REPUBLIC OF KENYA

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enhancing Accountability

REPORT

OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

TARBAJ TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2023

WAJIR COUNTY

Revised Template: 30th June 2023

TARBAJ 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)

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1. Table of Contents

2. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

Acronyms

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

B. Definition of Key Terms

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

Comparative Year- Means the prior period

3. Key College Information and Management

(a) Background information

Tarbaj East technical and vocational College is one of the technical institution which was established by the government in the year 2015.The College is situated in Tarbaj constituency within Wajir County. Its position 55 kilometres away from Wajir town.

(b) Principal Activities

Mandate

Provide Technical, Vocational Education and Entrepreneurship Training geared towards Self-Reliance to meet the Labour Market needs.

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College Motto

Engineering and technology for reliance

Objectives

1. To develop skills and expertise among trainees.
2. To encourage trainees to consider self-employment as a career option.
3. To involve the trainees on matters of tree planting to compact climatic change.
4. To mainstream national values and national cohesion in the institution operations.
5. To diversify the existing curriculum for artisan, craft and diploma courses that are in line with national market demand.
6. To raise enrolment to higher status.
7. To provide continuous upgrading of skills and knowledge to meet the labour market demand national development agenda.
8. To create collaboration linkages with industry and other relevant institution for continuous transfer of technology.

(c) Key Management

The College Day-day management is under the following key organs:

i. The principal
ii. Deputy principal

(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	Abdullahi Omar Sheikh
2	Deputy principal	Ahmed Shaban Abdirahman

Key College Information and Management (Continued)

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

There was no board of management under the year on audit

Government oversight activities

The Government of Kenya's oversight role include provision of Grants for both Operations and Development as well as provision of the regulatory framework.

The audit of the Instructional activities is undertaken by the Office of the Auditor general.

(f) College Headquarters

P.O. Box 32-70200 Wajir
Tarbaj technical and vocational CollegeBuilding
Tarbaj Wajir, KENYA

(g) College Contacts

Tarbaj technical and vocational College
P.O. Box 32-70200
Wajir, Kenya
Telephone: 0721942741
E-mail: tarbajtvc@gmail.com

(h) College Bankers

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

KCB –Garissa Branch
A/C NO: 1293057150

(i) Independent Auditors

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

Key College Information and Management (Continued)

(j) Principal Legal Adviser

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

4.The Board of Governors

S.No	Governor	Title	Photograph	Responsibility	Date of birth qualifications and work experience
1	Mahat A.dhore	Chairman		Overall management of the board of governors activities	Bachelors of educations Arts
2	Abdullahi Omar sheikh	Principal/secretary, BOG		In charge of the overall management of the COLLEGE	D.O.B :1993 **Qualifications** ✓ **Msc ICT integration in education and instructional design - JKUAT (in progress)** ✓ Bachelor of computer science **Experience** ✓ **:** Principal Tarbajtvc ✓ Registrar Mandera technical ✓ **Dean of students at Mandera technical** ✓ Trainer at Mandera TTI ✓ Director and founder of Al-Abrar mixed sec school
3	Mohamed Othowai	Member		Independent member	
4	Fathi Abdullahi Mohamed	Member		Independent member	MBA(Finance option) CPA (K)
5	Mohamed Ali Abdi	Member			BSC water and environmental engineering.

6	Ahmed Abdi Muhumed	Member			BSC in ICT & BeD English literature
7	Aden Bare Salat	Member			BSc MBA (project management)
8	Suleiman Abdi Abdille	Member		Independent member	BSC of developmental studies & Diploma in tele - communication

5. Key Management Team

1. NAME &QUALIFICATION	DESIGNATION
Mr. Abdullahi Omar sheikh **Qualifications** ✓ **Msc ICT integration in education and instructional design -JKUAT (in progress)** ✓ Bachelor of computer science	PRINCIPAL
2. MR. Ahmed Shaban Abdirahman **Qualifications** Bachelor in Agriculture	D/PRINCIPAL

3. Chairman's Statement

There were no board of management therefore no chairman report

6. Report of the Principal

Tarbaj technical and vocational college began operating in January 2022.
We have tried our best to objectively align our core functions and objectives so that we become an integral part of the whole nation in realization of Vision 2030.

