


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability

REPORT

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 18 JUN 2025	DAY: <i>Wednesday</i>
TABLED BY: <i>Hon. Owen Bayart MP</i>	<i>Deputy Majority leader</i>
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	<i>Womale</i>

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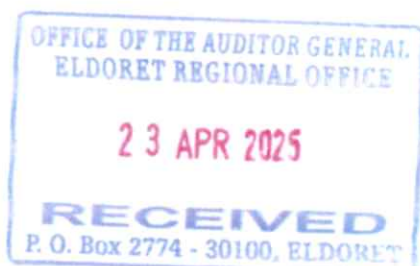
OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

NGERIA TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

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



NGERIA TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2024

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

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NGERIA TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
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Other Commercial Banks
Kenya Commercial Bank
Eldoret East Branch
P.O. BOX 560 - 30100
ELDORET

(i) Independent Auditors

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

Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

(j) Principal Legal Adviser




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

3.The Board of Governors
THE COUNCIL/BOARD OF GOVERNORS

No.	Member/ Director	Details
1.	 <p>Chairman Board of Governors ENG. PROF. DAVID K. SOME</p>	<p>Ph.D. Agricultural Engineering, University of Newcastle-upon Tyne, U.K. M.Sc. Agricultural Process Engineering, Canfield University, U.K. B.Sc. (Hons), Agricultural Engineering, University of Newcastle-upon Tyne, U.K. Post Graduate Diploma Certified Fundraising Executive, Indiana University, USA Associate Professor, University of Eldoret, Department of Agricultural & Bio systems Engineering; CEO, Commission for University Education; Chairman, Task force on HEST Sector Chairman, Inter Universities Council for East Africa (IUCEA). Council Member, Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU); Vice Chancellor, Moi University; Director, Kenya Reinsurance Corporation; Chairman & Senior Lecturer, University of Nairobi.</p>
2.	 <p>Member Board of Governors ENG. BENJAMIN MUMIA WAMUKOYA</p>	<p>B.TECH – Civil and Structural Engineering (Moi University) Dip. Project Management (Moi University) Has a world of experience as a Design and Projects Engineer.</p>
3.	 <p>Member Board of Governors MR. DEEPEN A. BHATT</p>	<p>(M.Sc) in social policy and planning. London School of Economics and political Science (University of London) L.S.E) Master’s Degree (M.Sc) in Demography/population studies, London School of Economic and political Science (University of London) (L.S.E). (B.Ed) Arts, University of Nairobi He is the Principal Consultant of Rurad Consultants and the Proprietor of Nangeni Motors Bazaar and Garage. BA, Hons- Business International Finance &Marketing- Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, United Kingdom. BTEC National Diploma. Business & Finance at Derby College, Wilmorton, Derby, United Kingdom. He is currently the Managing Director Ace Motors Ltd, Eldoret Honorary Representative for TVET Industrial Linkages.</p>





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No.	Member/ Director	Details
		Broad management experience having been a board member of Kenya National Chamber of Commerce, Uasin Gishu County, Director, International Trade & Investment Affairs, North Rift Economic Bloc, Advisory Committee and the Hindu Council of Kenya.
4.	 <p>Member Board of Governors DOROTHY A. OWIRO</p>	<p>MBA, B.COM, Dip. HRM Director Administration and Logistics, Vihiga International College of skills and a partner, Maisha Caterers Eldoret and Precious Events Mbale. Long standing experience cutting across several counties as an Administrator</p>
5.	 <p>Member Board of Governors SUSAN JELAGAT KORIR</p>	<p>BSc. Computer Science Digital Learning Program Training Supervisor (Moi University). An experienced ICT trainer having trained in several institutions of higher learning. ISO 9001:2015 and ISO/IEC 27001:2013 auditor.</p>
6.	 <p>Member Board of Governors MR. EDWIN KIPTOO SEWEREI</p>	<p>P.H.D in development studies ongoing at Kisii University Master of Arts in development studies – Mt Kenya University Bachelors of degree in development studies- Mt Kenya University</p> <p>Currently a lecturer at University of Eldoret (Departments of; Human Resource Development, Economics and Business Management)</p> <p>Long-standing management skills with a vast experience spanning over 25 years in both the private and public sectors.</p>

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No.	Member/ Director	Details
7.	 <p>Member Board of Governors MRS. LEAH KIBII CHIRCHIR</p>	<p>MBA - Management College of Southern Africa BA Food Processing - Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology Director – Eastern Produce Kenya LTD. Served as a general manager in the Eastern Produce Kenya LTD having enhanced substantial growth in the organization</p>
8.	 <p>Member Board of Governors MR. BENARD ISALAMBO</p>	<p>Master of Science in Entrepreneurship, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology. Bachelor of Psychology, University of Nairobi. Diploma of Education, Siriba College Trainer of Trainer (TOT), Professional Trainers Association of Kenya. Post-Graduate Certificate in Strategic Leadership, Kenya School of Government. Has vast experience in TVET management.</p>
9.	 <p>Member Board of Governors ISAAC KIPRUTO KEROR</p>	<p>PHD on-going in Environmental Economics at University of Eldoret, M.Phil in Development studies, B.Ed. Economics and Geography (hons). Currently working as a lecturer in School of Human Resource Management, University of Eldoret and the School's representative of Quality Assurance. Also working as coordinator School of human resource town campus. Is experienced and update on the contemporary issues in Education, development, environment and related issues.</p>
10.		<p>Bachelor of Education Science, Diploma in Administration Trainer- TVET institutions. Wide experience in management of TVET institutions</p>

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No.	Member/ Director	Details
	Mentor Principal/ Secretary to the Board LOICE KUTOH	
11.	 <p>Principal EUNICE J. KERICH</p>	<p>Master of Education (Curriculum and Instruction), University of Eastern Africa, Baraton Bachelor of Education (Arts), Kenyatta University Post-Graduate Certificate in Strategic Leadership Development Program (SLDP), Kenya School of Government. Has vast experience in education management.</p>

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

4. Key Management Team

No.	Member/ Director	Responsibility
1.	Eunice J. Kerich	Principal
2.	Joshua Ketter	Deputy Principal Administration
3.	Benard Yegon	Deputy principal Academics
4.	Winny Bundotich	Ag. Registrar
5.	Jeremiah Bitok	Ag. Dean of Students
6.	Richard Magut	Financial Management

NGERIA TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

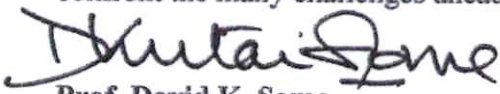
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

5. Chairman's Statement

I feel privileged to serve as mentor Chairman (RVTTI) of the Board of Governors (BOG) of the mentor institution supporting Ngeria TTI in the interim as they await nomination of their BOG. I believe that BOG shall lay a strong management foundation for this Institute during its formative years. So being the first BOG Chairman (for the financial year under review) of the Institute bestowed upon me an immense responsibility of resource mobilization, marketing of courses, infrastructural development as well as strong financial and human resource management.

