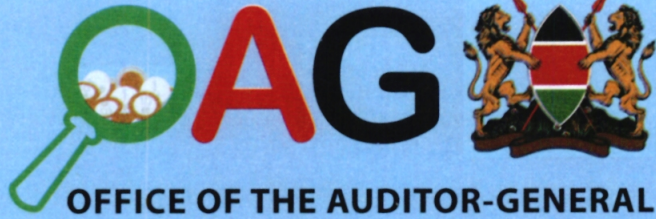


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability



REPORT

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PAPERS LAID

DATE: 23 JUL 2025

DAY.

Wednesday

PARLIAMENT
OF KENYA
LIBRARY

TABLED
BY
OF

Hon (Dr) Robert Pukode
on behalf of LOM

CLERK-AT
THE-TABLE:

Halima Suliman

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PAPERS LAID

DATE: 23 JUL 2025

DAY.

Wednesday

ON

TABLED
BY:

Hon. Owen Baya
(Deputy Majority Leader)

CLERK-AT
THE-TABLE:

Anastacia

KERICHO NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC

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



THE KERICHO NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC

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)

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1. Acronyms & Glossary of Terms

ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
PFM	Public Finance Management
PSASB	Public Sector Accounting Standards Board
TKNP	The Kericho National Polytechnic
Fiduciary Management	Key management personnel who have financial responsibility in the entity
FOC	Finance and Operations Committee
ARC	Audit and Risk committee
TRC	Training and Research Committee
TVETA	Technical and Vocational Training Authority.
KASNEB	Kenya Accountants and Secretaries National Examinations Board.
ICPAK	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya.
IIA	Institute of Internal Auditors.
IHRM	Institute of Human Resource Management.
EBK	Engineers Board of Kenya.
KNEC	Kenya National Examinations Board
HELB	Higher Education Loans Board.

2. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

The *Polytechnic* was incorporated/ established under the TVET Act/ 2013 of 25th January 2013. The entity is domiciled in Kenya and has a campus in Chebwagan. The Polytechnic is under the Ministry of Education.

The institute currently has six functional departments namely:

1. Electrical and electronics engineering
2. Building and Civil Engineering.
3. Agriculture.
4. Mechanical and Automotive Engineering.
5. Hospitality.
6. Information communication technology and Business.

(b) Principal Activities

The principal mandate of the *TKNP* is captured in our vision and mission statements as well as our strategic objectives guided by our core values as stated below.

(a) Vision

To develop a human resource that skilful, flexible and dynamic

(b) Mission

To objectively meet the needs of the dynamic socio-economic challenges with innovation and creativity

(c) Strategic objectives

- I. Enhance equity and access
- II. Improve institutes governance
- III. Promote effective application of ICT
- IV. Institutionalize effective research and development
- V. Diversify sources and increase funding
- VI. Develop effective communication internally and externally
- VII. Enhance collaboration and linkages
- VIII. Enhance competitiveness
- IX. Upgrade infrastructure