Our vision 'to be a centre for excellence in technology and Research in Kenya and beyond' is our driving force to spur skills into economic competitiveness and as one of our pillars in the vision 2030.
For a long time TVET institutions had their books of accounts audited by the Kenya schools audit department until June 2019 when a circular from the Ministry instructed that the work would be taken over by the office of the auditor general.

It is our vision that through maximum utilization of school fees,. Although our current first lot of students could not pay fees due to poverty index of this communities and most of them are vulnerable youth. We run the college with Government grants and other funds, we shall greatly improve the College's education services and human capacity. This will facilitate tremendous expansion for more programs. It is our vision that Tarbaj TVC is going to become a centre of excellence for the pastoral communities in Wajir in the future. The college has started the implementation of the CBET Curriculum as directed by the State department of TVET and registered with TVET CDACC as exam Body. The college also registered with TVETA and KUCCPS.

ABDULLAHI OMAR SHEIKH
PRINCIPAL/SECRETARY BOG

7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

Section 81 Subsection 2 (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires the accounting officer to include in the financial statement, a statement of the national government college's performance against predetermined objectives.

Tarbaj technical and vocational college develops its annual work plans based on the principles of good governance Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis.

Strategic Pillar		Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Pillar 1:	Access and equity	To promote access and equity with focus to youth, women and PLWDS	• Access to loans, bursaries and sponsorships • Application of modern techniques in teaching	• Increase access to relevant TVET education • Enhance quality of curriculum delivery	• Increased access to TVET programs • Improved training methods
Pillar 2:	Corporate governance	To enhance inclusivity in institutional corporate governance	• Involvement of both BOG and management in key decision-making process	• Provide leadership in making key strategic decisions	• Prudent results
Pillar 3:	Public, private partnerships	To encourage collaboration and linkages with County Government and stakeholders	• Lobby for bursaries from the county government kit • Create opportunities for provision of products and services mutual to all players.	• Collaborate with County Government in ensuring that youth access TVET. • Partner with industry on areas of research, job absorption and attachments	• Higher access to TVET • Efficient trainers equipped with skills

8. Corporate Governance Statement

i. Appointment of BOG Members

The Cabinet Secretary, MOE appoints members of the Board following proposals from the principal of the College. The board consists of nine members. The Boards of Governors for Tarbaj technical and vocational college serves for three years. The Board may set up such committees and assign such responsibilities as it may deem fit.

ii. Role and Functions of Board of Governors

The functions of the organs set out under section 28 (1) shall include —

(a) Overseeing the conduct of education and training in the institutions in accordance with the provisions of this TVET Act and any other written law;

(b) Promoting and maintaining standards, quality and relevance in education and training in the institutions in accordance with this TVET Act and any other written law;

(c) Administering and managing the property of the institution;

(d) Developing and implementing the institutions' strategic plan;

(e) 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;

(g) 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 TVET Act; 855 2013 Technical and Vocational Education and Training No. 29

(h) Mobilizing resources for the institutions;

(i) Developing and reviewing programmes for training and to make representations thereon to the Board;

(j) Regulating the admission and exclusion of students from the institutions, subject to a qualifications framework and the provisions of this Act;

(k) Approving collaboration or association with other institutions and industries in and outside Kenya

(1) Recruiting and appointing trainers from among qualified professionals and practising trade's persons in relevant sectors of industry;

(m) Determining suitable terms and conditions of service for support staff, trainers and instructors and remunerating the staff of the institutions, in consultation with the TVET Authority;

(n) Making regulations governing organization, conduct and discipline of the staff and students;

(o) Preparing comprehensive annual reports on all areas of their mandate, including education and training services and submits the same to the ministry

(p) Providing for the welfare of the students and staff of the institutions;

(q) Encouraging, nurturing and promoting democratic culture, dialogue and tolerance in the institutions; and (r) discharging all other functions conferred upon it by this Act or any other written law.

iii. Board of Governors Allowances

The College gives sitting allowances to board members to cater for their transport.

iv. Meetings

a. Full board meetings - are held once every term and
b. board committee meetings- once every term

Number of Board members

During the period under audit, the College had zero board members.

