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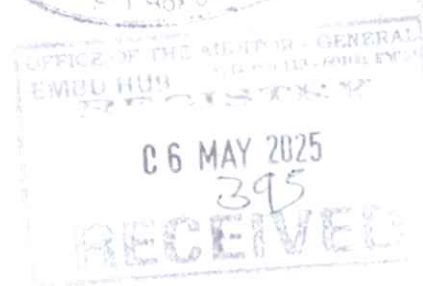
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 17 JUN 2025	DAY: TUESDAY
TABLED BY:	THE LEADER OF THE MAJORITY PARTY
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	WILLIS OBIEDO

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**MURAGA TECHNICAL TRAINING
INSTITUTE**

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



MURAGA TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

Muraga Technical Training Institute
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

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1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

A. Acronyms

BOG	Board of Governors
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
TTC	Teacher Training College
TVC	Technical Vocational College
MTTI	Muraga technical training institute

B. Definition of Key Terms

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

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

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2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

Muraga technical training institute was incorporated/ established under the TVET Act in 2014. The entity is domiciled in Kenya and has a branch in kiini. The institute is under the Ministry of Education.

The Institute is located at weru location maara sub county in Tharakanithi County. The construction of Muraga Technical Training Institute, started in 2014. It was a joint effort of the ministry and the CDF of maara constituency. The government contributed ksh 40 million while the CDF contributed Ksh 10million. The institute was mentored by Nkabune Technical Training Institute in Meru county. It was completed in early 2017 and was officially opened on 4th September 2017.

The Institute opened its doors to trainees in September and started offering artisan, craft and diploma courses. In the year 2018 the government equipped the institute office furniture and equipment, staff furniture and students lecture chairs.

At ministry level, the Institute is represented by the cabinet secretary for education, who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the Institute.

(b) Principal Activities

The principal activity entity is to train competent and innovative manpower in TVET to meet the changing needs of the industry and self-sustainability under TVETA ACT 2013

VISION; To be center of excellence in technical and vocational education and training.

MISSION; to train competent and innovative manpower in TVET to meet the changing needs of the industry and for self-sustainability.

(c) Key Management

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

- Board of Governors/ Council/ Management etc.
- Accounting officer/ Principal
- Management...;

(d) Fiduciary Management

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

SN.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal	Mrs Purity G. Ndigah
2.	Deputy principal Finance	Mr Stephen Murithi
3	Deputy principal Academics	Purity njogu
4	Registrar (s)	Jotham mabele
5	Dean of students	Festus muraya
6	Head of Finance	Onesmus murithi,

Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

no	Name of the committee	members
1	Finance committee	Timothy mitheu- chair
		Gedion mutugi
		Charles kimwomi
2	hrm committee	joy nyawira –chairperson
		Charles kimwomi
		Dr edelina mugure
3	Risk and audit committee	Kenneth kanga –chaiperson
		Yvonne murenga
		Njue njagi

(f) Entity Headquarters

Muraga T.T.I. Headquarters

P.O. Box 614- 60400
 Nairobi-Meru Highway
 CHUKA, KENYA

(g) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254)799519946
 E-mail: muragatechinst@mail.com
 Website:www.muragatechinst .ac.ke

h. Entity Bankers

Central Bank of Kenya
 Haile Selassie Avenue
 P.O. Box 60000
 City Square 00200
 Nairobi, Kenya

Other Commercial Banks

Kenya Commercial Banks
 Account No:1212819675
 Chuka Branch

i. Independent Auditors

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

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Nairobi, Kenya

Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

j. Principal Legal Adviser

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

Muraga Technical Training Institute
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6. Report of the Chief/Senior Principal

Presented herein is the annual report and financial statement of Muraga Technical Training Institute for the year ended June 30th June 2024 as per requirements of the Public Finance Management Act of 2012 and Public Audit Act, 2015.

Non-financial information

(a) Academic programme

During the financial year under review the college had 9 academic programmes namely

- Business studies and entrepreneurship
- Hair & Beauty
- Building technology and plumbing
- Hospitality and Institutional management
- Electrical and electronics
- Agriculture and environmental studies
- Applied sciences
- Fashion and design
- Mechanical and automotive

(b) Student population

The Institute admits students allocated by KUCCPS, walk in placements and outsourcing them from high population catchment areas. By the end of the 2022/2023 financial year, the institute had a population of 173 students. The number is expected to rise to over 700 students in the 2023/2024 financial year. This will be achieved through

- Aggressive marketing of the college programmes
- Expansion of the college training facilities to accommodate more trainees
- Mounting of academic programmes that are attractive to trainees
- Improved internal and external academic performance
- Strengthened collaborations with local industrials and other institutions of higher learning

(d) Provision of Requisite Facilities

As a strategy to increase competitive advantage, the management of the Institute continued to expand the existing facilities to attract and accommodate more students.

