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Enhancing Accountability

REPORT

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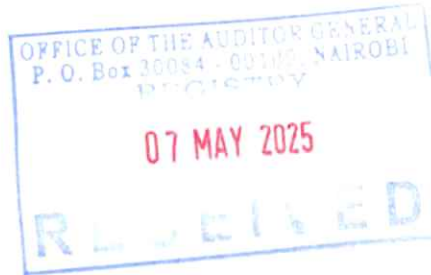
THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**PC KINYANJUI TECHNICAL TRAINING
INSTITUTE**

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

Revised 30th June 2024

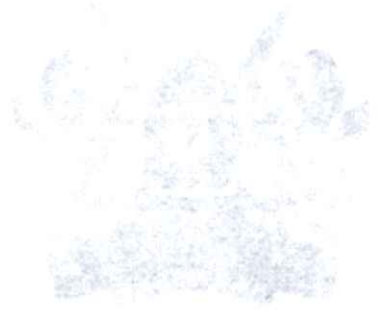


PC KINYANJUI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2024

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



TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2024

The Institute is a non-profit organization established to provide technical training to the youth of the country. The Institute has been operating since 1980 and has a long history of providing quality education to its students. The Institute's main objective is to provide technical training to the youth of the country and to help them to find employment. The Institute has a wide range of courses and programs and is recognized by the Government of India. The Institute has a strong track record of providing quality education and has a high level of student satisfaction. The Institute's financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2024 are set out below.

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

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1. Acronyms and Definition of Key Terms

A. Acronyms

BOG	Board of Governors
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
TTI	Technical Training Institute
TTC	Teacher Training College
TVC	Technical Vocational College
PCKTTI	Paramount Chief Kinyanjui Technical Training Institute
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CoE	Centre of Excellence
HELB	Higher Education Loans Board
KUCCPS	Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television

B. Definition of Key Terms

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

Comparative Year- Means the prior period.

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2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

The Institution was incorporated and established under the TVET Act of 2013 on 20th July 2001. The Institution is domiciled in Kenya and has one main branch located in Nairobi West District, Dagoretti South Constituency, Riruta Ward off Kabiria road. The Institution is under the Ministry of Education. There are seven (7) academic and ten (10) non-academic departments as listed below:

(i) Academic departments:

1. Electrical and electronics
2. Building and Civil Engineering
3. Mechanical
4. Applied science
5. Hospitality
6. Information and Communication Technology
7. Business and Entrepreneurship

(ii) Non-Academic departments:

1. Guidance & Counselling
2. Industrial Liaison Officer (ILO)
3. Marketing
4. Office of career Services (OCS)
5. Finance
6. Procurement
7. Library
8. Internal Audit
9. Human Resource
10. ICT

(b) Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Institution are centred on the core mandate which is training for skills in technical and business courses.

Vision

To be a Centre of Excellence in Technical, Vocational Education and Training.

Mission

To produce Innovative and Industrious graduates with relevant technological knowledge and skills to fit in the dynamic labour market both locally and globally.

Core Values

Transparency: Committed to being honest and open to our stakeholders.

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- Innovation:** Committed to pursuing new creative ideas that have the potential to change the world.
- Professionalism:** Committed to the highest levels of achievement obtainable through competencies and critical skills.
- Accountability:** Committed to acknowledging and assuming responsibility for the Institutions' actions, services, decisions, and policies.
- Integrity:** Committed to acting with honesty and honor without compromising the truth.
- Relevance:** Committed to offering courses that are appropriate in the labour market.
- Inclusivity:** Committed to providing a work environment with a diversity of ideas and people.

Quality Policy

The Institution is committed to be a Centre of excellence in Technical, Vocational Education and Training by offering high quality training, for innovation, employability and job creation in support of vision 2030. In pursuit of this commitment, the Institution shall comply with all applicable requirements and continually improve the established Quality Management System based on ISO 9001:2015 Standard. This Quality Policy shall be reviewed annually for continuing improvement and sustainability.

(c) Key Management

The day-to-day management of the Institution is under the following key organs:

1. Board of Governors
2. Principal
3. Management Team
4. Heads of Departments

(d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2024 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Department	Name
1.	Principal	Nancy Njui
2.	Deputy Principal-Admin	Ruth Matanda
3.	Deputy Principal -Academics	Simon Gitau
4.	Registrar	Solomon Mutinda
5.	Dean of Trainees	Ruth Muia
6.	Head of Finance	Alice Macharia
7.	Procurement Officer	Joseph Mureithi
8.	Human Resource Officer	

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Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The Institution has formed board committees to carry out oversight functions for the following activities:

Audit and risk committee activities

1. Review the quality and effectiveness of the external audit process.
2. Providing input and approving the written charter for the internal audit function, including periodic review and updating.
3. Understanding, discussing and approving the Institution's risk assessment and internal audit plan.
4. Reviewing on-going activities of the internal audit function, including its reports, and inquire as to any other matters that should be brought to the committee's attention.
5. Directing the internal audit function, as necessary, to perform special reviews on behalf of management or the audit committee, including investigations of fraud or suspected fraud.

Finance and operations committee activities

1. Ensure accurate and complete financial records are maintained.
2. Approve and recommend financial statements to the board.
3. Advising the board on the Institution's finances.
4. Approve and review Institution budgets on quarterly basis.
5. Advise on matters relating to Human Resource to the board.
6. Advise on mobilization of funds.

Development partner oversight activities

1. Overseeing all aspects of the development program/project on behalf of the board.
2. Making recommendations to the board on governance policies, practices and procedures related to non-profit organizations.

Discipline and Academic Committee Activities:

1. Make recommendations, guide and direct on matters pertaining to academic programs.
2. Approve academic programs to be offered for the development and growth of the Institution.
3. Approve academic calendar and co-curricular activities for the Institution;
4. Approve funds for research and extension activities in the Institution;
5. Ensure quality education is offered in the Institution and approve accreditation of the Institution;
6. Advice on discipline matters related to staff and trainees.

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(f) Entity Headquarters
P.O. Box 21280-00505
Nairobi west District
Off Kabiria Rd-Riruta Satellite Nairobi, KENYA

(g) Entity Contacts
Cell: (254) 721480199, (254)773829417
E-mail: info@kinyanjuitechnical.ac.ke
Website: www.kinyanjuitechnical.ac.ke

(h) Entity Bankers
Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

Co-operative Bank of Kenya, Kawangware
P.O. Box 46904
NAIROBI, KENYA

Equity Bank (Kenya) Limited, Kawangware
P.O. Box 27076
NAIROBI, KENYA


Kenya Commercial Bank Prestige Plaza
P. O. Box 41294-00100
NAIROBI, KENYA

(i) Independent Auditors
Auditor-General
Office of Auditor General
Anniversary Towers, Institute Way
P.O. Box 30084
GPO 00100
Nairobi, Kenya



(j) Principal Legal Adviser
The Attorney General
State Law Office
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 40112
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

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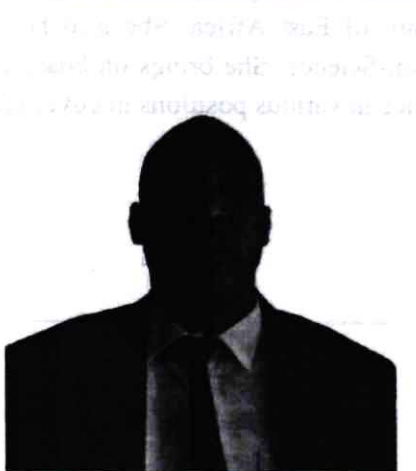
3. The Council/Board of Governors

<p>1.</p>	 <p align="center">Dr Mary Clare Kidenda (Chairperson) D.o.B 1961</p>	<p>Dr Mary Kidenda is the current Chair BOG. She holds a Doctorate in Design and Visual Arts from Coventry University in the United Kingdom, a Certificate and Diploma Supplement from European Commission, Council of Europe and UNESCO-CPES. Mary Clare has Master of Arts in Design from the University of Nairobi, and Bachelor of Education (Fine Art) from Kenyatta University. She is the Academic Team Leader and a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Design and Creative Media, School of Creative Arts and Media Technology at The Technical University of Kenya. Mary Clare is a member the University Senate and an Academic Board Member. She has been the Assistant Dean, School of Creative Arts and Technologies, Faculty of Liberal and Professional Studies and Acting Dean, School of Creative and Applied Arts. She is committed and accredited design and arts academician who is vastly experienced in learning institution management and curriculum development and reform.</p> <p>Mary Clare is a member of the Design Association of Kenya (DeSK), Arts Council of the African Studies (ACASA), Associate member UNESCO, University Twinning and Networking (UNITWIN) and a member of Exploring Visual Cultures Panel of Experts. She is a member of Technical University of Kenya Augsburg University of Applied Science DAAD program; and a member of The College of Arms; Attorney General's office in the Republic of Kenya and serves in several committees at The Technical University of Kenya.</p> <p>She has attended courses in: Basic Occupational Safety and Health, 3D Graphic Design and Multimedia. She has a Diploma in Advanced Graphic Arts, a certificate in Electronic Publishing, Leadership Skills Training covering organizational and business Skill. Mary Clare is a Certified Community Health Worker. Mary Clare holds several responsibilities in her church and local community.</p>
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2.	 <p align="center">Rev Nicholas Kimani Njoroge</p>	<p>Fr. Nicholas Kimani Njoroge has an MBA from the Open University of Cyprus. He holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree in Finance from Masinde Muliro University and a Diploma in Theological Studies from Makarios III Seminary. He also holds a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) II certificate from Vision Institute (Nairobi) and an Accounting Technician Certificate from the same institution.</p> <p>In addition to his academic achievements, He has a proven track record of success in various roles. This is seen in his professional growth having been a Finance Officer at the Orthodox College of Africa and Teachers Training College in Nairobi (2012-2015) and being promoted to the current position he holds at the same Institution as Vice-Rector/Administrator at the Orthodox College of Africa and Teachers Training College in Nairobi.</p>
3.	 <p align="center">Dr Gladys Wekesa Bunyasi D.o.B 1975</p>	<p>Dr Gladys Wekesa Bunyasi is the Chair Finance Committee. Dr. Bunyasi holds a PhD in Entrepreneurship from JKUAT, MBA -Finance from Kenyatta University, Bed Arts - Business Studies from the University of Nairobi. She is a certified member of Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) where she is a full member. She has a Certificate in Ethics and Professional Skills module from ACCA and is member of the ACCA Global Education Forum where they publish articles in the ACCA magazines. She is a Senior Lecturer at KCA University lecturing at various levels of both graduate and undergraduate. She was previously Dean of Students (2003 to June 2007), Director School of Professional Programs (July 2007- 2015), Dean Regional Campuses & Professional Programs. (2015 – 2019), and now Championing KCA TC of KCA University. She has participated in the development of curriculum at the University, developed learning modules and supervised students both at bachelors and graduate level. She has published several papers in refereed journals and participated in different research activities. She is a mentor to students and the youth. She is Member of University Senate, Dean’s Committee, Faculty Board and other university committees. She is a Member of the United Society of Friends Women Kenya (USFW), where she serves as the (Treasurer at the head office level).</p>



