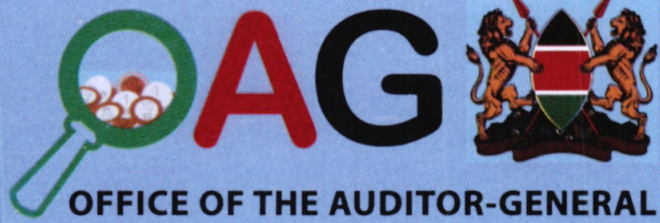


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enhancing Accountability

REPORT

OF

PARLIAMENT
OF KENYA
LIBRARY

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**KITELAKAPEL TECHNICAL TRAINING
INSTITUTE**

**FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023**



KITELAKAPEL TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2023

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

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1. Acronyms & Definition of Key Terms

A. Acronyms

ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	Institute of Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
MoE	Ministry of Education
MOU	Memorandums of Understanding
BOG	Board of Governors
CBET	Competence Based Educational Training
TVET	Technical Vocational & Education Training
KATTI	Kenya Association of Technical Training Institution
KTTI	Kitelakapel Technical Training Institution
HELB	Higher Education Loans Board

A. Definition of key Terms

Fiduciary Management: Members of management directly entrusted with The Kitelakapel Technical Training Institute financial resources.

Comparative year: Means the prior year

1. Key Entity Information and Management

a) Background information

Kitela Chapel Technical Training Institute (KTTI) was started in January 2020 when it was handed over by the mentor Institution, Ziwa Technical Training Institute to the first Principal. The Institute is situated in Riwo location, Kapenguria constituency in West Pokot County along Makutano- Kacheliba road 24 km off Makutano Junction. It did not start enrolling students that year as all educational institutions were closed due to corona virus pandemic. It was assessed by Technical and Vocational Education Authority (TVETA) in December 2020. The Institute received Registration Certificate on 28th January 2021. The college has 12 training staff and 21 support staff serving a population 380 students.

Kitela Chapel TTI is a Public Institution under State Department of Vocational and Technical Training. Its management is vested on the Board of Governors (BOG) appointed by the Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Education in accordance with the TVET Act 2013.

The Public Service Commission appoints key administrative staff to run the College.

The BOG appoints qualified officers to work in offices within the Institute. It carries out its functions through committees responsible for various functions. The principal is the Chief Executive Officer of the College assisted by Two Acting Deputy Principals and various heads of departments (HODs).

Principal Activities

The main activity of the Institute is to train youths in skills and attitudes that enable them to participate in transforming the country's agriculturally based economy and foster self-employment.

Vision

To be a centre of excellence in technology for economic transformation

Mission

To train manpower and vocational skills for economic transformation

Core Mandate

To offer technical training

To provide and promote lifelong learning

(c) Key Management

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

- Board of Governors
- Accounting officer/ Principal
- Two Acting Deputy Principal
- Finance and accounts Officer
- Dean of Student
- Procurement Officer
- Heads of Department

(d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2022 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal	Mr. Cheruiyot Chirchir
2.	Deputy principal Administration	Mr. Esther Kimaiyo
3	Deputy principal Academics	Mrs. Phidis Karimi
4	Registrar (s)	Mr. Paul Kiplimo
5	Dean of students	Mr. Omwega Zachariah
6	Head of Finance	Mr. Philemon Lomerlima
7	Procurement Officer	Mr. Clement Toroitich

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

Finance and operations committee activities

The role of the committee is to monitor the financial health of the institution on behalf of the council. In addition to advising the council on the matters referred above, the committee responsibilities include:

- To monitor and facilitate the implementation of the institute strategy with regard to financial matters.
- To receive reports from the Principal and Finance Officer.
- To monitor implementation of the strategy for the institute.
- To receive reports of the extent and condition of the institute.
- To determine the fees and charges made for the institute
- To supervise the financial administration of the institute and make recommendations to the council where appropriate.
- To supervise the arrangements for safeguarding the institute assets.
- To ensure proper financial evaluation and control of the projects.
- To make recommendation to the council on the financial projects.
- To supervise the effective and efficient procurement and use of resources in accordance with the objective of the institute.
- To supervise the institute purchasing procedures and practice

To submit an annual statement on its activities to the council

Senior management activities

The main purpose of senior management team is to:

- a) Ensure that the institute is able to take strategic decisions relating to its activities.
- b) Provide leadership in communicating the institute mission, value, plans and achievements effectively and consistently to Council Members, staff, Government, the voluntary and community sector, the general public and other stakeholders.
- c) Be accountable for the development and implementation of the institute strategic, corporate and business plans in line with the mission and values.
- d) Take strategic overview of performance in all areas of the institute activities.

Fiduciary oversight activities

The government of Kenya oversight role include provision of Grants for both Operations and development as well provision of the regulatory framework.

Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

(f) Kitelakapel Technical Training Institute Headquarters

P.O. Box 217-30600
Kitelakapel TTI Building/House/Plaza
Makutano-Kacheliba/Road/Highway
Kapenguria, Kenya

(g) Entity Contacts

Kitelakapel Technical Training Institute
Telephone: (254) 0726999750
E-mail: kitelakapel@gmail.com
Website: www.kitelakapeltti.ac.ke

(h) Entity Bankers

Commercial Banks

Cooperative Bank
Kapenguria Branch
Po Box
Kapenguria

Equity Bank
Kapenguria Branch
Po Box
Kapenguria

(i) Independent Auditors

Auditor-General
Office of Auditor General
Anniversary Towers, Institute Way
P.O. Box 30084
GPO 00100
Nairobi, Kenya


(j) Principal Legal Adviser

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





. The Council

N.	Member	Details
	 <p>Mr Reuben Loyotoman</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 1959 Key Qualification: Master of Business Administration Work Experience: He is a seasoned business professional with over 35 years of extensive experience across diverse sectors. With a Master of Business Administration (MBA), he has consistently demonstrated strategic leadership, operational excellence, and a strong commitment to organizational growth.</p>
	 <p>Ms Jennifer Cheptoo</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 1995 Key Qualification: Bachelor of Business Management (Banking & Finance) Work Experience: With two years of hands-on experience in the financial sector, she has developed a solid foundation in financial operations, customer service, and banking procedures.</p>
	 <p>Mr. Victor Siywat Plimo</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 1987 Key Qualification: BSC (Agricultural Education) Work Experience: He is a dedicated agricultural education specialist with 5 years of professional experience. Victor has worked extensively with communities, schools, and agricultural institutions to promote modern, practical agricultural techniques and enhance food security through education. His background enables him to effectively bridge the gap between theory and practice, empowering farmers and students alike with the skills and knowledge needed for success in the agricultural sector.</p>
	 <p>Mr. Kapelion David</p>	<p>Date of Birth: 1973 Key Qualification: Diploma in Civil Engineering Work Experience: He is a seasoned civil engineering professional with 16 years of extensive experience in construction, infrastructure development, and project supervision. He has played a key role in executing various civil works projects, including roads, bridges, water systems, and public buildings.</p>


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SN.	Member	Details
5.	 Mrs. Joan Tanui	<p>Date of Birth: 1985 Key Qualification: Master of Science in Industrial Engineering Work Experience: she is a skilled and forward-thinking industrial engineer with 5 years of professional experience in optimizing systems, improving production processes, and enhancing operational efficiency. Her career has involved working across various sectors to implement lean methodologies, reduce waste, and support sustainable growth through data-driven decision-making.</p>
6.	 Mr. Zablon Kube	<p>Date of Birth: 1959 Key Qualification: Bachelor of Education in Science Work Experience: is a veteran educator with over 33 years of dedicated service in the education sector. Holding a Bachelor of Education in Science, he has built a strong reputation as a knowledgeable, disciplined, and impactful science teacher and mentor.</p>
7.	 Mr. Michael Rengan	<p>Date of Birth: 1990 Qualification: Bachelor of Science in Biostatistics Experience: is a proficient biostatistician with 4 years of professional experience in data analysis, statistical modeling, and research. He has worked on a wide range of projects in the healthcare, public health, and research sectors, applying statistical methods to analyze complex datasets and support evidence-based decision-making.</p>
8.	 Mr. Cheruiyot Chirchir	<p>Date of Birth: 1962 Key Qualification: Masters of education Work Experience: is a highly accomplished education professional with over 32 years of extensive experience in teaching. Mr. Chirchir has served in various capacities including classroom teaching, school administration, and educational mentorship. His leadership is marked by a deep commitment to student development, teacher training, and the promotion of inclusive, quality education.</p>

Key Management Team

N.	Member	Details
	 <p>Mr. Cheruiyot S. Chirchir Masters of education</p>	<p>Chief principal Chief Executive Officer/Accounting Officer in charge of all Institutional resources, finances; and serves as Secretary to the Governing Council.</p>
	 <p>Mrs. Esther Jemily Kimaiyo Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Engineering</p>	<p>Deputy principal administration Supervision of human resource and handles administration functions. In charge of all aspects of institution's administration in the absence of the Principal.</p>
	 <p>Ms. Phidis Karimi M.A. in English Linguistics (Applied Linguistics)</p>	<p>Deputy principal academics Supervision of Curriculum implementation and in charge of all aspects of institution's administration in the absence of the Principal.</p>
	 <p>Mr. Ronnie Mutea Kinyua Bachelor of Business Information Technology.</p>	<p>Registrar admission In charge of the Polytechnic's Registry, marketing and student admission</p>

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Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023

SN.	Member	Details
5.	 CPA. Philemon Pkiyach Bachelor of Arts in Economics	Finance officer Planning, directing, coordinating and supervising finance department

1. Chairman's Statement

I am privileged to serve as the first Chairman of the BOG of this college for the second year. I believe that I have steered the team to build a strong management foundation for this Institute during its formative years: an immense responsibility that requires resource mobilization, marketing courses, infrastructural development as well as strong financial and human resources. Prudent management has led to an increase in student population to almost 400. Being the first TVET Institution to be opened in West Pokot County since Independence, Kitelakapel TTI is expected to draw its trainees from all parts of this vast county and beyond. This means the Institute has an opportunity of growing faster than it is expected. This great opportunity however comes with challenges which include lack of water and lack of hostels to accommodate the growing number of students. The local community has tried to build rental houses but are overwhelmed by the rapid growth in admissions. The start of TVET training in our County happened at a time when most of our youths are abandoning the traditional practices of cattle rustling and FGM activities to cope with the demands of modern life. Majority of them are heading for training in Technical Institutions to be able to gain skills and attitudes that will enable them to engage in gainful employment.

On behalf of the BOG, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Government of Kenya, the community, stakeholders, students and the entire staff of the college for their support. Working together, enables us to take the Institute ahead with confidence and faith to confront the many challenges ahead of us.

REVEREND BEN BAGATUM LOYOTUM
BOG CHAIRMAN

5. Report of the Principal

It is with great pleasure that I write the second financial report of this College as the second principal. I am aware of the immense responsibility vested on me and my staff to lay and solidify a firm foundation for quality training in skills and attitude that will enable the youths from this region to effectively contribute to the transformation of the country into a middle-income economy. Being the first TVET Institution in West Pokot County presents us with the opportunity of fast growth in terms of student population, a fact that we have already realized, since the population has grown to 387 students against the projected number of 450. The rapid growth however has come with challenges such as strained infrastructure.

