

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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ON

**BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND
VOCATIONAL COLLEGE**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2023**



BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2023**

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

BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023

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1. Acronyms & Glossary of Terms

BOG	Board of Governors
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
TTI	Technical Training Institute
TTC	Teacher Training College
TVC	Technical Vocational College
Fiduciary Management	Key management personnel who have financial responsibility in the entity
KUCCPS	Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service
NG-CDF	National Government Constituency Development Fund
PSC	Public Service Commission
HELB	Higher Education Loans Board
KNEC	Kenya National Examinations Council
FY	Financial Year
PU	Production Unit

2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

Bomet Central Technical and Vocational College was incorporated/ established under the TVET Act, 2013 on 16th April 2020. The entity is domiciled in Kenya, in Bomet County. The college is under the Ministry of Education. The college received state of the art institutional management equipment encompassing food and beverage and hairdressing and beauty therapy equipment from China under the Avic International Program. Thus, the institution is a centre of excellence in these two areas. Currently, there are a total of five departments offering different courses accredited by TVETA. The institution continues to roll out more courses with the intention of bridging skills gaps in the market and creating a dynamic workforce that can be relied upon by the nation.

(b) Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the entity is to train learners to become self-reliant and innovative in the dynamic job market. The institution's vision, mission and core values are as stated below:

To be a centre of excellence in the provision of relevant quality technical skills.

Mission

To develop, innovative and creative human resource competent to meet the dynamic market trends for global requirements.

Core Values

Bomet Central Technical and Vocational College is committed to upholding the following core values:

- Teamwork
- Integrity
- Transparency
- Innovation and creativity
- Customer focus and courtesy
- Professionalism
- Versatility

Principal Mandate and Functions

Bomet Central TVC is mandated to offer courses at Artisan, Certificate and Diploma levels in various disciplines. The college is expected to mainly produce middle level human resources that are well equipped with technical and business skills required in industry, informal sector and service sectors. The institution will produce technicians and technologists who are expected to play a major role towards the attainment of the Kenya's Vision 2030.

Core Functions

- i. Provide directly, or in collaboration with other institutions of higher learning, facilities for technical trainers in technological, professional, scientific education;
- ii. Participate in technological innovation as well as in the discovery, transmission and enhancement of knowledge and to stimulate the

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- intellectual life in the economic, social cultural, scientific, and technological development;
- iii. Contribute to industrial and technological development of Kenya in collaboration with industry and other organizations through transfer of technology;
 - iv. Examine and make proposals for new diploma courses and subjects of study, departments, resource and research and innovation;
 - v. Provide a multi-level system of post-secondary school education and training programmes relevant to the needs of the community covering a wide range of fields and levels with provision for recognition of prior learning and flexibility of transition between programmes;
 - vi. Provide high quality educational, research, cultural, social, recreational, sporting and other facilities;
 - vii. Promote critical enquiry within the college and in the general community and;
 - viii. Foster the general welfare of all staff and students

(c) Key Management

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

- Board of Governors/ Council
- Accounting officer/ Principal
- Heads of various departments

(d) Fiduciary Management

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

No.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal	Jaafar Idd Faraj
2.	Deputy principal	Naftal Okoth Ochenya
3.	Ag. Registrar	Edmond Chepkwony
4.	Ag. Dean of students	William Sitienei
5.	Head of Finance	Mercy Chepkirui
6.	Head of Procurement	Mercy Chepkorir

Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The fiduciary oversight organs that held office during the financial year ending 30th/June /2023 was as in the table below.

S/No.	Name of the Sub-committee	Members
1	Finance and Human Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Joseph Kipkirui Mutai-Chairperson • Eng. Kipkemoi Ngeno
2	Education, Training and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joyce Chepkirui-Chairperson • Eng. Kipkemoi Ngeno • Bency Too
3	Audit and Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruttoh Leonard – Chairperson • Franklin Rotich • Joyce Chepkirui

(f) Entity Headquarters

Bomet Central Technical and Vocational College,
P.O Box 117-20400,
BOMET, KENYA.

(g) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254) 740 633 820
E-mail: bometcentraltvc@gmail.com
Website: <https://bometcentraltvc.ac.ke>

(h) Entity Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank
Bomet Branch
P.O Box 264-20400,
Bomet.
A/C No. 1178002535

(i) Independent Auditors




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

(j) Principal Legal Adviser





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

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3.The Council/Board of Governors

No.	Member/ Director	Position	Details
1.	 Bishop Dr. Augustine K. Rugut	BOG Chairperson	D.O.B: 15/11/1965 Qualifications: - Bachelor in Biblical Studies - Bsc. Agricultural Engineering Work Experience: 22 Years' experience serving under different capacities of theology and administration.
2.	 Ms. Bency Too	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOG member • Education, Training and Infrastructure committee Member 	D.O.B: 29/07/1976 Qualifications: - Undergraduate degree - Diploma in social work Work Experience: over 10 years' experience as an administrator at various levels.
3.	 Rutoh Leonard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOG member • Chairperson, Audit and Risk committee 	D.O.B: 3/03/1979 Qualifications: - Bachelor In Business Administration (Accounting Option) Work Experience: 15 years' experience as an internal auditor.
4.	Dr. Kipkirui Joseph Mutai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOG member • Chairperson, Finance and Human Resource committee 	D.O.B: 10/10/1962 Qualifications: - Ph.D in Business Management - MBA In Human Resource Management majors - Bachelor of Arts in Development Studies Work Experience: 29 years' experience serving as

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			an administrator in both the private and public sector.
5.	 Joyce Chepkirui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOG member • Chairperson, Education, Training and Infrastructure committee 	<p>D.O.B: 1985</p> <p>Qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Master of Arts in Project planning and Management - Bsc in Computer Science <p>Work Experience: 10 years' experience as an administrator.</p>
6.	 Frankline Rotich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOG member • Audit and risk committee member 	<p>D.O.B: 15/01/1977</p> <p>Qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bsc. In Agricultural Engineering <p>Work Experience: 21 years' experience in the industry in different capacity.</p>
7.	 Eng. Kipkemoi Ngeno	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BOG member • Finance and Human Resource committee member 	<p>Qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSc in Structural Engineering <p>Work Experience: A registered practising engineer and member of the institute of Engineers of Kenya.</p>
8.	 Jaafar Idd Faraj	Principal/BOG Secretary	<p>D.O.B: 20/08/1969</p> <p>Qualifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bsc. In Agricultural Engineering <p>Work Experience: 27 years' experience in TVET training, with 14 years as an administrator.</p>

4. Key Management Team

No.	Member/ Director	Details
	NAME	AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY
1.	 Jaafar Idd Faraj	Principal/BOG Secretary Bsc in Technical Education Engineering
2.	 Naftal Okoth Ochenya	Deputy Principal MSc Chemistry of Natural Product Bed. Chemistry and Mathematics
3.	 William Sitienei	Ag. Dean of Students Bsc in Electrical Engineering

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4.	 <p>Edmond Chepkwony</p>	<p>Ag. Registrar Diploma in Technical Education Higher Diploma in Technical Education (Building and Civil Engineering Option)</p>
5.	 <p>Mercy Chepkirui</p>	<p>Finance Officer Bsc In Economics and Statistics Certified Public Accountant (Graduate).</p>
6.	 <p>Mercy Chepkorir</p>	<p>Procurement Officer Bsc. In Business Management Purchasing and Supplies</p>

5. Chairman’s Statement

On behalf of the Board of Governors, I am pleased to report that Bomet Central TVC has and continues to tremendously grow over the years. The student enrolment remarkably grew to 853 up from 208 in the previous financial year. With this increased student enrolment, the institution was forced to look for alternative ways of catering for additional learning space and resorted to purchasing two tents to serve as additional classrooms. Nonetheless, the institution has continued to post good results in the KNEC examinations.

