.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL (continued)

Conclusion

During the year under review, the institute has introduced several new initiatives and measures to make its services more efficient and accessible. I take this opportunity to thank our stakeholders for their continued support and partnership in the realization of our mandate.

I commend the Board, Management and staff for their tireless efforts and commitment to the attainment of Garsen Technical and Vocational College set targets. I am truly honoured to serve alongside them as we endeavour to redefine the role played by Garsen Technical and Vocational College and drive the institute towards the realization of its strategic goals and objectives.

On behalf of Board, Management, Staff and Students, I would like to appreciate the support accorded to Garsen Technical and Vocational College by the GOK through The National Treasury & the Ministry of Education, State Department for Vocational and Technical Training. We look forward to your continued support.



Mr. Haji Mwachirimira

Principal/Secretary BOG

Date: 07.05.2025

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7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

Section 81 Subsection 2 (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires the Accounting to include in the financial statement, a statement of the national government entity's performance predetermined objectives.

Garsen Technical and Vocational College has 5 strategic pillars and objectives within its Strategic Plan for the FY2022-2026. These strategic pillars are as follows:

Strategic Pillar		Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Pillar 1:	Corporate image	To enhance the institute's corporate image	No. of CSR activities undertaken Visits to the institute's website	Increase CSR initiatives Continuous marketing activities	Improved college outlook
Pillar 2:	Financial sustainability	To increase financial sustainability	Financial audit reports Revenue turnover trends	Enhance internal controls and audits	Minimized risks of financial mismanagement
Pillar 3:	Training and learning	To improve training and learning	Number of new/ modern training and learning techniques introduced	Number of new/ modern training and learning techniques introduced	Increased enrolment Increased revenue
Pillar 4:	Human resource capacity	To improve the institute's Human Resource Capacity	Number of staff trained Number of workshops and seminars held	Sponsor staff for training	Improved knowledge and technical skills
Pillar 5:	ICT integration	To fully Integrate ICT in the institute	Number of ICT equipment purchased	Purchase additional ICT equipment for the institute	Enhanced learning and service delivery

8. Corporate Governance Statement

Corporate Governance Statement

Garsen Technical and Vocational College is committed to the values and principles of good corporate governance as an integral part of corporate culture and guides the manner in which its Governors, management, staff and students conduct the business of the organization. As a public-sector organization dedicated to providing quality service to its stake holders, the Institution decisions are guided by the core tenets prescribed in the public Officers Ethics Act, The leadership and Integrity Act, The Authorities Code of Conduct, corporate Governance guidelines Board and Board Committee Charters. The Institution endeavours to develop, strengthen and sustain the trust that the Government, employees, students and public has placed in it. The board is committed to regularly evaluate national and international emerging standards in responsible, transparent and efficient management with a view of enhancing corporate governance at the Institution and consistently deliver on its statutory mandate.

1. Board Charter

The Company operates under a Board Charter which clearly defines the roles, responsibilities, and authority of the Board of Directors. The Charter outlines the Board's accountability, strategic oversight, and decision-making responsibilities in accordance with best practice standards and regulatory requirements.

2. Appointment and Removal of Board Members

Board members are appointed through a formal, transparent, and rigorous selection process, guided by merit and the skill matrix required by the Board. Recommendations are made by the Nominations Committee and approved by Ministry. Removal of Board members follows due process and is governed by the Public Service Commission.

3. Roles and Functions of the Board

The Board provides strategic guidance, monitors institutions performance, oversees risk management, ensures legal compliance, and upholds the institutes values. It delegates operational management to the management team while maintaining oversight.

4. Board Meetings and Attendance

During the reporting period, the Board held [number] meetings. The attendance of individual directors is summarized below:

Director Name Number of Meetings Attended

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The Board ensures that meetings are productive, well-structured, and foster informed decision-making.

6. Conflict of Interest

Board members are required to declare any actual or potential conflicts of interest. A formal register of conflicts is maintained, and members recuse themselves from discussions or decisions where a conflict exists.

7. Induction and Training

Newly appointed directors undergo a formal induction program covering the institutions operations, governance framework, and their responsibilities. Ongoing training is provided to ensure the Board remains informed of emerging governance trends and industry developments.

8. Board and Member Performance

The performance of the Board, its committees, and individual directors is reviewed annually. The evaluation process includes self-assessments and peer reviews, with feedback used to improve Board effectiveness.

9. Board Remuneration

The remuneration policy ensures that Board members are fairly compensated for their roles and responsibilities. The policy promotes alignment with stakeholders interests and reflects market practices. Details of Board remuneration are disclosed in the Annual Report.

10. Ethics and Conduct

The institute maintains a Code of Ethics and Conduct that guides the behavior of all directors and employees. The Board promotes a culture of integrity, transparency, and compliance throughout the organization.

11. Governance Audit

An independent governance audit is conducted periodically to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's governance practices. The findings and recommendations are reviewed by the Board and implemented to strengthen governance systems.


Mr. Haji Mwachirimirira

Principal/Secretary BOG

Date: 07.05.2025

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9. Management Discussion and Analysis

Garsen Technical and Vocational College has continued to position itself as the leading technical training institution in the County. It is in the final stage of coming up with its 2022-2026 Strategic plan. The strategic plan is being prepared on the basis of the vision 2030 and other strategic priorities of the government as outlined in the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The institute's core values of transparency and accountability, integrity and honesty, teamwork, innovation and creativity, excellence and meritocracy, customer satisfaction and social responsibility have played a great role in realizing the institute's dream of impacting technological skills and knowledge for self-reliance.

The institute continues to deliver on its key mandate to providing quality training in technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills for sustainable development. During the period under review, the institute complied with all its statutory obligations including compliance with Public Procurement Regulations, remittance of PAYE, NHIF and NSSF within the stipulated deadlines. The institute does not foresee any potential for contingent liabilities arising from non-compliance with statutory obligations.