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

i. Operational Performance;

Management has worked hard to make living of the students in the College easy by working so hard to see if they can get more hostels for both ladies and men.

Financial Performance

College's compliance with statutory requirements

The college complies with making statutory payments before the relevant deadlines. The college workers' pay P.A.Y.E Tax as generated on the I-tax portal.

Major risks facing the college

Water scarcity-The College is facing adverse effect of water shortage due to lack of reliable constant water supply.

10. Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement

Tarbaj technical and vocational college exists to transform lives. This is our purpose; the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, which is founded on three pillars: putting the customer/Citizen first, delivering relevant goods and services, and improving operational excellence. Below is a brief highlight of our achievements in *each pillar*

1. **Sustainability strategy and profile -**
   Economic sustainability embraces general aspects of an organisation that have to be respected. The use of such generic aspects seems meaningful, as good results in these aspects are likely to lead to good financial and sustainability results of the college. The management of the college has developed the following sustainability strategies:
   - Innovation and Technology
   - Collaboration-good cooperation and collaboration with other institutions, county government and other stakeholders.
   - Sustainability reporting. -the College reports sustainability issues within the College's report separately or incorporated in the integrated college's report
2. **Environmental performance**
   The environmental impact of an organization is an important factor in evaluation of a given corporate level of social responsibility. Deficiency in public awareness of the importance of the environment is the main causes of the low social responsibility among the institution. The environmental performance of food firm exerts influence on the corporate social *responsibility.*

3. **Employee welfare**
   Tarbaj technical and vocational College Seeks to improve the welfare of its employees through:
   - Increased organisational citizenship behaviours and improved employee relationships
   - Enhanced employee identification with the organization
   - Improved retention and organizational commitment
   - More attractive institution culture to prospective employees
   - Better employee engagement and performance
   - Increased creativity

   Tarbaj technical and vocational College is an equal employer were all the applicants have equal chances of been employed irrespective of their gender, tribe or religion. The colleges ensure gender ratio any time recruitment is taking place. There is a standardised appraisal and rewarding system which applies to all employees within the college. Tarbaj technical and vocational College discloses its safety policy and compliance with occupational safety and healthy Acts of 2007, (OSHA)
4. **Market place practices-**
   Tarbaj technical and vocational College maintains corporate social responsibility in the market place practices through: -
   The college and the suppliers take responsibility to do no harm to the environment, to reduce waste and pollution as well as complying with the government regulations. In order to stay away in the competition, the college determines its strategies and plan their relevant activities

5. **Corporate Social Responsibility /Community Engagements-**
   Tarbaj technical and vocational College seeks and maintain important links with the community. The college combine with the public, business and civil constituencies who engage in voluntary, mutual beneficial, innovative relationships to address common societal aims through combining their resources and competencies.
   Tarbaj technical and vocational College's engage in community developments as follows:
   Training of community professionals in computer support and maintenance
   - Students performs voluntary projects during vacations to the community where they share experiences, knowledge and sustainable practices within the community.
   - Students support vulnerable communities in the development and improvement of their housing spaces

11. Report of the Board of Governors

The Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023 which shows the state of the College's affairs.

Principal activities
The core mandate of the college is providing knowledge and skills to the people of the larger Wajir County and beyond.

The Mandate of Tarbaj technical and vocational college is to train, impact skills, knowledge and institutionalize effective research and development geared towards production of competent graduates who will contribute to high and sustainable social-economic development.

Results

The results of the college for the year ended June 30th 2023 are set out on Page 1-5

Council/Board of Governors

The members of the Board /Council who served during the year are shown on pages (vii) to (xviii). During the year that ended 30 June 2023.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of Tarbaj technical and vocational college in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015.

By Order of the Board

.....

Secretary of the Board
Wajir

Date:

I. Statement of board of governors responsibilities

The BOG members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Tarbaj technical and vocational college financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the college for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2023. The BOG 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 college;
(iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud;
(iv) Safe guarding the assets of the *college*;
(v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and
(vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The BOG members accept responsibility for the *college'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 *the TVET Act 2013)*. The BOG members are of the opinion that the *College's* financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2023, and of the *College's* financial position as at that date. The Board members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the *college*, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the *College's* financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

Approval of the financial statements

The *college's* financial statements were approved by the Board on __ **2023** and signed on its behalf by:

Name: Mehat Abdi
.....

