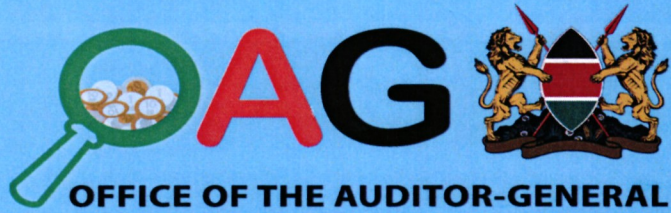


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability

PARLIAMENT
OF KENYA
LIBRARY

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	
P	
REPORT	
DATE: 05 JUL 2023	DAY: WED
TABLED BY:	Hon. Owen Bayo, CBS, MP Deputy leader, majority
CLERK-AT-THE-TAIL	OF Finlay Mvumbi

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL
COLLEGE**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2022**



KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE, 2022

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

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022**



KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

(a) Background information

The *Kakrao Technical and Vocational College* was established under the TVET Act 2013 commenced operations on February 05 2021. The College is domiciled in Kakrao shopping centre approximately 4 km from Kakrao centre Migori county- Kenya. The institution is a public institution and is under the Ministry of Education.

(b) Principal Activities

The principal activity of Kakrao Technical and Vocational College is to train students in business and technical courses.

Our Vision

To be a TVET centre of excellence in technical, science and business courses

Our Mission

To equip trainees with knowledge, skills and attitude relevant for the 21st century and beyond

Our Strategic Objectives

- To achieve Financial Viability and Sustainability
- To develop a Strong and Well-managed Institution
- To provide quality Education and Technical Training
- To improve Corporate Governance and Image
- To expand and improve the Physical Facilities
- To enhance Risk Management, Disaster Preparedness and promote Environmental Sustainability

Our Core Values

- Integrity
- Innovation
- Practicability
- Teamwork
- Environmental Sustainability

(c) Key Management

The day-to-day management of the College is exercised by the following key organs:

- Board of Governors
- Principal / Board Secretary
- Principal's Management Committee

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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- HOD's

(d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2022 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

S/No	Designation	Name
1.	Principal	Felix B. Odhiambo
2.	Ag. Deputy Principal	Collins Owino
3.	Ag. Registrar	Ann Lavenda Omollo
4.	Ag. Dean of Students	Jackline Okwiri
5.	Ag. Finance Manager	Simon Ochieng Otieno
6.	Ag. Supply Chain Manager	Mark Onyango

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

Board Committees

Administration Finance and Infrastructure

Members

Mitende N. Nyapete	Chairman
Matunga Denish A.	Member
Vivian K. Ratemo	Member
Tom Otieno Olango	Member
Felix B. Odhiambo	Secretary

Audit, Risk and Compliance (ARC) Committee

Mmbone M. Avelinah	Chairman
Dr. Philip O. Mwabe	Member
Dr. Carolyne A.K Odera	Member

Secretary/Auditor

Education, Research and Training Committee

Dr. Carolyne A.K Odera	Chairperson
Vivian K. Ratemo	Member
Mitende N. Nyapete	Member
Tom Otieno Olango	Member
Felix B. Odhiambo	Secretary

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KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

(f) Entity Headquarters

P.O. Box 308, 40400
Suna-Migori
Kisii-Isebania Road
Migori County,
KENYA

(g) College Contacts

Telephone: (254) 0101905052 / 0748805052
E-mail: kakraotvc20@gmail.com/kakraotvc@yahoo.com
Website:

(h) College Bank

Kenya Commercial Bank Limited
Migori Branch
Physical address
Kisii/Isibania Rd, Suna
Tel: +254-5920501

Cooperative Bank Ltd
Kisii Branch
Tel: 0729 230 701, 0708 223 332
Email: kisiieastbr@co-opbank.co.ke

(i) Independent Auditors



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

(j) Principal Legal Adviser



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

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BOARD OF GOVERNORS

 <p>1. Charles Oyugi Owino BOG Chairperson</p>	<p>D.O.B: 04/12/1952</p> <p>Qualifications and work experience</p> <p>1983- Institute of Bankers Exams and qualified as a member of the Institute, London Chapter</p> <p>1983-1985- Financial Economics M.A degree- University of Wales, U.K</p> <p>1974-1977- Bachelor's degree - Economics option</p> <p>2002-2007- Member of Parliament for Migori Constituency</p> <p>1999-2001- Lecturer at Kenyatta University and Kenya Institute of Management studies</p> <p>1994-Member of board of directors for the Lake Basin Development Authority</p> <p>1992-1997- Member of Parliament for Migori constituency</p> <p>1977- 1989- Joined NBK and later became a Branch manager (NBK LTD KISUMU BRANCH)</p>
 <p>2. Dr. Carolyne A.K Odera BOG Member (ERT Committee Chair)</p>	<p>DOB: 16th January 1974</p> <p>Qualifications and work experience</p> <p>Dr. Carolyne holds a PhD in Communication Studies in Educational Leadership. She is an accomplished scholar with a teaching experience of over 21 years. She has also published in various refereed journals.</p>

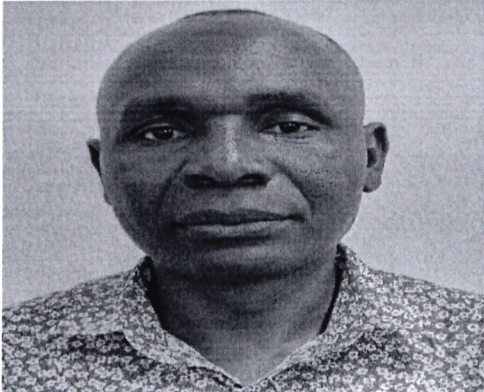

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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 <p>3. Mmbone Mercyline Avelinah BOG member ((ARC Committee Chair)</p>	<p>DOB: 01/11/1986</p> <p>Qualifications and work experience</p> <p>Holds MBA in finance-Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology</p> <p>Completed CPA.</p> <p>Part time lecturer at MMUST</p> <p>2015-2019 Vihiga county government as education fund administrator. Has also worked at the Lake Victoria north water board-Kakamega in the audit department</p>
 <p>4. Mitende Nicholus Nyapete BOG member (AFI Committee Chair)</p>	<p>DOB: 29th November 1981</p> <p>Qualifications and work experience</p> <p>March 2018 Master of Science in Information Technology Security and Audit-JOOUST</p> <p>October 2012- Bachelor of Business and Information Technology- St. Paul's university</p> <p>Mr.Nyapete is a lecturer at St. Paul's university</p> <p>He has been involved in a number of research projects of ICT and development.</p> <p>He has published many journals in IT.</p> <p>He is a certified SAP finance module consultant.</p>

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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 <p>5. Dr.Philip Ogwari Mwabe BOG Member</p>	<p>DOB: 4th December 1959</p> <p>Qualifications and work experience</p> <p>1993- PHD in chemical engineering (minor in mechanical engineering) - university of Arizona, Tucson, USA.</p> <p>1983- mechanical engineering, university of Greenwich, London, UK</p> <p>Registered with NEMA as a lead environmental impact assessment/ environmental audit expert.</p> <p>Works as the deputy team leader, Mombasa solid waste management project</p> <p>2006-present- chairman Kenya Institute of Waste Management</p> <p>1997- Present- Lecturer Mechanical Engineering- UON</p> <p>Has also engaged in a lot of field services and projects</p>
 <p>6. Vivian Kemunto Ratemo BOG member</p>	<p>DOB: 15th March 1995</p> <p>Qualifications and work experience</p> <p>27/10/2016-Bachelor of Laws- Kabarak university</p> <p>Participated in a number of international conferences while at the University</p> <p>Have been signed the Roll of Advocates of the High Court of Kenya.</p> <p>She is an advocate of the High Court of Kenya.</p>

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 <p>7. Dennish Ateto Matunga BOG member</p>	<p>DOB: 4th June 1979</p> <p>Qualifications and work experience</p> <p>Holds PHD in supply chain management-JKUAT Holder of CPSP-K and KISM</p> <p>2013- to date - part time lecturer at JOOUST and JKUAT, exams and post-graduate coordinator</p> <p>2013-2015- regional sales manager, KLB</p> <p>2009-2013- educational sales representative (ESR), KLB</p>
<p>8. Tom Olango Regional Director TVET</p>	<p>DOB:</p> <p>Mr Tom Olango is currently the regional TVET Director in charge of Migori, Nyamira, Kisii and Homa Bay counties</p>
 <p>9. Felix Barclays Odhiambo BOG Secretary/Principal</p>	<p>DOB: 09/09/1969</p> <p>Qualifications and work experience</p> <p>Holds a BaTech in Electrical and Electronics from TUM University and a Diploma in Tech. Education from KTTC.</p> <p>Has been a TVET Trainer for over 29 years, a HOD for over 15 years and a registrar for two years.</p>

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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I. Management Team

The key management personnel who held office during this financial year ended 30th June, 2022 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:



Principal
Felix B. Odhiambo
Secretary to Board/Principal



Collins Owino
Ag. Deputy Principal
HOD Mechanical Engineering



Ag. Registrar
Mrs. Anne Lavender

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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Ag. Dean of Students
Jackline Okwiri



Ag. Finance Officer
Simon O. Ochieng
Bachelor's Degree in BBM (Accounting Option)



Ag. Procurement Officer
Mr. Mark Onyango

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Kakrao Technical and Vocational College is a new TVET institution. It opened its doors on 15th February 2021, admitting its first batch of students.

