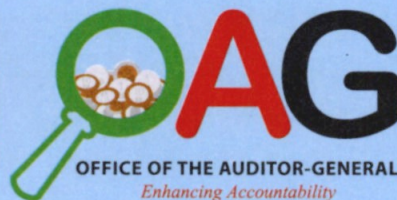


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



REPORT


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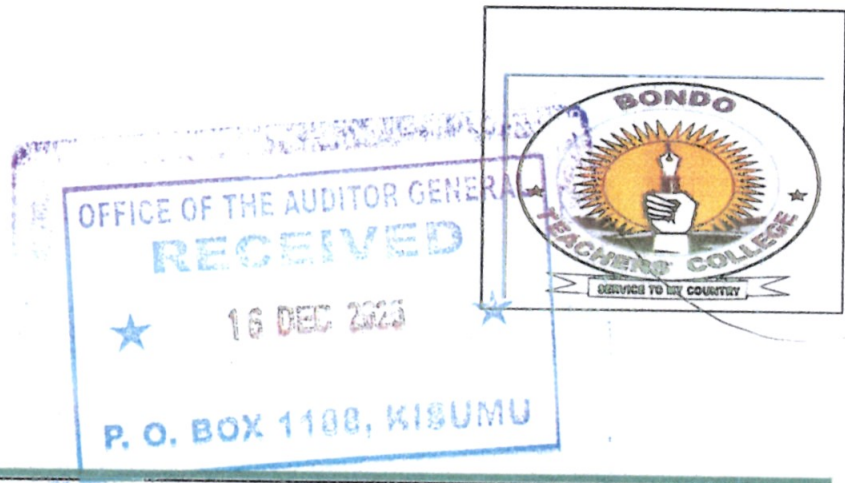
PARLIAMENT
OF KENYA
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THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE

 FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 30 JUNE, 2021	
DATE: 11 MAR 2026	DAY: WEDNESDAY
TABLED BY:	DEPUTY MAJORITY LEADER Hon. OWEN BATA, MP
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	J. KEMERELLE



BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2021**

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

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

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**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

A. Acronyms

BOM	Board of Management
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
TTC	Teacher Training College
N.T.S	Non-Teaching staff.
EAYM	East African Yearly Meeting
PAG	Pentecostal Assembly of God.
SRC	Salaries and remuneration commission.
TSC	Teachers Service Commission

B. Definition of Key Terms

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

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021

2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

Bondo Teachers Training College relocated to Bar-Kanyango village in North Imbo location on 25th October 2010 on acreage of 35 acres.

The ground-breaking ceremony for the new site was held on 11th April 2010 by His Excellency Hon. Raila Amollo Odinga, the then Prime Minister of the Republic of Kenya. The college relocated with a dream of offering Diploma in Teaching at an estimated cost of 5 billion.

The college management has developed a strategic plan to guide its future development. In the strategic plan, the budget for development of infrastructure is estimated at 5 billion. Since this amount is not easy to raise at once. The management prioritized the following facilities in the 2020/2021.

- Dining Hall.
- Administration Block.

If the college is fully operational, the college will be beneficial to the community in the following ways

- Improved road communication system.
- Clean water.
- Job creation.
- Training opportunity.
- Poverty reduction.

The college faces serious un-refunding to develop its infrastructure and thus urgent intervention is needed.

The Core Functions

Based on our mission, our core functions are:

- (i) To undertake human resource development in the field of primary education.
- (ii) To inculcate in the trainees the right attributes and attitude in teaching profession.
- (iii) To develop teachers who will offer required leadership roles in the community.
- (iv) To raise funds through income generating activities (IGA) training programmes.
- (v) To develop Learning Resource Centre (LRC) and a Development Potential Centre (PDC)

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The strategic plan of Bondo Teachers Training College articulates the institution desire for the development of the teacher's trainees and identifies the strategic essentials necessary for its realization. It also specifies priorities upon which the resources in the institution will be focused for effective actualization of sustainable development.

The objectives of BTTC are:

- i. To train primary and pre-primary school teachers who are compliant to Competency Based Curriculum (CBC)
- ii. To provide facilities for courses offered by the college.
- iii. Change and promote the learner's attitude towards teaching as a career.
- iv. Provide the learner with knowledge, skills and enabling environment to be able to work towards achieving the national educational goals and objectives.
- v. Mould and nurture a learner who will be able to induce and influence positive change in the society.
- vi. Produce teachers who positively respond to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), The Big Four Agenda, Third Term Medium Plans (2018-2022) Vision 2030 and other emerging issues.
- vii. Provide a social environment for a positive co-existence between the college and the immediate community.
- viii. To enhance the capacity of staff for improved service delivery.

VISION, MISSION, VALUES AND CORE VALUES

Bondo Teachers Training College operate on certain principles and values. Further, the implementation of the programme needs to be guided by the institution's vision, mission and core values which are outlined below:

Vision

A centre of excellence in teacher's education and holistic training.

Mission

To empower teacher trainees to deliver quality education responsive to the challenges of a dynamic society.

The Core Values

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

The core values that govern the operational environment of our institution include the following:

- i) **Professionalism**
 - We are committed to the highest levels of professionalism achievement obtainable through competence and relevant skills.

- ii) **Integrity and Honesty**
 - We are committed to acting in honest, accountable and transparent manner in all our endeavors.

- iii) **Tolerance and Empathy**
 - We shall strive at all times to be sensitive to the welfare of our clients

- iv) **Responsibility**
 - We shall hold ourselves accountable in the use of resources at our disposal for the purpose intended.