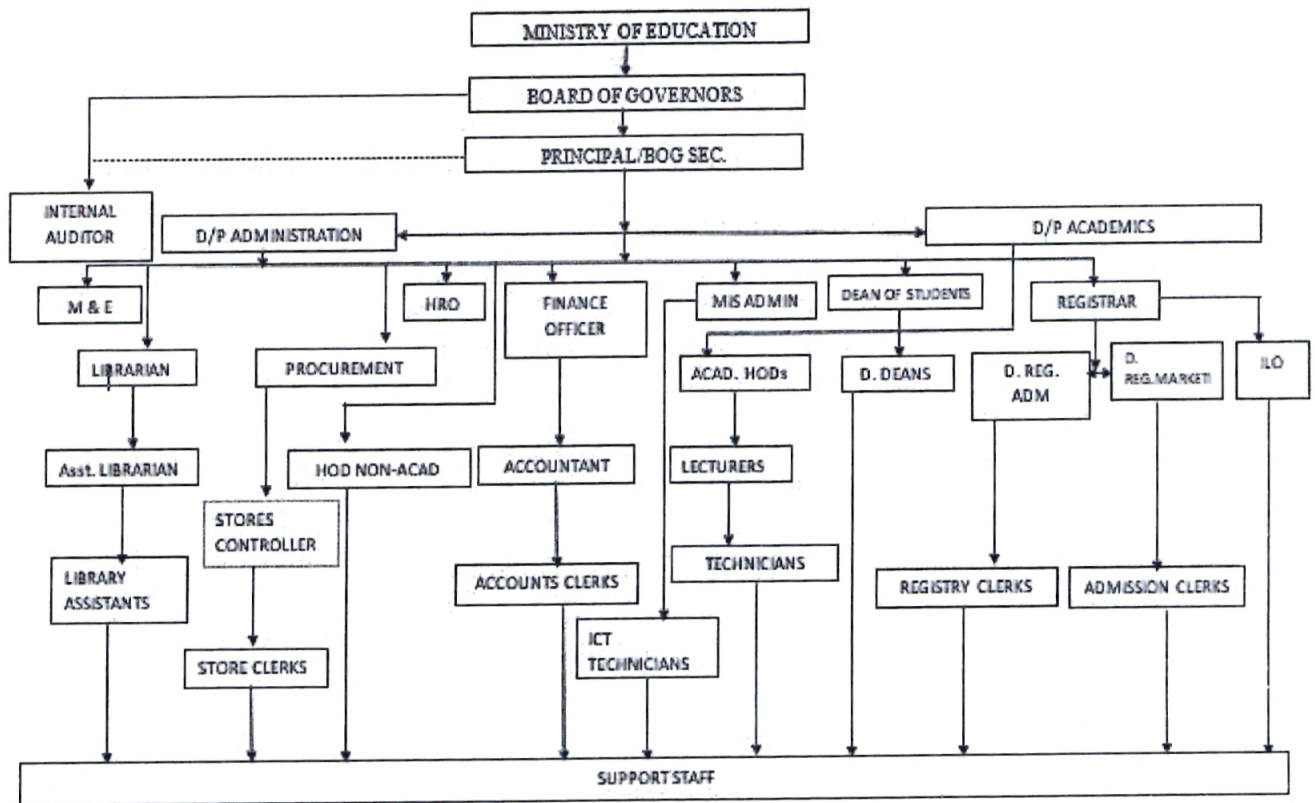
(d) Core Values

Professionalism
Integrity
Accountability
Efficiency
Teamwork
Discipline and hard work
Respect

**The Kericho National Polytechnic
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(c) Key Management

TKNP day-to-day management is under the following key organs:



(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.	Designation	Name
1.	Chief Principal	Sammy K. Cheruiyot
2.	Deputy Principal Administration	Nelson Chirchir
3.	Deputy Principal Academics	Anton A. Agesa
4.	Registrar	Geoffrey Bett
5.	Dean of Students	Hillary Koech
6.	Head of Finance	Janeth Chepkirui
7.	Head of Procurement	Weldon Kipronoh
8.	Human Resource Management Officer	Milka cheptoo
9.	Internal Auditor	Kipkoech Ngenoh
10.	System Administrator	Benard Kibet Too

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The Governing Council has three committees in place namely;

1. Audit committee with the membership as follows:

S NO.	Name	Designation	Expertise
i.	Dr. Nyakwara Simon	chairman	HR
ii.	Beatrice Wanjiru	member	ICT
iii.	Irine Ngeno	member	Education
iv.	Jepi Lentoijoni	member	Development
v.	Mengeech Rono	member	Education

The responsibility of the committee is to receive and consider reports, make recommendations and advise the Governing Council on:

- ✓ Internal and external audit reports
- ✓ Internal Audit annual plan
- ✓ Internal controls
- ✓ Risk management
- ✓ Compliance to laws, regulations and standards.
- ✓ Governance
- ✓ Governance Audit Reports

2. Finance and human resource committee with the membership as follows.

Name	Designation	Professional Background
Dorris Tochiu	Chairperson	Finance
Zachary Ooko	Member	Education
Jepi Lentoijoni	Member	Development specialist
Engineer Richard Bett	Member	Engineering and technology
Mengeech Rono	Member	Education
Sammy Cheruiyot	Member	Education

