REPUBLIC OF KENYA

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enhancing Accountability

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PAPERS LAID
DATE: 30 JUL 2025 DAY. Wednesday
TABLED BY: The Deputy Majority Leader (Hon. Owen Baya, CBS, MP)
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE: Irene Nduku

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REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

TOTAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
NAKURU REGIONAL OFFICE
08 JUL 2025
RECEIVED
P.O. Box 1050-20100, NAKURU

Total Technical and Vocational 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)

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1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

A. Acronyms

BOG	Board of Governors
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
TTI	Technical Training Institute
TTC	Teacher Training College
TVC	Technical Vocational College
TVET	Technical vocational Education Training
PFM	Public Financial Management

B. Definition of Key Terms

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

2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

Total Technical and Vocational College established and registered on 2019 under the TVET Act 2013 Act. The entity is domiciled in Kenya situated in Kuresoi North Constituency, Kamara Division. The institution is located in serene environment conducive for learning just off Nakuru Eldoret road near Mau summit interchange. The institute is under the Ministry of Education.

(b) Principal Activities

The principal activity of the college is to offer technical and vocational education trainings in Diploma, Certificate and Artisan as per TVET ACT 2013.

MISSION

To provide technical and vocational education though training and research that promotes creativity, innovation and incubation for the advancement of society.

VISSION

Committed to be top rated college for technical and vocational education in Kenya

(c) Key Management

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

- Board of Governors.
- Accounting officer/ Principal
- Management

(d) Fiduciary Management

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

SN.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal	- **JOSEPH WAIHARO**
2.	Deputy principal Finance	-
3	Deputy principal Academics	- **EMMY SERONEY**
4	Registrar (s)	- **DOMINIC KIPKOECH**
5	Dean of students	- **PETER MWANGI**
6	Head of Finance	-

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The institution had not established the required oversight committee by the end Of financial year in review due to low staff establishment

The TVET Act requires college should nominate BOG members which will act as fiduciary oversight.

Under the TVET Act, the function of the board as set out under section 28(1) shall include:

i. Oveersing the conduct of education and training in the institution in accordance with the provision of the act and any other written laws.
ii. Promote and maintain standard, quality and relevance in education and training in the institution in accordance with the act and any other written laws.
iii. Administering and managing of property of the institutions.
iv. Developing and implementing of the institution's strategic plans.
v. Preparing annual estimates of revenues and expenditures for the institutions and incurring expenditures on behalf of the institution, fees, grants, subscriptions, donations, bequests or any other money disbursement to the institution or other bodies or persons.
vi. Determining fees payable and prescribing conditions under which fees maybe remitted in part or in whole in accordance with the guidelines develop under these provisions of the act.
vii. Developing and reviewing programmes for training and make presentation to board thereon.
viii. Regulating the admission and exclusion of the student from the institution subject to regulation framework.
ix. Approving collaborations and associations with other institutions and industries in and outside Kenya.
x. Recruit and appointing of trainers from among the qualified professionals and instructors and remunerating staff.
xi. Making regulations governing organisations, conduct and discipline of staff and student.
xii. Prepares comprehensive report in all areas of mandate, including education and training services and submit the same to the board.
xiii. Provide for welfare of student and staff.
xiv. Encouraging, nurturing and promoting democratic culture, dialogue and tolerance in school.
xv. Discharging all other functions coffered by the act.

Board of governors has committee which assist in its operations of the college as follows;

Education training and human resource committee.
Key mandate of this committee review and set of courses offered, recruitment, training resources and policy making.
Audit and risk management committee
This committee are to assess areas of material risk and make recommendation to Does not suffer loss.
Finance and project committee.
This committee is responsible in reviewing and annually and quarterly of financial Reports and budgets.

(f) Entity Headquarters

Total Technical and Vocational College
P.O. Box 4222 NAKURU.
Along Mau summit Eldoret interchange.

(g) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254) 741769520
E-mail: totalinstitute@yahoo.com

(h) Entity Bankers

Equity Bank
Litein Branch

(i) Independent Auditors

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

(j) Principal Legal Adviser

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

3. The Council/Board of Governors

No.	Member/ Director		Details
1.	BOG Chairman GEOFFRY TANUI		- Holder of degree in Electrical Engineering - 8 years' experience as Electrical Operation Manager. - Chairing of board meeting
2.	BOG Member JUDITH ACHIENG ATIENO		- Holder of degree - 4 years. experience as a banker - Nominated to represent industry and chair audit and risk management. - monitor financial spending in the college
3.	BOG Member DR. MOSES AGUMBA		- Holder of PHD - 15years experience as a lecturer. - Nominated on leadership and management. - chairs education training and human resource committee which ensure curriculum implementation.
4.	BOG Member CAROLINE CHESANG		- Holder of degree - 1 year. experiences as a Manager in Madison investment - Nominated on technology and member of education training committee.
5.	Secretary Board JOSEPH WAIHARO		-Holder of Master in business administration (strategic management). - Principal to the college and secretary to the board
6.	BOG Member ENG. DANIEL SACHO		- Holder of degree - 10 years' experience as an engineer. -Nominated on engineering and member on finance and projects.
7.	BOG Member SAMMY THUO KANGEA		- Holder of Master's degree business administration. -15years as Finance officer - Nominated on finance

4. Key Management Team

No.	Member/ Director	Passport	Details
1.	JOSEPH WAIHARO		- College accounting officer - Recruitment college staff - Overseeing daily operations of the college - Secretary to Board of governors - Implementation of BOG decisions
2.	EMMY SERONEY		- Deputises Principal Supervises learning.
3.	DOMINIC KIPKOECH		- Training land survey In charge of admissions
4.	PETER MWANGI MBUGUA		- Training electrical In charge of student welfare.

5. Chairman's Statement

I am delighted to present the annual financial statement of the Total technical and vocational college for the year ended 30th June 2022.

Total technical and vocational college realized a significant achievement notwithstanding financial challenges. There is a significant improvement in the areas of learning by recruiting more teaching staff on BOG terms and also slight increment in student population through marketing inventions.

College faced financial challenges due to poor fees payment and insufficient grants which affect the provision of services. College is facing high completion form establish institution within its proximity that why way there is low enrolment in each intake.

I take this opportunity to confirm commitment of the board in providing effective leadership for the growth of the college. In this regards board will continue to maintain policy direction which will facilitate management and staff to work together and engage stakeholders to realize their dream in accordance with spirit of participation enshrined in our constitution. I thank all stakeholders who has contributed for the success of the institution.

.....

CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

6. Report of the Chief/Senior Principal

It's my pleasure to present the financial year statement for the year ended 30th June 2022. This year institution witnesses a slight increase in student enrolment. Despite the challenge institution continue to discharge its mandate of training and we expect student population to increase in the future due to marketing being undertaken.

