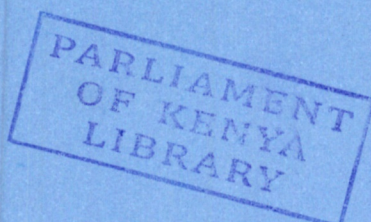


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability



REPORT

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	
DATE: 01 AUG 2023	DAY: TUE
TABLED BY: OF	Hon Naomi Wago, MP Deputy Majority Whip
CLERK-AT-THE-TABLE:	Izazu Mwale

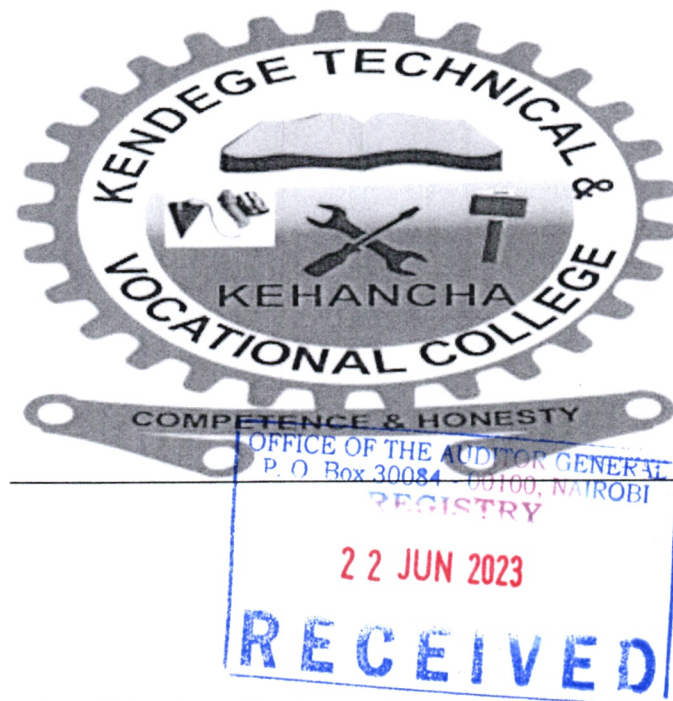
THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND
VOCATIONAL TRAINING COLLEGE**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2022**





KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022**

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

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Table of Contents

I.	KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT	iii
II.	THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS	vi
IV.	CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT	Error! Bookmark not defined.
V.	REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL	xvii
VI.	STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE AGAINST PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES	xviii
VII.	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT	xv
VIII.	MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	xvi
IX.	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING	xviii
X.	REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS	xxiv
XI.	STATEMENT OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS' RESPONSIBILITIES	xxiv
XII.	REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR ON KENDEGE TVC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.	xxi
XIII.	STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022.	1
XIV.	STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022	2
XV.	STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022...	3
XVI.	STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022	4
XVII.	STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022.....	6
XVIII.	NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	7
29.	PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS	32
30.	APPENDIX I: INTER-ENTITY TRANSFERS	33

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

I. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

Background information

KTVC is situated in Kegonga South Sub-county within Migori County, 3 kilometres from Kehancha Town in the Nyanza region of Kenya. It is approximately 381 kilometres southwest of the Nairobi City. The land currently occupied by the college was previously set aside as a buffer zone between Kuria and Maasai communities following cattle rustling between the two communities. In 1972 the Kuria community leaders demarcated the 108 acres of land for establishing Abakuria Technical School. The college eventually was started in 2014 as one of the 60 new technical institutions that the Government of Kenya (GOK) recommended to be constructed in every constituency. The intention was to increase access to technical education to ensure that all youths are equipped with employable skills in tandem with the emerging market demand.

Upon completion, the college consisted of a double storey tuition block hosting two (2) workshops, eight (8) classrooms, six (6) administration offices, two (2) instructors' offices, a library, lecture room, staffroom, drawing room, staff kitchen and washrooms. Owing to its strategic location, the GOK has earmarked it as a centre of excellence in mechanical engineering. KTVC received its first students in September 2019. It has so far expanded to offer training programmes at diploma, certificate and artisan certificate levels in the following areas:

- Agriculture and applied sciences
- Automotive engineering
- Building and civil engineering
- Business studies
- Electrical and electronics engineering
- Fashion design & clothing technology
- General agriculture
- Hairdressing & beauty therapy.
- Information Communications Technology (ICT)
- Mechanical engineering
- Social work and community development

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Principal Activities

The core mandate of Kendege Technical & Vocational College is to offer training to Students in technical courses and business courses as per the industry needs as examined by KNEC .

VISION

A college of choice in the development of technical and vocational skills.

MISSION

To offer quality training in collaboration with industry to produce competent graduates.

CORE VALUES

Co-operation

Respect and Tolerance

Integrity

Creativity and Innovativeness

Professionalism

MOTTO

Competency and Honesty

College Governance

Kendege Technical and Vocational College is managed by the Board of Governors, appointed by The Cabinet Secretary in charge of Education. The B.O.G. provides leadership in; policy direction and ensures that the institutes programmes and activities are in line with its mandate and set objectives. The principal is the secretary to the Board and executes all policies in line with the institute's core mandate. The principal is assisted by the deputy principal.

(a) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2021 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Designation	Name
1	Principal	Grace Mauti
2	Deputy principal Academics/ Finance	Kenneth Kahi Kinyangi
3	Registrar (s)	Esther Mwise
4	Dean of students	Erick Osoro
5	Head of Finance	Chacha Jackson Maroa
6	Quality Assurance	Job Momanyi

(b) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The college has two oversight committees:
General purpose and Finance and committee
Education, Research and Training committee

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

- (c) **Entity Headquarters**
KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
P.O. Box 37-40413
KEHANCHI-KENYA
KENDEGE Building
KEHANCHI - KEGONGA Highway
KURIA-EAST
- (d) **Entity Contacts**
Telephone: (254) 741790941
E-mail: kendegetvc@gmail.com
Website: www.kendegetvc.ac.