Being the first TVET Institution in Kapseret Constituency Uasin Gishu County, Ngeria TTI is expected to draw its trainees from all parts of this vast county and beyond. This means the Institute has an opportunity of growing fast. This great opportunity however comes with challenges associated with water supply, electricity installation and lack of accommodation of students. The local community shall need to be sensitized to build rental houses to match the anticipated rapid growth in enrolment as many young people are heading for training in technical institutions to gain skills and attitudes that will enable them to engage in gainful employment.

On behalf of the BOG (mentor), I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Government of Kenya, the Management of RVTTI (Mentor), the community, stakeholders, students and the entire staff of the college for their support in ensuring Ngeria TTI takes off. I particularly thank the Principal and the management of Ngeria TTI for taking up the challenge to lead the Institute as the inaugural management. Working together we shall take the Institute ahead with confidence and faith to confront the many challenges ahead of us.



Prof. David K. Some

BOG CHAIRMAN, RVTTI

(Ngeria TTI Mentor)

SIGNATURE.....

DATE 14. 3. 2025.....

6. Report of the Chief/Senior Principal

It is with great pleasure that I write the first financial report of Ngeria Technical Training Institute as the first principal. We opened doors to students for training in September 2023 with our finances being managed with the support of the mentor institution – Rift Valley Technical Training Institute (RVTTI). As the first Principal of Ngeria Technical Training Institute, I am aware of the immense responsibility vested in me and my staff to lay a firm foundation for quality training in the skilling of young people from this region to enable them to effectively contribute to the transformation of the country into a middle-income economy. As a technical training institute, the institution is well placed to provide adequate and relevant knowledge to its graduates to enable them to contribute towards the attainment of our country’s vision 2030 strategic objectives and supporting the drive in realising the objectives of the national government’s Bottom Up Transformational Agenda (BETA).

Being the first TVET Institution in Kapseret Constituency presents us with the opportunity for fast growth in terms of student population. During our first intake in September 2023, we were able to register more than sixty (60) students, and have gradually increased enrolment since then. This however has come with immense challenges that we must surmount. Since we have yet to benefit from government equipping of workshops, we have had to invest heavily in tools and equipment us to facilitate training. To further mitigate this challenge, we have also established collaborations with industry to allow our trainees to practice and gain hands-on exposure in their sites. When these workshops shall be equipped and become operational, the youth shall be trained in skills that will impact positively on the community in this region.

Guided by our mission to provide hands-on training for a globally competitive workforce, we are committed to increase enrolment and to introduce additional market-driven courses as we grow Ngeria TTI to attain its vision of being a global leader in training, technology and innovation.

Eunice J. Kerich

PRINCIPAL

SIGNATURE

DATE...14/3/2025.....

7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

(Two-to-three pages)

Section 81 Subsection 2 (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires the accounting officer to include in the financial statement, a statement of the national government entity's performance against predetermined objectives. (this guidance should be removed in the final set of financial statements)

XXX has X strategic pillars /issues/ themes and objectives within current Strategic Plan for the FY xx- FY xx. These strategic pillars are as follows:

- Pillar/ theme/issue 1:
- Pillar/ theme/ issue 2:

XXX develops its annual work plans based on the above X pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The XXX achieved its performance targets set for the FY 20XX/XX period for its (XX No.) strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below:

(NB: Entity may opt to present the information as per the table below or in another more suitable format but retain the content indicated in the table)

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Pillar / theme / issue 1				
Pillar / theme / issue 2				

(Under this section therefore, the management should include performance against the strategic objectives of the institution. The management should outline the strategic Pillars, activities towards their achievement and outputs under each strategic pillar. The institution should also briefly outline how they have tied achievements to performance contracts)

8. Corporate Governance Statement

Nigeria TTI is fully committed to the principles of good corporate governance encompassing transparency, integrity and accountability. This Statement imposes an obligation on BOG to hold themselves accountable to all the Institute stakeholders for the due observance of the principles and practice.

Board of Governance

The board is responsible for formulating the institute policies and strategies and ensuring that its core objectives principally geared towards promoting and protecting stakeholder values are well articulated, systematically implemented, and actively pursued.

A time table of board meetings is fixed each year in advance by the board. Notices of board meetings are issued and distributed in advance to members, together with the agenda. The board meets regularly, at least two times a year. One board meeting in the year is normally scheduled to coincide with the date of the Annual General Meeting.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Since its establishment in 2023, Nigeria Technical Training has embodied the true spirit of providing training opportunities to student to support the Government in its endeavour to support technical skills for self-reliance and employment opportunities.

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

Operational grant and Government Capitation

During the year under review, the Institution received Ksh. 2,000,000 (two million shillings) in form of Government recurrent grant.

Student Population

The Institution has a population of 233 students enrolled in different courses.

10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting Statement

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

Market place practices

The organisation should outline its efforts to:

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

Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

Among the institute key pillars of corporate governance is its commitment to, firstly, play its due role as a responsible corporate citizen by impacting students with skills for economic transformation. Additionally, we have engaged in tree planting activities to promote community engagement in partnership with Ngeria Farm Prison and RVTTI (Mentor), among other stakeholders.

Report of the Council/Board of Governors

The Council/Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024, which show the state of the *NTTI* affairs.

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

Council/Board of Governors

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page viii-x. During the year no director retired/ resigned and none was appointed.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the *entity* in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 or XYZ Certified Public Accountants were nominated by the Auditor General to carry out the audit of the *entity* for the year/period ended June 30, 2024, in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which empowers the Auditor General to appoint an auditor to audit on his behalf.

By Order of the Board

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

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

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, require the council members to prepare financial statements in respect of that Institute, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Institute at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the Institute for that year/period. The BOG members are also required to ensure that the Institute keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Institute. The BOG members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Institute.