Garsen Technical and Vocational College continues to face pressure on existing resources due to inadequate learning infrastructure exacerbated by the increasing student enrolment. The teachers and non-teaching staff to student ratio remain low. Budgetary constraints have contributed to lack of development projects.

We are looking forward to harness the ISO 9001:2005 certification and strategic plan (2022 - 2026) to guide the institute's future developments, improve service delivery and achieve set goals and objectives. We also anticipate an increase in student enrolment, attain adequate staffing levels and improve learning infrastructure. Our ultimate objective is to acquire polytechnic status.

During the year under review, the institute has introduced several new initiatives and measures to make its services more efficient and accessible. I take this opportunity to thank our stakeholders for their continued support and partnership in the realization of our mandate.

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10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting Statement

In line with its mission and values, Garsen Technical and Vocational College is sensitive to the impact of our activities on our students, employees, partners and other stakeholders, as well as on the community and its environment.

The College is committed to the maintenance of principled standards, respect and accountability across all its activities; these include and not limited to the following;

- Treating employees with fairness and respect, support staff development through allowing its staff to attend trainings and workshops, volunteering in community, county and national government activities
- The student council has a budget on community day where students visit trading centers' around Minjila and in Garsen, they also participate in cleaning and tree planting in Minjila trading center town during environmental days.
- Our students mostly reside at the college, others at Minjila and other areas Minjila trading center. This has boasted local investors who have rental houses and food eateries and other small and medium enterprises.

The College shall continue to collaborate with all stakeholders on issues that benefit the development of the country, growth of industries as well as giving back to the society. Garsen Technical and Vocational College therefore shall continue to play its crucial role towards attainment of vision 2030 and the "Big Four Agenda as spelt out clearly in the Government priority areas under the social, political and economic pillar.

Garsen Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

11. Report of the Board of Management

The Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 which show the state of Garsen Technical and Vocational College affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activity is to offer technical and business courses geared towards increasing technical and business skills to Kenyan Youths.

Results

The results of the entity for the year ended June 30, 2024 are set out on pages 1 to 28

Board of governors

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page iv, v and vi.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Garsen Technical and Vocational College in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015.

By Order of the Board



.....
Secretary of the Board/Council

Date: 07.05.2025

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12. Statement of Board of Governors Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, and section 29 of schedule 2 of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act 2013 require the board of governors to prepare financial statements in respect of Garsen Technical and Vocational College, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the college at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the Garsen Technical and Vocational College for that year/period. Board of governors is also required to ensure that the college has proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the college. The Board of governors is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Garsen Technical and Vocational College.

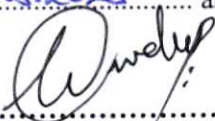
The Board of governors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Garsen Technical and Vocational College financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the college for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2024. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the entity; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of the college; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Board of governors accepts responsibility for the Garsen Technical and Vocational College financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012. The Board of governors is of the opinion that the Garsen Technical and Vocational College financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of college transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2024, and of the college financial position as at June 30, 2024. The Board of Governors further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the college which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Garsen Technical and Vocational College financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Board of Governors to indicate that Garsen Technical and Vocational College will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Garsen Technical and Vocational College financial statements were approved by the Board on 07.05.2025 and signed on its behalf by:


.....

Name: Eng. Mwaka Mungatana
Chairperson of the Board


.....

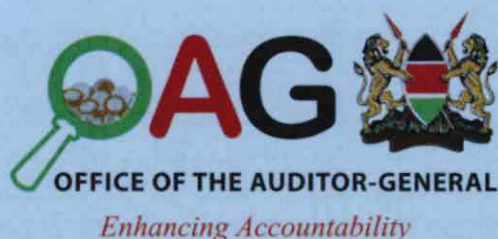
Name: Hajj Mwachirimira
Accounting Officer/Principal

Garsen Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

13. **Report of the Auditor General on the financial statements of Garsen Technical and Vocational College for the year ended 30th June 2024.**

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON GARSEN TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024 - TANA RIVER COUNTY

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

Report of the Auditor-General on Garsen Technical and Vocational College for the year ended 30 June, 2024 - Tana River County

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Garsen Technical and Vocational College – Tana River County set out on pages 1 to 46, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2024 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Garsen Technical and Vocational College – Tana River County as at 30 June, 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Technical and Vocational Education Training Act, 2013.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements

Review of the financial statements revealed the following inaccuracies:

- i. The statements of financial performance reflect comparative total revenue and net surplus for the year of Kshs.6,508,820 and Kshs.1,886,366 while the recomputed amounts are Kshs.Kshs.5,067,750 and Kshs.445,296 respectively, each resulting to a variance of Kshs.1,441,070. The variance was attributed to the restatement of fees from students which was not included in the total revenue for the year.
- ii. The statement of financial position reflects net assets balance of Kshs.68,940,145 while the recomputed balance is Kshs.78,782,678 resulting to unexplained variance of Kshs.9,842,533. In addition, the recomputed net assets vary from the total assets less total liabilities balance of Kshs.68,940,145 rendering the statement of financial position not to balance.
- iii. The statement of changes in net assets reflect balances that vary from recomputed balances as indicated below:

Description	Statement of Net Assets (Kshs)	Recomputed Balance (Kshs)	Variance (Kshs)
Revaluation Reserve	7,529,962	9,496,769	1,966,807
Accumulated Surplus	4,827,092	10,952,984	6,125,892
Capital Grants/Fund	56,583,091	58,369,925	1,786,834
Total	68,940,145	78,782,678	9,842,533

The variances were not explained.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements could not be confirmed.