The Board of Governors was subsequently appointed by the Cabinet Secretary for Education Professor George Magoha and held its inaugural meeting on 4th February, 2021. On behalf of the entire Board, I would wish to thank the Cabinet Secretary for this appointment.

The Board therefore embarked on a mission to put in place systems, policies, procedures and other frameworks to enable full operationalization of the College. Subsequent to this the Board has already approved the Kakrao Technical and Vocational College Strategic Plan 2021-2026. In addition to the Strategic Plan, the Board has already approved the, internal quality assurance policy industrial attachment policy, examination Policy, Financial Policy and Audit and Risk Management Policy. Various Operating Procedure Manuals are also in place. The Board has also put in place its own Board Charter, Board Committees Terms of Reference and Board and individual board member evaluation

The College however faced a myriad of problems inter alia financial resources. There were also problems experienced due to lack of water, electricity, partially fenced compound, no training machinery, equipment and furniture.

However, the future looks bright. The Board has entrusted day to day running of the institution to management headed by the Principal who together with the staff ensures that policies put in place by the Board are adhered to, the reports in all operational areas are reported to the Board to oversight whether targets set are met.

The Board intends to embark on massive resource mobilization, additional policy formulation, link the institution with key stakeholder groups, enhance sustainability and monitor achievement of targets.

The Board gives an assurance on continued support to management as they exercise their oversight role for effective performance.

Thank you

Hon. Charles Oyugi Owino

CHAIRMAN

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

Introduction

Kakrao Technical and Vocational College opened its doors during this financial year. The 1st Principal reported to the institution on January 2020, where the institution was officially handed over by the mentor Kisii National Polytechnic and Rongo University. The College then comprised of a single incomplete block building. The main building was partially empty – no adequate furniture, equipment and machinery. There was a partial fence round the compound. There was also no water or electricity. Registration of the College with TVETA had also not been done.

The College has now registered with the following bodies i.e., KUCCPS, HELB and KATTI. Electricity connectivity has been done though requisite payments have been made. Water continues to be a problem but a 10,000-litre tank donated by the Migori County Women Rep. has been installed.

The Cabinet Secretary for Education, Professor George Magoha appointed the Board of Governors

headed by Hon. Charles Oyugi Owino that has been steering the College. The team has ensured that the College has become operational.

The College opened its doors to trainees on 15th February 2021 and by the close of the financial year, it had registered 717 trainees compared to 585 of the 2020/2021 F/Y. The PSC has already posted 6 trainers and the remaining 19 trainers are serving on a contract basis having been recruited by the BoG during the 2021/2022 financial year. Due to a wide variety of courses offered, the college had to engage 40 more trainers on internship to assist cut the wage bill.

The management under the direction of the BoG has already documented various operating procedures to guide its operations. It continues to develop more operating procedures. The Board plans a 5-year Strategic Plan which is already under implementation. Likewise, the Board has already approved the Academic Policy, Finance Policy, and Human Resource Policy. Other policies are under consideration.

Operational Results

Financial resources have been a big challenge in the just ended financial year.

At the close of the financial year, the College had received Ksh 1,000,000 grant from GoK and 9,795,000 capitation grant.

The College therefore had total income of Ksh 36,557,110 against total expenditure of Ksh 22,050,658 giving a surplus of Ksh 14,506,452. Fee collection remains a challenge for the self-sponsored students giving accumulated arrears of 13,393,142. However, the College is now fully registered with HELB and all the trainees with fee challenges have been encouraged and assisted to apply. Since the College is already registered with KUCCPS, the capitation flows into the College to assist in its operations.

We hope to fence and secure the College compound as well as work towards getting a regular electricity and water supply. The ministry has also promised to supply machinery within the FY 2022/2023. In addition, in conjunction with CDF and other donors, more infrastructural improvements will be witnessed in FY 2022/2023.

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Achievements

In the brief period that the College has been in operation it is noted with great pleasure that a number of achievements have been made despite the acute resource constraints.

- Given that the institution was being operationalized, the estimated number of students in the FY 2021-2022 was 590. However, we realized a total of 717 in 2021/2022. This is due to the appropriate marketing strategy put in place.
- Acquisition of training furniture: more lecture/plastic chairs and training materials and technical drawing tables were purchased.
- Construction of ten-door pit latrine is now complete and repair of two door pit latrine for usage.
- Partial landscaping and tree planting
- Improving the Food and Beverage, fashion and design and Hair Dressing and Beauty Therapy classes to enhance learning environment.

Governance

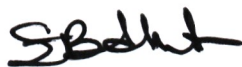
The BoG executed their duties well during the year. The meeting attendances are stated under corporate governance statement. There were no conflicts of interest recorded during the year under review.

The College is managed by the Principals Management Committee (PMC) which comprise of all top management staff. During the year under review, the PMC also executed their role well.

Conclusion

Finally, I would like to express my special thanks to the Kakrao Technical and Vocational College stakeholders, especially the community and CDF, for the support that they offered to the institution. Special mention also goes to the staffs who worked tirelessly to ensure smooth operation of the institution. The Board is also commended for providing effective leadership and oversight in driving forward the College. We will continue to be guided by our motto "*Technology for Creativity*".

Thank You



Felix B. Odhiambo
PRINCIPAL/ BOG SECRETARY

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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**REVIEW OF KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE 'S PERFORMANCE FOR
FY 2021/2022**

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

Kakrao Technical and Vocational College has 6 strategic pillars and objectives within its Strategic Plan for the FY 2021/2022- 2021/2025. These strategic pillars are as follows:

- Pillar 1: To achieve financial viability and sustainability,
- Pillar 2: To develop a strong and well-managed institution,
- Pillar 3: To provide quality education and technical training
- Pillar 4: To improve corporate governance and image,
- Pillar 5: To expand and improve the physical facilities,
- Pillar 6: To enhance risk management, disaster preparedness and promote environmental sustainability

Being the second year that the Strategic Plan is in operation, Technical and Vocational College has developed its Annual Work Plans based on the above 6 pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan will be done on a quarterly basis.

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

We believe in good corporate governance as an institution. The Board provides leadership through oversight, review and guidance whilst setting the strategic direction.

The Board which has an appropriate mix of skills, knowledge and experience to perform its role effectively was inaugurated on 4th February 2021.

Board meetings are held quarterly and as and when the need arises. The College ensures that it provides the necessary resources and expertise to the Board to assist it in their decision-making. The Ministry of Education is also regularly consulted on key policy matters.

General Responsibilities

The Board has a duty to the people of Kenya to ensure that Kakrao Technical and Vocational College achieves its objectives efficiently and effectively and in compliance with PFM Act, 2012, TVET Act 2013, all relevant Acts of Parliament and all Ministry directives and guidelines issued from time to time

The statutory functions of the Board include:

Overseeing the conduct of education and training in the institution in accordance with the provisions of TVET Act 2013;

- Promoting and maintaining standards, quality and relevance in education and training in the institution in accordance with TVET Act 2013 and any other written law;
- Administering and managing the property of the institution;
- Developing and implementing Kakrao Technical and Vocational College Strategic Plan
- Preparing annual estimates of revenue and expenditure for the institution and incurring expenditure on behalf of the institution;
- Receiving, on behalf of the institution, fees, grants, subscriptions, donations, requests or other moneys and to make disbursement to the institution or other bodies or persons;
- Determining the fees payable and prescribing conditions under which fees may be remitted in part or in whole in accordance with the guidelines developed under the provisions of the TVET Act 2013;
- Mobilizing resources for the institution;
- Developing and reviewing programmes for training and to make representations there on to TVETA Authority Board;
- Regulating the admission and exclusion of students from the institution, subject to a qualification's framework and the provisions of TVET Act 2013;
- Approving collaboration or association with other institutions and industries in and outside Kenya subject to prior approval by TVETA Board;
- Recruiting and appointing trainers from among qualified professionals and practising trades persons in relevant sectors of industry;
- Determining suitable terms and conditions of service for support staff, trainers and instructors and remunerating the staff of the institution in consultation with TVETA Board;
- Making regulations governing organization and conduct and discipline of staff and students;
- Preparing comprehensive annual reports on all areas of their mandate, including education and training services and submit the same to the TVET Board;

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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- Providing for the welfare of the students and staff of the institution;
- Encouraging, nurturing and promoting democratic culture, dialogue and tolerance in the institution; and
- Discharging all other functions conferred upon it by the TVET Act 2013 or any other written law.

Risk Management and Internal Controls

The Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the institution's risk management frameworks. The Risk Management Policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the institution and to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor adherence to these limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in operating conditions, legislation and services offered. Subsequently, the institution identifies and manages risk through in-house risk review enhanced by compliance, internal and external audits.

The Institution has in place a system of internal controls with defined operating procedures, financial and operational controls to ensure that resources are safeguarded; transactions authorised, validated and reported in line with International Public-Sector Accounting Standards.

Conflicts of interest

All Board members are under a duty to avoid any conflicts of interest. This entails not engaging, directly or indirectly in any business that competes or conflicts with the institution's business.