The BOG members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Institute financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Institute for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2021. This responsibility includes:

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

The BOG members accept responsibility for the Institute financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012. The BOG members are of the opinion that the Institute financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Institute transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2024, and of the Institute financial position as at that date. The council members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Institute, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Institute financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

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

Approval of the financial statements

The NTTI financial statements were approved by the Board on 14/03/2025 and signed on its behalf by:



PROF. D. K. SOME

Chairperson of the Board/
Council

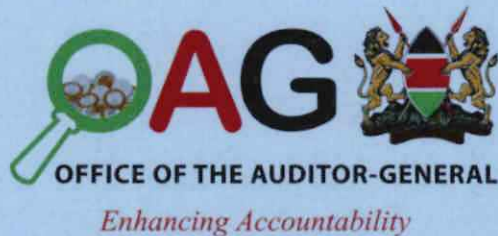


EUNICE J. KERICH

Principal

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

An Adverse Opinion is issued when the Auditor-General determines that, the financial statements are materially misstated and are not fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The Report on Financial Statements should be read together with the Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources, and the Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance.

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Adverse Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ngeria Technical Training Institute set out on pages 1 to 57, 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 the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of my report, the financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ngeria Technical Training Institute 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 do not comply with the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. Unsupported Transfers from National Government Entities

Statement of financial performance reflects transfer from other National Government entities of Kshs.2,000,000 as disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements. However, no supporting documents, including ledgers and copies of acknowledgment receipts were provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy of Kshs.2,000,000 in respect to transfers from other National Government entities could not be confirmed.

2. Unsupported Rendering of Services- Fees from Students

The statement of financial performance reflects rendering of services fees from students amount of Kshs.15,655,037, as disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements. However, the respective Note 10 reflects a Nil balance. Further, fee schedules and/or individual student ledger accounts were not maintained and therefore it was not possible to know the status of students' fee balances. In addition, there was no evidence that official receipts were issued in respect of fees received from students.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, occurrence and completeness of rendering of services - fees from students of Kshs.15,655,037 could not be confirmed.

3. Misstatement of Cash and Cash Equivalents

Statement of financial position reflects cash and cash equivalent balance of Kshs.1,734,364 while Note 26 to the financial statements reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.1,734,864 resulting to a variance of Kshs.500. In addition, review of bank reconciliation statement reflects a cheque payment of Kshs.10,500 which was cleared on 30 June 2024 however, the same cheque was still reflected as un-presented item in the bank reconciliation statement.

In the circumstances, the validity and accuracy of cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.1,734,364 could not be confirmed.

4. Unsupported Current Portion of Receivables from Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial position reflects current portion of receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.14,834,894, as disclosed in Note 27(a) to the financial statements. However, receivable schedules and individual student ledger accounts were not maintained and therefore it was not possible to know the status of individual student balances. In addition, there was no evidence that official receipts were issued in respect of fees received from students.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of current portion of receivables from exchange transactions of Kshs.14,834,894 could not be confirmed.

5. Lack of Ownership Documents for Property, Plant and Equipment

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant, and equipment balance of Kshs.93,000,000 as disclosed in Note 32 to the financial statements. The property, plant and equipment have been disclosed in financial statements as opening balance in the first year of reporting instead of disclosing them as additions.

In addition, there is no listing and assets schedule provided for review to support the type of property, plant, and equipment disclosed in financial statements. Further, the Institute is situated on a 25 acres piece of land. However, land ownership documents were not provided for review.

In the circumstances, the ownership, accuracy and completeness of the property, plant, and equipment balance of Kshs.93,000,000 could not be confirmed.

6. Unsupported Expenditure on Good and Services

The statement of financial performance reflects use of goods and services amount of Kshs.2,449,851 as disclosed in Note 15 to the financial statements. Included in this amount is Kshs.1,670,932 relating to training expenses. However, examination of records revealed that training payment vouchers were not supported with the staff invitation or nomination letters for training, training timetable, venue, attendance registers and training reports. In addition, daily subsistence allowance paid directly to participants amounting to Kshs.1,032,110 was neither supported with documents nor confirmed by the participants.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of training expenses of Kshs.1,670,932 could not be confirmed.

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

that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my Adverse opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of budgeted versus actual amounts reflects total receipts budget and actual on comparable basis amount of Kshs.9,068,900 and Kshs.3,804,100 respectively resulting to under-funding of Kshs.5,264,800 or 58% of the budget. Similarly, the School spent an amount of Kshs.2,739,351 against actual receipt of Kshs.3,804,100 resulting to under expenditure of Kshs.1,064,749 or 28% of the actual receipt.

The underfunding and under expenditure affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Information

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

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

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and the basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Non-Compliance with Law on Ethnic Composition

During the year under review, the Institute had nine (9) employees out of which five (5) or 83% were from the dominant ethnic community. This is contrary to Section 7(1) and (2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 which states that, "all public officers shall seek to represent the diversity of the people of Kenya in the employment of staff and that no public Institution shall have more than one third of its staff establishment from the same community".

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

2. Non-Remittance of Statutory Deductions for Contract Staff

During the year under review, the Institute engaged several employees on a contract basis. However, the employer was not remitting statutory contributions to the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) for the contract staff. This was contrary to Institution's Human Resource Handbook and the requirements of the Social Health Insurance Fund Act 2023, Housing Levy Act 2024 and NHIF Act 1998, which mandate contributions for all eligible employees, regardless of their employment terms.

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

3. Lack of a Procurement Function

During the year under review, the Management had not put in place a procurement function including recruitment of a Procurement Officer, to assist in preparation of procurement documents, giving professional opinion and provide guidance on general adherence to procurement laws. The procurement of goods and services was done without use of tender documents including quotations, tender registers, tender opening/evaluation reports and notification of award. Failure to establish a procurement function is contrary to Section 45(1) of the Public Procurement and Assets Disposal Act, 2015.

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

4. Failure to Take Insurance Covers

During the year under review, the Institute did not insure its assets contrary to Public Finance Management National Government Regulation 139 of 2015 that requires an

accounting officer of a national government entity to take full responsibility and ensure proper control for assets in their control. In addition, there was no mandatory work injury benefit cover for the employees as required by Section 7 of the Work Injury Benefits Act 2007.