Signature

Chairperson of the Board/Council

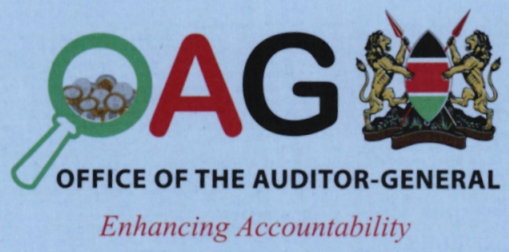
Name: Abdullahi Omar sheikh
.....

Signature

Accounting Officer/Principal

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON TARBAJ 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 Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements.

B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in the Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure the Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for the intended purpose.

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Tarbaj Technical and Vocational College set out on pages 1 to 40, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2023 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual

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

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tarbaj Technical and Vocational College 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. Incorrect Disclosure of Revenue

The statement of financial performance reflects total revenue of Kshs.2,128,000 comprising of transfer from other government entities of Kshs.2,000,000 and rendering of services of Kshs.128,000. However, revenue was reported on actual amounts received during the year instead of revenue receivable. In addition, the College did not maintain proper records to facilitate determination of amounts receivable during the year.

In circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of total revenue of revenue Kshs.2,128,000 could not be confirmed.

2. Unsupported Account Receivables

The statement of financial position reflects current portion of receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.2,223,615 as disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. The receivables constituted student fees balances outstanding for more than one year. However, the ledger supporting the balances indicating names of the students with fees balances, admission numbers, class, balance brought forward, amount invoiced and paid during the year was not provided.

Further, Management did not provide measures put in place to ensure effective collection of fees to reduce huge fees arrears. In addition, the College did not have a debtors management policy and provision for bad and doubtful debtors.

3. Unsupported Property, Plant and Equipment

The statement of financial position reflects a property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.75,892,860 as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements. However, no supporting documentary evidence, including valuation reports, purchase records or transfer/donation details, was provided to support the recorded cost values. In addition, the fixed assets register was not maintained.

In circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.75,892,860 could not be confirmed.

4. Lack of Land Ownership Documents

The statement of financial position reflects a property, plant, and equipment balance of Kshs.75,892,860 as disclosed in Note 13 to the financial statements. Included in the balance is Kshs.18,750,000 in respect of land. Records provided for audit indicated that the land, was donated by the community for construction of the College. However, Management did not take necessary measures to ensure that the land is surveyed, boundaries demarcated and ownership documents obtained to secure it from threats of encroachment.

Physical inspection carried in the month of March, 2025 revealed that about thirty-one (31) acres of the Colleges' land were occupied by informal settlers.

In circumstances, the ownership of land disclosed at a value of Kshs18,750,000 as at 30 June, 2024 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Tarbaj 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.

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, I have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in my report.

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the other information set out on page iii to xviii which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, The Board of Governors, Key Management Team, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Principal, Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting 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 THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Late Submission of the Financial Statement

The financial statements were submitted to the Auditor-General on 25 February, 2025 which was one (1) year five (5) months after the statutory deadline of 30 September, 2023. This is contrary to Section 81(4)(a) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which provides that not later than three months after the end of each financial year, the accounting officer for a national government entity shall submit the entity's financial statements to the Auditor-General and a copy of the statement to the Controller of Budget, the National Treasury and the Commission on Revenue Allocation.

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

2. Failure to Prepare Estimates of Income and Expenditure

Management did not prepare estimates of income and expenditure. This was contrary to Section 68(2)(h) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 provides that the accounting officer shall prepare estimates of expenditure and revenues of the entity in conformity with the strategic plan.

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

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAIs 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

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of Internal Audit Function

The College did not have an internal audit unit during the year under review as required by Section 73(1)(a) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which stipulates that every national government entity shall ensure that it has appropriate arrangements in place for conducting internal audit according to the guidelines of the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls in the Institute could not be confirmed.

