


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
REPORT	DATE: 14 APR 2026
	DAY: Tuesday
OF	TABLED BY: Hon. Naomi Wago, <i>CS, MP</i> <i>(Deputy Majority Whip)</i>
	CLERK-AT THE-TABLE: Inzofu Mwale, <i>HSC</i>

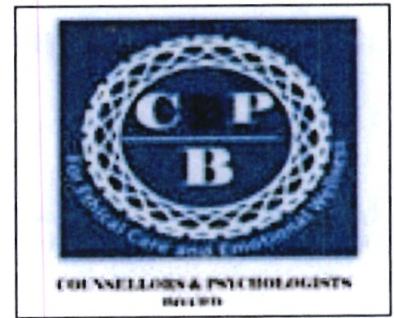
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ON

**COUNSELLORS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS
BOARD**

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



COUNSELLORS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED

30TH JUNE 2024

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

**Counsellors and Psychologists Board
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2024.**

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1. Acronyms, Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms

A: Acronyms and Abbreviations

CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DG	Director General
MD	Managing Director
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007
WHO	World Health Organization
CPB	Counsellors and Psychologists Board
APA	American Psychological Association
NPS	National Police Service
KUPCA	Kenya Universities Professional Counsellors Association
CPD	Continuous Professional Development

B: Definition of Key Terms

Fiduciary Management- Members of Management directly entrusted with the responsibility of financial resources of the organization.

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

2. Key Information and Management

(a) Background information

The Counsellors and Psychologists Board was incorporated/ established under the provisions of the Counsellors and Psychologists Act 2014 on 5th August 2022. The Board is domiciled in Kenya and is located at the Ministry of Health, Prefab House, which also serves as the headquarters of the board.

(b) Principal Activities

The Board is mandated to establish and improve the standards of Counsellors and Psychologists and health care through the regulation of Counsellors and Psychologist training and institutions, conducting of licensing examinations, compliance having regard to the standards of Counsellors and Psychologist care, qualified staff, facilities, conditions and environment of health institutions, undertaking disciplinary measures as may be necessary to maintain a proper standard of conduct and Counsellors and Psychologist and advising the Cabinet Secretary.

Vision:

To be the leading authority in promoting standards of professional conduct and ethical practice in psychological and counselling profession.

Mission:

To safeguard the mental health of individuals and communities by setting and upholding professional standards, fostering continuous professional development and providing ethical guidance leading to competency in counselling and psychological practice.

Core Values:

Our value encompasses upholding the highest standards of professionalism, promoting ethical behavior and adherence to established codes of ethics, embracing diversity and inclusion, fostering collaboration with stakeholders, promoting continuous learning and development, maintaining accountability and transparency, advocating for mental health awareness and access to services, and striving for excellence through continuous improvement and innovation in our regulatory processes and standards.

(c) Key Management

The Counsellors and Psychologists Board day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

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No.	Designation	Name
1.	Board of Directors	Chairman. Oscar Githua Dir. Christine Wasanga Dir. Evans Oloo Dir. Pinky Zala Dir. Julliet Omwoha Dir. Bernadette Nashelo Dir. Elecah Mbithi Dir. Kimani Githongo
2.	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Dr. Matilda Mghoi

(d) Fiduciary Management

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

No.	Designation	Name
1.	CEO	Dr. Matilda Mghoi
2.	Head of Finance	George Kamau

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The primary organ responsible for fiduciary oversight arrangements are the members of the board. The board exercised this oversight through its committees. The committees include the Audit and Risk Committee and the Finance committee. Their main role is to offer guidance on the control and financial performance of the board.

(f) Entity Headquarters

P.O. Box 30016 - 00100
 Afya House, Cathedral Road
 Nairobi, KENYA

(g) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254) 748 655 769
 E-mail: cpb.health22@gmail.com

Website: cpb.health.go.ke

(h) Entity Bankers

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

2. **Other Banks**

Co – operative Bank

Nairobi Business Centre Branch
China Centre, Ngong Road
Nairobi.




(i) Independent Auditor

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

(j) Principal Legal Adviser

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




3. The Board of Directors/Council

Ref	Directors	Details
1.	 <p data-bbox="240 891 464 925">Dr. Oscar Githua</p>	<p data-bbox="783 342 1426 703">Born on the 2nd August 1978 is the chairperson of the counsellors and psychologist’s board. He was appointed to the board on 5th August 2022. He holds a Master’s degree in Counselling psychology and and a PHD in Forensic Psychology. He is currently a consultant, working with various firms across the country.</p>
2.	 <p data-bbox="240 1361 443 1395">Dr. Evans Oloo</p>	<p data-bbox="783 947 1426 1252">Born on the 19th June 1971 is the chairperson of the finance and Administration committee. He is the psychologists’ representative of the board. He was appointed to the board on 5th August 2022. He holds a Master’s degree in Counselling psychology.</p>
3.	 <p data-bbox="363 1899 639 1933">Dr. Kimani Githongo</p>	<p data-bbox="783 1417 1426 1890">Dr. Kimani Githongo, born on the 19th November 1961 is the chairperson of the Audit and Risk sub – committee. He is the counsellors’ representative of the board. He was appointed to the board on 5th August 2022. He holds a PHD in Philosophy and Applied Science where he specialized in Counselling Psychology, from the University of the Valley, Mexico. He currently runs a law firm, Githongo and Co. advocates.</p>