The Board has established robust process requiring members to disclose outside business interests that would conflict with institutions interests.

Compliance

The Board confirms that it is satisfied that the though the institution currently has inadequate resources it can continue operating for the foreseeable future. For this reason, it continues to adopt the going concern basis when preparing the financial statements.

The Board is satisfied that the institution as to the best of their knowledge complied with all relevant laws and conducted its business affairs in accordance with the law in particular to;

- The Constitution of Kenya, 2010
- TVET Act, 2013
- PFM Act, 2012
- Procurement and Assets Disposal Act, 2015
- IPSAS standards.
- Mwongozo
- All other relevant laws in its operation (regular circulars from Treasury and Ministry of Education)

Kakrao Technical and Vocational College also has internal policies it uses in its operation. These policies are in line with all the relevant laws stated above and only direct the specific operations on how tasks are handled.

These policies are inter alia; Financial Management Policy, Procurement Policy, and Academic Policy.

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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**BOARD AND BOARD COMMITTEE MEETING ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2022**

FULL BOARD

No	NAME	23/7/21	27/9/21 Virtual	8/10/21	12/01/22	08/02/22 Virtual	12/04/2022
1	Hon. Charles Oyugi Owino	✓	apology	✓	✓	apology	✓
2	Dr. Carolyne A.K Odera	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Mmbone M. Avelinah	✓	✓	✓	✓	apology	✓
4	Mitende N. Nyapete	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Dr. Philip O. Mwabe	apology	✓	apology	✓	apology	apology
6	Vivian K. Ratemo	✓	✓	✓	✓	apology	✓
7	Matunga A. Denish	✓	apology	✓	apology	✓	apology
8	Tom Otieno Olango	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Felix Barclays Odhiambo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

**ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE (AFI) COMMITTEE MEETING
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2022**

No.	NAME	10/04/2022
1	Mitende N. Nyapete	✓
2	Matunga A. Denish	✓
3	Vivian K. Ratemo	✓
4	Tom Otieno Olango	✓
5	Felix Barclays Odhiambo	✓

**EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND TRAINING (ERT) COMMITTEE MEETING FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH JUNE 2022**

No.	NAME	19 th April 2022
1	Dr. Carolyne A.K Odera	✓
2	Mitende N. Nyapete	✓
3	Vivian K. Ratemo	✓
4	Tom Otieno Olango	✓
5	Felix Barclays Odhiambo	✓

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As mentioned earlier, the Board held its first meeting at inauguration date, 4th February 2021. Subsequently, it has approved the following board governance documents;

Board Charter

Board Terms of Reference

Board Appraisal

Board members individual self-appraisal

FIRM Committee Terms of Reference

ERT Committee Terms of Reference

Board Work Plan

All other activities of the Board are as governed and directed by the TVET Act 2013, other relevant acts of Parliament and government directives and guidelines issued from time to time.

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

This discussion and analysis provide an overview of the results of activities and financial position of Kakrao Technical and Vocational College. Being the second year of operation, comparative information is available. This overview has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes that follow

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Revenue

Kakrao Technical and Vocational College's revenue stood at Ksh 36,557,110. The student population at the close of the financial year stood at 717 trainees.

It is hoped that in FY 2022/2023, income of the institution will increase as a result of successful registration with HELB and KUCCPS.

Expenditure

Total expenditure stood at Ksh 22,050,658

It should be noted that employee costs of 4,679,440 stood at 21.22% of total costs. This is below the recommended ceiling of 30%.

Board expenses of 412,000 stands at 1.87% of total expenditure. This is below the recommended 5%.

Use of goods and services of 16,331,267 is at 74.06% of total expenditure. This comprises basically of expenses incurred to operationalize the College. It is worth noting that this is due to lack of adequate machinery, trainers have not carried out adequate practical lessons.

Compliance with Statutory Requirements

The College is operating under legal frame works necessary under public sector requirement such as;

- The Constitution of Kenya, 2010
- TVET Act, 2013
- PFM Act, 2012
- Procurement and Assets Disposal act, 2015
- IPSAS standards.
- All other relevant laws in its operation (regular circulars from treasury and ministry of education)

The College has also internal policies it uses in its operation. These policies are in line with all the relevant laws stated above and only direct the specific operations on how tasks are handled. The Board has already approved the Academic Policy, Financial Management Policy and Procurement Policy. Other policies will be approved in the FY 2022/2023.

Risk Analysis

Operational Risks

The Board has overall responsibility for the oversight of the College risk management framework. The College is developing risk management policies to identify and analyse the risks faced by the College, set

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appropriate risk limits and controls and monitor risks and adherence to limits. These risk management policies and systems will be reviewed regularly to reflect the changes in economic conditions and the College activities. The Principal will then oversee how management monitors compliance with the College risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the College.

The College faces a high level of competing interests for resources. There is a high level of competition for trainees in the College catchment area from other public and private TVET Colleges within the region. The College financial assets comprise of receivables, cash and short-term deposits which arise directly from its operations. The financial liabilities comprise of payables including a loan taken from the mentor institution. The College is therefore exposed to both liquidity risks and credit risks.

Liquidity Risk

This is the risk that the College will not meet its financial obligations as they fall due. There is therefore need to increase the number of trainees to cover the fixed costs. The College's approach managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that there is always sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities as and when they fall due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking to damage the College's reputation. Typically, the College ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 30 days including the servicing of financial obligations. This however does not include the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot be reasonably predicted such as political violence. All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by the Board. It is very important to note that the College faces a liquidity risk of non-receipt of capitation grants from GoK which may prevent it from meeting its financial obligations as and when they fall due.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the College if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its current obligations. The receipt of fees from students minimizes the credit risk exposure. The College has a policy on fee payment which defines how and when fees are supposed to be paid. This minimizes the credit risk exposure.

It important to note that the College is envisaged that this will greatly improve its operational efficiency.

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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT/SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

Kakrao Technical and Vocational College exists to transform lives. This is our purpose; the driving force behind everything we do. This is what guides us to deliver our strategy of putting the customer first, delivering relevant goods and services and improve operational excellence.

Sustainability Strategy and Profile

The College's approach to sustainability is based on the College mission to expand human knowledge beneficial to society through high quality training, applied research and practicability in partnership with industry players.

The institution recognises the importance of sustainable growth and has initiated programmes to generate income to cushion its operations. It also is establishing policies and programmes that are needed to promote sustainable development especially at local and regional level. The College will also sign an MOU with at least two industry players to among others enhance its capability to generate income in collaboration with industry.

Sustainability is also incorporated into student learning through both curricular and co-curricular programs by introducing practicability into the programmes as well as incorporating on job practical training. Programmes have also been planned aimed at increasing the capacity and capability of the trainers through development workshops and trainings.

Research and innovation are an important component of sustainability. In the FY 2021/2022 budget estimates, a total amount of Ksh. 155,500 representing of Kakrao Technical and Vocational College annual budget, has been allocated for research and innovation activities.

As mentioned earlier, in the FY 2022/2023, the College in its approved annual work plan, under the performance contract guidelines, has committed to developing partnerships and linkages with industry to provide learning opportunities for trainees, applied research opportunities for trainers and benefit to community.

Our physical facilities include halls and grounds serve the community. Sports facilities especially the fields are open for use by the community on arrangement but free of any charges.

We will continue to engage with key stakeholders to achieve sustainability strategies in line with international best practice.

Environmental Performance

Kakrao Technical and Vocational College strives to be a responsible business representing the highest standards of ethics and professionalism. We have reviewed the global best practice guidelines and standards including IPSAS, in order to help inform relevant policy areas. It is therefore important that Kakrao Technical and Vocational College is aware of current environmental issues and informs, educates and stand with the local community to improve the environment.

Our institution's social responsibilities are defined by both compliance and pro-activeness. Kakrao Technical and Vocational College, compliance refers to our commitment to upholding all legal requirements, and our willingness to observe, acknowledge, and respect community values and laws.

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Our pro-activeness is manifested by emphasizing and recognizing human rights locally and globally, and actively engaging with our communities through volunteering, community service, pro-bono service, and philanthropy, while always protecting and respecting our natural environment through our actions and policies. This can be seen in the way the College engaged in tree planting within the compound to improve the environment.



Staff of the Kakrao Technical and Vocational College planting trees during tree planting day in April 2021.

As an institution, we implement policies and take action to drive diversity and inclusion by providing an inclusive environment where all are empowered to share their diverse perspectives and experiences so we can ultimately be better together. Our policies, practices, programs, activities, and decisions regarding employment, hiring, assignment, promotion, compensation, volunteerism, and internships are not based on a person's ethnicity, colour, sex, age, religion, national origin, mental or physical disability, ancestry, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, marital status, source of income, parental status, housing status, or other protected status. We strongly encourage women, youth, persons with disabilities, and members of the community to join the institution and live our shared values.

Kakrao Technical and Vocational College will always:

- Respect and uphold applicable local, county, and national laws to the best of our abilities
- Honour and review all internal policies for complete and responsible implementation

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- Ensure that all business transactions and relationships are legitimate, free of influence and bribery
- Keep all partnerships and collaborations transparent and open
- Recognize that privacy is a fundamental right, and we will comply with all privacy laws and expectations. In addition, we will work whenever possible to ensure that we respect the ability for all to manage their personal data.