To ensure efficiency in operations, the board is in the final stages of developing and approving major policies that are necessary institutional frameworks to guide the running of the institution. I am aware that the technical training industry offers a wide range of opportunities as well as risks, which need to be critically analysed in furtherance of the core mandate without jeopardizing training outcomes. In this regard, the Board of Governors, regularly reviews such opportunities and risks and advise on ways in which risks can be mitigated and opportunities maximised.

It is notable that the college is still young and thus, is still facing challenges of scarcity of both financial and human resources. There is a heavy reliance on the trainers employed by the Board of Governors. In this regard, most of the financial resources go to the payment of salaries. Delays on the disbursement of capitation funds heavily impacts on service delivery and it is our prayer that the disbursement could be made promptly.

I am indeed highly indebted to the members of the Board of Governors for their continued support, commitment and futuristic outlook towards achieving the institution’s objectives in line with its core mandate of training market-driven technical manpower. It is also worth noting that the board members have diverse qualifications and experiences which come in handy in undertaking the board’s role of oversight and advising management on diverse matters affecting the institution. With this, I can confidently affirm that Bomet Central TVC shall remain focused, committed and consistent in service delivery while ensuring accountability in availing and deploying of resources to all the stakeholders including trainees, trainers, the staff and the community at large. Moving forward, the college is also committed to forming collaborations and partnerships with other like-minded entities, institutions, agencies and any other bi-lateral and multi-lateral agencies involved in technical and vocational training to ensure that our trainees continue to receive Competency Based Training.

Finally, I sincerely thank my fellow members of the board, the institution’s management as well as all other stakeholders for their commitment, collaboration and unwavering support during the 2022/2023 financial year. I also urge them to continue with the same spirit to bolster the realisation of the institution’s objectives.

Bishop Augustine Rugutt



BOARD CHAIRPERSON

Date: 11/12/2024

6. Report of the Chief/Senior Principal

Bomet Central TVC is well-suited to offer adequate and relevant training to her students that will enable graduates to positively contribute towards economic growth by becoming self-reliant and providing solutions to economic problems in the country. In pursuance of our core mandate, we have committed ourselves to continuously and regularly improve our academic programs in order to ensure competitiveness in the quality of training offered by the institution. With the oversight of the institution's Board of Governors, we have ensured that financial resources were efficiently utilized for maximum output with regards to quality training. Despite any challenges that may have been encountered and occasioned by financial constraints, the institution continued to discharge its core mandate of training.

Bomet Central TVC currently offers 34 courses accredited by Technical and Vocational Educational Training Authority. The college has been registered by Kenya National Examination Council as an examination Centre for both Business and Technical Examinations. Candidates have sat for examinations in July 2022 and November 2022 series. Furthermore, the institution has partnered with NG-CDF Bomet Central Constituency, KUCCPS and HELB and we continue to pursue more partnerships for the betterment of the institution. I am confident that Bomet Central TVC has a very bright future owing to its high potential for bigger and better growth and development.

Highlights of FY 2022/2023 Performance

The 2022/2023 financial year started on a high note with the Government of Kenya keen to empower TVET institutions in the country. Previously, on a move to boost student enrolment in TVET institutions, the government introduced capitation of Kshs. 30,000 per student per annum. Consequently, annual fees payable by students were capped at Kshs. 56,420 with the government pledging to give Kshs. 30,000 capitation leaving the parent/guardian to pay the balance of Kshs. 26,420. However, in the year under review, the capitation received per student dropped from Kshs. 30,000 per trainee to Kshs. 13,000.

Thus, during the year 2022/2023 financial year, receipts from government were Kshs. 3,676,000 while in the previous financial year (2021/2022) the receipts were Kshs. 4,800,000. This decline was due to the reduction in the amount of capitation grants per student from Kshs. 7,500 per student per quarter to Kshs. 4,000 per student per quarter. Notably, the income from rendering of services increased from Kshs. 7,018,934 in 2021/2022 FY to Kshs. 23,879,342 in the current financial year. This increase was due to an increase in student enrolment.

Student Enrolment

During the 2022/2023 year, student enrolment tremendously increased to 853 students. This increment was due to a partial sponsorship to 398 students by the area Member of Parliament and students received placed by KUCCPS to the college. The management is also committed to undertaking robust marketing to further increase enrolment in future.

Activities Undertaken

During the year under review, the institution managed to accomplish the following:

- Planting of trees and beautification of the compound.
- Procurement of 50 lecture chairs, 300 plastic chairs and 2 tents to aid in learning by providing additional space for learning.

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- Procurement of a heavy-duty photocopier
- Procurement of assorted consumable training materials and equipment to enhance better quality trainings.
- Networking of two modern computer labs in readiness for the Jitume programme.

I am highly confident that the trainees we train are well-equipped with the necessary skills which align them well with opportunities in the dynamic job market. Bomet Central TVC being a young TVET institution that heavily relies on the revenue received from the ministry, financial challenges were bound to occur. Notably, the institution has only 7 PSC trainers, forcing the institution to hire additional 24 trainers on BOG terms to help in offering training services. Deployment of more PSC trainers to the institution will be of great assistance to the institution and I am hopeful that we will get more of such trainers in the coming financial year. Lack of accommodation facilities for trainees was another challenge that was however resolved through partnership with the local community. Another serious challenge facing the institution is the lack of enough classrooms and workshops to cater for the growing student population.

In spite of the challenges stated above, on behalf of the institution's board of governors and the management, I would like to immensely thank the Government of Kenya for the financial support we received in the form of capitation and operational grants. We also extend gratitude to other stakeholders such as the Higher Education Loans Board and the Bomet Central Constituency Development Fund who have supported our trainees by advancing them loans and bursaries. I highly appreciate the financial, material and moral support continually offered to our institution. On a special note, I would like to thank the area MP for the support offered in form of scholarships to trainees. I long to experience more of their continued support in the financial years ahead.