The college has done KNEC exams two times and have posted exemplary results, of over 80% pass rate in all the courses. In line with the Government directive of increasing the forest cover the institution has planted over two thousand trees in the year,

We intend to partner with stakeholders in carrying out research to develop new ideas in line with modern technology that will not only improve the production but lower the cost of operation that is currently making life hard for Kenyans. This will be the way forward for us since we are confidently walking towards a prosperous future.

Our Vision to be a Centre of excellence in economic transformation through value addition technology inspire us to focus and diversify our transformative agenda in all sectors of training with the support from our Parents, Government (both County and National Government) and all stakeholders. I am optimistic that the skill-based training by this Institute will contribute to the country's aspiration spelt out in the big four agenda and Vision 2030.

Going ahead I am optimistic that our vision will guide us as a team to a prosperous future.



CHIRCHIR CHERUIYOT

For PRINCIPAL /COUNCIL SECRETARY

Kitelakapel Technical Training Institute
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023

5. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

The Kitelakapel TTI has five strategic themes and objectives within current Strategic Plan for FY 2018-2024.

- Pillar/Theme 1: Curriculum
- Pillar/Theme 2: Physical Infrastructural Facilities
- Pillar/Theme 3: Trainee Support
- Pillar/Theme 4: Collaborations, partnerships and linkages
- Pillar/Theme 5: Governance and leadership

The Kitelakapel TTI develops its annual work plans based the above six pillar/themes. Assessment of the Council's Performance against its annual work plan is done on quarterly basis. The Kitelakapel TTI achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2022/2023 period of its five strategic pillars/themes as indicated in the diagram below:

Strategic Pillar	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievement
1 Curriculum	To provide quality and relevant training.	Courses aligned with National Competency Standards Number of occupational profiles addressed per program	Review existing curriculum against occupational standards. Update curriculum to include relevant job roles and skill sets.	100% programs aligned with at least one occupational profile
2 Physical Infrastructural Facilities	Increase Access and Inclusivity in Training and Research	Infrastructure development	Constructional of the tuition Block.	60% Completed tuition Block the FY 2022/2023
3 Trainee Support	Promote Traineesupport Services	Increased Enrolment, Retention and Transition	Marketing and Outreach activities.	Carried marketing is carried out continuous during the FY 2022/2023
		Increased trainee satisfaction	Carry out baseline survey on Trainee satisfaction.	Trainees' satisfaction was 70.00 % during the FY 2022/2023
4 Collaborations, Partnerships and Linkages	Establish and Strengthen Industry-Academic Collaborations	Number of active industry collaborations (MOUs, partnerships)	Develop Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with industry partners for internships, research, and training.	Signed MOUs with major companies in sectors.
		Number of internships and job placements facilitated through industry partners	Organize industry visits, guest lectures, and workshops with industry experts.	70% of final-year students placed in internships through industry partnerships
5 Governance and Leadership	To develop a management structure that	Frequency of governance meetings (e.g., Governing Body, Academic Council)	Publish meeting minutes and decisions of governing bodies and councils	100% of governance meeting minutes made available to

Kitelakapel Technical Training Institute
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		serves the institution effectively	Availability and transparency of meeting minutes and decisions	Implement policies on accountability for leadership roles	stakeholders. Introduced a "Governance Best Practices" policy, enhancing transparency
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7. Corporate Governance Statement

Council Charter

The Polytechnic is governed by a Council Charter which enables the Board to;

- i. Ensure that all members of the Council and its sub-committees are aware of their duties and responsibilities and that they act in the best interest of the Polytechnic and its stakeholders;
- ii. Ensure that the members apply the principles of good governance in their dealings in respect of, and on behalf of Kitelakapel TTI and its stakeholders;
- iii. Set out relevant principles of the Kitelakapel TTI Board limits and delegation of authority and matters reserved for final decision-making or pre-approval by the Council; and
- iv. Set out the policies and practices of the Council in respect of matters such as corporate governance, declarations and conflicts of interest, meeting documentation and procedures, composition of the Council and its sub-committees and the nomination, appointment, induction, training and evaluation of members of the Council and its sub-committees.

Process of appointment and removal

Not less than seven and not more than nine members are appointed by the Cabinet Secretary (MoE) after wide consultation from strategic partners and individuals who share the same value, commitments and have an interest to work with TVET institutions. A chairperson or member is removed upon missing to attend 3 consecutive Board meetings, resignation, when is of unsound mind/sick, bankrupt or with integrity issues or if the Council does not perform its oversight role effectively.

Succession Planning

Succession planning is essential to ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of the governing council at Kitelakapel TTI. The Council succession plan provides a roadmap for identifying, training, and supporting new members who are prepared to uphold the institution's mission, vision, and values. This process is vital for maintaining continuity in governance, fostering stability, and ensuring future growth.

The primary objective of Kitelakapel TTI 's succession plan is to ensure a seamless transition when council members retire, complete their terms, or are otherwise unable to serve. The plan aims to:

- i. Identify and develop potential council members who can step into leadership roles.
- ii. Ensure council members possess the requisite knowledge, skills, and commitment.
- iii. Maintain institutional memory and continuity in leadership.
- iv. Support diversity within the council to reflect the polytechnic's community.