Kakrao Technical and Vocational College values our natural environment and the need to protect it. Keeping our environment unpolluted and clean is paramount to the success of our communities and business. We will always follow best practices in disposal of garbage, compost, and seek out working facilities that strive to minimize their carbon footprint through National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) certification and other environmentally sustainable best practices.

Employee Welfare

We recognize the value of human relationships and put people at the heart of our business. We seek to treat all staff fairly and consistently, to create a workplace and business environment that is open, transparent, and trusted. Aligned with this approach, all members of the Kakrao Technical and Vocational College are required to conduct their activities in accordance with our codes and policies, as they are implemented and updated from time to time.

Kakrao Technical and Vocational College respects all employees, and strive to make their experience a positive one in all aspects of their relationship with the institution. Our success is closely tied to staff happiness, growth, development, and teamwork, and we work to assess, measure and support the personal and professional growth of our employees at all times, recognizing that the success of Kakrao Technical and Vocational College is led first by the success and happiness of our people.

We require our staff to act according to the highest standards of honesty and integrity as well as comply with all legal and regulatory requirements, which extend to the protection of human rights.

As an institution, we will always ensure that we do not risk the health and safety of our employees and community, we avoid harming the lives or safety of local and indigenous people, and we respect the basic human rights of all people, involved in our business. Kakrao Technical and Vocational College is dedicated to protecting human rights. We practice and commit to equal opportunity employment and will always abide by fair labour practices. Additionally, Kakrao Technical and Vocational College will ensure that our activities do not directly or indirectly violate human rights in any way.

Market Place Practices

Diversity and inclusion are deeply ingrained in all aspects of our mission. These are core values to our institution because they are aligned to our institution's ethics. These policies also have the added value of improving training performance. Studies show that more diverse teams perform better, and institutions that have more inclusive environments also experience less turnover, have higher internal morale, and higher

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productivity rates from their employees. This commitment extends beyond the employee base to the highest levels of ownership and the administrative team.

We believe successfully inclusive workplaces begin with thoughtful hiring and recruiting processes that reduce subconscious bias in candidate selection and increase the overall diversity of our workforce. We employ industry-leading methodologies, processes, and technology to attract diverse talent pools, counteract bias, and match the best talent to the needs of our clients. Our methodology includes publishing gender neutral job descriptions. Our policies, practices, programs, activities, and decisions regarding employment, hiring, assignment, promotion, compensation, volunteerism, and internships are not based on a person's ethnicity, colour, sex, age, religion, national origin, disability status, sexual orientation, source of income, parental status, housing status, or other protected status. And to help foster the most inclusive climate possible, we will provide ongoing diversity and inclusion training to all employees, not just our management teams. We believe this is the only way to truly shape a more safe, open, and productive work environment at all levels of our training.

It is a commitment to continual learning, improvement, and action to do our part in stewarding a future of work that is beneficial and equitable for all.

Kakrao Technical and Vocational College has a qualified supply chain manager who participates appropriately according to procurement standards thus ensuring that the procurement process has a smooth flow. The supplier and supply chain relation are perfectly respectable by having prompt communication to avoid misunderstanding between them thus supply of quality goods. Product stewardship is enhanced by safeguarding consumer rights and interests.

As part of our procurement policy, we expect all of our suppliers to abide by the same principles and codes of conduct that we have in place. Accordingly, our suppliers must either agree to adhere to our policies and codes or confirm their adherence to their own codes of business conduct that comprise the same principles. We will be implementing a "right to audit" clause in our standard terms or conditions to allow for oversight of compliance with these provisions.

We believe that our commitment to sustainability and ethics extends beyond our own work capabilities and should include the decisions we make as a company about the partners we align with, and the products and services we buy. Our purchasing policy takes sustainability and ethical sourcing into consideration throughout all stages of the buying cycle, and we encourage our teams to support local and small businesses and support local economies. We encourage our purchasing teams to consider ethical sourcing and sustainability across all purchases. Kakrao Technical and Vocational College expects our suppliers to treat workers and employees with respect and fairness, to have suitable procedures in place, and to act in accordance with applicable laws.

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Community Engagements

As noted in our mission statement, Kakrao Technical and Vocational College recognizes an expectation to have a positive impact on our community, and we promote this expectation through philanthropy, pro-bono service work, volunteering, and community service.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30th, 2022 which show the state of Kakrao Technical and Vocational College's affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of Kakrao Technical and Vocational College are to provide training in technical and vocational skills, research, innovation and management services. In addition, the College participates in technological innovation beneficial to the society as well as contributing to industrial and technological development of Kenya in partnership with industry.

Results

The results of Kakrao Technical and Vocational College for the year ended June 30th 2022 are set out on pages 1-5

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page vi-viii

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of Kakrao 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



Felix Barclays Odhiambo
Principal/Secretary to the Board
Date: ..05/05/23

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STATEMENT OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and *section 29 of schedule 2 of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013* require the Board members to prepare financial statements in respect of that *entity*, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Kakrao Technical and Vocational College at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of Kakrao Technical and Vocational College for that year/period. The Board members are also required to ensure that Kakrao Technical and Vocational College keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of Kakrao Technical and Vocational College. The Board members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of Kakrao Technical and Vocational College.

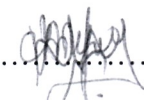
The Board members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Kakrao Technical and Vocational College's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Kakrao Technical and Vocational College for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2022. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of Kakrao Technical and Vocational 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) safeguarding the assets of Kakrao Technical and Vocational College; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.


The Board members accept responsibility for Kakrao Technical and Vocational 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. The Board members are of the opinion that Kakrao Technical and Vocational College's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of *entity's* transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2022, and of Kakrao Technical and Vocational College's financial position as at that date. The Board members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for Kakrao Technical and Vocational College, which have been relied upon in the preparation of Kakrao Technical and Vocational 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 Kakrao Technical and Vocational College will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

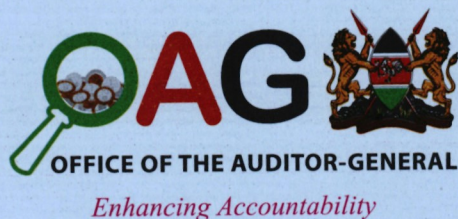
Approval of the financial statements

The Kakrao Technical and Vocational College financial statements were approved by the Board on 29/07/2022 and signed on its behalf by:


.....
Chairperson of the Board


.....
Accounting Officer/Principal

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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HEADQUARTERS
Anniversary Towers
Monrovia Street
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NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

PREAMBLE

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

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

An unmodified opinion does not necessarily mean that an entity has complied with all relevant laws and regulations and that its internal controls, risk management, and governance systems are properly designed and were working effectively in the financial year under review.

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 Kakrao Technical and Vocational College set out on pages 1 to 53, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2022 and the statement of financial performance, the statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and the statement comparison of budget

Report of the Auditor-General on Kakrao Technical and Vocational College for the year ended 30 June, 2022

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 the Kakrao Technical and Vocational College as at 30 June, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Inaccuracies in the Financial Statements

Review of the College's financial statements revealed the following inaccuracies:

- i. The statement of financial position reflects reserves balances of Kshs.4,699,927 and Kshs.391,847 as at 30 June, 2022 and 30 June, 2021 respectively, which according to the statement of changes in net assets, relate to capital/development grant/fund.
- ii. The statement of financial position reflects accumulated surplus balance of Kshs.14,506,452 which differs with the recalculated balance of Kshs.20,446,056, resulting to a variance of Kshs.5,939,604. The variance relates to the accumulated surplus as at 30 June, 2021 which was omitted in the reported balance as at 30 June, 2022.
- iii. The statement of cash flows reflects net cash flow from operating activities amount of Kshs.5,138,529 as disclosed in Note 38 to the financial statements. However, Note 38 to the financial statements includes increase in receivables amount of Kshs.10,184,414 which differs with the amount of Kshs.9,273,659 calculated using receivables balances reflected in the statement of financial position, resulting in an unreconciled variance of Kshs.911,755. As a result of this variance, the recomputed net cash flows from operating activities as per the Note 38 is Kshs.6,049,284 which differs with the statement of cash flow's amount of Kshs.5,138,529 by an unexplained variance of Kshs.911,755. Further, review of the cash book revealed that the College maintained one cash book for two bank accounts which is irregular.
- iv. Note 30 to the financial statements on property, plant and equipment (PPE) reflects cost balance as at 1 July, 2021 of Kshs.382,051, while the PPE schedule in the audited financial statements for the previous year shows a corresponding balance of Kshs.391,847, resulting to an unexplained variance of Kshs.9,796. Further, the balance of Kshs.382,051 is erroneously indicated in the schedule as Kshs.382,0513.

In the circumstances, the accuracy of the financial statements as at 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

2. Non-Compliance with the Prescribed Reporting Template

Review of the annual report and financial statements revealed the following instances of non-compliance with the financial reporting template for TVETs and TTCs revised June, 2022 as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board:

- i. Some section headings are either not numbered or are incorrectly numbered.
- ii. The statement of performance against predetermined objectives is mistitled as "Review of Kakrao Technical and Vocational College's Performance for the FY 2021/2022" which is contrary to the prescribed template.
- iii. Note 26(a) under notes to the financial statements is shared by both detailed analysis of cash and cash equivalents and current receivables from exchange transactions.
- iv. The property, plant and equipment schedule at Note 30 to the financial statements reflects amount for one (1) financial year commencing on 1 July, 2021, contrary to the prescribed reporting template, which requires the schedule to reflect amounts for two (2) financial years starting on 1 July, 2020.