2. Lack of Audit Committee

the College did not have an internal audit committee in place as required by Section 73(5) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which provides that every national government public entity shall establish an audit committee whose composition and functions shall be as prescribed by the regulations.

In the circumstance, the effectiveness of governance structures in the College could not be confirmed

3. Lack of Risk Management Policy and Strategy

During the year under review, the Management did not have a Risk Management Policy and risk register to mitigate against risk. This was in contravention of Regulation 165(1)(a) and (b) of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015, which requires an accounting officer of National Government entity to develop a risk management strategy, which includes fraud prevention mechanism and a system of risk management and internal control that builds robust business operations.

In the circumstances, existence of effective risk management measures could not be confirmed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

6 May, 2025

13. Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	2022-2023
		Kshs
Revenue from Non-Exchange transactions		
Transfers from other National Government entities	6	2,000,000
Revenue from Exchange transactions		
Rendering of services- fees from students CDF and Wajir county government bursary	7	128,000
Revenue from Exchange transactions		**128,000**
Total Revenue		**2,128,000**
Expenses		
Use of goods and services	8	1,324,980
Employee costs	9	1,028,000
Total Expenses		**2,352,980**
Other Gains/(Losses)		
Gain on sale of assets		-
Gain/ Loss on fair value of investments		-
Impairment loss		-
Total Other Gains/(Losses)		
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		**(224,980)**

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

.....

Chairman of Council/Board

.....

Principal/Accounting officer

Date

Date

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

Description	Notes	2022-2023
		Kshs
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	10	34,590
Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions	11	2,223,615
Receivables from non-exchange transactions		
Inventories	12	
Investments in financial assets		-
Total Current Assets		**2,258,205**
Non-Current Assets		
Property plant and equipment	13	75,892,860
Biological Assets		-
Total Non-Current Assets		**75,892,860**
Total Assets		**78,344,065**
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	14	277,000
Total Current Liabilities		**277,000**
Non-Current Liabilities		
Total non- current liabilities		
Total Liabilities		**277,000**
Net Assets		
Capital Fund		78,067,065
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		**78,344,065**

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

.....	.....
Chairman of Council/Board	**Principal/Accounting officer**
Date	**Date**

15. Statement of Changes in Net Asset for the Year Ended 30 June 2023

Description	Revaluation reserve	Accumulated Fund	Capital Grants/Fund	Total
At July 1, 2022	-		-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-			(224,980)
Capital grants received during the year	-	-	-	-
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings	-	-	-	-
At June 30, 2023	-	-	-	**(224,980)**

16. Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2023

Description	Note	2022-2023 Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts		
Transfers from other National Government entities	6	2,000,000
Grants from donors and development partners		-
Transfers from other levels of government		-
Public contributions and donations		-
Rendering of services- fees from students	7	128,000
Total Receipts		**2,128,000**
Payments		
Use of goods and services	8	1,324,980
Employee costs	9	751,000
Total Payments		**2,075,980**
Net CashFlows from operating activities	46	**34,240**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		-
Proceeds from sale of property ,plant and equipment		-
Net cashflows used in investing activities		-
Cashflows from financing activities		-
Proceeds From Borrowing		-
Repayment Of Borrowings		-
Net cashflows used in financing activities		-
Net Increase/(Decrease)in Cash and Cash equivalents		52,020
Cash and Cash equivalents at 1JULY 2022		350
Cash and Cash equivalents at 30 JUNE 2023	10	**34,590**

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

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actualon comparable basis	Performance difference	Utilization Difference
Revenue	**Kshs**	**Kshs**	**Kshs**	**Kshs**	**Kshs**	**%**
Transfers from other National Government entities	-	-	-	2,000,000		No comparison due to lackof budget.
Grants from donors and development partners	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from other levels of government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rendering of services- fees from students	-	-	-	128,000		
Sale of goods	-			-	-	-
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	-			-	-	-
Finance income	-			-	-	-
Miscellaneous Income	-			-	-	-
Total Income		-		-	-	-
Expenses						
Use of goods and services		-		1,324,980		
Employee costs		-		1,028,000		
Board /Council Expenses						
Repairs and maintenance		-		-		
Contracted services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	-					

(Budget notes)