Role and functions of the council

The roles and functions of the Council is to

- i. Ensure that a proper management structure is in place and that the management maintains the corporate integrity, reputation and responsibility of the Polytechnic;
- ii. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of strategies, policies, and management plans of the Polytechnic; Constantly review the viability and financial sustainability of the Polytechnic at least once every year;
- iii. Ensure that the Polytechnic complies with all relevant laws, regulations, governance practices and accounting and auditing standards;

Conflict of Interest

In compliance with TVET Act No. 29 of 2013 second schedule article 15, the Council shall declare conflict of interest:

1. If a member is directly or indirectly interested in any contract, proposed contract or other matters before a Council and is present at a meeting of the Council at which the contract, proposed contract or other matter is the subject of consideration, he/she shall, at the meeting and as soon as reasonably practicable after the commencement thereof, disclose the fact and shall not take part in the consideration or discussion of, or vote on, any questions with respect to the contract or other matter, or be counted in the quorum of the meeting during consideration of the matter.
2. A disclosure of interest made under this paragraph shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which it is made.

3. A member of the Council who contravenes subparagraph (1) commits an offence and shall be liable as stipulated in the Act.

Remuneration

Council members shall be remunerated for their services in accordance with the prevailing relevant legislative provisions and/or guidance from the relevant authority. In line with best practice, the remuneration should include base pay, attendance and travel allowances.

Principles and conduct as well as governance audit

Council adheres to good corporate governance by embracing the following principles:

- i. To observe high standards of ethical and moral behavior;
- ii. To act in the best interests of the organization;
- iii. To remunerate and promote fairly and responsibly;
- iv. To recognize the legitimate interests of all stakeholders; and
- v. To ensure that the organization acts as a good corporate citizen.

In general, Council members shall act in the best interest of the organization and uphold fiduciary responsibilities and duty of care.

Council Meetings and Attendance

8. Management Discussion and Analysis

Section A

Polytechnic's operational and financial performance

During the financial year 2022-2023 Kitelakapel Technical Training Institute operational and financial performance was as follows;

Statement of Financial Performance

Total Income – Kshs. 21,690,782

Total Expenditure – Kshs. 11,795,915

Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2024

Total Assets – Kshs 74,683,663

Current Assets – Kshs. 11,539,790

Non-Current Assets – Kshs. 63,143,874

Total Liabilities – Kshs. 1,025,785

Statement of Cash flow

Net increase in cash and cash equivalent – Kshs. 1,326,812

Cash and Cash equivalent as at 30th June 2023 – Kshs. 1,771,083

Cash and Cash equivalent as at 1st July 2022 – Kshs. 444,271

Expenditure Analysis

The expenditure analysis trend is as follows:

FY	Use Of Goods & Services	Employee Cost	Directors' Remuneration	Repair & Maintenance	Depreciation & Amortization
2022/2023	5,473,458	4,717,975	337,000	66,830	1,200,652
2021/2022	7,617,074	2,938,500	580,000		3,300,231

9. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting Statement

TI 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/Citizen first, delivering relevant goods and services, and improving operational excellence. Below is a highlight of strategies and activities that promote the organisation's strategic objectives).

Market place practices-

The organisation should outline its efforts to:

Responsible competition practice.

Explain how the organisation ensures responsible competition practices with issues like anti-corruption, responsible political involvement, fair competition and respect for competitors.

Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations- explain how the organisation maintains good business practices, treats its own suppliers responsibly by honouring contracts and respecting payment practices.

Responsible marketing and advertisement-outline efforts to maintain ethical marketing practices.

Product stewardship- outline efforts to safeguard consumer rights and interests.

Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

Among the institute key pillars of corporate governance is its commitment to, firstly, play its due role as a responsible corporate citizen by impacting students with skills for economic transformation

10. Report of the Council/Board of Governors

The Council/Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, which show the state of the *entity's* affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the entity is to train manpower in technical and vocational skills.

Results

The results of the entity for the year ended June 30 are set out on page 1-30

Council/Board of Governors

The members of the Board /Council who served during the year are shown on page 2-3. During the year 2022/23 no director retired/ resigned and none was appointed with effect from 01.07.2021 date.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Kitelakapel TTI in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 or XYZ Certified Public Accountants were nominated by the Auditor General to carry out the audit of the Kitelakapel TTI for the year/period ended June 30, 2022, in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which empowers the Auditor General to appoint an auditor to audit on his behalf.

By Order of the Board


.....
CHIRCHIR CHERUIYOT
Secretary of the Board/Council

11. Statement of Board of Governors/ Council's Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, require the council members to prepare financial statements in respect of that Institute, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Institute at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the Institute for that year/period. The BOG members are also required to ensure that the Institute keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Institute. The BOG members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Institute.

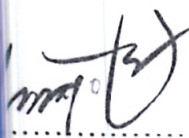
The BOG members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Institute financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Institute for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2023. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the entity; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of the Institute; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The BOG members accept responsibility for the Institute 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. The BOG members are of the opinion that the Institute financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Institute transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2023, and of the Institute financial position as at that date. The council members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Institute, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Institute financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

Approval of the financial statements

The KTTI financial statements were approved by the Board on 30th April 2025 and signed on its behalf by:



BEN LOYOTOMAN
Chairperson of the Board/Council



CHIRCHIR CHERUIYOT
Accounting Officer/Principal

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability

HEADQUARTERS
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REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KITELAKAPEL TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kitelakapel Technical Training Institute set out on pages 1 to 28, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2023 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in statement of 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 Kitelakapel Technical Training Institute as at 30 June, 2023 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 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Incorrect Opening Balances