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

5. Lack of Debt Policy

The statement of financial position reflects current portion of receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.14,834,874 in respect of student debtors as disclosed in Note 27 to the financial statements. However, the Institute did not provide for bad and doubtful debts contrary to Paragraph 72 of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) which requires the carrying amount of an asset to be reduced either directly or through use of an allowance account if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments carried at amortized cost has been incurred.

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

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion and the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance sections of my report, I confirm that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Human Resource Policies and Procedures

The Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual for Public Service of May, 2016 Part II requires that each public entity to prepare human resource plans to support its achievement of strategic goals and objectives. However, the Institute had not established appropriate human resource policies and procedures to govern the recruitment process of the employees in the Institution, guide in the management of the employees through remuneration, training and skill retention as well as in the administration of leave and

salary advance to employees. In addition, the Institution had not established a code of ethics within which the employees were to operate on.

2. Lack of Internal Audit Function and Audit Committee

During the year under review, the Institute had not constituted an audit committee and internal audit unit as required by Regulation 166(1) and (2) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that, the internal audit unit of a National Government entity to assess effectiveness of the Institute through the internal performance appraisal commenting on the effectiveness in the annual report to The National Treasury. Consequently, there was no evidence of providing oversight and direction in matters relating to risk management, control environment and independent review of audit reports. Further, a review of the Institute's organization structure revealed that it did not have internal audit function in place.

In the circumstances, the Institute did not benefit from the oversight role and advice from the audit committee and the internal audit function.

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 Governors

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

My responsibility is to conduct an audit of the financial statements in accordance with Article 229(4) of the Constitution, Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). The standards require that, in conducting the audit, I obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAI's 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

03 June, 2025

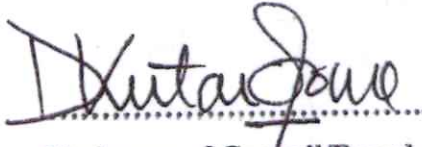
NGERIA TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

13. Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30 June 2024

	Notes	2023-2024	-
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from Non-Exchange transactions			
Transfers from other National Government entities	6	2,000,000	-
Grants from donors and development partners	7	-	-
Transfers from other levels of government	8	-	-
Public contributions and donations	9	-	-
		2,000,000	-
Revenue from Exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- fees from students	10	15,655,037	-
Sale of goods	11	-	-
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	12	-	-
Finance income	13	-	-
Miscellaneous income	14	-	-
Revenue from Exchange transactions		15,655,037	-
Total Revenue		17,655,037	-
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	15	2,449,851	-
Employee costs	16	289,500	-
Board /Council Expenses	17	-	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	18	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	19	-	-
Contracted services	20	-	-
Grants and subsidies	21	-	-
Finance costs-bank charges	22	1,960	-
Total Expenses		2,739,351	-
Other Gains/(Losses)			
Gain on sale of assets	23	-	-
Gain/ Loss on fair value of investments	24	-	-
Impairment loss	25	-	-
Total Other Gains/(Losses)		-	-
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		14,915,686	-

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

The Financial Statements set out were signed by:



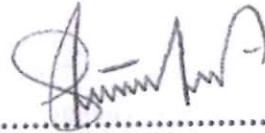
Chairman of Council/Board

Date 14.3.2025



Principal

Date 14/3/2025



Finance Officer

ICPAK No 33477

Date 14-3-2025

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

14. Statement of Financial Position As At 30th June 2024

Description	Notes	2023-2024	
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	26	1,734,364	-
Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions	27(a)	14,834,894	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	28	-	-
Inventories	29	-	-
Investments in financial assets	30	-	-
Prepayments	31	-	-
Total Current Assets		16,569,258	-
Non-Current Assets			
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	27(b)	-	-
Investments	30	-	-
Property, plant, and equipment	32	93,000,000	-
Intangible assets	33	-	-
Investment property	34	-	-
Biological Assets	35	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		93,000,000	-
Total Assets (A)		109,569,258	-
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	36	-	-
Refundable deposits from customers	37	-	-
Current provisions	38	-	-
Finance lease obligation	39	-	-
Deferred income	40	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	41	-	-
Payments received in advance	42	-	-
Current portion of borrowings	43	-	-

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Description	Notes	2023-2024	
		Kshs	Kshs
Social Benefits	46	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		-	-
Non-Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation	39	-	-
Deferred income	40	-	-
Non-Current Employee Benefit Obligation	41	-	-
Non- Current Borrowings	43	-	-
Non-Current Provisions	44	-	-
Service Concession Liability	45	-	-
Social benefits	46	-	-
Total non- current liabilities		-	-
Total Liabilities (B)		-	-
Net Assets (A-B)		109,569,258	-
Represented By:			
Revaluation Reserves		-	-
Accumulated Surplus		14,915,686	-
Capital Fund		94,653,572	-
Net Assets		109,569,258	-

The Financial Statements set out were signed by:



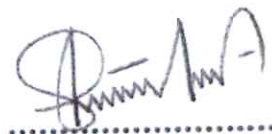
Chairman of Council/Board

Date 14/3/25



Principal

Date 14/3/2025



Finance Officer

ICPAK No 33477

Date 14-3-2025

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

15. Statement of Changes in Net Asset For The Year Ended 30 June 2024

Description	Revaluati on reserve	Accu mulat ed Fund	Capital Grants/Fund	Total
At July 1, 2022	-	-	94,653,572	94,653,572
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	-	-	-
Capital grants received during the year	-	-	-	-
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings	-	-	-	-
At June 30, 2023	-	-	94,653,572	94,653,572
At July 1, 2023	-	-	94,653,572	94,653,572
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	-	-	14,915,686
Capital grants received during the year	-	-	-	-
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings	-	-	-	-
At June 30, 2024				109,569,258

NGERIA TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
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16. Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2024

Description	Note	2023-2024	
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other National Government entities		2,000,000	-
Grants from donors and development partners		-	-
Transfers from other levels of government		-	-
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Rendering of services- fees from students		1,804,100	-
Sale of goods		-	-
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment		-	-
Finance income		-	-
Miscellaneous income		-	-
Total Receipts		3,804,100	-
Payments			
Use of goods and services		2,449,851	-
Employee costs		289,500	-
Board /Council Expenses		-	-
Repairs and maintenance		-	-
Contracted services		-	-
Grants and subsidies		-	-
Total Payments		2,739,351	-
Net Cash Flows from operating activities	47	1,064,749	-
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-	-
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds From Borrowing		-	-
Repayment Of Borrowings		-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents		1,064,749	-
Cash and Cash equivalents at 1 JULY	26	704,115	-
Cash and Cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	26	1,768,864	-