2. Unsupported Amounts in the Statement of Financial Performance

The statement of financial performance reflects total revenue of Kshs.9,122,034 and total expenditure of Kshs.6,181,308. However, supporting documents were not provided as follows:

2.1. Revenue from Transfers from Other Levels of Government

The statement reflects revenue from transfers from other levels of government amount of Kshs.1,341,500 received from Coast Institute of Technology (the mentor institution) as disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements. However, a detailed schedule indicating student names, admission numbers and amount allocated to each student was not provided for audit.

2.2. Revenue from Exchange Transactions

The statement reflects revenue from exchange transactions amount of Kshs.5,780,534 in respect of rendering of services (fees from students) as disclosed in Note 10(b) to the financial statements. However, a detailed schedule indicating student name, admission number, courses taken and fees payable for the year was not provided for audit.

2.3. Unsupported Board Expenses

The statement reflects board/council expenses totalling to Kshs.573,600 as disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements. However, the detailed schedule indicating name of board member, meeting attended, rate of allowance and amount paid in respect of each member was not provided for audit.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of total revenue and total expenditure amounting to Kshs.9,122,034 and Kshs.6,181,308 respectively could not be confirmed.

3. Unsupported Bank Balance

The statement of financial position reflects cash and cash equivalent balance of Kshs.74,045. However, the bank reconciliation statements and certificate of bank balance in support of the reported balance was not provided for audit.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.74,045 could not be confirmed.

4. Unsupported Receivables from Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial position reflects receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.10,979,177 out of which Kshs.2,300,600 was in respect of current portion of receivables while a balance of Kshs.8,678,577 was in respect of long-term receivables as disclosed in Note 27 to the financial statements. However, the detailed schedule indicating student name, admission number, opening balance, fees for the year and payments to arrive at the closing balance was not provided for audit.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, existence and completeness of the receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.10,979,177 could not be confirmed.

5. Unsupported Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial position reflects receivables from non-exchange transactions balance of Kshs.880,000 as disclosed in Note 28 to the financial statements. However, the commitment to pay and authority from the parent ministry was not provided for audit.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, existence and completeness of receivables from non-exchange transactions balance of Kshs.880,000 could not be confirmed.

6. Unsupported Inventory Balance

The statement of financial position reflects inventories balance of Kshs.399,532. However, detailed schedule indicating description, quantity and cost together with the stock taking report were not provided for audit.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and existence of the inventories balance of Kshs.399,532 could not be confirmed.

7. Unsupported Current Liabilities

The statement of financial position reflects total current liabilities balance of Kshs.177,105 out of which a balance of Kshs.110,339 was in respect of trade and other payables from exchange transactions while a balance of Kshs.66,766 was in respect of refundable deposits from customers. However, detailed schedules indicating name of person, service or goods supplied, invoice number and amount due were not provided for audit.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of total current liabilities balance of Kshs.177,105 not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Garsen Technical and Vocational College – Tana River County Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on the Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial

statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final revenue budget amount of Kshs.13,201,200 and actual on comparable basis amount of Kshs.5,270,528 resulting to under-funding of Kshs.7,930,672 or 60% of the budget. Similarly, the college spent Kshs.4,350,915 against an actual receipt of Kshs.5,270,528 resulting to underutilization of Kshs.919,613 or 17% of the receipts.

The under-funding and under-utilization affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Audit Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under the Report on Financial Statements, Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in use of Public Resources, and Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance. However, Management had not resolved the issues as at 30 June, 2024.

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the other information set out on page iii to xxiii, which comprises the Key entity information and management, the board of management, key management team, the Chairman's Statement, Report of the Principal/Manager, Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance statement, Management discussion and analysis, Environmental and sustainable reporting statement, Report of the Board of Management, and the Statement of Board of Managements' Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on the College's financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work I have performed, I

conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the effect of the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm that nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

Failure to comply with the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board Reporting Template

The financial statements presented for audit did not include all information provided in the format prescribed and published by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB) as follows:

- i. The corporate governance statement on page xviii does not reflect number of board meeting held and their attendance summary.
- ii. The ICPAK membership number for the TVC accountant is not indicated.
- iii. The statement of financial position reflects intangible assets, trade and other payables from exchange transactions and refundable deposits from customers as Notes 33, 36 and 37 respectively which do not correspond to Notes 32,35 and 36 in the financial statements.
- iv. The aging analysis for receivables from non-exchange transactions at Note 28(a) has not been populated with the relevant receivables ageing data.
- v. The statement of financial position reflects trade and other payables from exchange transactions and refundable deposits from customers of Kshs.110,339 and Kshs.66,766 respectively as being disclosed on Notes 35 and 37 to the financial statements instead of Notes 35 and 36 respectively.
- vi. The statement of cashflows reflects use of goods amount as Kshs.2,374,25 instead of Kshs.2,374,325. Management had not corrected the error at the time the audit report was being finalized.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the PSASB guidelines. Further, lack relevant information may affect users' reliance on the financial statements for decision making.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 3000 and ISSAI 4000. The standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in

the financial statements comply in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack Internal Audit Function and Failure to Establish Audit Committee

During the year under review, the College had not constituted an audit committee and an internal audit unit as required by Regulation 166 (1) and (2) of the Public Finance Management (National Government), 2015 which require the internal audit unit of a National Government entity to assess effectiveness of the College through an internal performance appraisal commenting on its effectiveness in the annual report to The National Treasury.

In the circumstances, the College did not benefit from the oversight role and advice from the audit committee and the internal audit function.

2. Lack of Ownership Documents and Unused School Building

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.56,583,091 as disclosed in Note 31 to the financial statements. The amount includes land with unknown value. However, land ownership documents were not provided for audit. Further, physical verification of the school building undertaken on 7 April, 2025 revealed that despite the building being complete, it has not been put to use while sections of the ceilings appear to have caved in and windows vandalized.

In the circumstances, the ownership and safe custody of property, plant and equivalent could not be confirmed.