Jaafar Idd Faraj



Principal / Secretary BOG.

7. Corporate Governance Statement

The corporate governance policies and structure provides the basis upon which the institution operates works and collaborates with stakeholders. Our core mandate is guided by our vision and mission statements. Our core values form a source of inspiration and our strength. Being one of the public TVET institutions, the college is guided by government policies and specifically, the TVET Act of 2013. The institution has appointed a Board of Governors, which was inaugurated on 30th June 2021. This board comprises nine members, seven being members appointed. All the BOG members have got diverse and vast experiences necessary for the development of a young institution like Bomet Central TVC.

The board has three sub-committees which have been assigned various responsibilities. These include Audit and Risk, Education, Training and Infrastructure, and Finance and Human Resource Management. Each sub-committee has a chairperson and two other members, while the principal sits in all the sub-committee meetings as the secretary. In the year under review, there were two full board meetings, 2 Finance and Human Resource Management committee meetings and the Education, Training and Infrastructure committee met once. As per the TVET Act of 2013, the BOG provides oversight roles to the institution and is very instrumental in ensuring that the institution is run in accordance with the set-out government policies and guidelines. The BOG also approves budgets and procurement plans and ensures the prudent use of all the revenues that the college collects and receives. Besides that, the board has been mandated by the TVET Act to recruit trainers on behalf of the Public Service Commission. Moreover, the board recruits and outlined the remuneration of non-academic staff who play important roles in the day-to-day running of the college.

Specifically, the roles of the BOG as spelt out in under section 28 (1) shall include -

- i. Overseeing the conduct of education and training in the institutions in accordance with the provisions of this Act and any other written law;
- ii. Preparing annual estimates of revenue and expenditure for the institution and incurring expenditure on behalf of the institutions; (1) receiving, on behalf of the institution, fees, grants, subscriptions, donations, bequests or other moneys and to make disbursement to the institution or other bodies or persons;
- iii. Administering and managing the property of the institutions;
- iv. Developing and implementing the institutions' strategic plan;
- v. Determining the fees payable and prescribing conditions under which fees may be remitted in part or in whole in accordance with the guidelines developed under the provisions of this Act;
- vi. Developing and reviewing programmes for training and to make representations thereon to the Board;
- vii. Promoting and maintaining standards, quality and relevance in education and training in the institutions in accordance with this Act and any other written law;
- viii. Approving collaboration or association with other institutions and industries in and outside Kenya subject to prior approval by the Board;
- ix. Recruiting and appointing trainers from among qualified professionals and practising trades persons in relevant sectors of industry;
- x. Determining suitable terms and conditions of service for support staff, trainers and instructors and remunerating the staff of the institutions, in consultation with the Authority;

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- xi. Making regulations governing organization, conduct and discipline of the staff and students; Providing for the welfare of the students and staff of the institutions;
- xii. Regulating the admission and exclusion of students from the institutions, subject to a qualifications framework and the provisions of this Act;
- xiii. Preparing comprehensive annual reports on all areas of their mandate, including education and training services and submits the same to the Board;
- xiv. Encouraging, nurturing and promoting democratic culture, dialogue and tolerance in the institutions; and
- xv. Discharging all other functions conferred upon it by this Act or any other written law.

The institution is in the final stages of developing key policies such as the human resource manual, academic, financial management and procurement management policies, which are crucial documents that will guide the institution towards the achievement of its core mandates and bolster service delivery to trainees and other stakeholders. For the period that the board has been in existence, it has endeavoured to discharge its functions independently, with zeal and utmost passion. Their diligence and prudence has enabled them to be keen in the interpretation of government policies and the TVET Act 2013. Going forward, the board seeks to align its discharge of duties by enhancing its operations in order to render better services to the institution and its stakeholders. As we get into a new financial year, we hope to have more robust and productive BOG meetings that will develop more policies and guidelines that will steer the institution to higher levels.

8. Management Discussion and Analysis

Operational and Financial Performance

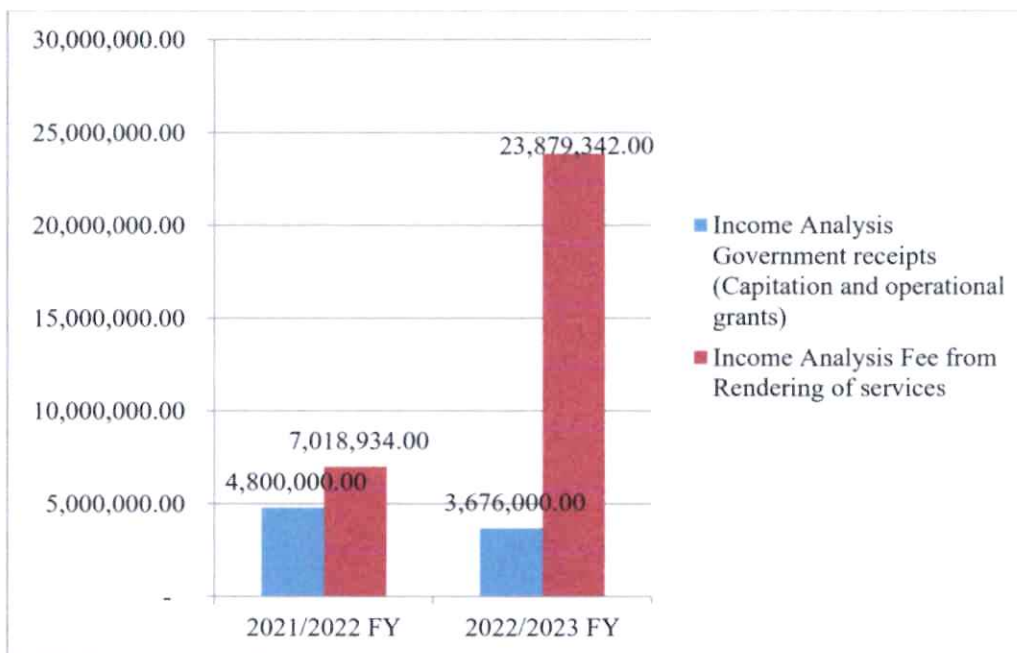
During the year ended 30th June 2023, Bomet Central TVC had 853 students. In the same year, receipts from government (in form of capitation and operational grants) reduced from **Kshs. 4,800,000** in 2021/2022 FY to **Kshs. 3,676,000**. This reduction was occasioned by the reduction in capitation per student from **Kshs. 30,000** to **Kshs. 13,000**. On the other hand, income from rendering of services increased from **Kshs. 7,018,934** in 2021/2022 FY to **Kshs. 23,879,342** in the 2022/2023 FY. This increase is attributed to the increase in student enrolment.

