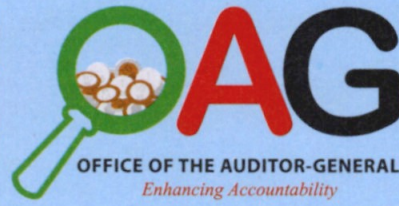


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



REPORT

PARLIAMENT
OF KENYA
LIBRARY

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED	
30 JUNE, 2022	
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 11 MAR 2026	DAY: WEDNESDAY
TABLED BY:	DEPUTY MAJORITY LEADER Hon. OWEN BATA, MP
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	J. KEMERELLE



BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2022

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

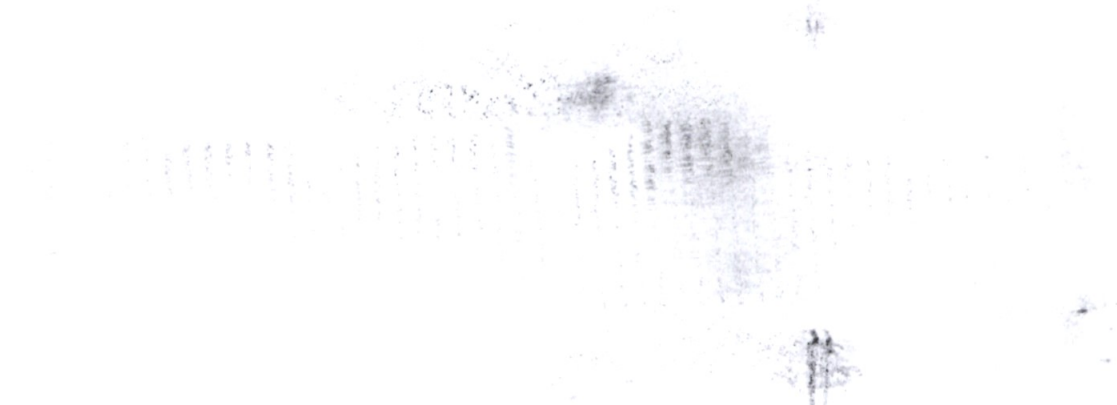
BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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JUNE 2022

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BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

A. Acronyms

BOM	Board of Management
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
TTC	Teacher Training College
N.T.S	Non-Teaching staff.
EAYM	East African Yearly Meeting
PAG	Pentecostal Assembly of God.
SRC	Salaries and remuneration commission.
TSC	Teachers Service Commission

B. Definition of Key Terms

Fiduciary Management - Members of Management directly entrusted with the entity's financial resources.

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

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2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

Bondo Teachers Training College relocated to Bar-Kanyango village in North Imbo location on 25th October 2010 on acreage of 35 acres.

The ground-breaking ceremony for the new site was held on 11th April 2010 by His Excellency Hon. Raila Amollo Odinga, the then Prime Minister of the Republic of Kenya. The college relocated with a dream of offering Diploma in Teacher Education at an estimated cost of 5 billion. The college management has developed a strategic plan to guide its future development. In the strategic plan, the budget for development of infrastructure is estimated at 5 billion. Since this amount is not easy to raise at once. The management prioritized the following facilities in the 2022/2024.

- Dining Hall.
- Administration Block.

If the college is fully operational, the college will be beneficial to the community in the following ways

- Improved road communication system.
- Clean water.
- Job creation.
- Training opportunity.
- Poverty reduction.

(b) The college faces serious un-refunding to develop its infrastructure and thus urgent intervention is needed

The strategic plan of Bondo Teachers Training College articulates the institution desire for the development of the teacher's trainees and identifies the strategic essentials necessary for its realization. It also specifies priorities upon which the resources in the institution will be focused for effective actualization of sustainable development.

The objectives of BTTC are:

- i. To train primary and pre-primary school teachers who are compliant to Competency Based Curriculum (CBC)
- ii. To provide facilities for courses offered by the college.
- iii. Change and promote the learner's attitude towards teaching as a career.
- iv. Provide the learner with knowledge, skills and enabling environment to be able to work towards achieving the national educational goals and objectives.
- v. Mould and nurture a learner who will be able to induce and influence positive change in the society.
- vi. Produce teachers who positively respond to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), The Big Four Agenda, Third Term Medium Plans (2018-2022), Vision 2030 and other emerging issues.

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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- vii. Provide a social environment for a positive co-existence between the college and the immediate community.
- viii. To enhance the capacity of staff for improved service delivery.

VISION, MISSION, VALUES AND CORE VALUES

Bondo Teachers Training College operates on certain principles and values. Further, the implementation of the programme needs to be guided by the institution's vision, mission and core values which are outlined below:

Vision

A centre of excellence in teacher's education and holistic training.

Mission

To empower teacher trainees to deliver quality education responsive to the challenges of a dynamic society.

The Core Values

The core values that govern the operational environment of our institution include the following:

- i) Professionalism
 - We are committed to the highest levels of professionalism obtainable through competence and relevant skills

- ii) Integrity and Honesty
 - We are committed to acting in honest, accountable and transparent manner in all our endeavors.

- iii) Tolerance and Empathy
 - We shall strive at all times to be sensitive to the welfare of our clients

- iv) Responsibility
 - We shall hold ourselves accountable in the use of resources at our disposal for the purpose intended.

- v) Peace, Cohesion and Unity
 - We shall strive to work in harmony by reaching out and embracing one another at all times

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(c) Key Management

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

- Board of Management
- Chief Principal
- Senior Management team

(d) Fiduciary Management

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

SN.	Designation	Name
1.	Chief Principal	Mr. Charles Waema
2.	Deputy Principal	Md. Dorcas Okoyo
3.	Dean of Curriculum	Mr. ConciusOnoka
4.	Dean of Students	Mrs. Alice Adhaya
5.	Finance Officer	Mr. Kennedy Odiyo
6.	Head of Procurement	Mr. Mariko Ajumbo

Key Entity Information and Management

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

i. **Audit and risk committee activities**

- **Review Financial Statements:** Regularly examine the college's financial statements to ensure accuracy and compliance with accounting standards.
- **Budget Monitoring:** Oversee budget preparation and monitor expenditures to ensure alignment with financial goals.
- **Risk Assessment:** Identify and evaluate risks related to academic programs, finances, compliance, and operational activities.
- **Mitigation Strategies:** Develop and implement strategies to mitigate identified risks, ensuring a safe and effective learning environment.
- **Evaluate Internal Controls:** Assess the effectiveness of internal controls to prevent fraud, mismanagement, and errors.
- **Collaboration with Internal Audit:** Work closely with internal auditors to review processes and address any identified weaknesses
- **Engage External Auditors:** Oversee the selection and appointment of external auditors and facilitate their work.
- **Review Audit Findings:** Analyze external audit reports and ensure that recommendations are implemented.
- **Ensure Compliance:** Monitor adherence to relevant education regulations, accreditation standards, and institutional policies.

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ii. Finance and operations committee activities.