(PSASB has prescribed the direct method of cashflow preparation and presentation for all public sector entities reporting under the IPSAS Accrual basis of accounting)

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

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	Utilization Difference
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	%
Revenue						
Transfers from other National Government entities	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	(-)	100%
Grants from donors and development partners	-	-	-	xxx	(-)	-%
Transfers from other levels of government	-	-	-	xxx	(-)	-%
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	xxx	(-)	-%
Rendering of services- fees from students	7,068,900	-	7,068,900	1,804,100	(5,264,800)	26%
Sale of goods	-	-	-	-	-	-%
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	-	-	-	-	(-)	-%
Finance income	-	-	-	-	(-)	-%
Miscellaneous Income	-	-	-	-	(-)	-%
Total Income	9,068,900	-	9,068,900	3,804,100	(5,264,800)	58%
Expenses						
Employee costs	1,367,700	(-)	1,367,700	289,500	(1,078,200)	21%
Board /Council Expenses	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	-%
Repairs and maintenance	-	(-)	-	-	-	-%
Contracted services	-	(-)	-	-	-	-%
Grants and subsidies	-	(-)	-	-	-	-%
Use of goods and services	7,701,200	(-)	7,701,200	2,449,851	(5,251,349)	32%
Total Expenditure	9,068,900	(-)	9,068,900	2,739,351	(6,329,549)	30%
Surplus For the Period	0	-	-	1,064,749	(1,064,749)	-1%
Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-%

(Budget notes)

1. *Provide explanation of differences between actual and budgeted amounts (10% over/ under) IPSAS 24.14*
2. *Provide an explanation of changes between original and final budget indicating whether the difference is due to reallocations or other causes. (IPSAS 24.29)*
3. *Where the total of actual on comparable basis does not tie to the statement of financial performance totals due to differences in accounting basis (budget is cash basis, statement of financial performance is accrual) provide a reconciliation.*

18. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Ngeria TTI is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Public Finance Act. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is to train manpower in technical and vocational skills.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

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

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3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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

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

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	Applicable 1st January 2025 The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	Applicable 1st January 2025 The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	Applicable 1st January 2025 The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets. <i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i>
IPSAS 46: Measurement	Applicable 1st January 2025 The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:

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	<p>i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used.</p> <p>ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS.</p> <p>iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures.</p> <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 47: Revenue	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>

iii. Early adoption of standards

(The entity) did not early adopt any new or amended standards in year 2024

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

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

Sale of goods

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

Interest income

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

Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2023/2024 was approved by the Council or Board (mentor). Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget.

The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on a cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget.

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under financial statements.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

The entity is exempt from paying

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

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

Investment property

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

d) Property, plant and equipment

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

e) Leases

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

f) 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.

g) Research and development costs

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

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

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

h) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Classification

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

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

Fair value through net assets/ equity

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

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

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

Impairment

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

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

i) Inventories

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

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

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

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

Inventories (Continued)

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

j) Provisions

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

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

k) Social Benefits

Social benefits are cash transfers provided to i) specific individuals and/or households that meet the eligibility criteria, ii) mitigate the effects of social risks and iii) Address the need of society as a whole. The entity recognises a social benefit as an expense for the social benefits scheme at the same time that it recognises a liability. The liability for the social benefit scheme is measured at the best estimate of the cost (the social benefit payments) that the entity will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

l) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

m) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

n) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

o) Foreign currency transactions

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

p) Borrowing costs

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

q) Related parties

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

r) Service concession arrangements

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

s) Cash and cash equivalents

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

t) Comparative figures

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

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

Estimates and assumptions.

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

Provisions

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

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

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

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6. Transfers from other National Government entities

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Unconditional Grants		
Capitation Grants	-	-
Operational Grant	2,000,000	-
Development grants	-	-
Other Grants	-	-
Total unconditional Grants	2,000,000	-
Conditional Grants amortised/ recognised in revenue		
Library Grant	-	-
Hostels Grant	-	-
Administration Block Grant	-	-
Laboratory Grant	-	-
Learning Facilities Grant	-	-
Other Organizational Grants	-	-
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	2,000,000	-

(a) Transfers from other Government entities (Categorized)

Name of the Entity Sending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Financial performance *	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	-
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
State Department of TVET	2,000,000	-	-	-	-
XX Ministry	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,000,000	-	-	-	-

7. Grants from Donors and Development Partners

Description	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs
JICA- Research Grant	-	-
World Bank Grants	-	-
In-Kind Donations	-	-
Donations transferred to revenue-conditions met	-	-
Other Grants (specify)	-	-

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Total Grants from Development Partners	-	-
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(a) Reconciliations of grants from donors and development partners

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	-
Current year receipts	-	-
Conditions Met - Transferred to Revenue	-	-
Conditions Yet To Be Met - Remain Liabilities	-	-

8. Transfers from Other Levels of Government

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfer from County	-	-
Transfer from University	-	-
Transfer from Institute	-	-
Total Transfers	-	-

9. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Public Donations	-	-
Donations from Local Leadership	-	-
Donations from Religious Institutions	-	-
Donations from Alumni	-	-
Other Donations	-	-
Total Donations and Contributions	-	-

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10. Rendering of Services

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Tuition Fees	-	-
Activity Fees	-	-
Industrial Attachment Fees	-	-
Examination Fees	-	-
Library Fees	-	-
Facilities And Materials	-	-
Registration Fees	-	-
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total Revenue from The Rendering of Services	-	-

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

11. Sale of Goods

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Sale of Books	-	-
Sale of Publications	-	-
Sale of Farm Produce	-	-
Cafeteria sales	-	-
Other sales (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total Revenue from Sale of Goods	-	-

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

12. Rental revenue from facilities and equipment

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Hire of Facilities and Equipment	-	-
Contingent Rentals	-	-
Operating Lease Revenue	-	-
Others (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-

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13. Finance Income

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Cash investments and fixed deposits	-	-
Interest income from treasury bills	-	-
Interest income from treasury bonds	-	-
Interest from outstanding debtors	-	-
Others (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total finance income	-	-