- v) **Peace, Cohesion and Unity**
 - We shall strive to work in harmony by reaching out and embracing one another at all times

C. LOCATION

BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
KISUMU/USENGE ROAD
OFF-BAR-KANYANGO NYAMONYE
P.O BOX 424-40601
BONDO

D. CONTACTS

TELEPHONE: 0791325149
EMAIL: bondoteachers@yahoo.com
WEBSITE www.bondotc.ac.ke

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

ENTITY BANKERS

NAME OF ACCOUNT	TYPE OF BANK ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT NO	PURPOSE OF ACCOUNT	BANKER
BTTC MAIN ACCOUNT	CURRENT	1106978285	RECEIPT OF GOVT FUNDS	Kenya Commercial Bank
BTTC COLLEGE FUND ACCOUNT	CURRENT	1106978404	COLLEGE FUND ACCOUNT	Kenya Commercial Bank
BTTC COLLEGE FEE COLLECTION	CURRENT	113028122	FEE COLLECTION ACCOUNT	Kenya Commercial Bank
BTTC CAUTION MONEY ACCOUNT	SAVINGS	11108376533	CAUTION SAVINGS	Kenya Commercial Bank
BTTC STUDENT COUNCIL ACCOUNT	SAVINGS	O92165025703	STUDENT COUNCIL FUND	Kenya Commercial Bank
BTTC COLLECTION ACCOUNT	CURRENT	O112962743500	IGLAS ACCOUNT	Cooperative Bank
BTTC FEE COLLECTION ACCT	CURRENT	O7502608747	IGLAS ACCOUNT	Equity Bank

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

BTTC FIXED ACCOUNT	FIXED ACCT	30000157810	RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT	HFC of Kenya
BTTC CDF ACCOUNT	CURRENT	1114035661	CDF FUNDS	Kenya Commercial Bank

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

(b) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

i. Audit and risk committee activities

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

ii. Finance and operations committee activities.

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

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

iii. Academic committee activities

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

(c) Entity Headquarters

BondoTEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
Along Kisumu-Usenge Road

P. O. BOX 424-40601
BONDO

(d) Entity Contacts

Telephone - 0717610794
Email: bondoteachers@yahoo.com
website: www.bondo.ttc.ac.ke

(e) Independent Auditors

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

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**



Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

(f) Principal Legal Adviser

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

Bondo Teachers Training College
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2021

3. The Council/Board of Governors

NAME	PHOTO	DOB	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	OCCUPATION
HCS Elly Osiemo		1950	BED (Science)	Educational Advisor
Mrs. Anastancia A. Apondi		1968	Master in Counseling Psychology	Senior Lecturer JOST
Mrs. Lucy A. Gudah		1977	Higher Diploma Sec Management	P/Sec Judiciary Chief Acc. National Treasury Deputy Dir. Of Edu. Doctor (Kenyatta National Hospital) Lecturer (JOST)

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

Mr. Moses Olima		1958	PhD in Bus Administration	Chief Acc.(National Treasury)
Mr. Magwa Meshack		1955	BED (Arts)	Deputy Director of Education
Dr. George Afulo		1960	Master in Medicine	Doctor(Kenyatta National Hospital)
Dr. Mary Kileons		1966	Post Graduate (Lecturer)	Lecturer (JOUST)
Dr. Elizabeth Odhiambo		1971	PhD (Linguistics)	Lecturer (JOUST)
Eng. Maurice Ndeda		1952	Bachelor Of Engineering	Retired Engineer an Counselor

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

	Mr. Gerald Okola		1956	Master in Business Administration	Director Admin Services at the National Assembly
	Dr. Ruth Koweru		1960	PhD	Lecturer (JOUST)
	Mr. Limpaso Philip		1965	BED (Arts)	Principal BTTC

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

4. Key Management Team

SN.	Designation	Name
1.	Chief Principal	Charles Waema
2.	Deputy Principal	Susan Ligeve
3.	Dean of Curriculum	OnokaCancious
4.	Dean of Students	Alice Adhaya
5.	Finance Officer	Kennedy Odiyo
6.	Head of Procurement	Mariko Ajumbo

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

BOARD MEETINGS HELD IN 2020-2021 AND ATTENDANCES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

BOARD MEMBERS ATTENDANCE	MEETING	DATE	YEAR
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Moses Olima 2. Mr. Philip Ole Limpaso 3. Mrs. Elizabeth Odhiambo 4. Mrs. Lucy Gudah 	Finance, procurement and general purpose committee	25 th June	2020
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Moses Etyang' 2. Mr. Elly Osiemo 3. Mr. Philip Ole Limpaso 4. Hon. Gideon Ochanda (in attendance) 5. Mr. Gerald Okola 	Consultative Committee	9 th July	2020
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Elly Osiemo 2. Mrs. Anastancia Obonyo 3. Dr. Mary Kileons 4. Mrs. Elizabeth Odhiambo 5. Mr. Magwa Meshack 6. Ms. Lucy Gudah 7. Mr. Maurice Ndeda 8. Mrs. Ruth Koweru 9. Mr. Moses Olima 	Full Board Meeting	16 th July	2020

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

5. Chairman's Statement

Bondo Teachers Training College is one of the colleges established under the Ministry of Education, State Department of Basic Education and early Learning. The college has a functional Board of Management whose duty is to enable the college realize its core mandate to achieve its mission and vision of being a centre of excellence in teacher education and holistic training and to empower teacher trainee deliver quality education responsive to the challenges of a dynamic society.

The Board of Management has come up with academic, trainings, procurement and human policies to enable the smooth operation of the college.

However, some of the key challenges the Board of Management is facing in the implementation of policies are:

- Under-funding by the Ministry of Education
- Fee payments by the students are inadequate.
- Putting up structures befitting a modern teacher training college.

As we take students for Diploma in Primary Teacher Education, the Board of Management has made a comprehensive project proposal in order of priority as documented in our Strategic Plan 2020/2024 as follows:

- 2 modern student hostels
- Modern ICT Laboratory and Library
- A multipurpose hall and kitchen
- An Administration Block

May I assure all the stakeholders that the Board of Management is committed to ensuring that the college is well managed in order to provide quality training to our students and provide good service to all clients.

Lastly, may I thank the Board of Management and the staff for standing with the college despite the challenges and thus we present the 2020/2021 financial report in line with Public Sector of Accounting Standards and the PFM Act of 2012.

Thank you.

Mr. Elly Osiemo
BOM Chairman

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

6. Report of the Senior Principal

May I take this opportunity to thank Bondo Teachers College Management and the entire fraternity who made it possible for the year 2020/2021 to end successfully.