- Budget Development and Review
- Financial Reporting
- College Procurement Policies
- Contract Management
- College Compliance Monitoring
- Review Resource Needs
- Allocate Funds
- Policy Development
- Financial Risk Assessment

iii. Academic committee activities

- Curriculum Design
- Assessment of Learning Outcome
- Program Evaluation
- Policy Development
- Professional Development
- Faculty Recruitment and Evaluation
- Collaborative Initiatives

(f) **Entity Headquarters**
BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
KISUMU/USENGE ROAD
OFF-BAR-KANYANGO NYAMONYE
P.O BOX 424-40601
BONDO

(g) **Entity Contacts**

TELEPHONE: 0791325149
EMAIL: bondoteachers@yahoo.com
WEBSITE: www.bondotc.ac.ke

:

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(g) Entity Bankers

BANKER	NAME OF ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT NO	PURPOSE OF ACCOUNT	TYPE OF BANK ACCOUNT
Kenya Commercial Bank	BTTC MAIN ACCOUNT	1106978285	RECEIPT OF GOVT FUNDS	CURRENT
Kenya Commercial Bank	BTTC COLLEGE FUND ACCOUNT	1106978404	COLLEGE FUND ACCOUNT	CURRENT
Kenya Commercial Bank	BTTC COLLEGE FEE COLLECTION	113028122	FEE COLLECTION ACCOUNT	CURRENT
Kenya Commercial Bank	BTTC CAUTION MONEY ACCOUNT	11108376533	CAUTION SAVINGS	SAVINGS
Kenya Commercial Bank	BTTC STUDENT COUNCIL ACCOUNT	092165025703	STUDENT COUNCIL FUND	SAVINGS
Cooperative Bank	BTTC COLLECTION ACCOUNT	0112962743500	IGLAS ACCOUNT	CURRENT
Equity Bank	BTTC FEE COLLECTION ACCT	07502608747	IGLAS ACCOUNT	CURRENT
HFC of Kenya	BTTC FIXED ACCOUNT	30000157810	RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT	FIXED ACCT
Kenya Commercial Bank	BTTC CDF ACCOUNT	1114035661	CDF FUNDS	CURRENT





(h) Independent Auditors

Auditor General
Kenya National Audit Office
Anniversary Towers
P O BOX 30084-00100
NAIROBI


(i) Principal Legal Adviser

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



3. The Council/Board of Governors

NAME	PHOTO	DOB	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	OCCUPATION
HSCelly Osiemo BOM Chairman		1950	BED (Science)	Educational Advisor
Mrs. Anastancia A. Apondi Vice Chairlady		1968	Master in Counseling Psychology	Senior Lecturer JOUST
Mrs. Lucy A. Gudah Member		1977	Higher Diploma Sec Management	P/Sec Judiciary Chief Acc. National Treasury Deputy Dir. Of Edu. Doctor (Kenyatta National Hospital) Lecturer (JOUST)
Mr. Moses Olima Member		1958	PhD in Bus Administration	Chief Acc.(National Treasury)

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<p>Mr. Magwa Meshack Member</p>		<p>1955</p>	<p>BED (Arts)</p>	<p>Deputy Director of Education</p>
<p>Dr. George Afulo Member</p>		<p>1960</p>	<p>Master in Medicine</p>	<p>Doctor(Kenyatta National Hospital)</p>
<p>Dr. Mary Kileons Member</p>		<p>1966</p>	<p>Post Graduate (Lecturer)</p>	<p>Lecturer (JOUST)</p>
<p>Mrs. Ruth Otieno Member</p>		<p>62</p>	<p>PhD in Education</p>	<p>Lecturer JOUST</p>
<p>Mr. Sylvester Opil Ndeda Member</p>		<p>62</p>	<p>Bachelor of Engineering</p>	<p>Civil Engineer</p>

**BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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<p>Mr. Norbert Bwire Member</p>		<p>1956</p>	<p>Master in Business Administration</p>	<p>Director Admin Services at the National Assembly</p>
<p>Dr. Ruth Koweru Member</p>		<p>1960</p>	<p>PhD</p>	<p>Lecturer (JOUST)</p>
<p>Mr. Charles Waema Mutia BOM Secretary/Principal</p>		<p>1972</p>	<p>BED (Arts)</p>	<p>Principal BTTC</p>

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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4. Key Management Team

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Member/ Director</i>	<i>Details</i>
1.	Charles WaemaMutia	<i>Senior Principal</i>
2.	Dorcas Okoyo	<i>Deputy Principal</i>
3.	ConciusOnoka	<i>Dean of Curriculum</i>
4.	Alice Adhaya	<i>Dean of Student</i>
5.	Kennedy Odiyo	<i>Finance Officer</i>
6.	Mariko Ajumbo	<i>Procurement</i>

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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5. Chairman's Statement

Bondo Teachers Training College is one of the colleges established under the Ministry of Education under State Department of Early Learning and Basic Education.

It has a functional Board of Management which is gender balanced and with vast experience on Educational Management, Legal, Medicine e.t.c. This enables it to deliver its core mandate and to achieve its mission and vision of being a center of excellence in teacher education and holistic training to empower teacher trainee, deliver education responsive to the challenges of a dynamic society. The Management has policies on academic training, Procurement, Accounting and Human Resource to enable the smooth operation.

However in the year 2021/2022, the Board of Management could not implement their policies due to financial challenges caused by:

- Covid 19 Pandemic
- Very few students reporting for upgrade training and non for regular (3 year Diploma Course)
- Reduction in the amount of Personal Emolument Grants that pays support staff or non-remittance of the funds.
- Under-utilization of facilities in the college which makes them depreciate very fast.

The management still wishes to continue with its priority projects as documented on our strategic plan 2020/2024 as follows:

- i) 2 modern student hostels.
- ii) Modern ICT Laboratory and Library.
- iii) A multipurpose Hall and Kitchen.

As the Board of Management, we will continue to provide our oversight role to ensure that the college is well managed and the little resources available are optimally used for the benefit of the institution.

On behalf of the Board of Management, may I present 2021/2022 Financial Report which is in line with Public Sector Reporting Standard and PFM Act of 2012.



Canon Elly Osiemo
BOM Chairman

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
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6. Report of the Senior Principal

The year 2021/2022 Financial Report is hereby presented in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPAS)

In preparation of the annual report and financial statement, we have relied on the following:

- i) Strategic Plan 2020/2024.
- ii) Approved Budget 2021/2022.
- iii) Procurement Plan 2021/2022.
- iv) Government Circular and guidelines.

Student Population

Due to Introduction of Diploma in Teacher's Colleges, and Requirements for admission, the institution student population has completely reduced. The institution had only 304 students out of which 20 of them dropped out. There was an adverse effect on fee received.

Revenue

The M.O.E Grant both for operations and development has completely reduced, thus making it difficult to pay the non-teaching staff and continue with upgrading of infrastructure development to the required standard of Diploma College. However, in the year under review, we made our proposal to develop our ICT Laboratory to the required standard and also to repair the two hostels. By the close of year, we were yet to get approval for projects.

To boost revenue, we shall continue with our vegetable farming and upgrade our local cows to provide milk and beef.

Collaboration

We have been collaborating with BOM Committees, Quality Assurance Departments of our Ministry, Nema, Public Health National Audit Office, Performance Contracting Departments, Public Procurement and Regulatory Authority (PPRA) to ensure that the institution is well managed so that the stakeholders get value for their resources.