14. Miscellaneous Income

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Insurance recoveries	-	-
Consultancy fees	-	-
Income from sale of tender	-	-
Services concession income	-	-
Reimbursements and refunds	-	-
Graduation fees	-	-
Bad debts recovered	-	-
Income written back	-	-
Others (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Total other income	-	-

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15. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2023	2024
	Kshs	Kshs
Teaching and learning materials	-	-
Industrial attachment costs	-	-
Electricity	-	-
Water	-	-
Security	-	-
Professional and consultancy services	-	-
Subscriptions	131,783	-
Advertising	645,176	-
Examination fees	-	-
Audit fees	-	-
Catering, conferences, and delegations	-	-
Travelling and accommodation	-	-
Fuel and oil	-	-
Insurance	-	-
Legal expenses	-	-
Licenses and permits	-	-
Postage	-	-
Printing and stationery	-	-
Hire charges	-	-
Rent expenses	-	-
Skills development levies	-	-
Telephone expenses	-	-
Internet expenses	-	-
Training expenses	1,670,932	-
Other (<i>specify</i>)-bank charge	1,960	-
Total good and services	2,449,851	-

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16. Employee Costs

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	289,500	-
Employee related costs - contributions to pensions and medical aids	-	-
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	-	-
Housing benefits and allowances	-	-
Overtime payments	-	-
Social contributions	-	-
Employee Costs	289,500	-

17. Board/Council Expenses

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Chairman's Honoraria	-	-
Directors Emoluments	-	-
Other Allowances	-	-
Other Board/Council Expenses	-	-
Total	-	-

18. Depreciation and Amortization expense

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Investment property carried at cost	-	-
Total depreciation and amortization	-	-

19. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Property	-	-
Investment property – earning rentals	-	-
Equipment and machinery	-	-
Vehicles	-	-
Furniture and fittings	-	-
Computers and accessories	-	-
Total Repairs and Maintenance	-	-

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20. Contracted Services

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Actuarial valuations	-	-
Investment valuations	-	-
Property valuations	-	-
Other (specify)	-	-
Total contracted services	-	-

21. Grants and Subsidies

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Community Development	-	-
Education Initiatives and Programs	-	-
Social Development	-	-
Social benefits expenses	-	-
Community Trust	-	-
Sporting Bodies	-	-
Others (specify)	-	-
Total Grants and Subsidies	-	-

Social benefit schemes include benefits such as cash transfers for unemployment or elderly in line with IPSAS 42.

22. Finance Costs

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Borrowings (Amortized Cost)*	-	-
Finance Leases (Amortized Cost)	-	-
Unwinding of Discount from lease liabilities	-	-
Interest on Bank Overdrafts	-	-
Interest on Loans from Commercial Banks	-	-
Others (specify)	-	-
Total Finance Costs	-	-

*(*Borrowing costs that relate to interest expense on acquisition of non-current assets and do not qualify for Capitalisation as per IPSAS 5: on borrowing costs should be included under this note.)*

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23. Gain On Sale of Assets

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Other Assets not capitalised	-	-
Total Gain On Sale of Assets	-	-

24. Gain/(loss) on Fair Value Investments

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Fair value on equity investments	-	-
Fair value arising from investment property	-	-
Fair value arising from biological assets	-	-
Fair value- other financial assets (specify)	-	-
Total Gain	-	-

25. Impairment Loss

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Total Impairment Loss	-	-

26. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2023-2024	2022-2-23
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	1,768,864	704,115
On - Call Deposits	-	-
Fixed Deposits Account	-	-
Staff Car Loan/ Mortgage	-	-
Others (Specify)	-	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,768,864	-

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

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

Financial Institution	Account number	2023-2024	-
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account	1314877623		
Kenya Commercial Bank		1,768,864	-
Equity Bank, etc.		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
b) On - Call Deposits			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Equity Bank – etc.		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
c) Fixed Deposits Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Bank B		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
d) Staff Car Loan/ Mortgage			
Kenya Commercial Bank		-	-
Bank B		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
e) Others(Specify)			
Cash in Transit		-	-
Cash in Hand		-	-
Mobile Money account		-	-
Sub- Total		-	-
Grand Total		1,768,864	-

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27. Receivables from Exchange transactions

27 (a) Current Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Student Debtors	14,834,894	-
Rent Debtors	-	-
Consultancy Debtors	-	-
Other Exchange Debtors	-	-
Less: Impairment Allowance	-	-
Total Current Receivables	14,834,894	-

27 (b) Long- term Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Non-Current Receivables		
Refundable Deposits	-	-
Advance Payments	-	-
Public Organizations	-	-
Less: Impairment Allowance	-	-
Total	-	-
Current Portion Transferred To Current Receivables	-	-
Total Non-Current Receivables	-	-
Total Receivables	-	-

27 (c) Ageing Analysis of Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2023-2024		-	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current	% of total	Comparative FY	% of total
Less than 1 year	xxx	%	-	%
Between 1- 2 years	xxx	%	-	%
Between 2-3 years	xxx	%	-	%
Over 3 years	xxx	%	-	%
Total (a+b)	xxx	%	-	%

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

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Provisions during the year	-	-
Recovered during the year	-	-
Write offs during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-

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

28. Receivables from Non-Exchange transactions

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Capitation Grants*	-	-
Transfers from Other Govt. entities	-	-
Undisbursed Donor Funds	-	-
Other Debtors (Non-Exchange Transactions)	-	-
Less: Impairment Allowance	-	-
Total Current Receivables	-	-

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

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

Description	2023-2024		-	
	Kshs		Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	-	%	-	%
Between 1- 2 years	-	%	-	%
Between 2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total	-	%	-	%

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

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Additional provisions during the year	-	-
Recovered during the year	-	-
Written off during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-

29. Inventories

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable stores	-	-
Maintenance stores	-	-
Health Unit stores	-	-
Electrical stores	-	-
Cleaning Materials stores	-	-
Catering stores	-	-
Less: Impairment allowance	-	-
Total Inventories at lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value	-	-

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30. Investments in financial assets