Review of the comparative balances of the financial statements revealed that they differed with balances in the previous year's audited financial statements resulting in unreconciled variances as analyzed in the table below:

Component	2022/2023 Financial Statements Amount (Kshs)	Audited 2021/2022 Financial Statements Amount (Kshs)	Variance (Kshs)
Use of Goods and Services	7,617,074	3,270,490	4,346,584
Depreciation and Amortization	3,300,231	11,912,317	(8,612,086)
Cash and Cash Equivalent	13,131	12,051	
Property, Plant & Equipment	64,414,525	152,257,173	(87,842,648)
Inventories	0	130,000	(130,000)
Accumulated Surplus	(262,941)	(8,147,248)	(7,884,307)
Capital Reserves	67,313,616	164,169,491	(96,855,875)
Statement of Cashflows			
Rendering of Services - Fees from Students (Adjusted)	1,907,801	6,014,060	(4,106,259)
Use of Goods and Services	3,623,730	3,270,490	353,240

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

2. Unsupported Property, Plant and Equipment

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment net book balance of Kshs.63,213,874 as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements. However, the balance was not supported with a detailed asset register, respective asset categories, additions and depreciation schedules. The amounts and balances in the financial statements should be rounded off to the nearest Kenya shillings.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.63,213,874 could not be confirmed.

3. Unsupported Depreciation and Amortization

The statement of financial performance reflects depreciation and amortization expenses amounting to Kshs.1,200,652 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. However, the amount was not supported by a detailed schedule, asset register and the depreciation policy.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of depreciation and amortization expenses amounting to Kshs.1,200,652 could not be confirmed.

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

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts indicates that the Institute had a revenue budget of Kshs.31,889,000 but realized actual receipts of Kshs.21,690,782 resulting in under-realization of Kshs.10,198,218 or 32% of the budget. Similarly, the Institute had an expenditure budget of Kshs.31,889,000 against actual expenditure Kshs.10,595,263 resulting in under-utilization of Kshs.21,293,737 or 67% of the budget. The underfunding and under-utilization affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. Except for the matters described in

the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, I have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in my report.

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the other information set out on page iii to xxii which comprise of Key Information and Management, The Council/Board of Governors, Key Management Team, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Chief/Senior Principal, Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement, Report of the Council/Board of Governors and Statement of Board of Governors/ Council's Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

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

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

Non-Compliance with the Law on Ethnic Composition

Review of personnel records revealed that the Institute had a total of thirty-one (31) employees out of whom twenty-seven (27) or 87% of the staff were from the dominant ethnic community. This was contrary to Section 7(1) and (2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 that requires all public establishments to seek to represent the diversity of the people of Kenya in employment of staff and that no public establishment shall have more than one third of its establishment from the same ethnic community.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (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 comply, in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of Human Resources Policies

During the year under review, the Institute did not have an approved staff establishment which could have provided guidance on the number of staff required and specific job categories the Institute is authorized to have. Further, the Institute lacked an approved human resource policy and salary structure to regulate employee recruitment and progression. In addition, monthly payrolls were prepared without job groups or salary scales given during employment.

In the circumstances, the Institute may not effectively plan on its staffing needs and progression.

2. Lack of ICT and Risk Management Policies

Review of the Information Technology Internal Controls revealed that the Institute did not have an approved ICT Policy, Risk Management Policy, IT security policy, policy on physical access to IT environment and IT continuity and disaster recovery plan in place to guide on the ICT operations. Further, the Institute did not have an approved IT strategic committee and steering committee which is important in performing the oversight function and formulation of policies to ensure that IT department functions properly to assist in achievement of organizational objectives in an economic, efficient and effective way.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of information technology internal controls could not be confirmed.

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

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Governors

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Institute's ability to continue to sustain its services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless the Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Institute or 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 Institute's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit


My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial statements in accordance with Article 229(4) of the Constitution, Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The standards require that, in conducting the audit, I obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a

material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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


FOA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

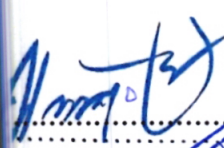
26 May, 2025

Kitlakapel Technical Training Institute
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023

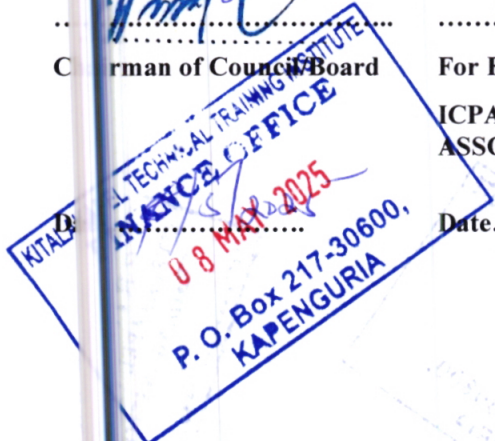
13. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2023

	NOTE	FY 2023/2023	FY 2021/2022
		30TH JUNE 2023	30TH JUNE 2022
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfer from National Government Ministries(capitation)	6	4,266,000	4,540,000
Total Revenue from non-exchange transactions		4,266,000	4,540,000
Revenue			
Revenue From Exchange Transactions:			
Rendering of Services	7	17,424,782	6,014,060
Total Revenue From Exchange Transactions		17,424,782	6,014,060
Total Revenue		21,690,782	10,554,060
Expenses			
Cost of Goods and Services	8	5,473,458	7,617,074
Employee Cost	9	4,717,975	2,938,500
Directors remuneration	10	337,000	580,000
Depreciation and amortization expense	11(b)	1,200,652	3,300,231
Repairs and Maintenance	12	66,830	-
Total Expenditure		11,795,915	14,435,805
Surplus for the period		9,894,868	-3,881,745

The financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 28 were signed by:



 Chairman of Council Board


 KITLAKAPEL TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
 FINANCE OFFICE
 08 MAY 2025
 P. O. Box 217-30600,
 KAPENGURIA



 For Finance Officer

ICPAK No
 ASSOC 3206
 Date.....