- **Over budgeting of receipts from transfers from other government entities/government grants**-According to paragraph 43 of the public financial management (National Government) regulations, 2015, the accounting officer is required to exercise adequate and realistic budgetary controls. Based on the above observations, the COLLEGE had not budgeted to collect transfers from other government entities during the year under audit , due to our Board not available in wait to be approved but ended up collecting **kshs2, 000,000.**In TVET institutions due to its budget constraints. Similarly, the prevailing poor economic conditions in the country also affected The student payment fees and their poverty level , enrolment in the COLLEGE thus unable to achieve the budgeted receipts from government.
- **Over budgeting of expenditure on Repairs & Maintenance expenses.** According to paragraph 43 of the public financial management (National Government) regulations, 2015, the accounting officer is required to exercise budgetary controls. During the financial year under audit, the management of the college had no budget on repairs & maintenance expenses. In this the college is very new hence needed less or no repairs at its initial stages of operations. Simillary, budget constrains also led the management no avoid the expenditure on repairs since the College failed to realise the budgeted revenue for the period under audit.

18. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Tarbaj technical and vocational college was established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVET Act No29 of 2013. Tarbaj technical and vocational college is under the Ministry of Education, State department of Technical and Vocational Training. The college is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The College's principal activity is to Provide Technical, Vocational Education and Entrepreneurship Training geared towards Self-Reliance to meet the Labour Market needs.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the college

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act No.18 of 24th July 2012, the State Corporations Act, the TVET Act 2013 and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The Institution adopted IPSAS in the year 2019 following elevation into a SAGA. The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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

There are no new standards in the year ended 30th June 2023

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an College. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.
IPSAS45: Property Plant and Equipment	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** The standard supersedes IPSAS 17 on Property, Plant and Equipment. IPSAS 45 has additional guidance/ new guidance for heritage assets, infrastructure assets and measurement. Heritage assets were previously excluded from the scope of IPSAS 17 in IPSAS 45, heritage assets that satisfy the definition of PPE shall be recognised as assets if they meet the criteria in the standard. IPSAS 45 has an additional application guidance for infrastructure assets, implementation guidance and illustrative examples. The standard has clarified existing principles e.g. valuation of land over or under the infrastructure assets, under- maintenance of assets and distinguishing significant parts of infrastructure assets.
IPSAS 46: Measurement	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by: i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used.

	ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS. iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.
IPSAS47: Revenue	***Applicable 1st January 2026*** This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non- exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an college shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.
IPSAS48: Transfer Expenses	***Applicable 1st January 2026*** The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.
IPSAS49: Retirement Benefit Plans	***Applicable 1st January 2026*** The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Adoption of New and Revised Standards

iii. 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	**Applicable: 1st January 2023:** 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 College's future cash flows. IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by: • 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 College's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy. Tarbaj technical and vocational college did not apply this standard in the preparation of the accounts under review.
IPSAS 42: Social Benefits	**Applicable: 1st January 2023** The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting College provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess: (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the College. (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the College's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. Tarbaj technical and vocational college did not apply this standard in the preparation of the accounts under review.
Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments	**Applicable: 1st January 2023:** 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.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guaranteed contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. 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. Tarbaj technical and vocational college did not apply this standard in the preparation of the accounts under review..
Other improvements to IPSAS	***Applicable 1st January 2023*** • *IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.* Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008). • *IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits. 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. Tarbaj technical and vocational college did not apply this standard in the preparation of the accounts under review..

iv. 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	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an College. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities. Tarbaj technical and vocational college did not apply this standard in the preparation of the accounts under review..
IPSAS 44: Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	***Applicable 1st January 2025*** The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	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. Tarbaj technical and vocational college did not apply this standard in the preparation of the accounts under review.

v. Early adoption of standards

Tarbaj technical and vocational college 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 college 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 college 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 college.