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<p>4.</p>	 <p align="center">Godwin Karuga</p>	<p>Godwin Karuga is a member of the board and serves in the Finance committee and also the Academics and Disciplinary committees. Godwin holds a Master's degree of Business Administration in Marketing Communications and Retail Marketing from University of Leicester, UK. (2005) Also holder of an Advanced Diploma (ABE) from Association of Business Executive, London, UK. (1994), World Rugby Educator 2008, World Rugby Match commissioner, Zimbabwe 2016. Holder of various other certificates. Currently the Dagoretti South Constituency manager 2017 to date. Member of various school boards including Dagoretti High School.</p> <p>Worked in the insurance industry for over 20 years, credited with the innovation of various medical insurance medical schemes within the industry and still serves as a consultant in that industry, He is also credited with the setting up of the 1st outpatient credit card schemes, Changamka Micro health card in 2006. Set up an outgoing call centre among the 1st in the industry in the year 2008.</p> <p>He Holds various leadership positions in various membership clubs in the country. Additionally, he is involved with running various international sports events in the county such as Safari sevens, Rugby as tournament director since 2011. Kenya Open golf, tournament administration.</p>
<p>5.</p>	 <p align="center">Molu Wato D. o. B 1978</p>	<p>Molu Wato is a member of the Board. He holds a PhD in Environmental Policy from UON, Masters from KU in Climate Change and sustainability, Bachelors from Moi University in Natural Resources conservation and social aspect of Conservation and a Diploma in Advanced Business English from Business Institution, Manchester.</p> <p>Work experience includes: Relief Coordinator, Team leader, Field Monitor in Kenya Red Cross, County Director of Environmental/District Environment Officer with NEMA – Kenya, Programmes Manager at Caritas- Kenya, Project Manager with CARE International Kenya. He currently works as an AG-Director-DEPRIC at Kenya Water Towers Agency.</p> <p>MrWato develops Policy and legislation in regard to collaboration, conservation and management Overseeing implementation of policy and legislation in regard to collaboration, Management, Coordinating the recovery and restoration of water towers lands, wetlands and biodiversity</p>

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		hot spots and coordinates stakeholders in conservation of water ecosystems among others.
6.	 <p align="center">Phyllis Ngaruiya D.o.B 1977</p>	<p>Phyllis Njaari Ngaruiya is an Advocate of the High Court of Kenya and an expert in contract law, corporate/commercial law, property development law, real estate law, and litigation management. She also has immense experience in conveyancing, leasing and real estate property management for residential, commercial and mixed-use development properties.</p> <p>The LLB graduate of Punjab University is also highly conversant with legal research and documentation, and has an in-depth knowledge of the Kenyan judicial systems – including court registry, land registry and civil registry procedures.</p> <p>Phyllis also holds a degree in Applied Psychology from Kinnaird College, Pakistan; and currently serves as the Managing Partner at NjaariNgaruiya& Co. Advocates, as well as the Property Manager and Legal Advisor at Pinnacle Developments Ltd.</p>
7.	 <p align="center">MaryanAbdi</p>	<p>Maryan Abdi is the County/Regional Director of TVET in charge of Nairobi Region. She holds a Masters of Education (Educational Planning & Administration) from the Catholic University of East Africa. She also holds a Bachelor of Education-Science. She brings on board 22 years working experience in various positions in government.</p>

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<p>8.</p>	 <p align="center">Eng. Clement Maiko</p>	<p>Eng. Clement Maiko is the chair of the Board Audit Committee. He is a registered professional engineer with the Engineer's Board of Kenya (EBK) and a corporate member of the Institution of Engineers of Kenya (IEK). He holds a BTec degree in Mechanical & Production Engineering (Moi University) and a Diploma in Project Management from Alision Training college. He has special Trainings on: Solar energy design and applications-China, Hydropower design and applications-Germany & Norway, Occupational Health and safety - Kenya, Vibration Analysis-Switzerland, NDT testing of materials-USA, Welding inspector specifically on high pressure vessels-Kenya, OHT cranes testing-Austria, Power plant design, testing, and commissioning-Norway, Tender documents and specifications preparation-Kenya, Project execution and project management trainings-Kenya and Japan and Site supervisory and organizational management-Kenya.</p> <p>Eng. Clement Maiko has published some papers which include: (i) Design of an Experimental Plug-Flow Helical Hydrokinetic Turbine for Power Generation in Kenya. (International Journal of Applied Research and Technology.) (ii) Design and Fabrication of Hydrokinetic Turbine for power generation in Kenya (International journal of hydropower and dams 2016 (iii) Law Making in Kenya & Role of Engineers (Kenya engineer)</p>
<p>9.</p>	 <p align="center">Nancy Njui (Mrs) (Principal and Secretary to the board)</p>	<p>Chief Principal – PC Kinyanjui TTI Masters in Human Resource Bachelors in Economics, Public Administration Sociology PHD- On-going</p>

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4. Key Management Team

1.	 Nancy Njui (Mrs) Masters in Human Resource, Bachelors in Economic, Public Administration SociologyPHD- On-going	Principal
2.	 Ruth Matanda MSC Aqua Culture	Deputy Principal-Administration
3.	 Simon Gitau Medical Laboratory Technology BSC (MLT), HND(MLT)	Deputy Principal-Academics
4.	 Solomon S. Mutinda MSc Industrial Engineering and Management	Registrar

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5.	 Ruth Muli M.A(Communication Skills) B.A(English Literature)	Dean of Trainees
6.	 Alice N. Macharia B. Com (Finance), CPA-K Ass-2133 MBA-Corp Mgmt. (on going)	Finance Officer
7.	 Joseph Mureithi Bachelor of Purchasing & Supplies Management, ACCA Part 1	Procurement Officer

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5. Chairperson's Statement



We have come to the end of the financial year 2023/2024 and I have every reason to thank God. The Board has laid a very strong foundation on which we are committed to build a vibrant Institution in line with our vision and mission. Throughout the year the Board has worked very hard and this is evidenced in the rapid growth of infrastructure and quality of service. This has been possible due to the commitment of the Institute's management in day-to-day operations.

In the financial year 2023/2024 the board undertook and completed several projects that include setting up the French resource centre and the Centre of Excellence for Renewable Energy in preparation for the Launch of the facilities by H.E. Arnaud Suquet, French Ambassador to Kenya and Somalia.

Data protection in today's interconnected cyber world has become a necessity to ensure that sensitive data is not accessed by unauthorised personnel's for purposes of reputation damage or data selling. It is in this regard that the Institution as a part of compliance with the Data Protection Act, 2019 registered with the office of the data protection commissioner (ODPC). The Institution as a data controller is actively monitoring and ensuring the security of data held.

I would like to acknowledge the opportunities that have been created by the Ministry of Education, in TVET Institutions by offering HELB loans and bursaries offered by the political leadership to needy trainees who are now able to access quality education. I also acknowledge the contribution that external sponsors make in placing needy trainees within the Institution and fully funding their studies. Capitation and Scholarship for trainees under the new funding model (NFM) who have been admitted through KUCCPS also goes a long way in alleviating the burden of fees from parents, guardians and sponsors of trainees in the Institution.

The poor performance of the economy in the country has had a negative impact on our operations in that we have not been able to fully implement the projects as we would have wanted. However, the hard-economic time has served as an eye opener for exploring other ways of generating income within the Institute.

I look forward to a brighter future for PC Kinyanjui Technical Training Institute where we hope to come up with more Income Generating Activities which will supplement the income from the trainees. I also hope that we shall embark on construction of a hospitality and ICT complex that will cater for the training of the large numbers that apply for these courses.

It is my prayer and belief that despite the challenges posed by poor economic performance, we shall excel in our core mandate of imparting skills and attitude to the trainees.

Dr. Mary Claire Kidenda
Board Chair
PC Kinyanjui TTI

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6. Report of the Principal



A BRIEF OF PC KINYANJUI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

Historical Background

Paramount Chief Kinyanjui Technical Training Institute is located in Riruta Satellite of Dagoretti Sub-County in Nairobi County. It is a middle level public Technical Training Institute under the Ministry of Education. It was founded in 1979 as a Technical High School by the Greek Orthodox Church who had been granted a lease of 99 years over the piece of land by the Government of Kenya.