 PRINCIPAL
 KITBLAKAPEL TECHNICAL
 TRAINING INSTITUTE
 08/05/2025
 Date.....


Date 08/05/2025

KITELAKAPEL TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023


15. Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2023

	NOTE	FY 2023/2023	FY 2021/2022
		30TH JUNE 2023	30TH JUNE 2022
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13(a)	1,369,943	13,131
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	14	9,768,707	3,106,259
Total Current Assets		11,138,650	3,119,390
Non-current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	16(a)	63,213,874	64,414,525
Total Non-current Assets		63,213,874	64,414,525
Total Assets		74,352,524	67,533,915
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables from Exchange transactions	15	1,025,785	483,240
Total Liabilities		1,025,785	483,240
Total Net Assets		73,326,739	67,050,675
Accumulated Surplus		6,013,123	-262,941
Revaluation Reserves		0	0
Capital Reserves		67,313,616	67,313,616
Total Net Assets		73,326,739	67,050,675
Total net assets and liabilities		74,352,524	67,533,915


The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 28 were signed by:



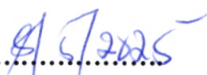
Chairman of Council/Board




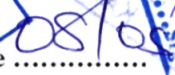
Finance Officer
 ICPAK No. 3208
 ASSOC





Chief Principal

Date: 



Date: 





KITIKAKAPEL TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023

6. Statement of Changes in Net Asset for the year ended 30 June 2023

Revaluation Reserves	Revaluation reserves	Fair Value Adjustment	Accumulated funds	Capital/development Grants/Funds	Total
As at 30th June 2021	-	-	-	57,313,616	57,313,616
Balance as at July 1st 2021	-	-	-	57,313,616	57,313,616
Revaluations gain	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment Prior Year	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain (biological assets)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income	-	-	(3,881,745)	-	(3,881,745)
Capital investment	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of dep/amortization from capital funds	-	-	-	-	-
retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30th June 2022	-	-	(3,881,745)	57,313,616	53,431,871
Balance as at July 1st 2022	-	-	(3,881,745)	57,313,616	53,431,871
Revaluations gain	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment Prior Year	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustment (biological assets)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income	-	-	9,894,868	-	9,894,868
Capital/development grants Received (note 6b)	-	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
Transfer of dep/amortization from capital funds	-	-	-	-	-
Fair Value Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 30th JUNE 2023	-	-	6,013,123	67,313,616	73,326,739

KITELAKAPEL TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023

17. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2023

		FY 2022/2023	FY 2021/2022
	NOTE	30TH JUNE 2023	30TH JUNE 2022
		KES	KES
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts			
Transfer from other Government entities/ Government grants	6	14,266,000	4,540,000
Rendering of services – fees from students (Adusted)	7	7,656,075	1,907,801
Total receipts		21,922,075	6,447,801
Payments			
Use of goods and services	8	5,473,458	3,623,730
Employee costs	9	4,717,975	2,938,500
Remuneration of Directors	10	337,000	580,000
Repair, maintenance and improvements	12	66,830	-
Total payments		10,595,263	7,142,230
Cash flows from operating activities		11,326,812	(694,429)
Cash flows from Investing activities			
Purchase of Property, plant and Equipment	16(a)	(9,970,000)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		1,356,812	(694,429)
Cashflow from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from Borrowing		-	-
Repayment of Borrowings		-	-
Increase in Deposits		-	-
Decrease in Reserves		-	-
Net cashflows Used in Financing Activities		-	-
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalent		1,356,812	-
Cash and cash equivalent as at 1 st July 2022		13,131	13,131
Cash and cash equivalents as at 30th June 2023		1,369,943	13,131

.....
 Chairman of Council/Board Finance Officer Chief Principal

Date: 5/5/2025 Date: 08/MAY 2025 Date: 08/05/2023

KITELAKAPEL TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
FINANCE OFFICE
 ICPAK No. ASSO 13216
 P. O. Box 217-30600,
 KAPENGURIA

KITELAKAPEL TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
PRINCIPAL

ITELAKAPEL TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual amounts for the year ended 30 June 2023

Description	original annual budget	adjustments	Final Annual Budget	Actual Cumulative to date	VARIANCE	% INCREASE /DECREASE
	A	B	A+B			
	KES			KES	KES	%
Revenue						
Public contributions and Donations	-	-	-	-	-	
Rendering of Services	16,389,000	-	16,389,000	17,424,782	1,035,782	6%
Transfer from Government						
Transfer from National Government Ministries (capitation)	13,500,000	-	13,500,000	4,266,000	-9,234,000	-68%
Transfer from National Government Ministries (operational grants)	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	0	-2,000,000	-100%
Cheliba CDF	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	33%
Total Income	46,889,000	-	46,889,000	31,690,782	-5,198,218	(11.09)
Expenses						
Employee Cost	5,100,000	-	5,100,000	4,717,975	382,025	7%
Remuneration of Directors	350,000	-	350,000	337,000	13,000	4%
Repairs and Maintenance	70,000	-	70,000	66,830	3,170	5%
Use of Goods and Services	26,369,000	-	26,369,000	5,473,458	20,895,542	79%
Cheliba CDF	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	9,970,000	5,000,000	-34%
Total expenditure	46,889,000	-	46,889,000	20,565,263	26,293,737	56%
Surplus for the period	-	-	-	9,894,868	-	

The surplus is exclusive of development projects

Budget notes

Reconciliation Between the Financial Statement Performance and Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amount

Description	Amount(ksh)
financial performance balance	9,894,868
add back depreciation and amortization	1,200,652
Total	11,326,812
Statement of comparison of budget and the actual amount balance	11,326,812

Revenue

The Kitelakapel budgeted to collect Revenue from rendering of service of Ksh 16,389,000 but realized actual collection of Ksh 17,424,782. The total variance of Ksh - 10,198,218 was as a result of partial remittance of capitation by the Ministry of Education State Department of TVET.