The main source of revenue to the institution is fess collection which contributed ksh 1,020,931, capitation and recurrent grants amounted to ksh 3,535,000 and transfer from mentor institution (Bureti technical college) amounted to ksh 1,874,400 and we thank mentor institution for their continuous support. The institution under the year of review was able to construct its school gate though money received.

On behalf of the institution, I take this opportunity to thank government of Kenya and Bureti technical college (mentor) for their continuous support and also collaborators and other stakeholders which was way beyond our expectations. To the management team, all staff and students i wish to sincerely thank them for the peace, hard work and discipline exhibited in the year and we should always work as a team.

.....

PRINCIPAL.

7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

Total technical and vocational college strategic pillars and objectives for current and future Plans to thriving on for it to be successfully in its mandate and remain a competitive college within the county. These strategic pillars are as follows:

Pillar1: Human resource
Pillar 2: Financial resources

Below are interventions undertaken as indicated in the diagram below

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Human resource	-Increased human resource	-increased number of trainers and support staff to match increasing need	-Increased number of BOM trainers -Ensure assurance and standard in teaching	- New BOM trainers and support staff employed
Financial resources	-To diversify sources of increasing funding	-Enhance development partners like NGCDF for more bursaries and development fund	-Exploit External funding possibilities though development -Look for income generating activities like brick and block making	- Student receives Helb and bursaries - Brick machine to be repaired.

8. Corporate Governance Statement

The board is appointed by the Government of Kenya though Cabinet Secretary Ministry of education to oversee its interest in long term and overall success in business and its financial strength to discharges its mandate in training. The board serve as the ultimate decision-making body of the institution except matter reserved to or share with ministry of education.

Total technical and vocational College Board of governors derive its powers from the Acts of parliament, recognises its accountability to the government and the public at large and therefore its value honesty, openness and integrity in its undertaking.

Board consists of one executive member and nine non-executive members. Member of the board are drawn from different professional background hence bringing in different skills and knowledge.

The principal carries of day-to-day activities of the college on behave of the board, however board retains its role of accountability to the government to ensure college is managed professionally.

Board meeting

There are at least three meeting in a year as per TVET Act of 2013.the chairperson presides over meeting every meeting at the time when present, but in case of his absent members present may elect one to presides among them self. The quorum of the board ii seven members which include five appointed members. Subcommittee meeting is held from time to time depending on the need. At its regular meeting, the board considerations include:

- Progress of academic's programmes.
- Institute resources and general management.
- Financial statements

On expiry of the tenure of the board, the process of appointing new board of management is laid out in the TVET Act 2013 shall be followed.

Under the TVET Act, the function of the board as set out under section 28(1) shall include:

xvi. Oveersing the conduct of education and training in the institution in accordance with the provision of the act and any other written laws.

xvii. Promote and maintain standard, quality and relevance in education and training in the institution in accordance with the act and any other written laws.

xviii. Administering and managing of property of the institutions.

xix. Developing and implementing of the institution's strategic plans.

xx. Preparing annual estimates of revenues and expenditures for the institutions and incurring expenditures on behalf of the institution, fees, grants, subscriptions, donations, bequests or any other money disbursement to the institution or other bodies or persons.

xxi. Determining fees payable and prescribing conditions under which fees maybe remitted in part or in whole in accordance with the guidelines develop under these provisions of the act.

xxii. Developing and reviewing programmes for training and make presentation to board thereon.

xxiii. Regulating the admission and exclusion of the student from the institution subject to regulation framework.

xxiv. Approving collaborations and associations with other institutions and industries in and outside Kenya.

xxv. Recruit and appointing of trainers from among the qualified professionals and instructors and remunerating staff.

xxvi. Making regulations governing organisations, conduct and discipline of staff and student.

xxvii. Prepares comprehensive report in all areas of mandate, including education and training services and submit the same to the board.

xxviii. Provide for welfare of student and staff.

xxix. Encouraging, nurturing and promoting democratic culture, dialogue and tolerance in school.

xxx. Discharging all other functions coffered by the act.

Board accountability.
Despite delegating its duties to various committee, the board is fully aware of its accountability to the government of Kenya.

Resignation of appointment, revocation of appointment and vacant of office.
Total technical and vocational college applies the provisions of the second schedule of TVET act when dealing with resignation of appointment and vocation of board of members.

Board succession planning.
The board tenure is three years and the existing members can be renominated for another term except chairman. College has kept CVs for those who have been identified has potential and therefore easy to replace when vacancy arises.

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

In 2021/2022 institution received ksh 3,535,000 (ksh 2,535,000 as capitation and ksh 1,000,000 as recurrent) against projected ksh 5,450,000, fees collected amounted to ksh 1,020,931 against projected ksh 10,760,600.

In summary:

Year	Budget	Actual	Utilisation
30th June 2022	**2021/2022**	**2021/2022**	**2021/2022**
Receipts	10,760,600	6,430,331	60%
payment	10,760,600	6,680,720	62%

10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting Statement

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

Sustainability strategy and profile

Due to financial constraints institution need to adopt a strategy aimed at ensuring that it's generate its own source revenue and its potential is on brick making.

Environmental performance

The institution plans to undertake an environmental sustainability by ensuring that they ensuring that they minimize wastage and proper disposal of waste in the manner in which it will not harm the environment.

Employee welfare

The college is in the process of developing human resource policy which will provide guidelines in the future recruitment, career progression, better training so as employees to meet social and sustainable objectives.

Market place practices-

College is situated along the Mau-summit Kericho interchange which make ideal to attract more learners though facing competition from neighbouring institutions. To mitigate on this, there is a need to conduct through marketing and adhere with government guidelines on charging of fees. Also enhance collaboration with Kuresoi constituency development offices and county government by supporting needy student with bursaries.

Institution commits to ensure that they register suppliers and ensure quality supply of goods and services and making payment in time.

Trainees are encouraging to engage in sporting activities though inter departmental completion and friendlies with other neighbouring institutions The organisation should outline its efforts to:

Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

The college does not engage on corporate social responsibility because of financial Constraints.

11. Report of the Council/Board of Governors

The Council/Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022, which show the state of the college affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the entity are to train technical and vocational education to level of diploma.

Results

The results of the entity for the year ended June 30 2022 are set out on page 1-8

Council/Board of Governors

The members of the Board /Council who served during the year are shown on page VI. During the year 2021 two Council/Board of Governors namely Steven Kipkenda Kiplangat and Samwel Wairimu never shown Interest and were replaced by Jonah Langat and Sammy Thuo Kangea.

Auditors

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

By Order of the Board

.....
Secretary of the Board/Council
Nairobi
Date:

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

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and (section 14 of the State Corporations Act, and section 29 of schedule 2 of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act,2013 - (entities should quote the applicable legislation under which they are regulated) require the council members to prepare financial statements in respect of that college, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the entity at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the entity for that year/period. The Council members are also required to ensure that the entity keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the college. The council members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the college.