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

Responsibilities of the Management and those Charged with Governance

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

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

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

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

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


Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

23 May, 2025

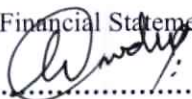
Garsen Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

14. Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30th June 2024

	Notes	2023 2024	Restated 2022 2023	2022 2023
		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-Exchange transactions				
Transfers from other National Government entities	6	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Grants from donors and development partners	7	0	-	-
Transfers from other levels of government	8	1,341,500	1,820,000	1,820,000
Public contributions and donations	9	-	690,000	690,000
		3,341,500		4,510,000
Revenue from Exchange transactions				
Rendering of services- fees from students	10 (b)	5,780,534	557,750	1,998,820
Revenue from Exchange transactions		5,780,534	557,750	1,998,820
Total Revenue		9,122,034	6,508,820	6,508,820
Expenses				
Use of goods and services	15	2,374,325	2,514,015	2,514,015
Employee costs	16	1,322,790	1,522,860	1,522,860
Board /Council Expenses	17	573,600	450,800	450,800
Depreciation and amortization expense	18	1,786,834	0	0
Repairs and maintenance	19	80,200	81,750	81,750
Finance costs	20	43,559	53029	53029
Total Expenses		6,181,308	4,622,454	4,622,454
Other Gains/(Losses)				
Total Other Gains/(Losses)		-		-
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		2,940,726	1,886,366	1,886,366

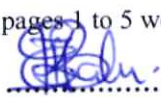
The notes set out on pages 6 to 45 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements.

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed by:



Eng. Mwaka Mungatana.
 Chairman of Board

Date 07.05.2025



John Baraka Kalu
 Accountant
 ICPAK No

Date 07.05.2025



Hajj Mwachirimira
 Principal/Manager

Date 07.05.2025

Garsen Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

15. Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2024

Description	Notes	2023 2024	2022 2023
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	26	74,045	48,157
Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions	27(a)	2,300,600	8,488,171
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	28	880,000	880,000
Inventories	29	399,532	-
Prepayments	30	201,405	-
Total Current Assets		3,855,582	9,416,328
Non-Current Assets			
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	27(b)	8,678,577	0
Property, plant, and equipment	31	56,583,091	58,369,925
Intangible Assets	33	-	
Total Non-Current Assets		65,261,668	58,369,925
Total Assets (A)		69,117,250	67,786,253
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	36	110,339	-
Refundable deposits from customers	37	66,766	-
Total Current Liabilities		177,105	-
Total Liabilities (B)		177,105	-
Net Assets (A-B)		68,940,145	67,786,253
Represented By:			
Revaluation Reserves		7,529,962	7,529,962
Accumulated Surplus		4,827,092	1,886,366
Capital Fund		56,583,091	58,369,925
Net Assets		68,940,145	67,786,253

.....
Eng. Mwaka Mungatana.
Chairman of Board

Date 07.05.2025

.....
John Baraka Kalu
Accountant

ICPAK No
Date 07.05.2025

.....
Haji Mwachirimira
Principal/Manager

Date 07.05.2025

Garsen Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the Year Ended 30th June 2024

Description	Revaluation reserve	Accumulated Surplus	Capital Grants/Fund	Total
At July 1, 2022	9,496,769	7,529,962	-	17,026,731
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	1,886,366	-	1,886,366
Capital grants received during the year	-	-	-	-
At June 30, 2022	7,529,962	1,886,366	-	9,416,328
Restated			58,369,925	58,369,925
As At June 30th, 2023. Restated	7,529,962	1,886,366	58,369,925	67,786,253
At July 1, 2023	7,529,962	1,886,366	58,369,925	67,786,253
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	2,940,726	-	2,940,726
Capital grants received during the year	-	-	-	-
At June 30, 2024	7,529,962	4,827,092	56,583,091	68,940,145

Note:

1. The restatement was due to erroneous opening balances for the prior year on rendering of Services and Note 10 shows the movement reported as 1,998,820 and is 557,750 on the face of the financials.
2. The figures of the value of Building was restated as reflected on the Financial statements and note 31

Garsen Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

17. Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30th June 2024

Description		2023 2024	2022 2023
	Note	Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other National Government entities	6	2,000,000	2,940,000
Grants from donors and development partners			
Transfers from other levels of government	8	1,341,500	
Public contributions and donations			690,000
Rendering of services- fees from students	10 (a)	1,929,028	557,750
Sale of goods			
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment			
Finance income			
Miscellaneous income			
Total Receipts		5,270,528	4,187,750
Payments			
Use of goods and services	15	2,374,25	2,514,015
Employee costs	16	1,322,790	1,522,860
Board /Council Expenses	17	573,600	450,800
Repairs and maintenance	19	80,200	81,750
Contracted services		-	-
Grants and subsidies		-	-
Total Payments		4,819,115	4,622,454
Net Cash Flows from operating activities		451,413	434,704
Cash flows from investing activities			
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(-)	(-)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(0)	(0)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents		25,888	(434,704)
Cash and Cash equivalents at 1 JULY	26	48,157	482,861
Cash and Cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	26	74,045	48,157

(Presentation of cash flows shall be on the basis of **direct method** for all public sector entities reporting under the IPSAS Accrual basis of accounting)

Garsen Technical and Vocational College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual amounts For Year Ended 30 June 2024

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	Utilization Difference
Revenue	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	%
Transfers from other National Government entities	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0%
Transfers from other levels of government	5,100,000	-	5,100,000	1,341,500	3,758,500	74%
Public contributions and donations	-	-	0	-	-	0%
Rendering of services- fees from students	6,101,200	-	6,101,200	1,929,028	4,172,172	68%
Sale of goods	-	-	0	-	-	0%
Total Income	13,201,200	-	13,201,200	5,270,528	7,930,672	60%
Expenses						
Use of goods and services	8,228,550	-	8,228,550	2,374,325	5,854,225	71%
Employee costs	3,246,000	-	3,246,000	1,322,790	1,923,210	59%
Board /Council Expenses	1,447,000	-	1,447,000	573,600	873,400	60%
Repairs and maintenance	279,650	-	279,650	80,200	199,450	71%
Total Expenditure	13,201,200	-	13,201,200	4,350,915	8,850,285	67%
Surplus For the Period	0	0	-	919,613	(919,613)	0%
Capital Expenditure	0	0	-	0	0	0%

(Budget notes)

1. Provide explanation of differences between actual and budgeted amounts (10% over/ under) IPSAS 24.14
2. Provide an explanation of changes between original and final budget indicating whether the difference is due to reallocations or other causes. (IPSAS 24.29)
3. Where the total of actual on comparable basis does not tie to the statement of financial performance totals due to differences in accounting basis(budget is cash basis, statement of financial performance is accrual) provide a reconciliation.