Use of goods and services

Ksh.20,895,542 variance 79% was not used during the end of financial year. Comprising of utilized funds is kshs 20,895,542 was training materials and equipment relating to departmental items that was not procured in time because of late disbursement of capitation from national government.

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Kitelakapel TTI entity is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Public Finance Act. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is to train manpower in Technical and Vocational skills.

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 Institute accounting policies.

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act, the TVET Act, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

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 2023.

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p><i>(State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant)</i></p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>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:</p> <p>(a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and</p> <p>(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity’s financial performance, financial position and cash flows.</p> <p><i>(State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant)</i></p>
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>(State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant)</i></p>
<p>Other improvements to IPSAS</p>	<p>Applicable 1st January 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> <p>Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits</i>

ITELAKAPEL TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p><i>State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 43	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p> <p><i>State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p> <p><i>State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>

iii. Early adoption of standards

KTTI did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in year 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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

a) Revenue recognition (Continued)

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

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 2022/2023 was approved by the Board in 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.

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 and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under page 5 of these financial statements.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

The entity is exempt from paying taxes

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.

Kitelakapel TTI is not subjected to payments of taxes on the gains from its activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property.

Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over a period of **xxx** years.

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.

Kitelakapel TTI has not invested in any property.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

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.

Kitelakapel TTI has not entered into any lease.

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.

Kitelakapel TTI does not have any intangible Assets.

h) Research and development costs

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

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

Following initial recognition of an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when

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development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit.

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually with any impairment losses recognized immediately in surplus or deficit

i) Financial instruments

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:

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

i) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (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)

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.

j) Inventories

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Inventories (Continued)

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.

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

k) 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.

Kitelakapel TTI does not recognize a contingent liabilities

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.

Kitelakapel TTI does not recognize a contingent assets

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

l) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

m) 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.

n) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The Entity provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable.

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

o) 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.

p) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

q) Related parties

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

r) 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.

s) Cash and cash equivalents

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

t) Comparative figures

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

u) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

Provisions

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

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material. The following provisions are applicable for this this financial year.

Description	Rate of Depreciation
Building	2.0%
Computers & Electronics	20%
Furniture and Fittings	12.5%
Property, Plant & Equipment	10%

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. (a) Transfers from other National Government entities

Description	NOTE	FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023	FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/2022
		Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure
Transfer from National Government Ministries and Other Government entities	6(a)		
Transfer from National Government Ministries (unconditional grants)			2,500,000
Tuition Fees -Capitation		4,266,000	2,040,000
Total Transfer from National Government Ministries		4,266,000	4,540,000

6 (b) Transfer from Kacheliba CDF

	NOTE	FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023	FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/2022
		Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure
Transfer from National Government entities	6(b)		
Kacheliba CDF		10,000,000	-
Total Transfer from National Government Ministries		10,000,000	-

7. Rendering of Services

Description	NOTE	FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023	FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/2022
		KES	KES
	7		
Tuition Fees		12,026,507	6,014,060
Activity Fees		40,000	
Electricity Water and Conservancy		7,000	
Personal Emoluments		1,309,650	
Repair , Maintenance and Improvement		230,000	
Medical, insurance and industrial attachment		24,000	
Local Transport and Travelling		1,536,765	
Administration		21,460	
Examination materials		2,229,400	
Total Rendering of Services		17,424,782	6,014,060

8. Use Of Goods And Services

Use of Goods and Services	NOTE	FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023	FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/2022
		KES	KES
	8		
Activity		112,200	483,690
Administration Cost		1,674,928	769,495
Electricity, Water and Conservancy		104,225	64,890
Insurance, Attachment and Medical		152,620	150,000
Local Transport and Travelling Expense		1,343,410	460,750
Training expense (Tuition)		882,460	5,688,249
Examination expenses		1,203,615	
Total Use of Goods and Services		5,473,458	7,617,074

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Employee Costs

Description		FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023	FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/2022
	NOTE		KES
Employee Cost	9		
Salaries and Wages		4,717,975	2,938,500
Total Employee Cost		4,717,975	2,938,500

Board/Council Expenses

Description		FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023	FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/2022
	NOTE		KES
Remuneration of Directors	10	337,000	580,000
Total Remuneration of Directors		337,000	580,000

(a) Property, plant and equipment

Description		FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023	FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/2022
	NOTE		KES
Land	11	3,000,000	3,000,000
Buildings and Structures		50,311,905	53,455,516
Motor Vehicles		-	-
Furniture and Fittings		428,140	453,140
Computers		704,480	836,100
Plant & Equipments		-	-
Intangible assets		54,444,525	57,744,756
Depreciation and amortization expense			
Buildings and Structures		(1,006,238)	3,143,611
Motor Vehicles		-	-
Furniture and Fittings		(53,518)	25,000
Computers		(140,896)	131,620
Plant & Equipments		-	-
Total Assets net of Depreciation and amortization expense		53,243,874	54,444,525