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Ref	Directors	Details
4.	 <p data-bbox="309 696 552 730">Ms. Elecah Mbithi</p>	<p data-bbox="852 286 1469 544">Mrs., born on the 25th May 1962 is the chairperson of the examination and registration committee. She holds a Master's degree in Counselling Psychology. She is currently the executive director of Amani counselling centre.</p>
5.	 <p data-bbox="309 1234 616 1267">Ms. Bernadette Nashelo</p>	<p data-bbox="852 808 1477 1010">Mrs., born on the 24th of May 1975 is the representative of minority and marginalized groups in the country, for the board. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Counselling Psychology.</p>
6.	 <p data-bbox="304 1700 596 1733">Dr. Christine Wasanga</p>	<p data-bbox="852 1290 1493 1491">born on the 10th March 1959 is the representative of institutions for Higher learning in the country. She holds a PHD in Counselling Psychology. She is currently a lecturer at Kenyatta University</p>

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Ref	Directors	Details
7	 <p data-bbox="244 831 443 869">Ms. Pinky Zala</p>	<p data-bbox="786 443 1422 696">Ms. Pinky Zala born on 3rd March 1984. She is an alternate director, a representative from the Principal Secretary, National Treasury. She holds a Master’s degree in economics. She currently works at the National treasury.</p>
7.	 <p data-bbox="244 1267 491 1305">Dr Julliet Omwoha</p>	<p data-bbox="786 891 1406 1193">Born on 23rd January 1990. She is an alternate Director, representative of the Director General for health in the Counsellors and Psychologists Board. She is a consultant paediatrician, currently heads the newborn and child health section at the ministry of health.</p>
8.	 <p data-bbox="244 1872 491 1910">Dr. Matilda Mghoi</p>	<p data-bbox="786 1323 1418 1576">Born on the 28th December 1965. She holds a Master’s of Science in Clinical psychology and a PHD in Counselling Psychology. The CEO is responsible for the daily operations and overall leadership of the Management team of the board.</p>

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4. Key Management Team

Management	Details
1.  Dr. Matilda Mghoi	Chief executive officer/ Registrar
2. Munyoki Mavuti,Victor	Accountant.

5. Chairman's Statement

On behalf of the Counsellors and Psychologists Board, I am pleased to present the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended June 2024. The past year has been one of growth, resilience, and consolidation of our mandate to regulate, license, and support the counselling and psychology profession in Kenya.

I am pleased to note that the Board remained financially stable despite a challenging economic environment. Total collected revenue grew to KES 18,405,726 million, a significant improvement from the previous year. This growth was primarily driven by enhanced compliance with licensing and registration, together with support from government grants and development partners. Expenditure was prudently managed, with resources directed towards professional training, regulatory programmes, and public awareness activities that are central to our mission.

During the year, we recorded important milestones. Compliance with licensing and registration requirements strengthened our revenue base and enhanced professional standards across the sector. We also strengthened collaborations with key government agencies and development partners, securing additional resources and technical support for mental health initiatives.

These achievements were, however, accompanied by notable challenges. Rising operational costs and a limited funding base constrained the implementation of some planned activities. The Board recognizes the urgent need to diversify revenue streams, improve operational efficiency, and reinforce accountability to ensure long-term sustainability.

Looking ahead, the Board will focus on deepening financial governance, expanding partnerships with both local and international stakeholders, and advocating for increased investment in mental health services across the country. These priorities will enable us to scale up our impact and ensure that counselling and psychology continue to contribute meaningfully to the national health agenda.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the members of the Board, our management and staff, and all our stakeholders for their unwavering support and commitment. Together, we are building a stronger, more resilient profession that is well placed to meet Kenya's growing mental health needs



Dr. Oscar Githua

Chairperson, Counsellors and Psychologists Board

6. Report of the Chief Executive Officer

During the year under review, the Board implemented key initiatives to strengthen regulation, expand professional development, and enhance financial sustainability. I am pleased to share this detailed account of our achievements, financial performance, challenges, and strategic outlook.

Financial Performance and Resource Utilisation

The Board maintained a stable financial position despite a challenging economic environment. Total revenue collected amounted to **KES 18.4 million**. This growth was primarily driven by stronger compliance with licensing and registration requirements, supported by improved enforcement mechanisms and a growing practitioner base.

Expenditure was carefully prioritised to ensure maximum impact. Significant resources were allocated to professional regulation and compliance, public safety assurance through rigorous licensing processes, and the delivery of Continuing Professional Development (CPD) training programmes.

We also strengthened internal financial controls and reporting systems, ensuring greater accountability, transparency, and efficient use of resources.

The year was marked by several notable achievements:

- **Regulatory Strengthening:** Streamlined licensing and registration processes improved compliance and service delivery while aligning with international standards.
- **Capacity Building:** The CPD programmes rolled out across the country enhanced the skills and competencies of counsellors and psychologists.
- **Revenue Growth:** Enhanced enforcement of compliance led to stronger revenue collection, reinforcing financial sustainability.
- **Partnerships:** Collaborations with government, development partners, and professional stakeholders provided additional resources and technical expertise, expanding our capacity to support mental health programmes.
- **Institutional Development:** Improved governance structures, financial reporting mechanisms, and ICT support systems laid a stronger foundation for effective service delivery.

While the progress achieved has been significant, several challenges continue to affect the Board's performance:

- **Inadequate Human Resources:** The staff complement remains below the level required to meet the Board's growing responsibilities, limiting programme rollout and timely service delivery.
- **ICT and Infrastructure Gaps:** Outdated ICT systems and limited office space constrain efficiency and the ability to expand services.

- **Rising Operational Costs:** Escalating administrative and programme costs place pressure on available resources.
- **Narrow Funding Base:** Heavy reliance on licensing fees exposes the Board to financial vulnerability and underscores the urgent need for sustainable financing models.
- **Growing Demand for Services:** Increased national awareness of mental health issues has expanded expectations on the profession, stretching the Board's regulatory and support functions.

Addressing these challenges is critical to sustaining progress and meeting the country's mental health needs.