Entity Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank-Kisii West
P.O. Box 4517-40200
KISII

Kenya Commercial Bank-Kehanchi
P.O. Box 74-40413
SUNA MIGORI

- (b) **Independent Auditors**
Auditor General
Kenya National Audit Office
Anniversary Towers, University Way
P.O. Box 30084
GPO 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

- (c) **Principal Legal Adviser**

The Attorney General
State Law Office
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 40112
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

II. THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

No.	Member/ Director	Details
1.	Prof. Peter Mwita Nyamuhanga. BOG Chairperson  PHD, MSC, BSC.	Date of birth: 1968 Appointment: 18th September, 2019 Inauguration: 10th July 2020 Qualification PhD in Statistics Work Experience: Deputy Vice Chancellor (Research, Innovation and Linkages) and full Professor of Statistics at Machakos University. Was founding Chairman of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics Board, founding Chairman of Kenya National Statistical Society and Council member of Multimedia University of Kenya.
2.	Ms. Mabel Adhiambo Wendo Member  Masters in Community Health Development	Appointment: 18th September, 2019 Inauguration: 10th July 2020 Qualification Masters in Community Health Development Diploma in Care & Mgt. of people living with HIV/AIDS. Higher Diploma in Advanced nursing. Diploma in Midwifery Diploma in Registered nursing. Experience. Independent Consultant: UNICEF/KOICA projects for Kenya and Tanzania MoH Regional Technical Advisor in Eastern and Southern Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Ethiopia and Malawi) : Community Health Worker Campaign Secretariat based at the Earth Institute of Columbia University, New York Regional Technical Advisor in (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Zimbabwe): Mild may International, Africa Programs. Project Manager for ADRA South Sudan Malaria Global fund Lecturer: Kenya Medical Training College, Nairobi.

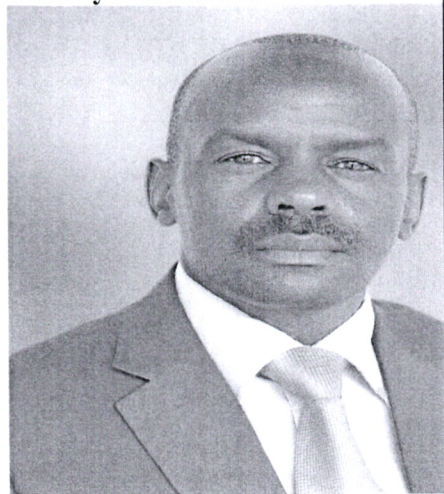
**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

3.	Mr. Maurice Livingstone O. Owili Member  Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.)	Date of Birth: 10th August, 1968 Appointment: 18th September, 2019 Inauguration: 10th July 2020 Qualification On-going PhD in Environmental Planning and Management Master of Philosophy in Environmental Studies (Environmental Information Systems) Bachelor of Technology in Education (Btech) Mechanical Engineering Experience Coordinator Performance Contract, ISO and Strategic Planning (2019 – Date) Coordinator Performance Contract, ISO, Resource Mobilization and Strategic Planning (2013 – 2019) Deputy Principal – Bushiungal T.T.I (2012 -2013) Deputy Principal – Ramogi Institute of Advance Technology (RIAT) (2011 – 2012) Deputy Principal – Moi Institute of Technology (MIT) (2007 – 2011)
4.	Dr. James Ng'ang'a Muya Member  PHD, MBA, P.G.D.E.	Date of birth: 12/12/1970 Appointment: 18th September, 2019 Inauguration: 10th July 2020 Qualification PHD in Business management. Master's in Business management Bachelor of Arts. Post graduate diploma in education. Experience. Research publication in pear reviewed journals. Associate Member of IHRM, Member NO. 07329. Senior lecturer-Kisii University College. Part time lecturer JKUAT-Kisii CBD campus (May 2010-Dec 2014) Part time lecturer –Rongo University(Sept 2010-2014) Lecturer- Kamagambo Adventist College(2003-Dec 2014) Principal- Rift Valley Secondary School (Oct 2000-Jan 2003) Teacher- Mutitu SDA Sec School (May1997-Sep 2000) Teacher- Karura School(Jan 1996-Apr 1997)

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

5.	Ms. Jane AkeloOmbajo Member  M Arts, BSC	Date of Birth: 10/05/1979 Appointment: 18th September, 2019 Inauguration: 10th July 2020 Qualifications: Masters of Arts in monitoring and Evaluation, Africa Nazarene University Bachelor of Science Diploma in Computer Operations Experience: Independent M&E Consultant Founder of Angani Virtual Services Lead Researcher at Task drive Data Specialist at Cloud factory Trainer of trainers at UNV/UNDP, Emergency Volunteer Scheme Medical Representative at Wessex Pharmaceuticals
6.	Dr. Ezekiel Nyambega Omwenga Member  PHD,	Date of Birth: 01/05/1962 Appointment: 18th September, 2019 Inauguration: 10th July 2020 Qualifications PHD in Education Communication Technology Masters in Curriculum and Instruction. Bachelor of Education Science Experience Research publication in peer reviewed journal Associate member of EMSK of Kenya Director of Teaching Practice Kisii University. Lecturer in the department of Curriculum, Instruction and media Kisii University (2017- to date) Head of Teacher training Kamagambo College. (2015-2016) Lecturer Kamagambo College (1991-2015)

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

7.	Ms. Margaret Nyaboke Nyanyuki Member  Bachelor's Degree in Business Management (Finance and Banking)	Date of Birth: 12/12/1974 Appointment: 18th September, 2019 Inauguration: 10th July 2020 Qualifications: Degree in Business Management- Finance and Banking Moi University Certified Public Accountant-Pinnacle Business school Diploma Teacher in Accounting-Kenya Technical Teachers College Certificate in Banking and Finance-Moi Institute of Technology Experience: Trainer- Siala technical institute Tutor at Kisii University College Nyakundi Mwencha and Company Associates Omata and Company Associates Kisii Polytechnic
8.	Mr. Tom Olang'o County Director TVET  Master of Education in Curriculum Studies and PHD ongoing	Year of Birth: 1970 Qualification and Experience: A Deputy Director of Technical Education currently serving as a Regional Director of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in charge of Kisii, Nyamira, Migori and HomaBay Counties. He is a long serving public servant with twenty-six years of experience. He was initially employed as a Graduate Teacher of Mathematics by the Teachers Service Commission and later joined the Ministry of Education as an Education officer in 1999 where he has served to date. He was born in 1970 and is a holder of Master of Education in Curriculum Studies from Nairobi University and currently pursuing a PhD on the same at Kenyatta University. He has been engaged in several international assignments and is currently the Ministry's Focal Point Person for Skills Initiative for Africa Project by AUDA NEPAD.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