In the circumstances, the financial statements did not comply with the prescribed reporting template.

3. Unremitted Funds by Mentor Institution Reported as Revenue

The statement of financial performance reflects transfers from the National Government-grants amount of Kshs.10,795,000, being unconditional grant, which includes an amount of Kshs.1,617,500 disbursed by the State Department for Vocational and Technical Training to the Mentor Institution's (Kisii National Polytechnic) bank account on behalf of the College. The amount comprised of capitation of Kshs.1,117,500 and operation grant of Kshs.500,000. However, review of the College's bank statements and documents provided for audit revealed that the amount of Kshs.1,617,500 was not transferred to its bank account by the Polytechnic.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the transfers from the National Government-grants amount of Kshs.10,795,000 and the existence of the amount of Kshs.1,617,500 for the year ended 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

4. Accuracy of the Property, Plant and Equipment Balance

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance (net book value) of Kshs.4,071,976 as disclosed in Note 31 to the financial statements. However, the balance differs with a corresponding amount of Kshs.2,709,126 reflected in the supporting fixed assets register provided, resulting in an unexplained and unreconciled variance of Kshs.1,362,850.

Further, the balance of Kshs.4,071,976 excludes a parcel of land measuring 2.2 hectares of an unknown value, which is listed in the fixed assets register. In addition, the fixed assets register includes other assets such as buildings, furniture and fittings, office equipment, a tank, computers and farm tools whose values were not disclosed.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.4,071,976 for the year ended 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kakrao 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 judgment, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. There were no key audit matters to report in the year under review.

Other Matter

1. Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual on comparable basis amount of Kshs.42,564,510 and Kshs.36,557,110 respectively, resulting to under collection of Kshs.6,007,400 or 14% of the budget. Similarly, the College spent an amount of Kshs.22,050,657 against an approved budget of Kshs.42,564,510, resulting to under-expenditure of Kshs.20,513,853 or 48% of the budget.

The under collection and under-expenditure affected the planned activities of the College and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the various stakeholders of the College.

2. Unresolved Prior Year Audit Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under the Report on Financial Statements and Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources. However, Management has not resolved some of the issues.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

Non-Compliance with the Law on Ethnic Diversity in Staffing

Review of human resource records revealed that the College had a total of eighty-four (84) employees out of which 81 (or 96%) were from one ethnic community. This is contrary to Section 7(1) and Section 7(2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008, which requires all public establishments to seek to represent the diversity of

the people of Kenya in the employment of staff and that no public establishment should have more than one third of its staff from the same ethnic community.

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

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 4000. The standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements, plan, and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance, 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 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 overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Lack of Approved Staff Establishment and Annual Recruitment Plan

As previously reported, the College did not have an approved staff establishment to indicate the authorized staffing levels and in-post staff for each category of employee and or any variance thereof. Further, evidence indicating that the Board had carried out job evaluation to determine the staff requirements for each category was not provided for audit. In addition, the College did not have an annual recruitment plan, and there was no evidence that vacant positions were advertised and interviews carried out.

In the circumstances, the College may have operated with a staffing level which was not optimal and the regularity of staff recruitment could not be confirmed.

2. Lack of Approved Risk Management Policy and Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Plan

During the year under review, Management did not institute policies and procedures to guide key financial and managerial processes and controls for management such as revenue, expenditure, personnel, inventory and liabilities to enable effective and efficient running of the institution, and to cushion or guarantee business continuity. Consequently, the College did not have an approved Risk Management Policy and risk management framework, and had not developed a risk register.

Further, Management had not promulgated a code of conduct for its employees, there was no approved organizational chart and there was no disaster recovery plan or business continuity plan. In addition, Management had not approved policies and procedures to guide human resource management.

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

3. Lack of Vendor Licenses for Operating or Application Systems

Review of records revealed that the College was using computers installed with software developed by an international Company. However, it was noted that the College did not have the necessary vendor licenses for the operating or application systems. As a result, the College could not receive bug fixes, patches and security updates from the Company that are released to address security and performance issues, thus exposing it to risk of ransomware attack while the software and the network environment became vulnerable to security breaches. Further, the College could not contact the Company for support in case of incidences arising from the use of their products

In the circumstances, the security and confidentiality of the College's information could not be confirmed.

4. Lack of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy

During the year under review, Management did not develop policies and procedures to guide and control its IT environment. It was noted that the College lacked an approved ICT Policy that would enable effective and efficient running of the College, and guarantee business continuity.

In the circumstances, the College is exposed to breaches of information confidentiality, data integrity and loss of business continuity.

5. Lack of An Updated Asset Register

Audit review revealed that, the fixed assets register was not in compliance with The National Treasury template provided vide Circular No.23 of 2020, since some assets lacked important information such as description of asset, asset class, acquisition date, cost of the asset, serial number, tag number, asset condition, accumulated depreciation and net book value (current value). Further, Management was yet to establish policies and procedures on assets management. In addition, physical verification of the assets revealed that they were not coded or tagged for ease of identification and tracking.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness of internal controls and risk management over the fixed assets could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal controls, risk management, and overall governance were operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Governors

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for maintaining effective internal control 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 overall governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the College's ability to continue to sustain its services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services, and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the College or 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 are in compliance with the authorities which govern them, and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness 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 addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, 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 accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of

the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal controls may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of noncompliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the College's policies and procedures may deteriorate.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the College's ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the College to cease to continue to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the College to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

I communicate with Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that are identified during the audit.

I also provide Management with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.


CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

15 June, 2023

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022**

I. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

	Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Ksh.	Ksh.
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from the National Government – grants	6	10,795,000	2,000,000
Grants from doners and development partners	7	-	-
Transfers from other levels of government-Kisii N. Polytechnic	8	1,562,518	3,144,920
Public contributions and donations	9	-	-
Revenue from exchange transactions		12,357,518	5,144,920
Rendering of services- Fees from students	10	24,131,042	5,396,883
Sale of goods	11	68,550	16,660
Other income	14	-	-
Revenue from exchange transactions		24,199,592	5,413,543
Total revenue		36,557,110	10,558,463
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	15	14,984,614	2,045,030
Employee costs	16	4,679,440	1,108,100
Board/Council Expenses	17	412,000	1,113,400
Depreciation and amortization expense	18	627,951	9,797
Repairs and maintenance	19	1,346,652	342,532
Contracted services-security	20	-	-
Grants and subsidies	21	-	-
Finance costs	22	-	-
Total expenses		22,050,657	4,618,859
Other gains/(losses)			
Gain on sale of assets	23	-	-
Unrealized gain on fair value of investments	24	-	-
Impairment loss	25	-	-
Total other gains/(losses)			
Net Surplus for the year		14,506,452	5,939,604
Attributable to:			
Surplus/(deficit) attributable to minority interest		00	00
Surplus/(deficit) attributable to owners of the controlling entity		14,506,452	5,939,604

The notes set out on pages 1 to 5 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements.


Chairman of Board of Governors


Finance Officer


Principal

Date: 05/05/2023

Date: 05/05/23


Date: 05/05/23

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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II. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE, 2022

	Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs.	Kshs.
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	26	2,657,918	2,557,765
Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions	27(a)	13,393,142	4,119,753
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	28	-	-
Inventories	29	98,563	27,201
Investments	30	-	-
		16,149,623	6,704,719
Non-current Assets			
Long term receivables from exchange transactions	27(b)	-	-
Investments	30	-	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	31	4,071,976	382,050
Intangible assets	32	-	-
Investment Property	33	-	-
Total assets		20,221,599	7,086,769
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	34	1,015,220	755,318
		1,015,220	755,318
Non-current Liabilities			
Borrowings	41	3,637,438	-
Total Liabilities		4,652,658	755,318
Reserves		4,699,927	391,847
Accumulated surplus		14,506,452	5,939,604
Capital Fund		(3,637,438)	-
Net Asset		15,568,941	
Total net assets and liabilities		20,221,599	7,086,769

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed on behalf of the Board of Governors by:

FOR

 Chairman of Board of Governors


 Finance Officer


 Principal

Date... *05/05/2023*

Date... *05/05/23*

Date... *05/05/23*

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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III STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

	Revaluation Reserve	Fair value Adjustment Reserve	Retained Earnings	Capital/Development Grants/Fund	Total Kshs.
At July 1, 2020	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustment on quoted investments	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	5,939,604	-	5,939,604
Capital/Development grants received during the year	-	-	-	391,847	391,847
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-
At June 30, 2021	-	-	5,939,604	391,847	6,331,451
At July 1, 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustment on quoted investments	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	14,506,452	-	14,506,452
Capital/Development grants received during the year	-	-	-	4,699,927	4,699,927
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to retained earnings	-	-	-	(3,637,438)	(3,637,438)
At June 30, 2022	-	-	14,506,452	1,062,489	15,568,941