Strategic Outlook

Looking forward, the Board will focus on the following strategic priorities:

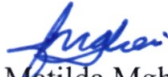
- **Strengthening Governance:** Enhancing financial accountability, internal controls, and risk management systems.
- **Diversifying Funding Sources:** Expanding partnerships locally and internationally, pursuing grants, and exploring innovative financing options.
- **Human Resource Development:** Advocating for increased staffing and investing in staff capacity to strengthen institutional performance.
- **ICT Modernisation:** Leveraging technology to streamline registration, licensing, and compliance processes for greater efficiency.
- **Capacity Building:** Continuing investment in CPD programmes to raise professional standards and equip practitioners for emerging challenges.
- **Advocacy:** Championing mental health as a national priority and pushing for increased budgetary allocations to support sector growth.

These strategies will position the Board to consolidate the gains achieved, respond to emerging challenges, and ensure long-term institutional resilience.

I extend my appreciation to the Board, management, staff, and our stakeholders for their dedication and contribution to the achievements recorded during the year. The progress we have made reflects our shared commitment to advancing the counselling and psychology profession while upholding the highest standards of accountability and service.

With continued partnership and collective effort, I am confident that the Board will build a stronger, more sustainable future, ensuring that counselling and psychology play an even greater role in addressing Kenya's mental health needs.

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Dr. Matilda Mghoi

CEO/Registrar, Counsellors and Psychologists Board

7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives for FY 2023/2024

Counsellors and Psychologists Board has five (5) strategic issues and objectives within the current Strategic Plan for the FY 2023-2024. These strategic issues are as follows:

1. Registration and Licensing: The CPB is responsible for registering and licensing counsellors and psychologists in Kenya. This ensures that practitioners meet the required standards of education and professional conduct.

2. Approval of Educational Courses: The Board approves courses and training programs related to counselling and psychology. This function ensures that educational institutions provide curricula that meet the professional standards necessary for practice.

3. Continuing Professional Development (CPD): The CPB plans, arranges, and oversees ongoing professional training and development. This includes facilitating internships and ensuring that practitioners engage in continuous learning to maintain and enhance their competencies.

4. Professional Conduct Supervision: The Board supervises the professional conduct and practice of counsellors and psychologists. It has the authority to take necessary disciplinary measures in cases of professional misconduct, thereby safeguarding the public and maintaining the integrity of the professions.

5. Policy Advisory Role: The CPB advises the Cabinet Secretary on policies, programs, and standards governing the professions of counselling and psychology in Kenya. This advisory role ensures that national policies reflect current professional practices and address emerging issues in mental health.

Counsellors and Psychologists board develops its annual work plans based on the above five (5) Issues. Assessment of the Board’s performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The Counsellors and Psychologists board achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2024 period for its five (5) strategic pillars, as indicated in the table below:

Strategic Pillar/Theme/Issues	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
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Registration and Licensing	Standardization of Practice a) Quality Assurance b) Policy Implementation	1. Number of registered and licensed counselors and psychologists per year. 2. Percentage of applicants meeting the required academic and professional qualifications before licensing. 3. Time taken to process registration and licensing applications (efficiency in service delivery).	1. Application and Documentation 2. Examination and Assessment 3. Issuance of Licenses and Certificates	Registered members = 2,968 Licensed= 853
Approval of Educational Courses	Professional Accountability	1. Number of Accredited Programs	Curriculum Evaluation and Standards Compliance	Ongoing
Continuing Professional Development (CPD)	Maintaining Professional Competence	CPD Enrolment Rate	CPD Program Development and Accreditation	Ongoing
Professional Conduct Supervision	Ensuring Ethical Practice	Compliance and Adherence e.g. Supervision compliance rate.	Establishment of Supervision Framework	Ongoing
Policy Advisory Role	Strengthening Professional Standards	Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration e.g. Number of Consultations with Key Stakeholders	Stakeholder Engagement and Consultations	Ongoing

8. Corporate Governance Statement

The Counsellors and Psychologists Board is committed to the highest standards of corporate governance, integrity, and accountability. The Board recognizes that strong governance is central to building trust and confidence in our regulatory mandate.

Board Composition

The Board is composed of a chairperson and seven members appointed by the Cabinet Secretary for Health, and another two (2) representatives one from the National Treasury and one representing the Director general for Health. Together, the Board reflects the perspectives of key stakeholders in the counselling and psychology profession and ensures decisions are made in the public interest.

The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the daily operations of the Board. Supported by the management team, the CEO ensures that the mandate of the Board is achieved through effective implementation of Board policies, strategic priorities, and maintenance of internal controls.

Roles and Functions of the Board

The Board provides strategic leadership and oversight, discharges its fiduciary responsibilities, and safeguards the integrity of the organisation.

Board Committees:

The Board is assisted in its work by committees attending to specific matters. The Committees report to and remain accountable to the board for all their activities. The committees' main function is to reinforce the wholeness of the board's responsibility. The board has four standing committees which meet at least once per quarter and work under the terms of reference set by the board.

Board Meetings:

The board meets quarterly or more often, in accordance with the requirements of the business. The Almanac and calendar are prepared at the beginning of the year and adequate notice is given for all meetings. The agenda and papers are circulated within the stipulated timelines.

The board has 4 committees and they are as follows:

Finance and Administration committee:

1. Dr. Evans Oloo– Chairperson
2. Dr. Christine Wasanga
3. Dir. Pinky Zala
4. Dir Edwin Murimi-State Corporations

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5. Dr. Julliet Omwoha

6. Dir Elecah Mbithi

Audit and Risk Committee:

1. Dr. Kimani Githongo – Chairperson

2. Dr. Evans Oloo

3. Dir. Bernadette Nashelo

4. Dir. Pinky Zala

5. Dir Edwin Murimi-State Corporations

6. Dir Elecah Mbithi

Registration and Examinations Committee:

1. Dir Elecah Mbithi - Chairperson

2. Dr. Christine Wasanga

3. Dr. Evans Oloo

4. Dir. Pinky Zala

5. Dir Edwin Murimi - State Corporations

6. Dr. Julliet Omwoha

7.