Infrastructure

This institution urgently needs the following to look like a Diploma Teacher Training Collage:

- An Administration Block
- Modern student Library
- Dining Hall/Conference Hall/Kitchen
- Proper Sewerage System
- Special Rooms
- Proper Gate

Currently, some of the structures are temporary structures

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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Obligation /Commitments

Because of the reducing revenue, the institution has not remitted the statutory deductions and also owes suppliers.

The management has placed stringent fee collection measures so that fee owed is recovered and suppliers are paid.

With Covid 19 gone, and admission of new students going on, we hope to be on the right path in two years' time.

We believe in team work, transparency and accountability of public funds under our care and to report back in line with government circulars and guidelines.



Mr. Charles Waema
Senior Principal

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7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

Section 164 Subsection 2 (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires the accounting officer to include in the financial statement, a statement of Bondo Teachers Training College performance against predetermined objectives.

Bondo Teachers Training College has Seven strategic pillars and objectives within its Strategic Plan for the FY 2024/2025. These strategic pillars are as follows:

- i. Training strategic objective
- ii. Conducive physical environment
- iii. Information communication technology
- iv. Harness human resource development and management
- v. Auxiliary and other programs
- vi. Finance and income generating activities
- vii. Cross cutting issues

Bondo Teachers Training College develops its annual work plans based on the above seven pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The Board achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2024/2025 period for its seven strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below:

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Training strategic objective	Ensure effective and quality teacher training	Improved performance in assessment, practicum, Student Behaviour change and co-curricular activities.	-Administer quality assessments - Facilitate effective practicum -Facilitate effective Guiding & Counselling -Facilitate students participation in co-curricular activities	- Improved student performance in UDPTE, UDECTE, DPTE, DECTE. - Improved performance in teaching practicum -Improved behaviourchange among students. - Increased participation of students in co-curricular activities up to the National level.

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Conducive physical environment	To provide adequate and quality physical facilities for training.	Develop adequate and friendly infrastructures	Construct new physical facilities	Constructed ten new classes
Information communication technology	-To promote effective integration and application of ICT in the college.	-Improve ICT infrastructure and staff/student capacity.	- Construct new ICT I-HUB. - Build staff and student capacity in ICT.	-Constructed New ICT I-HUB. - Trained staff and students on ICT .
Harness human resource development and management	-To attract develop and retain competent and motivated staff.	-Improve employee satisfaction and work environment.	Recruiting relevant competent staff, capacity building and providing adequate resources timely	-New staff recruited, trained and deployed -Relatively adequate resources procured.
Auxiliary and other programs	-To develop and implement relevant programs.	- customize and develop relevant curriculum and training materials	Development of relevant curriculum and training materials.	Developed curriculum and training materials.
Finance and income generating activities	To ensure financial sustainability of the college.	IGA Activities	Improvement of income generating activities.	-Increased production of farm produce
Cross cutting issues	To ensure that cross cutting issues are mainstreamed in college programmes	-Gender Mainstreaming -HIV & AIDS prevention - Prevention of Drug and substance abuse.	- G& C programs - Health days.	Conducted G& C programmes. -Conducted HIV & AIDS testing.

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8. Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Management is nominated by a panel comprising the chair and three other persons as follows:

- a) County Education Board Respective.
- b) Area chief
- c) Representative of the member of Parliament
- d) The Principal

The appointment may cease by death, resignation by written notice.

The Board is charged with ensuring that Bondo Teachers Training College is managed in a sound manner and delivers value within the environment of good corporate governance. It is this values that the Board considers corporate governance as a key to performance of the college.

The Board continually reviews various policies, procedures, internal control systems crucial in the stewardship of the college assets and resources with the objective of maintaining and helping stakeholders get values for money as per the institution vision and mission.

The Board comprises of 17 members and the Secretary who is the College Principal and are appointed by the cabinet secretary, Ministry of Education State Department of early and basic education.

The Board ensures that proper standards of corporate governance are maintained and have the overall the management of the institution not only through Board members but through various committees.

The Board is required to meet at least 3 times in a year to discuss the overall performance of the institution. All Full Board areconvined by the secretary to the Board or on instruction from the chairman upon requisition of at least four members of the board. All discussions are passed by a majority of present members with the chairperson having a decisive vote in the event of a tie.

In the year 2020/2021, the Board had no conflict of interest reported.

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FULL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT ATTENDANCE DURING THE FY2024/2025

NO.	NAME	1ST dd/mm/year
1.	Mr. Elly Osiemo	√
2.	Mrs. Anastacia Apondi	√
3.	Dr. Mary Kileon	√
4.	Mrs. Ruth Otieno	√
5.	Mr. Magwa Meshack	√
6.	Ms. Lucy Gudah	√
7.	Mr. Sylvester Ndeda	√
8.	Mr. Ruth Koweru	√
9.	Mr. J S Obonyo	√
10.	Dr. George Afulo	√
11.	Mr. Nobert Bwire	√
12.	Mr. Philip Limpaso	√
13.	Mr. Samuel Ade	√

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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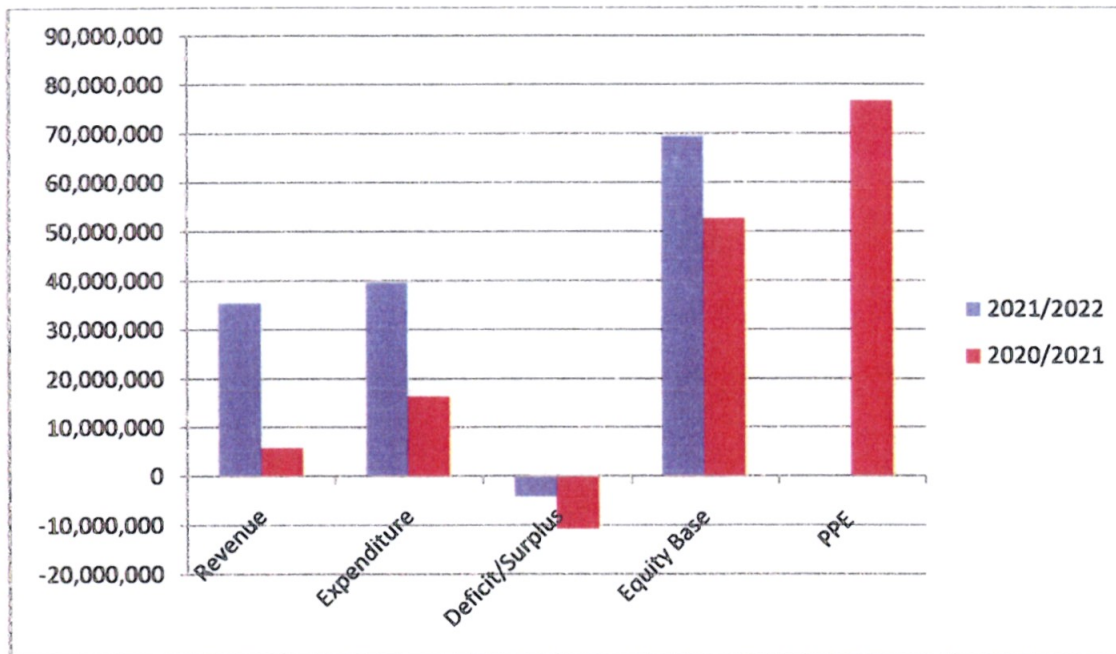
9. Management Discussion and Analysis