The Council members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the college financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the entity for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2022. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period, (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the entity, (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud, (iv) safeguarding the assets of the entity, (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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

In preparing the financial statements, the Principal has assessed the college ability to continue as a going concern (disclose as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements.) Nothing has come to the attention of the Council members to indicate that the entity will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The college financial statements were approved by the Board on 11/2/2023 and signed on its behalf by:

....

Name Daniel Kintai
Chairperson of the Board/Council

Name DANIEL KANGOLO
Accounting Officer/Principal

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enhancing Accountability

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NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON TOTAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL 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 that the Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose.

C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, risk management environment and internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Total Technical and Vocational College set out on pages 1 to 52 , 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, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Total Technical and Vocational College as at 30 June, 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements

The statement of financial position reflects a comparative balance of Kshs.58,358,110 in respect of the capital fund. However, the previous year's audited financial statements reflect an amount of Kshs.53,321,720 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.5,036,390.

Further, the statement reflects a comparative balance of Kshs.53,321,720 in respect of total net assets which comprised of amounts of Kshs.321,720 and Kshs.58,358,110 in relation to accumulated surplus and capital fund respectively. However, the recomputed amount is Kshs.58,679,830 resulting to an unexplained and unreconciled variance of Kshs.5,358,110.

The statement of changes in net assets reflects amounts of Kshs.57,571,239 and Kshs.52,839,320 in respect of capital fund and total net assets respectively. However, the recomputed balances are Kshs.53,000,000 and Kshs.48,268,081 resulting to unexplained and unreconciled variances of Kshs.4,571,239 respectively.

The statement of cash flows reflects use of goods and services amount of Kshs.4,400,160. However, Note 15 to the financial statements reflects a balance of Kshs.4,533,160 resulting to unexplained and unreconciled variance of Kshs.133,000.

In addition, the statement reflects a comparative Nil balance in relation to total payments. However, the previous year's audited financial statements reflect an amount of Kshs.2,572,740 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.2,572,740.

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

2. Unsupported Expenditure on Airtime

The statement of financial performance reflects use of goods and services amount of Kshs.4,533,160 which includes a balance of Kshs.93,900 in respect of airtime expenses

paid to administrative staff, as disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements. However, review of the supporting documents including payment vouchers revealed that the amounts were not supported with Board approvals and finance regulations supporting applicable rates and approved list of beneficiaries. Further, the entity did not have policy guidelines on the expenditure of airtime stipulating airtime entitlement for each job group and its limit.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of airtime expenses amounting to Kshs.93,900 could not be confirmed.

3.Unsupported Board Expenditure

The statement of financial performance reflects Board expenses amounting to Kshs.213,366 as disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements. However, the board expenses were not supported with documents including board members attendance register and meeting notices.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of Board expenses amounting to Kshs.213,366 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Total Technical and Vocational 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 qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual on a comparable basis of Kshs.10,760,600 and Kshs.6,430,331 respectively, resulting to an under-funding of Kshs.4,330,269 or 40% of the budget. Further, the statement reflects that the College spent an amount of Kshs.6,680,720 against actual receipts of Kshs.6,430,331 resulting to an over-utilization of Kshs.250,389 or 4% of actual receipts.

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

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. There were no key audit matters to communicate in my report.

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the other information set out on page iii to xvii which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, The Board of Governors, Key Management Team, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Principal, Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, 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 College's financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Late Submission of the Financial Statements

The financial statements of the College for the year ended 30 June, 2022 were submitted to the Auditor-General on 24 February, 2025, which is twenty-nine (29) months after the statutory requirement to submit not later than 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, Management was in breach of the Law.

2. Non-Compliance with Procurement Law and Regulations

The statement of financial performance reflects use of goods of an amount of Kshs.4,533,160 as disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements. The expenditure includes an amount of Kshs.516,630 in respect of various supplies of goods and services. However, review of the supporting documents for the latter expenditure including payment vouchers to various suppliers revealed that the procurement of goods and services did not comply with the respective procurement laws and regulations including direct procurement, single sourcing and payments to non-prequalified suppliers. Further, the payments were not supported with the relevant procurement documents.

In the circumstances, the College may not have obtained value for money for the expenditure on use of goods and services of Kshs.516,630.

3. Lack of Stock Take Report

Review of the store records and physical verification at the store revealed that the College had stock of unknown value as at 30 June, 2022. However, Management of the College did not carry out the quarterly and annual stock taking exercise and compile a report as required by the law and regulations. This is contrary to Section 162(2) of Public Procurement and Assets Disposal Act, 2015 which states that the head of procurement function shall arrange for occasional visits of inspection to the stores, at least quarterly in.

Further, the College had over stocked some cereals with some supplies having overstayed in the store leading to risk of being infected. No explanation was provided why the institution procured excess cereals.

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, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Weaknesses in Imprest Management

The statement of financial performance reflects use of goods and services amount of Kshs.4,553,160 which includes a balance of Kshs.693,500 in respect of travelling and accommodation, as disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements.

However, review of the supporting documents including payment vouchers revealed that the College did not maintain an imprest register as part of the controls to monitor and manage the issuance of imprest to various staff. Further, there was no formal application of imprest through imprest warrants and the recommended surrender for imprests issued was not done and back to office reports were also not provided for the various trainings/activities attended. In addition, there was no approved transport policy clearly defining the applicable rates of fare for official journeys made by officers of the College.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls related to imprest management could not be confirmed.

2. Lack of Approved Policies

During the year under review the College did not have effective internal control measures and approved policies such as risk management policy, disaster recovery plan, IT strategic plan and an approved IT security policy. Further, the College did not have a well-staffed procurement department as required by the law.

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

3. Lack of Human Resource Policy

The statement of financial performance reflects employee costs amounting to Kshs.1,770,054 as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements. During the year under review the College did not have in place an approved human resource policies and procedures manual to guide on minimum qualification or experience of staff, training and continuous development of employees and skills retention and monitoring of their competency. In addition, the College did not have an established salary structure that specifies the salary scales for employees at different cadres.

This is contrary to Section B.2 (1) of the Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual for the Public Service, 2016 which states that every Ministry/State Department shall prepare Human Resource Plans to support achievement of goals and objectives in their Strategic plans. The plans shall be based on comprehensive job analysis and shall be reviewed every year to address emerging issues and needs.

In the circumstances, Management may not be in a position to determine if the College has the optimal number of and sufficiently motivated staff to ensure effective service delivery to the public.

4. Lack of Board Charter

During the year the College did not have a Board charter which defines the role, responsibilities and functions of the Board in the governance of College. This is contrary to the Paragraph 1.11 (1) of the Mwongozo Code of Governance which states that the Board should develop and adopt a Board charter.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of the operations and oversight of the Board of Governors 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 to sustain its services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the College or to cease operations.