Continuous Professional Education (CPD)/Disiplinary Committee:

1. Dr. Christine Wasang – Chairperson

2. Dr. Kimani Githongo

3. Dr. Christine Wasanga

4. Dir. Pinky Zala

5. Dr Evans Oloo Dr.

6. Julliet Omwoha

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The table below is a summary of attendance to the committee meetings held in the 2023/2024 financial year:

	Committee Meetings	Full Board Meeting	Special Meetings	Total Meetings
Dr. Oscar Githua	-		-	
Dr. Kimani Githongo	-		-	
Dr. Christine Wasanga				
Dr. Evans Oloo				
Dir. Bernadette Nashelo				
Dir. Pinky Zala				
Dir. Elecah Mbithi				

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

During the financial year, the Counsellors and Psychologists Board strengthened regulatory oversight, professional standards, and service delivery across Kenya's mental health sector.

Key Performance Indicators (2022–2024):

- **Registered Professionals (2022–2024):** 2,968
- **Licensed Professionals (2022–2024):** 853
- **Licensed Facilities (2024–2024):** nil

This reflects steady growth in professional registration and licensing, signalling increased compliance and awareness of regulatory requirements.

Revenue Performance (KES Million):

Financial Year	Total Revenue	% Growth
2023–2024	18.4 M	-

The Growth was primarily driven by improved compliance with licensing requirements, enhanced registration enforcement, and streamlined revenue collection systems.

The Counsellors and Psychologists Board applied its resources in a targeted manner to reinforce its mandate and sustain operational efficiency. Expenditure was guided by the need to balance regulatory obligations with strategic growth, while ensuring prudent financial management.

Key expenditure included:

- **Sensitisation and Professional Training Programs:** Investments in workshops, awareness forums, and continuous professional development to strengthen practitioner competencies and ethical standards.
- **Employee Costs:** Salaries, benefits, and allowances that support the Board's human capital and day-to-day operations.
- **Local and Foreign Travel:** Facilitation of stakeholder engagement, bench-marking, and strategic partnerships, both within Kenya and internationally.
- **Motor Vehicle Expenses:** Maintenance and operation of vehicles critical for inspections, monitoring, and regulatory mobility.

- Board Remuneration: Compensation for directors and board members in recognition of their governance responsibilities and oversight functions.

This expenditure profile reflects the Board's commitment to professional development, effective governance, and sustainable institutional growth, while balancing operational needs with available resources.

Despite notable achievements during the reporting year, the Board continues to face structural and operational risks that could affect its ability to deliver on its mandate. These include:

- Resource Constraints: Limited budget allocations remain a persistent challenge, constraining capacity-building, inspections, and outreach initiatives.
- Human Resource Gaps: Inadequate staffing has affected efficiency in regulatory operations, compliance monitoring, and service delivery. Addressing this challenge remains critical to sustaining growth and expanding services across the country.
- Unlicensed Practice: The presence of unregistered practitioners in the market continues to compromise public safety and erode trust in the profession.
- Data Management Gaps: Weaknesses in ICT infrastructure limit the Board's ability to track professionals and facilities effectively, underscoring the urgency of digital transformation.
- Mental Health Stigma: Cultural and societal barriers remain a significant deterrent to service uptake, slowing progress in public awareness and access.
- Workforce Shortages: Although numbers are growing, the ratio of licensed professionals to Kenya's population remains low, particularly in rural and underserved counties where demand for mental health services is most acute.

The macroeconomic environment during the financial year 2023–2024 had a direct influence on the operations of the Counsellors and Psychologists Board. Kenya's economy registered moderate GDP growth of 5.2%, largely supported by agriculture, ICT, and services. However, inflationary pressures and the high cost of living affected household expenditure patterns, including access to healthcare services. Youth unemployment remained a persistent challenge, contributing not only to increased vulnerability to mental health conditions but also to heightened demand for counselling services. On a more positive note, government investments in public health continued to expand under the Universal Health Coverage agenda, with mental health increasingly recognized as a priority area.

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Kenya's mental health and wellness sector continued its transformation during the reporting period. The implementation of the Mental Health Policy (2021–2030) gained momentum, providing a stronger policy framework to guide reforms. The private sector also expanded its role, with more clinics and tele-mental health platforms entering the market, thereby widening access to services. Training institutions registered notable growth, with an increasing number of accredited psychology and counselling programs being introduced across universities and colleges. In addition, collaboration across sectors was strengthened, with partnerships involving NGOs, schools, faith-based organizations, and development partners helping to extend reach and improve service delivery.

The Board is focused on implementing strategic initiatives designed to sustain sectoral growth and reinforce regulatory oversight. Central to this effort is the launch of a digital licensing and registration portal to streamline processes and improve data management. The Board is also scaling up mandatory Continuing Professional Development (CPD) programs to strengthen the skills and ethical standards of practitioners. Targeted public awareness campaigns will be rolled out to reduce stigma and increase mental health literacy nationwide. Furthermore, efforts are underway to expand the number of licensed facilities, particularly in underserved counties, ensuring broader access to quality mental health services. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the Board is also pursuing policy reforms to strengthen enforcement mechanisms and safeguard the integrity of the profession.

10.Environmental and Sustainability Reporting

i. Sustainability strategy and profile

The Counsellors and Psychologists Board (CPB) continues to integrate sustainability principles into its regulatory and operational mandate. Although a relatively young institution, established in 2022 under the Counsellors and Psychologists Act No. 14 of 2014, the Board has already taken significant steps to align its practices with national priorities and international best standards in governance, professional regulation, and service delivery.