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus provided grants to construct an administration cum tuition block after which the school was handed over to the Government of the Republic of Kenya in 1974 while in an incomplete state. The Government of Kenya completed the remaining construction works, equipped the classrooms and workshops and the school opened its doors in 1979 as a Technical Secondary School. Its mandate changed in 1984 to that of a Technical Training Institute.

PCKTTI occupies the lower part of the land bordering Lenana School and is estimated to be about four (4) acres. The entrance to P C Kinyanjui Technical Training Institute is shared with the Orthodox Church, Orthodox College, Seminary and dispensary. The playground also serves the community which brings near fight conflicts over usage. There have been numerous efforts since 1982 to get a title deed for the land occupied by P C Kinyanjui TTI from Greek Orthodox Church which has not been possible due to the terms and conditions under which the church holds the said property.

On 27th January 2011 P C Kinyanjui TTI, through the Board of Governors took the matter to court and on 5th December 2019 judgment was made with the Institute loosing on the matter. On 28th July 2021 a governance committee had a meeting with the Bishop of the Orthodox Church and among other matters agreed to work together in serving the community.

Enrolment

Currently the student enrolment is at two thousand, eight hundred and three (2803), both boarders and non-boarders. The Institute has seven (7) Academic departments and the population per department is illustrated in the table below:

S/NO.	DEPARTMENT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Agriculture and Environmental Studies & Applied Sciences	38	77	115
2	Building and Civil Engineering	504	87	591
3	Business and Liberal Studies	41	148	189
4	Computing and Informatics	209	167	376
5	Electrical and Electronics Engineering	419	51	470

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6	Hospitality and Tourism	126	500	626
7	Mechanical and Automotive Engineering	406	30	436
	TOTAL	1743	1060	2803

During the year, trainees participated in co-curricular activities, including interdepartmental games organized by the Institution, regional sport games and the Nairobi region drama festival in March among other activities. This encourages trainees to participate in co-curricular activities apart from normal studies creating wholesome graduates.

The performance of exams has continued to improve which stand at 62% in the March 2024 KNEC examination. Service delivery of P C Kinyanjui TTI to all stakeholders is supported by the following number of employees employed and paid by the Board of Governors besides those employed by the Government. The following is the category of employees within the Institute:

	Type	Number
1.	Public Service Commission Trainers	103
2.	BOG Trainers on Contract	63
3.	BOG Non-teaching Staff	27
4.	BOG Staff on Contract	15
5.	Interns	13

It is important to note that PC Kinyanjui TTI is **ISO 9001:2015** certified and therefore services offered meet international standards with our core mandate being training from Artisan to Diploma level. In the Financial Year 2023/2024 the board developed the Internal Quality Assurance policy to enhance quality of service in conjunction with the Quality Management System (QMS) already in place. An attachment policy was also developed during the year to guide on attachment and mentorship for trainees.

The Institution during the period facilitated staff to attend trainings including the Finance Officer, Procurement Officer, Internal Auditor and the System Administrator, trainers in Computing and informatics department on the Jitume Program. There were several challenges within the year which impacted the operations of the Institution especially on shortage of funds. The disbursement of funds from the parent Ministry at times delayed and to some extent affected the operations. The public Service Commission has continued to post trainers to the Institution, though in small numbers and to keep up with the growing numbers of trainees the Institution hired 63 trainers on part time basis. This takes a big portion of the Institution's budget which would be used to meet other needs in operations. The trainees also experienced challenges with payment of fees due to the hard-economic times. Looking forward to a future of imparting and impacting on the skills gap faced by the country and that TVET Institutions will be a major contributor of skills and innovations towards achievement of vision 2030.


Lucy Anampiu (Mrs)
Principal
PCKinyanjuiTTI

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7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

PC Kinyanjui Technical Training Institute has 3 strategic institutional goals and objectives within the current Strategic Plan for FY 2023 - FY 2027. These strategic goals are as follows:

Goal 1: To improve the quality and relevance of programs offered.

Goal 2: To enhance equitable access to TVET programmes

Goal 3: To Enhance Institutional Governance and management

Paramount Kinyanjui Technical Training Institute develops its annual work plans based on the above 3 pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The Board achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2023/24 period for its 3 strategic goals, as indicated in the diagram below:

Goal 1: Improve quality and relevance of programmes offered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance trainee welfare and extra-curricular activities. ➤ Enhance research and innovation ➤ Produce quality and competent graduates who fit in the dynamic labour market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the quality of teaching and learning; • Establish career guidance and counselling in PCKTTI • Strengthen capacity for research and development at the Institute • Enhance participation in co-curricular activities • Establish partnerships between PCKTTI and the private sector • Participate in TVET Fairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaged with private sector to improve on teaching and learning. • Plan and facilitate co-curricular activities. • Plan and facilitate trainees and staff for TVET fairs. • Facilitation of research and development activities in the Institution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships with Schneider Electric brought about donation of equipment for the CoE in Renewable Energy and equipping of the French resource centre enhancing learning equipment for trainees. • The Institution has facilitated trainees to participate in games, music and other co-curricular activities and TVET fairs. • The Institution has established a Research and Innovation department
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<p>Goal 2: To enhance equitable access to TVET programmes</p>	<p>➤ Develop priority Infrastructure (physical resources and facilities).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved training Facilities utilization • Renovation of infrastructure in the Institution • CCTV System installed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of CCTV • Renovation and Improvement of Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairs of learning facilities for better comfort in class and during learning. • Partners have donated learning equipment to enhance skills imparting from training using latest technology. • Continuous CCTV maintenance for better security
<p>Goal 3: To Enhance Institutional Governance and management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize Human Resource Development and Customer Service Delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the human capital of the Institution • Train Managers and Staff • Implement an attractive scheme of service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment of interns, staff on contract. • Facilitate Staff to attend trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employed Interns in ICT, Procurement, Hospitality and Tourism departments. • Employed BOG trainers on contract in the Academic Department enhancing training. • Facilitated staff to attend trainings for better service delivery.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance prudent utilization of institute's funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broaden the financial base of the Institute • Strengthen student financing in the Institute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating of IGAs for Income Generation in the Institute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created an IGA for Trainee ID Cards production.
	<p>Strengthen PCKTTI's Corporate Identity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Strong reputation for PCKTTI's • Build cohesion in the Institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive marketing of the Institution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Marketing department has been facilitated to carry out marketing of the Institution.

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8. Corporate Governance Statement

Corporate governance is a system of rules and practices and processes by which a company is directed and controlled. It identifies who has power and accountability and who makes decisions. The Board of Governors is mandated to make decisions and direct the running of the Institution.

(a) ANALYSIS OF BOARD MEETINGS WITHIN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/2023

S/NO	DATE	ATTENDANCE	PURPOSE
1.	4 th July, 2023	10	Special Full Board Meeting (Virtual)
2.	13 th July, 2023	6	Finance committee (Virtual)
3.	20 th July, 2023	10	Full Board Meeting (Virtual)
4.	24 th July, 2023	6	Audit Committee Meeting
5.	14 th September, 2023	6	Finance committee (Virtual)
6.	22 nd September, 2023	5	Audit Committee Meeting
7.	27 th September, 2023	6	Full Board Meeting
8.	26 th January, 2024	4	Audit Committee Meeting
9.	29 th January, 2024	7	Full Board Meeting
10.	4 th March, 2024	4	Audit Committee Meeting
11.	12 th April, 2024	4	Audit Committee Meeting
12.	25 th May, 2024	12	Full board Meeting(Virtual)
13.	19 th June, 2024	7	Academic & Disciplinary Committee meeting (Virtual)
14.	20 th June, 2024	6	Finance Committee Meeting (Virtual)
15.	24 th June, 2024	4	Audit Committee Meeting
16.	27 nd June, 2024	11	Full Board Meeting(Virtual)

APPOINTMENT OF THE BOARD MEMBERS

The appointment of the Board of Governance is done in accordance with the second schedule of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) ACT NO. 29 of 2013. The appointing authority is the Cabinet Secretary and in accordance with section 28 (3) and the second schedule part (1) and (2) (a) of the TVET Act. The term of office is three (3) years effective from the date of letter of appointment. The ACT also explains how a board member can be removed from office. The Board members sign a conflict of interest register before they hold meeting in case there is need to declare conflict of interest.

ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD.

The functions of the Authority shall be to:

1. Regulate and coordinate training under this Act 2013 Technical and Vocational Education and Training No.29 Act.
2. Accredite and inspect programmes and courses.
3. Advice and make recommendations to the Cabinet Secretary on all matters related to training.
4. Determine the national technical and vocational training objectives.
5. Promote access and relevance of training programmes within the framework of the overall national socio-economic development plans and policies.

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6. Prescribe the minimum criteria for admission to training institutions and programmes in order to promote access, equity and gender parity.
7. Recognize and equate qualifications awarded by local or foreign technical and vocational education institutions in accordance with the Standards and guidelines set out by the Authority from time to time.
8. Develop plans and guidelines for the effective implementation of the provisions of this Act;
9. Establish a training system which meets the needs of both the formal and informal. Sectors as provided under this Act.
10. Collect, examine and publish information relating to training.
11. Inspect, license, register and accredit training institutions. Advise on the development of schemes of service for trainers.
12. Assure quality and relevance in programmes of training.
13. Liaise with the national and county governments and with the public and the private sector on matters relating to raining.
14. Undertake, or cause to be undertaken, regular monitoring, evaluation and inspection of training and institutions to ensure compliance with set standards and guidelines.
15. Mobilize resources for development of training.
16. Ensure the maintenance of standards, quality and relevance in all aspects of training, including training by or through open, distance and electronic learning.
17. Approve the process of introduction of new training programmes and review existing programmes in Technical and Vocational Education and Training Board institutions.
18. Perform any other functions necessary for the better implementation of this Act.