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

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements 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 for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The standards require that, in conducting the audit, I obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with IFPP 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

16 July, 2025

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

	Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from Non-Exchange transactions			
Transfers from other National Government entities	6	3,535,000	2,281,800
Grants from donors and development partners	7	0	0
Transfers from other levels of government	8	1,874,400	0
Public contributions and donations	9	0	0
		5,409,400	**2,281,800**
Revenue from Exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- fees from students	10	1,020,931	554,550
Receivables from exchange transactions		0	5,358,110
Sale of goods	11	0	0
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	12	0	0
Finance income	13	0	0
Miscellaneous income	14	0	0
Revenue from Exchange transactions		**1,020,931**	**5,912,660**
Total Revenue		**6,430,331**	**8,194,460**
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	15	4,533,160	1,885,140
Employee costs	16	1,770,054	540,275
Board /Council Expenses	17	213,366	121,325
Depreciation and amortization expense	18	4,803,250	5,300,00
Repairs and maintenance	19	164,140	26,000
Contracted services	20	0	0
Grants and subsidies	21	0	0
Finance costs	22	0	0
Total Expenses		**11,483,970**	**7,872,740**
Other Gains/(Losses)			
Gain on sale of assets	23	0	0
Gain/ Loss on fair value of investments	24	0	0
Impairment loss	25	(0)	(0)
Total Other Gains/(Losses)		**0**	**0**
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		**(5,053,639)**	**321,720**

(The notes set out on pages 9 to 50 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements).

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 8 were signed by:

.....	.....	.....
Chairman of Council/Board	**Principal**	**Finance Officer**
		ICPAK No
Date 11/2/2025	**Date** 11/2/2025	**Date** 11/2/2025

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

Description	Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	26	13,221	263,610
Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions	27(a)	9,791,099	5,358,110
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	28	1,000,000	0
Inventories	29	0	0
Investments in financial assets	30	0	0
Prepayments	31	**0**	0
Total Current Assets		**10,804,320**	**5,621,720**
Non-Current Assets		0	0
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	27(b)	0	0
Investments	30	0	0
Property, plant, and equipment	32	43,029,750	47,700,000
Intangible assets	33	0	0
Investment property	34	0	0
Biological Assets	35	0	0
Total Non-Current Assets			
Total Assets (A)		**53,834,070**	**53,321,720**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	36	994,750	0
Refundable deposits from customers	37	0	0
Current provisions	38	0	0
Finance lease obligation	39	0	0
Deferred income	40	0	0
Employee benefit obligation	41		
Payments received in advance	42	0	0
Current portion of borrowings	43	0	0
Social Benefits	46	0	0

Description	Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
Total Current Liabilities		**994,750**	0
Non-Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	39	0	0
Deferred income	40	0	
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation	41	0	0
Non- Current Borrowings	43	0	0
Non-Current Provisions	44	0	0
Service Concession Liability	45	0	0
Social benefits	46	0	0
Total non- current liabilities		0	0
Total Liabilities (B)		**994,750**	**0**
Net Assets (A-B)		**52,839,320**	**53,321,720**
		0	0
Represented By:		0	0
Revaluation Reserves		0	0
Accumulated Surplus		(4,731,919)	321,720
Capital Fund		57,571,239	58,358,110
Net Assets		**52,839,320**	**53,321,720**

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 8 were signed by:

.....	.....	.....
Chairman of Council/Board	**Principal**	**Finance Officer**
		ICPAK No
Date 11/2/2023	**Date** 11/2/2023	**Date** 11/2/2023

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

Description	Revaluation reserve	Accumulated Fund	Capital Grants/Fund	Total
At July 1, 2020	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Revaluation gain		-	-	**0**
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	321,720	-	321,720
Capital grants received during the year	-	-	0	0
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings	-	0	(0)	-
At June 30, 2022	**0**	**321,720**	**53,000,000**	**53,321,720**
At July 1, 2021	**0**	321,720	53,000,000	53,321,720
Revaluation gain	0	-	-	0
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	(5,053,639)	-	(5,053,639)
Capital grants received during the year	-	-	0	0
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings	-	0	(0)	-
At June 30, 2022	**0**	**(4,731,919)**	**57,571,239**	**52,839,320**

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

Description	Note	2021-2022 Kshs	2020-2021 Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other National Government entities	6	5,409,400	2,281,800
Grants from donors and development partners	7	0	0
Transfers from other levels of government	8	0	0
Public contributions and donations	9	0	0
Rendering of services- fees from students	10	1,020,931	554,550
Sale of goods	11	0	0
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	12	0	0
Finance income	13	0	0
Miscellaneous income	14	0	0
Total Receipts		**6,430,331**	**2,836,350**
Payments			
Use of goods and services	15	4,400,160	1,885,140
Employee costs	16	1,770,054	540,275
Board /Council Expenses	17	213,366	121,325
Repairs and maintenance	19	164,140	26,000
Contracted services	20	0	0
Grants and subsidies	21	0	0
Total Payments		**6,547,720**	**0**
Net Cash Flows from operating activities	47	**(117,389)**	**263,610**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		(133,000)	(0)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		0	0
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(133,000)	**(0)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds From Borrowing		0	0
Repayment Of Borrowings		(0)	(0)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(0)**	**(0)**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents		**(250,389)**	**(0)**
Cash and Cash equivalents at 1 JULY	26	263,610	0
Cash and Cash equivalents at 30 JUNE 2022	26	**13,221**	**263,610**

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual amounts For Year Ended 30 June 2022

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	Utilization Difference
Revenue	**Kshs**	**Kshs**	**Kshs**	**Kshs**	**Kshs**	**%**
Transfers from other National Government entities	5,450,000	0	5,450,000	5,409,400	40,600	99.2%
Grants from donors and development partners	0	-	0	0	0	0%
Transfers from other levels of government	0	-	0	0	0	0%
Public contributions and donations	0	-	0	0	0	0%
Rendering of services- fees from students	5,310,600	0	5,310,600	1,020,931	4,289,669	19.2%
Sale of goods	0	-	0	0	0	0%
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	0	-	0	0	0	0%
Finance income	0	-	0	0	0	0%
Miscellaneous Income	0	-	0	0	0	0%
Total Income	10,760,600	0	10,760,600	6,430,331	4,330,269	57.7%
Expenses						
Use of goods and services	7,844,600	0	7,844,600	4,533,160	3,311,440	57.7%
Employee costs	2,244,000	-	2,244,000	1,770,054	473,946	78.8%
Board /Council Expenses	400,000	(0)	400,000	213,366	186,634	53.3%
Repairs and maintenance	272,000	-	272,000	164,140	107,860	60.3%
Contracted services	0	-	0	0	0	0%
Grants and subsidies	0	-	0	0	0	0%
Use of goods and services	0	-	0	0	0	0%
Total Expenditure	10,760,600	(0)	10,760,600	6,680,720	4,079,880	62%
Surplus For the Period	0	0	0	(250,389)		0
Capital Expenditure	0	-	0	0	0	0

1. Fees payment was low due high number of students dropping out during covid -19 outbreak and late disbursement of HELB loan.
2. Reconciliation of total actual reported in this statement and actual reflected in the statement of financial performance is as below;

REVENUES	AMOUNT KSH
Totals actuals revenues as per statement of comparison of budget and actuals	6,430,331
Totals receivables as per financial performance	6,430,331
EXPENSES	
Total expenses as per statement of comparison of budget and actuals	6,680,720
Add: depreciations	4,803,250
Totals expenses as per financial performance	11,483,970

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Total technical and vocational college is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVET 2013 Act. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is training.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the college's 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 Note

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

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

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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

There are no new standards in the year ended 30th June 2024

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** 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. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** 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.
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.
IPSAS 46: Measurement	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by: i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS. iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures.