11 (b) Depreciation and Amortization expense

Description		FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023	FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/2022
	NOTE		KES
Depreciation and amortization expense	11		
Buildings and Structures		1,006,238	3,143,611
Motor Vehicles		-	-
Furniture and Fittings		53,518	25,000
Computers		140,896	131,620
Plant & Equipments		-	-
Total Depreciation and amortization expense		1,200,652	3,300,231

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12. Repairs and Maintenance

Description		FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023	FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/2022
	NOTE		KES
Repairs and Maintenance	12		
Property Repairs		66,830	-
Total Repairs and Maintenance		66,830	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURE			

13. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description		FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023	FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/2022
	NOTE		KES
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13(a)		
COOP- MAIN ACCOUNT -01139673069600		1,339,943	13,131
EQUITY BANK - CDF PROJECT ACCOUNT		30,000	
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents		1,369,943	13,131

Description		Account Number	FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023
	NOTE		KES
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13(b)		
Description			
COOP- MAIN ACCOUNT -		01139673069600	
Petty Cash			
Cash at Bank			1,339,943
Sub-Total			1,339,943
EQUITY BANK - CDF PROJECT ACCOUNT		0284080651	
PettyCash			-
Cash at Bank			30,000
Sub-Total			30,000
TOTAL			1,369,943

14. Receivables from Exchange transactions

(a) Current Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description		FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023	FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/2022
	NOTE		KES
Receivables from Exchange Transactions	14		
Students Debtors		9,768,707	3,106,259
Total Receivables from Exchange Transactions		9,768,707	3,106,259

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(b) Ageing Analysis of Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023	
	Kshs	
	2022/2023	% of the total
Less than 90 days	3,650,000	37
Between 91- 180 days	1,970,000	20
Between 181-270 days	1,565,000	16
Between 271-366 days	1,250,000	13
over one year	1,329,207	14
Total	-	100

Trade and Other Payables from Exchange transactions

Description	NOTE	FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023	FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/2022
			KES
Trade and Other Payables from Exchange transactions	15		
Current Creditors		-	483,240
Termination Fee		1,025,785	-
Total Trade and Other Payables from Exchange transactions		1,025,785	483,240

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16. Property, Plant and Equipment

16(A) Property, Plant and Equipment									
Description	Land	Buildings and structures	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets	Plant And Equipment	Capital	Total
Deprecciation %		2%	10%	12.5%	20%		10%	Work in progress	
Cost		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30th June 2022	3,000,000	53,455,516	-	200,000	658,100	-	-	-	57,313,616
Additions During the Year 2022-2023	-	-	-	253,140	178,000	-	-	9,970,000	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment Prior Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2023	3,000,000	53,455,516	-	453,140	836,100	-	-	9,970,000	67,714,756
Depreciation and Impairment									
At 1st July 2022	-	3,143,611		25,000	131,620				3,300,231
Depreciation	-	1,006,238		53,518	140,896				1,200,652
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation 30th June 2023	-	4,149,849	-	78,518	272,516	-	-	-	4,500,883
At 30th June 2022	3,000,000	50,311,905	-	428,140	704,480	-	-	9,970,000	64,414,525
At 30th June 2023	3,000,000	49,305,667	-	374,623	563,584	-	-	9,970,000	63,213,874

The value of the institution land is based on local market rate within locality.at the time of audit the management had not secured the title deed but as at financial year 2024/2025 was acquired.

16(b) Capital Work in progress as at 30th June 2023 (W.I.P)

PROJECT Details	BUDGETED COST	CONTRACT SUM	AMOUNT PAID PAID 30/6/2023	AMOUNT PAID PAID 30/6/2024	TOTAL
KACHELIBA CDF -TUITION CLASSROOMS	15,000,000	15,000,000	9,970,000	2,735,862	12,705,862
TOTAL	15,000,000	15,000,000	9,970,000	2,735,862	12,705,862

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:

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

4. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

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.

(ii) Liquidity risk management

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

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.

44. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(iii) Market risk

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

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

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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Events After The Reporting Period

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

D. Ultimate And Holding Entity

The entity is a State Corporation/ or a Semi- Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of Education. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

2. Currency

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

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REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

KITELAKAPEL TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023

20. Appendices

Appendix I- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

Ministry of Education State Department of TVET

Kitelakapel Technical Training Institute

The Kitelakapel Technical Training Institute wishes to confirm the amounts disbursed to you as at 30th June 2023 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 Kitelakapel Technical Training Institute as at 30 th June 2023							
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Amounts Disbursed by [SC/SAGA/Fund] (Kshs) as at 30th June 2023				Amount Received by [beneficiary Entity] (KShs) as at 30 th June 2021 (E)	Differences (KShs) (F)=(D-E)
		Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Inter-Ministerial (C)	Total (D)=(A+B+C)		
	6/07/2022	500,000.00	-	-	500,000.00		
	6/07/2022	500,000.00	-	-	500,000.00		
	26/10/2022	785,000.00	-	-	785,000.00		
	26/10/2022	785,000.00	-	-	785,000.00		
	17/01/2023	500,000.00	-	-	500,000.00		
	26/01/2023	573,000.00	-	-	573,000.00		
	27/06/2023	908,000.00	-	-	908,000.00		
Total		4,266,000.00			4,266,000.00		

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

Head of Accountants department of beneficiary Entity:

Name *Chudra*

Sign Date

KITELAKAPEL TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
FINANCE OFFICE
08 MAY 2025
P. O. Box 217-30000,
KAPENGURIA