One of the most notable milestones has been the adoption of digital platforms for practitioner registration, licensing, and continuous professional development (CPD) training. By moving services online, the Board has reduced reliance on paper-based systems, enhanced accessibility for practitioners across the country, and minimized travel-related carbon emissions. This transformation has not only improved operational efficiency but also positioned CPB as a forward-looking regulator that embraces technology for sustainability.

Alongside digital transformation, the Board has continued to conduct regular inspections of counselling and psychology facilities across the country. These inspections ensure that service providers operate within safe, ethical, and client-centered environments, while also contributing indirectly to environmental sustainability through enforcement of hygiene and basic environmental compliance standards. Professional development has remained central to the Board's sustainability agenda, with numerous training workshops and CPD sessions designed to strengthen practitioner competence and guarantee long-term quality of service.

These initiatives are anchored in international best practices. The World Health Organization's Mental Health Action Plan (2013–2030) emphasizes equitable access and rights-based care, principles which CPB has integrated into its licensing and regulatory frameworks. Similarly, the ethical principles of the American Psychological Association have informed the Board's guidelines on professional accountability and client protection.

The Board's achievements since inception include the successful registration and licensing of thousands of practitioners, the rollout of CPD programs across multiple counties, and systematic inspection of facilities to ensure compliance with minimum professional standards. Despite these gains, challenges remain. Limited access to services outside Nairobi has left rural areas underserved, while slow integration with other health sector policies has delayed implementation of broader mental

health reforms. Data transparency also remains a gap, with limited performance metrics currently available to the public. To address these, CPB is investing in a digital dashboard for real-time reporting, as well as working towards stronger county-level partnerships to expand access.

ii. Environmental performance

From an environmental perspective, CPB has made modest but meaningful contributions. Although it does not yet have a formal environmental policy, its operations reflect an awareness of ecological responsibility. Online registration and training platforms have reduced paper consumption, while inspections of counselling centres incorporate checks for hygiene and safety that include environmental compliance considerations. The Board is also exploring small-scale green initiatives such as gradual adoption of energy-efficient lighting in its offices. However, shortcomings remain in areas such as waste management and biodiversity strategies, which present opportunities for future improvement.

iii. Employee Welfare

Employee welfare has also been a critical area of focus. Guided by its founding Act, the Board's governance structure ensures representation from training institutions, licensed practitioners, and marginalized groups, thereby embedding inclusivity and diversity in decision-making. Skills development has been advanced through CPD programs, consultative forums with universities, and collaborative workshops with institutions such as the Kenya Universities Professional Counsellors Association and the National Police Service. These initiatives not only enhance professional competencies but also create structured career pathways for practitioners. Compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act (2007) is further reinforced through facility inspections, which safeguard safe working environments and, by extension, protect clients seeking counselling services.

iv. Market place practices

The Board has also embedded responsible marketplace practices into its operations. As a regulator, CPB upholds anti-corruption principles by maintaining transparent licensing procedures, adhering to audit recommendations, and providing public reporting channels for complaints. It safeguards political neutrality as a statutory body under the Ministry of Health, ensuring that its decisions are based solely on professional and ethical considerations. By enforcing uniform standards and mandatory CPD programs, CPB promotes fair competition and prevents unqualified practitioners from gaining unfair advantage. The Board also values respect among practitioners, investigating complaints of unethical behavior and applying disciplinary measures when necessary to preserve integrity in the profession.

Supplier relations are managed with equal care. Operating within public procurement regulations, CPB ensures that suppliers are treated fairly, contracts are honoured, and payments are processed in a timely manner. Preference is also given to youth-, women-, and PWD-owned enterprises, in line with national procurement policies. Similarly, ethical marketing and advertisement remain central to the Board's oversight. Practitioners are required to communicate transparently and respectfully, avoiding exploitative practices that could undermine client dignity or trust in the profession.

v. Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) and community engagement have become increasingly important in CPB's work. The Board facilitated training workshops with Bomet University and KUPCA, extending professional development to underserved regions. These initiatives were complemented by public awareness campaigns targeting widows, youth, and law enforcement officers, thereby enhancing mental health literacy and reducing stigma.

Through these combined efforts; digital transformation, professional development, community engagement, and adherence to international standards the Counsellors and Psychologists Board has demonstrated its commitment to sustainable growth and social responsibility. At the same time, it acknowledges that much remains to be done in areas such as county-level access, environmental stewardship, and data transparency. The Board is therefore committed to building on these foundations, ensuring that the regulation and promotion of mental health services in Kenya remain both sustainable and inclusive.

9. Report of the Directors

The Directors submitted their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024, which show the state of the board's affairs.

i) Principal activities

The principal activities of the Board are to ensure counsellors and psychologists are compliant with the law through issuing registration certificates and licensing its members.

ii) Results

The results of the Board for the year ended June 30, 2024, are set out on page.

iii) Directors

The members of the Board of Directors who served during the year are shown on page viii and ix.

iv) Surplus remission

In accordance with Regulation 219 (2) of the Public Financial Management (National Government) Regulations, regulatory entities shall remit into Consolidated Fund, ninety per cent of its surplus funds reported in the audited financial statements after the end of each financial year. The Board did not make any surplus during the 2023-2024 financial year hence no remittance to the consolidated fund.

v) Auditors

The Auditor-General is responsible for the statutory audit of the *Board* in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015.

By Order of the Board


.....

