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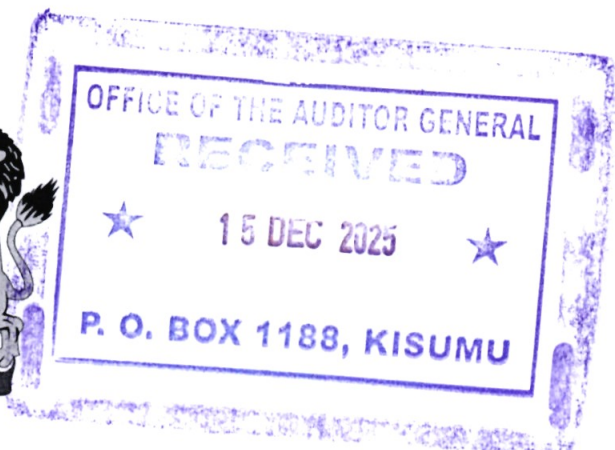
THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

KAIMOSI TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2023

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE:	07 APR 2026 DAY.
TABLED BY:	Hon. Samuel Chepkwony, MP
CLERK-AT-THE-TABLE:	A. Shibuska



KAIMOSI TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2023

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

KAIMOSI TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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JUNE 2023

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1. Acronyms & Glossary of Terms

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
KTTC	Kaimosi Teacher Training College
N.T.S	Non-Teaching staff.
EAYM	East African Yearly Meeting
KAFU	Kaimosi Friends University.
PAG	Pentecostal Assembly of God.
SRC	Salaries and remuneration commission.
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
Fiduciary Management	Key management personnel who have financial responsibility in the entity

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2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

Kaimosi Teachers' Training College was established in 1902 as an Education Centre for Boys by the Quakers Missionaries. It is situated on a 40 acres piece of land at Shipala near Jeptulu market along Chavakali- Kapsabet road in Shaviringa Location, Hamisi Sub County, Vihiga County of Western Region - Kenya.

The college is located about 16 kilometres from Kisumu- Kakamega Highway Chavakali junction. The college is a Public Institution managed by a Board of Management appointed by the Ministry of Education. It caters for all students across the country of various backgrounds. The college started offering P4 Teacher Training Course in 1929 and in 1964 it began training P3 teachers in an in-service program until 1998 when the Ministry of Education faced out the program. The college currently offers training in Diploma in Primary Teacher Education (DPTE), Diploma in Early Childhood Teacher Education (DECTE) and Diploma in Teacher Education (DTE).

(b) Principal Activities

MISSION: "To provide accessible, relevant, equitable and innovative quality teacher training responsible to the needs of a dynamic society"

VISION: "A centre of excellence in the provision of quality teacher training"

CORE VALUES:

- i. Integrity
- ii. Professionalism
- iii. Teamwork
- iv. Efficiency
- v. Continual improvement
- vi. Courtesy
- vii. Respect for individual differences
- viii. Confidentiality

(c) Key Management

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

- Board of Management
- Chief Principal
- Senior Management team

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(d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2023 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

SN.	Designation	Name
1.	Chief Principal	Margaret Ruttoh (Mrs)
2.	Deputy Principal	Mr. Pascal Atsenga Musonye
3	Dean of Curriculum	Mrs. Janet Likhanga
4	Dean of Students	Mrs. Joyce Ameda
5	Finance Officer	Ms. Roselyne Ayiro
6	Head of Procurement	Mr. Wickenson Machayo

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

i. Audit and risk committee activities

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

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ii. Finance and operations committee activities.

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

iii. Academic committee activities

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

(f) Entity Headquarters

Kaimosi Complex
Along Kisumu-Chavakali-Kapsabet Road
P. O. Private Bag – 50309
KAIMOSI

(g) Entity Contacts

Telephone (254) 0705 564 121
Email: kaimositc@yahoo.com
website: www.kaimositc.ac.ke

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(h) Entity Bankers

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

Other Commercial Banks

Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB)
Serem Branch
P. O. Box 122 – 50308
SEREM

(i) Independent Auditors




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

(j) Principal Legal Adviser




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

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3.The Council/Board of Governors

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Member/ Director</i>	<i>Details</i>
1.	 Mr. Benedict Shitera Musambi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOB – 27th August 1967 - Master of Science in Peace and Conflict Studies - Chief operations controller MMUST - Appointed into the Board of Management in July, 2022 - Chairman of the Board of Management
2.	 Ms. Violet Minayo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOB - 8th February 1974. - Diploma in Co-operative Management - Credit officer Uasin Gishu County Staff SACCO. - Appointed into the Board of Management in July, 2022 - Vice Chairperson BOM.
3.	 Ms. Mwanaidi M. Abdi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOB - 10th August 1993. - Bachelor of Arts Economics – Moi University - Principal Administration Officer Vihiga County Government - Appointed into the Board of Management in July, 2022 - Member Finance Procurement and General Purpose Committee of the BOM