The operational and financial performance of Bondo Teachers Training College for the year 2021/2022 can be explained as follows:

(i) Operation and financial performance for the year 2020/2021

ITEM	2021/2022	2020/2021
Revenue	35,579,801	5,829,955.13
Expenditure	39,677,361	16,550,655.65
Deficit/Surplus	4,097,560.10	10,720,700.52
Equity Base	69,490,991	52,806,694.30
PPE	72,098,456	76,704,500.00

Operational financial performance for the year ended 30th June 2022 on graph



4. Revenue

- During the financial year, the revenue from rendering of services was Ksh.24,674,019.20.
- The ministry also sent Ksh.10,905,782.00 and Ksh.3,540,000.00 for project.

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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1. Surplus/Deficit

- During the year, Bondo Teachers College operated on a deficit of Ksh. 4,097,560.10

2. Equity

Equity is Ksh.61,853,430.90

Property plant and equipment

PPE stands at Ksh.72,098,456.00 after depreciation.

**BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
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10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting Statement

2. Environmental Performance

The environmental policy of Bondo Teachers College is outlined in the college strategic plan and it includes:

- Environmental Management
- Water
- Water Management
- Waste Management
- Awareness and training
- Evaluation of the environmental policy
- Responsibilities

This policy document is still undergoing improvement by the committees for the purpose of adoption.

1. Employee Welfare

The hiring process always follows a thorough process as listed below:

- Need Identification
- Advertisement
- Short listing
- Interview
- The institution tries to be gender biased and community inclusive.

Employees are given study leaves and skill gaps are identified and given recommendations on how to improve.

Employees who are having necessary skills are given priority in case a vacancy falls in the college.

Our employees are also provided with uniforms and protective gears to be used during the working hours

Fire extinguishers are placed at strategic points within the college to help fight any fire accidents.

Market place practices-

The Bondo Teachers Training College uses Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act 2015 in ensuring that equal opportunity is given to all suppliers and contracts signed as per the law.

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
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We also ensure that suppliers are paid on first delivery basis subject to availability of funds

a) Responsible competition practice.

Bondo Teachers College participates in colleges' drama, ballgames and music competitions from regional up to the national level.

b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations

Bondo Teachers College has always honoured suppliers' contracts respecting payment practices.

c) Responsible marketing and advertisement or Responsible engagement with the citizens.

Bondo teachers College has always advertised tenders and followed procurement policies and procedures.

d) Product stewardship or Awareness Creation

In terms of security and safety, the college has, fire extinguishers and good landscaping.

e) Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

Bondo TTC is an all-round teacher training institution which is our purpose, the driving force behind everything we do. It guides us to deliver our strategy which is founded on our strategic plan. Some of which are:

Sustainability Strategy

The sustainability strategy which the college has started implementing include:

Cattle Rearing – for slaughter.

This project has picked-up well in 2020/2021 and we hope to improve on the breed to provide high grade beef. This is mutually to provide food program in the college for the students to reduce dependence on suppliers.

Forestry

This is to increase the forest cover and also to supplement firewood which is costly to purchase. This generally to reduce expenditure.

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE 2022

11. Report of the Council/Board of Governors

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page 7-9 were appointed in September 2021

Principal activities

The principal activities of Bondo Teachers Training College is to Train Diploma in Teacher Education Teachers.

Results

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

Council/Board of Governors

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page.

Auditors

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

By order of the Board



Mr. Elly Osiemo
BOM Chairperson

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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JUNE 2022

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


Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 under section 29 of schedule 2 of the Teacher Training College Act.) require the Board members to prepare Financial statements in respect of Bondo Teachers Training College which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the college at the end of the financial year 2021/2022 and the operating results of the college for the year 2021/2022. The Board members are also required to ensure that the college keeps proper accounting records which discloses with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the college. The Board members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the institution.

The Board members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Bondo Teachers Training College financial statements, which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the college for and at end of the financial year ended on June 30th 2022. This responsibility includes:

- i) Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period.
- ii) Maintaining proper accounting records, this discloses with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the college.
- 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 or error or fraud.
- iv) Safeguarding the assets of the college.
- v) Selecting and applying appropriate financial policies.
- vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Board member accept responsibility for Bondo TTC financial statements which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and in the manner required by the PFM Act 2012 and the Basic Education Act. The Board members are of the opinion that the college financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Bondo Teachers Training College transactions during the financial year ended June 30th 2021 and of the college financial position as at that date. The Board members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the college which have been relied upon in the preparation of college's financial statement as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

Name.....	 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPKRS LAID	Signature	(Chairperson)
Name.....	Charles Waema Mubwa	Signature.....	(Accounting Officer)
DATE: 11 MAR 2026		WEDNESDAY	
TABLED BY:	DEPUTY MAJORITY LEADER XXIV Hon. OWEN SANYAMP		
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	J. LEMERELLE		

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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HEADQUARTERS
Anniversary Towers
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NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

PREAMBLE

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

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

An Adverse Opinion is issued when the Auditor-General determines that the financial statements are materially misstated and are not fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The Report on the 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

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bondo Teachers Training College set out on pages 1 to 31, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2022 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and the 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, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, the financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bondo Teachers Training College as at 30 June, 2022 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and do not comply with the Basic Education Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements

Review of the annual report and the financial statements revealed the following errors and omissions: -

- i. The statement of financial performance reflects use of goods and services comparative amount of Kshs.3,171,789. However, Note 13 to the financial statements reflects an amount of Kshs.2,643,062 resulting to unreconciled variance of Kshs.528,727.

Further, the statement reflects operating deficit comparative amount of Kshs.9,903,321. However, the previous year's financial statements reflect a surplus amount of Kshs.16,550,656 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.26,453,977.

- ii. The statement of financial performance reflects depreciation expense for the year amounting to Kshs.7,063,373. However, Note 18 to the financial statements reflects an amount of Kshs.7,459,874 resulting to unexplained variance of Kshs.396,501.
- iii. The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment opening balance of Kshs.76,704,500. However, the corresponding Note 18 to the financial statements reflects a balance of Kshs.79,558,330 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.2,853,830.
- iv. The statement of financial position reflects refundable deposits from customers opening balance of Kshs.12,535,654. However, the corresponding Note 21 to the financial statements reflects a balance of Kshs.27,144,403 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.14,608,749.

Further, the statement reflects comparative balances of Kshs.108,884,843 and Kshs.65,950,991 in respect of total assets and total net assets and liabilities respectively. However, the previous year's financial statements reflect balances of Kshs.113,897,389 resulting in unexplained variances of Kshs.5,012,546 and Kshs.47,946,398 respectively.