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Garsen TVC is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVETA Act. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is Training.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Garsen TVC accounting policies. The Institute does not have areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are to be disclosed. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the entity. The values are rounded off to the nearest shilling. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act, the TVET Act and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

i. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue and effective in the year ended 30 June 2024.

There are no new standards and interpretations issued in the Financial Year.

ii. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2024.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p> <p>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p> <p>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</p>
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.</p> <p>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</p>
IPSAS 46: Measurement	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used.</p> <p>ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS.</p> <p>iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement, and measurement related disclosures.</p> <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p> <p>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</p>
<p>IPSAS 47: Revenue</p>	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non-exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p> <p>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</p>
<p>IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses</p>	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p> <p>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</p>
<p>IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans</p>	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.</p> <p>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</p>

iii. Early adoption of standards

GTVC did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in year 2023/2024

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the entity and can be measured reliably. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, the amount is recorded in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of financial performance over the useful life of the assets that has been acquired using such funds.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

The entity recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours. Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are recoverable.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued using the effective yield method. The effective yield discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount. The method applies this yield to the principal outstanding to determine interest income each period.

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and included in revenue.

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2023/2024 was approved by the Council or Board on **xxx**. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the entity did not record any additional appropriations on the FY 2023/2024 budget following the Council/ Board's approval. The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actual as per the statement of financial performance has been presented on page **1** under section **xxx** of these financial statements.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

The entity is exempt from paying taxes as per schedule **xxx** of the **xxx** Act.

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales tax, except:

- When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over their useful life period or investment property is measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised through surplus or deficit. Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition. Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

e) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the item of property appropriately according to the acronyms you use in your financial statements plant and equipment. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the entity recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in surplus, or deficit as incurred. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

f) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The Entity also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit. An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Entity will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the

leased item to the Entity. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Intangible assets

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

h) Research and development costs

The Entity expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when the Entity can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale.
- Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset.
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits or service potential
- The availability of resources to complete the asset.
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Following initial recognition of an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually with any impairment losses recognized immediately in surplus or deficit.

i) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Classification

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

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

Fair value through net assets/ equity

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

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

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

Impairment

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

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

j) Inventories

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

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method.
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Inventories (Continued)

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution. Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the GTVC.

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the GTVC has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the GTVC expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities

The *Entity* does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses details of any contingencies in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

Contingent assets

The *Entity* does not recognize a contingent asset but discloses details of a possible asset whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the *Entity* in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

l) Social Benefits

Social benefits are cash transfers provided to i) specific individuals and / or households that meet the eligibility criteria, ii) mitigate the effects of social risks and iii) Address the need of society as a whole. The entity recognises a social benefit as an expense for the social benefit scheme at the same time that it recognises a liability. The liability for the social benefit scheme is measured at the best estimate of the cost (the social benefit payments) that the entity will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

m) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Entity creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. (Entity to state the reserves maintained and appropriate policies adopted).

n) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

o) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The *Entity* provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable. Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

p) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Trade creditors or debtors denominated in foreign currency are reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

q) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment.

Such borrowing costs are capitalized over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalization ceases when construction of the asset is complete. Further borrowing costs are charged to the statement of financial performance.

r) Related parties

The *Entity* regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the *Entity*, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the directors, the Principal and senior managers.

s) Service concession arrangements

The *Entity* analyses all aspects of service concession arrangements that it enters into in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosure requirements. In particular, where a private party contributes an asset to the arrangement, the *Entity* recognizes that asset when, and only when, it controls or regulates the services. The operator must provide together with the asset, to whom it must provide them, and at what price. In the case of assets other than 'whole-of-life' assets, it controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the arrangement. Any assets so recognized are measured at their fair value. To the extent that an asset has been recognized, the *Entity* also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

t) Cash and cash equivalents

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

u) Comparative figures

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

v) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024.

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Entity based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Entity. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140

Useful lives and residual values

The useful lives and residual values of assets are assessed using the following indicators to inform potential future use and value from disposal:

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the *Entity*.
- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes.
- The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed.
- Availability of funding to replace the asset.
- Changes in the market in relation to the asset

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note xxx.

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

(Include provisions applicable for your organisation e.g. provision for bad debts, provisions of obsolete stocks and how management estimates these provisions).