It is worth noting that Bomet Central TVC is experiencing tremendous growth and as such, management has to vigorously pursue additional funding and other forms of support from government agencies and other development partners. The institution’s management seeks to lobby and mobilize resources for technical training, innovation, research and development from the following sources;

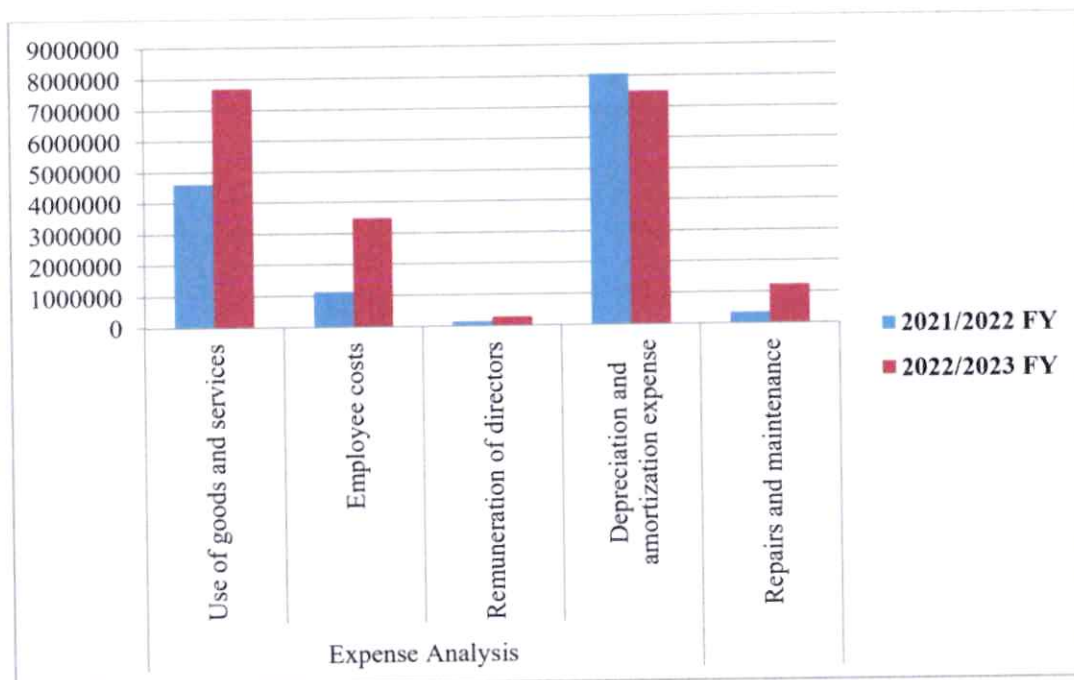
- **Government Funding** – the institution is a beneficiary of government funding and will continue to develop and present proposals as basis for requesting for funding.
- **Constituency Development Fund** – the college will prepare, present and justify proposals on development projects within the institution to lobby for funding from CDF. These proposals will be presented to the Bomet Central CDF committee for consideration and advice.
- **County Government of Bomet** – Bomet Central TVC is domiciled in Bomet County. In this essence, the institution can benefit from county government bursaries advanced to trainees. Furthermore, funding of projects by the county government can be lobbied for.
- The college will also continue to pursue partnerships with other development partners.

Below is a graphical representation of income and expense analysis between financial years 2021/2022 and 2022/2023.

Income Analysis



Expense Analysis



Compliance with Statutory Requirements

The college did not have any compliance issues relating to its statutory requirements.

Major Risks

The institution does not foresee any major financial risks in its financial operations. The institution’s credit risk is mitigated and protected by holding deposits in state approved and reputable banking institutions namely; Kenya Commercial Bank. Furthermore, the institution’s capital risk was minimal since at the end of the year under review, the institution had no external borrowing.

Material arrears in Statutory/Financial Obligations

The college complied with all laws and key regulation that relate to its statutory obligations under the NSSF, NHIF, INCOME TAX and LABOUR Laws of Kenya. The college has also complied with PFM laws that relate to Public Procurement and Asset Disposal, Annual Estimates and Financial Reporting.

Governance

Bomet Central TVC has always sought to comply with all the financial and governance policies and laws as stipulated by the constitution of Kenya. The principles of public finance have also been followed through in all the financial decisions undertaken by the college. The BOG and management have also complied with all the provisions of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 that preclude any instances of conflict of interest.

9. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement

Sustainability strategy and profile

Bomet Central TVC seeks to positively impact lives. To this end, the institution has embraced income generating activities such as hairdressing and beauty therapy services and part-time classes in order to generate extra revenue to leverage on the dwindling funding from the central government. This will enhance the sustainability of the college. The institution also continues to pursue partnerships with the local community who provide accommodation to students since the college does not offer accommodation.

Environmental performance

The institution is yet to develop an environmental policy that will guide management of biodiversity, waste management and outline strategies of environmental conservation.

Employee welfare

At Bomet Central TVC, we value our employees and their contribution that they make towards realising the goals and objectives of the institution. The policies that guide hiring process in the institution include the following:

Vacant positions are always advertised and filled competitively

Gender Mainstreaming- the college observes equal employment opportunities during staff recruitment across all genders.

Disability Mainstreaming – the institution offers equal employment opportunities for candidates living with disability. Persons living with disability are also encouraged to apply for open positions in the college.

The college is in the process of developing a Human resource manual that will indicate, among other things, the policies indicated above to ensure fair and equitable hiring process.

Market Place Practices

Bomet Central TVC has maintained good business practice by complying with the government policy and Section 227 of The Constitution of Kenya. With this respect, all procurement activities have regularly been undertaken where supply chain ensured the existence of sufficient funds to meet obligations of resulting contracts as per the budget and procurement plan. Notably, knowledge of availability of funds often acts as a guide on what to procure and when.

The college maintained and continuously updated a list of registered suppliers, contractors and consultants in various categories of goods, works or services according to its procurement needs. Bomet Central TVC has always ensured responsible treatment of suppliers in diverse ways as outlined below:

- i) **Responsible competition practice-** the college always uses the prescribed methods of procurement for goods and services as stipulated in the procurement plan. Request for quotations are often sent out to listed suppliers in a given category and the quotations subjected to evaluation by committees to ensure fairness in awards to suppliers.
- ii) **Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations-** the institution maintains effective communication channels with suppliers. For instance, telephone lines and emails are kept

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open to ensure that information is easily passed down between the college and its suppliers, contractors, and consultants. The college procurement function has always ensured timely submission of the suppliers' invoices to facilitate payment process by the finance department after delivery of goods, services or works is completed. This has aided in maintain good working relations with the suppliers and contractors.

- iii) **Responsible marketing and advertisement-** the college often advertises its tenders on various platforms and allows adequate time for application by interested suppliers without any interference. When doing procurement planning the college complied with preference and reservation requirements.
- iv) **Product stewardship-** our trainees are our main customers and we always seeks to ensure that we offer the best services to them. Notably, the college provides customer support when and where required. This entails listening keenly to them and responding appropriately. All suggestions by our trainees are taken into consideration and action taken accordingly.