The committee is in charge of oversight activities involving hiring and management of human resource personnel within the institution. To receive and consider reports, make recommendations and advise the Governing Council on:

- ✓ The Polytechnic planning and financial strategy
- ✓ Annual budget and medium-Term Expenditure Framework.
- ✓ Resource Mobilization
- ✓ Purchase and sale of property and disposal of idle assets.
- ✓ The Polytechnic investment and borrowings.
- ✓ The progress of the implementation of plans and policies as outlined in the strategic plan.
- ✓ Approval of new construction projects.
- ✓ The progress of projects.
- ✓ Maintenance and development of buildings and land.
- ✓ Development, investment and enterprise.
- ✓ Collaboration and Partnerships
- ✓ Memorandum of Understanding
- ✓ College Legal and ICT Status

The Kericho National Polytechnic
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

- ✓ Human Resource Strategy, Policies and Procedures and standards.
- ✓ Terms and conditions of employment for the college staff
- ✓ To discuss all personnel issues affecting Polytechnic employees.
- ✓ Staff recruitment, selection, deployment and career development

3. Training and Research committee with the membership as follows;

Name	Designation	Professional Background
Zachary Ooko	Chairman	Education
Engineer Richard Bett	Member	Engineering and technology
Dorris Tochiu	Member	Finance
Irine Ngeno	Member	Education
Mengeech Rono	Member	Education
Sammy K. Cheruiyot	Member	Education

The committee's role and responsibility is to receive and consider reports, make recommendations and advise the Governing Council on:

- ✓ Issues relating to student's affairs.
- ✓ Establishment of new Campuses.
- ✓ Admissions and examinations.
- ✓ Curriculum development/ Reviews
- ✓ Quality management systems.
- ✓ Sports updates
- ✓ Graduation updates
- ✓ Research Activities
- ✓ Performance Contracting

Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

(f) Entity Contacts

The Kericho National Polytechnic
P.O. Box 444, 20406
Off Cheplanget – Sotik Road
Sotik, Kenya
Telephone: (254) 0704 453 337
E-mail: buretitechnical@gmail.com
Website: www.kerichopoly.ac.ke

(g) Entity Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank
Sotik branch
P.O Box 264-20406
Sotik, Kenya



(h) Independent Auditors

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

(i) Principal Legal Adviser

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

3. The Governing Council

 <p>Dr. Kenneth Chelule, PhD Chairman of the Governing Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of birth: 10th January, 1971. • Dr. Kenneth Chelule is the Director of Partnership Strategy, Research, and Resource Mobilization at the Special Economic Zones Authority (SEZA). • Previously, he held the positions of Chief Research Scientist and Deputy Director at the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI). • He has worked for Johnson & Johnson (UK), Summit Medical (UK), and the University of Leeds (UK). • Dr. Chelule is an experienced professional with more than 20 years of expertise in industrial research, technology transfer and MSME support. • He holds a PhD in Mechanical Engineering and MSc in Mechanical Engineering from Staffordshire University in the United Kingdom, as well as an Executive MBA from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT) as well as Bachelor of Education (Technology) EDT, Power Mechanics Technology.
 <p>Mr. Zachary Ooko Chair, Training and Research committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of birth: 1959. • Master of Education. • Bachelor of Education Technology. • 34 years' experience in field of education and a senior education officer in ministry of education, state department of vocational and technical training.



Engineer Richard Bett

- Date of birth: 27th Feb 1961.
- B.Sc. Civil Engineering, Bangalore University India .
- Diploma in building civil engineering.
- Experienced in building and civil engineering and currently involved in private practice.



Jepi Lentoijoni




- Date of Birth: 1st January 1962.
- MSc in Sustainable Agriculture .
- Hons BA Admin Development Studies.
- Diploma in Agriculture.
- Has worked with ministry of agriculture, world vision Kenya and Kenya water towers agency as deputy director sustainable livelihoods.



Beatrice Wanjiru

- Date of Birth: 12th March,1981.
- Degree in Information Technology.
- Diploma in Information Technology.
- Works at the Ministry of Immigration and Registrations of Persons as Civil Registrar.