(d) Performance contract

In the financial year 2023/2024, the institute made the following achievements;

- Reviewed and translated the Citizens' Delivery Charter to brail deposited at the Customer Care office.
- upgraded the website to enable publicity and posting of correspondence Institute
- Increased students' enrolment from 214 to 400
- Overseen the construction of eight classrooms and masonry shed
- Procured 120 pcs of chairs lecture for trainee use and trainers
- Operationalize the farm for agriculture training and partnered with Sygenta foundation
- Introduced and participated in regional athletics
- Road safety and sensitization and distribution of reflector jackets to boda boda riders

Challenges that hindered 100% achievement of the targets during the year

Muraga Technical Training Institute

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- Lack of sufficient resources
- Unhonoured capitation remittance

KEY PROJECTS ACHIEVEMENTS

- **During the financial year ,the institute purchased the school bus to ease in students and staff movements and marketing activities**
- **The institute refurbished the school gate**
- **The institute constructed the school power house**
- **The institute held the first graduation ceremony**

(e)CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The institute embarked on the following CSR activities within the year.

- Training of boda boda operators on road safety
- Offering free to the community sort courses
- Visited Muthambi children’s home.
- The institute sponsored Muthambi annual cultural festivals

On behalf of the management and staffs of MTTI, I take this opportunity to thank the Board of the Governors for the support accorded to the key management and for its visionary direction in development of the college.

I appreciate the support from the GOK through -out the year under review though we appeal for more support especially for the purpose of establishing suitable facilities required towards becoming the TVET of choice for trainers in Kenya and beyond.

I thank all the staffs and trainees of MTTI for their continued cooperation in this challenging but noble task of building the institute and I look forward to the same cooperation and enthusiastic participation in 2024 – 2025 financial year.

Purity .G.Ndigah

Principal/Secretary of the board

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7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

REVIEW OF MURAGA T.T.I. PERFORMANCE FOR 2023/2024 FINANCIAL YEAR

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

MURAGA TTI has 5 strategic pillars and objectives within its Strategic Plan for the FY 2022/2023- 2023/2024. These strategic pillars are as follows:

- Pillar 1: Grow the education &TVET programmes
- Pillar 2: Promote equity &quality education and training
- Pillar 3: Strengthen organisation development and capability
- Pillar 4: Establish contemporary learning services and facilities
- Pillar 5: Pursue stake holders' partnerships and collaborations

Muraga develops its annual work plans based on the above 5 pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The institute achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2023/2024 period for its 5 strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below.

Strategic Pillar no	Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Pillar 1:	Grow the education &TVET programmes	Growing the education &TVET programmes	Improved service delivery Modern ICT capability adopted in management & training Number of partnership developed with key stake holders	Benchmarking of the institute services against our competitor Invest in ICT capability to support service delivery Enhance partnership with the with stake holders	Benchmarked with neighbouring sister institution on food & beverages workshops setting Initiated the automation of the key departments finance,administration,and exams Established partnership with Weru Tea Factory on modern tea farm management
Pillar 2:	promote equity &quality education and training	Promoting equity &quality education and training	Number of trainers in courses mainly dominated by the opposite gender	Advocate for the participation of both gender in the TVET programmes Integrated training plan	High enrolment in food & beverage courses by men The institute sent finance officer to Mombasa during the training organised by

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			Number of trainers who participated in the capacity building workshops	that focuses on enhancing trainers excellence	HELB on HELB loan/bursary managements
Pillar 3:	strengthen organisation development and capability	Strengthening organisation development and capability	Number of new financial streams established by the institute Performance appraisal tool developed for the non-teaching staffs Reward & sanctions system based on appraisal report	Enhance financial sustainability of the institute Celebrate staffs success formally through a reward & recognition programmes	Institute has been selling agriculture produce from the farm Staffs are being rewarded according their performance
Pillar 4:	establish contemporary learning services and facilities	Establishing contemporary learning services and facilities	Suggest boxes Customers complains & compliment registers	Establishing a client relationship management by Maintaining customer visitors and customers feedback systems	Suggesting management systems in place Customer complains & compliment tools in place
Pillar 5:	pursue stake holders partnerships and collaborations	Pursuing stake holders partnerships and collaborations	Number of the MOUs the institute has signed with local industries Number of meeting in year Number of business opportunities	Strengthen external networks with the industries Implement expanded community engagement plans to add value to the community	Signed MOU with Weru Tea Factory and muthambi health centre Held quarterly meetings with the community on the available business opportunities the community can engage with institute

8. Corporate Governance Statement.

The mandate of TVET in Kenya is spelt out in the TVET Act.2013. Every TVET Institution is governed by a governing body in the form of a Council/BOG which is responsible for providing the required leadership in developing appropriate plans and strategies that will contribute to a sustainable execution of its mandate to satisfy the socioeconomic advancement of the nation and the region. Each Institution is headed by a Principal/Director, who acts as the secretary to the governing Council/BOG. The Council/BOG consists of the Chairperson and other members as may be spelt out in the existing Act. In Kenya, the TVET Act 2013 gives the composition of the Council/BOG as follows:

- (a) A chairperson;
- (b) A representative of the PS in the Ministry responsible for TVET
- (c) A representative of the Governor in the county
- (d) Six other persons appointed from the fields of;
 - (i) Leadership and management;
 - (ii) Financial management;
 - (iii) Technology;
 - (iv) Industry;
 - (v) Engineering;
 - (VI Information Communication Technology/legal

There must be at least two thirds gender representation in the membership. The Council/BOG meets quarterly on average, with a three-year term renewable once and for memory, one or two members are re-appointed. The Council/BOG may have working sub-committees to like;

- i. Finance Committee,
- ii. Governance and human resource committee
- iii. Audit and Risk Management.