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, 2023, which show the state of Bomet Central TVC's affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the entity are to:

- Offer TVET training
- Prepare and equip trainees for evaluation and certification by the relevant examining bodies
- Promote science, technology and innovation in all the training programmes offered
- Develop and nurture trainees' talents in different capacities in order to create a competent human resource to cater for dynamic market trends

Results

The results of the entity for the year ended June 30 2023 are set out on page 1 to 30.

Council/Board of Governors

The members of the Board /Council who served during the year are shown on page vii to viii.

Auditors

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

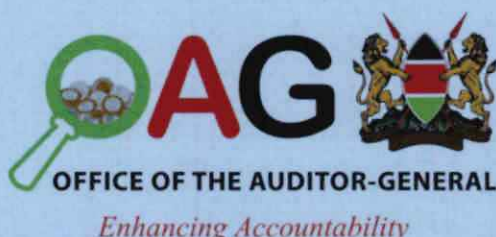
By Order of the Board



.....
Jaafar Idd Faraj
Secretary of the Board/Council
Nairobi
Date: 11/12/2024

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

PREAMBLE

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

- A. Report on the 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 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 Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose.
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, the risk management environment, and the internal controls developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

The accompanying financial statements of Bomet Central Technical and Vocational College set out on pages 1 to 36 which comprise the statement of financial position as

at 30 June, 2023 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, have been audited on my behalf by BACE Partners LLP Certified Public Accountants (Kenya), auditors appointed under Section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. The auditors have duly reported to me the results of their audit and on the basis of their report, I am satisfied that all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit were obtained.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bomet Central Technical and Vocational College as at 30 June, 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Inaccuracy in Receivables from Exchange Transactions Balance

The statement of financial position reflects receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.18,853,307 in respect of student debtors as disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements. The balance is an increase of Kshs.14,675,909 from the previous year of Kshs.4,177,398 or three hundred and fifty one percent (351%) increase. However, the ageing analysis of the receivables has not been disclosed in the financial statements and no provision has been made for impairments.

Further, Note 14 to the financial statements has not been presented in the recommended format.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and existence of receivables from exchange transactions totalling Kshs.18,853,307 could not be confirmed.

2. Unsupported Property, Plant and Equipment Balance

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.100,631,714. However, a comprehensive fixed asset register that reflects a description of the assets owned, cost for each asset, date of purchase/initial use, accumulated depreciation, charge for the year and net book values of the assets was not provided for audit review.

Further, the balance includes land with an estimated net book value of Kshs.4,250,000 as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements. However, the title deed and valuation report of the land was not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and ownership of the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.100,631,715 could not be ascertained.

3. Inaccuracy of Accumulated Surplus Balance

The statement of financial position reflects accumulated surplus balance of Kshs.20,783,782. The balance includes transfer of depreciation from capital grants to accumulated surpluses of Kshs.7,496,752 as reflected in the statement of changes in net assets. However, the transfer has not been explained or supported.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of accumulated surplus balance of Kshs.20,783,782 could not be confirmed.

4. Inaccuracy in Capital Fund Balance

The statement of financial position reflects capital fund balance of Kshs.97,626,538. The balance is net of transfer of depreciation to accumulated surpluses of Kshs.7,496,752 as reflected in the statement of changes in net assets. However, the transfer has not been explained or supported.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of capital fund balance of Kshs.97,626,538 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Bomet Central Technical and Vocational 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 qualified opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects total income final budget and actual on comparable basis amount of Kshs.16,855,260 and Kshs.27,555,342, respectively, resulting to over-collection of Kshs.10,700,082 or thirty-nine percent (39%) of the receipts. Similarly, the College expended Kshs.12,696,655 against actual receipts of Kshs.27,555,342 resulting to an under-absorption of Kshs.14,858,687 or fifty-four (54%) of the total receipts.

The under-absorption affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on the delivery of services to the public. The over-collection implies poor budgeting mechanism and setting of low performance target.

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 matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, I have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in my report.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information set out on page iii to xxi which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, the Board of Governors, Key Management Team, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Chief Principal, 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 College's financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Irregular Procurement of Goods

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.100,631,714. The balance includes furniture, fittings and other equipment balance

of Kshs.3,149,943 as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements. Included in the balance is Kshs.250,000 incurred on purchase of lecture chairs using request for

quotation procurement method. Records available indicates that requisition from the user department was completed and approved on 15 August, 2022, which was thirteen (13) days after the tender had already been awarded to the supplier.

Similarly, requisition forms from the user department for procurement of printer and photocopier at a cost of Kshs.218,980 was completed and approved on 22 March 2023, eleven (11) days after the tender had already been awarded to the supplier. This is indicative of procurement of goods without requisition from user departments contrary to regulation 71 (1) of Public Procurement and asset disposal Regulation, 2020 which requires that Pursuant to section 73 of the Act, the head of the user department shall initiate the procurement process through a requisition as per the approved procurement plan.

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

2. Irregular Recruitment of Employees

The statement of financial performance reflects employee costs amount of Kshs.3,490,180. Review of human resource records revealed that four (4) employees were recruited during the year without advertising the vacancies contrary to Section B.4 (1) of Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual for the Public Service, 2016 that requires a public entity to advertise all vacant posts in a manner that reaches the widest pool of potential applicants and allow for at least twenty-one (21) days before closing the advert.

Further, no interviews were conducted for three (3) out of nine (9) employees hired during the year hence raising concerns about the fairness and competitiveness of the recruitment process.

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

3. Non-Compliance with Law on Ethnic Composition

Review of human resource records revealed that the college has thirty (30) employees out of which twenty-nine (29) or 97% of the employees are members of the dominant ethnic community. This is contrary to section 7 (2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 which states that no public institution shall have more than one-third of its staff establishment from the same ethnic community.

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

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 3000 and 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

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

Basis for Conclusion

Lack of Internal Audit Function

The College had not established an internal audit function for oversight of the operations of Management. This was contrary to Section 73 (1) (a) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which states that a National Government entity shall ensure that it has appropriate arrangements for conducting internal audit according to the guidelines issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

In the circumstances, the oversight on effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and 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 Management and the Board of Governors

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

19 May, 2025

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

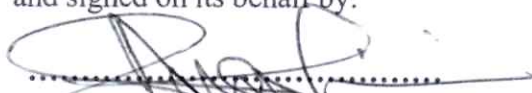
Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and (section 14 of the State Corporations Act, and section 29 of schedule 2 of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 require the council members to prepare financial statements in respect of Bomet Central TVC, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Bomet Central TVC at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of Bomet Central TVC for that year/period. The Council members are also required to ensure that Bomet Central TVC keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of Bomet Central TVC. The council members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Bomet Central TVC. The Council members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Bomet Central TVC's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Bomet Central TVC for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2023. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period, (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the entity, (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud, (iv) safeguarding the assets of the Bomet Central TVC, (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Council members accept responsibility for Bomet Central TVC's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and TVET Act No. 29 of 2013. The council members are of the opinion that Bomet Central TVC's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Bomet Central TVC's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2023, and of Bomet Central TVC's financial position as at that date. The Council members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for Bomet Central TVC, which have been relied upon in the preparation of Bomet Central TVC's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