**The Kericho National Polytechnic
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 <p>Dr. Nyakwara Simon Chair Audit and risk management committee</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of Birth: 1969. • Doctor of Philosophy in Human Resource . • Master’s in business administration. • Post graduate Diploma in Education. • Bachelor of Business Administration and Management. • Works with Mount Kenya University as The Vice Chancellor, Administration Planning and Institutional Advancement Kisii Campus.
 <p>Mr. Mengeech Rono Representing Principal Secretary ,TVET Independent Member</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of Birth: 30th March 1976. • Master of Development, Diplomacy and International Security, Daystar University. • Maseno University -Bachelor of Education. • Works as the Director of Field Services and ICT Integration at State Department of TVET. • 2017-2022: Member of County Assembly -Nandi County Assembly. • 2001-2017: TSC.
 <p>sIrine Chelangat Ngeno Representing The County Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of Birth: 27th July 1976. • MBA Strategic Management • BED Maseno University. • Works with County, Government of Kericho as the head of Youth affairs technical and vocational training.

**The Kericho National Polytechnic
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024**



Dorris Tochiu Imaria
Chair, Finance and Human resource committee






- Date of Birth: 9th December 1984.
- 2007: Bachelor of Commerce (Finance Option) – University of Nairobi.
- 2014: ACCA – Accredited Chartered Certified Accountants. London .
- Feb 2019 – Present – Consulting Chief Finance Officer and audit manager – SoProCFO and Kawai Consultants (Related parties).
- Aug 2018- July 2019 – Independent Financial Reporting Consultant – National Treasury through Deloitte& Touchie Kenya.
- Dec 2017- July 2018- Audit Consultant - RSM US LLP – Jan 2009 – Nov 2017 External Auditor – PKF Kenya.






Sammy K. Cheruiyot –
(Principal/BOG Secretary)

- Date of Birth: 12th May 1972.
- Masters in strategic management.
- Bachelor of Education Arts.
- Certified Human Resource Professional (CHRP)-Ongoing.
- Over 6 years of experience as a Principal in TVET Institutions.

4. Key Management Team

 <p>Sammy K. Cheruyiot</p>	<p>Chief Principal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date of Birth: 12th May 1972. • Master's in strategic management. • Bachelor of Education Arts. • Certified Human Resource Professional (CHRP)-Ongoing. • Over 6 years of experience as a Principal in TVET Institutions.
 <p>Anton Agesa</p>	<p>Deputy Principal Academics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Education science, Egerton University.
 <p>Nelson Chirchir</p>	<p>Deputy Principal Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master's in technology education. • Bachelor of Education Technology. • Member of TVETA.
 <p>Geoffrey Bett</p>	<p>Registrar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical Engineering). • Member of Engineers Board of Kenya (EBK).
 <p>Hillary Koech</p>	<p>Dean of students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Technology in Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering, Moi University.

 <p>Janeth Chepkirui</p>	<p>Finance officer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Commerce (Finance), Kenyatta University. • Certified Public Accountant of Kenya. (CPA-K) KASNEB. • Member of ICPAK
 <p>Weldon Kiprono</p>	<p>Supply Chain Management Officer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Business Administration Supply chain management, University of Kabianga, 2018 • Member of Kenya Institute of Supplies Management (KISM) with good standing. • A licensed practitioner in accordance with SPMA Act 2007
 <p>Milka Cheptoo</p>	<p>Human Resource Management Officer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSC Human Resource Management- University of Kabianga, 2015 • Member of IHRM
 <p>Kipkoech Ngenoh</p>	<p>Internal Auditor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Business management (Accounting)- University of Kabianga, 2017. • Certified Public Accountant- KASNEB • Member of ICPAK and IIA- KENYA
 <p>Benard Kibet Too</p>	<p>System Administrator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor of Information Technology-South Eastern Kenya University, 2017. • Member of Association of Computing Professional-Kenya in Good Standing • Member of Internet Society-Kenya Chapter

The Kericho National Polytechnic
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

5. Chairman's Statement

I am pleased to report that The Kericho National Polytechnic has continued to perform well in returning exemplary examination results of the Kenya National Examinations Council (KNEC). I take this opportunity to share with you my views on the key initiatives and achievements we have had over the year on economic performance, Education sector changes, financial performance, operations & risks associated with the Institution, and lastly our future outlook.