The Sub-Committees can co-opt persons of special expertise during their deliberations.

At the operational level, the Principal/Director is the team leader (CEO) assisted by the Deputy Principal(s)/Director(s) to ensure a smooth work/learning environment. For proper management and mentorship for sustainability, he/she appoints departmental heads, section heads and supervisors at each operational area. Together, the team ensures sustainable quality, access, relevance and equity in the programs and services offered to its customers and a back and forth smooth flow of feedback.

Each institution has clearly espoused its mandate in its statements of intention in the form of Vision, Mission and core values. There also exists a documented Strategic Plan (SP) with achievable strategic objectives with clear strategies and goals. The achievement of these objectives is monitored at the operational levels through measurable documented quality objectives

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9. Management Discussion and Analysis

The BOG of the Institute has been very supportive to the management and has fully performed its oversight role in whole and through the BOG committees. The management team is also well constituted with the Principal being the team leader, deputy principals (who handles both administration and Academics), the Registrar, Dean of students, Head of Guidance and Counselling and the Industrial Liaison Officer. The Institute has a robust team of professional non-academic staff with a qualified Finance officer and procurement officer

During the financial year, the management has endeavoured to satisfy both legal and regulatory requirement as espoused in its mandate under the TVET act 2013, the education act 2013, PFM Act 2012 and its regulations etc. Our operations were smooth and undisturbed for four quarters of the year

During the period, we were able to complete most of our Performance key projects as follows: -

FY 2023/2024 Key Projects Completion Rate.

Project Name	Project Description	Location	Total Estimated Cost KSHS	Current status	Allocation for FY 2023/2024 KSHS	Expected Deliverables (output for FY 2023/2024)	End Com statu
purchase of school bus		Muraga Technical Training Institute	11,482,000	new	10,000,000	School bus purchase completed	100% Comj
Refurbishment of the school gate	Refurbishment of school gate	Muraga technical training institute	692,020	refurbishment	600000	School gate refurbishment completed	100%
Construction of powerhouse	Construction of power house	Muraga technical traing institute	1,597,974.20	Construction of power house	1400000	Construction of powerhouse completed	100%
TOTAL			13,771,994.20		12,000,000.		

10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting Statement

Muraga Technical Training Institute exists to transform lives. This is our purpose; the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, which is founded on five pillars: Below is a brief highlight of our achievements.

Sustainability strategy and profile

Muraga Technical Training Institute is a learning organisation under the Directorate of Technical Vocational Education and Training. In her commitment to produce skilled manpower that fits in the job market, the Institution has continued to comply with the Ministry of Education guidelines and policies. The Institution has identified the potential of the community as key in realizing the growth of the Institution. The Institution has therefore engaged the community through continuous sensitization on the TVET courses and the support given by the government through capitation and application of HELB loans. Further the Institution has reached out to the stakeholders and the political leaders for support in all aspects in the running of the Institution through attending church meetings, community meeting, and upholding support for fees payment through the CDF programmes and bursaries from all levels.

The Institution has continued to engage with the Industry to allow linkage for trainees to the industry for industrial attachment and also employment. This has enabled contributions for industry expectation through direct feedback from the Industry.

Benchmarking with other learning Institution and partnering with them remains vital for progressive growth. Attending to relevant trainings and workshops has been key in staff development.

Environmental performance

Muraga Technical Training Institute is committed to reducing its impact on the environment. We strive to improve our environmental performance over time and to initiate additional activities that will further reduce our impacts on the environment. Our commitment is to:

- (a) Comply with all applicable environmental regulations,
- (b) Prevent pollution whenever possible,
- (c) Train all of our staff on our environmental program and empower them to contribute and participate,
- (d) Communicate our environmental commitment and efforts to our customers, staff and our community.

So far we have planted over 1000 trees.

Employee welfare

The Institute has been following the procedure of hiring employees into the Institution. The Board identifies the vacancies by analysis of key responsibilities and duties that ought to be done and the staff are not available or adequate. The Board then advertises for the positions

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and invites qualified candidates to apply. On applications, shortlisting of qualified persons is done basing it on the advert, Gender, Ethnicity and experience. Qualified persons are contacted to attend interviews through mail and telephone calls. The panel engages all interviewees and allocated marks as per the score sheet. The panel then discuss the scores and average for the best candidate to be approved. Once staff are engaged, they are taken through an orientation where the responsibilities are outlined, discussed and the objectives of the organisation are laid out. Staff are developed through support given by the BOG to attend relevant workshops and seminars especially the ones organised through the ministry. The Institute is in the process of developing the policy on safety and compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007, (OSHA). Appraisal of staff is done continuously.