	The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.
IPSAS 47: Revenue	***Applicable 1st January 2026*** This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	***Applicable 1st January 2026*** The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	***Applicable 1st January 2026*** The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.

iii. Early adoption of standards

The college did not early adopt any new or amended standards in year 2022.The entity adopted standard

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.

Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2021/2022 was approved by the Council or Board and Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget.
The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

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 on these financial statements.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

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

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

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

d) Investment property

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

e) Property, plant and equipment

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

f) Leases

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

g) Intangible assets

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

h) Research and development costs

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

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

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

i) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Classification

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

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

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

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

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

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

Impairment

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

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

j) Inventories

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

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

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

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

Inventories (Continued)

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

k) Provisions

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

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

l) Social Benefits

Social benefits are cash transfers provided to i) specific individuals and/or households that meet the eligibility criteria, ii) mitigate the effects of social risks and iii) Address the need of society as a whole. The entity recognises a social benefit as an expense for the social 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.

m) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

n) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

o) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

p) Foreign currency transactions

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

q) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment.
Such borrowing costs are capitalized over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalization ceases when construction of the asset is complete. Further borrowing costs are charged to the statement of financial performance.

r) Related parties

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

s) Service concession arrangements

Th college 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 college 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 college also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

t) Cash and cash equivalents

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

u) Comparative figures

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

v) Subsequent events

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

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions.

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

Provisions

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

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

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

6. Transfers from other National Government entities

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Unconditional Grants		
Capitation Grants	4,409,400	2,281,800
Operational Grant	1,000,000	0
Development grants	0	0
Other Grants	0	0
Total unconditional Grants	5,409,400	**2,281,800**
Conditional Grants amortised/ recognised in revenue		
Library Grant	0	0
Hostels Grant	0	0
Administration Block Grant	0	0
Laboratory Grant	0	0
Learning Facilities Grant	0	0
Other Organizational Grants	0	0
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	**5,409,400**	**2,281,800**

(a)Transfers from other Government entities (Categorized)

Name of the Entity Sending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Financial performance *	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
State Department of technical education	810,000	0	0	810,000	capitation
	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	recurrent
	810,000	0	0	810,000	capitation
	915,000	0	0	915,000	capitation
Total	3,535,000	0	0	3,535,000	capitation

7. Grants from Donors and Development Partners

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
JICA- Research Grant	0	0
World Bank Grants	0	0
In-Kind Donations	0	0
Donations transferred to revenue-conditions met	0	0
Other Grants (specify)	0	0
Total Grants from Development Partners	**0**	**0**

(a) Reconciliations of grants from donors and development partners

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	0
Balance unspent at beginning of year	**0**	**0**
Current year receipts	0	0
Conditions Met - Transferred to Revenue	0	0
Conditions Yet To Be Met - Remain Liabilities	**0**	**0**

8. Transfers from Other Levels of Government

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfer from County	0	0
Transfer from University	0	0
Transfer from Bureti Institute	1,874,400	0
Total Transfers	**1,874,400**	**0**

9. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Public Donations	0	0
Donations from Local Leadership	0	0
Donations from Religious Institutions	0	0
Donations from Alumni	0	0
Other Donations	0	0
Total Donations and Contributions	**0**	**0**

10. Rendering of Services

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Tuition Fees	1,436,500	395,500
Activity Fees	709,124	282,500
Local travel and transport	389,376	169,500
Repairs and Maintainace	106,330	35,520
Activity	31,000	9,300
Student council	16,370	6,200
Industrial Attachment Fees	102,281	31,500
Insurance	27,200	6,600
Examination Fees	260,860	187,280
E.W.C	98,400	34,500
Internet	33,500	31,500
Registration Fees	14,650	6,400
Development	95,790	34,500
Administration	101,900	35,000
Medical	14,750	6,500
Placement	69,100	105,750
Computer packages	48,250	24,000
Student id	550	0
capitation	(2,535,000)	(847,500)
Others (*Specify*)	0	0
Total Revenue from The Rendering of Services	**1,020,931**	**554,550**

11. Sale of Goods

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Sale of Books	0	0
Sale of Publications	0	0
Sale of Farm Produce	0	0
Cafeteria sales	0	0
Other sales (specify)	0	0
Total Revenue from Sale of Goods	**0**	**0**

12. Rental revenue from facilities and equipment

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Hire of Facilities and Equipment	0	0
Contingent Rentals	0	0
Operating Lease Revenue	0	0
Others *(specify)*	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**

13. Finance Income

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Cash investments and fixed deposits	0	0
Interest income from treasury bills	0	0
Interest income from treasury bonds	0	0
Interest from outstanding debtors	0	0
Others *(specify)*	0	0
Total finance income	**0**	**0**

14. Miscellaneous Income

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Insurance recoveries	0	0
Consultancy fees	0	0
Income from sale of tender	0	0
Services concession income	0	0
Reimbursements and refunds	0	0
Graduation fees	0	0
Bad debts recovered	0	0
Income written back	0	0
Others (*specify*)	0	0
Total other income	0	0

15. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Teaching and learning materials	236,560	132,140
Industrial attachment costs	111,250	0
Electricity	8,500	49,000
Water	32,580	95,880
Office tea and snacks	150,485	82,000
Professional and consultancy services	40,000	0
Bank charges	12,680	7,990
stationaries	153,010	88,060
Examination fees	304,030	47,000
Student council	11,000	0
Kitchen cost	131,245	65,475
Travelling and accommodation	693,500	240,140
Insurance	3,200	0
Activity	48,700	22,000
Cleaning	53,260	12,350
Postage and printing	29,100	40,250
Exams practical materials	1,591,040	168,030
Airtime	93,900	50,400
Marketing	156,120	0
Katti	380,000	21,210
projects	160,000	763,215
Office assets	133,000	0
Total good and services	**4,533,160**	**1,885,140**