Name

-Dr. Matilda Mghoi

Secretary to the Board

10. Statement of Directors Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and (*section 14 of the State Corporations Act*), require the Directors to prepare financial statements in respect of that Board, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the *Board* at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the *Board* for that year/period. The Directors are also required to ensure that the *Board* keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the *Board*. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the *Board*.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the *Board's* financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the *Board* for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2024. This responsibility includes:

- (i) Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period;
- (ii) Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Board;
- (iii) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud;
- (iv) Safeguarding the assets of the *Board*;
- (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
- (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Directors accept responsibility for the Board's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgment and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and (the State Corporations Act).

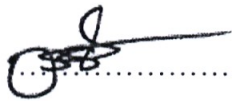
The Directors are of the opinion that the Board's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Board's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2024, and of the Board's financial position as at that date. The Directors further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Board, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Board's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

**Counsellors and Psychologists Board
Annual Report and Financial Statements
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In preparing the financial statements, the Directors have assessed the Board's ability to continue as a going concern.

Approval of the financial statements

The Counselors and Psychologists board financial statements were approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Name – Dr. Oscar Githua

Chairperson of the Board/Council



.....
Name – Dr. Matilda Mghoi

Accounting Officer

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON COUNSELLORS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Counsellors and Psychologists Board set out on pages 1 to 32, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2024, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in

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

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Counsellors and Psychologists Board as at 30 June, 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards Accrual Basis and comply with the Counsellors and Psychologists Act, 2022 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Inaccurate Recognition of Transactions

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements reflects licences and permits amount of Kshs.18,410,726 out of which Kshs.9,368,610 relates to registration fees. It was noted that the Board charges registration fees of Kshs.5,000 for Kenyan citizens, Kshs.6,000 for East African citizens and USD.350 for citizens from other areas but the register did not indicate the citizenship to confirm the fees charged. In addition, the funds received could not be attributed to individual counsellor or psychologist because the payment platform lacks a unique identifier.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of registration fees amount of Kshs.18,410,726 could not be confirmed.

2. Inaccuracies in Financial Statements

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.464,702. However, recalculation of assets' netbook values using the applicable depreciation rates revealed a balance of Kshs.532,843 resulting into unreconciled variance of Kshs.68,141. In addition, the depreciation and amortization charge of Kshs.318,571 has been overstated by Kshs.68,141.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.464,702 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Counsellors and Psychologists Board Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on the Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Information

The Management are responsible for the Other Information set out on pages iv to xxviii which comprise of Key Entity Information, the Board of Directors, Key Management Team, Fiduciary Management, Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Chief Executive Officer, Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting, Report of the Directors and Statement of Directors' Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

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

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Unremitted NSSF Contributions

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements reflects employee costs of Kshs.1,245,000. Review of human resource records revealed management engaged twelve (12) interns but did not deduct and remit the National Social Security Fund contributions. This was contrary to section 19 (1) and section 20 (1) of the National Social Security Fund 2013 which requires every employer who, under a contract of service, employs one employee or more shall register with the

Fund as a contributing employer and shall, register his employee or employees, as members of the Fund and pay to the Pension Fund in respect of each employee in his or her employment.

In the circumstances Management was in breach of the law.

2. Late Submission of Financial Statements

The financial statements for the year under review were submitted on 12 December, 2025 instead of 30 September, 2024 being approximately fourteen (14) months late. This was contrary section 47(1) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which states that the financial statements required under the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and any other legislation, shall be submitted to the Auditor-General within three months after the end of the fiscal year to which the accounts relate.

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

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Weaknesses in Regulating Members

The statement of financial performance and Note 7 to the financial statements reflects licences and permits amount of Kshs.18,410,726 being amount generated from members. However, there was no evidence that the facilities operated by members comply with annual subscriptions and the last inspection date was not indicated in the register. In addition, the Board has not appointed supervisors or prescribed guidelines to be followed by members in private practice.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls on examining, billing and registering members could not be confirmed.

2. Understaffing

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements reflects employee costs of Kshs.1,245,000 paid to twelve (12) interns. Review of human resource records revealed that the Board has three (3) employees including the Registrar/CEO, accountant and a procurement officer all seconded from the Ministry of Health against an approved staff establishment of fifty-five (55) resulting into understaffing of fifty-two (52).

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

3. Lack of an Imprest Register

The statement of financial performance and Note 8 to the financial statements reflects use of goods and services amount of Kshs.9,252,152. Analysis of cashbooks revealed temporary imprests of Kshs.6,644,505 issued to officers without an imprest register indicating the staff details, amount issued, date issued, due date, surrendered amount and the amount outstanding.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls on imprest 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 Board of Directors

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

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

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements

comply with the authorities which govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Board'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

**Counsellors and Psychologists Board
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for the year ended June 30, 2024.**

12. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2023/2024
		Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions		
Transfers from other governments entities	6	-
Licenses and permits	7	18,410,726
Total revenue		18,410,726
Expenses		
Use of goods and services	8	9,252,152
Employee costs	9	1,245,000
Board Expenses	10	7,050,000
Depreciation and amortization expense	11	318,571
Repairs and maintenance	12	1,110,553
Total expenses		18,976,276
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(565,550)

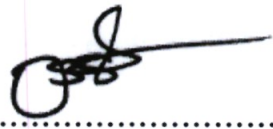
The notes set out on pages 6 to 32 form an integral part of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 22 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:


.....

Name: Dr. Matilda Mghoi
Accounting Officer
Date: 08/12/2025


.....

Name: Munyoki Mavuti
Head of Finance
Date: 08/12/2025


.....