The Authority may, where appropriate, with approval of the Cabinet Secretary, delegate the performance of any of its functions to a suitably qualified person or body.

The Board remuneration is done based on attendance of the meetings where they sign the BOG Attendance book.

There is an internal Auditor who represents and report to the Board members i.e. Audit committee.

There is a conflict of interest register which is signed before any agendas are discussed.

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9. Management Discussion and Analysis

The following is the overview of performance of the Institution for the period ended 30th June, 2024.

Section A

PCKTTI's operational and financial performance

The Institution is a public institution whose mandate is to provide quality and relevant technical training for skills for the achievement of Vision 2030. The source of revenue is from Government funds and collection of fees from trainees. It is a non-profit making entity.

Section B

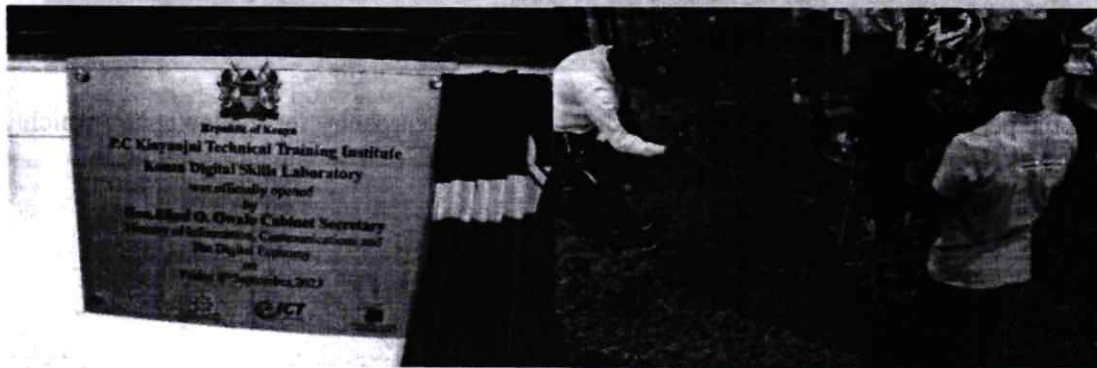
PCKTTI's compliance with statutory requirements

The Institution remains committed to compliance with remittance of statutory obligation.

Section C

Key projects and investments

During the period, PCKTTI had the Konza Digital Skills Lab, Jitume Lab officially opened by the Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Information, Communications and the Digital Economy (ICDE) Hon. Eliud O. Owalo. The Jitume program encourages the youth to take it upon themselves to access digital devices and opportunities to learn, become certified on skills for the 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR) and to access digital jobs. The program offers digital opportunities ranging from access to digital devices, internet connectivity, training, and knowledge that may result in decent and dignified income. The Institution incurred expenses in the preparation of the laboratory and had 100 computers donated by Konza Technopolis through the Ministry of ICDE.



Plaque displayed outside the Konza digital skills lab.

Tree Planting during the official opening of the Konza Digital Skills Lab

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← Demonstration of the jitume platform to CS and guests

Additionally, the Institution also built a special washroom at the main reception to cater for persons living with disabilities. Parking area for motorcycles and bicycles was also built for customers to ensure security and management of traffic within the Institution. During this period, seven (7) CCTV cameras were procured and maintenance of the existing CCTV cameras in the Institution was done. The seven CCTV cameras will be installed at the gate, main reception, and Jitume Lab to improve on security.

The Institution engaged in a tree planting exercise during the national tree planting day set aside by the government to help in the fight against climate change. The event took place at Oloolua Primary School, Kajiado North, Kenya.

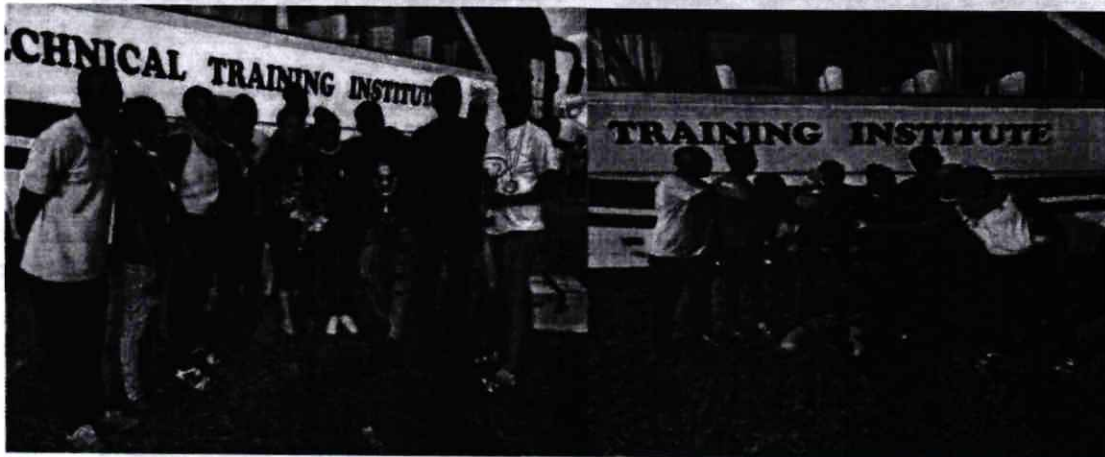


During the period, the Institution began the construction of a carpentry incubation centre which is funded by the Ministry of Education, State department for TVET to enhance training in carpentry within the Institution.

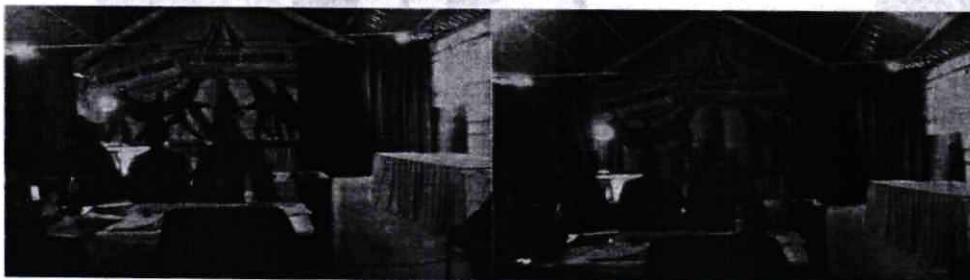


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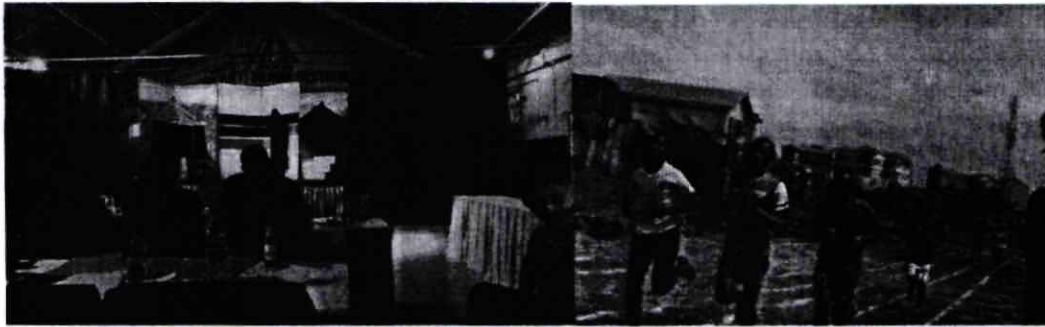
The Institution facilitated trainees and staff to attend the TVET Fair at Ruiru Technical and Vocational College. The projects in Robotics, GSM Electrical Sewage Control, and Simbatech systems all managed position three (3) at the fair.



The Institution also had trainees participate in interdepartmental games within the Institution in February and attend the KATTI Nairobi region drama festival in March. This encourages trainees to participate in co-curricular activities apart from normal studies creating wholesome graduates.



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During the period, there was the launch of equipment by H.E. Arnaud Suquet, French Ambassador to Kenya and Somalia, who came for the official launch of equipment at PC Kinyanjui TTI Centre of excellence for renewable energy, with Schneider Electric Africa President.



H.E. Arnaud Suquet plants a tree and is shown around the laboratory.



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H.E. Arnaud Suquet officially opens the French resource centre at PC Kinyanjui TTI

The Institution held a Cultural day event to pick Miss and Mr Kinyanjui for the year 2024-2025 on 28th June, 2024. The new Mr. and Miss Kinyanjui.



The newly crowned Mr. and Miss PC Kinyanjui 2024

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Institution facilitated members of staff to visit St. Dorcas Children's home in Nairobi. During the visit, various donations were made including food stuffs.





Sharing a meal at St. Dorcas

Section D

Major risks facing PCKTTI

Liquidity risks

The source of revenue for PCKTTI is from government grants and collection of fees from trainees. Delay in disbursement of government grants and delay in remittance of fees by sponsors, guardians, and parents affects service delivery and timely execution of projects.

Operational risks

Shortage of trainers from PSC in relation to growth in trainees' enrolment necessitates the employment of BOG trainers which increases the monthly wage bill affecting the cost of operations. Increase in cost of training materials has resulted in high pending bills and amount of fees charged per trainee remains constant.

Fire and burglary may be a risk on assets in the Institution due to the nature of activities undertaken such as the hospitality department and the trainees' cafeteria where production of food is continuous by use of open flames. The Institution is surrounded by low-income settlement that may pose a threat to theft of the Institution's assets.

Road accidents may also be a risk as the Institution's vehicles are always in use, practising driving school learners, commuting staff and trainees.