16. Employee Costs

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	1,770,054	540,275
Employee related costs - contributions to pensions and medical aids	0	0
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	0	0
Housing benefits and allowances	0	0
Overtime payments	0	0
Social contributions	0	0
Employee Costs	**1,770,054**	**540,275**

17. Board/Council Expenses

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Chairman's Honoraria	0	0
Directors Emoluments	0	0
Other Allowances	0	0
Other Board/Council Expenses	213,366	121,325
Total	**213,366**	**121,325**

18. Depreciation and Amortization expense

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	4,3803,250	5,300,000
Intangible assets	0	0
Investment property carried at cost	0	0
Total depreciation and amortization	4,3803,250	5,300,000

19. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Property	164,140	26,000
Investment property – earning rentals	0	0
Equipment and machinery	0	0
Vehicles	0	0
Furniture and fittings	0	0
Computers and accessories	0	0
Total Repairs and Maintenance	164,140	26,000

20. Contracted Services

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Actuarial valuations	0	0
Investment valuations	0	0
Property valuations	0	0
Other (specify)	0	0
Total contracted services	0	0

21. Grants and Subsidies

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Community Development	0	0
Education Initiatives and Programs	0	0
Social Development	0	0
Social benefits expenses	0	0
Community Trust	0	0
Sporting Bodies	0	0
Others *(specify)*	0	0
Total Grants and Subsidies	0	0

22. Finance Costs

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Borrowings (Amortized Cost)*	0	0
Finance Leases (Amortized Cost)	0	0
Unwinding of Discount from lease liabilities	0	0
Interest on Bank Overdrafts	0	0
Interest on Loans from Commercial Banks	0	0
Others (specify)	0	0
Total Finance Costs	0	0

23. Gain On Sale of Assets

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	0	0
Intangible Assets	0	0
Other Assets not capitalised	0	0
Total Gain On Sale of Assets	0	0

24. Gain/(loss) on Fair Value Investments

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Fair value on equity investments	0	0
Fair value arising from investment property	0	0
Fair value arising from biological assets	0	0
Fair value- other financial assets (specify)	0	0
Total Gain	0	0

25. Impairment Loss

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	0	0
Intangible Assets	0	0
Total Impairment Loss	0	0

26. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	13,221	263,610
On - Call Deposits	0	0
Fixed Deposits Account	0	0
Staff Car Loan/ Mortgage	0	0
Others (Specify)	0	0
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**13,221**	**263,610**

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

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

Financial Institution	Account number	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
a) **Current Account**			
Equity Bank,		13,221	263,610
Sub- Total		0	0
b) On - Call Deposits		0	0
Equity Bank		0	0
Sub- Total		0	0
c) Fixed Deposits Account		0	0
Equity Bank		0	0
Sub- Total		0	0
d) Staff Car Loan/ Mortgage		0	0
Equity Bank		0	0
Sub- Total		0	0
e) Others		0	0
Cash in Transit		0	0
Cash in Hand		0	0
Mobile Money account		0	0
Sub- Total		0	0
Grand Total		**13,221**	**263,610**

27. Receivables from Exchange transactions

27 (a) Current Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Student Debtors	9,791,099	5,358,110
Rent Debtors	0	0
Consultancy Debtors	0	0
Other Exchange Debtors	0	0
Less: Impairment Allowance	(0)	(0)
Total Current Receivables	**9,791,099**	**5,358,110**

27 (b) Long- term Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Non-Current Receivables		
Refundable Deposits	0	0
Advance Payments	0	0
Public Organizations	0	0
Less: Impairment Allowance	0	0
Total	0	0
Current Portion Transferred To Current Receivables	0	0
Total Non-Current Receivables	0	0
Total Receivables	0	0

27 (c) Ageing Analysis of Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2021-2022		2020-2021	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	2021-2022	**% of the total**	**2020-2021**	**% 0f the total**
Less than 1 year	8,060,039	82%	3,761,400	70%
Between 1- 2 years	1,134,480	11%	1,596,710	30%
Between 2-3 years	596,580	7%	0	0%
Over 3 years	0	0%	0	0%
Total	**9,791,099**	**100%**	**5,358,110**	**100%**

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

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	0	0
Provisions during the year	0	0
Recovered during the year	0	0
Write offs during the year	0	0
At the end of the year	0	0

(Entity to state the expected credit loss rates for various categories of its receivables. The entity should also disclose how ECL was arrived at in line with provisions of IPSAS 41.)

28. Receivables from Non-Exchange transactions

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Capitation Grants*	1,000,000	0
Transfers from Other Govt. entities	0	0
Undisbursed Donor Funds	0	0
Other Debtors (Non-Exchange Transactions)	0	0
Less: Impairment Allowance	0	0
Total Current Receivables	**1,000,000**	0

*(*Receivables on capitation grants are recognised for monies received after year end but relating to the year under review).*

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

Description	2021-2022		2020-2021	
	Kshs		Kshs	
		% of the total		% of the total
Less than 1 year	1,00,000	100%	0	%
Between 1- 2 years	0	%	0	%
Between 2-3 years	0	%	0	%
Over 3 years	0	%	0	%
Total	**1,000,000**	**100%**	0	**%**

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

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	0	0
Additional provisions during the year	0	0
Recovered during the year	0	0
Written off during the year	0	0
At the end of the year	0	0

29. Inventories

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable stores	0	0
Maintenance stores	0	0
Health Unit stores	0	0
Electrical stores	0	0
Cleaning Materials stores	0	0
Catering stores	0	0
Less: Impairment allowance	0	0
Total Inventories at lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value	0	0

30. Investments in financial assets

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Investment in Treasury Bills and Bonds		
Financial Institution		
CBK	0	0
Sub- Total	0	0
b) Investment with Financial Institutions/ Banks	0	0
Bank	0	0
Sub- Total	0	0
c) Equity Investments	0	0
Equity/ Shares in Company	0	0
Sub- Total	0	0
Grand Total	0	0

d) Shareholding in other entities

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

Name of Entity where Investment is Held	No of Shares				Fair Value of Shares	Fair Value of Shares
	Direct Shareholding	Indirect Shareholding	Effective Shareholding	Nominal Value of Shares	2021-2022	2020-2021
	%	%	%	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Entity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entity	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0

31. Prepayments

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Prepaid Rent	0	0
Prepaid Electricity Costs	0	0
Other Prepayments	469,250	0
Total	469,250	**0**

32. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Plant and equipment	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1July 2021	**0**	**53,000,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**53,000,000**
Additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers/Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 30th June 2021	**0**	**53,000,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**53,000,000**
Additions	0		0	0	133,000	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer/Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 30th June 2022	**0**	**53,000,000**	0	0	0	0	0	0	**53,133,000**
Depreciation And Impairment									
At 1 Jun 2021	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	-	(5,300,000)	(0)	(0)	0	-	(0)	-	**(5,300,000)**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	0	-	(0)	0	**0**
Impairment	-	-	-	-	(0)	-	(0)	-	**(0)**
At 30 Jun 2021	**0**	(5,300,000)	(0)	(0)	0	-	(0)	-	(5,300,000)
Depreciation	-	(4,770,000)	(0)	-	(33,250)	(0)	(0)	(0)	**(4,803,250)**
Disposals	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer/Adjustment	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 30th Jun 2022	-	(4,770,000)	(0)	-	(33,250)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(4,803,250)
Net Book Values									
At 30th Jun 2021	**0**	**47,700,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**47,700,000**
At 30th Jun 2022	**0**	**42,930,000**	**0**	**0**	**99,750**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**43,0290,750**

Valuation

As per National Treasury guidelines, Land and buildings were identified and valued as per the National Liabilities and Management Policy and guidelines (Issued June 2020). These amounts were adopted in the financial statements on 2022.