The Year 2021/2021 was very challenging, despite this, the financial report is hereby presented in accordance with the international public sector accounting standard (IPSAS)

We had the following documents to guide us in preparation and management of the institution during the year.

- Strategic Plan 2019/2022
- Approved Budget 2020/2021
- Procurement Plan 2021/2021
- Government Circulars and guidelines

The approved budget and procurement plan were the guiding principle for our financial operations; however, due to the implementations of the new curriculum, the student population was minimal as there was no intake of new students, thus revenue from both exchange and adhoc exchange transactions declined drastically, hindering the implementation of budgetary obligation.

The Covid 19 Pandemic also played a serious role in hampering with the operation and learning calendar which made it difficult for implementation of our budgetary plans.

In our strategic plan 2019/2022, we had our infrastructural adjustment such as building of an administration block, dining hall, drainage and modern library, however, most of these had not been accomplished as there was low government capitation. We shall strive to implement some of these plans which had been aligned to sustainable development goals (SDG), The Big Four Agenda, Medium Term Plan and Vision 2030.

Commitments from the previous years and 2020/2021 proved to be a big challenge to the institution to fulfill her obligation. This emanated from the disturbed academic calendar due to covid 19 pandemic hence minimum recovery of receivables.

We are also looking forward to a fair recovery and thus meeting our obligations in the shortest possible time.

As a management, we believe in team work, transparency and accountability of public funds under our care and to report back in line with government circulars and guidelines.

Lastly, I take this opportunity to thank all who participated in the preparation of this financial report.

Mr. Charles Waema
Senior Principal

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

Section 164 Subsection 2 (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires the accounting officer to include in the financial statement, a statement of Bondo Teachers Training College performance against predetermined objectives.

Bondo Teachers Training College has Seven strategic pillars and objectives within its Strategic Plan for the FY 2020/2021. These strategic pillars are as follows:

- i. Training strategic objective
- ii. Conducive physical environment
- iii. Information communication technology
- iv. Harness human resource development and management
- v. Auxiliary and other programs
- vi. Finance and income generating activities
- vii. Cross cutting issues

Bondo Teachers Training College develops its annual work plans based on the above seven pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The Board achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2024/2025 period for its seven strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below:

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Training strategic objective	Ensure effective and quality teacher training	Improved performance in assessment, practicum, Student Behaviour change and co-curricular activities.	-Administer quality assessments - Facilitate effective practicum -Facilitate effective Guiding & Counselling -Facilitate students participation in co-curricular activities	- Improved student performance in UDPTE, UDECTE, DPTE, DECTE. - Improved performance in teaching practicum -Improved behaviourchange among students. - Increased participation of students in co-

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

				curricular activities up to the National level.
Conducive physical environment	To provide adequate and quality physical facilities for training.	Develop adequate and friendly infrastructures	Construct new physical facilities	Constructed ten new classes
Information communication technology	-To promote effective integration and application of ICT in the college.	-Improve ICT infrastructure and staff/student capacity.	- Construct new ICT I-HUB. - Build staff and student capacity in ICT.	-Constructed New ICT I-HUB. - Trained staff and students on ICT .
Harness human resource development and management	-To attract develop and retain competent and motivated staff.	-Improve employee satisfaction and work environment.	Recruiting relevant competent staff, capacity building and providing adequate resources timely	-New staff recruited, trained and deployed -Relatively adequate resources procured.
Auxiliary and other programs	-To develop and implement relevant programs.	- customize and develop relevant curriculum and training materials	Development of relevant curriculum and training materials.	Developed curriculum and training materials.
Finance and income generating activities	To ensure financial sustainability of the college.	IGA Activities	Improvement of income generating activities.	-Increased production of farm produce
Cross cutting issues	To ensure that cross cutting issues are mainstreamed in college programmes	-Gender Mainstreaming -HIV & AIDS prevention - Prevention of Drug and substance abuse.	- G& C programs - Health days.	Conducted G& C programmes. -Conducted HIV & AIDS testing.

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

8, Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Management is nominated by a panel comprising the chair and three other persons as follows:

- a) County Education Board Respective.
- b) Area chief
- c) Representative of the member of Parliament
- d) The Principal

The appointment may cease by death, resignation by written notice.

The Board is charged with ensuring that Bondo Teachers Training College is managed in a sound manner and delivers value within the environment of good corporate governance. It is this values that the Board considers corporate governance as a key to performance of the college.

The Board continually reviews various policies, procedures, internal control systems crucial in the stewardship of the college assets and resources with the objective of maintaining and helping stakeholders get values for money as per the institution vision and mission.

The Board comprises of 17 members and the Secretary who is the College Principal and are appointed by the cabinet secretary, Ministry of Education State Department of early and basic education.

The Board ensures that proper standards of corporate governance are maintained and have the overall the management of the institution not only through Board members but through various committees.

The Board is required to meet at least 3 times in a year to discuss the overall performance of the institution. All Full Board meetings are convened by the secretary to the Board or on instruction from the chairman upon requisition of at least four members of the board. All discussions are passed by a majority of present members with the chairperson having a decisive vote in the event of a tie.

In the year 2020/2021, the Board had no conflict of interest reported.

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

FULL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT ATTENDANCE DURING THE FY2020/2021

NO.	NAME	1ST 2020/2021
1.	ELLY OSIEMO	√
2.	ANASTACIA APONDI	√
3.	LUCY A. GUDAH	√
4.	MOSES OLIMA	√
5.	MAGWA MESHACK	√
6.	GEORGE AFULO	√
7.	MARY KILEONS	√
8.	RUTH OMBONYA	√
9.	SYLVESTER OPIL NDEDA	√
10.	GERALD OKOLA	√
11	RUTH KOWERU	√
12	LIMPASO PHILIP	√
13	RUTH KOWERU	√
14	ELIZABETH ODHIAMBO	√

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

8. Management Discussion and Analysis

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 under section 29 of schedule 2 of the Teacher Training College Act, require the Board members to prepare Financial statements in respect of Bondo Teachers Training College which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the college at the end of the financial year 2020/2021 and the operating results of the college for the year 2020/2021. The Board members are also required to ensure that the college keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the college. The Board members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the institution.