- v. Note 21 to the financial statements reflects an amount of Kshs.6,834,158 in respect of gratuity which was misclassified under refundable deposits to customers.
- vi. The statement of changes in net assets reflects capital fund balance of Kshs.69,490,990 as at 30 June, 2022. However, the statement of financial position reflects a balance of Kshs.65,950,990 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.3,540,000.
- vii. The statement of cash flows reflects net increase in cash and cash equivalents of Kshs.2,813,537. However, the recomputed amount is Kshs.1,973,369 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.840,168.

The statement of cash flows reflects purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets amount of Kshs.420,084. However, note 18 to the financial statements did not include any assets additions during the year under review. In addition, the statement includes increase in deposits of Kshs.3,540,000 whose details were not disclosed in a Note to the financial statements.

The statement further reflects total receipts and total payments amounts of Kshs.36,930,774 and Kshs.38,077,321 respectively. However, the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects amounts of Kshs.39,119,801 and Kshs.32,613,988 resulting in unexplained variances of Kshs.2,189,027 and Kshs.5,463,333 respectively.

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

2. Unsupported Cash and Cash Equivalents

The statement of financial position and Note 15 to the financial statements reflect cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.3,758,671. However, bank reconciliation statements, certificates of bank balances and Board of Survey report were not provided for audit. Further, the cashbooks maintained by the College were not regularly checked, verified or countersigned by a senior officer and were written in delible ink prone to erasures and unnoticeable changes.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.3,758,671 could not be confirmed.

3. Unsupported Receivables from Exchange Transactions Balance

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements reflects receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.29,807,158. However, the balance was not supported by the ageing analysis and requisite documents including invoices, contracts or other source documents to support the recorded receivables. Further, the receivables balance includes rent debtors and returned (RD) Cheques amounting to Kshs.619,347 and Kshs.529,234 respectively which had been outstanding for more than one (1) year. This is contrary to Regulation 83 (2) of Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that for purposes of this regulation, sound cash management includes pursuing debtors with appropriate sensitivity and rigor to ensure

that amounts receivable by the government are collected and banked promptly. Further, the institute lacked a credit control and debts management policy which is useful to provide guidelines on contractual obligations students and other debtors.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and recoverability of receivables from non-exchange transactions balance of Kshs.29,807,158 could not be confirmed.

4. Unsupported Property, Plant and Equipment Balance

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.72,098,456 as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements. However, Management did not provide detailed schedules or ledgers and fixed assets register to support this balance. Further, the balance includes a prior year adjustment amount of Kshs.420,084 which was not explained as required by the recommended reporting template. This is contrary to Regulation 103 of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that Journal entries prepared for all adjustments shall be authorized by the accounting officer or an officer designated by him or her before posting them in a financial record. In all cases journal vouchers shall be supported by sufficient explanations, authorizations, and documentation to facilitate accounting adjustments to be understood.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.72,098,456 could not be confirmed.

5. Unsupported Biological Assets Balance

The statement of financial position reflects biological assets balance of Kshs.499,250 as disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements. However, the balance was not supported by a register or detailed ledger. The details of the biological assets including the number of livestock and trees were not provided. Further, the financial statements did not disclose a gain or loss arising on initial recognition of a biological asset at fair value less costs and from a change in fair value less costs and a reconciliation of changes in the carrying amount of biological assets between the beginning and the end of the current period. The recognition and lack of valuation was contrary to IPSAS 27 which defines a biological asset or agricultural produce as when and only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and classification of the biological assets balance of Kshs.499,250 could not be confirmed.

6. Unsupported and Long Outstanding Trade and Other Payables Balance

The statement of financial position and Note 20 to the financial statements reflects trade and other payables balance of Kshs.10,683,246. However, Management did not provide an ageing analysis of the trade payables and there was no evidence of frequent reconciliation of the suppliers' accounts. Further, no explanation was provided for the non-payment of the outstanding debts. Failure to clear the bills was contrary to Regulation 42(1)(a) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that debt service payments shall be a

first charge in the Consolidated Fund and the Accounting Officer shall ensure this is done to the extent possible that the Government does not default on debt obligations.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and existence of trade and other payables balance Kshs.10,683,246 could not be confirmed.

7. Long Outstanding and Unsupported Refundable Deposits from Customers Balance

The statement of financial position and Note 21 to the financial statements reflects a balance of Kshs.30,625,760 in respect of refundable deposits whose detailed supporting schedules were not provided for audit. Further, included in the balance are amounts of Kshs.698,085 and Kshs.15,913,866 in respect of caution money and special provision respectively which have been outstanding for a long period of time with some dating back to the financial year 2011/2012. This was contrary to Regulation 106 of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that unless otherwise exempted by an Act of Parliament, any deposit which has remained unclaimed for five (5) years may, with the approval of the Cabinet Secretary, be paid into Consolidated Fund and thereafter the Accountant General may refund the deposit to any person entitled thereto, if he or she is satisfied that the claim is authentic. In addition, Management did not provide any evidence of the efforts being made by the College to identify the beneficiaries of the tuition fee received, post to the relevant revenue streams and credited to the respective student ledgers.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of refundable deposits of Kshs.30,625,760 could not be confirmed.

8. Long Outstanding and Unsupported Employees Benefit Obligations

The statement of financial position reflects employees' benefit obligations balance of Kshs.5,947,572 as disclosed in Note 22 to the financial statements, which represents an increase of Kshs.1,024,597 from the previous year's balance of Kshs.4,922,975. Further, the payroll payables were not supported by way of detailed listing of the staff from whom the deductions were made and the respective amounts. The College is likely to incur unnecessary interest and penalties on the non-remitted pension contributions.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of employees' benefit obligations balance of Kshs.5,947,572 could not be confirmed.

9. Unsupported Recurrent Grants Amount

The statement of financial performance and Note 6 to the financial statements reflect Recurrent grants amount of Kshs.10,905,782 in respect of transfers from other National Government entities. However, the revenue was not supported with a detailed supporting schedule and other supporting documents such as guidelines or circulars for disbursements from the Ministry of Education, receipts and acknowledgement letters.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of recurrent grants amount of Kshs.10,905,782 could not be confirmed.

10. Unsupported Revenue from Exchange Transactions Amount

The statement of financial performance and Note 7 to the financial statements reflect an amount of Kshs.24,473,954 in respect of rendering of services. However, the revenue was not supported by students' enrolment data indicating their names, the admission numbers and dates and fees invoiced.

Further, the statement of financial performance and Note 8 reflects rent revenue of Kshs.163,065 which was not supported with tenancy agreements between the College and lessors.

In addition, Note 9 to the financial statements reflect an amount of Kshs.37,000 in respect of other income. However, source documents including invoices, receipts, agreements and correspondence were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of revenue from exchange transactions totalling Kshs.24,674,019 could not be confirmed.

11. Unsupported Employee Costs

The statement of financial performance and Note 10 to the financial statements reflect an amount of Kshs.14,418,442 in respect of employee costs. However, the costs were not supported by payroll records, staff bio data and other requisite personnel records which constitutes a limitation of scope. This was contrary to Section 149 (1) the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which states that an Accounting Officer shall ensure that the entity keeps financial and accounting records that comply with the Act.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of employee costs amount of Kshs.14,418,442 could not be confirmed.