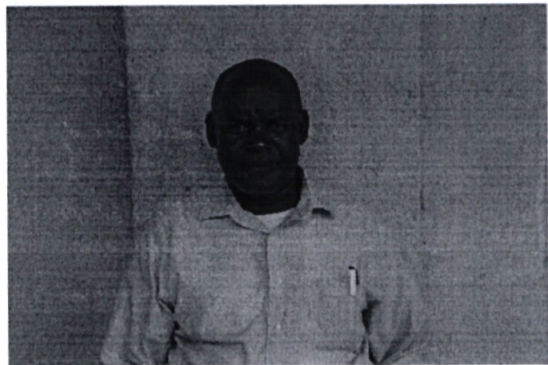

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4.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOB 8th January 1977 - Master of Business Administration - Part time lecturer Moi University School of Business and Economics - Appointed into the Board of Management in July, 2022 - A member of BOM and Chairperson Finance Procurement and General Purpose Committee.
	<p>Ms. Mary Jemaiyo Mbiti</p>	
5.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOB: - Master's in Education - Secretary Board of Management - Chief Principal K.T.T.C
	<p>Mrs. Margaret Ruttoh Secretary Board of Management</p>	
6.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOB- 31st January 1957 - Master's Degree in Labour and Development Studies. - Senior Deputy commissioner for Labour and Industrial Relations Ministry of East African Community - Appointed into the Board of Management in July, 2022 - Member BOM and Chairperson Discipline, Ethics and Integrity, and Student Welfare and
	<p>Mr. Ajanga Joseph Yidah</p>	



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		Human Rights committees
7.	 Dr. Isaiah Kipsang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOB- 31st August 1968. - Business management & Counseling - PhD in leadership - Chief Accountant Officer PAG Kenya - Appointed into the Board of Management in July, 2022
8.	 Mr. Peter Dniel Onyango	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOB – 11TH JULY 1978. - Master of Law - An advocate in family law. - Lecturer University of Nairobi-Kisumu Campus. - Appointed into the Board of Management in July, 2022 - Representative of special interest group.
9.	 Ms. Teresia Koskei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOB 1st October 1967. - Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology - Master of Arts Degree in Gender, Culture & Development - Lecturer Moi University. - Appointed into the Board of Management in July, 2022

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10.	 <p>Mr. Oscar Amadi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOB 5th September 1972. - Msc. Governance, Peace and Security - Security consultant & part time lecturer - Appointed into the Board of Management in July, 2022 - Chairperson of Audit .
11.	 <p>Rev. Ephraim Konzolo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOB 31st January 1964. - Diploma in Theology - Certificate in Conflict & Disaster Management. - General Secretary EAYM. - Appointed into the Board of Management in July, 2022 - Representative of sponsors
12.	 <p>Mr. Tom Mboya Likhagasi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOB 12th November 1966 - Master of Education Degree in Guidance and Counseling - Senior lecturer KTTC. - Appointed into the Board of Management in July, 2022 - A member of BOM - Staff representative.

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13.	 <p>Mr. John Ndemo Mokaya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOB 21st December 1968. - Master of Arts in Community Care & HIV & AIDS. - Part-time lecturer, Faculty of Health Sciences, Kisii University - Appointed into the Board of Management in July, 2022 - Chairperson Academic standards and Quality
14.	 <p>Mr. George Abwajo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DOB 30th January 1990. - Master's in Finance - Bachelor of Economics and Statistics - Appointed into the Board of Management in July, 2022

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4. Key Management Team

<i>SN.</i>	<i>Member/ Director</i>	<i>Details</i>
1.	 Mrs. Margaret Ruttoh (Masters in Education)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chief Principal/Secretary Board of Management - Accounting officer - Set standards and targets of activities for the college. - Controls the finances of the college. - Maintains the school infrastructure and facilities
2.	 Mr. Pascal Atsenga Musonye (Bachelors of Education)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deputy Principal - Chairperson disciplinary committee - Assists the Principal in key day to day running of the school in academic matters - Incharge of Tutors and subordinate staff.
3.	 Mrs. Janet Likhanga Dean of Curriculum (Bachelors of Education)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - oversee the implementation and development of academic programs, - ensure instructional excellence, and manage curriculum-related processes such as assessment and resource allocation. - ensure the curriculum aligns with institutional goals and external standards, - manage student progress, and facilitate innovation in teaching and learning.

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4.	 <p>Mrs. Joyce Ameda Dean of Students Bachelors of Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage and supervise admissions office along with any programs related to that office - Act as a liaison between student departments and institution administrators - Implement department working procedures, budgets, policies and goals - Assess student body needs and respond to any questions or concerns from the student body in an effective and timely manner - Provide proactive leadership and structure to ensure school development - Provide student support on issues related to student services, institution policies and department processes - Conduct consistent department evaluations to determine how efficient it is running and, if necessary, recommend ideas of improvement - Prepare and present annual statistical reports
5.	 <p>Ms. Roselyne Ayiro Finance Officer (CPA K, MBA, Bachelor of Commerce)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining accurate financial records - Preparing budgets and financial reports, processing invoices, and managing accounts payable and receivable. - Responsible for reconciling bank statements, ensuring regulatory compliance, managing cash flow, and assisting with financial audits.