The Board members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Bondo Teachers Training College financial statements, which gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the college for and at end of the financial year ended on June 30th 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, this discloses with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the college.
- 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 or error or fraud.
- iv) Safeguarding the assets of the college.
- v) Selecting and applying appropriate financial policies.
- vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Board member accept responsibility for Bondo TTC financial statements which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and in the manner required by the PFM Act 2012 and the Basic Education Act. The Board members are of the opinion that the college financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Bondo Teachers Training College transactions during the financial year ended June 30th 2021 and of the college financial position as at that date. The Board members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the college which have been relied upon in the preparation of college's financial statement as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

Name.....*Charles Wabera Muli*..... Signature*[Signature]*.....(Chairperson)

Name..... Signature (Accounting Officer)

Simon ELLY N. ODIEMO *[Signature]* BOM Chair

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

9. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting Statement

Sustainability strategy and profile

Bondo Teachers Training College is a government facility funded fully by the Government through Student fee and MOE grants. The college is sustained fully by the Government. The College management strives to make prudent use of the available resources to maintain and improve the existing college facilities.

Environmental performance

The environmental policy of Bondo Teachers College is outlined in the college strategic plan and it includes:

- Environmental Management
- Water
- Water Management
- Waste Management
- Awareness and training
- Evaluation of the environmental policy
- Responsibilities

This policy document is still undergoing improvement by the committees for the purpose of adoption.

Employee welfare

The hiring process always follows a thorough process as listed below:

- Need Identification
- Advertisement
- Short listing
- Interview
- The institution tries to be gender sensitive biased and community inclusive.

Employees are given study leaves and skill gaps are identified and given recommendations on how to improve.

Employees who are having necessary skills are given priority in case a vacancy falls in the college.

Our employees are also provided with uniforms and protective gears to be used during the working hours

Fire extinguishers are placed at strategic points within the college to help fight any fire accident

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

Market place practices-

Bondo teachers college operates under its citizen's service charter and signs performance Contract with MOE to ensure that best practices are in place in the college. The College also maintains strict adherence to PPRA guidelines in its procurement and also asset Disposal procedures.

a) Responsible competition practice.

Bondo Teachers College participates in colleges' drama, ballgames and music competitions from regional up to the national level.

b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations

Bondo Teachers College has always honoured suppliers' contracts respecting payment practices.

c) Responsible marketing and advertisement or Responsible engagement with the citizens.

Bondo teachers College has always advertised tenders and followed procurement policies and procedures.

d) Product stewardship or Awareness Creation

In terms of security and safety, the college has, fire extinguishers and good landscaping.

e) Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

During Environmental Day, the college has adhered to the presidential directive of planting trees.

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

10. 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, 2021, which show the state of the Bondo Teachers college affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of Bondo Teachers Training College is to Train Diploma in Teacher Education Teachers.

Results

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


Council/Board of Governors

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of B.T.T.C in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015.

By Order of the Board


.....
Secretary of the Board

Date:

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

11. Statement of Board of Governors Responsibilities

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

The Board members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Bondo Teachers' College financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Bondo Teachers' College for and as at the end of the financial period ended on **30.06.2021**. 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 Bondo Teachers' College (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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

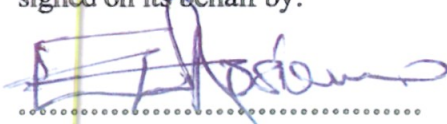
The Board members are of the opinion that the Bondo Teachers' College financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Bondo Teachers' College transactions during the period ended **30.06.2021**, and of Bondo Teachers' College financial position as at that date. The Board members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Bondo Teachers' College, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Bondo Teachers' College financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

Approval of the financial statements.


The Bondo teacher's college financial statements were approved by the Board on 10/09/2021 and signed on its behalf by:



Name
Chairperson of the B.O.M



Name
Accounting Officer/Principal

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 11 MAR 2026	
DAY: WEDNESDAY	
TABLED BY:	DEPUTY MAJORITY LEADER HON. OWEN BATAJ MP
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	S. LEMERELLE

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2021

PREAMBLE

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

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

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 the 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 Bondo Teachers Training College set out on pages 1 to 25, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2021 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 Bondo Teachers Training College as at 30 June, 2021 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 Basic Education Act, 2013 and Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. Unconfirmed Opening Balances and Comparative Figures

Review of the College's financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2021 revealed that the entity reported prior year opening balances and amounts. However, Management did not submit financial statements for 2019/2020 financial year for audit as well as evidence of assessments of internal controls and financial reports by the Ministry of Education.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the opening balances brought forward from the financial year 2019/2020 could not be confirmed.

2. Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements

Review of the annual report and the financial statements revealed the following errors and omissions: -

- i. The statement of financial performance reflects rendering of services – fees from students' comparative amount of Kshs.13,359,669. However, the corresponding Note 7 to the financial statements indicates an amount of Kshs.16,241,569 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.2,881,900.
- ii. Further, the statement reflects use of goods and services comparative amount of Kshs.9,221,972. However, the corresponding Note 10 to the financial statements reflects an amount of Kshs.9,210,048 resulting to unreconciled variance of Kshs.11,924. In addition, the comparative amount as reflected in Note 10 to the financial statements is at variance with the recomputed amount of Kshs.8,739,498 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.470,550.
- iii. The statement of financial performance reflects a deficit for the year amount of Kshs.10,720,701 the basis of which has not been explained or disclosed in the financial statements. The statement further reflects a surplus for the amount of Kshs.16,550,656. However, the recomputed amount is a deficit amount of Kshs.10,720,711 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.27,271,367.
- iv. The statement of financial position reflects inventories opening balance of Kshs.3,205,200. However, the corresponding Note 17 to the financial statements reflects a balance of Kshs.4,432,074 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.1,226,874. The statement further reflects trade and other payables from exchange transactions opening balance of Kshs.13,241,064 which is at variance

with the corresponding Note 19 to the financial statements balance of Kshs.31,683,092 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.18,442,028.