Economic Focus

In order to ensure efficient and effective provision of Technical Vocational Training, we have developed necessary policies and institutional framework to direct the running of the Institution in line with vision 2030, the BETA Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals. In the recent past, the institute has experienced growth in student enrolment from which we have projected an average of 25% annual growth, based on the current 3,751 in 2024 from that of 3,200 students in 2023.

We thank the Government of Kenya for providing training equipment, computers, capitation and employment of Trainers through the devolved system by the Public Service Commission that has greatly contributed towards increased student enrolment and improved quality of training to enable the institute align her graduates with regional and global trends and innovation.

Government financing using the new model of funding

During the year under review, students who enrolled in the Polytechnic during the September 2023, January, and May 2024 intakes benefited from government financing under the new funding model. This significantly improved the Polytechnic's financial position compared to the previous capitation model. It is important to note that students who joined the Polytechnic before September 2023 are still receiving government funding through the capitation system.

****Successes****

I am pleased to report that the Polytechnic successfully held its first graduation ceremony during the year under review. Over 700 students who completed their studies graduated with various qualifications, including diplomas, craft certificates, and artisan certificates. Additionally, we have observed positive growth in student enrolment and an increase in the number of students registering for KNEC examinations. During the year under review, the Institute was upgraded to National Polytechnic status, leading to an immediate increase in enrolment subsequent to end of the reporting period. The Polytechnic successfully completed the following projects during the financial year:

- Cabro works.
- Polytechnic 67-Seater Bus purchase.
- Polytechnic Driving School Truck purchase.
- Equipping Of Kenya Nutritionists and Dieticians Lab at the Polytechnic.

**The Kericho National Polytechnic
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In the spirit to excel, we endeavour to be a centre of Excellence in scientific, technological, training and innovation so as to produce competent graduates who are capable of integrating the acquired skills in nation building in line with Vision 2030 and the BETA Agenda.

Challenges Faced

The Technical Training sector presents plenty of opportunities as well as risks, both of which need to be analysed in order to deliver sustainable long-term returns, without compromising training outcomes. During the year, the Polytechnic faced the following challenges:

- Significant student debtors
- Delayed government funding (capitation and Government scholarship from the Ministry of Education).
- Inadequate Boarding facilities

Outlook

I am indeed deeply indebted to the members of the Governing Council for their unwavering support, commitment and futuristic outlook towards realising the institute's objectives in line with its strategic plan and core mandate of training market-driven technical manpower. Noteworthy is the Council's diverse qualifications and experience. I unreservedly assure all our Stakeholders we at The The Kericho National Polytechnic, shall remain focussed, committed and consistent in the delivery of opportunities and accountably availing of resources to both trainers and trainees within the Government framework of accountability, corporate governance and ethical sustainability. Going forward The The Kericho National Polytechnic is committed to working closely in collaboration with other like-minded entities, institutions, agencies and any other bi-lateral & multi-lateral agencies involved in technical and vocational training to ensure that our trainees continue to receive Competency Based Training.

Lastly, I would like to whole-heartedly thank my fellow members of the Governing Council, Management, Trainers, Trainees – and all other stakeholders for their co-operation, collaboration, continued support and commitment during this period under review.

DR. Kenneth Chelule


Chairperson, Governing Council
26th May 2025.

**The Kericho National Polytechnic
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024**

6. Report of the Chief Principal

Introduction

The Kericho National Polytechnic is a public TVET institution in South Rift region with a promising future in offering technical skills for growth, as enshrined in its Vision. Through the welcome support of the area MP Hon Kibet Komingoi and Kericho County Governor His Excellency Dr. Eric Mutai.

The institution was registered by TVETA Authority as a public institution in 2016 and elevated to National Polytechnic status as per Legal Notice No 13 of 18th January 2024. It offers market driven programs approved by TVETA and Examined by KNEC and CDACC in line with actualizing the BETA Agenda. The institution currently offers 45 programs.