FOR 
Chairman of Board of Governors


Finance Officer


Principal

Date 05/05/2023


Date 05/05/23

Date 05/05/23


**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022**

IV. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

	Note	2021-2022 Kshs	2020-2021 Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other government entities/government Grants		9,177,500	2,000,000
Public contributions and donations		-	-
Rendering of services-fees fees from students		10,737,900	5,396,883
Other incomes		1,631,068	3,161,580
Total Receipts		21,546,468	10,558,463
Payments			
Compensation of employees		4,593,440	1,108,100
Use of goods and services		10,712,943	2,045,030
Remuneration to the Board of Directors		412,000	1,133,400
Repairs, Maintenance and Improvement		689,555	342,532
Total payments		16,407,938	4,609,062
Net Cash Flows from Operating activities	38	5,138,529	5,949,401
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		5,039,376	391,8470
Proceeds from sale of equipment		-	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		5,039,376	391,847
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from Borrowing		-	-
Repayment of Borrowings		-	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-	-
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		99,153	2,557,765
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	26	2,557,765	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	26	2,657,918	2,557,765

FOR 
Chairman of Board of Governors


Finance Officer


Principal

Date... 05/05/2023

Date... 05/05/23

Date... 05/05/23

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V. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Description	Original Budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual on Comparable Basis	Performance Difference	Utilization Difference
	2021-2022 Kshs	2021-2022 Kshs	2021-2022 Kshs	2021-2022 Kshs	2021-2022 Kshs	2021-2022 %
Revenue						
Transfers from other government entities-government grants	17,000,000	-	17,000,000	10,795,000	(6,205,000)	(36.50%)
Public contributions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rendering of services- Fees from students	25,354,510	-	25,354,510	24,131,042	(1,223,468)	(4.83%)
Sale of goods	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Incomes	210,000	-	210,000	1,631,068	1,421,068	27.22%
Gains on disposal, rental income and agency fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total income	42,564,510	-	42,564,510	36,557,110	(6,007,400)	(14.11%)
Expenses						
Compensation of employees	4,189,500	670,000	4,859,500	4,679,440	180,060	3.70%
Use of goods and services	37,263,010	(670,000)	36,593,010	16,331,266	20,261,743	55.37%
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remuneration of directors	1,112,000	-	1,112,000	412,000	700,000	62.94%
Depreciation and Amortization charge	-	-	-	627,951	(627,951)	-
Total expenditure	42,564,510	-	42,564,510	22,050,657	20,513,852	48.19%
Surplus for the period				14,506,452	14,506,452	

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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Budget notes.

There was a deficit in the general performance both in revenue collection and expenditure by the indicated percentages in comparison to the budget due to underfunding from the National government in form of capitation and operational grants.

Fee collections from the self-sponsored students is also a challenge since most of our students come from a poor background.

With less revenue, expenditure is also limited as we only spend what is actually collected.

The adjustment of KSHs. 670,000 reflected was reviews during a full BOG meeting that was held on 12/01/2022 which saw the need to increase provision for employees as need for more trainers on internship rising by the increase in number of trainees.

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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VI. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Kakrao Technical and Vocational College is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVET Act. Kakrao Technical and Vocational College is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. Kakrao Technical and Vocational College's principal activity is training.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act, the TVET Act, (*include any other applicable legislation*), and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

i. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2022.

Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an Entity's future cash flows. IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <p>(a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity;</p> <p>(b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and</p>

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.
Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p>
Other improvements to IPSAS	<p>Applicable 1st January 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i> <p>Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits</i> <p>Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement <p>Standard no longer included in the 2021 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023.</p>
IPSAS 43	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for</p>

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Standard	Effective date and impact:
	users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.

ii. Early adoption of standards

Kakrao Technical and Vocational College did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in year 2022.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the entity and can be measured reliably. Recurrent grants are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Development/capital grants are recognized in the statement of financial position and realised in the statement of comprehensive income over the useful life of the assets that has been acquired using such funds

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

The entity recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. The

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours.

Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are recoverable.

Sale of goods

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

Interest income

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

Dividends

Dividends or similar distributions must be recognized when the shareholder's or the entity's right to receive payments is established.

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4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

a) Revenue recognition (Continued)

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

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 2021/2022 was approved by the Council or Board. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the entity recorded additional appropriations of 670,000 on the FY 2021/2022 budget following the Council/ Board's approval.

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

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

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

c) Taxes

Current income tax

The entity is exempt from paying taxes.

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property.

Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over a period of xxx years.

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

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

f) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The Entity also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit.

An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Entity will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Intangible assets

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

h) Research and development costs

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

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

Following initial recognition of an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete, and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit.

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually with any impairment losses recognized immediately in surplus or deficit.

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

i) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are classified as financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Losses arising from impairment are recognized in the surplus or deficit.

Held-to-maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to maturity when the Entity has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit.

Impairment of financial assets

The Entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or an entity of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or an entity of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the entity of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

i) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

- The debtors or an entity of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows (e.g., changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans and borrowing

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Inventories (Continued)

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

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution.

Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the Entity.

k) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the Entity expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

l) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

m) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

n) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The Entity provides retirement benefits for its employees and directors. Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions to fund obligations for the payment of retirement benefits are charged against income in the year in which they become payable.

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined-contribution plans. The defined benefit funds are actuarially valued tri-annually on the projected unit credit method basis. Deficits identified are recovered through lump sum payments or increased future contributions on proportional basis to all participating employers. The contributions and lump sum payments reduce the post-employment benefit obligation.

o) Foreign currency transactions

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

p) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized against qualifying assets as part of property, plant and equipment.

Such borrowing costs are capitalized over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalization ceases when construction of the asset is complete. Further borrowing costs are charged to the statement of financial performance.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

q) Related parties

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

r) Service concession arrangements

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

s) Cash and cash equivalents

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

t) Comparative figures

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

u) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

Provisions

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Transfers from other National Government entities

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Unconditional Grants		
Capitation Grants	9,795,000	-
Operational Grant	1,000,000	2,000,000
Other Grants	-	-
	10,795,000	2,000,000
Conditional Grants	-	-
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	10,795,000	2,000,000

(a) Transfers from other Government entities (Categorized)

Name Of The Entity Sending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Comprehensive Income Kshs	Amount deferred under deferred income Kshs	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	2020-2021
			Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
State Department TVET	9,795,000	-	-	10,795,000	-
Ministry of education	1,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Total	10,795,000	-	-	10,795,000	2,000,000

(Ensure that the amount recorded above as having been received from the Ministry fully reconciles to the amount recorded by the sending Ministry. An acknowledgement note/receipt should be raised in favour of the sending Ministry. The details of the reconciliation have been included under appendix III)

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

7. Grants from Donors and Development Partners

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
JICA- Research Grant	-	-
World Bank Grants	-	-
In-Kind Donations	-	-
Other Grants	-	-
Total Grants from Development Partners	-	-

Reconciliations of grants from donors and development partners

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	-
Current year receipts	-	-
Conditions Met - Transferred to Revenue	-	-
Conditions Yet To Be Met - Remain Liabilities	-	-

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

8. Transfers from Other Levels of Government

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfer from The Kisii National Polytechnic	1,562,518	3,144,920
Total Transfers	1,562,518	3,144,920

9. Public Contributions and Donations

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Public Donations	-	-
Donations from Local Leadership	-	-
Donations from Religious Institutions	-	-
Donations from Alumni	-	-
Other Donations	-	-
Total Donations and Contributions	-	-

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

10. Rendering of Services

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Tuition fees and other vote heads	610,888	5,396,883
Activity Fees	215,570	-
Industrial Attachment Fees	172,400	-
Examination Fees	2,378,980	-
Library Fees	246,320	-
Personal Emoluments	1,367,402	-
Registration Fees/Administrative costs	585,710	-
Local transport and travels	625,450	-
Repair, maintenance and improvements	410,950	-
Electricity, water and conservancy	287,330	-
Development	247,190	-
Students' organisation	122,800	-
Medical	57,120	-
Prepaid Fee	296,520	-
Arrears recovered	3,113,270	-
(Others specify) Trade receivables/student debtors	13,393,142	-
Total revenue from the rendering of services	24,131,042	5,396,883

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

The accrued Trade receivables during the period has been added back to give an accrued income during the period.

11. Sale of Goods

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Sale of Farm Produce and tender documents	68,550	16,660
Total Revenue from Sale of Goods	68,550	16,660

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

12. Rental revenue from facilities and equipment

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Hire of Facilities and Equipment	-	-
Contingent Rental	-	-
Operating Lease Revenue	-	-
Total	-	-

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

**KAKRAO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE
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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

13. Finance Income

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Cash investments and fixed deposits	-	-
Interest income from treasury bills	-	-
Interest income from treasury bonds	-	-
Interest from outstanding debtors	-	-
Total finance income	-	-

(Provide brief explanation for this revenue)

14. Other Income

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Insurance recoveries	-	-
Consultancy fees	-	-
Income from sale of tender	-	-
Services concession income	-	-
Reimbursements and refunds	-	-
Graduation fees	-	-
Miscellaneous <i>(specify)</i>	-	-
Total other income	-	-

(NB: All income should be classified as far as possible in the relevant classes and other income should be used to recognise income not elsewhere classified).