12. Unsupported Repairs and Maintenance Expenses

The statement of financial performance and Note 11 to the financial statements reflect an amount of Kshs.1,071,211 in respect of repairs and maintenance. However, the expenses were not supported with detailed ledgers or supporting schedules. Further, procurement and payment records and documents on repairs and maintenance were not provided for audit verification.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of repairs and maintenance expenditure of Kshs.1,071,211 could not be confirmed.

13. Unsupported Use of Goods and Services Expenditure

The statement of financial performance and Note 13 to the financial statements reflect an amount of Kshs.16,805,288 in respect of use of goods and services. However, the expenses were not supported with ledgers or supporting schedules. Further, procurement and payment records and documents on procured goods and services were not provided for audit verification.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of use of goods and services amount of Kshs.16,805,288 could not be confirmed.

14. Unsupported Board Expenses

The statement of financial performance and Note 14 to the financial statements reflects an amount of Kshs.319,047 in respect of Board expenses. However, the expenses were not supported with Board minutes, invitation letters and attendance registers.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of board expenses amount of Kshs.319,047 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Bondo Teachers Training College 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 adverse opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis amounts of Kshs.42,700,865 and Kshs.39,119,801 respectively resulting to an under-collection of Kshs.3,581,064 or 8% of the budget. Further, the statement reflects that the College expended an amount of Kshs.32,613,988 against actual receipts of Kshs.39,119,801 resulting to under-absorption of Kshs.6,505,813 or 17% of the actual receipts.

Further, review of the statement of comparative budget and actual amounts revealed that the explanatory notes to give the reasons for material differences between the budgeted and actual figures have not been provided as prescribed by the recommended reporting template.

The under absorption affected implementation of the planned activities of the College and may impact negatively on delivery of services 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 effects of the matters described in the Basis for Adverse 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 xxiv which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, The Board of Governors, Key Management Team, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Senior Principal, Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objective, Corporate Governance

Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement, Report of the Board of Governors and Statement of Board of Governors 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, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources sections of my report, I confirm that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

Late Submission of Financial Statements

The Management of the College submitted the financial statements to the Office of Auditor General on 25 November, 2022 which is two (2) months after the statutory deadline of 30 September, 2022. This is contrary to Section 47(1) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which states that the financial statements required under the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and any other legislation, shall be submitted to the Auditor-General within three months after the end of the fiscal year to which the accounts relate.

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

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 3000 and ISSAI 4000. The standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the

Basis for Adverse Opinion and the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance sections of my report, I confirm that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of a Depreciation Policy

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.72,098,456 as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements. However, the College's depreciation policy and method were not stated as required by the financial reporting template of 30 June, 2022 prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB).

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls on asset management could not be confirmed.

2. Failure to Carry Out Stock Take

The statement of financial position and as disclosed under Note 17 to the financial statements, reflects inventories balance of Kshs.2,946,474. However, the College did not undertake periodic and annual stock take as required. This was contrary to Regulation 171(1)(d) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations, 2020 which provides that the head of the procurement function of a procuring entity shall conduct quarterly and annual stock taking.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls in relation to inventories management could not be confirmed.

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

Responsibilities of the Management and those Charged with Governance

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

09 December, 2025

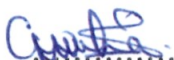
BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE 2022

14. Statement of Financial Performance For The Year Ended 30 June 2022

Description	Notes	Jun-22 Kshs.	2021 Kshs.
Revenue from non- Exchange Transaction			
Recurrent Grants	6	10905782.00	5,012,566
		10905782.00	5,012,566
Rendering of services			
Tuition and Other Related Fees	7	24473954.00	791,942
Finance Income		0.00	5,897.13
Rental Revenue	8	163065.20	-
Total revenue from exchange transactions		0.00	817,389.13
Other Income	9	37000.00	19,550.00
		24674019.20	1,634,778.26
Total Revenue		35579801.20	6,647,344.26
Expenditure			
Employee cost	10	14418442.00	13,269,368
Repairs and Maintenance	11	1071211.00	109,508
Amortization and Depreciation	12	7063373.30	-
Use of goods and services	13	16805288.00	3,171,789.65
Board Expenses	14	319047.00	-
Total Expenditure		39677361.30	16,550,665.65
Operating Surplus /Deficit		-4097560.10	(9,903,321.39)



Canon Elly Osiemo
Chairman BondoTtc



Mr. Charles w Mutia
Senior Principal





Mr. George Owino
Finance Officer

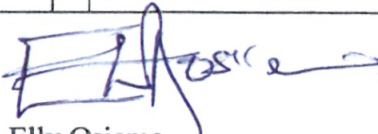
BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE 2022

15. Statement of Financial Position As At 30th June 2022

	Notes	Jun-22 Kshs.	Jun-21 Kshs.
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	15	3,758,671.20	945,133.86
Receivables from exchange transactions	16	29,807,158.17	28,288,725.17
Inventories	17	2,946,474.00	2,946,484.00
Receivables from non exchange transactions		-	501,256.00
			371,928.61
		36,512,303.37	
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	18	72,098,456.01	76,704,500.00
Biological Assets	19	499,250.00	0.00
Total Non-Current Assets		72,597,706.01	76,704,500.00
TOTAL ASSETS		109,110,009.38	108,884,843.03
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	20	10,683,246.01	12,535,584.51
Employee benefit obligations	22	5,947,572.00	4,922,975.00
Refundable deposits from customers	21	30,625,760.47	12,535,654.04
Total Current Liabilities		47,256,578.48	12,535,654.04
Non Current Liabilities			
Net Assets		<u>61,853,430.90</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Capital Grants Reserves	23	65,950,991.00	56,047,669.61
Revenue Reserve	24	-4,097,560.10	9,903,321.39
Total Equity		61,853,430.90	65,950,991.00
Total net assets and liabilities		61,853,430.90	65,950,991.00


Charles Waema Mutia
Senior Principal


George Owino
Accountant


Elly Osiemo
BOM Chair

BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE 2022

16. Statement of Changes in Net Asset For The Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Capital Reserves	Revenue Reserve	Total Equity
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Balance as at 1 July 2020	65,950,990.90	-	65,950,990.90
Surplus/Deficit for the year		(4,097,560.10)	(4,097,560)
Movement During the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2022	69,490,990.90	(4,097,560)	61,853,430.90

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE 2022

17. Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2022

Description	Jun-22 Kshs	Jun-21 Kshs
Cashflowsfromoperatingactivities		
Receipts		
Grants	10905782.00	5,012,566.00
Other receipts/Charges	3153803.00	
Rendering of services- Fees from students	22834189.00	3,319,616.00
Other incomes	37000.00	19550.00
Finance Income	-	5,897.13
Total Receipts	<u>36930774.00</u>	<u>8,357,629.13</u>
Payments		
Compensation of employees	14418442.00	5,549.00
Use of goods and services	16805288.00	3,171,789.00
B.O.M Travel Refunds	319047.00	
Repairs Maintenance and Improvements	1071211.00	109,508.00
Grants	0.00	4,853,340.00
Other payments	5463333.00	942,838.00
Total Payments	<u>38077321.00</u>	<u>9,083,024.00</u>
Netcashflowsfromoperatingactivities	<u>-1146547.00</u>	<u>(725,394.87)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	420,084.00	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and Equipment	-	
Netcashflowsusedininvestingactivities	<u>420084.00</u>	-
Cashflowsfromfinancingactivities		
Increase in deposits - capital grants	<u>3540000.00</u>	-
Netcashflowsusedinfinancingactivities	<u>3540000.00</u>	-
Netincrease/(decrease)incashandcash equivalents	2813537.00	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	945133.86	
Cashandcashequivalentsat30 June 2021	3758670.86	
Cash and cash equivalents as per the Balance Sheet	3,758,671.20	945,133.64