9.	Mrs. Grace Mauti  Principal/Secretary BOG	Year of Birth: 11/09/1964 Qualifications: Masters Degree in Guidance and Counselling- On-going BED Arts- 1989 Senior ,Management Course (SMC) 2018 Lead Auditor-Quality management Systems (QMS) 2012 Experience Principal/ Secretary BOG-Kendeg Technical and Vocational College
----	--	--

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Board Committees

Name of the Committee	Members
General purpose and Finance Committee	1. Mr. Owili Maurice - Chairperson 2. Dr. James Ng'ang'a Muya - Member 3. Ms. Mabel Adhiambo Wendo - Member 4. Mr. Tom Olang'o -County director TVET 5. Mrs. Grace Mauti-Principal/Secretary BOG
Education Research and Training Committee	1. Dr. Omwenga Ezekiel - Chairperson 2. Ms. Jane Ombajo - Member 3. Ms. Margaret Nyaboke Nyanyuki- Member 4. Mr. Tom Olang'o -County director TVET 5. Mrs. Grace Mauti- Principal/Secretary BOG

III. Kendeg Management Team

No.	Member	Details
1.	Mrs. Grace Mauti  Principal/BOG Secretary	The Principal is the Chief Executive Officer responsible for all operations. She is charged with College improvement and planning, Strategic Planning, Staff Development, leadership and Compliance. Mandatory Signatory to all bank accounts and Secretary to the Board of Governors.
2.	Mr. Kenneth Kahi Kinyangi  Deputy Principal BS Agricultural Extension and Education	Mr. Kenneth Kahi Kinyangi deputizes the principal and he is in charge of disciplinary issues concerning students. He ensures academic time tables are made in time. Also ensures that the lessons that appear on the time table are adequately taught.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

3.	Ms. Esther Mwise Mariba  Ag. Registrar BBM Finance & Banking	Ms. Esther Mwise Mariba ensures that term programmes, students who apply for courses in the institute meet the relevant requirements for admission. She is also in charge of marketing of institute courses to ensure increase in enrolment.
4.	Mr. Erick Osoro  Ag. Dean of Students Diploma in Mechanical Engineering	Mr. Erick Osoro is the Dean of Students who is in charge of student affairs i.e. processing boarding issues like accommodation and disciplinary cases.
5.	Mr. Chacha Jackson Maroa  Finance Officer ICPAK	Mr. Jackson is incharge of institution finances, preparing financial reports and give financial advisory to the institution.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

IV. CHAIRMANS STATEMENT

I have the pleasure to present an overview of the institute's performance for the financial year ending 30th June 2022. Notwithstanding the challenges facing Technical and Vocational colleges, I am proud to declare that Kendege Technical and Vocational College continues to implement and focus on its mission and objectives.

Academically, the institute has made excellent progress and it's clear that the institute's long-term strategic plan is now yielding results. We have improved and increased examinable courses, training materials and equipment and human resource capacity, all these with the aim of providing affordable training programme delivery as we adhere to quality assurance standards so as to satisfy industry and community needs.

These achievements reflect the enormous hard work of our staff over a period of time. They also reflect the commitment of Board of Governors to the academic strategy and to securing the institute's financial sustainability.

I wish to finally thank the Government of Kenya, Ministry of Education state department of TVET, fellow Board Members, management and staff for their dedication and participation over the financial year in striving to make Kendege TVC globally competitive Technical and Vocational training college for trainees in the region.


.....
**PROF. PETER NYAMUHANGA MWITA – BOARD CHAIRPERSON
ON BEHALF OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

V. REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

Presented here is the yearly report and financial statements of Kendege TVC for the year ended 30th June 2022 as required by the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Kendege TVC's performance during the year under review is impressive despite being its maiden year since inception. The Government capitation still remains as the institute's main source of income.

The college has continued with its core business of disseminating knowledge through, training and innovation. The current trainee population has increased from 447 to 553 and is expected to increase further to 656 by the end of the next financial year.

Development partners projects

Currently there is no major on-going development project. However, we have bee keeping, potato farming and maize farming that we are currently involved in. We also have plans to construct temporal workshops within the college compound to be used during practical lessons for building and civil engineering.

Income.

Kendege Technical and Vocational College received a total of Ksh. **13,866,894**. Out of which; Ksh 6,855,000 was the amount received from capitation, Ksh 554,000 from maize farming, 19,000 realised from potato proceeds and ksh 6,438,894 as rendering services.

Expenses

The Technical College incurred a total of Kshs **14,433,522** in recurrent expenditure for the financial year 2021/2022.

Staff Members

Population for both teaching and the non-teaching staff stood at 40 at the close of fourth quarter for the financial year 2021/2022 and is expected to rise for both academic and administrative staff in the financial year 2022/2023.

Gender Distribution; Male 27 and Female 13.

Conclusion

On behalf of Kendege TVC management and staff, I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Government, our Development partners and all Stakeholders for their continued support.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for constituting the College Board of Governors to help provide, policy and strategic guidance, the entire college staff and students who have worked tirelessly to ensure smooth running of the college.

Thank you.



.....

**GRACE MAUTI
PRINCIPAL/ C.E.O.**

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

VI. STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE AGAINST PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

Kendege TVC has a strategic plan that is using in order to enable its desiring objectives.

VII. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Board meetings held

Kendege TVC board held a total of seventeen (17) sittings both full board and committee in the FY2021-2022. The attendance of those sittings was good averagely 98 per cent. The Kendege TVC board achieved most planned activities. However, some of the planned activities were not implemented due to inadequate funds available.

Succession plan

Three months to the expiry, a proposal of the board will be done by nominations. As at the time of reporting the institute had done a proposal to the nominees expected to take office immediately, they are approved by the minister for Education.

Service delivery charter

Kendege TVC has an approved service delivery charter in place.

Roles and functions of the board

The Kendege TVC board has a role to plan for the college activities and oversight the implementation of the same.

Induction and training

As per TVET regulations, the board of Kendege TVC was inaugurated and taken for induction and trained on their work mandate. The induction and training was held on 15th July 2020 at Kisii National Polytechnic for 3 days.

Board and member performance

During the FY2021/2022, the Kendege BOG held nine meetings. The major achievements include;

- Improvement in teaching and learning facilities.
- Increased enrolment.
- Developed a five-year strategic plan
- Developed institution's policies

Conflict of interest

In the FY2021/2022, the Kendege TVC board was asked to declare conflict of interest any time they had a meeting but none was declared.

Board remuneration

Kendege TVC board utilised a total of Ksh 1,963,000. This total comprises of sitting allowances paid during the financial year.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Ethics and conduct as well as governance audit

The board members adhered to public officer's ethics Acts 2003 while performing their duties during the financial year under review.