In preparing the financial statements, the Principal has assessed Bomet Central TVC's ability to continue as a going concern. Nothing has come to the attention of the Council members to indicate that Bomet Central TVC will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

Bomet Central TVC's financial statements were approved by the Board on 11th December 2024 and signed on its behalf by:


.....
Bishop Augustine Rugutt

Chairperson of the Board/Council


.....
Jaafar Idd Faraj

Accounting Officer/Principal


BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023

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


	Notes	2022/2023	2021/2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from the National Government – grants/ gifts in kind	6	3,676,000	4,800,000
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Total Revenue from non-exchange transactions		3,676,000	4,800,000
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- Fees from students and other incomes	7	23,879,342	7,018,934
Revenue from exchange transactions		23,879,342	7,018,934
Total revenue		27,555,342	11,818,934
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	8	7,700,635	4,620,449
Employee costs	9	3,490,180	1,126,540
Remuneration of directors	10	274,000	145,000
Depreciation and amortization expense	11	7,496,752	8,067,895
Repairs and maintenance	12	1,231,840	347,840
Total expenses		20,193,407	14,307,724
Net Surplus for the year		7,361,935	-2,488,790

(The notes set out on pages 7 to 30 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements).

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



Chairman of Council/Board



Finance Officer

Date: 11/12/2024



Principal

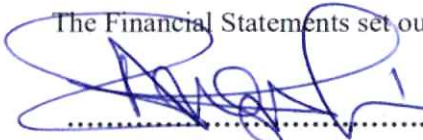


Date: 11/12/2024

BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023

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

	Notes	2022/2023	2021/2022
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	2,609,579	1,559,303
Receivables from exchange transactions	14	18,853,307	4,177,398
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	15	500,000	1,000,000
Total Current Assets		21,962,886	6,736,701
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	16	100,631,714	105,824,040
Total Non-current Assets		100,631,714	105,824,040
Total assets		122,594,600	112,560,741
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	17	3,863,610	1,408,356
Refundable deposits from customers	18	320,670	104,000
Total Current Liabilities		4,184,280	1,512,356
Total liabilities		4,184,280	1,512,356
Capital and Reserves			
Reserves			
Accumulated surplus		20,783,782	5,925,095
Capital Fund		97,626,538	105,123,290
Total Capital and Reserves		118,410,320	111,048,385
Total Liabilities and Capital & Reserves		122,594,600	112,560,741

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

		
Chairman of Council/Board	Finance Officer	Principal
	ICPAK No -	
Date: <u>11/12/2024</u>	Date: <u>11/12/2024</u>	Date: <u>11/12/2024</u>

BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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15. Statement of Changes in Net Asset For The Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Accumulated surplus	Capital grants	Total
Balance b/f as 1 July 2021	345,990	-	345,990
Net surplus for the year	- 2,488,790		- 2,488,790
Capital grants received during the period		113,191,185	113,191,185
Transfer of depreciation from accumulated surpluses to capital grants	8,067,895	-8,067,895	-
Balance c/d as at June 30, 2022	5,925,095	105,123,290	111,048,384
Balance b/f as 1 July 2022	5,925,095	105,123,290	111,048,384
Net surplus for the year	7,361,935		7,361,935
Capital grants received during the period		-	-
Transfer of depreciation from accumulated surpluses to capital grants	7,496,752	-7,496,752	-
Balance c/d as at June 30, 2023	20,783,782	97,626,538	118,410,320

BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023

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

		2022/2023	2021/2022
	Note	Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash flows from operating activities	19	3,354,702	1,914,063
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		-2,304,426	-700,750
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-2,304,426	-700,750
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1,050,276	1,213,313
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July 2022		1,559,303	345,990
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2023	13	2,609,579	1,559,303

BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023

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

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	Utilization Difference
	2022-2023	2022-2023	2022-2023	2022-2023	2022-2023	2022-2023
Revenue	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	%
Transfers from other Govt entities Govt grants	7,590,000	-	7,590,000	3,676,000	3,914,000	106.474429
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	0	
Rendering of services- Fees from students, production unit	9,265,260	-	9,265,260	23,879,342	-14,614,082	-61.199685
Total income	16,855,260	-	16,855,260	27,555,342	-10,700,082	
Expenses						
Compensation of employees	3,294,480	1,085,440	4,379,920	3,490,180	889,740	25.492668
Use of Goods and services	12,363,180	- 1,310,000	11,053,180	7,700,635	3,352,545	43.5359552
Repairs and maintenance	597,600	424,560	1,022,160	1,231,840	- 209,680	-17.021691
Remuneration of directors	600,000	- 200,000	400,000	274,000	126,000	45.9854015
Total expenditure	16,855,260	-	16,855,260	12,696,655	4158605	
Surplus for the period	-	-	-	14,858,687		
Non cash expense - Depreciation	-	-	-	7,496,752		
Surplus for the period after depreciation	-	-	-	7,361,935		
Capital expenditure				2,304,426		

Budget notes

1. Transfers from other Govt entities Govt grants- the difference emanates from non-receipt of quarter 4 capitation grants and the reduction in the amount of capitation received per trainee from Kshs. 30,000 to Kshs. 13,000.
2. Rendering of services- Fees from students-there was an increase in the number of students above the anticipated number leading to an increase in student debtors.
3. Compensation of employees- the institution received many trainers on teaching practice hence could not hire more trainers on BOG terms.
4. Use of Goods and services- there were insufficient funds to implement all the budgeted expenditures relating to the use of goods and services.
5. Repairs and maintenance-most of the repairs undertaken were not anticipated
6. Remuneration of directors-there were fewer board meetings than the anticipated ones

18. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Bomet Central TVC is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVET Act, 2013. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is to offer trainings on technical skills and knowledge.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an Entity's future cash flows. IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy. <p><i>(There is no impact of the standard to Bomet Central TVC)</i></p>
IPSAS 42: Social Benefits	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity. (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. <p><i>(There is no impact of the standard to Bomet Central TVC)</i></p>
Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.

BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023

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

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p> <p><i>State the expected impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p> <p><i>(There is no impact of the standard to Bomet Central TVC)</i></p>

iii. Early adoption of standards

Bomet Central TVC did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in year 2023.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

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

Sale of goods

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

Interest income

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

Rental income

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

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Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2022/2023 was approved by the Finance and Human Resource committee on 17/6/2022 and subsequently, by the Board in October 2022. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals to conclude the final budget. The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented on page 5 under section 17 of these financial statements.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

The entity is exempt from paying corporate income taxes.