- v. The statement of financial position reflects refundable deposits from customers opening balance of Kshs.27,144,403. However, Note 21 to the financial statements reflects a balance of Kshs.26,885,907 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.258,496. Further, the comparative amount as reflected in the explanatory Note is at variance with the recomputed amount of Kshs.26,978,506 resulting to a variance of Kshs.92,599.
- vi. Note 15 to the financial statements reflects receivables from exchange transactions opening balance of Kshs.30,539,997. However, the recomputed balance is Kshs.30,339,737 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.200,260.
- vii. Note 21 to the financial statements reflects a balance of Kshs.6,740,737 in respect of gratuity which was wrongly misclassified under refundable deposits to customers.
- viii. The statement of changes in net assets reflects capital fund balance of Kshs.76,716,691 as at 30 June 2021. However, the statement of financial position reflects Kshs.52,806,694 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.23,909,997.

The statement further reflects an accumulated deficit amount of Kshs.10,720,701. However, the statement of financial performance reflects a surplus for the year amount of Kshs.16,550,656 resulting in an unexplained variance of Kshs.5,829,955. In addition, the statement of financial position has not indicated any balance in respect of surplus or deficit for the year as required by the recommended financial reporting template.

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

3. Inaccuracies in the Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows reflects cash and cash equivalents opening balance of Kshs.1,670,529. However, the statement of financial position reflects a balance of Kshs.6,269,967 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.4,599,438. Further, the statement also reflects total receipts and payments amounts of Kshs.8,357,629 and Kshs.9,083,024 respectively. However, the cash flows could not be reconciled with statement of financial performance and statement of comparative budget and actual amounts. In addition, the method used to prepare the statement could not be confirmed since it does not comply to the Public Sector Accounting Standard Board (PSASB) requirements which prescribed the direct method of cashflow preparation and presentation for all public sector entities reporting under the IPSAS Accrual basis of accounting.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the statement of cash flows could not be confirmed.

4. Unsupported Cash and Cash Equivalents Balance

The statement of financial position and Note 14 to the financial statements reflects a balance of Kshs.945,134 in respect of cash and cash equivalents. However, the bank, reconciliation statements, certificates of bank balances and Board of Survey report were not provided for audit verification. Further, the bank account numbers in respect of caution money, student's council and fixed deposit accounts were not reflected in the explanatory Note to the financial statements. In addition, the cashbooks maintained by the College were not regularly checked, verified or countersigned by a senior officer and were written in delible ink prone to erasures and unnoticeable changes.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.945,134 could not be confirmed.

5. Unsupported Receivables from Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions Balances

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Notes 15 and 16 to the financial statements reflects receivables from exchange and non-exchange transactions balances of Kshs.28,288,706 and Kshs.5,012,566 respectively. However, the balances were not supported by schedules and requisite documents including invoices, contracts or other source documents to support the recorded receivables.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and existence of the receivables from exchange and non-exchange transactions balances of Kshs.28,288,706 and Kshs.5,012,566 respectively could not be confirmed.

6. Unsupported Inventories Balance

The statement of financial position and Note 17 to the financial statements reflect inventories balance of Kshs.2,946,484. However, the balance was not supported by detailed stock sheets and schedules. Further, the annual stock take report was not provided for audit verification.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of inventories balance of Kshs.2,946,484 could not be confirmed.

7. Unsupported Property, Plant and Equipment

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.76,704,500 as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements. However, Management did not provide schedules or ledgers and the fixed assets register to support this balance. Further, Management has not disclosed the depreciation rates and amounts for the assets during the year under review as required by the standards.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and valuation of property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.76,704,500 could not be confirmed.

8. Unsupported and Long Outstanding Trade and Other Payables Balance

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 19 to the financial statements reflects trade and other payables from exchange transactions balance of

Kshs.12,535,654. The balance includes trade payables and fees paid in advance (prepaid) balances of Kshs.12,241,064 and Kshs.294,520 respectively which were outstanding as at 30 June, 2021. However, Management did not provide an ageing analysis of the trade payables and there was no evidence of frequent reconciliation of the suppliers' accounts. Further, no explanation was provided for the non-payment of the debts. Failure to clear the bills was contrary to Regulation 42(1)(a) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that debt service payments shall be a first charge in the Consolidated Fund and the Accounting Officer shall ensure this is done to the extent possible that the Government does not default on debt obligations.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of trade and other payables balance of Kshs.12,535,654 could not be confirmed.

9. Long Outstanding and Unsupported Refundable Deposits Balance

The statement of financial position and Note 21 to the financial statements reflects a balance of Kshs.27,144,403 in respect of refundable deposits from customers whose detailed supporting schedules were not provided for audit. Further, included in the balance are amounts of Kshs.698,085 and Kshs.12,793,949 in respect of caution money and special revision respectively. However, it was noted that the refundable deposits have been outstanding for a long period of time with some dating back to the financial year 2011/2012. This is contrary to Regulation 106 of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which states that unless otherwise exempted by an Act of Parliament, any deposit which has remained unclaimed for five (5) years may, with the approval of the Cabinet Secretary, be paid into Consolidated Fund and thereafter the Accountant-General may refund the deposit to any person entitled thereto, if he or she is satisfied that the claim is authentic.

In the circumstances, the completeness and accuracy of refundable deposits from customers balance of Kshs.27,144,403 could not be confirmed.

10. Unsupported Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements reflects transfers from other National Government entities amount of Kshs.5,012,566. However, the revenue amount was not supported with detailed supporting schedules and other supporting documents such as guidelines or circulars for disbursements from the Ministry of Education, receipts and acknowledgement letters.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of revenue from non-exchange transaction amount of Kshs.5,012,566 could not be confirmed.

11. Unsupported Revenue from Exchange Transactions Amount

The statement of financial performance reflects an amount of Kshs.791,942 in respect of rendering of services – fees from students, as disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements. However, the revenue was not supported by students' enrolment data indicating their names, the admission numbers and dates and fees invoiced.