Market place practices-

The organisation should outline its efforts to:

- a) Responsible competition practice.
Explain how the organisation ensures responsible competition practices with issues like anti-corruption, responsible political involvement, fair competition and respect for competitors.
- b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations- explain how the organisation maintains good business practices, treats its own suppliers responsibly by honouring contracts and respecting payment practices.
- c) Responsible marketing and advertisement-outline efforts to maintain ethical marketing practices.
- d) Product stewardship- outline efforts to safeguard consumer rights and interests.

Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

The institute embarked on the following CSR activities within the year.

- Training of boda boda operators on road safety
- Offering free to the community short courses

On behalf of the management and staffs of MTTI, I take this opportunity to thank the Board of the Governors for the support accorded to the key management and for its visionary direction in development of the college.

I appreciate the support from the GOK through -out the year under review though we appeal for more support especially for the purpose of establishing suitable facilities required towards becoming the TVET of choice for trainers in Kenya and beyond.

I thank all the staffs and trainees of MTTI for their continued cooperation in this challenging but noble task of building the institute and I look forward to the same cooperation and enthusiastic participation in 2024 – 2025 financial year.

Purity .G.Ndigah

Principal/Secretary of the board

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11. Report of the Council/Board of Governors

The Council/Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements

The BOG/Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30th 2024 which show the state of the institute's affairs.

Principle activities

The principle activities of the entity are:

- a. To conduct training at tertiary level in technical and vocational education and training fields.
- b. To determine curricula appropriate for training of the various manpower category and specialization required by the labour market through careful selection of available syllabi from local or international institutions recognized by the Ministry of Education (MoE).
- c. To foster linkages with industry and other institutions for the promotion of quality and relevant training.
- d. To promote and inculcate Entrepreneurial skills and culture within the institute's staff and students.
- e. To conduct Applied Research.
- f. To undertake income-generating activities through production, consultancy and tailor-made short courses, in-service courses, equipment and facility hiring and hospitality services to compliment Government grants and fees revenue.
- g. Foster spiritual growth among community members both staff and students.

Result

The results of the entity for the year ended June 30th 2024 are set out on page 1-65

Council/Board of Governors

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page viii & ix during the year there has been no change in the board of governors.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the *institute* in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 to carry out the audit of the *institute* for the year ended June 30, 2024

./.

By Order of the Board



.....
Dr mary mugambi

chair of the Board/Council

Muraga Technical Training Institute
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

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

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and *section 29 of schedule 2 of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013* - require the council members to prepare financial statements in respect of that *Muraga tti*, 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 of the financial position of the *Muraga tti*. The council members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the *entity*.

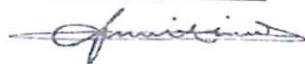
The Council members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the *entity's* financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the *entity* for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2024. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period, (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the *entity*, (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud, (iv) safeguarding the assets of the *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 *entity's* financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and (*the State Corporations Act, and the TVET Act*) 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, 2024, 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.

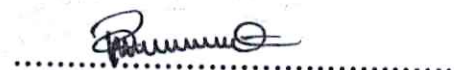
In preparing the financial statements, nothing has come to the attention of the Council members to indicate that the *entity* will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The *Muraga Technical Training Institute* financial statements were approved by the Board on _____ 2024 and signed on its behalf by:

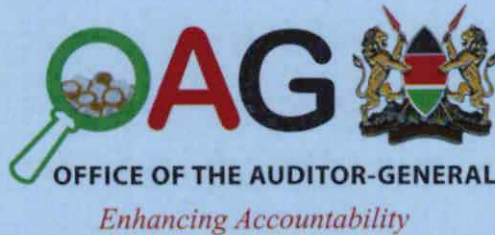


.....
Name
Chairperson of the Board/Council


.....
Name **PURTOY G. NDIGA**
Accounting Officer/Principal

13. Report of the Independent Auditor (Muraga Technical Training Institute)

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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

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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON MURAGA TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024

PREAMBLE

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

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

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 Muraga Technical Training Institute set out on pages 1 to 26, which comprise of the statement of financial position

as at 30 June, 2024 and the statement of financial performance statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Muraga Technical Training Institute 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 TVET Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Non-Disclosure of Library Books

The statement of financial position reflects a balance of Kshs.75,426,119 in respect to total net assets which excludes unknown value of library books. The stock sheet schedule showing the quantity and values of the library books was not provided as the Institute failed to carry out a stock take of the library books as at 30 June, 2024. Further, the Institute did not have a policy guideline on the recognition, measurement and disclosure of library books in the financial statements.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the total assets balance of Kshs.75,426,119 could not be confirmed.

2. Inaccurate Trade and Other Payables

The statement of financial position reflects accounts payables balance of Kshs.10,626,324. However, analysis of movement in accounts payables balance made up of opening balance of Kshs.5,077,079, total amount for the year of Kshs.31,590,352 and total actual payments for the year of Kshs.31,590,352 results in a balance of Kshs.5,077,079. This leads to an unreconciled and unexplained variance of Kshs.5,549,245.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the trade and other payables balance of Kshs.10,626,324 from exchange transactions could not be confirmed.

3. Unsupported Inventory

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 20 to the financial statements reflects inventory balance of Kshs.140,290. However, the balance was not supported by the stocktaking report.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the inventory balance of Kshs.140,290 could not be confirmed.