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6. Transfers from National Government

Description	2023 2024	2022 2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Unconditional Grants		
Capitation Grants	-	-
Operational Grant	2,000,000	2,000,000
Unconditional Development grants	-	-
Other Grants	-	-
Total unconditional Grants	2,000,000	2,000,000
Conditional Grants amortised/ recognised in revenue		
Library Grant	-	-
Hostels Grant	-	-
Administration Block Grant	-	-
Laboratory Grant	-	-
Learning Facilities Grant	-	-
Other Organizational Grants	-	-
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	2,000,000	2,000,000

(b) Transfers from National Government (Categorized)

Name of the Entity Sending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Financial performance *	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
State Department for TVET	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000

The details of the reconciliation have been included under appendix 1

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7. Grants from Development Partners

Description	2023 2024	2022 2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Donor 1	-	-
Donor 2	-	-
Other Donors (specify)	-	-
Total Grants from Development Partners	-	-

(a) Reconciliations of grants from development partners

Description	2023 2024	2022 2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	-
Current year receipts	-	-
Conditions Met - Transferred to Revenue	-	-
Conditions Yet To Be Met	-	-

8. Transfers from Other Levels of Government entities

Description	2023 2024	2022 2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Mentor Institute Coast Institute of Technology	1,341,500	1,820,000
Total Transfers	1,341,500	1,820,000

9. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	2023 2024	2022 2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Public Donations	-	690,000
Donations from Local Leadership	-	-
Donations from Religious Institutions	-	-
Donations from Alumni	-	-
Other Donations	-	-
Total Donations and Contributions	-	690,000

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

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10. Rendering of Service Fees from students

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Tuition Fees	1,310,420	337,800
Activity Fees	91,402	5,180
Examination Fees	-	84,050
Repairs Maintenance & Improvements	65,957	7,230
Personnel Emoluments	260,807	30,560
Electricity Water & Conservancy	79,971	9,730
Local Transport and Travel	79,971	10,350
Medical and Insurance	40,500	9,150
Registration Fees	-	3,300
Students IDs	-	3,600
Student Council Fees	-	3,050
Caution Money	-	6,250
Accommodation Fees	-	7,000
Practical Fees		2,000
KUCCPS Registration		6,500
Refund		32,000
Total Revenue from The Rendering of Services	1,929,028	557,750

10 b Revenue Earned

Description	2023 2024	2022 2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Rendering of Services	5,780,534	0
Total Transfers	5,780,534	0

11. Sale of Goods

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Sale of Books	-	-
Sale of Publications	-	-
Sale of Farm Produce	-	-
Cafeteria sales	-	-
Other sales (specify)	-	-
Total Revenue from Sale of Goods	-	-

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12. Rental revenue from facilities and equipment

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Hire of Facilities and Equipment	-	-
Contingent Rentals	-	-
Operating Lease Revenue	-	-
Total	-	-

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue. *Contingent rentals include hire grounds, institutional facilities like halls, kitchen etc.)

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13. Finance Income

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Cash investments and fixed deposits	-	-
Interest income from treasury bills	-	-
Interest income from treasury bonds	-	-
Interest from outstanding debtors	-	-
Total finance income	-	-

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue.)

14. Miscellaneous Income

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Insurance recoveries	-	-
Consultancy fees	-	-
Income from sale of tender	-	-
Services concession income	-	-
Reimbursements and refunds	-	-
Graduation fees	-	-
Bad debts recovered	-	-
Income written back	-	-
Miscellaneous income (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total other income	-	-

(NB: All income should be classified as far as possible in the relevant classes and other income should be used to recognise income not elsewhere classified.)

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15. Use of Goods and Services

Description	FY 2023-2024	FY 2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Training Expense (KNEC Accommodation)	-	10,000
Refund	-	32,000
Teaching and learning materials	125,150	-
Shows and Exhibitions	240,300	-
Local Transport and Travel (Travelling and accommodation)	1,132,690	1,195,500
Electricity, Water & Conservancy	166,610	62,600
Subscriptions- KATTI,TVEA,CAPA	158,500	252,100
Advertising and Marketing	15,000	55,000
Examination fees	-	148,260
Fuel and oil	-	12,000
Administration Cost	496,925	500,305
Medical and Insurance	-	4,625
Printing and stationery	39,150	110,220
Activity(DSTv)	-	95,030
Airtime expenses	-	17,650
Internet expenses	-	18,725
Total good and services	2,374,325	2,514,015

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16. Employee Costs

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	1,322,790	1,522,860
Employee Costs	1,322,790	1,522,860

17. Board Expenses

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Board/Council Expenses	573,600	450,800
Total	573,600	450,800

18. Depreciation and Amortization expense

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	1,786,834	-
Total depreciation and amortization	1,786,834	0

19. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Furniture and fittings	50,200	87,600
Computers and accessories	30,000	0
Total Repairs and Maintenance	80,200	87,600

20. Finance Cost

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Property valuations	43,559	53,029
Total contracted services	43,559	53,029

21. Grants and Subsidies

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Community Development	-	-
Education Initiatives and Programs	-	-
Social Development	-	-
Social benefits expenses	-	-
Community Trust	-	-
Sporting Bodies	-	-
Total Grants and Subsidies	-	-

Social benefit schemes include benefits such as cash transfers for unemployment or elderly in line with IPSAS 42.

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22. Finance

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Borrowings (Amortized Cost)*	-	-
Finance Leases (Amortized Cost)	-	-
Unwinding of Discount from lease liabilities	-	-
Interest on Bank Overdrafts	-	-
Interest on Loans from Commercial Banks	-	-
Total Finance	-	-

(*Borrowing costs that relate to interest expense on acquisition of non- current assets and do not qualify for Capitalisation as per IPSAS 5: on borrowing costs should be included under this note.)