32 (b) Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost

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

Description	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	NBV
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Land	0	0	0
Buildings	53,000,000	10,070,000	53,000,000
Plant And Machinery	0	0	0
Motor Vehicles including Motorcycles	0	0	0
Computers and Related Equipment	133,000	33,250	99750
Office Equipment, Furniture, And Fittings	0	0	0
Total	**53,133,000**	**10,103,250**	**43,029,750**

33. Intangible Assets

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	0	0
Additions	0	0
At end of the year	0	0
Additions–internal development	0	0
At end of the year	0	0
Amortization and impairment	0	0
At beginning of the year	0	0
Amortization	0	0
At end of the year	0	0
Impairment loss	0	0
At end of the year	0	0
NBV	0	0

34. Investment Property

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
At beginning of the year	0	0
Additions	0	0
Disposal during the year	0	0
Depreciation	0	0
Impairment	0	0
Gain or loss on fair value- if fair value is elected	0	0
At end of the year	0	0

(

35. Biological Assets

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Cattle	0	0
Trees	0	0
Others (Specify)	0	0
Total	0	0

36. Trade and Other Payables

Description	2021-2022		2020-2021	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade payables Bureti technical college	525,500		0	
Fees paid in advance	469,250		0	
Salary deductions	0		0	
Third-Party Payments	0		0	
Other Payables	0		0	
Total Trade and Other Payables	**994,750**		0	
Ageing analysis:	**2021-2022**	**% of the Total**	**2020-2021**	**% of the Total**
Under one year	994,750	100%	0	0
1-2 years	0	0%	0	0
2-3 years	0	0%	0	0
Over 3 years	0	0%	0	0
Total	**994,750**	**100%**	**0**	**0**

37. Refundable Deposits from Customers/Students

Description	2021-2022		2020-2021	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Consumer deposits	0		0	
Caution money	0		0	
Other refundable deposits	0		0	
Total Deposits	0		0	
Ageing analysis:	**2021-2022**	**% of the Total**	**2020-2021**	**% of the Total**
Under one year	0	0%	0	0%
1-2 years	0	0%	0	0%
2-3 years	0	0%	0	0%
Over 3 years	0	0%	0	0%
Total (to tie to totals deposits above)	0	**0%**	0	**0%**

38. Current Provisions

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Gratuity Provisions	Other provision	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance at The Beginning of The Year	0	0	0	0	0
Additional Provisions	0	0	0	0	0
Provision Utilised	0	0	0	0	0
Change Due To Discount And Time Value For Money	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers From Non -Current Provisions	0	0	0	0	0
Total Provisions	0	0	0	0	**0**

39. Finance Lease Obligation

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
At the start of the year	0	0
Discount interest on Lease Liability	0	0
Paid during the year	0	0
At end of the year	0	0

Maturity Analysis

Period	Amount
	Kshs
Year 1	0
Year 2	0
Year 3	0
Year 4	0
Year 5 and Onwards	0
Less: Unearned Interest	0
Total	0

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	0
Non- Current	0
Total	**0**

40. Deferred Income

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
National Government	0	0
International Funding Bodies	0	0
Public Contributions and Donations	0	0
Total Deferred Income	0	0

The deferred income movement is as follows:

Description	National government	International funders/ donors	Public contributions and donations	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance brought forward	0	0	0	0
Additions during the year	0	0	0	0
Transfers to capital fund	0	0	0	0
Transfers to income statement	0	0	0	0
Other transfers	0	0	0	0
Balance carried forward	0	0	0	0

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

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	0
Non- Current	0
Total	0

41. Employee Benefit Obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post-employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current Benefit Obligation	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Current Benefit Obligation	0	0	0	0	0
Total Employee Benefits Obligation	0	0	0	0	0

Retirement benefit Asset/ Liability

The entity does not operate a defined benefit scheme for all full-time employees from July 1, 2021.

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Discount Rates	0%	0%
Future Salary Increases	0%	0%
Future Pension Increases	0%	0%
Mortality (Pre- Retirement)	0%	0%
Mortality (Post- Retirement)	0%	0%
Withdrawals	0	0
Ill Health	0	0
Retirement	0 years	0 years

Recognition of Retirement Benefit Asset/ Liability

a) Amounts recognised under other gains/ Losses in the statement of Financial Performance:

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
The return on defined plan assets	0	0
Actuarial gains/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0	0
Actuarial Gains/ Losses Arising From changes In Financial Assumptions	0	0
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	0	0
Others	0	0
Adjustments for restrictions on the defined benefit asset	0	0
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset)	0	0

b) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Present value of defined benefit obligations(a)	0	0
Fair value of plan assets(b)	0	0
Funded status(=a-b)	0	0
Restrictions on asset recognised	0	0
Others *(specify)*	0	0
Net asset or liability arising from defined benefit obligation	0	0

The entity also contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund (NSSF). This is a defined contribution scheme registered under the National Social Security Act. The entity's obligation under the scheme is limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time.

42. Payments received in advance.

Description	2021-2022		2020-2021	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Fees received in advance	469,250		0	
Others	0		0	
Total	**469,250**		0	
Ageing analysis:		**% of the Total**		**% of the Total**
Under one year	469,250	100%	0	0%
1-2 years	0	%	0	0%
2-3 years	0	%	0	0%
Over 3 years	0	%	0	0%
Total	**469,250**	**100%**	**0**	**0%**

43. Borrowings

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance at beginning of the year	0	0
External borrowings during the year	0	0
Domestic borrowings during the year	0	0
Repayments of external borrowings during the year	0	0
Repayments of domestic borrowings during the year	0	0
Balance at end of the year	0	0

43 a) Analysis of External and Domestic Borrowings

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
External borrowings		
Dollar denominated loan from 'xx organization'	0	0
Sterling pound denominated loan from 'organization'	0	0
Euro denominated loan from zzz organization'	0	0
Domestic borrowings	0	0
Kenya shilling loan	0	0
Total balance at end of the year	0	0