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6.	 Mr. Wickenson Machayo (Diploma in Supplies Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Managing the purchasing of goods and services- Negotiating contracts with suppliers, and overseeing the procurement process from request to delivery.- Managing vendor relationship.- Ensuring compliance with procurement policies.- controlling costs to meet operational needs.
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5. Chairman's Statement

It is with great pleasure that I present the Kaimosi Teachers' Training College Financial Report for the year ended 30th June, 2023. The mandate of the college is to train an all-round professionally qualified teacher for the pre-primary and primary schools in accordance with Basic Education Act of 2013. The vision of the college is being a centre of excellence in the provision of quality Teacher Education and Training. Various structures have been developed by the College which include; Academic Board, Departmental Committees and Management for efficient stewardship of the College functions.

I wish to appreciate the support of the Government through the Ministry of Education for their continued support especially to the college by providing funds for infrastructure and Grants especially during the transition period to the new site after losing its original infrastructure to Kaimosi Friends University College when the old Kaimosi Teachers Training College was converted to a University College by the Government of Kenya. The government has also assisted our needy students through provision of bursaries to ensure they pursue their studies to completion.

The College Board would like to appeal to the Government to consider enhancing our recurrent and capital development grants to enable the College meet its financial obligations in putting up critical infrastructure including accommodation facilities for the rising numbers of trainees, Learning Resource Centre, Administration Block and housing for staff members. However I would like to thank the Government for supporting us to put up a storey dormitory, Kitchen/Dining hall and three (3) classrooms. I also appreciate all our students, parents, the sponsor, community, and other stakeholders for choosing to invest in our Institution and urge that together we should strive to achieve higher levels of performance excellence in the coming years.

Signature..........Date.....15/12/2023.....



Mr. Benedict Shitera Musambi

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6. Report of the Chief Principal

Kaimosi Teachers' Training College is mandated to train an all-round professionally qualified teacher for the pre-primary and primary schools in accordance with Basic Education Act of 2013. Due to transition from the old site to the new site, the college faces many infrastructural challenges which include:-

1. Lack of enough classrooms leading to congestion and deteriorated service provision to the students.
2. Lack of kitchen and dining hall leading to food being prepared in unhygienic condition and poor working environment among the staff. Students take their meals in open air.
3. Lack of administrative facilities to host, manage, deliver and coordinate services effectively. There is also unethical ethos for there is lack of conducive working environment to attend to clients. There is also a problem of staffroom leading to difficulties in preparation and coordination.
4. Lack of stores leading to losses, damages and insecurity. The male students are lacking appropriate accommodation facilities leading to rampant health issues due to adverse weather conditions. There is an issue of concern where some students feel degraded causing low self-esteem.
5. There is also lack sports facilities' making it difficult to implement curriculum leading to the poor performance in both academic and co-curricular activities. It also puts pressure to limited financial resources. There is also a problem of ICT and library. These causes congestion and poor working environment leading to low performance.

Signature..........Date..........
Margaret Ruttoh (Mrs)

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7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

Both the SWOT and diamond analysis reveal that Kaimosi Teachers' Training College has the following Strategic Themes that need to be addressed in order for it to fulfill its mandate:

1. Teacher Training
2. Conducive physical environment
3. Information Communication Technology
4. Human Resource Development
5. Financial and income generating activities.
6. Auxiliary programs
7. Cross cutting issues.

Identification of strategic issues does lead to the accomplishment of the mission and the process through which the vision of the college is realized. In this regard, the respective strategic objectives and strategies have been identified in line with the identified issues as shown below;

	STRATEGIC THEME	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
1	Teaching training	To attain highly qualified professional teachers.
		To develop students talents and abilities.
2	Conducive physical environment	To provide adequate and quality physical facilities for teaching training
3	Information Communication Technology	To promote effective integration and application of ICT in the college operation
4	Human Resource Development	To enhance human resource development for the college
5	Auxiliary and other programs	To develop and implement other relevant programs.
6	Finance and income generating activities	Ensure financial sustainability of the college.

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8. Corporate Governance Statement

i. Appointment of Board members, Process of appointment and removal of directors, The size, diversity and demographics of the Board, Existence of the board charter

The college is managed by a Board of Management appointed by the Ministry of Education and expires after three years. It consists of fifteen members inclusive of the Chief Principal as the Secretary.

The biographies of the Board Members are published on page 10-12. These Board Members possess a broad range of skills, qualifications and experiences required to direct the affairs of the College.

ii. Roles and functions of the board

- Ensure that the institution is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the relevant educational laws and regulations that may be in existence or may come into existence from time to time.
- Ensure that meetings of the Board are held regularly and on schedule in order to dispense off with the college business.
- Ensure that the college's annual budget is prepared, approved and submitted to the appropriate education authorities for the provision of government grants for operation of the college in the ensuing year.
- Ensure proper financial management and accountability in the college.
- Ensure that the institution submits relevant information, returns and audits to required organs from time to time.
- Conduct annual college financial expenditure survey.
- Ensure quality learning and excellent academic performance.
- Oversee and supervise college projects implementation.
- Discipline teaching and non-teaching staff.
- Ensure official policy guidelines are adhered to.
- Prepare Strategic management and planning for the college.
- Ensure that there is resource mobilization, utilization and accounting.
- Institute Collaboration with the community to support education.