Name: Dr. Oscar Githua
Chairman of the Board
Date: 08/12/2025

**Counsellors and Psychologists Board
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15 Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2024

	Notes	2023/2024
		Kshs
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash equivalents	13	1,577,542
Total Current Assets		1,577,542
Non-Current Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment	14	464,702
Total Non- Current Assets		464,702
Total Assets		2,042,244
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and Other Payables	15	2,607,794
Total Current Liabilities		2,607,794
Net Assets		(565,550)
Represented by:		
Accumulated Deficit		(565,550)
Capital Fund		-
Net Assets		(565,550)

The financial statements set out on pages 1 to 22 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

		
.....
Name: Dr. Matilda Mghoi	Name: Munyoki Mavuti	Name: Oscar Githua
Accounting Officer	Head of Finance	Chairman of the Board
Date: 08/12/2025	Date: 08/12/2025	Date: 08/12/2025

**Counsellors and Psychologists Board
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16. Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 30 June 2024

Description	Retained earnings	Capital/ Development Grants/Fund	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
As at July 1, 2023		-	
Surplus/ deficit for the year	(565,550)	-	(565,550)
As at June 30, 2024	(565,550)	-	(565,550)

**Counsellors and Psychologists Board
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17. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2023/2024
		Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts		
Transfers from other governments entities		-
Licenses and permits		18,410,726
Total receipts		18,410,726
Payments		
Use of goods and services		6,644,358
Employee costs		1,245,000
Board Expenses		7,050,000
Repairs and maintenance		1,110,553
Total payments		16,049,911
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities	17	2,360,815
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of PPE and Intangible assets	14	(783,273)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		(783,273)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings		-
Repayment of borrowings		-
Net cash flows from financing Activities		-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & Cash equivalents		1,577,542
Cash and cash equivalents at 1st July 2024	13	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2024	13	1,577,542

Counsellors and Psychologists Board
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18. Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amounts for the year ended 30 June 2024

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of utilization
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
	a	b	c=(a+b)	d	e=(c-d)	f=d/c*100
Budget carryovers from the previous year*	-	-	-	-	-	
Receipts						
Transfers from Other Governments entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses and permits	18,000,000	-	18,000,000	18,405,726	405,726	100%
Total Receipts	18,000,000	-	18,000,000	18,405,726	405,726	100%
payments						
Use of Goods and Services	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	8,614,232	(614,232)	100%
Employee costs	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	1,245,000	255,000	83%
Remuneration of Directors	5,500,000	-	5,500,000	7,892,700	(2,392,700)	100%
Repairs and Maintenance	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	1,429,124	1,570,876	48%
Total Payments	18,000,000	-	18,000,000	19,181,056	(1,181,056)	100%
Capital Expenditure Payments	0.00	0.00	0.00	(1,181,056)	(1,181,056)	
Surplus						

**Annual Report and Financial Statements
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Budget notes

1. Significant over utilization of the Remuneration of Directors budget is as a result of outstanding liabilities which had not been settled at the close of the prior financial year (IPSAS 24.14)

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

The Counsellors and Psychologists Board is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Counsellors and Psychologists Act. The Entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The Entity's principal activity is to establish and improve the standards of Counsellors and Psychologists and health care through the regulation of Counsellors and Psychologist training and institutions, conducting of licensing examinations, compliance having regard to the standards of Counsellors and Psychologist care, qualified staff, facilities, conditions and environment of health institutions, undertaking disciplinary measures as may be necessary to maintain a proper standard of conduct and Counsellors and Psychologist and advising the Cabinet Secretary.

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 5 of these financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Entity. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

**Counsellors and Psychologists Board
Annual Report and Financial Statements
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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

There were no new and amended standards issued in the financial year.

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> 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 cash-flows of an Entity. The new standard requires entities to recognize, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities. <i>The Standard did not have impact to the Board</i>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance. <i>The Standard did not have impact to the Board</i>
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognized as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets. <i>The Standard did not have impact to the Board</i>

**Counsellors and Psychologists Board
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<p>IPSAS 46: Measurement</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS. iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value. <i>The Standard did not have impact to the Board</i></p>
<p>IPSAS 47: Revenue</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions. <i>The Standard did not have impact to the Board</i></p>
<p>IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers. <i>The Standard did not have impact to the Board</i></p>
<p>IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i> The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan. <i>The Standard did not have impact to the Board</i></p>
<p>IPSAS 50: Exploration For & Evaluation of Mineral Resources</p>	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2027</i> The objective of this Standard is to specify the financial reporting for the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources. The Standard requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited improvements to existing accounting practices for exploration and evaluation expenditures.

**Counsellors and Psychologists Board
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Entities that recognize exploration and evaluation assets to assess such assets for impairment in accordance with this Standard and measure any impairment in accordance with IPSAS 26. iii. Disclosures that identify and explain the amounts in the entity's financial statements arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources and help users of those financial statements understand the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows from any exploration and evaluation assets recognized. <p><i>The Standard did not have impact to the Board</i></p>
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iii. Early adoption of standards

The Board did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year

**Counsellors and Psychologists Board
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the year ended June 30, 2024.**

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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 Board 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.

b) Budget information

The original budget for the Current FY was approved by the National Assembly. 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 Board upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the Board recorded additional appropriations on the 2024 budget following the governing body's approval.

The Board's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of cash flows has been presented under section xxx of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

c) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the area where the Board operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in net assets is recognized in net assets and not in the statement of financial performance. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the

**Counsellors and Psychologists Board
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside surplus or deficit is recognized outside surplus or deficit. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction in net assets. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable Council and the same taxation authority.

Sales tax

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

- i) 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.
- ii) When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included
The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over an 3-year period or investment property is measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised through surplus or deficit.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

e) Property, plant and equipment

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

f) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Council. 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 Council also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit. An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Council will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Council. 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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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) Biological Assets

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

i) Research and development costs

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

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

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

j) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. The entity does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Board's financial statements. 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.

k) Financial assets

Classification of financial assets

The entity classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

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.

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.

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.