Trainees are also exposed to accident risks in labs and workshops where machines and equipment are used for training.

The Institution has developed a management risk policy which will help in mitigating operational risks.

Section E

Material arrears in statutory/financial obligations

The Institution has a loan obligation to cater for the purchase of the Institute Bus. The Institution is committed to settling its loan obligations within the stipulated timelines.

Section F

PCKTTI's financial probity and serious governance issues

There is no major financial improbity being encountered by the Institution.

10. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting Statement

Sustainability strategy and profile

Our Institution has been actively pursuing sustainability initiatives in recent years. We have equipped our Centre of excellence in Renewable energy and Energy efficiency by engaging partners like fluke corporation, Schneider electric and Hydromatics to help with energy efficiency within our Institute and impacting those skills to trainees for the betterment of the community in terms of energy efficiency. Additionally, we continue to tap into renewable energy sources by setting up of security lights that are powered by solar energy in an effort to reduce on energy consumption.

Kenya's government has shown a commitment to sustainable development, with policies encouraging the integration of renewable energy sources and environmentally friendly practices in educational institutions. The government has provided our partners with the goodwill, by allowing them to showcase and share their knowledge.

Our key achievements include implementation of solar street lighting within the Institution, continuous planting of trees within the Institution which in the long term will contribute to reduction of the carbon footprint. We have also continued to engage local and international stakeholders to provide practicality in training to improve the employability of our graduates. Our most prominent challenge at this moment is space for expansion and funding for the projects that we have put in place.

As an Institution we maintain an ongoing dialogue with trainees, staff, and local organizations to gather feedback and identify areas for improvement. This feedback loop is integral to our commitment to continuous enhancement of our sustainability initiatives and educational programs.

Environmental performance

The Institution is committed to reducing the carbon footprint by the continuous planting of trees within and without the Institution in corporation with other partners.

Employee welfare

The Institution has put in place the HR manual that gives guidelines on the hiring process for employees. The HR manual considers the various aspects of employee well-being within the Institution including remuneration. This has enabled employees to understand the various processes involved in terms of appointments, dismissals and any other aspect of employee and employer relationship within the Institute. The HR manual is reviewed at intervals of 3 years.

Employees in the Institution are required to fill in performance appraisals. In this case, they set targets they would want to achieve within the year with consultation with their immediate supervisors. This enables the supervisor to gauge an employee performance with regards to the set targets and achievements within the year. Employees are required to produce evidence of achievements to substantiate them.

The Institute is committed to compliance with OSHA (2007) and is currently in the process of creating a policy on safety and health and in line with the regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007, (OSHA). The document draft is yet to be discussed and amended to fit organizational needs in terms of occupational safety and health.

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Market place practices

The Institute has put in place a corruption prevention committee (CPC) that deals with matters anti-corruption. The Institution encourages fair competition by providing a neutral ground for provision of goods and services on merit. The Institution also gives equal opportunity for suppliers to provide goods and services, while choosing the best supplier at any given time with reference to public procurement. PCKTTI is committed to paying suppliers of goods and services as specified on the contracts signed among the suppliers and the Institution.

The Institution's core mandate is education and training and it engages with stakeholders to ensure that trainees get the best out of the Institution. The Institution also provides an environment for co-curricular activities where trainees are encouraged to participate in sports by organising interdepartmental sports day and also facilitating trainees to attend music festivals and regional sports activities.

Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

As a Social Corporate responsibility, the Institution facilitated the National Cohesion and Values members of staff and trainees to visit St. Dorcas Children's home in Nairobi. During the visit, various donations were made including food stuffs.



**Sharing a meal at St.
Dorcas**

**Donations to Edmund rice
education centre, kibra**

The same group also continues to plant trees in the compound and within the surrounding areas to make mother earth green and beautiful and give her a chance to give us fresh air and keep the global warming below 1.5⁰C for our sustenance.

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11. Report of the Board of Governors

The Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024, which show the state of PC Kinyanjui TTI's affairs.

(a) Principal activities

The principal activities that enable the institution to produce graduates who are knowledgeable, skilled and equipped with positive attitude that will enable them to cope with challenges of the fast changing world are:

1. Provide a conducive environment for teaching and learning and adequate training materials.
2. Promote leadership by providing opportunities for students' representation in clubs and classes
3. Provide adequate training materials.
4. Adhere to the Government regulations and policies.
5. Ensure syllabus coverage by optimizing and time utilization.
6. Ensure all industrial attaches are posted and assessed.
7. Ensure standard evaluation through continuous assessment tests and examination.
8. Conduct annual staff performance appraisal.
9. Ensure prompt payments for supplies and services.
10. Remain updated on modern technology by facilitating in services courses and industrial attachments for the staff.
11. Make the institution a centre of interest for all through enhanced publicity, high levels of performances, quality service and integrity.
12. Improve the rate of conveying information adequate communication channels.
13. Provide timely response to all enquiries.
14. Provide quarterly and annual performance reports to the Ministry of Education Science and Technology.

Results

The results of P C Kinyanjui TTI for the year ended June 30th, 2024 are set out on pages 1 to 59.

Board of Governors

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page vii to xi. During the year 2023/2024 no director retired/ resigned and none was appointed.

Auditors

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

By Order of the Board



.....
Secretary of the Board

Nairobi

Date: 9/5/2025

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12. 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 council members to prepare financial statements in respect of PCKTTI, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of PC Kinyanjui Technical Training Institute at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of PCKTTI for that year/period. The Board members are also required to ensure that PCKTTI keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of PC Kinyanjui Technical Training Institute. The council members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of PCKTTI.


The Board members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of PCKTTI's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of PCKTTI for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2024. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period, (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the entity, (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud, (iv) safeguarding the assets of PCKTTI, (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

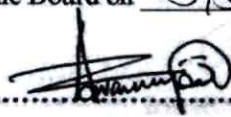
The Board members accept responsibility for PCKTTI financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required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

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

Approval of the financial statements

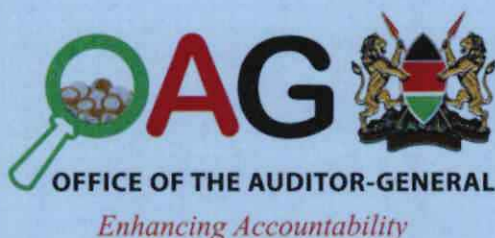
PC Kinyanjui TTI's financial statements were approved by the Board on 5/5/2025 2024 and signed on its behalf by:


.....
Name **DR. C. KIDENDA**
Chairperson of the Board


.....
Name **LUCY ANAMPIO**
Accounting Officer/Principal

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON PC KINYANJUI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of PC Kinyanjui Technical Training Institute set out on pages 1 to 36, which comprise the statement of financial position as

at 30 June, 2024 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the PC Kinyanjui Technical Training Institute as at 30 June, 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Act, 2013.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Unconfirmed Bank Balances

The statement of financial position reflects cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.10,274,208 as disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements. Included in this balance were bank accounts with balances of Kshs.1,185,200 and Kshs.204,153 respectively whose bank statements as at 30 June, 2024 were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.10,274,208 could not be confirmed.

2. Receivables from Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 12(a) to the financial statements reflects a balance of Kshs.69,355,189 relating to current portion of receivables from exchange transactions. This was an increase of Kshs.49,206,973 or 244% from the previous year's balance of Kshs.20,148,216. However, Management did not provide evidence of any efforts made to contain the high increase of the debts.

In the circumstances, the recoverability of receivables balance of Kshs.69,355,189 could not be confirmed.

3. Inconsistencies in Inventory Valuation and Account Balance

The statement of financial position reflects inventories balance of Kshs.4,175,053 as disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements. However, the report generated by the ERP system indicated that there was no movement of stock from the prior year's inventory balance of Kshs.4,121,693 while manual records showed changes in the stock levels due to new purchases, consumption, and re-orders.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the inventories balance of Kshs.4,175,053 not be confirmed.

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

Emphasis of Matter

Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual on a comparable basis of Kshs.307,471,868 and Kshs.315,111,310 respectively, resulting to an over-funding of Kshs.7,639,442 or 2 % of the budget. Further, the Institute spend Kshs.279,537,008 against the actual revenue of Kshs.315,111,310 resulting to underutilization of Kshs.35,574,302 or 11% of revenue.

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

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Matter

Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under the Report on Financial Statements, Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in use of Public Resources, and Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance. However, Management had not resolved the issues as at 30 June, 2024.

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the other information set out on page iii to xxx which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, The Council/Board of Governors, Key Management Team, Chairperson's Statement, Report of the Principal, Statement of

Performance against Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Environmental and Sustainability Reporting Statement, Report of the Board of Governors and Statement of Board of Governors Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

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

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN 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-Submission of Bank Reconciliation Statements

The Institution did not submit monthly bank reconciliations for each bank account, to the National Treasury with a copy to the Auditor-General during the year under review contrary to Section 90(1) of the Public Financial Management Regulations, 2015 which requires bank reconciliation statements to be submitted not later than the 10th of the subsequent month to The National Treasury with a copy to the Auditor-General.

In the circumstances, Management in breach of the law.

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the 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. Inefficiency of The ERP System and Impact on Financial Reporting

During the audit, it was noted that the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system in use could not generate essential reports, such as a complete trial balance, bank reconciliations and all income ledgers, which are critical for accurate financial reporting. Further, it was observed that the system valued at Kshs.1,950,988 capitalized under intangible assets with a net book value (NBV) of Kshs.2,126,411 had been impaired, as there is no tangible value or benefit derived from the investment.

In the circumstances, the reliability of the ERP system to produce accurate and reliable financial reports and value for money invested could not be confirmed.