Governance audit

Kendeg TVC developed a strategic plan which is now in use. Hence it can now be used as a tool to measure the performance of the board.

VIII. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Key projects and investment decisions the entity implemented

Kendeg technical and vocational college implemented three key projects that contributed to generation of additional income. These projects are:

Maize Farming.

The College piloted on maize farming by planting on 10 acres piece of land. The College invested Ksh.518,200 into the project and was anticipating for good returns. However due to the challenges of weather issues, the institute managed to realise Ksh 554,000. For better returns in future, the college intends to employ better farming and management practices in the next financial year.

Bee keeping.

The college purchased and installed an additional of 20 bee hives within the compound making a total of 24 hives. The bee project costed the college a total of Ksh. 80,200 in purchasing 20 hives, 2 bee suits bee stands and bee wax. At the moment the college is closely monitoring how this pilot project.

Potato farming

The College is also involved in the potato farming where it realised a total of ksh 19,000 from the total expenditure of ksh 34,400. For better returns, proper management mechanisms have been adopted to ensure higher yield in order to break even.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

SECTION D

Major challenges facing the entity

Inadequate infrastructure to support increasing number of students.

At the moment, Kendege technical and vocational college is experiencing the following risks

Unreliable power supply

Inadequate learning space

Lack of title deed

Lack of accommodation for students

No secure fence

Inadequate staffing (Teaching and Non-Teaching)

SECTION E

Material arrears in statutory/ financial obligations

Kendege TVC Complied adequately to the deduction and remittance of the statutory deduction to the relevant authorities for the better and benefit of its BOG staff. And therefore had no pending arrears with regards to the statutory deductions.

SECTION F

The entity's financial probity and serious governance issues

There has been no any financial probity by the following bodies at Kendege technical and vocational college:

1. Board audit committee
2. Internal audit
3. External audit or even
4. National government providing oversight.

There is no conflict of interest by the top management of the institution or even any interest that may thwart proper governance of the institution that may lead to under performance of the board in place.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

IX. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

Kendeg TVC exists to transform lives. This is our purpose; the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, putting the customer first by delivering relevant services, and improving operational excellence. Below is a highlight of strategies and activities that promote the organization's strategic objectives.

Sustainability strategy and profile

Achievement

- Increased student enrolment.
- Fair KNEC examination result.
- Increased learning material (welding machine, Sewing machine and dead motor engine)
- Good gender balance in employment.
- Equipping the library with text books.
- Inclusivity in terms of employment.
- Improved service delivery by employing a librarian and an additional of 7 trainers.

Failures

- Inability to initiate viable resource mobilization
- Inability to collect 100% school fee.
- Lack of adequate infrastructural development.
- Inability to set up makeshift workshop for engineering departments.

Environmental performance

- The college planted more than 4,000 tree seedlings.
- The college procured one grass cutter which is used to maintain the college ground.
- The college has occasionally employed 2 casual laborers on a weekly basis to assist in college cleanliness.
- The college purchased office dustbins
- The college provided adequate maintenance of 21 hand washing points. This will assist the college in mitigating against Covid 19 pandemic.

Employee welfare

- Currently the college has no human resource policy. The current gender ratio is 6:5 in favor of men which is within the approved legal standards.
- The human resource development is allowed for the staff where trainers and support staff are allowed to further their studies.
- Trainers are appraised annually as per the public service performance appraisal system.
- The building is equipped with fire extinguishers in strategic locations.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Market place practices-

Responsible competition practice.

All interested parties who were interested to do business with the institution were given an opportunity and the best out of those interested were hired for service.

The institution has no political favorites but welcomed all who had support to give to the institution without discrimination.

Product stewardship

The Kendege students are given the freedom to do courses of their choice and trainers ensure they have received adequate training in readiness for exams and industry.

Responsible marketing and advertisement

Kendege TVC carried out aggressive marketing of the college in Kuria East and West sub counties through FM radio Station (Radio Togotane). Further there was distribution of brochures, posters to the residents in market places and career fairs/ exhibitions.

We advertised and recruited suppliers on competitive basis through posters, WhatsApp and the college website

Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations

We also maintained good relationship by adhering to Public Procurement and Disposal Act of 2015.

In the FY 2020-2021, we sourced for quotations and we chose the best among those quotations to supply goods and services that were required. Once goods were received, and the user department was satisfied we promptly paid the suppliers.

Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

- During bereavement in the community the college sent representations and financial support.
- The Kendege college family has assisted some students who are facing financial challenges.
- The College has established a demonstration farm from which members of the community and students learn.

X. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Principal activities

The principal activity of Kendege Technical and Vocational College is to offer technical and business courses to various students in the republic without discrimination on gender, race or even physical appearance.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page vii to page xi. During the year, director neither retired nor resigned.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of learning institutions in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015.

The external audit was carried out for the financial year 2021/2022.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

XI. 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 members to prepare financial statements in respect of Kendege, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Kendege at the end of the financial year and the operating results of Kendege TVC for that year. The board members are also required to ensure that Kendege TVC keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the college. The board members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the college.

The board members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Kendege TVC's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Kendege for and as at the end of June 30, 2022. 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 Kendege; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The board members accept responsibility for Kendege's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and 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. The council members are of the opinion that Kendege's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Kendege's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2022, and of Kendege's financial position as at that date. The board members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for Kendege, which have been relied upon in the preparation of Kendege's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the board members to indicate that Kendege will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

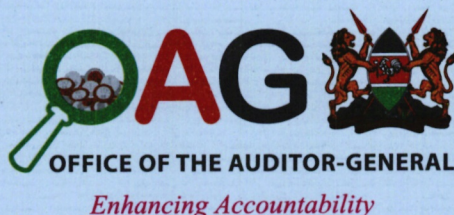
Kendege financial statements were approved by the Board on ____ September, 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Name... *Prof. Peter Musita*
Signature... *[Signature]*
Chairperson of the Board

Name... *GRACE MAUTI*
Signature... *[Signature]*
Accounting Officer/Principal

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

PREAMBLE

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

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

An unmodified opinion does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations, and that its internal controls, risk management and governance systems are properly designed and were working effectively in the financial year under review.