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

d) Investment property

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

Depreciation on all other assets is calculated on the reducing balance basis method to write down the cost of each asset, or the revaluated amount, to its residual value over its estimated useful life using the following annual rates:

	<u>Rate %</u>
Buildings	2
Plant and machinery	12.5%
MIS	25
Furniture and fittings	12.5
Computer equipment	30

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit or loss. On disposal of revalued assets, amounts in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity.

f) Leases

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

g) Intangible assets

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

h) Research and development costs

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

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

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

i) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. 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 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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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

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Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

j) Inventories

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

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

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

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

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

k) Provisions

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

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

l) Social Benefits

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

m) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

n) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

o) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

p) Foreign currency transactions

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

q) Borrowing costs

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

r) Related parties

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

s) Service concession arrangements

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

t) Cash and cash equivalents

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

u) Comparative figures

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

v) Subsequent events

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

BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions.

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by Bomet Central TVC.
- 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.

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.

BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Transfers from other National Government entities

Description	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Unconditional Grants		
Capitation Grants	2,176,000	1,800,000
Operational Grant	1,500,000	3,000,000
	3,676,000	4,800,000

(a) Transfers from other Government entities (Categorized)

Name of the Entity Sending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Financial performance *	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	2021/2022 FY
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Ministry of Education, State Department of Vocational and Technical Training	3,676,000	-	-	3,676,000	4,800,000
Total	3,676,000	-	-	3,676,000	4,800,000

7. Rendering of Services

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Tuition Fee	20,075,422	6,551,960
Hairdressing PU	7,600	-
Food And Beverage PU	105,500	-
Computer Fees	110,500	43,634
Refer Fee	29,400	-
Examination Fees	3,543,920	403,340
Tender Fees	7,000	14,000
Advance Repayment by staff	-	6,000
Total Revenue from Rendering of Services	23,879,342	7,018,934

BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

8. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Tuition	992,809	2,411,322
Water and Electricity	186,966	103,974
Activity	111,407	76,800
Local travel and transport	2,278,515	1,268,460
Bank charges	11,165	7,995
Attachment	145,362	9,558
Internet	113,000	-
Student Union	24,200	8,000
Marketing	288,465	-
Stationery	505,375	-
Office Refreshments	231,904	-
Computer classes Expenses	63,000	-
Food and Beverage PU Expenses	211,717	-
Tender Fees	10,500	-
Examination	2,526,250	403,340
Student ID	-	31,000
Mentor Debts Repaid	-	300,000
Total good and services	7,700,635	4,620,449

BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023
Notes To the Financial Statements (Continued)

9. Employee Costs

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	3,490,180	1,126,540
Employee Costs	3,490,180	1,126,540

10. Board/Council Expenses

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Other Allowances (Sitting and transport)	274,000	145,000
Total	274,000	145,000

11. Depreciation and Amortization expense

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, plant and equipment	7,496,752	8,067,895
Total depreciation and amortization	7,496,752	8,067,895

12. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
General Repairs and maintenance	1,231,840	347,840
Total Repairs and Maintenance	1,231,840	347,840

13. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	2,602,049	1,553,335
Cash at hand	7,530	5,968
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,609,579	1,559,303

BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023
Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

(a). Detailed Analysis of Cash and Cash equivalents

Financial Institution	Account number	2022/2023	2021/2022
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1178002535	2,602,049	1,553,335
Cash in Hand		7,530.00	5,968
Grand Total		2,609,579	1,559,303

14. Receivables from Exchange transactions

Current Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Student Debtors	18,853,307	4,177,398
Total Current Receivables	18,853,307	4,177,398

15. Receivables from Non-Exchange transactions

Description	2022/2023	2021/2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Operational Grants*	500,000	1,000,000
Total Current Receivables	500,000	1,000,000

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

BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2023
Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

16. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land	Buildings	Furniture, fittings and other equipment	Computers	Plant and equipment	Capital Work in Progress	Total
	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs
Cost							
Rate	0%	2%	12.50%	30%	12.50%	0.00%	
At 1 st July 2022	4,250,000	54,448,185	2,738,250	455,500	52,000,000	-	113,891,935
Additions			1,203,966	635,030	47,290	418,140	2,304,426
Transfer/adjustments	-	-				-	-
At 30th June 2023	4,250,000	54,448,185	3,942,216	1,090,530	52,047,290	418,140	116,196,361
Depreciation and impairment							-
At 1 st July 2022	-	1,088,964	342,281	136,650	6,500,000	-	8,067,895
Depreciation		1,067,184	449,992	286,164	5,693,411	-	7,496,752
At 30 June 2023	-	2,156,148	792,273	422,814	12,193,411	-	15,564,647
Net book values							-
At 30th June 2023	4,250,000	52,292,037	3,149,943	667,716	39,853,879	418,140	100,631,714

BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

17. Trade and Other Payables

Description	2022/2023		2021/2022	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Trade payables	3,536,342		1,242,136	
Fees paid in advance	327,268		166,220	
Total Trade and Other Payables	3,863,610		1,408,356	
Ageing analysis:	2022/2023	% of the Total	2021/2022	% of the Total
Under one year	3,863,610	100	-	-
1-2 years	-	%	-	-
2-3 years	-	%	-	-
Over 3 years	-	%	-	-
Total	3,863,610	%	-	-

18. Refundable Deposits from Customers/Students

Description	2022/2023		2021/2022	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Caution money	320,670		104,000	
Total Deposits	320,670		104,000	
Ageing analysis:	2022/2023	% of the Total	2021/2022	% of the Total
Under one year	216,670	100%	-	%
1-2 years	104,000	%	-	%
2-3 years	-	%	-	%
Over 3 years	-	%	-	%
Total	320,670	%	-	%

BOMET CENTRAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

19. Cash Flows from Operating Activities

	2022-2023 KShs	2021-2022
Surplus for the year	7,361,935	-2,488,790
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation and amortization	7,496,752	8,067,895
Working Capital adjustments		
(Increase) in receivables	- 14,175,909	(5,177,398)
Increase in payables	2,671,924	1,512,356
Net cash flow from operating activities	3,354,702	1,914,063

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

20. Financial Risk Management

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

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

(i) Credit risk

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

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

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

Description	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2022				
Receivables from exchange transactions	4,177,398	4,177,398	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-
Bank balances	1,553,335	1,553,335	-	-
Total	6,730,733	6,730,733	-	-
At 30 June 2023				
Receivables from exchange transactions	18,853,307	18,853,307	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	500,000	500,000	-	-
Bank balances	2,602,048.50	2,602,048.50	-	-
Total	21,955,356	21,955,356	-	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Financial risk management (continued)

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

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

(ii) Liquidity risk management

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

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

Description	Between 1-3 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2022		
Trade Payables	1,408,356	1,408,356
Total	1,408,356	1,408,356
At 30 June 2023		
Trade Payables	3,863,610	3,863,610
Total	3,863,610	3,863,610