Notes to The Financial Statements (Continued)

15. Use of Goods And Services

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Teaching and learning materials	4,744,645	510,239
Industrial attachment costs	154,150	-
Electricity, Water and Conservancy	272,406	-
Security	342,000	-
Postage	8,625	-
Subscriptions	177,300	-
Advertising	387,960	83,000
Examination fee	1,439,910	-
Printing, photocopy and stationery	472,167	-
Staffs' facilitations for extraneous works	277,850	-

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Travelling and accommodations	3,040,446	509,210
Fuel and oil	17,400	-
Airtime and internet expenses	178,400	-
Cleaning items	12,513	-
Landscaping	8,800	-
Hospitality services	593,566	-
Training	321,545	-
Hire charges	122,300	-
Other vote heads	2,412,6335	2,045,030
Total Goods and Services	14,984,615	2,045,030

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

16. Employee Costs

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	4,508,760	1,108,100
Employee related costs - contributions to pensions and medical aids	170,680	-
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	-	-
Housing benefits and allowances	-	-
Overtime Payments	-	-
Performance and other bonuses	-	-
Social Contributions	-	-
Employee Costs	4,679,440	1,108,000

17. Board or Council Expenses

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Chairman's Honoraria	-	-
Member's Emoluments	-	-
Other Allowances	-	-
Total Board Members Emoluments	-	-

18. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	627,951	9,797
Intangible Assets	-	-
Investment Property carried at cost	-	-
Total Depreciation and Amortization	627,951	9,797

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19. REPAIRS, MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Equipment and Machinery, Furniture and Fittings Computers and Accessories	1,346,652	342,532
Investment property – earning rentals	-	-
Equipment and Machinery	-	-
Vehicles	-	-
Other	-	-
Total Repairs and Maintenance	1,346,652	342,532

20. CONTRACTED SERVICES

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Actuarial Valuations	-	-
Investment valuations	-	-
Property valuations	-	-
Total contracted services	-	-

21. GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Community development	-	-
Education initiatives and programs	-	-
Social development	-	-
Community trust	-	-
Sporting bodies	-	-
Total grants and subsidies	-	-

No grants or subsidies were received in FY 2021/2022

22. FINANCE COSTS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Borrowings (amortized cost) *	-	-
Finance leases (amortized cost)	-	-
Unwinding of discount	-	-
Interest on Bank overdrafts	-	-
Interest on loans from commercial banks	-	-
Total Finance Costs	-	-

No finance costs were recorded by the close end of FY 2021/2022

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23. GAIN ON SALE OF ASSETS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Other assets not capitalised	-	-
Total Gain on Sale of Assets	-	-

24. UNREALIZED GAIN ON FAIR VALUE INVESTMENTS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Investments at fair value	-	-
Total Gain	-	-

25. IMPAIRMENT LOSS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Total Impairment Loss	-	-

Being the first year of operation, no impairment was done

26. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Current account	2,654,285	2,499,980
On - call deposits	-	-
Fixed deposits account	-	-
Staff car loan/ mortgage	-	-
Others(specify)- cash at hand	3634	57,785
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	2657918	2,557,765

26 (a). DETAILED ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Financial institution	Account number	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account-KCB Ltd	1286097657	1,424,676	219,330
Cooperative bank	011418098203000	1,229,609	2,280,650
Sub- total		2,654,285	2,499,980
b) On –Call Deposits			

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KCB Ltd	-		-
Equity Bank-etc.	-		-
Sub- total	-		-
c)Others			
Cash in Hand		3,634	57,785
Sub-total		3,634	57,785
Grand total		2,657,918	2,557,765

RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

26(a) Current receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Student Debtors	13,393,142	4,119,753
Rent Debtors	-	-
Consultancy Debtors	-	-
Other exchange Debtors	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total Current Receivables	13,393,142	4,119,753

26(b) Long-term Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Non-Current Receivables		
Refundable deposits	-	-
Advance payments	-	-
Public organizations	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	-	-
Total	-	-
Current portion transferred to current receivables	(-)	(-)
Total Non-Current Receivables	-	-
Total Receivables	-	-

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26c) Reconciliation for impairment Allowances on Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Provisions during the year	-	-
Recovered during the year	-	-
Write off during the year	(-)	(-)
At the end of the year	-	-

27. RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Capitation Grants*	-	-
Transfers from other govt. entities	-	-
Undisbursed donor funds	-	-
Other debtors (non-exchange transactions)	-	-
Less: impairment allowance	(-)	(-)
Total Current Receivables	-	-

28b) Reconciliation for impairment allowances on receivables from non-exchange Transactions

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Additional Provisions during the year	-	-
Recovered during the year	(-)	(-)
Write off during the year	(-)	(-)
At the end of the year	-	-

28. INVENTORIES

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable stores	98,563	27201
Maintenance stores	-	-
Health Unit stores	-	-
Electrical stores	-	-
Cleaning materials stores	-	-
Catering stores	-	-

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Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	98,563	27201
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29. INVESTMENTS

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

Name of entity where investment is held	No of shares			Nominal value of shares	Fair value of shares	Fair value of shares
	Direct shareholding	Indirect shareholding	Effective shareholding			
	%	%	%	Shs	Current year Shs	Prior year Shs
Entity A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entity B	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

30. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	Land	Buildings 2.5%	Motor vehicles 25&	Furniture and fittings 12.5%	Computers 33.3%	Office Equipment 12.5%	Plant, property & Equipment 20%	Library books 5%	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1 st July 2021	-	-	-	71,370	19,013	39,785	251,883	-	-	382,0513
Additions	-	1,185,179	-	654,760	152,730	67,860	1,824,445	432,903	-	4,317,877
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2022	-	1,185,179	-	726,130	171,743	107,645	2,076,328	432,9030	-	4,699,927
Depreciation and impairment										
At 1 st July 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation current year	-	29,629	-	90,766	57,190	13,4550	415,265	21,645	-	627,951
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2022	-	29,629	-	90,766	57,190	13,455	415,265	21,645	-	627,951
Net book values										
At 30 th June 2021	-	1,155,550	-	635,364	114,552	94,189	1,661,063	411,258	-	4,071,976
At 30 th June 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Valuation

As per the national treasury guidelines, Land and Buildings were identified and valued as per the National Liabilities and Management Policy and guidelines (Issued June 2020) These amounts were adopted in the financial statements on xxx.

31. 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	1,185,179		
Plant and Machinery	2,076,328	415,265	1,661,063
Motor vehicles including Motorcycles	-	-	-
Computers and Related Equipment	171,743	57,191	114,552
Office Equipment	107,644	13,455	94,189
Furniture and Fittings	726,130	90,766	635,364
Library	432,903	21,645	411,258
Total	4,699,927	627,951	4,071,976

32. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost	-	-
At beginning of the year	-	-
Additions	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Additions–internal development	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Amortization and impairment	-	-
At beginning of the year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
NBV	-	-

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33. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Trade payables	218,170	311,578
Fees paid in advance	711,050	204,740
Employee advances	-	-
Third-party payments	-	-
Other payables	86,000	239,000
Total trade and other payables	1,015,220	755,318

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

34. REFUNDABLE DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS/STUDENTS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumer deposits	-	-
Caution money	-	-
Other refundable deposits	-	-
Total deposits	-	-

35. CURRENT PROVISIONS

Description	Leave provision	Bonus provision	Other provision	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Additional Provisions	-	-	-	-
Provision utilised	-	-	-	-
Change due to discount and time value for money	-	-	-	-
Transfers from non -current provisions	-	-	-	-
Total provisions	-	-	-	-

36. DEFERRED INCOME

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
National government	-	-
International funders	-	-
Public contributions and donations	-	-
Total Deferred Income	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The deferred income movement is as follows:

	National government	International funders/ donors	Public contributions and donations	Total
Balance brought forward	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-

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Transfers to Capital fund	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Transfers to income statement	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Other transfers	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Balance carried forward	-	-	-	-

Analysed as:

Description	Amount
	Kshs.
Current	-
Non- Current	-
Total	-

Employees Benefit Obligations

37. BORROWINGS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Balance at beginning of the period	2,075,520	-
External borrowings during the year	-	-
Domestic borrowings during the year	1,562,518	-
Repayments of external borrowings during the year	-	-
Repayments of domestic borrowings during the year	-	-
Balance at end of the period	3,638,038	-

37 a) ANALYSIS OF EXTERNAL AND DOMESTIC BORROWINGS

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
External Borrowings		
	-	-
Domestic Borrowings		
Kenya Shilling loan	3,638,038	-
Total balance at end of the year	3,638,038	-

37b) BREAKDOWN OF LONG- AND SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Short term borrowings (current portion)	-	-
Long term borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

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38. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs.	Kshs.
Surplus for the year	14,506,452	5,939,604
Adjusted for:	--	-
Depreciation	627,951	9,797
Non-cash grants received	-	-
Working Capital adjustments	15,134,403	5,949,401
Increase in inventory	(71,362)	(27,201)
Increase in receivables	(10,184,414)	(4,119,753)
Increase in deferred income	-	-
Increase in payables	259,902	755,318
Net changes in working capital	(9,995,874)	(3,391,636)
Net cash flow from operating activities	5,138,529	2,557,765

39. Financial Risk Management

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

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

(i) Credit risk

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

the company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

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

	Total amount Kshs.	Fully performing Kshs.	Past due Kshs.	Impaired Kshs.
At 30 June 2021				
Receivables from exchange transactions	4,119,753	4,119,753	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	2,499,980	2,499,980	-	-
Total	6,619,733	6,619,733	-	-
At 30 June 2022				
Receivables from exchange transactions	13,309,792	13,309,792	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	-	-	-
Bank balances	2,654,285	2,654,285	-	-
Total	15,964,077	15,964,077	-	-

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

40. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

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

The entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts

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

(ii) Liquidity risk management

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

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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.