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

		Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual Outcome	Performance difference	Performance difference %	Remarks
		2021-2022	2021-2022	2021-2022	2021-2022	2021-2022	%	
	Revenue	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs		
1	Recurrent Grants	11,854,100	-	11,854,100	10,905,782	948,318	-8%	
2	Development Grants& Loans	3,540,000	-	3,540,000	3,540,000	-	0%	
4	Rendering of services	27,080,200	-	27,080,200	24,473,954	2,606,246	-10%	
	Rental income	353,153	(163,588)	189,565	163,065	26,500	-14%	
7	Other Income	37,000	-	37,000	37,000	-	0%	
9	Total Income	42,864,453	(163,588)	42,700,865	39,119,801	3,581,064		
10	Expenses							
11	Employee Costs	14,171,100	-	14,171,100	14,418,442	(247,342)	-2%	
13	Repairs and Maintenance	1,575,000	-	1,575,000	1,071,211	503,789	32%	
14	Use of goods and services	18,422,015	-	18,422,015	16,805,288	1,616,727	9%	
15	Board Expenses	720,000	-	720,000	319,047	400,953	56%	
	Total Expenditure	34,888,115	-	34,888,115	32,613,988	2,274,127		

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19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Bondo Teachers Collegewas established by and derives its authority and accountability from Education Act. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity’s principal activity is to offer holistic training to teacher trainees.

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 *Bondo TTC* accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in notes.

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

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

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3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

i.

Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2022.

IPSASB deferred the application date of standards from 1st January 2022 owing to covid 19. This was done to provide entities with time to effectively apply the standards. The deferral was set for 1st January 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:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	Applicable: 1st January 2023: The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an Entity's future cash flows. IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by: <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

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>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> <p>This standard is not relevant to us in this financial year.</p>
<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;</p> <p>(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>It's not relevant to us at the moment because the institution do not have a scheme apart from NSSF produced by the Govt.</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>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<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>The institution does not hold any financial investment</p>
Other improvements to IPSAS	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2023</i></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> <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>It will applicable in January.</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>It will have effect in this institution because we have a lease agreement with safaricom for Boster Land Lease.</p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p> <p>The standard will have no effect since there will be lessor sale of=r gain on sale.</p>

iii. Early adoption of standards

Bondo TTCdid not early-adopt any new or amended standards in year ending 30th June 2022.

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4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

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Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2021/2022 was approved by the Board in June 2021. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities.

Bondo Teacher's College 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 a section of these financial statements.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

Bondo Teachers College is exempt from paying taxes as per Companies Act 2015.

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

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

d) Investment property

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

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

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use

e) Property, plant and equipment

The college during the year did not carry out any internal valuation of its property plant and equipment.

f) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The Entity also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability to achieve a constant

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rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit. An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Entity will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Intangible assets

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

h) Biological Assets

Bondo Teachers College recognizes biological assets when it controls the assets due to past events, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity, and when the fair value or cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Biological assets are initially and subsequently measured at fair value less costs to sell, except where fair value cannot be reliably determined. In such cases, the asset is measured at its cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value less costs to sell are recognized in surplus/deficit in the period in which they occur.

i) 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.

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- How the asset will generate future economic benefits or service potential
- The availability of resources to complete the asset.
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

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

j) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

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 college determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

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

Fair value through net assets/ equity

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

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Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

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

Impairment

The entity assess after 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 it 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:

- The debtors or an entity 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 of economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities with the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus, 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.

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k) Inventories

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

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distributions.

At the end of the financial year 2020/2021 Bondo TTC constituted a committee to value its closing stock the fair value

l) 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 potentials will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

During the financial year under review, Bondo Teachers Training College did not make any provision but in the next financial year, we hope to do so to cater for legal and constructive obligations

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

m) Social Benefits

Social benefits are cash transfers provided to i) specific individuals and/or households that meet the eligibility criteria, ii) mitigate the effects of social risks and iii) Address the need of society as

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a whole. The entity recognises a social benefit as an expense for the social benefits scheme at the same time that it recognises a liability. The liability for the social benefit scheme is measured at the best estimate of the cost (the social benefit payments) that the entity will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

n) 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*).

o) 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. During the financial year under review, Bondo Teachers Training College changed its accounting policy

p) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The entity does not provide retirement benefits for its employees apart from contribution to NSSF. 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. NSSF pays employees as for the NSSF Act.

q) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. At each reporting date, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured in historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, and those measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of monetary items or translation of monetary/non-monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially reported are recognized in surplus or deficit in the period.

r) Borrowing costs

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

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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.

s) Related parties

The entity regards a related party as person or 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 Government of Kenya, BOM Members, Principal senior managers and other staff. The year ending we did not conflict of interest of related parties.

t) 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.

u) 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.

v) Comparative figures

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

w) Subsequent events

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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.

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5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions.

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

Provisions

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

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

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Quarter ending 30 Sept		5012566.00	0.00
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Quarter ending 31st Dec	JUNE 2022	1875915.00	0.00

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NOTE	PARTICULARS	2021/2022	2020/2021
6	Transfer from other national government entity		
	Quarter ending 30 th Sep	5012566.00	
	Quarter Ending 31 st Dec	1875915.00	
	Quarter ending 31st March	2007141.00	5012566.00
	Quarter ending 30 June	2010160.00	0.00
	Total	<u>10905782.00</u>	<u>5012566.00</u>
7	Rendering of services		
	Activity Fee	482734.00	0.00
	Examination Fee	4694822.00	0.00
	Teaching practicum	381393.00	0.00
	Tuition Equipment and Stores	1006954.00	34200.00
	Motor Vehicle repair and insurance	1491484.00	0.00
	Boarding Fees	10119814.00	39617.00
	Contingency/Admin	288621.00	9000.00
	Electricity water and conservancy	576512.00	
	Club and environmental	304000.00	
	Repairs and maintenance/Rehabilitation	685852.00	0.00
	Bank Charges	76100.00	
	Registration fee	33462.00	0.00
	Personal Emoluments subsidy	559788.00	
	Domestic travel and substance/LTT	1951976.00	
	Medical	182400.00	0.00
	Covid 19	608000.00	
	Lesson Plan Books	364000.00	
	Guide book	23529.00	
	Accommodation	582000.00	696967.00
	Library	60513.00	0.00
	Rehabilitation	0.00	4158.00
	Gown	0.00	8000.00
	Total	<u>24473954.00</u>	<u>791942.00</u>
8	Rent Revenue		
	Land lease(Safaricom booster)	159565.20	0.00
	Hire of Transport	0.00	0.00
	Staff Rent Income	3500.00	0.00
	Total	<u>163065.20</u>	<u>0.00</u>
9	Other Incomes		
	Farm Income	0.00	0.00
	Income Generating Activities (IGA)	0.00	19550.00
	Bus hire	12000.00	0.00
	Tender fee	23000.00	0.00
	Water sales	2000.00	0.00
	Total	<u>37000.00</u>	<u>19550.00</u>