Interest income

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

Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2022/2023 was approved not by the Council or Board. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were not made to the unapproved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are not added to the original budget by the college upon not receiving the respective approvals to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the college recorded decline appropriations on the FY 2022/2023 budget following the Council/ Board's did not approve. The college'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 *7* under section *17* of these financial statements.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

The college is exempt from paying taxes as per First schedule ***Section 10 subsection (a) and (b)*** of the 2010 ***income tax*** Act

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

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

d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property. Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. *Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over an50-year period or investment property is measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised through surplus or deficit.(college to amend appropriately)*.Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition. Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

e) Property, plant and equipment

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

f) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the College. 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 College 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 College 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 College. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

g) Intangible assets

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

h) Research and development costs

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

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

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

i) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. *The college does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Company's financial statements. (amend as appropriate).*A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one college and a financial liability or equity instrument of another college. At initial recognition, the college 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 college 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 college'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 cash flows 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 college 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 college classifies its financial assets into amortized cost or fair value categories for financial instruments. Movements in fair value are presented in either surplus or deficit or through net assets/ equity subject to certain criteria being met.

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

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

Fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or fair value through net assets/ equity are measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. A business model where the college 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 college 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 college recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) are set out in *Note xx.*

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

j) Inventories

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

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

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

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

Inventories (Continued)

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

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the *College* 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 *College* 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 *College* 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 *College* 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 *College* in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the asset's value can be measured reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

l) Social Benefits

Social benefits are cash transfers provided to i) specific individuals and / or households that meet the eligibility criteria, ii) mitigate the effects of social risks and iii) Address the need of society as a whole. The college 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 college will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

m) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

n) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

p) Foreign currency transactions

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

q) Borrowing costs

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

r) Related parties

The *College* regards a related party as a person or an college with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the College, 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 *College* 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 *College* 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 *College* 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 imprest 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.

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the *College'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 College 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 College. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140

Useful lives and residual values

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

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the *College.*
- 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.

6. Transfers from other National Government entities

i) Actual revenue earned from government grants & subsidies

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
Unconditional Grants	
Capitation Grants	
Operational Grant (4*500,000)	2,000,000
Unconditional Development grants	-
Other Grants	-
Total unconditional Grants	**2,000,000**
Conditional Grants amortised/ recognised in revenue	
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	**2,000,000**

ii) Actual revenue received from government grants & subsidies

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
Unconditional Grants	
Capitation Grants	-
Operational Grant	2,000,000
Unconditional Development grants	-
Other Grants	-
Total unconditional Grants	**2,000,000**
Conditional Grants amortised/ recognised in revenue	
Learning Facilities Grant	-
Other Organizational Grants	-
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	**2,000,000**

7. Rendering of Services

i) Actual revenue earned from rendering of services

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
Fees for KUCCPS sponsored (35*67,189)	2,351,615
Total Revenue from The Rendering of Services	**2,351,615**

ii) Actual revenue received from rendering of services

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
CDF and County bursary	128,000
Total Revenue from The Rendering of Services	**128,000**

8. Use of Goods and Services

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
Catering, conferences, and delegations	76,840
Contracted services/consultancy	
Travelling and accommodation	472,600
Printing and stationery	
Other administration costs	775,540
Total good and services	**1,324,980**

9. Employee Costs

i) Employees costs incurred

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
Salaries and wages	1,028,000
Employee related costs-contributions to pensions and medical aids	-
Travel, motorcar, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	-
Housing benefits and allowances	-
Overtime payments	-
Social contributions	-
Employee Costs	**1,028,000**

ii) Employees costs paid for

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
Salaries and wages	751,000
Employee related costs-contributions to pensions and medical aids	-
Travel, motorcar, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	-
Housing benefits and allowances	-
Overtime payments	-
Social contributions	-
Employee Costs	**751,000**

10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
Current Account	34,590
On - Call Deposits	-
Fixed Deposits Account	-
Staff Car Loan/ Mortgage	-
Others (Cash at hand)	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**34,590**

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

Financial Institution	Account number	2022-2023	2021-2022
		Kshs	Kshs
a) **Current Account**			
KCB-Operation account	1293057150	34,590	350
KCB-Development account	-	-	-
Sub- Total			
Grand Total		**34,590**	**350**

11. Receivables from Exchange transactions

11(a) Current Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
Current Receivables	
Student Debtors (35*67,189)- 128,000	2,223,615
Rent Debtors (Hire of kitchen & dining hall)	-
Consultancy Debtors	-
Other Exchange Debtors	-
Less: Impairment Allowance	
Total Current Receivables	**2,223,615**