23. Gain On Sale of Assets

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Other Assets not capitalised	-	-
Total Gain On Sale of Assets	-	-

24. Gain/(loss) on Fair Value Investments

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Fair value on equity investments	-	-
Fair value arising from investment property	-	-
Fair value arising from biological assets	-	-
Fair value- other financial assets (specify)	-	-
Total Gain	-	-

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25. Impairment Loss

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Total Impairment Loss	-	-

26. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	74,045	48,157
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	74,045	48,157

(The amount should agree with the closing and opening balances as included in the statement of cash flows)

26 (a). Detailed Analysis of Cash and Cash Equivalents

Financial Institution	Account number	2024-2023	2023-2022
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1275580645	74,045	48,157
Grand Total		74,045	48,157

27. Receivables from Exchange transactions

27(a) Current Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Student Debtors	2,300,600	8,488,171
Total Current Receivables	2,300,600	8,488,171

27(b) Long- term Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Non-Current Receivables		
Refundable Deposits	-	-
Advance Payments	-	-
Public Organizations	-	-
Less: Impairment Allowance	-	-
Total	-	-
Current Portion Transferred To Current Receivables	8,678,577	-
Total Non-Current Receivables	-	-
Total Receivables	8,678,577	-

27 (c) Ageing Analysis of Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2024-2023		2023-2022	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of th total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	2,300,600	%	-	%
Between 1- 2 years	5,780,534	%	-	%
Between 2-3 years	2,898,043	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total (a+b)	10,979,177	%	-	%

27 (d) Reconciliation for impairment Allowance on Receivables from Exchange Transactions

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Provisions during the year	-	-
Recovered during the year	-	-
Write offs during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-

28. Receivables from non-Exchange transactions

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Capitation Grants*	880,000	880,000
Total Current Receivables	880,000	880,000

28 (a) Ageing Analysis on Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	2024-2023		2023-2022	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	-	%	-	%
Between 1- 2 years	-	%	-	%
Between 2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total	-	%	-	%

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28 (b) Reconciliation for Impairment Allowance on Receivables from Non-Exchange Transactions

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Additional provisions during the year	-	-
Recovered during the year	-	-
Written off during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-

29. Inventories

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Library Books	399,532	-
Total Inventories at lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value	399,532	0

30. Prepayments

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
a)	201,405	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
b)	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
c)	201,405	-

d) Shareholding in other entities

For investments in equity share listed under note 30 (c) above, list down the equity investments under the following categories:

Name of Entity where Investment is Held	No of Shares				Fair Value of Shares	Fair Value of Shares
	Direct Shareholding	Indirect Shareholding	Effective Shareholding	Nominal Value of Shares	2024-2023	2023-2022
	%	%	%	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Entity A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entity B	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

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31. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Plant and equipment	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1 July 2023	-	58,369,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,369,925
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Disposals	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	0
Transfers/Adjustments	-	(-)	-	(-)	(-)	-	(-)	-	0
At 30th June 2023	-	58,369,925	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,369,925
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Disposals	(-)	-	-	-	(-)	-	(-)	(-)	(-)
Transfer/Adjustments	(-)	-	-	(-)	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
At 30th June 2023	0	58,369,925	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,369,925
Depreciation And Impairment									
At 30 June 2023	-	58,369,925	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,369,925
Depreciation	-	(1,786,834)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	(-)	-	(1,786,834)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024	0	56,583,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	56,583,091
Depreciation	-	(1,786,834)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	(-)	-	(1,786,834)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)
Transfer/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
At 30th June 2024	0	56,583,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	56,583,091
Net Book Values									
At 30th June 2023	-	58,369,925	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,369,925
At 30th Jun 2024	0	56,583,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	56,583,091

[Include Brief Description Of WIP]

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Valuation

As per National Treasury guidelines, Land and buildings were identified and valued as per the National Liabilities and Management Policy and guidelines (Issued June 2020).

31 (b) Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost

If the freehold land, buildings and other assets were stated on the historical cost basis the amounts would be as follows:

Description	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	NBV
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Land	-	-	-
Buildings	59,561,148	2,978,057	56,583,091
Plant And Machinery	-	-	-
Motor Vehicles including Motorcycles	-	-	-
Computers and Related Equipment	-	-	-
Office Equipment, Furniture, And Fittings	-	-	-
Total	59,561,148	2,978,057	56,583,091

32. Intangible Assets

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Additions–internal development	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
NBV	-	-

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33. Investment Property

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Gain or loss on fair value- if fair value is elected	-	-
At end of the year	-	-

34. Biological Assets

	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Cattle	-	-
Trees	-	-
Others (Specify)	-	-
Total	-	-

35. Trade and Other Payables from Exchange Transactions

Description	2024-2023		2023-2022	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade payables	-		-	
Salary deductions	-		-	
Third-Party Payments	-		-	
Other Payables	-		-	
Total Trade and Other Payables	-		-	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	-	%	-	-
1-2 years	-	%	-	-
2-3 years	-	%	-	-
Over 3 years	-	%	-	-
Total (to tie to totals above)	-	%	-	-

36. Refundable Deposits from Customers/Students

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Fees prepayments	-	-
Caution money	-	-
Other refundable deposits	-	-
Total Deposits	-	-

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	2024-2023	% of the Total	2023-2022	% of the Total
Ageing analysis:				
Under one year	-	%	-	%
1-2 years	-	%	-	%
2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total (to tie to totals deposits above)	-	%	-	%

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37. Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Gratuity Provision	Other provision	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance b/f	-	-	-	-
Additional provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision utilised	-	-	-	-
Change due to discount and time value for money	-	-	-	-
Total provisions at the end year	-	-	-	-
Current Provisions	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Provisions	-	-	-	-

38. Finance Lease Obligation

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
At the start of the year	-	-
Discount interest on Lease Liability	-	-
Paid during the year	-	-
At end of the year	-	-

Maturity Analysis

Period	Amount
	Kshs
Year 1	-
Year 2	-
Year 3	-
Year 4	-
Year 5 and onwards	-
Less: Unearned Interest	-
Total	-

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Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	-
Non- Current	-
Total	-

39. Deferred Income

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
County Government	-	-
National Funding Bodies	-	-
Public Contributions and Donations	-	-
Total Deferred Income	-	-

The deferred income movement is as follows:

Description	County government	National funding/ donors	Public contributions and donations	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance brought forward	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Transfers to capital fund	-	-	-	-
Transfers to income statement	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	-	-	-	-
Balance carried forward	-	-	-	-

Include columns as needed for the various sources of income deferred.