	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.	Kshs.
At 30 June 2021				
Trade payables	-	550,578	-	550,578
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	204,740	-	204,740
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	-	755,318	-	755,318
At 30 June 2022				
Trade payables	-	218,170	-	218,170
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	817,200	-	817,200
Employee benefit obligation	-	86,000	-	86,000
Total	-	1,121,370	-	1,121,370

41. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(iii) Market risk

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

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

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

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

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a) Foreign currency risk

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

Description	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2022			
Financial Assets (Investments, Cash, Debtors)	-	-	-
Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-

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

42. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(iii) Market risk (Continued)

a) Foreign currency risk (Continued)

Description	In Kshs	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30th June 2022			
Financial Assets (Investments, Cash, Debtors)	-	-	-
Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability)	-	-	-

a) 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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

b) Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

43 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(iii) Market risk (Continued)

b) Interest rate risk(continued)

Sensitivity analysis

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

Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase of Kshs xxx (2022: Kshs xxx). A rate increase/decrease of 5% would result in a decrease/increase in profit before tax of Kshs xxx (2022 – Kshs xxx)

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Notes to The Financial Statements (Continued)

iv)Capital Risk Management

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

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	4,699,927	391,847
Retained Earnings	14,506,452	5,939,604
Capital Reserve	(3,637,438)	(3,144,920)
Total Funds	15,568,941	15,568,941
Total Borrowings	3,637,438	3,144,920
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	(2,657,918)	(2,557,765)
Net Debt/(Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents)	979,520	587,155
Gearing	6.29%	3.77%

44 Related Party Balances

Nature of related party relationships

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

Government of Kenya

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

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

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

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
a) Grants /Transfers from the Government		
Grants from National Govt	10,795,000	2,000,000
Grants from County Government	-	-
Donations in Kind	-	-
Total	10,795,000	2,000,000
b) Expenses incurred on behalf of related parties		
Payments of Salaries and Wages for Kakrao Technical and Vocational College Employees	4,679,440	1,108,100
Payments for Goods and Services for Kakrao Technical and Vocational College	16,331,266	2,387,562
Total		
c) Key Management Compensation		
Directors' emoluments	412,000	1,113,400
Compensation to Key Management	-	-
Total	21,422,707	4,609,062

45. Segment Information

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Contingent Liabilities

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Contingent Liabilities	-	-
Court Case Xxx against (<i>The Entity</i>)	-	-
Bank guarantees in favour of subsidiary	-	-
Contingent liabilities arising from Contracts including PPPs	-	-
Others (<i>Specify</i>)	-	-
Total	-	-

(Give details)

46. Capital Commitments

Capital Commitments	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Authorised for	-	-
Authorised and Contracted for	-	-
Total	-	-

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

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47. Deferred Tax Liability

Deferred tax is calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using the enacted tax rate, currently 30%. The net deferred tax liability at year end is attributable to the following items:

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Accelerated Capital Allowances	-	-
Unrealised Exchange Gains/(Losses)	-	-
Revaluation Surplus	-	-
Tax Losses carried forward	(-)	(-)
Provisions for Liabilities and Charges	(-)	(-)
Net Deferred Tax Liability/(Asset)	-	-
The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:		
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-
Credit to revaluation reserve	(-)	(-)
Under provision in prior year	-	-
Income statement charge/(credit)	-	-
Balance at end of the year	-	-

[In ordinary circumstances public sector entities under IPSAS are not expected to pay taxes. However, in specific cases where this is applicable an organisation is supposed to seek guidance on accounting for income taxes from IAS 12)

48. Events After the Reporting Period

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

49. Ultimate and Holding Entity

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

50. Currency

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

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VII. Appendices
Appendix 1: Implementation Status of Auditor-General Recommendations

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1	Inaccuracies in the the Property, Plant and Equipment	Most of the unvalued assets were donations from various stakeholders and GoK which lacked money values attached to them.	Not resolved	01/02/2023
2	Budgetary control and performance. General underperformance.	The general underperformance was due to under funding from the Government of Kenya	Not resolved	30/09/2022
3	Non-compliance with Law on ethnic composition	One community was dominant since the stipend offered by the college could only attract the locals	Not resolved	01/07/2023
4	Failure to deduct and remit Statutory Deduction	The college had lacked its KRA PIN and hence could not open an NSSF & NHIF accounts.	Resolved. The college began remitting the same in May 2022	N/A

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Guidance Notes:

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

S. S. S. S. S.
.....

Name **F. B. S. S. S.**
Accounting Officer
(BOG SECRETARY/PRINCIPAL)
Date:

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Appendix II: Projects Implemented by KAKARO TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

Projects

There were **NO** Projects implemented by the State Corporation/ SAGA Funded by development partners during the financial year ended 30/06/2022

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

Status of Projects completion

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

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

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Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter



Kakrao Technical and Vocational College
P.O BOX 308-40400
SUNA MIGORI

The *Ministry of Education* wishes to confirm the amounts disbursed to you as at 30th June 2022 as indicated in the table below. Please compare the amounts disbursed to you with the amounts you received and populate the column E in the table below Please sign and stamp this request in the space provided and return it to us.

Confirmation of amounts received by [Insert name of beneficiary Entity] as at 30th June 2022							
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Amounts Disbursed by Ministry of Education (Kshs) as at 30th June 2022			Total (D)=(A+B+C)	Amount Received by Kakrao TVC (KShs) as at 30 th June 2021 (E)	Differences (F)=(D-E)
		Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Capitation grant (C)			
715	23/07/2021	500,000	00	00	500,000		
716	23/07/2021	00	00	1,117,500	1,117,500		
717	23/07/2021	500,000	00	-	500,000		
1305	28/12/2021	00	00	2,587,500	2,587,500		
2015	10/03/2022	00	00	2,587,500	2,587,500		
2803	14/06/2022	00	00	3,502,500	3,502,500		
Total		1,000,000	00	9,795,000	10,795,000	2,000,000	8,795,000

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

Head of Accountants department of beneficiary Entity:

Name *O. S. Suman* Sign *[Signature]* Date *05/05/23*

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Appendix IV: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

Name of the Organization: Kakrao Technical and Vocational College
 Telephone Number: 0748 805 052
 Email Address: kakraotvc20@gmail.com
 Name of CEO/MD/Head: F.B ODHIAMBO

Name and contact details of contact person (in case of any clarifications)N/A.....

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

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Appendix V: Disaster Expenditure Reporting Template

Date: N/A

Entity: Kakrao Technical and Vocational College

Period to which this report refers (FY)	Year: NOT APPLICABLE				Quarter
	Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	
Name of Reporting Officer					
Contact details of the reporting officer:	Email				Telephone
Programme	Sub-programme	Disaster Type	Category of disaster related Activity that require expenditure reporting (response/recovery/mitigation/preparedness)	Expenditure item	Amount (Kshs.)
					Comments

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APPENDIX VI : LIST OF DONATIONS

NO.	ITEM	QUANTITY	DATE	SOURCE
1	SCHOOL GATE	1 PC	1 ST JULY 2020	STAKEHOLDERS COMMITTEE
2	HAND WASHING STANDS	3 PCS	4 TH JULY 2020	K-YES
3	HAND WASHING STAND WITH TANK	1PC	27 TH AUG 2020	EQUITY BANK
4	10,000 LITRE TANK		14 TH JULY 2020	WOMEN REP MIGORI COUNTY
5	DESKTOP COMPUTERS (CPUs) HP 290 G1 MT	20 PCS	14 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
6	DESK TOP MONITORS HP V194	20 PCS	14 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
7	POWER BACK-UP CURSOR AP650VA PRO	20 PCS	14 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
8	COMPUTER KEYBOARDS	20 PCS	14 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
9	COMPUTER MOUSE	20 PCS	14 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
10	LAPTOP COMPUTERS HP PROBOOK	3 PCS	14 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
11	PRINTERS HP LASER JET PRO M426dw	3 PCS	14 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
12	OFFICE TABLES	18 PCS	10 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
13	LEATHER BACK-REST OFFICE CHAIRS	6 PCS	10 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
14	PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE CHAIR	1 PC	10 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
15	SAFE	1 PC	10 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
16	METALIC FILE CABINET	1 PC	10 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K

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17	STATIC VISITOR'S CHAIRS	6 PCS	10 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
18	CONFERENCE CHAIRS	12 PCS	10 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
19	OFFICE CABINET	1 PC	10 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
20	3-PIECE OFFICE TABLE	1 PC	10 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
21	6-PIECE BOARD ROOM TABLE	1 PC	10 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
22	TRAINEE LECTURE CHAIRS	80 PCS	14 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
23	PROJECTOR	2 PCS	14 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K
24	PROJECTOR SCREEN	2 PCS	14 TH JULY 2020	G.O.K