Further, Note 8 to the financial statements reflect Kshs.19,550 in respect of other income. However, source documents including invoices, receipts, agreements and correspondence were not provided for audit review.

In addition, the statement of financial performance and Note 9 to the financial statements reflects finance income of Kshs.5,897 which was not supported with official bank interest advices, bank certificate, bank interest advices, and the respective bank statements.

In the circumstances, the completeness and accuracy of the total revenue from exchange transactions amount Kshs.817,389 could not be confirmed.

12. Variances in the Use of Goods and Services Amount

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements reflects use of goods and services amount of Kshs.3,171,790. However, the supporting ledger reflects an amount of Kshs.2,238,696 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.933,094.

In the circumstances, accuracy and completeness of the use of goods and services amount of Kshs.3,171,790 could not be confirmed.

13. Unsupported Employee Costs

The statement of financial performance and Note 11 to the financial statements reflect an amount of Kshs.13,269,368 in respect of employee costs. However, the costs were not supported by payroll records, staff bio data and other requisite personnel records. This was contrary to Section 149 (1) the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which states that an Accounting Officer shall ensure that the entity keeps financial and accounting records that comply with the Act.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of employee costs amounting to Kshs.13,269,368 could not be confirmed.

14. Variance in the Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure

The statement of financial performance and as disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements reflects repairs and maintenance expenditure of Kshs.109,508. However, the supporting ledger reflects an amount of Kshs.89,166 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.20,342.

In the circumstances, accuracy and completeness of the repairs and maintenance amount of Kshs.109,508 could not be confirmed.

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

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual amounts on a comparable basis of Kshs.44,977,624 and Kshs.14,627,190 respectively resulting to an under-collection of Kshs.30,350,434 or 67% of the budget. Further, the statement reflects that the College expended an amount of Kshs.22,346,843 against actual receipts of Kshs.14,627,190 resulting to over-absorption of Kshs.7,719,653 or 53% of actual receipts.

Further, review of the statement of comparative budget and actual amounts revealed that the explanatory notes to give the reasons for material differences between the budgeted and actual figures have not been provided as prescribed by the recommended reporting template.

The under collection and under absorption affected the implementation of the planned activities of the College and may impact negatively on delivery of services to the public.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. Except for the effects of 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 Management is responsible for the Other Information set out on page iii to xxviii which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, The Board of Governors, Key Management Team, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Senior Principal, Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement, Report of the Board of Governors and Statement of Board of Governors Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

In connection with my audit on the Institute's financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, 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 sections of my report, I confirm that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Late Submission of Financial Statements

The Management of the College submitted the financial statements to the Office of Auditor General on 29 October, 2021 which is one (1) month after the statutory deadline of 30 September, 2021. This is contrary to Section 47(1) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which states that the financial statements required under the Constitution, the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and any other legislation, shall be submitted to the Auditor-General within three months after the end of the fiscal year to which the accounts relate.

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

2. Non-Compliance With Laws of Procurement Planning

Review of the procurement and payment records and other relevant supporting documents of the College revealed the following anomalies:

- i. Management provided the annual procurement plan for the financial year 2020/2021 for audit review. However, there was no evidence that the plan was submitted to the National Treasury as required by Section 44 (2) (c) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 which states that the Accounting Officer shall ensure procurement plans are prepared in conformity with the medium-term fiscal framework and fiscal policy objectives and, subject to subsection (3), submit them to the National Treasury.
- ii. In addition, review of the procurement plan for the year under review revealed that procurement for the financial year 2020/21 amounted to Kshs.21,734,418. However, the Management did not reserve procurement for youth, women, persons with disabilities (PWDs) and other disadvantaged groups. This was contrary to Regulation 149 of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations, 2020, which states that an Accounting Officer of a procuring entity shall, when processing procurements under section 157(5) of the Act, allocate at least thirty percent (30%) of its annual procurement budget for the purposes of procuring goods, works and services from enterprises owned by youth, women and persons with disability.

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

3. Non-Remittance of Statutory Deductions

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 20 to the financial statements reflects employee benefits obligations totalling Kshs.4,922,975 had been deducted and not remitted. This is contrary to Section 19 (4) of Employment Act, Cap 226, which require that an employer who deducts an amount from an employee's remuneration in accordance with subsection (1)(a), (f), (g) and (h) of the Act shall pay the amount so deducted in accordance with the time period and other requirements specified in the law, agreement, court order or arbitration as the case may be. Further, the employee benefits obligations were not supported by the relevant ledgers and support documents.

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

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, 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

Lack of a Depreciation Policy and Failure to Charge Depreciation.

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.76,704,500 and as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements. However, the Note does not reflect the net book values, accumulated depreciation and depreciation charge for the year. This is contrary to Paragraph 41 of IPSAS 45 which states that each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost or value that is significant in relation to the total cost or value of the item shall be depreciated separately. Further, the depreciation policy and method were not disclosed in the financial statements as required by the financial reporting template of 30 June, 2021 prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSASB).

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls in relation asset management could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal controls, risk Management and overall

governance were operating effectively in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of the Management and those Charged with Governance

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the College's ability to continue 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.

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit


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

In conducting the audit, Article 229(6) of the Constitution also requires that I express a conclusion on whether or not in all material respects, the activities, financial

transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way. In addition, I consider the entity's control environment in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

05 December, 2025

BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE 2021

Statement of Financial Performance For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Notes	2020/2021	2019/2020
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from Non-Exchange transactions			
Transfers from other National Government entities	6	5,012,566.00	17,251,552.00
Revenue from Exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- fees from students	7	791,942.00	13,359,669.00
Finance income	9	5,897.00	
Other Income	8	19,550.00	148,575.00
Revenue from Exchange transactions		817,389.13	14,696,844.00
Total Revenue		5829955.13	31948396.00
Deficit for the year		10720700.52	
		16,550,655.65	31,946,360.00
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	10	3171789.65	9221971.59
Employee Cost	11	13269368.00	14201443.00
Repair and maintenance	12	109508.00	389964.00
Board /Council Expenses			
Depreciation and amortization expense			
Total Expenses			8135017.45
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		16,550,655.65	31,948,396.00