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kendege Technical and Vocational Training College set out on pages 1 to 34, which comprise the statement of

financial position as at 30 June, 2022, 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 Kendege Technical and Vocational Training College as at 30 June, 2022, 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 Technical and Vocational Education Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Discrepancies Between Financial Statements and Trial Balance Figures

The statement of financial performance reflects a number of revenue and expenses balances which differ with corresponding balances shown in the trial balance, resulting in unexplained variances as tabulated below:

Particulars	Balance as per Financial Statements (Kshs.)	Balance as per Trial Balance (Kshs.)	Variance (Kshs.)
Revenue			
Rendering of Services	17,314,400	6,438,894	10,875,506
Expenses			
Goods and Services	8,612,040	7,451,213	1,160,827
Employee Costs	4,038,081	3,758,731	279,350
Board Expenses	1,975,000	1,963,000	12,000
Farming Costs	-	558,160	(558,160)
Bee Hives	-	80,200	(80,200)
Administration Costs	-	112,183	(112,183)
Other Expenses	-	233,240	(233,240)

In addition, the statement of financial position reflects asset, liability and net asset balances which are not captured in the trial balance.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

2. Unconfirmed Accuracy of Cash and Cash Equivalents

The statement of financial position reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.1,091,077 as disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements. Review of records

revealed that the College maintained two bank accounts with updated cash books. However, it was noted that the casted balances were written in pencil and not in indelible ink as required.

In addition, the Kenya Commercial Bank account with a reconciled balance of Kshs.1,057,640 indicated undated unpresented cheques of Kshs.536,100. It was further noted that Management did not constitute a board of survey to verify the assets of the College as at 30 June, 2022.

In the circumstances, the validity, accuracy and completeness of cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.1,091,077 as at 30 June, 2023 could not be confirmed.

3. Undisclosed Property, Plant and Equipment

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.47,462,284 as disclosed in Note 20(a) of the financial statements. Review of records revealed that the College had one (1) parcel of land with a title deed issued in its name on 21 December, 2022. However, review of the assets register and audit inspection of the listed assets indicated that the College owned land measuring approximately 44.0 Ha (or 108 acres) of undetermined value that was not included in the assets register or disclosed in the financial statements. It was also noted that the land had not been fenced off to secure it from encroachment by private developers. Further, it was established that a stakeholders meeting held on 30 October, 2020 resolved that a total of 34 acres be hived off from the College's land and given to Kenya Prisons Service (20 acres), Kendege Prisons Primary School (4 acres) and a Secondary School (10 acres). The Board of Governors of the College had not deliberated on the stakeholders' resolutions and communicated the same to the parent Ministry.

Further, other categories of assets recorded in the register, like furniture and fixtures, computers and workshop machineries and other stores equipment did not have values and were not disclosed in the financial statements.

In the circumstances the accuracy and completeness of the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.47,462,284 as at 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

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

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects total budgeted revenue of Kshs.47,633,778 against actual revenue of Kshs.14,368,190, resulting in a revenue shortfall of Kshs.33,265,588 or 70% of the budget. Similarly, the statement

reflects final expenditure budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.47,633,778 and Kshs.17,624,063 respectively, resulting in an under-expenditure of Kshs.30,009,715 or 63% of the budget.

The statement also shows that the College spent Kshs.1,041,810 on repairs and maintenance against an approved budget of Kshs.430,878, resulting in an over expenditure of Kshs.610,932 or 142% of the budget whose authorization was not provided for audit review.

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects utilization difference percentages which are all above 10% (10% over/under). However, no budget notes are included in the statement to explain these significant variances as required by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board. This is contrary to Section 81(3) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, which requires accounting of officers of The National Government entities to prepare financial statements in the format provided and published by the Accounting Standards Board.

In the circumstances, the shortfall in revenue and under-expenditure affected the planned activities and might have impacted negatively on service delivery to the students, staff and stakeholders of the College.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

Various prior year audit issues remained unresolved as at 30 June, 2022. Management has not provided reasons for the delay in resolving the prior year audit issues. Further, the unresolved prior year issues under Report on the Financial Statements are not disclosed in the progress on follow up of auditor's recommendations section of the financial statements as required by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that, nothing 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

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 4000. The standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance

about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance, in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, except for 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 has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of Approved Staff Establishment

Review of the College's human resource planning, recruitment, appointment, promotions and management revealed that staff recruitment and selection were not based on authorized staff establishment as the College lacked an approved staff establishment. As a result, optimal staffing level, promotions and management of human resource may not be achieved.

In the circumstances, the College risks having bloated and unbalanced workforce, which may lead to less productivity and unsustainable wage bill.

2. Lack of Functional Audit Committee and Internal Audit Unit

Review of the governance of the College indicated that an audit committee of the Board had been established and members appointed as required by Section 73(5) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. However, the internal audit unit had not been established to support the audit committee members. As a result, there was no mechanism of supporting the Principal with regard to her responsibilities for issues of risk, control and governance and associated assurance following up on the implementation of the recommendations of the Auditor-General.

Further, Management had not established an internal audit unit to provide assurance on the state of risks, its management and controls, contrary to Section 73(1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, which requires every National Government entity to ensure that it complies with this Act and has appropriate arrangements in place for conducting internal audit according to the guidelines of the Accounting Standards Board.

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

3. Lack of a Risk Management Policy and Framework

Review of risk management framework indicated that Management had not put in place an approved risk management policy and framework as well as risk register.

In the circumstances, the College lacked risk management strategies including fraud prevention mechanism and a system of risk management and internal controls that builds robust business operations.

4. Lack of an Updated Fixed Asset Register

Audit review revealed that the fixed asset register maintained by the Management did not capture important details such as the assets unique identification number in line with the prescribed format. In addition, the register did not include complete details of land, buildings and other classes of assets like furniture and fixtures, computers and workshop machineries and other stores equipment. This is contrary to Regulation 143(1) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that the Accounting Officer shall be responsible for maintaining a register of assets under his or her control or possession as prescribed by the relevant laws.

In the circumstances, Management has not established effective internal controls over the fixed assets to eliminate theft, security threats, losses, wastage and misuse.

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 control, risk management and overall governance were operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Governors

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 such internal control 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 control, risk management and governance.

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

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

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

The Board of Governors is 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

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

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

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control 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 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to

those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and for the purpose of giving an assurance on the effectiveness of the College's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the College's ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the College to cease to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the College to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

I communicate with the Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that are identified during the audit.

I also provide Management with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and where applicable, related safeguards.