4. Inaccurate Property, Plant and Equipment

The statement of financial position which has not been disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements reflects property plant and equipment balance of Kshs.59,218,987. The balance excludes a value of Kshs.Kshs.1,017,675, Kshs.846,500 and Kshs.15,000,000 in respect to machines donated by the Ministry of Education through the Chinese Government, other assets procured within the year, and one hundred (100) computers in respect to a project by the Government to equip the ICT Centre in February, 2023.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.59,218,987 could not be confirmed.

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

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparative budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.57,480,100 and Kshs.42,415,805 respectively resulting in an under funding of Kshs.15,064,295 or 26% of the budget. Similarly, the Institute spent Kshs.45,157,596 against actual receipts amount of Kshs.42,415,805 leading to over-utilization of Kshs.2,741,792 or 6% of actual receipts.

The underfunding affected the implementation of the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Unresolved Other Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under the Report on Financial Statements, Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources, and Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and

Governance. However, Management had not resolved the issues or given any explanations for failure to implement the recommendations.

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the other information set out on page ii to xix which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, The Board of Directors, Management Team, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Chief Executive Officer, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, Report of the Directors, Statement of Directors Responsibilities, Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on the Institute's financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information and 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(s) of the matter(s) 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. Failure to Maintain Monthly Progress Reports

The Institute failed to prepare monthly progress reports. This was contrary to Section 152 of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which states that the head of the procurement function shall prepare monthly progress reports of all procurement contracts of the procuring entity and submit them to the accounting officer.

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

2. Non-Gazettement of Board Members

Members of the Board had not been gazetted contrary to Chapter 1, 1.1.11 and 13 respectively of the code of governance for state corporations (Mwongozo) states that

each Board member shall be formally appointed to the board through a gazette notice and thereafter appointment letters and each board member shall signify the acceptance of the appointment in writing.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of 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. Lack of Ownership Documents

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.57,451,579 which includes land with a balance of Kshs.19,400,000. However, land ownership documents were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, the ownership and safe custody of the land balance of Kshs.19,40,000 could not be confirmed.

2. Failure to Tag All Fixed and Movable Assets

Physical inspection of sampled office desks, chairs and desktops revealed that the process of tagging was done but some assets did not have tags on them therefore, it was not possible to confirm whether the assets belonged to the Institution. Further, Management did not insure assets in the Institution hence exposure to risk of total loss in case of a disaster.

In the circumstances, there is increased risk of loss or missuse.

3. Understaffing of the Institution

Review of the Institution's approved staff establishment shows that the institution should have ninety-two (92) academic staff and (forty-two) 42 support staff. However, only forty-

seven (47) academic and (eight) 8 Support staff existed as at the time of audit. This has led to a huge understaffing gap between the actual and the expected staffing numbers which hampers the effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery at the Institution.

This significant gap between the approved and actual number of staff affects the institution's ability to effectively deliver on its mandate.

4. Failure to Appoint Board of Survey

During the year under review, the Institution Management did not appoint a Board of survey to confirm bank and cash balances as at 30 June, 2024.

In the circumstances, the controls in confirming the balances at the closure of year 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 the Board of Governors

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for 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 Institution's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to cease operations.

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

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

The Board of Governors is responsible for overseeing the Institute's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and

systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

09 May, 2025

Muraga Technical Training Institute
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

14. Statement of Financial Performance For The Year Ended 30 June 2024.

	Notes	Period ended 30th June 2024	Comparative Period ended 30th June 2023
		Shs	Shs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfer from the national governments grants/gift in kind	6	17,617,803	6,406,000
Total Revenue from non-exchange transactions		17,617,803	6,406,000
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- Fees from students	7	26,345,094	25,708,579
Other income	8	452,909	212,374
Revenue from exchange transactions		44,415,805	25,920,953
Total revenue			32,326,953
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	9	24,666,703	18,352,281
Employee costs	10	4,182,296	4,717,675
Board of governors allowances	11	1,707,704	744,410
Depreciation and amortization expense	12	14,187,945	8,848,812
Repairs and maintenance	13	169,520.00	588,353
Contracted services	14	659,379	395,379
Provision for audit fees	15	204,750	0
Total expenses		45,778,297	33,646,910
Net Surplus for the quarter		-1,362,492	-1,319,957

(The notes set out on pages 6 to 29 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements).