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Investment in Treasury Bills and Bonds		
Financial Institution		
CBK	-	-
CBK	-	-
Sub- Total	-	-
b) Investment with Financial Institutions/ Banks		
Bank X	-	-
Bank Y	-	-
Sub- Total	-	-
c) Equity Investments (Specify)		
Equity/ Shares in Company Xxx	-	-
Sub- Total	-	-
Grand Total	-	-

d) Shareholding in other entities

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

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

31. Prepayments

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Prepaid Rent	-	-
Prepaid Electricity Costs	-	-
Other Prepayments (Specify)	-	-
Total	-	-

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32. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Plant and equipment	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1 July 2022	23,000,000	58,486,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,513,403	93,000,000
Disposals	(-)	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/Adjustments	-	(-)	-	(-)	(-)	-	(-)	(-)	(-)
At 30 th June 2023	23,000,000	58,486,597	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	(-)
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,513,403	93,000,000
Disposals	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments	(-)	-	-	(-)	(-)	-	(-)	(-)	(-)
At 30 th June 2023	23,000,000	58,486,597	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	(-)
							-	11,513,403	93,000,000
Depreciation And Impairment									
At 1 Jun 2023	-	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	(-)	(-)	(-)
Depreciation	-	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	(-)	(-)	(-)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	(-)	(-)
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	-
At 30 Jun 2024 (current year)	-	-	-	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
Depreciation	-	(-)	(-)	-	-	-	(-)	-	-
Disposals	-	-	(-)	-	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Impairment	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustment	-	(-)	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
At 30 th Jun 2024 (current year)	23,000,000	58,486,597	-	-	-	-	(-)	(-)	-
Net Book Values								11,513,403	93,000,000
At 30 th Jun 2022 (previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computer s	Plant and equipment	Other Assets (specify)	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 th Jun 2024 (current year)	23,000,000	58,486,597	-	-	-	-	-	11,513,403	93,000,000

WIP relates to building (administration block) which is incomplete and the estimated cost to complete is 11,513,403

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Valuation

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

32 (b) Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost

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

Description	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	NBV
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Land	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-
Plant And Machinery	-	-	-
Motor Vehicles including Motorcycles	-	-	-
Computers and Related Equipment	-	-	-
Office Equipment, Furniture, And Fittings	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

33. Intangible Assets

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Additions—internal development	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
NBV	-	-

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34. Investment Property

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposal during the year	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Gain or loss on fair value- if fair value is elected	-	-
At end of the year	-	-

(For investment property held at fair value, changes in fair value should go through the statement of financial performance. Where cost model is elected, depreciation and impairment should not be charged. Investment measured at fair value should be evaluated at the end of the reporting period for changes in fair value.). Entity should disclose the independent valuers, rental income from the investment property if any and the direct costs attributed to the investment property. Any charges on the investment property as well as any difficulty in classifying this asset as an investment property.

35. Biological Assets

	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Cattle	-	-
Trees	-	-
Others (Specify)	-	-
Total	-	-

36. Trade and Other Payables

Description	2023-2024		-	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade payables	-		-	
Fees paid in advance	-		-	
Salary deductions	-		-	
Third-Party Payments	-		-	
Other Payables	-		-	
Total Trade and Other Payables	-		-	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	-	% of the Total
Under one year	-	%	-	-
1-2 years	-	%	-	-

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2-3 years	-	%	-	-
Over 3 years	-	%	-	-
Total (to tie to totals above)	-	%	-	-

37. Refundable Deposits from Customers/Students

Description	2023-2024		2023-2024	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Consumer deposits	-		-	
Caution money	-		-	
Other refundable deposits	-		-	
Total Deposits	-		-	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	-	%	-	%
1-2 years	-	%	-	%
2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total (to tie to totals deposits above)	-	%	-	%

38. Current Provisions

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

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39. Finance Lease Obligation

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
At the start of the year	-	-
Discount interest on Lease Liability	-	-
Paid during the year	-	-
At end of the year	-	-

Maturity Analysis

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

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	-
Non- Current	-
Total	-

40. Deferred Income

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
National Government	-	-
International Funding Bodies	-	-
Public Contributions and Donations	-	-
Total Deferred Income	-	-

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The deferred income movement is as follows:

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

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

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs
Current	-
Non- Current	-
Total	-

41. Employee Benefit Obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post-employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	Insert Current FY	Insert Comparative FY
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Total Employee Benefits Obligation	-	-	-	-	-

Retirement benefit Asset/ Liability

The entity operates a defined benefit scheme for all full-time employees from July 1, 20xx. The scheme is administered by xxx while xxx are the custodians of the scheme. The scheme is based on xxx percentage of salary of an employee at the time of retirement.

An actuarial valuation to fulfil the financial reporting disclosure requirements of IPSAS 39 was carried out as at xxx June xxx by xxx actuarial valuers on this basis the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The principal assumptions used for the purposes of valuation are as follows:

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Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Discount Rates	-%	-%
Future Salary Increases	-%	-%
Future Pension Increases	-%	-%
Mortality (Pre- Retirement)	-%	-%
Mortality (Post- Retirement)	-%	-%
Withdrawals	-%	-%
Ill Health	-%	-%
Retirement	xx years	xx years

Recognition of Retirement Benefit Asset/ Liability

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

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
The return on defined plan assets	-	-
Actuarial gains/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial Gains/ Losses Arising From changes In Financial Assumptions	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	-	-
Others (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Adjustments for restrictions on the defined benefit asset	-	-
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset)	-	-

- b) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Present value of defined benefit obligations(a)	-	-
Fair value of plan assets(b)	-	-
Funded status(=a-b)	-	-
Restrictions on asset recognised	-	-
Others (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
Net asset or liability arising from defined benefit obligation	-	-

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The entity also contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund (NSSF). This is a defined contribution scheme registered under the National Social Security Act. The entity's obligation under the scheme is limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time and is currently at Kshs. XXX per employee per month. Other than NSSF the entity also has a defined contribution scheme operated by XXX Pension Fund. Employees contribute xx% while employers contribute xx% of basic salary. Employer contributions are recognised as expenses in the statement of financial performance within the period they are incurred.