CPA ~~Nancy Gathungu~~, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

14 July, 2023

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

XIII. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2021-2022	2020-2021
Revenues		KShs	KShs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfer from the National Government	6A	9,420,000	9,565,000
Transfer from the mentor	7	-	1,335,463
Total Revenue from non-exchange transactions		9,420,000	10,900,463
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Rendering of services	8A	17,314,400	33,648,209
Other Income	9	573,000	122,380
Total Revenue from exchange transactions		17,887,400	33,770,589
Total Revenue		27,307,400	44,671,052
Expenses			
Goods and Services	10	8,612,040	4,439,846
Employee costs	11	4,038,081	2,921,850
Board Expenses	12	1,975,000	1,066,891
Repairs and maintenance	13	1,041,810	183,700
Farming Costs	14A	-	207,418
Administration Costs	15	-	1,491,084
Other Expenses	16	-	-
Depreciation and amortization		983,349	-
Total Expenses		16,650,280	10,310,789
Surplus for the period		10,657,120	34,360,263

The notes set out on pages 6 to 32 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements).

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 32 were signed by:

Principal/ BOG Secretary

Date... 26/9/2022

Finance Officer
ICPAK No (26102)

Date... 26/09/2022

Chairman of Board of Governors

Date... 26/9/2022

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

XIV. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE

	Note	2021-2022	2020-2021
Assets		KShs	KShs
Current assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	17	1,091,077	1,737,905
Receivables from exchange transactions	18	28,782,126	30,724,339
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	19	2,565,000	2,713,673
Total Current Assets		32,438,203	35,175,917
Property, plant and equipment	20	47,462,284	304,403
Total Assets		79,900,487	35,480,320
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Prepaid Tuition fee	21	433,244	1,069,057
Accrued trade payables	22	1,003,525	51,000
Total current liabilities		1,436,769	1,120,057
Total liabilities		1,436,769	1,120,057
Net Assets			
Capital reserve		33,446,335	
Accumulated surplus/deficit		45,017,383	34,360,263
Total net assets and liabilities		79,900,487	35,480,320

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 32 were signed by:

Principal/ BOG Secretary



Date 26/9/2022

Finance Officer

ICPAK No (26102)

Date 26/9/2022

Chairman of Board of Governors


Date 26/9/2022

KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

XV. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Description	Revaluation reserve	Fair value adjustment reserve	Retained earnings	Capital/	Total
				Development Grants/Fund	
At July 1, 2020	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustment on quoted investments	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Reserve	-	-	34,360,263	-	34,360,263
Capital Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings					
At June 30, 2021	-	-	34,360,263	-	34,360,263
At July 1, 2021	-	-	34,360,263	-	34,360,263
Revaluation gain	-	-		-	-
Fair value adjustment on quoted investments	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Reserve	-	-	10,657,120	-	10,657,120
Capital Reserve	-	-	-	33,446,335	33,446,335
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings					
At June 30, 2022	-	-	45,017,383	33,446,335	78,463,718

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

XVI. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2021-2022	2020-2021
		KShs	KShs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from National Government	6B	6,855,000	6,351,327
Transfers from Mentor Institution	7	-	1,335,463
Rendering of Services	8B	6,438,894	3,992,927
Other Income	9	573,000	122,380
Income from operating activities		13,866,894	11,802,097
Payments			
Goods and services	10	8,105,509	-4,439,846
Compensation of employees	11	4,038,081	-2,870,850
Board Expenses	12	1,873,000	#REF!
Repairs and Maintenance	13	1,041,810	-183,700
Farming costs	14A		-207,418
Administration Costs	15		-1,491,084
Total payments		15,058,400	10,259,789
Cash flows from Operating Activities		(1,191,506)	1,542,308
Working Capital Changes			
(Increase)/Decrease in accounts Payables		(952,525)	
(Increase)/Decrease in accounts Receivables-Non exchange		148,673	
Increase/(Decrease) in Prepayments		635,813	
(Increase)/Decrease in accounts Receivables-exchange		1,942,213	
Depreciation		(16,040)	
Total Working Capital Changes		1,758,134	
Net Cash flows from Operating Activities		(566,628)	
Cash flows from Investing Activities			
Installing bee hives	14B	(80,200)	0
Acquisition of Fixed Assets	20	-	-304,403
Net Cash flows from Investing Activities		(80,200)	0
Cash flows from Financing Activities			
Decrease/Increase in Cash and cash equivalent		(646,828)	1,237,905
Cash and Cash equivalents as at 1 JULY 2021		1,737,905	500,000
Cash and Cash equivalents at 30 JUNE 2022	17	1,091,077	1,737,905

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 32 were signed by:

Principal/ BOG Secretary

[Signature]

Date... 26/9/2022

Finance Officer

ICPAK No (26102)

Date... 26/9/2022

Chairman of Board of Governors

[Signature]

Date... 26/9/2022

KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

XVII. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Original budget	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	Utilisation Difference
	2021-2022	2021-2022	2021-2022	2021-2022	2021-2022
Revenue	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	%
Transfers from other Govt entities and Govt grants	12,400,000	12,400,000	9,420,000	2,980,000	24%
Rendering of services- Fees from students	34,486,078	34,486,078	4,375,190	30,110,888	87%
Development Grants	-	-	-	-	
Production Units - Farm Income	747,700	747,700	573,000	174,700	23%
Total income	47,633,778	47,633,778	14,368,190	33,265,588	70%
Expenses					
Use of goods and services	18,782,488	18,782,488	8,612,040	10,170,448	54%
Compensation of employees	5,999,624	5,999,624	4,038,081	1,961,543	33%
Remuneration of directors	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,975,000	25,000	1%
Repairs and Maintenance	430,878	430,878	1,041,810	(610,932)	-142%
Depreciation	-	-	983,349	(983,349)	
Farming costs	1,023,700	1,023,700	638,360	385,340	38%
Administration Costs	500,000	500,000	112,183	387,817	78%
Other Expenses-Grant in Aid	2,720,000	2,720,000	223,240	2,496,760	92%
Development Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	100%
Infrastructure Development	6,177,088	6,177,088	-	6,177,088	100%
Total Payment	47,633,778	47,633,778	17,624,063	30,009,715	63%

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

XVIII. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Kendege TVC Project was started around 2014. It was one of the first 60 institutions the Government of Kenya had planned for constituencies. The project was handed over for use in May, 2019 under the ministry of education state department of vocational and technical training. The principal activity of Kendege technical and vocational college is to offer technical and business courses to various students in the republic without discrimination on gender, race or even physical appearance.

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 judgement in the process of applying the *entity's* accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the TVET Act 2015 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. Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2022.