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FULL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT ATTENDANCE DURING THE FY 2022/2023

NO.	NAME	1ST 23/08/2022
1.	Mr. Benedict ShiteraMusambi	√
2.	Ms. Minayo Violet	√
3.	Mrs. Margaret Ruttoh	√
4.	Mr. AjangaYidah	√
5.	Mr. Isaiah Kipsang	√
6.	Mr. Peter Daniel Onyango	√
7.	Ms. TeresiaKoskei	√
8.	Ms. Jemaiyo Mary	√
9.	Mr. Oscar Amadi	√
10.	Rev. Ephraim Konzolo	√
11	Mr. Tom Mboya	√
12	Ms. Mwanaidi M. Abdi	√
13	Mr. John MokayaNdemo	√
14	Mr. George Abwajo	√

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9. Management Discussion and Analysis

The entity's operational and financial performance

During the period ended **30th June 2023**, the College continued to execute its mandate of training teachers. During the period, in adherence to the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

Entity's compliance with statutory requirements

During the Period under review, the college complied with the following statutory requirements among others; Basic Education Act 2013, PFM Act 2012, Public Audit Act 2015, Education Act 2012, Labour Relations Act 2007, PSC Act 2017. We have been able to submit the National Social Security Funds (NSSF), Pay As You Earn (PAYE), National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) dues on behalf of our BOM workers in time and there are no any pending dues which are in arrears.

Key projects and investment decisions the entity is planning / implementing.

The College received Kshs. **3,555,000.00** from Ministry of Education for construction of three classrooms from the previous FY 2021-2022 to accommodate students learning under the tents. Tenders for construction were advertised on 15th June 2023 the project was successfully undertaken upto completion yet to be handed over to the school. This has helped eliminate students learning under the tents.

SECTION D

Major risks facing the entity

The Key risks facing the College include Market and Financial risks. Due to the transition of offering certificate course to Diploma course which has had a negative effect on college enrolment reducing it by half the population. This had a negative impact on the school projected income and led to budget constraints.

SECTION E

Material arrears in statutory/financial obligations

Kaimosi Teacher's College does not owe any state corporation or Agency any statutory obligation. We have always honoured our obligations when they fall due. The College does not have any Court litigation that can affect its going concern.

The entity's financial probity and serious governance issues

During the period ended 30.06.2023 the College did not have any governance

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10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting Statement

a) Sustainability strategy and profile

- Vision and commitment: The College is committed in being a Centre of excellence in provision of quality teacher education and training. During the year under review the college adhered to international best practices by planting flowers and trees to conserve college environment thus ensuring green campus operations are adhered to.
- Resource Management: There was reduced carbon foot print as the ministry and the college in collaboration has introduced computer based examination and thus reduction in printing of internal and external hand copies exams. Due to lack of information technology gadgets like tablets for students we as a college decided to outsource them from neighbouring primary school to ensure effective administration of CBA.
- Co-curricular Activities: during the year our trainees have been actively engaged in various co-curricular activities such as Dram and Music festivals which has resulted to winning trophies and certificates awarded to participants thus ensuring sustainable enrolments as a marketing strategy.
- Waste Management: The college ensured waste management practices are adhered to including using external exhauster services for emptying our sewerage and pit latrines this efforts ensures a friendly environment for provision of quality education.

b) Environmental performance.

- The college is in the process of developing an environmental policy. During the year the college adhered to best environmental practices for sustainable environment.

Efforts	success	shortcomings
Waste management	Outsourcing of exhauster services to empty pit latrines and sewage	Financial constraints due to reduced enrolment which limited our efforts in ensuring maximum waste management.
Green Infrastructure	Trees planting forest conservation and flower garden has improved the college environment	Inadequate funding to support green infrastructure.
Sustainable Procurement	Minimal plastic product were procured during the year	Oversight functions needs to be emphasized to ensure products procured has less carbon emission to the environment.
Water Conservation	Donation of 2 water tanks 20,000 ltrs by KCB Bank has helped increase water conservation to foster water availability for our tranees	Inadequate infrastructure for water conservation back by low enrollment and insufficient funds available.

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c) Employee Welfare

During the year the college hired finance officer and accountant II upon which the college adheres to the gender ratio and during the hiring stakeholders are engaged whereby BOM are involved in the process. During the year there was no efforts directed towards skills and career improvement and appraisal due to constraints in our budget.

d) Market place practices.

- Responsible competition practices: During the year the college adhered to responsible competition during the tendering process for our suppliers for various bids of commodities procured.
- Responsible supply chain and supplier relationship: During the year the college maintained a good business relationship with our suppliers and honored part of the contracts and payments though limited by other factors such as enrollment and inadequate funding.
- Responsible Marketing and advertisement: the college adhered to responsible advertisement of tenders through newspaper advertisement and college marketing through social media platforms like Facebook college page, college website and whatsapp student groups especially the alumni.

e) Corporate Social Responsibility /community Engagements.

The college had less CSR activities carried out due to insufficient funds and reduction in the college operation activities.