2. Lack of Land Ownership Documents

The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.852,877,950 which include land valued at Kshs.320,000,000 on which the Institution sits. However, ownership records for the land were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstances, ownership of land valued at Kshs.852,877,950 could not be confirmed.

3. Lack of Imprest Register

During the year under review the Institution did not maintain an imprest register to track the imprest issued, whether the imprest issued was surrendered and the dates of surrender.

In the circumstances, it was not possible to confirm whether funds disbursed as imprest were utilized for the purposes for which they were issued and if imprest was surrendered accordingly.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAIs 2315 and 2330. The Standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective

processes and systems of internal controls, risk management and overall governance were operating effectively in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Governors

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


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

to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In conducting the audit, Article 229(6) of the Constitution also requires that I express a conclusion on whether or not in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way. In addition, I consider the entity's control environment in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 (1) (a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

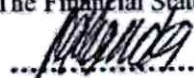
8 May, 2025

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

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

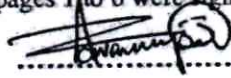
Revenue : Non-exchange transactions		2023-2024	2022-2023
Description		Shs	Shs
Transfers from MDAs-Operational	1	40,526,661.90	40,829,000
Transfers from MDAs-Development			0
Subtotal		40,526,661.90	40,829,000
Revenue: Exchange transactions			
Rendering of services-Tuition	2(a)	274,522,507.86	208,783,337
Sale of goods	2(b)	62,140.00	429,400
Other income	2(c)	-	467,953
Subtotal		274,584,647.86	209,680,690
Total revenue		315,111,309.76	350,509,690
Expenses			
Goods and Services	3	184,717,266.76	161,278,389
Employee costs	4	42,648,956.52	35,991,336
Board /Council Expenses	5	3,464,248.00	3,051,214
Depreciation and amortization	6	38,562,130.92	30,618,439
Repairs and maintenance	7	22,772,670.11	20,306,194
Finance cost	8 (a)	2,764,518.00	1,005,732
Total expenses		294,929,790.31	252,271,304
Surplus for the period		20,181,519.45	98,238,386

(The notes set out on pages 7 to 43 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements).
 The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 6 were signed by:



Chairperson of Board

Date 5/5/2025



Principal

Date 5/5/2025



Chief Finance Officer

ICPAK No 29958

Date 5/5/2025

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

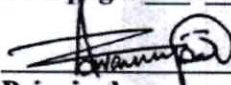
15. Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2024

Assets		2023-2024	2022-2023
Current assets	Note	Shs	Shs
Cash and cash equivalents	10	10,274,208	21,151,574
Receivables from exchange transactions			
Student debtors	12(a)	69,355,189	20,148,216
Receivables from non-exchange transactions			
Contingency	12(c)	13,850,070	13,850,070
Inventories	9	4,175,053	4,121,693
Total current asset		97,654,520	59,271,552.73
Non-current assets			
Property ,plant and equipment	17	852,877,950	868,034,465
Intangible assets	18	2,126,411	2,362,679
Total Non-current assets		855,004,361	870,397,144.00
Total assets		952,658,881	929,668,696.73
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	13(a)	27,756,353	32,979,959
Payments received in advance	13(a)	8,469,479	1,102,458
Refundable deposits (Caution money)	13(b)	9,087,607	6,674,400
Total-Current liabilities		45,313,439	40,756,817.36
Non-current liabilities			
Bus loan	14	10,840,292	12,588,248
Total Non-current liabilities		10,840,292	12,588,248.00
Total liabilities		56,153,731	53,345,065.36
Acummulated surplus		96,822,516	76,640,996
Revaluation reserve		48,840,356	48,840,356
Capital fund		750,842,279	750,842,279
Total Net assets & Liabilities		952,658,881	929,668,696.73

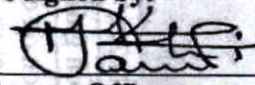
The Financial Statement set out on pages 1 to 6 were signed by:


 Chairperson of Board

Date 5/5/2025


 Principal

Date 5/5/2025


 Finance Officer 29958
 ICPAK No 29958
 Date 5/5/2025

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

16. Statement of Changes in Net Asset for the Year Ended 30 June 2024

	Revaluation	Accumulated surplus	Capital Fund	Total
	KSh	KSh	KSh	KSh
At July 1 2022		64,007,408	750,842,279	814,849,687
Revaluation gain	48840356			48,840,356
Depreciation on computer software that was work in progress in fy 2021/2022	0	525,132	0	525,132
Contingency	0	13,850,070	0	13,850,070
Surplus for the period	0	(1,741,614)	-	-1,741,614
At July 1 2023	48,840,356	76,640,996	750,842,279	876,323,631
Surplus for the period	0	20,181,520	-	20,181,520

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17. Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2024

Description	Note	2023-2024	2022-2023
		Sh	Sh
Net cash flows from operating activities	19	14,039,939.26	24,772,207.14
Adjust for working capital changes			
(Increase) Decrease in Inventory		-	-
Increase (Decrease) in other payables		-	-
Decrease (Increase) in receivables		-	-
Net Movement on working capital			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of PPE		-20,997,080.40	(21,087,584)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-20,997,080.40	(21,087,584)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment borrowings	8(b)	-3,920,226.00	(1,607,752)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		-3,920,226.00	(1,607,752)
Net increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents		-10,877,367.14	1,076,871
Cash and Cash equivalents at 1 JULY 2023		21,151,575.14	19,074,704
Cash and Cash equivalents at 30 JUNE 2024		10,274,208.00	20,151,575.14

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

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

Description	Original Budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual on comparable base	Performance difference	Utilization Difference	Explanation of variances
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	%	
Revenue							
Government grants and subsidies	214,000,000	-172,580,000	41,420,000	40,526,662	893,338	2.16	NOTE 1(a)
Rendering of services	271,445,800	-5,458,932	265,986,868	274,522,507.86	-8,535,640	(3.21)	NOTE 1(b)
Sale of goods	0	65,000	65,000	62,140	2,860	4.40	NOTE 1(c)
Expenses							
use of goods and services	260,039,624	-56,686,956	203,352,668	184,717,267	18,635,401	9.16	NOTE 2(a)
Compensation of employees	36,571,630	10,228,000	46,799,630	42,648,957	4,150,673	8.87	NOTE 2 (b)
Board remuneration	3,540,000	-	3,540,000	3,464,248	75,752	2.14	
Repair and Maintenance	36,062,620	-11,295,000	24,767,620	22,772,670	1,994,950	8.05	NOTE 2(c)
Finance cost	3,920,226	0	3,920,226	2,764,518	0	-	NOTE 2 (d)
Total expenditure							
Surplus							
PPE	145,311,700	-120,159,976	25,151,724	23,169,348	1,982,376	7.88	NOTE 3

(NB: The variance in total expenditure in the statement of financial performance and statement of budget comparison of budget and actual amounts, is as a result of depreciation amount which is not factored in the statement of budget comparison.)

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Actual on comparable basis does not tie to the statement of financial performance totals due to differences in accounting basis (budget is cash basis; statement of financial performance is accrual).

(Budget notes)

NOTE 1(a) : The Institution received capitation for quarter one Ksh3,500, quarter two Ksh3,500, quarter three Ksh4000 per student as opposed to ksh7,500 and quarter for capitation was not remitted. Also scholarship funds were not fully remitted.

NOTE 1(b) :The fee collected from trainees was slightly higher than budgeted as trainee population increased.

NOTE 1(c) :Sale of goods was not as expected.

NOTE 2 (a): Use of goods and services budgets were not utilized fully due to limitation in income collected

NOTE 2(b): The institution did not pay gratuities as anticipated as there was low staff turnover.

NOTE 2(c):Board remuneration was well utilized

NOTE 2(d): Maintenance budget not achieved due to funds not collected.

NOTE 3: The Institution had inadequate funds to undertake the budgeted projects as the capitation and scholarship funds were not fully remitted.

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

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

PC Kinyanjui TTI is established by and derives its authority and accountability from TVET Act. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity'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 judgment in the process of applying the institution accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note xx. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the institution. The values are rounded off to the nearest shilling. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act, the TVET Act, and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

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

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

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

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

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

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

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Measurement	<p>The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used. ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS. iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures. <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value</p>
IPSAS47: Revenue	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>This standard supersedes IPSAS 9- Revenue from exchange transactions, IPSAS 11 Construction contracts and IPSAS 23 Revenue from non-exchange transactions. This standard brings all the guidance of accounting for revenue under one standard. The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that an entity shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flow arising from revenue transactions.</p>
IPSAS48: Transfer Expenses	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective of the standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. This is a new standard for public sector entities geared to provide guidance to entities that provide transfers on accounting for such transfers.</p>
IPSAS49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2026</i></p> <p>The objective is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for the public sector retirement benefit plans which provide retirement to public sector employees and other eligible participants. The standard sets the financial statements that should be presented by a retirement benefit plan.</p>

iii. Early adoption of standards

PC Kinyanjui TTI did not early adopt any new or amended standards in year 2023

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4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

The entity recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours.

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

Sale of goods

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

Interest income

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

Rental income

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

PC KINYANJUI TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
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b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2023/2024 was approved by the Board on **09/01/2023**. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the entity recorded additional appropriations on the FY 2023/2024 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 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.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

The institution is exempt from paying taxes as per schedule **CAP 470 section 10(1) of the Income tax Act**.