❖ **Campuses**

We now have two campuses namely, Main campus and - Chebwagan campus, with a total combined enrolment of 3,751 students.

❖ **Staffing**

The total number of staff as at 30th June 2024 were 145 categorized as follows;

PSC Trainers-43

BOG Trainers-37

BOG non-teaching-65

However, due to an increase in student population and more programs, we are in the process of recruiting more PSC staff once positions are advertised.

Key Highlights

During the Financial Year under review, The Council was able to successfully undertake the following key projects:

- Landscaping and cabro paving works.
- Polytechnic 67-Seater Bus purchase.
- Polytechnic Driving School Truck purchase.
- Equipping Of Kenya Nutritionists and Dieticians Lab at the Polytechnic.

The student enrolment increased by 16% to 3751 from 3200 reported in the last financial year which is attributed to marketing strategies employed by the management during the year. The Institute was able to successfully partner with Kapkatet Hospital for student placement and Famous Gate Hotel regarding student placements.

Challenges faced during the year

During the year under review, The Kericho National Polytechnic experienced several challenges as highlighted below:

- Insufficient government financing
- Delays in fee collection due to tough economic challenges facing the country

Future

Our future plans in relation to expansion and well-being of the institutes are as follows:

- Increase student enrolment to 5000 students
- To construct student hostels
- To Drill a borehole
- Construction of Workshops and Classrooms.

Under my leadership, we successfully developed Human resources manual, the finance, risk management and procurement manuals.

I have confidence that the trainees are well equipped with the necessary skills that strategically aligns them with opportunities within the country, regionally and globally at the same time contributing to the realization of the BETA Agenda.

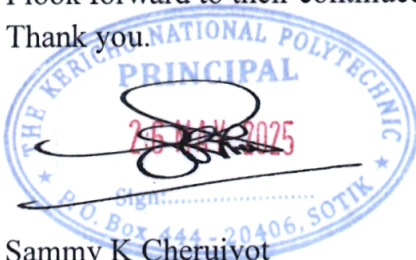
Technical Training Institute being a Tertiary institution desires to enhance its visibility, performance, and competitiveness in the tertiary education sector in the face of stiff competition. To do so, however the Institute requires a lot of support from the Government and other stakeholders in this crucial transitional stage to a National Institute in terms of funding, material support and other contributions. We shall continue to appeal for such support for several years to come.

On behalf of the Polytechnic Governing Council, I take this opportunity to thank the Government for its unequivocal support during the year under review.

I also appreciate the financial, material and moral support of our collaborators, partners and friends during the year. It is because of the understanding and guidance of the Chairman of the Council as well as the cooperation of the Management team, all staff and our students that we ended the year within an environment of peace and stability. I wish to register my sincere gratitude to them all.

I look forward to their continued support in the new financial year and the years ahead.

Thank you.



THE KERICHO NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC
PRINCIPAL
25 JUN 2025
P.O. BOX 444 - 20406, SOTIK

Sammy K Cheruiyot

Chief Principal/Governing Council Secretary

**The Kericho National Polytechnic
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024**

7. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

The Kericho National Polytechnic has 5 strategic pillars and objectives within its Strategic Plan for the FY 2023-2028. These strategic pillars are as follows:



The Kericho National Polytechnic develops its annual work plans based on the above 5 pillars. Assessment of the Governing Council performance against its annual work plan is done on an annual basis. The Polytechnic achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2023/2024 period for its 5 strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below:

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Key Activities	Expected Output
1: Access and Equity	To enhance access and equity to quality training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validated admission register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out marketing (road shows and advertising in local radio and TV stations) Introduction of industry driven courses Organize career talks, exhibitions, sports activities Establish two more campuses in Kericho Town and Litein Town Carry out tracer Studies 	Increased Trainee enrollment
		Number of approved courses per year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benchmark in Institutions with the ODeL programs Identify the ODeL programs to be introduced Establish the ODeL Market the ODeL programs Capacity build the trainers Implement the Recognition of Prior Learning Policy 	Established flexible learning modes