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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 for the year ended June 30, 2023, which show the state of the *entity's* affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the entity are (continue to be)

Results

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


Council/Board of Governors

The members of the Board /Council who served during the year are shown on page xxx. During the year xxx director retired/ resigned and xxx was appointed with effect from xxxx date.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of t in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 or Certified Public Accountants were nominated by the Auditor General to carry out the audit of the *entity* for the year/period ended June 30, 2023, in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which empowers the Auditor General to appoint an auditor to audit on his behalf.

By Order of the Board

.....

Secretary of the Board/Council
Nairobi
Date: 15/12/2023

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

Section 83 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Part IV of the Basic Education Act, 2013 require the Board members to prepare financial statements in respect of Kaimosi Teachers College the end of the financial period and the operating results of Kaimosi Teachers' College for that period. The Board members are also required to ensure that the Kaimosi Teachers' keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of Kaimosi Teachers College. The council members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of Kaimosi Teachers' College.

The Board members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Kaimosi Teachers' College financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Kaimosi Teachers' College for and as at the end of the financial period ended on **30.06.2023**. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the entity; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of Kaimosi Teachers' College (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The council members accept responsibility for Kaimosi Teachers' College financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)-Accrual, and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and the Basic Education Act 2013).

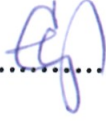
The Board members are of the opinion that the Kaimosi Teachers' College financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Kaimosi Teachers' College transactions during the period ended **30.06.2023**, and of Kaimosi Teachers' College financial position as at that date. The Board members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Kaimosi Teachers' College, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Kaimosi Teachers' College financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

KAIMOSI TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE 2023

Approval of the financial statements

Kaimosi Teachers Training college financial statements were approved by the Board on 18/12/2023 and signed on its behalf by:



.....

Name

Chairperson of the Board/Council



.....

Name

Accounting Officer/Principal

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KAIMOSI TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

The accompanying financial statements of Kaimosi Teachers Training College set out on pages 1 to 29, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2023 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 Kaimosi Teachers Training College as at 30 June, 2023 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Inaccuracies and Long Outstanding Current Receivables

The statement of financial position reflects a balance of Kshs.17,027,548 in respect of current receivables from exchange transactions as disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements. However, review of receivables records revealed a balance was Kshs.15,292,475, resulting in unreconciled variance of Kshs.1,735,073.

In addition, review of receivables records revealed that Kshs.15,292,475 or 89.8% were long outstanding student debtors owed for more than one (1) year whose recoverability remains doubtful. Ageing analysis for the long outstanding student debtors was not provided for audit review. Further, the College does not have finance policy to guide on student debt management and Management have not made a provision for bad and doubtful debts.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and recoverability of trade receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.17,027,548 could not be confirmed.

2. Inaccuracies and Long Outstanding Trade and Other Payables

The statement of financial position reflects balances of Kshs.17,536,810 in respect of trade payables as disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements. However, review of payables records revealed that the balance of trade payables was 13,210,582, resulting in unreconciled variance of Kshs.4,326,278.

Further, the submitted financial statements before amendment reflected a balance of Kshs.11,612,008 in respect of misclassified gratuity under trade and other payables. However, no supporting journals and schedule were provided to support the adjustment made in the amended financial statement.

In addition, review of payables records revealed that payables balance of Kshs.13,210,582 or 75% had been outstanding for more than one (1) year. Management did not demonstrate measures and efforts put in place to ensure bills are paid in time to avoid further accumulation and possible litigation costs.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of trade and other payables balance of Kshs.17,536,810 could not be confirmed.

3. Inaccuracies in Cash and Bank Balances

The statement of financial position reflects balances of Kshs.7,426,222 in respect of cash and cash equivalents as disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements. However, KCB savings account with a balance of Kshs.85,676 was not supported with monthly bank reconciliations, certificate of bank balance and cashbook. Further, Equity bank account with a balance of Kshs.164,126.80 was not supported with a cash book.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the bank balances of Kshs.7,426,221.71 could not be confirmed.

4. Lack of Land Ownership Documents

The statement of financial position reflects balances of Kshs.149,131,234 in respect of property, plant and equipment as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements. Included in the balance was Kshs.48,000,000 in respect of land. However, no ownership documents were provided for audit review for the land on which the College occupy.

In the circumstances, the ownership and validity of land asset balance of Kshs.48,000,000 could not be confirmed.

5. Unsupported Depreciation Charge

The statement of financial performance reflects an amount of Kshs.18,999,869 in respect of depreciation and amortization expense and as disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements. However, the rates applied on computation of depreciation charges were not supported with depreciation policy.

Further, Note 16 to the financial statements indicate an amount of Kshs.15,386,062 in respect of depreciation charge on buildings. However, the recomputed depreciation at the rate of 2% was Kshs.1,538,606 resulting in unreconciled variance of Kshs.13,847,456.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and validity of the depreciation and amortization expense amounting to Kshs.18,999,869 could not be confirmed

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

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final revenue budget and actual on a comparable basis of Kshs.40,397,121 and Kshs.43,973,130 respectively resulting to overcollection of Kshs.3,576,009 or 8.9% of the revenue budget.

Similarly, the College expended Kshs.34,303,720 against actual revenue collection of Kshs.43,973,130 resulting to an under-expenditure of Kshs.9,669,410 or 21.99% of the actual revenue collections.