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 25 were signed by:

Mr. ELLY W OSIEMO



Chairman of Council/Board

Date: 16/12/2025

GEORGE OWINOMR. CHARLES WAEMA



Finance Officer

20383830
Date: 16/12/25



Senior Principal

Date: 16/12/2025

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

14. Statement of Financial Position As At 30th June 2021

Description	Notes	2020/2021	2019/2020
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	945133.64	6269966.70
Receivables from exiting firms	15	28288705.97	30539998.00
Receivable from non - exchange	16	5012566.00	
Inventories	17	2946484.00	3205200.00
Total Current Assets		37,192,889.61	40,015,164.70
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	18	76704500.00	
Total Non-Current Assets		113,897,389.61	
Total Assets (A)			
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	19	12,535,654.04	13,241.064
Employee Benefit Obligation	20	4922975.00	2647015.80
Refundable deposits from customers	21	27144402.74	27144402.71
Accumulated funds		16487663.53	3507362.01
Total Current Liabilities		61,090,695.00	
Capital fund/Accumulated fund	22	52806694.30	
	23	113,897,389.61	

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 25 were signed by:

Mr. ELLY W OSIEMO



Chairman of Council/Board

Date: 16/12/2021

GEORGE OWINO



Finance Officer

20383830

Date: 16/12/21

MR. CHARLES WAEMA



Principal

Date: 16/12/2021

BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
JUNE 2021

15. Statement of Changes in Net Asset For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

Description	Capital reserve	Accumulated Fund	Capital Grants/Fund	Total
At July 1, 2020	76,716,691.42			76,720,691.42
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-	(10,720,700,52)	-	(10,720,700,52)
At June 30, 2021	76,716,691.42	(10,720,700.52)	-	65,950.990.90

**BONDO TEACHERS TRAINING COLLEGE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 2021**

16. Statement of Cash Flows For The Year Ended 30 June 2021

Description	Kshs
Cash in flow From operating activities	2020/2021
Cash flows from operating activities	
Transfers from other National Government grants	5,012,566.00
Rendering of services	3,319,616.00
Finance income	5,897.13
Others	19,550.00
Total Receipts	8,357,629.13
Payments	
Compensation to employees	5,549.00
Use of Goods and services	3,171,789.00
R M I	109,508.00
Grants and subsidies	4,853,340.00
Others	942,838.00
Total payments	9,083,024.00
Net cash flows from operating activities	-725,394.87
Cash equivalents as 1 st July	1,670,528.51
Cash and cash equivalent as at 30th June 2021	945,133.64

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17. Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual amounts For Year Ended 30 June 2021

Details	Original budget	adjustment	Final budget	Actual comparables	Reference difference
<u>Revenue</u>					
Special Balance	16,820,157.00	6,269,561.00		6,269,561.00	
Transfer from Govt.			16,820,157.00	5,012,565.00	11,809,591.00
Pending of source	27,080,200.00		27,080,200.00	3,319,616.00	2,376,584.00
Finance income				5,897.00	5,897.00
Others	1,077,267.00		1,077,267.00	19,550.00	1,057,717.00
	44,977,624.00		44,977,624.00	14,627,190.00	15,249,789.00
<u>Expenses</u>					
Compensation to Employee	14,871,000.00		14,871,000.00	13,269,368.00	1,601,632.00
Use of goods	18,550,468.00		18,550,469.00	3,171,789.65	15,378,679.35
R.M.I	850,000.00		850,000.00	109,508.00	740,492.00
Capital Development	4,966,057.00		4,966,057.00	4,853,340.00	112,717.00
Others	5,740,099.00		5,740,099.00	942,838.00	4,797,261.00
					22,630,781.35
TOTALS	44,977,624.00	6,269,561.00	44,977,624.00		

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18. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Bondo TTC is established by the Govt of Kenya and derives its authority and accountability from Public Finance Management Act. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and domiciled in Kenya.

2. Statement of Compliance and basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) that allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Technical Institute accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenyan Shillings which is the functional and reporting currency of the Bondo TTC.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with PFM Act, Basic Education Act and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

- i) Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30th June 2021.

Standard	Impact
IPSAS 40: Public Sector Combinations	Applicable 1 st January 2019 The college does not operate under business combination hence this IPSAS 40 does not apply.
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	Applicable 1 st January 2022 The college does not operate with financial instruments covered under this area, hence this IPSAS 41 does not apply
IPSAS 42: Social Benefits	Applicable 1 st January 2022 The TTC does not operate other social benefits. It is only operating with NSSF as the social benefit hence this IPSAS 12 does not apply.

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i. Early adoption of standards

Bondo Teachers College did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in the financial year.

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.

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b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2020/2021 was approved by the Council or Board on 23rd July, 2024. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals to conclude the final budget.

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

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

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

c) Taxes

Current income tax

Bondo Teachers College is exempt from paying taxes as per Companies Act 2015.

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

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

d) Investment property

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

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition. Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

e) Property, plant and equipment

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

f) Leases

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

g) Intangible assets

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

h) Biological Assets

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

i) Research and development costs

The 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.

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j) Financial instruments

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

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.

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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.

k) 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.

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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*.

l) Provisions

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

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.

m) Social Benefits

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

Nature and purpose of reserves

n) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

o) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

p) Foreign currency transactions

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

q) Borrowing costs

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

r) Related parties

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

s) Service concession arrangements

Bondo T T C 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, Bondo T T C 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 BOND O T T C also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

t) Cash and cash equivalents

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

u) Comparative figures

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

v) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021.

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Bondo T T C 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.