42. Payments received in advance.

Description	2023-2024		-	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Fees received in advance	-		-	
Others (Specify)	-		-	
Total	-		-	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	-	%	-	%
1-2 years	-	%	-	%
2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total	-	%	-	%

43. Borrowings

Description	2023-2024		-	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Balance at beginning of the year	-		-	
External borrowings during the year	-		-	
Domestic borrowings during the year	-		-	
Repayments of external borrowings during the year	(-)		(-)	
Repayments of domestic borrowings during the year	(-)		(-)	
Balance at end of the year	-		-	

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43 a) Analysis of External and Domestic Borrowings

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
External borrowings		
Dollar denominated loan from 'xx organization'	-	-
Sterling pound denominated loan from 'yyy organization'	-	-
Euro denominated loan from zzz organization'	-	-
Domestic borrowings	-	-
Kenya shilling loan	-	-
Total balance at end of the year	-	-

43 b) Breakdown of Long and Short-Term Borrowings

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Short Term Borrowings (Current Portion)	-	-
Long Term Borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

(NB: the total of this statement should tie to note 44 totals. Current portion of borrowings are those borrowings that are payable within one year or the next financial year. Additional disclosures on terms of borrowings, nature of borrowings, security and interest rates should be disclosed).

44. Non-Current Provisions

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

(NB: The current portion deducted in this note should tie to line on current portion transferred from non-current provisions under note 38)

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45. Service Concession Arrangements

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Fair value of service concession assets recognized under PPE	-	-
Accumulated depreciation to date	-	-
Net carrying amount	-	-
Service concession liability at beginning of the year	-	-
Service concession revenue recognized	-	-
Service concession liability at end of the year	-	-

46. Social Benefit Liabilities

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Health social benefit scheme	-	-
Unemployment social benefit scheme	-	-
Orphaned and vulnerable benefit scheme	-	-
People Living with disabilities benefit scheme	-	-
Elderly social benefit scheme	-	-
Bursary social benefits	-	-
Total	-	-
	-	-
Current social benefits	-	-
Non- current social benefits	-	-
Total (tie to totals above)	-	-

Social benefit schemes include benefits such as cash transfers for unemployment or elderly in line with IPSAS 42. They are incurred to mitigate against a certain social risk e.g poverty, age, unemployment among others.

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47. Cash generated from operations.

Surplus for the year before tax	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Adjusted for:	14,915,686	
Depreciation	-	-
Non-Cash grants received	-	-
Contributed assets	-	-
Impairment	-	-
Gains and Losses on Disposal of Assets	-	-
Contribution to provisions	-	-
Contribution to impairment allowance	-	-
Finance Income	-	-
Finance Cost	-	-
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase in Inventory	(-)	(-)
Increase in Receivables	(13,850,937)	(-)
Increase in Deferred Income	-	-
Increase in Payables	-	-
Increase in Payments received in advance	-	-
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	1,064,749	-

(The total of this statement should tie to the cash flow section on net cash flows from/ used in operations)

48. Financial Risk Management

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

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

(i) Credit risk

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

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

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

Description	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2023 (previous year)				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024 (current year)				
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

(NB: The totals column should tie to the individual elements of credit risk disclosed in the entity's statement of financial position)

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Financial risk management (continued)

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

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

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

(ii) Liquidity risk management

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

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

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1- 3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2023 (previous year)				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred Income	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024 (current year)				
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
Current Portion Of Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred Income	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefit Obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

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(iii) Market risk

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

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

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

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

a) Foreign currency risk

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

Description	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2024			
Financial Assets (Investments, Cash, Debtors)	-	-	-
Liabilities	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-

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

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

	Change in currency rate	Effect on Profit before tax	Effect on equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
20xx			
Euro	10%	-	-
Usd	10%	-	-
20xx			
Euro	10%	-	-
Usd	10%	-	-

b) Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase of Kshs xxx (20XX: Kshs xxx). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of Kshs xxx (20XX – Kshs xxx)

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iv) Capital Risk Management

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

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	-	-
Retained Earnings	-	-
Capital Reserve	-	-
Total Funds	-	-
Total Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	-	-
Net Debt/(Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents)	-	-
Gearing	-	-

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49. Related Party Balances

Nature of related party relationships

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

Government of Kenya

The Government of Kenya is the principal shareholder of the *entity*, holding 100% of the *entity'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 National Government;
- ii) The Parent Ministry;
- iii) Key management;
- iv) Board of directors;
- v)

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

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with Related Parties		
a) Sales to related parties		
Sales of electricity to govt agencies	-	-
Rent income from govt. agencies	-	-
Water sales to govt. agencies	-	-
Others (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
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 (<i>specify</i>)	-	-
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 parties		
Payments of Salaries and Wages for xx Employees	-	-
Payments for Goods and Services for XX	-	-
Total		

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Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
d) Key Management Compensation		
Directors' emoluments	-	-
Compensation to Key Management	-	-
Total	-	-

50. Segment Information

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

NGERIA TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
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51. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Assets

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Contingent Assets		
Insurance Reimbursements	-	-
Assets arising from determination of Court Cases	-	-
Reimbursable Indemnities and Guarantees	-	-
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-

Contingent Liabilities

Description	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Contingent Liabilities	-	-
Court Case Xxx against (<i>The Entity</i>)	-	-
Bank guarantees in favour of subsidiary	-	-
Contingent liabilities arising from Contracts including PPPs	-	-
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-

(Give details)

52. Capital Commitments

Capital Commitments	2023-2024	-
	Kshs	Kshs
Authorised for	-	-
Authorised and Contracted for	-	-
Total	-	-

(NB: Capital commitments are commitments to be carried out in the next financial year and are disclosed in accordance with IPSAS 17. Capital commitments may be those that have been authorised by the entity but at the end of the year had not been contracted or those already contracted for and ongoing)

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53. Events After The Reporting Period

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

54. Ultimate And Holding Entity

The entity is a State Corporation/ or a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of -. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

55. Currency

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

19. Appendices

Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General Recommendations

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

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

Guidance Notes:

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

.....

Name **MUIGLEI MAGOT**
Accounting Officer
(Enter title of Head of entity)
Date **14-3-2025**



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Appendix II: Projects Implemented by (The Entity)

Projects

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

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

Status of Projects completion

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

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

Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

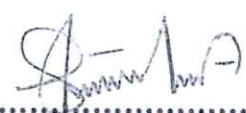
Name of transferring entity

Name of beneficiary entity

Confirmation of amounts received by [Insert name of beneficiary Entity] as at 30 th June (2023-2024)					
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
Total					

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

Head of Accounts Department - Disbursing Entity:
 Name Sign Date

Head of Accounts Department - Beneficiary Entity:
 Name ... MILIGEL MAGUT Sign  Date 14-3-2025

Appendix IV: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

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