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

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

The Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on page iii to xxv which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, Board of Governors, Key Management Team, Chairperson's Statements, Report of the Chief Principal, Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement, Report of the Board of Governors and Statement of Board of Governors Responsibility. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

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

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on the Lawfulness and Effectiveness in 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. Non-Compliance with Law on Ethnic Composition

Review of the staff biodata provided revealed that 92% of the staff are from the dominant community contrary to Section 7 (1) and (2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 stipulates that all public establishments shall seek to represent

the diversity of the people of Kenya in the employment of staff and no public establishment shall have more than one third of its staff from the same ethnic community.

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

2. Failure to Hold Board Meetings

Review of the College's board minutes established that no full board meetings were held during the year under review.

This was contrary to the Paragraph 2 of the Ministry of Education Circular No. MOE/SDTVET/DTE/ADM/144 dated 6 December, 2024 on sitting allowances and other benefits for Board of Governors for Technical Training Institutes which stipulated that in line with the edicts of Mwongozo, there shall be at least four meetings in a year. However, the number of meetings shall not exceed six in a year. The same limits shall apply to committee meetings.

In the circumstances, Management was in breach of Ministry of Education Circular.

3. Non-Compliance with the Prescribed Procurement Plan Format

Review of procurement records revealed that although the entity had prepared a procurement plan for use in the year under review, it was noted that the plan had not been prepared as per the specified format in the Third Schedule of the Public Procurement and Assets Disposal Regulations 2020 which states that Pursuant to Section 53(2) of the Act, the annual procurement plan shall be done in accordance with the format specified in the Third Schedule.

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

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the effects of the matter 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 Internal Audit Reports

During the year under review, it was noted that there was no internal audit review of the College's activities contrary to Section 160(1) of the Public Finance Management

(National Government) Regulations, 2015 which require that the internal Auditor shall review the effectiveness of the financial and non-financial performance management system of the entities.

In the absence of constant reviews by the internal audit unit the effectiveness of internal control and risk management in relation to the entity could not be confirmed.

2. Lack of Risk Management and Disaster Recovery Plan

Review of internal governance documents for the College revealed that the College did not have a Risk Management Policy and a Disaster Recovery Plan. In absence of a Risk Register implies that potential operational, financial, and strategic risks facing the organization are not formally identified, assessed, or mitigated. Similarly, the lack of a Disaster Recovery Plan suggests that the entity has no formal strategy or documented procedures in place to restore operations in the event of disruptions such as system failure, cyberattack, natural disaster, or other emergencies.

In the circumstances, in absence of a risk register and disaster recovery plan the effectiveness and assurance of the internal controls and risk management could not be confirmed.

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

Responsibilities of the Management and 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 College's, ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the College or cease operations.

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

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements 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 College's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

11 December, 2025

**KAIMOSI TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE 2023**


14. Statement of Financial Performance For The Year Ended 30 June 2023

Description	Notes	2022-2023
		Kshs
Revenue:		
Revenue from non-exchange transactions		
Transfers from the National Government—grants/ gifts in kind	6	18,096,885
Total Revenue from non-exchange transactions		18,096,885
Revenue from exchange transactions		
Rendering of services- Fees from students	7	21,328,670
Other income	8	992,575
Revenue from exchange transactions		22,321,245
Total Revenue		40,418,130
Expenses:		
Use of goods and services	9	17,254,078
Employee costs	10	19,321,986
Remuneration of BoG Members	11	1,148,810
Depreciation and amortization expense	12	18,999,869
Total expenses		56,724,743
Net Surplus/ Deficit for the Period		(16,306,612)

(The notes set out on pages 7 to 33 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements).

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

Mr. Benedict Shitera

.....


Chairman of Council/Board

Date: 15/12/2025

CPA Roselyne Ayiro

.....


Finance Officer

ICPAK No.18803

Date: 15/12/2025

Mrs. Margaret Ruttoh

.....


Principal

Date: 15/12/2025

KAIMOSI TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE 2023

15. Statement of Financial Position As At 30th June 2023

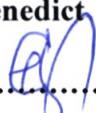
Description	Notes	2022-2023
		Kshs
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	13	7,426,222
Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions	14	17,027,548
Receivables from Non - Exchange transaction		-
Inventories	15	965,012
		25,418,782
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	16	149,131,234
Biological Assets	18	150,000
Intangible Asset	17	-
		149,281,234
Total assets		174,700,016
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	19	17,536,810
Employee Benefit obligation	21	11,625,008
Refundable Deposits	20	30,000
Total liabilities		29,191,818
Net assets		<u>145,508,198</u>
Capital Reserves		146,354,594
Retained Earnings		(846,395)
Total net assets and liabilities		<u>145,508,198</u>


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

Mr. Benedict Shitera

CPA Roselyne Ayiro

Mrs. Margaret Ruttoh

.....


.....


.....


Chairman of Council/Board

Finance Officer

Principal

ICPAK No.18803

Date: 15/12/2023.....

Date: 15/12/2023.....

Date:  15/12/2023.....