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

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:

- i) Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method.
- ii) 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. 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

l) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service 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.

m) Social Benefits

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

n) 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.

o) 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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

p) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Board creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. During the year the Board did not maintain any reserves.

q) 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.

r) Foreign currency transactions

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

s) 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.

t) Related parties

The Board 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 Board or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the directors, the CEO and senior managers.

u) Service concession arrangements

The Board analyses all aspects of service concession arrangements that it enters in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosure requirements. In particular, where a private party contributes an asset to the arrangement, the Board 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 Board also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

v) 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.

w) Comparative figures

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

x) 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, 2024.

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Board'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. State all judgment, estimates and assumptions made:

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 value

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

- a) The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the Entity.
- b) The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes.
- c) The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed.
- d) Availability of funding to replace the asset.
- e) 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 40. Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Transfers from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)

Name of The Entity Sending The Grant	Amount recognized Statement Financial performance. *	to of	Amount deferred under	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total transfers 2023/2024	2023/2024
	KShs		KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs
State Department of Public Health	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

7. Licenses, Fees and Permits

Description	2023/2024
	Kshs
Licenses fee	9,042,116
Registration Fees	9,368,610
Total	18,410,726

8. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2023/2024
	Kshs
Advertising	0
Conferences and Delegations	1,172,500
Consumables- Computer accesories	54,500
Fuel and Oil	80,000
Licenses and Permits	0
Printing and Stationery	225,778
Telecommunication	523,520
Training	0
Travel, Subsistence & Other Allowances*	6,644,505
Bank charges	57,995
Other General Expenses *	493,354
Use of Goods and services	9,252,152

9. Employee Costs

Description	2023/2024
	Kshs
Salaries and wages Intern Stipend	285,000
CEO Entertainment Allowance	960,000
Employee costs	1,245,000

10. Board Expenses

Description	2023/2024
	Kshs
Chairman/Directors' Honoraria	960,000
Sitting Allowances	4,561,200
Travel and Accommodation	1,528,800
Total	7,050,000

11. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Description	2023/2024
	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	318,571
Total depreciation and amortization	318,571

12. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2023/2024
	Kshs
Vehicles	1,110,553
Total Repairs and Maintenance	1,110,553

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13. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2023/2024
	Kshs
Current Account	1,577,542
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,577,542

Detailed Analysis of the Cash and Cash Equivalents

Financial Institution	Account number	2023/2024
		Kshs
a) Current Account		
Cooperative Bank	1100256984001	1,577,542
Total		1,577,542

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14. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Total
	12.5%	33.3%	
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Additions	50,000	-	50,000
As at 30th June 2024	50,000	733,273	783,273
Depreciation And Impairment			
Depreciation	6,250	312,320	318,571
Net Book Values			
As at 30th June 2024	43,750	625,579	464,702

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Valuation

The assets were not valued during the financial year.

15. Trade and Other Payables

Description	2023/2024	
	Kshs	
Employee Payables	960,000	
Third Party payments	1,647,421	
Total trade and other payables	2,607,794	
Ageing analysis: (Trade and other payables)	2023/2024	% of the Total
	FY	
Under one year	2,607,794	100%
Total (tie to above total)	2,607,794	

16. Cash Generated from Operations

Description	2023/2024
	Kshs
Surplus for the year before tax	(565,550)
Adjusted for:	
Depreciation	318,571
Working capital adjustments	
Increase in Prepayments	-
Decrease in payables	2,607,940
Net cash flow from operating activities	2,360,818

17. Financial Risk Management

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

i) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board's directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Board's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Board manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows. The table below represents cash flows payable by the Board under non-derivative financial liabilities by their remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Description	Less than 1 month
	Kshs
As at 30th June 2023	
Trade payables	0.00
Employee benefit obligation	0.00
Total	0.00
As at 30th June 2024	
Trade payables	0
Employee benefit obligation	1,245,000
Total	1,245,000

**Counsellors and Psychologists Board
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Financial Risk Management

ii) Market risk

The Board has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the Entity on an ongoing basis, evaluate and test the design and effectiveness of its internal accounting and operational controls. Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the Entity's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee. The Board's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day-to-day implementation of those policies. There has been no change to the Entity's exposure to market risks or the way it manages and measures the risk.

18. Related Party Disclosures

Nature of related party relationships

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

Government of Kenya

The Government of Kenya is the principal shareholder of the Board, holding 100% of the Board's equity interest. The Government of Kenya has provided full guarantees to all long-term lenders of the Entity, both domestic and external.

Other related parties include:

- i) The Parent Ministry.
- ii) County Governments
- iii) Other SCs and SAGAs
- iv) Key management.
- v) Board of directors.

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Description	2023/2024
	Kshs
Transactions with related parties	
a) Sales to related parties	
Rent income from govt. Agencies	-
Water sales to govt. Agencies	-
Others (specify) e.g. interest and bank charges	-
Total	-
B) purchases from related parties	
Purchases of electricity from KPLC	-
Purchase of water from govt service providers	-
Rent expenses paid to govt agencies	-
Training and conference fees paid to govt. Agencies	-
Others (specify)	-
Total	-
b) Grants /transfers from the government	
Grants from national govt	-
Grants from county government	-
Donations in kind	-
Total	-
c) Expenses incurred on behalf of related party	
Payments of salaries and wages for employees	-
Payments for goods and services	-
Total	-
d) Key management compensation	
Directors' emoluments	7,892,700
Compensation to key management	960,000
Total	8,852,700

19. Events after the Reporting Period

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

20. Ultimate And Holding Entity

The Board is a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of Health. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

21. Currency: The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs) rounded to the nearest Kshs.

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22. Events after the Reporting Period

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

23. Ultimate And Holding Entity

The Board is a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of Health. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

24. Currency

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