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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	Description	2022	2021
10	Employee Costs	Kshs.	Kshs.
	Salaries and wages	14418442.00	13269368.00
	Total	14418442.00	13269368.00

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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	2022	2021
Descriptio	Kshs.	Kshs.
11 Repairs and Maintenance		
Motor vehicle	309,893.00	
Equipment and Machinery	172,120.00	79,108.00
Property	555,698.00	30,400.00
Computers	33,500.00	0.00
	1,071,211.00	109,508.00
12 Amortization and Depreciation		
Depreciation expenses	7,063,373.30	0.00
Amortization	0.00	0.00
	7,063,373.30	0.00
13 Use of goods and services		
Local Transport and travelling	1,176,853.00	189,400.00
Teaching Equipment and Stores	936,570.00	225,340.00
Boarding related expenses	6,383,487.00	819,100.00
Electricity and water and Conservancy	1,080,035.00	210,884.00
Contingencies	283,598.00	131,881.00
Examination fees	4,836,400.00	0.00
Medical	130,481.00	13,090.00
Guide book	3,900.00	0.00
Teaching practice	9,000.00	548,727.00
Activity	1,087,100.00	0.00
Covid 19	16,000.00	0.00
Tender expenses	95,000.00	0.00
Accommodation	223,565.00	425,520.00
Farm	537,299.00	
Bus Hire	6,000.00	
Bank charges	0.00	79,120.65
	16,805,288.00	2,643,062.65
14 Board expenses		
Board Travel Refunds	319,047.00	0.00
Total	319047.00	0.00

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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	Description	2022	2021
15	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Kshs.	Kshs.
	KCB 1106978404	29,740.25	65,945.41
	KCB 1113028122	165,511.20	19,614.20
	KCB 1106978285	3,064,509.95	78.95
	Equity 07502260874775	17,260.20	99,902.20
	Co-operative Bank 01129623741500	0.00	277,943.50
	KCB 11108376533	149,128.90	149,128.90
	KCB 092165025703	134,469.85	134,469.85
	HF 30000157810	198,050.85	198,050.85
		3,758,671.20	945,133.86
16	Receivables from Exchange Transactions		
	Students Debtors	28,032,990.07	26,521,653.07
	Salary Advances	36,000.00	0.00
	Rent debtors	619,347.50	619,347.50
	RD Cheques	529,234.00	529,234.00
	PAYE	514,455.60	81,691.60
	NHIF	75,131.00	0.00
	College farm	0.00	536,799.00
		29,807,158.17	28,288,725.17
17	Inventories		
	Consumable stores	440,534.00	240,534.00
	Maintenance stores	601,270.00	805,270.00
	Health Unit stores	10,087.00	6,087.00
	Electrical stores	436,470.00	436,470.00
	Cleaning materials stores	610,703.00	410,703.00
	Catering stores	847,410.00	1,047,410.00
		2,946,474.00	2,946,474.00

BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
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18.PPE

Current year	Land	Buildings and Structures	Work in Progress	Equipment and Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	Computers	Library Books	Total
Cost									
At 1 July 2021	5,250,000	48,248,736	-	4,000,830	17,052,500	4,046,000	722,264	238,000	79,558,330
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 July 2021	5,250,000	48,248,736	-	4,000,830	17,052,500	4,046,000	722,264	238,000	79,558,330
Depreciation									
At 1 July 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	1,206,218	-	800,166	4,263,125	505,750	240,731	23,800	7,039,790
Prior Year Adjustments	-	-	-	420,084	-	-	-	-	420,084
Depreciation	-	1,206,218	-	1,220,250	4,263,125	505,750	240,731	23,800	7,459,874
Net Book Value									
At 30 June 2022	5,250,000	47,042,518	-	2,780,580	12,789,375	3,540,250	481,533	214,200	72,098,456
Depreciation	-	2.5%	-	20%	25%	12.5%	33.33%	10%	

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		2022	2021
		Kshs.	Kshs.
19	Biological Assets		
	Cows	149,000.00	0.00
	Woodblock	350,250.00	0.00
	Total	499,250.00	0.00
20	Trade and Other Payables		
	Accounts Payable	10,683,246.01	12,535,654.04
		0.00	0.00
		10,683,246.01	12,535,654.04
21	Refundable deposits		
	.V Replacement	0.00	954,348.86
	Computers	6,372,827.00	5,374,214.41
	Uniform	538,829.00	346,629.37
	Students I D	30,500.00	0.00
	CDF bursary	176,300.00	221,251.00
	Students Council	61,194.00	15,186.97
	Caution money	698,085.37	698,085.00
	Gratuity	6,834,158.60	6,740,737.60
	Special provision	15,913,866.50	12,793,949.50
		30,625,760.47	27,144,402.71
22	Employee Benefit Obligations		
	NSSF	905,837.00	360,477.00
	Elimu Sacco	4,351,492.00	3,646,584.00
	Welfare	171,957.00	97,359.00
	BBF	330,686.00	589,846.00
	KUDHEIHA	187,600.00	143,220.00
	NHIF	0.00	85,489.00
		5,947,572.00	4,922,975.00
23	Capital Grants Reserve		
	Capital Development Grants	3,540,000.00	0.00
	EQUITY	0.00	
	Transfer from Retained Earnings	0.00	0.00
	Capital Donations	0.00	0.00
		3,540,000.00	0.00
24	Revenue Reserves		
	Opening Balance	0.00	0.00
	Prior Year Adjustment(Depreciation)	0.00	0.00
	Transfer to capital reserves	0.00	0.00
	For the year	-4,097,560.10	0.00
		-4,097,560.10	0.00

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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25. Events After The Reporting Period

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

26. 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.

27. Currency

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

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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20. Appendices

Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General Recommendations

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

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

Guidance Notes:

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

Charles Naema Mute

Name
Accounting Officer
(Enter title of Head of entity)
Date 16/12/2025

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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Appendix II: Projects Implemented by (The Entity)

Projects

Projects implemented by the State Corporation/ SAGA Funded by development partners.

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

Status of Projects completion

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

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

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

Name of transferring entity: **Ministry of Education**

Name of beneficiary entity: **Bondo Teachers Training College**

Confirmation of amounts received by [Insert name of beneficiary Entity] as at 30 th June 2025(Current FY)					
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks

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

Head of Accounts Department - Disbursing Entity:

Name *George Owino* Sign *[Signature]* Date..... *16/12/25*

Head of Accounts Department - Beneficiary Entity:

Name Sign Date.....

BONDOTEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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Appendix IV: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

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

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Appendix V: Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure

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