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

Description	2022-2023	
	Kshs	
	Current FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	2,128,000	100
Between 1- 2 years	-	-
Between 2-3 years	-	-
Over 3 years	-	-
Total	**2,128,000**	**100**

12. Inventories

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
Consumable stores	65,000
Maintenance stores	-
Health Unit stores	-
Electrical stores	-
Cleaning Materials stores	-
Catering stores	-
Total Inventories at lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value	**65,000**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

13. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Other Assets(electrical)	Plant and equipment	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs		Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1July 2022	**18,750,000**	**56,077,860**	-	**1,000,000**	**65,000**		-	-	**75,892,860**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation								-	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Book Values	18,750,000	56,077,860			65,000	-	-	-	75,892,860
At 30th Jun 2022	**18,750,000**	**56,077,860**	-	**1000,000**	**65,000**		-	-	**75,892,860**
At 30th Jun 2023	**18,750,000**	**56,077,860**	-	**1000,000**	**65,000**		-	-	**75,892,860**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Valuation

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

13 (b) Property, Plant and Equipment at Cost

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

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

14. Trade and Other Payables

Description	2022-2023	
	Kshs	
Trade payables	277,000	
Fees paid in advance	-	
Salary deductions	-	
Third-Party Payments	-	
Other Payables	-	
Total Trade and Other Payables	**277,000**	
Ageing analysis:	**Current FY**	**% of the Total**
Under one year	277,000	100
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
Over 3 years	-	-
Total (to tie to totals above)	**277,000**	**100**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

15. Financial Risk Management

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

(i) Credit risk

The college 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 college's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

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

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 college has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from xxxx

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

(ii) Liquidity risk management

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

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

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

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

(iii) Market risk

The college has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the college 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 college'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 college'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 college's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

a) Foreign currency risk

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

Description	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2023			
Financial Assets (Investments, Cash, Debtors)	-	-	-
Liabilities	-	-	-
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-

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

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

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

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

b) Interest rate risk

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

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

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

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

iv) Capital Risk Management
The objective of the college's capital risk management is to safeguard the college's ability to continue as a going concern. The college capital structure comprises of the following funds:

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	-
Retained Earnings	-
Capital Reserve	-
Total Funds	-
Total Borrowings	-
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	-
Net Debt/(Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents)	-
Gearing	

16. Related Party Balances

Nature of related party relationships

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
Transactions with Related Parties	
a) Sales to related parties	-
Sales of electricity to govt agencies	-
Rent income from govt. agencies	-
Water sales to govt. agencies	-
Others (*specify)*	-
Total	-
B) Purchases from related parties	
Purchases of electricity from kplc	-
Purchase of water from govt service providers	-
Rent expenses paid to govt agencies	-
Training and conference fees paid to govt. agencies	-
Others (*specify*)	-
Total	-
b) Grants /Transfers from the Government	
Grants from National Govt	-
Grants from County Government	-
Donations in Kind	-
Total	-
c) Expenses incurred on behalf of related parties	
Payments of Salaries and Wages for xx Employees	-
Payments for Goods and Services for XX	-
Total	-
d) Key Management Compensation	
Directors' emoluments	-
Compensation to Key Management	-
Total	-

17. Segment Information

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

18. Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Assets

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
Contingent Assets	
Insurance Reimbursements	-
Assets arising from determination of Court Cases	-
Reimbursable Indemnities and Guarantees	-
Others (*Specify*)	-
Total	-

Contingent Liabilities

Description	2022-2023
	Kshs
Contingent Liabilities	-
Court Case Xxx against (*The College*)	-
Bank guarantees in favour of subsidiary	-
Contingent liabilities arising from Contracts including PPPs	-
Others (*Specify*)	-
Total	-

(Give details)

19. Capital Commitments

Capital Commitments	2022-2023
	Kshs
Authorised for	-
Authorised and Contracted for	-
Total	-

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

20. Events After The Reporting Period

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

21. Ultimate And Holding College

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

Currency
The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs)

Appendix IV: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

Project Name	Project Description	Project Objectives	Project Activities					Source Of Funds	Implementing Partners
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix V: Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure

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