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



Chairman of Council/Board

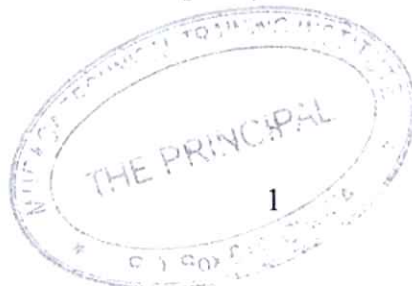


Principal PURITY G. NDIRAHI



Finance Officer

ICPAK NO 19002




Muraga Technical Training Institute
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024


15. **Statement of Financial Position as At 30th June 2024**

	Notes	Period ended 30th June 2024	Comparative Period ended 30th June 2023
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	15A	952,801	2,820,879
Receivables from exchange transactions	16	14,980,690	10,460,664
Inventories	20	140,290	1,013,826
Total Current Assets		16,073,781	13,437,112
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	17	59,218,987	123,581,288
Biological Assets	19	133,350	
Total Non-current Assets		59,352,337	123,581,288
Total assets		75,426,119	144,425,493
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	18	10,626,324	5,077,079
Total Current Liabilities		10,626,324	5,077,079
Total liabilities			
Capital and Reserves			
Accumulated surplus		(40,707,516)	(38,030,849)
capital fund		105,507,311	177,379,263
Total Capital and Reserves		64,799,795	139,348,414
Total Liabilities and Capital & Reserves		75,426,118	144,425,493

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 6 were signed by:



Chairman of Council/Board



Principal
 PARIY G
 MUGATH

.....
Finance Officer
 ICPAK No

Date

Date

Date



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

	Revaluation reserve	Fair value adjustment reserve	Retained earnings	Capital/	Total
				Development Grants/Fund	
At June 30, 2022	-	-	(38,030,849)	177,464,065	139,433,216
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-	0
Fair value adjustment on quoted investments	-	-	-	-	0
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(1,314,175)	-	(1,314,175)
Capital/Development grants received during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	0
At June 30, 2023	-	-	(39,345,025)	177,464,065	138,119,040
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-73,956,754	73,956,754
Fair value adjustment	-	-	-	-	0
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(1,362,492)	-	-1,362,492
Capital/Development grants received during the year	-	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	0
At 30th June 2024			(40,707,516)	105,507,311	64,799,795

Muraga Technical Training Institute
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

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

	Note	Period ended 30th June 2024	Comparative Period ended 30th June 2023
Cashflow from operating activities		Shs	Shs
Receipts			
Transfers from other Government entities/Govt. grants	6	17,617,802.50	6,406,000
Rendering of services	7	26,345,094	25,708,579
Other income,	8	452,909	212,374
Total Receipts		44,415,805	32,326,953
Payments			
Use of goods and services	9	24,666,703	18,352,281
Employees cost	10	4,182,296	4,717,675
Board of governors allowances	11	1,707,704	744,000
Repair maintenances and development	13	169,520	588,353
Contracted services	14	659,379	395,379
Provision for audit fees	15	204,750	0
Total Payments		31,590,352	24,797,688
Net surplus		12,825,453	7,529,265
Non-cash movements			
increase in payables		5,817,849	0
increase in the receivables		(4,520,026)	
depreciation and amortisation expense		0	-8,848,812
Net cash flow from operating activities		14,123,275	7,529,265
cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		-15,955,353	969,710
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-15,955,353	969,710
Cash flows from financing activities			
development grants(CDF)		2,000,000	0
Net cash flows used in financing activities			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		-1,832,078	-811,947
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		2,784,879	3,632,826
Cash and cash equivalents end of the quarter		952,801	2,784,879

MURAGA TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

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

	Original annual Budget	Adjustments	Final Annual Budget	Actual Cumulative to date	Performance difference	Utilization Difference
	a	b	c=a+b	d		e=d/c %
Revenue	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs		Kshs
Transfers from other Govt entities Govt grants	26,180,100	0	26,180,100	15,617,802.00	10,562,298	60
Rendering of services- Fees from students	31,000,000	-	31,000,000	26,345,094	8,217,135	83
Other Income	300,000	0	300,000	452,909	-152,909	151
Total income	57,480,100	0	57,480,100	42,415,805	15,064,295	74
Expenses					0	
Compensation of employees	6,710,400	0	6,710,400	4,182,296	2,528,104	62
Use of Goods and services	31,819,300	0	31,819,300	24,666,703	7,152,597	78
Remuneration of directors	2,160,400	0	2,160,400	1,707,704	452,696	79
RMI	590,000	0	590,000	169,520	420,480	29
Contracted services	1,200,000	0	1,200,000	659,379	540,621	55
Developments	15,000,000	0	15,000,000	13,771,994	1,228,006	92
Total expenditure	57,480,100	0	57,480,100	45,157,596	12,322,504	79
Surplus for the period	0	0	0	-2,741,792		-5

19. NOTES FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General Information

Muraga technical training institute is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVETA Act. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is training

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the *entity's* accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note xx. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the *entity*. The values are rounded off to the nearest shilling. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act, the TVET Act, *(include any other applicable legislation)*, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

- i. *New and amended standards and interpretations in issue 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. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>
IPSAS 44:	Applicable 1st January 2025

MURAGA TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

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<p>Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</p>	<p>The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance. State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</p>
<p>IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment</p>	<p>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. State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</p>
<p>IPSAS 46: Measurement</p>	<p>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. State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</p>
<p>IPSAS 47: Revenue</p>	<p>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. State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</p>
<p>IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses</p>	<p>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</p>

MURAGA TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

	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. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> 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. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>

iii. Early adoption of standards

(The entity) did not early adopt any new or amended standards in year 2024, the entity adopted standard and xx. The impact of these standards on entity's financial statements

1. 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

MURAGA TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Interest income

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

Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2023/2024 was approved by the Council or Board on . Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the entity recorded additional appropriations in the FY 2023/2024 budget following the Council/ Board's approval. The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented on page xx under section xxx of these financial statements.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

The entity is exempt from paying taxes.