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	-
Non- Current	-
Total	-

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40. Service Concession Arrangements

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Fair value of service concession assets recognized under PPE	-	-
Accumulated depreciation to date	-	-
Net carrying amount	-	-
Service concession liability at beginning of the year	-	-
Service concession revenue recognized	-	-
Service concession liability at end of the year	-	-

41. Cash generated from operations.

	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	-
Adjusted for:	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
Non-Cash grants received	-	-
Contributed assets	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Gains and Losses on Disposal of Assets	-	-
Contribution to provisions	-	-
Contribution to impairment allowance	-	-
Finance Income	-	-
Finance Cost	-	-
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase in Inventory	-	-
Increase in Receivables	-	-
Increase in Deferred Income	-	-
Increase in Payables	-	-
Increase in Payments received in advance	-	-
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	-	-

(The total of this statement should tie to the cash flow section on net cash flows from/ used in operations)

42. Financial Risk Management

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

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

(i) Credit risk

The entity has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments.

Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the entity's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

Description	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2023				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024	-	-	-	-
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

(NB: The totals column should tie to the individual elements of credit risk disclosed in the entity's statement of financial position)

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The customers under the fully performing category are paying their debts as they continue trading. The credit risk associated with these receivables is minimal and the allowance for uncollectible amounts that the company has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts.

The entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due.

The board of directors sets the company's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

(ii) Liquidity risk management

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

The table below represents cash flows payable by the company under non-derivative financial liabilities by their remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2023				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred Income	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred Income	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

(iii) Market risk

The entity has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the entity on an ongoing basis, evaluate and test the design and effectiveness of its internal accounting and operational controls.

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the entity's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

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The entity's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day-to-day implementation of those policies.

There has been no change to the entity's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the entity's financial condition may be adversely affected as a result of changes in interest rate levels. The company's interest rate risk arises from bank deposits. This exposes the company to cash flow interest rate risk. The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the company's deposits.

Management of interest rate risk

To manage the interest rate risk, management has endeavoured to bank with institutions that offer favourable interest rates.

iv) Capital Risk Management

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

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	-	-
Retained Earnings	-	-
Capital Reserve	-	-
Total Funds	-	-
Total Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	-	-
Net Debt/(Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents)	-	-
Gearing	-	-

The transactions and balances with related parties during the year are as

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with Related Parties		
a) Sales to related parties		
Hire of facility by govt. agencies	-	-
Others (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-
B) Purchases from related parties	-	-

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Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Purchases of electricity from kplc	-	-
Purchase of water from govt service providers	-	-
Rent expenses paid to govt agencies	-	-
Training and conference fees paid to govt. agencies	-	-
Others (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-
b) Grants /Transfers from the Government	-	-
Grants from National Govt	-	-
Grants from County Government	-	-
Donations in Kind	-	-
Total	-	-
Total	-	-
c) Key Management Compensation	-	-
Board of Management emoluments	-	-
Compensation to Key Management	-	-
Total	-	-

43. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Assets

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Contingent Assets		
Insurance Reimbursements	-	-
Assets arising from determination of Court Cases	-	-
Reimbursable Indemnities and Guarantees	-	-
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-

Contingent Liabilities

Description	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Contingent Liabilities	-	-
Court Case Xxx against (<i>The Entity</i>)	-	-
Bank guarantees in favour of subsidiary	-	-
Contingent liabilities arising from Contracts including PPPs	-	-
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-

(Give details)

44. Capital Commitments

Capital Commitments	2024-2023	2023-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Authorised for	-	-
Authorised and Contracted for	-	-
Total	-	-

(NB: Capital commitments are commitments to be carried out in the next financial year and are disclosed in accordance with IPSAS 17. Capital commitments may be those that have been authorised by the entity but at the end of the year had not been contracted or those already contracted for and ongoing)

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45. Events After The Reporting Period

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

46. Currency

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

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20. Appendices

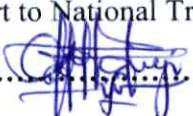
Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General Recommendations

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1	Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial statements	Rectified	Resolved	
2	Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements	Management Will procure a MIS to eradicate the inaccuracies	Resolved	
3	Inaccurate brought forward balances	Rectified	Resolved	
4	Non-Approval of institute Budget	Rectified	Resolved	
5	Lack of Segregation of Duties	Employed Key office bearers for enhancing compliance	Resolved	
6	Lack of Robust Accounting System	Procured and Installed an ERP for students Finance and Procurement.	Resolved	

Guidance Notes:

- (i) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report;
- (ii) Obtain the “Issue/Observation” and “management comments”, required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management;
- (iii) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your entity responsible for implementation of each issue;
- (iv) Indicate the status of “Resolved” or “Not Resolved” by the date of submitting this report to National Treasury.

.....


Name Haji Mwachirimira
Principal/Secretary to the Board

Date

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Appendix II: Projects Implemented by

Projects

Projects implemented by the GTVC Funded by development partners.

Project title	Project Number	Donor	Period/ duration	Donor commitment	Separate donor reporting required as per the donor agreement (Yes/No)	Consolidated in these financial statements (Yes/No)
1						
2						

Status of Project Completion

(Summarise the status of project completion at the end of each quarter, i.e. total costs incurred, stage which the project is etc)

	Project	Total project Cost	Total expended to date	Completion % to date	Budget	Actual	Sources of funds
1							
2							
3							

Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

Name of transferring entity:.....

Name of beneficiary entity:.....

Confirmation of amounts received by [Insert name of beneficiary Entity] as at 30th June (Current FY)					
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
Total					

I confirm that the amounts shown above are correct as of the date indicated.

Head of Accounts Department - Disbursing Entity:
 Name Sign Date.....

Head of Accounts Department - Beneficiary Entity:
 Name Sign Date.....

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Appendix IV: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

Project Name	Project Description	Project Objectives	Project Activities					Source Of Funds	Implementing Partners
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		

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Appendix V: Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure

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

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
P. O. Box 81543, MOMBASA
08 MAY 2025
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