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

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

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d) Investment property

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

e) Property, plant and equipment

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

f) Leases

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

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payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

g) Intangible assets

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

h) Research and development costs

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

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

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

i) Financial instruments

IPSAS 41 addresses the classification, measurement and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities, introduces new rules for hedge accounting and a new impairment model for financial assets. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

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Financial assets

Classification

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

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

Fair value through net assets/ equity

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through net assets/ equity. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through net assets, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and

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foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in surplus/deficit. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

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

Impairment

The entity assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through net assets/equity. The entity recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

j) Inventories

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

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

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

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

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nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Inventories (Continued)

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

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.

l) Social Benefits

Social benefits are cash transfers provided to i) specific individuals and/or households that meet the eligibility criteria, ii) mitigate the effects of social risks and iii) Address the need of society as a whole. The entity recognises a social benefit as an expense for the social benefits scheme at the same time that it recognises a liability. The liability for the social benefit scheme is measured at

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the best estimate of the cost (the social benefit payments) that the entity will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

m) Nature and purpose of reserves

The PC KinyanjuiTTI creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements.

n) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

o) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

p) Foreign currency transactions

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

q) Borrowing costs

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

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r) Related parties

PC Kinyanjui Technical Training Institute regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly or to exercise significant influence over the Entity, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the Directors, the Principal and Senior managers.

s) Service concession arrangements

The Institution 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, PCKTTI 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, PCKTTI also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

t) Cash and cash equivalents

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

u) Comparative figures

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

v) Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024.

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of PC Kinyanjui TTI 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 PCKTTI.
- The nature of the asset, its susceptibility and adaptability to changes in technology and processes.
- The nature of the processes in which the asset is deployed.
- Availability of funding to replace the asset.
- Changes in the market in relation to the asset

Provisions

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

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

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

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1. Transfers from other National Government entities

I. Transfers from other governments	2023-2024	2022-2023
Description	Shs	
Unconditional grants		
Capitation PCKTTI	40,526,662	40,829,000
Operation grant (PCKTTI)		-
Operation grants Ngong Tvc		-
Total government grants and subsidies	40,526,662	40,829,000

2.(a)

Rendering of services	2023-2024	2022-2023
Description	Shs	
Tuition Fees	93,039,351.42	48,311,184.00
Practicals Tuition	8,453,500.00	6,459,309.00
Development Projects	10,440,900.00	14,310,600.00
IGA Income	11,765,801.44	20,094,685.00
Boarding Fee	12,294,000.00	15,850,000.00
Personal Emoluments	34,854,062.00	36,427,019.00
Subscriptions	379,200.00	
Electricity, Water & Conservancy	9,786,568.00	
Travel & Transport	9,378,423.00	
Repair maintenance	6,122,474.00	
Activity Fees	10,415,749.00	11,657,743.00
Medical Fees	427,050.00	
Contingencies	150,200.00	
Internet-income	2,903,250.00	
Exam practicals materials	2,340,500.00	7,038,767.00
Meals	8,862,200.00	
Security Services	2,901,000.00	
Registration fees	2,853,700.00	3,526,200.00
School Tshirt	697,899.00	
Student welfare Income	2,591,810.00	
School ID	803,000.00	
Examination Knec	20,294,150.00	39,586,401.00
Examination Nita	1,722,000.00	
Examination Knec Refer	1,787,670.00	
Insurance	1,552,250.00	
industrial attachment fees	5,787,474.00	5,521,429.00
KNEC F&B Exams fees practicals	2,014,000.00	
Practicals fees For F&B Courses	4,170,000.00	

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Library book overdue charges	20,580.00	
Material & Center fees	1,148,300.00	
Driving school fees	1,065,000.00	
Student Uniform.	12,500.00	
TVETA Fee	2,138,000.00	
Kuccps Validation fee	99,000.00	
Medical and Insurance	1,020,646.00	
Accommodation IGA	31,000.00	
BANK CHARGES-BOUNCED CHEQUES	4,800.00	
Tuition fee short course-IGA	113,700.00	
Balance From Previous MIS	80,800.00	
Total revenue from the rendering of services	7,522,507.86	208,783,337.00

2(b)

SALE OF GOODS		
Hospitality and Tourism Sales	62,140.00	428,400
Sale of furnitures (Chairs, windows, doors, etc)		1,000
Total sale of goods		

2(c)

Other income		
Description		
Graduation fee		-
Sale of tender		1,000
Hire of facility (Hall, ground, bus, equipments)		253,795
Insurance claim settlement		51,158
Special training program		162,000
Total Other income		

3

USE OF GOOD AND SERVICES		2023-2024	2022-2023
Description		Sbs	Sbs
Tuition & Training Materials-Applied		1,860,994	
Tuition & Training Materials-Building		6,189,115	
Tuition & Training Materials-Business		100,665	
Tuition & Training Materials-Mechanical		3,984,371	
Tuition & Training Materials-Hospitality SES		650,100	4,571,703
Tuition & Training Materials-Hospitality Practical		12,325,837	29,871,410

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Tuition & Training Materials-Electrical Dept	4,882,493	
Tuition & Training Materials-ICT Dept	95,000	
Tuition & Training Materials-Admin Dept	343,698	
S.E.S Hospitality Knec Exam Materials	5,729,245	5,604,906
Advertising	1,200,554	998,130
Education Tours	1,339,621	1,072,776
Library & E-Library	788,366	827,307
Activity Fees Expense	4,275,251	5,978,267
Internet	2,311,214	2,271,823
Electricity	3,316,607	3,676,502
Fuel and Oil	2,268,400	1,464,311
Insurance-Students	1,385,050	564,250
IGA Expense	15,269,287	14,223,622
Telephone and Postage	1,769,608	2,035,349
Printing and Stationery	9,586,105	5,308,682
Student Welfare Expense	2,336,938	1,785,946
Security Costs	3,884,897	3,651,310
Fee Refund	959,856	726,845
HELB Refund	121,073	181,993
Medical Expenses	346,200	556,800
Uniform Students	708,350	368,662
Staff Welfare Expenses	4,750,932	4,498,436
Staff Uniform	331,150	310,280
Staff Development	48,650	715,850
Award & Motivation	240,420	1,116,906
Insurance-M/V & Fixed Assets	2,245,458	2,031,763
Sanitary Services	1,319,623	1,373,807
Newspaper	146,340	190,620
Shows & Exhibition	457,613	213,345
Cleaning Materials	3,016,629	2,466,032
Duty Travel-Local	8,626,205	4,112,838
Duty Travel-International	2,245,996	3,020,926
Workshop Seminars	11,385,973	11,159,666
Research & Innovation	1,108,323	149,541
Attachment	6,540,825	3,645,774
External Exams	34,313,052	29,462,590
ISO	1,341,840	580,430
Performance Contract	4,373,590	3,710,603
Audit Fees-External	500,000	

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WIBA	174,974	174,974
Registration expense	2,396,050	304,155
Internal Quality Assurance(IQA)	531,400	440,360
Water and Sewerage	1,115,618	
KIBRA TVC	2,487,424	
KNEC AND CDACC Materials	5,017,731	
Review Of Institute Human Resource Manual	610,200	
Attachment Policy	619,100	
Bank Charges	730,029	1,045,896
MPESA Charges	13,227	9,513
Board induction		1,775,550
		215,770
		3,600
		930,900
		380,000
		224,720
		122,800
		810,150
		340,000
Subtotal use of good and services		

4

Employee costs		
Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
Salaries and wages-BOG non-teaching	20,694,971.86	20,389,211
Salaries and wages-BOG Teaching	21,953,984.66	15,602,125
Total Employee costs	42,648,956.52	
ADD: Previous fy creditors paid		-
LESS: Creditors		(725,840)
Total for Cash flow use of goods		

5

Board / Council Expenses		
Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
Board allowance	3,464,248	3,051,214
TOTAL		

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DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION		
Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Sbs	Sbs
Building	10,636,155	10,566,164
Motor vehicle	6,681,094	5,462,621
Furniture & Fittings	3,222,395	1,270,440
Computer	7,627,990	3,807,299
Property, plant and equipment	10,158,228	9,398,474
Computer softwares	236,268	113,442
Total Depreciation and Amortization	38,562,120	30,918,439

7

Repairs and maintenance		
Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Sbs	Sbs
Repair and Maintenance Property	13,786,404	13,897,773
Repair and Maintenance Vehicles	1,321,298	1,211,717
Repair and Maintenance Computer and Accessories	3,555,131	1,015,117
M.I.S Maintenance	40,000	
CCTV Maintenance	1,448,965	106,360
Road Improvement	214,750	417,351
Repair and Maintenance Equipment and Machinery	1,309,104	1,237,940
Repair and Maintenance Furnitures and Fittings	300,070	693,860
Improvement of Water Drainage System	796,948	1,726,077
Total repairs and maintenance	27,772,670	24,306,135

8 (a)

Finance cost		
Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Sbs	Sbs
Interest on Loan	2,172,270	1,005,732
Bank charges	592,248	0
Total finance cost	2,764,518	1,005,732

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8 (b)

Repayment of borrowings	2023-2024	2022-2023
Description	Shs	Shs
Interest on Loan	2,172,270	1,005,732
Loan payment	1,747,956	602,020
Total Finance Cost	3,920,226	1,607,752

9

Closing Inventories as at 30th June	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Consumable stores	1,811,848	1,830,108
Maintenance stores	1,549,655	1,607,950
Health Unit stores	-	-
Electrical stores	532,750	323,755
Cleaning Materials stores	-	133,770
Catering stores	280,800	226,110
Less: Impairment allowance	-	-
Total Inventories at lower of Cost and Net Realizable Value	4,175,053	4,021,693

10

Cash and cash equivalents	2023-2024	2022-2023
Description	Shs	Shs
Current account	10,274,208	21,151,574
Total cash and cash equivalents	10,274,208	21,151,574