KAIMOSI TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2023

16. Statement of Changes in Net Asset For The Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Capital Reserves	Revenue Reserve	Total Equity
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
Balance as at 1 July 2022	146,354,594	15,460,217	161,814,811
Surplus for the year		(16,306,612)	(16,306,612)
Capital Development Grants			-
Balance as at 30 June 2023	146,354,594	(846,395)	145,508,198

KAIMOSI TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE 2023

17. Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2023

Description	Notes	2022-2023
		Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts:		
Transfers from Government entities/Govt. grants		18,096,885
Rendering of services- Fees from students		20,915,560
Other income		992,575
Total Receipts		40,005,021
Payments:		
Use of goods and services		17,878,412
Employee Costs		19,321,986
Remuneration of BoG Members		665,810
Payment to Creditors		
		37,866,208
Net cash inflows from operating activities		2,138,812
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquition of assets		3,391,024
Net cash flow used in investing activities		(3,391,024)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-
Net increase/(decrease)in cash and cash equivalent s		(1,252,212)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 st July 2022		8,678,433
Cash and cash equivalent s at 30.06.2023		7,426,222

KAIMOSI TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2023

18. Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual amounts For Year Ended 30 June 2023

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	Utilization Difference
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	%
	a	b	c=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
Receipts						
Transfers from other National Government entities	16,432,636	1,664,249	18,096,885	18,096,885	-	100%
Development Grants	3,555,000	-	3,555,000	3,555,000	-	100%
Rendering of services- fees from students	33,917,350	(15,172,114)	18,745,236	21,328,670	(2,583,434)	114%
Miscellaneous Income	-	-	-	992,575	(992,575)	0
Total Receipts	53,904,986	(13,507,865)	40,397,121	43,973,130	(3,576,009)	109%
Payments						
Use of goods and services	17,811,954	-	17,811,954	15,785,565	2,026,389	89%
Employee costs	36,093,032	(15,172,114)	20,920,918	18,518,155	2,402,763	89%
Board /Council Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total Expenditure Payments	53,904,986	(15,172,114)	38,732,872	34,303,720	4,429,152	89%
Surplus	-	1,664,249	1,664,249	9,669,410		

Budget Reconciliation

	Description of Particulars	Amount in Kshs
	Actual Surplus Amounts as per the statement of Budget	9,669,410
1	Payment of creditors for previous years not budget in the current year	2,243,188
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent as per the statement of Cash flows	7,426,222

KAIMOSI TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE 2023

1. General Information

Kaimosi Teachers College is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Basic Education Act 2013. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. Kaimosi Teachers College principal activity is provision of Teacher Education.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

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

KAIMOSI TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

i. Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an Entity's future cash flows. IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.
IPSAS 42: Social Benefits	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <p>(a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity.</p> <p>(b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and</p> <p>(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.</p>
Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p>

KAIMOSI TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE 2023

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments	<p>a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guaranteed contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>d) Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p>
Other improvements to IPSAS	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2023</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008). • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits.</i> Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS. • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Standard no longer included in the 2023 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023.

ii. **New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2023.**

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p>

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Standard	Effective date and impact:

iii. Early adoption of standards

Kaimosi Teachers College did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in year 2023.

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4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

The entity recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours. Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are recoverable.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

Interest income

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

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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2022/2023 was approved by the Council or Board on 19th July, 2022 . Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the entity recorded additional appropriations of xxx on the FY 20XX/20XX 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 as per Companies Act 2015

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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. *Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over 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

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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.

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19. Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

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

Impairment

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

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

j) Inventories

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

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 benefit 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

m) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

n) 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.

o) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

p) Foreign currency transactions

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

q) Borrowing costs

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

r) Related parties

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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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

s) 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.

t) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Central Bank of Kenya and at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year. For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprests and advances to authorised public officers and/or institutions which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

u) Comparative figures

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

v) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions.

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

Provisions

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

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

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

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6. Transfers from other National Government entities

Description	2022/2023 Kshs
Unconditional Grants	
Quarter 1	4,539,893
Quarter 2	4,636,417
Quarter 3	4,473,542
Quarter 4	4,447,033
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	18,096,885

7. Rendering of Services

Description	2022/2023 Kshs
Boarding Equipment & stores	7,358,073
Internet/Computer studies	980,018
Local travel & transport	971,000
Medical	241,400
Activity	488,200
Repair Maintenance & Improvement	708,000
Gratuity	9,018
Contingencies/ ADMIN. Cost	608,009
Students ID	70,800
Teaching Practicum	612,518
Electricity Water & Conservancy	969,229
Student council	155,100
Registration	-
Personal Emolument subsidy	2,064,128
Track suit	657,500
Examination	1,836,900
Clubs & Environmental Subsidy	150,618
Library Books	123,509
Student Guide Book	35,700
Practicum Assessment book	282,200
Covid 19 Response	18,009
kuccps	178,500
Bank charges	36,500
Hockey stick	708,000
Tution Fees	509,881
Gown	67,500
vihecle repair & maintenance	1,488,360
Total revenue from rendering of service	21,328,670

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8. Other Income

Description	2022/2023
	Kshs
Centre fees	439,166
Library fines overdue	7,746
Miscellaneous	-
Leaving cert. replacement	5,000
Medical Bills	-
Bus- hire	19,000
Ink catriges	94,593
photocopy papers	381,793
college	1,347
Chalks	16,550
Farm	1,700
Curtain	1,000
Matress Hire	10,680
Lawn mower hire	14,000
Total	992,575