IPSASB deferred the application date of standards from 1st January 2022 owing to covid 19. This was done to provide entities with time to effectively apply the standards. The deferral was set for 1st January 2022

ii. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2022.

KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	Applicable: 1st January 2023: The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an entity's future cash flows. IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by: •Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; •Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and •Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy. <i>It will lead to the entity now restricting itself from investing more to TVET students with an objective of minimising such risk exposures. As a result offering substandard services leading to not delivering desired needs to students.</i>
IPSAS 42: Social Benefits	Applicable: 1st January 2023 The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess: (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. IMPACT <i>This will provide much transparency to the financial statements thereby making users of this financial statement make prudent financial decisions.</i>

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Standard	Effective date and impact:
Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments	Applicable: 1st January 2023: a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. d) Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.
Other improvements to IPSAS	<i>Applicable 1st January 2023</i> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008). • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits</i> Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS. • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement Standard no longer included in the 2021 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023. <i>IMPACT</i> <i>No impact at all</i>

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> 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 cash flows of an Entity. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities. <i>IMPACT</i> <i>This will lead to assessing the impact the leases have on the financial statement</i>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The Standard requires, 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: 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. <i>IMPACT</i> <i>Clarity of those items will be enhanced for proper reporting</i>

iii. Early adoption of standards

Kendege TVC did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2022.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

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.

Dividends

Dividends or similar distributions must be recognized when the shareholder's or the entity's right to receive payments is established.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

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 2021/2022 was approved by the Board on 13th July 2022. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the entity did not record additional appropriations of any amount in the FY 2021/2022 budget.

The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget.

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under the financial statements.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

c) Taxes

Current income tax

The entity is exempt from paying taxes as per first schedule of the income tax Act cap 470

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 no depreciated was provided for in FY2021/2022.

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 of the items. 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.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 so as 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

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:

- to measure 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 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

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

i) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

Held-to-maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to maturity when the Entity has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit.

Impairment of financial assets

The Entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or an entity of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or an entity of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the entity of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

j) Financial instruments (Continued)

The debtors or an entity of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty

Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments

The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization

Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g. changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans and borrowing

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

i) 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:

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- 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.

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.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Entity.

i) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Entity 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 Entity 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.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

j) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

k) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

l) 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.

m) 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.

n) 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.

o) 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 CEO/principal and senior managers.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

p) 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.

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at 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. For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprests and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

r) Comparative figures

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

s) Subsequent events

There has been no event subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

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

No provisions were raised.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

6. (A) TRANSFERS FROM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Unconditional grants		
Capitation grants	6,855,000	9,065,000
Operational grant	-	500,000
Total government grants and subsidies	6,855,000	9,565,000

6. (B) TRANSFERS FROM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES

Description	2020-2021	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Transfers from National Government Entities-Amount Recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance	9,420,000	9,065,000
Less: Accrued Revenue Receivable	-2,565,000	(2,713,673)
Amount Recognised in Statement of Cash flows	6,855,000	6,351,327

7. TRANSFERS FROM OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Transfer from Kisii National Polytechnic	-	1,335,463
Total Transfers	-	1,335,463

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8. (A) RENDERING OF SERVICES

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Tuition fees	14,307,100	31,013,969
Activity fees	-	17,960
Repair, Maintenance and Improvement(R.M.I)	-	15,300
Personal Emoluments	-	79,920
Industrial, Attachment, Medical & Insurance	-	43,780
Registration/Admission fees	93,000	45,500
Student ID	52,200	24,000
HELB	2,080,800	1,425,600
Attachment fees	85,250	-
KNEC-Exam fees	522,750	16,880
CDF	29,500	-
KUCCPS Registration fee	143,800	-
Others	-	965,300
Total revenue from the rendering of services	17,314,400	33,648,209

8. (B) RENDERING OF SERVICES

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Rendering of Services-Amount Recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance	17,314,400	33,648,209
Less: Student Debtors	-	-
	11,300,126	(30,724,339)
Add:- Prepaid Tuition Fees	424,620	1,069,057
Amount Recognised in Statement of Cash flows	6,438,894	3,992,927

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

9. OTHER INCOME

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Proceeds from sale of maize	554,000	102,380
Income from Debtors	-	20,000
Proceeds from sale of sweet potato	19,000	-
Total other income	573,000	122,380

10. GOODS AND SERVICES

Description	2021-2022
	KShs
Stores Equipment and Supplies	325,150
Local transport & Travel	1,799,100
Contingencies	1,360,824
Practical	1,271,740
Attachments	5,494
Electricity ,Water & Conservancy	81,580
Operational Costs	959,138
Activity	118,800
Examination Materials	1,362,200
Statutory deductions	172,628
Bank charges	36,183
Consultancy Services	23,400
Performance Contract	7,000
Refund from maize proceeds	226,240
Maize farming	523,760
Potato farming	34,400
Learning Material	304,403
Total goods and services	8,612,040

11. EMPLOYEE COSTS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Salaries and wages (BOG Staff)	4,038,081	2,921,850
Employee costs	4,038,081	2,921,850

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

12. BOARD EXPENSES

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Board Members Sitting allowances	1,975,000	1,024,421
Meals served	-	42,470
Total director emoluments	1,975,000	1,066,891

13. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Property		150,200
Equipment and machinery		29,200
Furniture and fittings		4,000
Repairs and maintenance of Infrastructure	854,910	
Advertising and Marketing	186,900	
Total repairs and maintenance	1,041,810	183,700

14. FARMING COSTS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Maize farming		176,318
Potato farming		
Bee Keeping		31,100
Total finance costs		207,418

15. ADMINISTRATION COSTS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Bank charges		7030
Consultancy Services		1,484,054
Policy formulation		
Total administration Costs		1,491,084

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16. OTHE EXPENSES

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Perfomance Contract		0
Refund from maize proceeds		0
Total administration Costs		0

17. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Current account	1,091,077	1,737,905
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,091,077	1,737,905

17 (a). DETAILED ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

		2021-2022
Financial institution	Account number	KShs
a) Current account		
Kenya Commercial bank	1280646055	1,057,640
Kenya Commercial bank	1259204170	33,437
Grand total		1,091,077

18. RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Description	2020-2021	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Current receivables		
Student Debtors	28,782,126	30,724,339
Total current receivables	28,782,126	30,724,339

19. RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Capitation Grant	2,565,000	2,713,673
Total	2,565,000	2,713,673

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

20(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT MOVEMENT SCHEDULE

	Land and Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets (Specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
Cost	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1 July 2021	-	304,403	-	-	-	-	304,403
Additions	48,365,433	-	80,200	-	-	-	8,445,633
Disposals	-	(304,403)	-	-	-	-	(304,403)
Transfers/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2022	48,365,433	-	80,200	-	-	-	48,445,633
Depreciation And Impairment							
At 1 July 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	967,309	-	16,040	-	-	-	983,349
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2022	967,309	-	16,040	-	-	-	983,349
Net Book Values							
At 30th June 2022	47,398,124	-	64,160	-	-	-	47,462,284
At 30th June 2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

20 (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	48,365,433	967,309	47,398,124
Plant And Machinery	-	-	-
Motor Vehicles including Motorcycles	-	-	-
Computers and Related Equipment	-	-	-
Office Equipment, Furniture, And Fittings	80,200	16,040	64,160
Total	48,445,633	983,349	47,462,284

21. PREPAID TUITION FEE

	KShs	KShs
	2021/2022	2020/2021
Prepaid Tuition Fee	433,244	1,069,057
Total	433,244	1,069,057

22. ACCRUED TRADE PAYABLES

	KShs	KShs
	2021/2022	2020/2021
Accrued trade payables	1,003,525	51,000
Total	1,003,525	51,000

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022
23. REFUND OF PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF MAIZE**

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Sammy Makenge	52,000	0
Tobias Mochambili	174,240	0
Total administration Costs	226,240	0

NB: The refunds were made due to overpayments made during the sale of the maize.

24. 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:

(i) Credit risk

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 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.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

(ii) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the entity's directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk 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.

(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 the going concern 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.

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.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022
FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

a) Foreign currency risk

The entity has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate.

The carrying amount of the entity's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

The entity manages foreign exchange risk from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities by projecting for expected sales proceeds and matching the same with expected payments.

(iii) Market risk (Continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the effect on the company's statement of comprehensive income on applying the sensitivity for a reasonable possible change in the exchange rate of the three main transaction currencies, with all other variables held constant. The reverse would also occur if the Kenya Shilling appreciated with all other variables held constant.

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.

b) Interest rate risk(continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The entity analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis by conducting a sensitivity analysis. This involves determining the impact on profit or loss of defined rate shifts. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk assumes that all other variables,

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis as the prior year.

Market risk (Continued)

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:

	2021-2022
	Kshs
Revaluation reserve	0
Retained earnings	45,017,383
Capital reserve	33,446,335
Total funds	78,468,718
Total borrowings	-
Less: cash and bank balances	1,091,077
Net debt/(excess cash and cash equivalents)	-
Gearing	1.39%

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

25. RELATED PARTY BALANCES

Nature of related party relationships

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

Government of Kenya

The Government of Kenya is the principal shareholder of Kendege TVC, holding 100% of Kendege's equity interest. The Government of Kenya has provided full guarantees to all long-term lenders of the entity, both domestic and external. Other related parties include:

- i) The National Government;
- ii) The Ministry of education;
- iii) Key management;
- iv) Kenya power and lighting company;
- v) Board of directors;

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

	2021-2022
	Kshs
Transactions with related parties	
Key management compensation	
Board of directors' emoluments	1,975,000
Meals served	-
Total	1,975,000

Note: In the FY2021-2022, no payment was made to any other related party other than the directors.

26. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

In the financial year 2021-2022, Kendege TVC had no capital commitment that has been undertaken, but Kendege TVC intends to construct temporal workshop for practical lesson

27. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY

Deferred tax is calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using the enacted tax rate, currently 30%. The net deferred tax liability at year end is attributable to the following items:

NOTE: Kendege TVC being a learning institution in the public sector, it is not liable to pay differed taxes.

28. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Kendege TVC had no material adjusting and non- adjusting events after the reporting period that may lead the financial statement to be adjusted.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

29. ULTIMATE AND HOLDING ENTITY

The Kendege TVC is a State Corporation under the Ministry of education. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

30. CURRENCY

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

31. PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR 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)
SNY/KE NDEGE TVC/2020/2021/(31	Lack of Human resource Instruments	Management has a draft for the and has plans to come up with a full document	<i>Not Resolved</i>	By end of FY 2022/2023
SNY/KE NDEGE TVC/2020/2021/(31	Lack of Risk management policy and framework	Management has a draft for the and has plans to come up with a full document	<i>Not Resolved</i>	By end of FY 2022/2023
SNY/KE NDEGE TVC/2020/2021/(31	Lack of audit committee and internal audit function	Already implemented	<i>Resolved</i>	Completed
SNY/KE NDEGE TVC/2020/2021/(31	Lack of strategic plan	Already implemented	<i>Resolved</i>	Completed

Accounting Officer
Grace Mauti
Kendege Technical and vocational College

Signature.....

Date.

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

32. APPENDIX I: INTER-ENTITY TRANSFERS
Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter



Ministry Of Education
State Department of Technical and Vocational Training
KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
P.O BOX 37, 40413 KEHANCHIA
MOBILE+254(0)741790941
Email:kendegetcv@gmail.com



/

Kendeg Technical and Vocational College
P.O Box 37-40413

The Ministry of education state department of vocational and technical training wishes to confirm the amounts disbursed to you as at 30th June 2022 as indicated in the table below. Please compare the amounts disbursed to you with the amounts you received and populate the column E in the table below Please sign and stamp this request in the space provided and return it to us.

Confirmation of amounts received by Kendeg Technical and Vocational College as at 30 th June 2022							
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Amounts Disbursed by Ministry of education state department of vocational and technical training as at 30th June 2022 (Kshs)				Amount Received by [beneficiary Entity] (KShs) as at 30 th June 2022 (E)	Differences (KShs) (F)=(D-E)
		Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Inter- Ministerial (C)	Total (D)=(A+B+C)		
DTE/CAP/9/28(49)	22nd November 2021	2,272,500	-	-	2,272,500	-	2,272,500

**KENDEGE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

DTE/CAP/9/30(49)	25 th February 2022	2,272,500	-	-	2,272,500	-	2,272,500
DTE/CAP/9/33(51)	23 rd May 2022	2,310,000	-	-	2,310,000	-	2,310,000
Total		6,855,000			6,855,000	-	6,855,000

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

Head of Accountants department of beneficiary Entity:

Name Chacha Jackson Sign [Signature] Date 26/09/2022

33. NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Kendege TVC lies on a one storey building and a piece of land though they have not been correctly valued



RECEIVED
JAN 10 1960
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.