11

Cash and cash equivalents detailed	Details	2023-2024	2022-2023
Financial Institution		Amount	Amount
a) Current account	BANK ACCOUNT	Shs	Shs
Kenya Commercial bank	1209950898	1,496,602	1,219,302
Equity Bank,	0630272454874	6,411,136	12,152,558
Co-op-Fund acc	01129081445700	687,199	682,519
Co-op-Students Acc	01100029240600	288,985	67,232
Co-op-DevAcc	01139081068501	204,153	204,153
Co-op-Main Acc	01120081068500	1,185,200	6,823,399
Sub-total		10,273,275	21,149,162
b) Others (specify)			
Cash in hand		933	2,412

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Sub- total		933	2,412
Grand total		10,342,208	11,115,514

12 (a) Current Receivables from Exchange transactions

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Receivables		
Student Debtors	69,355,189	20,148,216
Rent Debtors	0	0
Consultancy Debtors	0	0
Other Exchange Debtors	0	0
Less: Impairment Allowance	0	0
Total Current Receivables	69,355,189	20,148,216

12 (b) Ageing Analysis of Receivables from Exchange transactions

	2023-2024		2022-2023	
	Current FY	% of the total	Comparative FY	% of the total
Less than 1 year	69,355,189	100	20,148,216	100
Between 1- 2 years	0	0	0	0
Between 2-3 years	0	0	0	0
Over 3 years	0	0	0	0
Total (a-b)	69,355,189	100	20,148,216	100

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12 (c) Receivables from Exchange transactions-Contingency

Receivables from exchange transactions	2023-2024		2022-2023	
	Shs		Shs	
Contingency b/f		13,850,070		13,850,070
Total current receivables		13,850,070		13,850,070

13 (a) Trade and Other Payables

Description	2023-2024		2022-2023	
	Shs		Shs	
Trade payables	27,756,352.65		32,979,959.36	
Fees paid in advance	8,469,478.67		1,102,458.00	
Salary deductions	0.00		725,839.50	
Third-Party Payments	0		0	
Other Payables	0		0	
Total Trade and Other Payables	36,225,831.32		34,808,256.86	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	36,225,831.32	100	34,808,256.86	100
1-2 years	0	%	0	0
2-3 years	0	%	0	0
Over 3 years	0	%	0	0
Total (to tie to totals above)	36,225,831.32	100	34,808,256.86	100

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13 (b) Refundable deposits from customers/students

Description	2023-2024		2022-2023	
	Kshs		Kshs	
Consumer deposits	0		0	
Caution money	9,087,607.47		6,674,400.00	
Other refundable deposits	-		-	
Total Deposits	9,087,607.47		6,674,400.00	
Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	2,413,207.47	26.55	1,933,000.00	28.9614048
1-2 years	1,933,000.00	21.27	2,239,400.00	33.5520796
2-3 years	4,741,400.00	52.17	2,502,000.00	37.4865156
Over 3 years	-	-	-	0
Total (to be reconciled to total deposits above)	9,087,607.47	100.00	6,674,400.00	100.00

14

Loan account reconciliation	2023-2024		2022-2023	
	Shs		Shs	
Domestic borrowings during the year b/f	12,588,248		14,196,000	
Repayments of domestic borrowings during the year	(1,747,956)		-1,607,752	
Total loan account	10,840,292		12,588,248	

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15

PPE	2023-2024	2022-2023
Description	Shs	Shs
Land	-	
Buildings	8,203,140.00	9,540,137.00
Motor vehicles		
Furniture and fittings	510,890.00	2,352,076.00
Computers	2,541,850.00	5,777,848.00
Plant and equipment	11,913,468.00	8,807,339.00
Total purchase of plant and equipment	23,169,348	23,488,720.00

16

Trade creditors reconciliation	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Shs	Shs
June 2023 trade creditors b/f	32,979,959.63	23,061,969.27
Trade creditors as at 30th June 2024	27,756,352.65	31,869,210.36
Subtotal	60,736,312.28	54,931,179.63
LESS;		
Trade creditors paid in the year	(32,979,959.63)	(21,951,220.00)
Trade creditors balance as at 30th June 2024	27,756,352.65	31,869,210.36

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17. PPE SCHEDULE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th June 2024

Cost	Land	Buildings	Motor vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Plant and equipment	Capital Work in progress	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 1st July 2022	320,000,000	505,939,149	10,144,176	1,500,234	5,439,748	198,380,791	-	1,031,392,998
Additions	-	5,303,880	-	1,478,302	5,439,748	7,298,064	-	19,519,994
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments	-	4,236,257	(1,640,176)	17,335,332	(12,902,176)	(87,696,460)	2,625,660	(78,041,563)
Cost as at June 2023	320,000,000	515,475,286	8,503,999	1,500,234	5,439,748	110,684,331	-	951,543,598
Additions	-	8,203,140	-	510,890	2,541,850	11,913,468	-	23,169,348
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at June 2024	320,000,000	523,678,426	8,503,999	2,011,124	7,981,598	122,597,800	-	972,712,947
Depreciation And Impairment								-
At 1 July 2022	-	(87,650,345)	(10,514,199)	(3,891,137)	(27,276,902)	(81,464,330)	-	(210,796,913)
Depreciation	-	(10,566,164)	(5,462,621)	(1,270,440)	(3,807,299)	(9,398,474)	-	(30,504,998)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers/Adjustments	-	-	14,195,195	4,346,472	29,234,854	88,688,464	-	136,464,985
Accumulated dep At 30 Jun 2023	-	(98,216,509)	(11,316,825)	(5,161,577)	(30,084,191)	(90,862,804)	-	(235,638,906)
Transfer/Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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18. Intangible Assets

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Amortization rate	10%	10%
Cost		
At beginning of the year	2,652,320	3,506,660
Additions		
Transfer to work in progress		(2,625,660)
At end of the 31st March 2023		881,000
Additions		1,771,320
Additions-internal development		-
At end of the year	2,652,320	2,652,320
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	(289,642)	(701,332)
Adjustment of amortization on work in progress		525,132
Amortization 1st July-31st March 2023		(52,860)
Amortization 1st April-30th June 2023		(60,582)
Amortization	(236,267.85)	
At end of the year	(525,909)	(289,642)
Impairment loss		-
At end of the year		

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19. Cash generated from operations.

	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Surplus for the year before tax		
Adjusted for:	20,181,520	-1741614.219
Depreciation	38,562,131	30,618,439
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase in Inventory	-53,360	-826,247
Increase in Receivables	-49,206,973	0
decrease in Receivables		5175305
Increase in Refundable deposits	2,413,207	1,936,600
Increase in Payables	-5,223,606	(9,917,990)
Increase in Payments received in advance	7,367,021	0
decrease in Payments received in advance		-10390275.78

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23. 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.

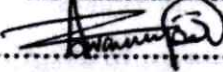
Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
OAG/NRO/TTI-PC KINYANJUI/2021/2022/(25)	Unsupported specific provision for doubtful debt	The amount relates to the f/y 2011/2012,2012/2012, 2013/2014. The case was ruled and judgement delivered in March 2023. The policy for the provision of the bad and doubtful debt is captured in the Institute finance policy (chapter 10)	Resolved	
OAG/NRO/TTI-PC KINYANJUI/2021/2022/(25)	Unsupported capital fund balance	This is an historical figure appearing in the statement of financial position. The matter has been forwarded to the Institute Board of Governors to advice on the matter.	Not Resolved	
OAG/NRO/TTI-PC KINYANJUI/2021/2022/(25)	Unsupported PPE balance	The issue related to the Institute land title deed. The matter was forwarded to the Parliament for further action.	Not Resolved	
OAG/NRO/TTI-PC KINYANJUI/2021/2022/(25)	Overdrawn Bank account and unsupported cash and cash equivalent	Proper reconciliation and balancing were done on the said cashbooks. The treatment for the stale cheque was properly done on the bank reconciliations as at July 2023.	Resolved	

Guidance Notes:

- (i) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report;
- (ii) Obtain the "Issue/Observation" and "management comments", required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management;

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- (iii) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your entity responsible for the implementation of each issue;
- (iv) Indicate the status of "Resolved" or "Not Resolved" by the date of submitting this report to the National Treasury.


.....

Name **LUCY ANAMPIU**
Accounting Officer
PC Kinyanjui TTI
Date

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Appendix II: Projects Implemented by PC KINYANJUI TTI

Projects

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

[Redacted Table Header]						
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)

[Redacted Table Header]				[Redacted Table Header]			
1							
2							
3							

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Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

Name of transferring entity: Ministry Of Education State Department For Technical, Vocational Education Training.

Name of beneficiary entity: PC Kinyanjui TTI

Confirmation of amounts received by PC Kinyanjui TTI as at 30 th June (Current FY)					
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Recurrent (A)	Development (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
DTE/CAP 9/36 (122)	9/29/2023	11,998,000		11,998,000	
DTE/CAP 9/39 (44)	1/19/2024	11,893,000		11,893,000	
DTE/CAP 9/40 (44)	2/7/2024	13,592,000		13,592,000	
MOE/DTE/SCHO/VOL.II (125)	2/19/2024	2,761,467.90		2,761,467.90	
MOE/DTE/SCHO/VOL.III (125)	3/1/2024	282,194		282,194	
Total		40,526,662		40,526,662	

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

Head of Accounts Department - Disbursing Entity:

Name Sign Date.....

Head of Accounts Department - Beneficiary Entity:

Name JAMES ICABIRU Sign NA Date 5/5/2025

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Appendix IV: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

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

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Appendix V: Reporting on Disaster Management Expenditure

Programme	Sub-programme	Disaster Type	Category of disaster related Activity that require expenditure reporting (response/recovery/mitigation/preparedness)	Expenditure item	Amount (Kshs.)	Comments