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6. Transfers from other National Government entities

Name of the entity sending the grants	Amount recognized to statement of Comprehensive Income Ksh.	Amount deferred under deferred account Ksh.	Amount recognized in capital fund	Total grant income during the year 2020/2021	2019/2020
M.O.E Ministry/ State of Department Basic education early childhood leaning	5,012,566.00	-	-	5,012,566.00	12,285,495.00
Grants special grants	5012566.00				4,966,057.50
TOTAL	5,012,566.00			5,012,566.00	17,257,452.00

7. Rendering of Services

Description	2020/2021 Ksh.	2019/2020 Ksh.
Boarding Equipment & stores	39,617.00	5,772,737.00
T.E.S	34,200.00	694,947.00
Rehabilitation	4,158.00	285,146.00
ECD	221,251.00	3,038,559.00
Accommodation	475,716.00	131,900.00
Gown	8,000.00	490,900.00
Local Travel & Transport		2,063,687.00
Medical		139,458.00
Tender		2600.00
Disposal Activity		43,600.00
Personal Emolument Subsidy		1,232,820.00
Repair		2,000.00
Electrical Water		989,438.00
Contingencies	9000.00	480,377.00
Repair Maintenance & Improvement		850,000.00
TOTAL	791,942.00	16,241,569.00

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8. Other Income

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Other sources of income	19,550.00	14,875.50
TOTAL	19,550.00	14,875.50

9. Finance Income

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Interest from fixed deposits	5897.13	-
TOTAL	5897.13	-

10. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Boarding equipment and stores	819,100.00	5,17,091.59
Teaching equipment and stores	225,340.00	906,028.00
Local transport and travelling	139,400.00	793,570.00
Contingencies	131,881.00	250,894.00
Electricity water and conservancy	210,884.00	755,240.00
Medical	13,090.00	10,950.00
Teaching practice	548,727.00	
Accommodation	425,520.00	315,760.00
Practicum	548,727.00	
Bank charges	79,120.65	
Activity		389,964.00
Total and Services	3,171,789.65	9,210,047.69

11. Employee Costs

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and Wages paid	13,269,368.00	14,201,443.00
Employee costs	13,269,368.00	14,201,443.00

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12. Repair and Maintenance

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Property	30400.00	389,964.00
Furniture and fittings	79,108.00	
Total	109,508.00	389,964.00

13. Depreciation and Amortization expense

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	Kshs	Kshs

14. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Financial Institution	Account Number	2020/2021	2019/2020
		Ksh.	Ksh.
a) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank			37,496.00
	110698404	65,945.21	
Kenya Commercial Bank	1113028122	19,614.20	9,606.20
Equity Bank etc	0750260874775	99,902.20	1,530.20
Cooperative Bank	0112962374088	277,943.50	76,143.50
Main A/C KCB	110697265	78.95	5,669,032.95
b) Saving A/C			
Caution Money		149,128.90	149,128.90
Students Council		134,469.85	134,469.85
c) Fixed deposits account			
Housing Finance Bank		198,050.83	192,153.70
Cash totals		945,133.64	405.00

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15. Receivables from Exchange transactions

(a) Current Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	Ksh.	Ksh.
Current Receivables		
Student Debtors	26,521,653.07	29,115,335.00
Rent Debtors	619,347.50	623,847.50
Other Debtors	0	81,120.00
R/D Cheques	529,234.00	519,234.00
PAYE	81,691.60	200.00
College Farm	536,799.00	0
Total	28,288,725.17	30,539,997.50

16. Receivables from non-exchange transactions.

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	Ksh.	Ksh.
Current Receivables		
Transfers from other govt entities	5,012,566.00	
Total	5,012,566.00	

17. Inventories

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	Ksh.	Ksh.
Consumables Stores	240,534.00	544,235.00
Maintenance Stores	805,270.00	963,569.00
Health Unit Stores	6,087.00	94,787.00
Electrical Stores	436,470.00	591,470.00
Cleaning materials stores	410,703.00	102,405.00
Catering stores	1,047,410.00	2,135,608.00
Total Entries	2,946,484.00	4,432,074.00

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18. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Landlord	Motor Building	Motor and Vehicles	Furniture Fittings	Computers	Plant and equipment	Total
Cost	Ksh.	Ksh.	Ksh.	Ksh.	Ksh.	Ksh.	Ksh.
Land	5,250,000	48,248,736.00	17,052,500.00	4,046,000.00	722,264	1,385,000	76,704,500

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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.

19. Trade and Other Payables

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	Ksh.	Ksh.
Trade payables	12,241,064.00	12,191,243.61
Fees paid in advance (prepaid)	294,520.00	301,092.00
Other payables		5,287.00
Total trade and other payables	12,535,584.00	31,683,092.00

20. Employee Benefit Obligations

Description	Defined benefit plan	Post employment medical benefits	Other Provisions	2020/2021	2019/2021
		Kshs.	Kshs	Kshs.	Kshs.
NSSF				360,477	2,470.00
ELIMU				3,646,584	1,961,513.00
NHIF				85,489.00	41,389.00
BBF				589,846.00	490,965.00
KUDHEHIA				143,220.00	78,120.00
WELFARE				97,359.00	66,500.00
Others					6,058.00
TOTALS				4,922,975.00	2,647,015.00

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21. Refundable Deposits from Customers/Students

Description	2020/2021	2019/2020
	Ksh.	Ksh.
Student Council	15,186.97	15,186.97
Uniform	346,629.37	346,629.37
M.V Replacement	954,348.86	958,506.86
Caution Money	698,085.00	698,085.00
CDF Bursary	221,251.00	34,000.00
Computers	5,374,214.41	5,391,813.41
Gratuity	6,740,737.60	6,740,737.60
Special Revision	12,793,949.50	12,793,548.00
Total Entries	27,144,402.71	26,885,907.26

22. Events After The Reporting Period

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

23. Ultimate And Holding Entity

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

24. Currency

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

BONDO TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGE
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19. Appendices

Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General Recommendations

As the time of reporting there was no Audit report

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
Accounting Officer

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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							

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Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

Name of transferring entity: **Ministry of Education**

Name of beneficiary entity: **Bondo Teachers Training College**

Confirmation of amounts received by [Insert name of beneficiary Entity] as at 30th June 2025(Current FY)

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

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

Head of Accounts Department - Disbursing Entity:

Name *George Orina* Sign *[Signature]* Date..... *16/12/25*

Head of Accounts Department - Beneficiary Entity:

Name Sign Date.....

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Appendix IV: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

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

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Appendix V: Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure

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