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

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

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

f) Leases

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

g) Intangible assets

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

h) Research and development costs

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

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

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

i) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Classification

The entity classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through net assets/ equity, or fair value through surplus and deficit on the basis of both the entity's management model for financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost when the financial asset is held within a management model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the

principal outstanding. A financial asset is measured at fair value through net assets/ equity if it is held within the management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through surplus or deficit unless it is measured at amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity unless an entity has made 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

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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.

Nature and purpose of reserves

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

m) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

n) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

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reduce the post-employment benefit obligation. (*the entity to retain information relating to defined benefits or contributions, where both schemes are managed full policy applies*)

o) Foreign currency transactions

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

p) Borrowing costs

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

q) Related parties

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

Service concession arrangements

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

r) 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.

s) Comparative figures

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

t) 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, 20XX

2. 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

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

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. A Transfers from other National Government entities**(6b)Transfers from other Government entities (Categorized)**

Name of the entity sending grants	Amount recognized to Statement of Comprehensive Income	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	Comparative Period
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
state departments of technical training	15,617,803	-	2,000,000	17,617,803	6,406,000
National governments developments fund	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15,617,803	0	2,000,000	17,617,803	6,406,000

7. Rendering of Services

Description	Period ended 30th June 2024	Comparative Period ended 30th June 2023
	Shs	Shs
40-02-015 (Exams)	3,464,280	2,967,130
40-02-012 (Practical materilas)	2,288,000	3,333,007
40-02-013 (Administration)	816,150	1,236,450
driving school	-	28,750
40-02-010 (Gratuity)	161,868	238,600
40-02-009 (Insurance)	1,070,500	596,500
40-02-014 (Students council)	150,200	236,600
40-02-011 (Internet)	300,800	477,200
40-02-006 (Activity fee)	2,079,140	1,632,300
40-02-005 (Repair maintenance and improvements)	994,770	1,431,600
breakages	-	8,040
40-02-004 (Electricity water and conservancy)	2,109,590	1,789,500

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40-02-003 (Local travel and transport)	1,794,590	1,194,400
40-02-002 (Personal emoluments)	6,211,610	3,573,094
40-02-001 (Tuition)	3,108,746	6,599,508
40-02-016 (Industrial attachments)	267,500	132,500
40-02-007 (Registration)	1,490,900	116,800
40-02-008 (Students ID)	36,450	116,600
Total revenue from rendering of services	26,345,094	25,708,579

(Rendering of services is revenue from fees invoices)

8. Other income

	Period ended 30th June 2024	Comparative Period ended 30th June 2023
Description	Shs	Shs
40-02-018 (Farm)	115,680	123,634
40-02-28 (Graduation Fee)	226,000	0
40-02-26 (Breakages)	11,489	-
computer packages	-	3,000
sale of scrap	-	15,340
hair and beauty sales	-	710
40-02-023 (Food and beverage sales)	10,090	12,710
40-02-025 (REFER INTERNAL EXAMS)	4,150	2,500
40-02-024 (Food and beverage IGA)	81,000	14,480
Tenders	4,500	4,000
Total	452,909	176,374

9. Use of Goods and Services

	Period ended 30th June 2024	Comparative Period ended 30th June 2023
DESCRIPTION	Shs	Shs
50-00-009 (Local travel and transport expenses)	1,654,270	1,068,225
50-00-002 (Activity)	915,855	1,076,040
50-00-008 (Internets services)	1,480,661	207,588
50-00-005 (Electricity water and conservancy expense)	990,087	860,189
50-00-001 (Administration cost)	6,761,891	1,182,893
50.00.24 (NITA Exam)	468,815	72,000
50-00-006 (Exam)	2,629,760	3,309,880
50-00-016 (Training and developments)	1,711,290	1,659,697
50-00-021 (Kenya association of technical training subscription)	469,952	180,000
50-00-010 (Marketing)	859,600	823,918
50-00-003 (Attachments)	225,665	98,267

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50-00-23 (Kiini technical training institute mentorship)	257,186	724,167
50-00-007 (Farm expenses)	133,956	127,875
driving school expenses	-	23,520
50-00-014 (Students council expenses)	63,400	87,500
50-00-012 (Practical's expenses)	1,452,526	1,687,471
50-00-011 (Tuition Expenses)	3,293,774	3,345,237
50-00-018 (Performance contracts)	382,930	174,000
50.00.023 (Admission expenses)	98,380	23,655
50-00-004 (Bank charges)	12,590	9,468
50-00-017 (Student ID)	81,000	38,000
50-00-24 (Konza digital lab projects)	352,280	671,890
50-00-020 (Research and developments)	65,438	800
50-00-022 (AUTOMATION)	305,398	900,000
Total	24,666,703	18,352,280