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk

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

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

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

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

21. Related Party Balances

Nature of related party relationships

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

Government of Kenya

The Government of Kenya is the principal shareholder of Bomet Central TVC, holding 100% of the Bomet Central TVC's equity interest. The Government of Kenya has provided full guarantees to all long-term lenders of the entity, both domestic and external. Other related parties include:

- i) The National Government;
- ii) The Parent Ministry;
- iii) Key management;
- iv) Board of directors

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

	2022-2023	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with related parties		
a) Grants /Transfers from the Government		
Grants from National Government	3,676,000	4,800,000
Total	3,676,000	4,800,000

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

22. Events After The Reporting Period

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

23. Ultimate And Holding Entity

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

24. Currency

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

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19. Appendices

Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General Recommendations

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1	The statement of financial position reflects accumulated surplus amounting to Kshs.5,788,445 which vary with the deficit of Kshs.2,488,790 reflected in the statement of financial performance resulting to unexplained variance of Kshs.8,277,235	The variance of Kshs. 8,277,235 arose from calculating the accumulated surplus by summing the depreciation figure of Kshs. 7,931,245 with the opening balances of Kshs.345,990 and subtracting the deficit of Kshs.2,488,790 to arrive at the accumulated surplus figure of Kshs.5,788,445. These inaccuracies will be corrected in the amended financial statements.	Resolved	
	The statement of financial position reflects capital fund amounting to Kshs.10,734,005 which was not supported. The amount is also net of depreciation of Kshs.7,931,245 which has not been explained or supported.	The capital fund reported in the statement of financial position relates to the assets including land, buildings, furniture and equipment that were donated to the institution. No supporting documents were provided because the institution is yet to undertake asset valuation. Management is committed to ensuring asset valuation is done in order to provide supporting documentary evidence for the same.	Not Resolved	
	The statement of changes in net assets reflects accumulated surplus amounting to Kshs.5,788,445 which vary with the computed deficit of Kshs.2,142,800. The	The opening balance of Kshs.345,990 were the opening balances of bank and cash balances as at 1 July 2021. The accumulated surplus in the statement of changes in net assets reflects was arrived at by	Resolved	

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	amount also included an opening balance of Kshs.345,990 and depreciation transferred from the accumulated surplus to capital grant amounting to Kshs.7,931,2456 which were not supported	summing the opening balance, net surplus and depreciation figures. Correct adjustments of this calculation will be done in the amended financial statements.		
	The statement of changes in net assets further reflects capital grants received during the period amounting to Kshs.113,665,250 . However, no capital grant was received in the year under review	The capital grants reported in the statement of changes in net assets relates to the assets including land, buildings, furniture and equipment that were donated to the institution. However, the figures were approximated values of these assets and the management shall seek to make valuation of the assets in order to have documentary evidence of the same.	Resolved	
	The statement of cash flows reflects cash and cash equivalent as at 1 July, 2021 amounting to Kshs.345,990 which was not supported	The cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows amounting to Kshs.345,990 were the opening balances of bank and cash balances as at 1 July 2021. These balances were reflected in the cashbook that was availed during audit.	Resolved	
2	The statement of financial performance reflects employee costs amounting to Kshs.1,126,540 relating to salaries and wages as further disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements. However, this	The above findings are true and the management is in agreement. Included in the employee costs were salaries relating to June 2021 which were paid in July 2021 amounting to Kshs. 40,000, unremitted NSSF contributions relating to the months of March, April,	Resolved	

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	amount differs with the payroll amount of Kshs.1,061,700 resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.64,840. Further, the College has no approved salary structure for its employees.	May and June 2022 amounting to Kshs. 3,300, salary advances to staff amounting to Kshs. 10,000 and payment to a casual who was hired to offer cleaning services amounting to Kshs. 2,000. The above discrepancies will be reconciled accordingly.		
3	The statement of financial performance reflects employee costs amounting to Kshs.1,126,540. Review of human resource records revealed that twelve (12) employees were recruited and employed on contract during the year under review. However, their vacancies had not been advertised and the employees interviewed for the suitability. This is contrary to Section B.4 (1) of Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual for the Public Service, 2016 that requires a public entity to advertise all vacant posts in a manner that reaches the widest pool of potential applicants and allow for at least twenty-one (21) days before closing the advert. The recruitment of the employees was also not approved by the Board of Governors. Further, the Management has not developed and approved human resource	The management is in agreement with the auditor's findings. Further to this, the management shall develop and approve a Human Resource Policy and a staff establishment to ensure lawful recruitment of staff. Moreover, the management shall advertise all future vacancies as per the developed staff establishment, conduct interviews appropriately and select the appropriate staff.	Resolved	

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	plans and policy, and staff establishment that could be used in the recruitment, selection, appointment and deployment process. This is Contrary to Section B.2(1) of the Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual for the Public Service, 2016 that requires a public entity to prepare Human Resource Plans to support achievement of goals and objectives in their Strategic plan.			
4	Review of records revealed that the College has twenty-one (21) employees out of which twenty (20) or 95% of the employees are members of the dominant ethnic community. This is contrary to Section 7(2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 which states that no public institution shall have more than one-third of its staff establishment from the same ethnic community.	The management further commits to ensuring that the ethnic composition of employee complies with the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008. In this regard, the management will ensure that the employee composition in future recruitments will not comprise more than one-third staff from the same ethnic community.	Not Resolved	
5	The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment amounting to Kshs.105,824,040 . However, the cost of property, plant and equipment amounting to	The management will also seek to procure the services of a professional valuer in order to provide the true value of the institution's property, plant and equipment. The management is also in the process of	Not Resolved	

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	<p>Kshs.113,891,935 as disclosed in Note 21 to the financial statements includes transfer/adjustments totaling to Kshs.113,191,185 which were not supported with valuation reports and evidence of ownership. Further, an assets register detailing all the assets owned, costs, additions during the year, accumulated depreciation, charge for the year and net book values were not provided.</p> <p>In addition, the cost does not include the value land measuring three (3) acres donated to College.</p>	<p>acquiring the institution's land's title deed in order to have proof of land ownership.</p>		

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Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
6	The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts combined reflects budgeted receipts and actual on comparable basis of Kshs.7,657,200 and Kshs.11,818,934 respectively resulting to budget overfunding of Kshs.4,161,734 or 5%. Further, the statement reflects expenditure actual on comparable amounting to Kshs.6,239,829 resulting to under expenditure of Kshs.1,417,371 or 19% of the budget. The under expenditure is an indication of programmes not implemented.	The management is in agreement with the above stated audit findings. Henceforth, the management will ensure that all programmes that are budgeted for and approved are implemented for the citizenry to receive all the intended services.	Not Resolved	



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JAAFAR IDD FARAJ
PRINCIPAL, BOMET CENTRAL TVC

DATE: 11/12/2024