43 b) Breakdown of Long and Short-Term Borrowings

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Short Term Borrowings (Current Portion)	0	0
Long Term Borrowings	0	0
Total	0	0

44. Non-Current Provisions

Description	Long service leave	Bonus Provision	Gratuity	Other Provisions	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance at the beginning of the year	0	0	0	0	0
Additional Provisions	0	0	0	0	0
Provision utilised	0	0	0	0	0
Change due to discount and time value for money	0	0	0	0	0
Less: Current portion	0	0	0	0	0
Total deferred income	0	0	0	0	0

45. Service Concession Arrangements

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Fair value of service concession assets recognized under PPE	0	0
Accumulated depreciation to date	0	0
Net carrying amount	0	0
Service concession liability at beginning of the year	0	0
Service concession revenue recognized	0	0
Service concession liability at end of the year	0	0

46. Social Benefit Liabilities

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Health social benefit scheme	0	0
Unemployment social benefit scheme	0	0
Orphaned and vulnerable benefit scheme	0	0
People Living with disabilities benefit scheme	0	0
Elderly social benefit scheme	0	0
Bursary social benefits	0	0
Total	0	0
	0	0
Current social benefits	0	0
Non- current social benefits	0	0
Total	0	0

47. Cash generated from operations.

Surplus for the year before tax	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Adjusted for:		
Surplus	(5,053,639)	(5,036,390)
Depreciation	4,803,250	5,300,000
Non-Cash grants received	(0)	(0)
Contributed assets	(0)	(0)
Impairment	0	0
Gains and Losses on Disposal of Assets	(0)	(0)
Contribution to provisions	0	0
Contribution to impairment allowance	0	0
Finance Income	(0)	(0)
Finance Cost	0	0

Surplus for the year before tax	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase in Inventory	(0)	(0)
Increase in Receivables	(0)	(0)
Increase in Deferred Income	0	0
Increase in Payables	0	0
Increase in Payments received in advance	0	0
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**(250,389)**	263,610

48. Financial Risk Management

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

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

(i) Credit risk

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

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

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

Description	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2021				
Receivables from exchange transactions	5,358,110	5,358,110	0	0
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	0	0	0	0
Bank balances	263,610	263,610	0	0
Total	**5,621,720**	**5,621,720**	**0**	0
At 30 June 2022				

Description	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
Receivables from exchange transactions	9,791,099	9,791,099	0	0
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
Bank balances	13,221	13,221	0	0
Total	**10,804,320**	**10,804,320**	**0**	0

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

The entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from xxxx

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

(ii) Liquidity risk management

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

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

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2021(previous year)				
Trade Payables	0	0	0	0
Current Portion Of Borrowings	0	0	0	0
Provisions	0	0	0	0
Deferred Income	0	0	0	0
Employee Benefit Obligation	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0
At 30 June 2022(current year)				
Trade Payables	525,000	0	0	0
Current Portion Of Borrowings	0	0	0	0
Provisions	0	0	0	0
Deferred Income	0	0	0	0
Employee Benefit Obligation	0	0	0	0

Total	**525,500**	**0**	**0**	**525,500**

(iii) Market risk

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

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

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

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

a) Foreign currency risk

The entity has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate. The carrying amount of the entity's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Description	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2022			
Financial Assets (Investments, Cash, Debtors)	0	0	0
Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	0	0	0
Borrowings	0	0	0
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	**0**	**0**	**0**

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

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

	Change in currency rate	Effect on Profit before tax	Effect on equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
2021			
Euro	10%	0	0
Usd	10%	0	0
2022			
Euro	10%	0	0
Usd	10%	0	0

b) Interest rate risk

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

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

Sensitivity analysis

The entity analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis by conducting a sensitivity analysis. This involves determining the impact on profit or loss of defined rate shifts. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis as the prior year.

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

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	0	0
Retained Earnings	(4,721,919)	321,720
Capital Reserve	57,571,239	58,358,110
Total Funds	**52,849,320**	**58,679,830**
Total Borrowings	0	0
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	(13,221)	(263,610)
Net Debt/(Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents)	52,836,099	58,416,220
Gearing		

Related Party Balances

Nature of related party relationships

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

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

i) The National Government;
ii) The Parent Ministry;
iii) Key management;
iv) Board of directors;

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

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with Related Parties		
a) Sales to related parties		
Sales of electricity to govt agencies	0	0
Rent income from govt. agencies	0	0
Water sales to govt. agencies	0	0
Others (*specify)*	0	0
Total	**0**	0
B) Purchases from related parties		
Purchases of electricity from kplc	0	0
Purchase of water from govt service providers	0	0
Rent expenses paid to govt agencies	0	0
Training and conference fees paid to govt. agencies	0	0
Others (*specify*)	0	0
Total	**0**	0
b) Grants /Transfers from the Government		
Grants from National Govt	0	0
Grants from County Government	0	0
Donations in Kind	0	0
Total	**0**	0
c) Expenses incurred on behalf of related parties		
Payments of Salaries and Wages for Employees	0	0
Payments for Goods and Services for	0	0

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Total		
d) Key Management Compensation		
Directors' emoluments	0	0
Compensation to Key Management	0	0
Total	0	0

49. Segment Information

Where an organisation operates in different geographical regions or in departments, IPSAS 18 on segmental reporting requires an entity to present segmental information of each geographic region or department to enable users understand the entity's performance and allocation of resources to different segments

50. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Assets

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Contingent Assets		
Insurance Reimbursements	0	0
Assets arising from determination of Court Cases	0	0
Reimbursable Indemnities and Guarantees	0	0
Others	0	0
Total	0	0

Contingent Liabilities

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Contingent Liabilities	0	0
Court Case	0	0
Bank guarantees in favour of subsidiary	0	0
Contingent liabilities arising from Contracts including PPPs	0	0
Others	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**

51. Capital Commitments

Capital Commitments	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Authorised for	0	0
Authorised and Contracted for	0	0

Total	0	0

52. Events After The Reporting Period

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

53. 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.

54. Currency

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

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)*

.....

Name
Accounting Officer
Joseph waiharo
Date

Appendix II: Projects Implemented by Total technical and vocational college

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	0	0	0	0	0	0
2						

Status of Projects completion

	Project	Total project Cost	Total expended to date	Completion % to date	Budget	Actual	Sources of funds
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2							
3							

Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

Name of transferring entity……MINISTRY OF EDUCATION……..

Name of beneficiary entity……TOTAL TEHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE……...

Confirmation of amounts received by [Insert name of beneficiary Entity] as at 30th June 2022

Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
Total					

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

Head of Accounts Department - Disbursing Entity:

Name ……. **Sign** ……. **Date** ……

Head of Accounts Department - Beneficiary Entity:

Name …Bernard Kosgei…… **Sign** …… **Date**…11/2/2023……

Appendix IV: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

Project Name	Project Description	Project Objectives	Project Activities					Source Of Funds	Implementing Partners
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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