10. Employee Costs

	Period ended 30th June 2024	Comparative Period ended 30th June 2023
DESCRIPTION	Shs	Shs
50-09-003 (National hospital insurance fund)	21,000	159,068
50-09-002 (Employer NSSF)	153,956	490,908
50-01-004 (Salaries and Wages)	3,967,557	4,053,749
50-09-004 (NITA levy)	9,750	13,950
50-01-005 (Employer house levy)	30,033	
Total	4,182,296	4,717,675

11. Board/Council Expenses

Description	Period ended 30th June 2024	Comparative Period ended 30th June 2023
	Shs	Shs
Board of governors allowances	1,707,704	744,000
Total remuneration of directors	1,707,704	744,000

12. Depreciation and Amortization expense

Description	Period ended 30th June 2024	Comparative Period ended 30th June 2023
	Shs	Shs
Property, plant and equipment	14,187,945	8,848,812
Total depreciation and amortization	14,187,945	8,848,812

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13. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	Period ended 30th June 2024	Comparative Period ended 30th June 2023
	Shs	Shs
Repairs maintenance and improvements	169,520	588,353
TOTAL	169,520	588,353

14. Contracted Services

Description	Period ended 30th June 2024	Comparative Period ended 30th June 2023
	Shs	Shs
Security services	659,379	395,379
Total contracted services	659,379	395,379

15. (A) Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Period ended 30th June 2024	Comparative Period ended 30th June 2023
	Shs	Shs
Current account		
Equity bank developments accounts	40,471	40,471
KCB bank of Kenya recurrent accounts	748,995	2,696,868
Equity bank kiini campus	159,504	74,872
Cash at hand muraga campus	-	8,308
Cash at hand kiini campus	360	360
Family Bank project account	3,472	
Total cash and cash equivalents	952,801	2,820,879

15(b). Detailed Analysis of Cash and Cash equivalents

		Period ended 30th June 2024	Audited prior year
		Kshs	Kshs
Financial institution			
a) Current account	Account number		
Equity Bank	0140262856816	40,471	40,471
Kenya Commercial bank	1212819675	748,995	2,696,868
Equity bank kiini campus	0210277231146	159,504	74,872
Family Bank project account	0000012722	3,472	-
Sub- total		952,442	2,812,211
B) Others(specify)			
cash in hand		0	8,308

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Cash at hand kiini campus		360	360
Sub- total		360	8,668
Grand total		952,801	2,820,879

16. . Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	Comparative	
	Period ended 30th June 2024	Period ended 30th June 2023
Current receivables	Shs	Shs
Student debtors	14,980,690	10,460,664
Total receivables	14,980,690	10,460,664

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 general

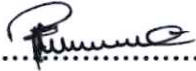
following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1	Unsupported receivables from exchange transactions –students debtors	The institute has installed system which will solve the issue	resolved	
2	Omitted and unconfirmed ownership of property, plant and equipment's	Biological asset have been valued and included in the financial statements land is yet to be valued	Not resolved	
3	Unsupported trade and other payables from exchange transactions	Provision for audits fee h as been provided in the trade and other payables	resolved	
4	Budgetary control and performance	The deficits is within the allowed limits of +/-10%	resolved	
5	Unsolved prior year matters	All the maters have been illustrated in this table	resolved	
6	Non –tagging of fixed asset	All the asset have been tagged	resolved	
7	Stalled projects	The managements has initiated the process of operationalizing of the stalled plant	Not resolved	

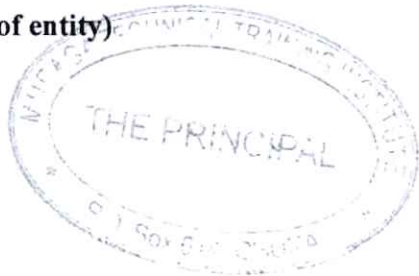
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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
8	Noncompliance with law on ethnic composition	The salary offered by the institution is not much attractive to communities living at far distance	resolved	
9	Unbalanced	The managements has put measures in place to ensure budgets is always balanced	resolved	
10	Lack of internal audits	The institute has engaged the services of internal auditor form Nkabune tti to be conducting internal audits	resolved	
11	Lack of audits committee	The committee was in place for the period under audits	resolved	

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Name **PURITY G NDIGAH**
 Accounting Officer
 (Enter title of Head of entity)
 Date



Guidance Notes:

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

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Name
Accounting Officer
(Enter title of Head of entity)
Date

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Appendix II: Projects Implemented by (The Entity)

Projects

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

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

Status of Projects completion

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

	Project	Total project Cost	Total expended to date	Completion % to date	Budget	Actual	Sources of funds
1	none	nono	none	none	none	none	none
2							
3							

Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

Name of transferring entity.....

Name of beneficiary entity.....

Confirmation of amounts received by muraga T.T.I as at 30th June 2024

Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
	31/05/2024	1529425	-		RECIEVED
	06/05/2024	685328			
	27/02/2024	6416549			
	05/02/2024	2032000			
	05/02/2024	500000			
	18/01/2024	1778000			
	18/01/2024	500000			
	02/10/2023	1676500			
Total		15,617,803			

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

Head of Accounts Department - Disbursing Entity:

Name Sign Date

Head of Accounts Department - Beneficiary Entity:

Name Sign Date.....

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Appendix IV: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

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

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