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9. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
Activity fund	1,622,330
Electricity Water & Conservancy	1,146,800
Track suit	415,860
Contigencies	861,513
Local Travel & Transport	2,628,024
Boarding expenses	2,907,893
Tuition expenses	137,375
Examination	135,090
Gown	-
Computer ICT	1,047,474
Medical	-
Teaching practicum	798,300
RMI	32,800
Farm expenses	16,755
ECDE	8,140
Vehicle repairs & maintenance	1,587,470
Tender	10,000
Creditors	3,898,254
Total Goods and services	17,254,078

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10. Employee Costs

Description	2022/2023
	Kshs
Salaries and Wages paid	15,785,565
Salaries and Wages -Outstanding	-
Gratuity	2,093,583
Accrued salaries	1,442,838
Total	19,321,986

11. Board/Council Expenses

Description	2022/2023
	Kshs
BOG Expenses	1,148,810
Total BOG Remuneration	1,148,810

12. Depreciation and Amortization expense

Description	2022/2023
	Kshs
Depreciation of PPE	18,499,869
Impairment	500,000
	18,999,869

13. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	Account Number	2022-2023
		Ksh.
Main account	1101757256	4,935,214
Fund account	1101757396	1,029,231
Salaries Account	1253000255	1,095,104
Gown Account	1264502621	75,501
Exam Account	1264502486	2,670
Savings Account	1102432989	85,676
Equity Bank ECDE	0960263868356	164,127
Cash on Hand		38,698
Total Cash and Cash equivalents		7,426,222

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14. Receivables from Exchange transactions

(a) Current Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2022/2023
	Kshs
Current Receivables	
Student Debtors (Fees Arrears)	1,735,073
Student debtors (More than one year old)	15,292,475
	17,027,548

(b) Long- term Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2022/2023
	Kshs
Non-Current Receivables	
1-2 Years	4,812,178
2 Years and above	10,480,297
Total Non-Current Receivables	15,292,475
Total Receivables	17,027,548

15. Inventories

Description	2022/2023
	Kshs
House Keeping Department	35,215.0
Catering Department	213,283.0
Maintenance Department	115,644.0
Health Unit Department	-
Farm Department	-
Stationery	600,870.0
Total	965,012.0

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16. Property, Plant and Equipment

Current year	Land	Buildings	Work in Progress	Equipment and Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	Computers	Total
Cost								
At 1 July 2022	48,000,000	73,650,288	27,749,758	1,500,000	10,340,033	1,500,000	1,500,000	164,240,079
Additions	-	3,280,024	-	-	-	-	111,000	3,391,024
Transfer		-						
At 30 June 2023	48,000,000	76,930,312	27,749,758	1,500,000	10,340,033	1,500,000	1,611,000	167,631,103
Depreciation								
At 1 July 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	15,386,062	-	375,000	2,068,007	187,500	483,300	18,499,869
Prior Year Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As 30 June 2023	-	15,386,062	-	375,000	2,068,007	187,500	483,300	18,499,869
Net Book Value								
As at 30 June 2023	48,000,000	61,544,250	27,749,758	1,125,000	8,272,026	1,312,500	1,127,700	149,131,234
Depreciation rate	-	0.02	-	0.25	0.20	0.125	0.30	

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Valuation

As per National Treasury guidelines, Land and buildings were identified and valued as per the National Liabilities and Management Policy and guidelines (Issued June 2020). The assets were revalued by xxx professional valuers on xxx. These amounts were adopted in the financial statements on xxx.

17. Intangible Assets

Description	2022/203 Kshs
Cost	
At beginning of the year	500,000
Additions	-
At end of the year	500,000
Amortization and impairment	-
At beginning of the year	500,000
Amortization for year (Impairment loss)	500,000
At end of the year	500,000
Impairment loss	-
At end of the year	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

18. Biological Assets

	2022/2023
	Kshs
Dairy Animals : ASHIRE 1	50,000
ASHIRE 2	50,000
CALVES	50,000
Total	150,000

19. Trade and Other Payables

Description	2022/2023
	Kshs
Trade Payables (Sundry Creditors current year)	3,898,254
Trade creditors (more than one year old)	13,210,582
Fees paid in advance	427,974
Total Trade and other Payables	17,536,810

20. Refundable Deposits from Customers/Students

Description	2022/2023
	Kshs
Bursary refunds	30,000
Total Deposits	30,000

21. Employee Benefit Obligation

Description	2022/2023
	Kshs
Employee Benefit Obligation	11,625,008
Total Deposits	11,625,008

22. Events After The Reporting Period

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

23. Ultimate And Holding Entity

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Kaimosi Teachers Training College is a State Corporation/ or a Semi- Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of Education. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

24. Currency

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

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20. Appendices

Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General Recommendations

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

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

Guidance Notes:

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

[Handwritten signature]

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

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Appendix II: Projects Implemented by

Projects

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

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

Status of Projects completion

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

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

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Appendix IV: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

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

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Appendix V: Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure

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