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of funded beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish work study programs Establish collaboration with stakeholders e.g. CDF, Counties, AfDB, and others Establish internal scholarship to needy trainees Sensitize trainees and parents on the available funding options Establish student finance coordination office 	Increased access to funding by trainees
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of female trainees in STEM courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the gender mainstreaming policy Encourage female trainees to undertake STEM programs by visiting girls' schools in the area Market the STEM programs Allocate a percentage of the internal scholarship Appoint female in STEM champion (a trainee and a trainer) 	Increased female trainees enrolment in STEM
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of industry driven STEM Programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out market research on the industry driven STEM program Benchmark on the industry-oriented STEM programs already successful in other institutions Introduce more industry driven STEM programs Engage the industry regarding the program Monitor and evaluate on the already introduced market-oriented STEM programs to determine their effectiveness and success 	Increased industry STEM program
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of trainee participants of PWDs and disadvantaged group in institutional activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement disability mainstreaming policy Introducing games friendly to PWDs. Create a disability program and club Create awareness of trainers on handling PWDs Development of trainers awareness kit Equal opportunities for all Allocate a percentage of 	Increased participation of PWDs and disadvantaged groups

**The Kericho National Polytechnic
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024**

			<p>internal scholarship and work study programs to PWDs and disadvantage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage PWDs and disadvantaged groups to participate in leadership positions • Assist PWD trainees to be registered by NCWPDs • Trained focal abled persons for disability mainstreaming. 	
2: ICT, Research and Development	To undertake research and innovation that supports training and sustainable development	Number of published research papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the research policy and related policies. • Conduct and participate in internal and external TVET fairs and exhibitions • Conduct institutionalized research studies • Publish research papers and patent innovations • Allocate at least 10% of the Polytechnic’s budget to research • Capacity build staff on research skills <p>Training trainees on technical writing</p>	Increased number of published research papers
		Number of patented innovations		Increased number of patented innovations
		Number of TVET fairs and exhibitions		Increased number of TVET fairs and exhibitions
		Number of published research papers in peer reviewed journals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish research papers and patent innovations • Source for funding to commercialize the innovations and research findings 	Published research papers in peer reviewed journals
		Number of research funding partnerships		Funded partnerships
		Number of fabricated prototypes		Fabricated prototypes
		Number of hotspots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of hotspots • Establish and operationalize Research center 	Increased number of hotspots
		Number of established and operationalized Research center		Established and operationalized Research center
		Number of online journal subscriptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subscribe to online journal repository e.g. Sage, Springer etc. 	Online journal subscriptions

**The Kericho National Polytechnic
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	To promote use of ICT in training, learning and research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of computer and computer stations • Internet bandwidth • Number of Learning Management System content 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of computer and computer stations • Increase internet bandwidth • Develop a Learning Management System content • Capacity build trainees and staff on the use of Learning Management System • Operationalize an E-library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of computer and computer stations • Increased internet bandwidth • Developed Learning Management System content
3: Human and Capital Resource Mobilization	To attract and retain skilled, motivated and productive staff	Number of staffs projected	Determine optimal staff establishments based on the institution requirement	Projected staff establishment
		Number level of implementation	Develop and implement Succession plan policy	Succession plan implemented
		Number of performance appraisals per employee conducted	Conduct performance appraisal	Performance appraisal conducted per employee
		Recognition Frameworks in place	Review and Implement the framework for recognition of outstanding performance, harnessing and incentivizing talents and skills	Recognition framework
		Level of implementation		Implementation report
		No of reports 1.	Conduct training needs assessment	Reports
		Level of implementation	Implementation of the recommendation of the training gaps	Trainings
		Number of cadres	Develop career progression guidelines	Career guidelines
		Level of implementation	Implement career progression guidelines	Career guidelines implementation report
		Level of implementation	Implement Human Resource Policy	HR policy implemented
		Number of reports	Conduct office space, furniture and equipment's Assessment	Assessment Report
		Level of implementation	Implement the office space, furniture and equipment's Assessment report.	Report implemented
		Number offices equipped	Acquire and deploy adequate office space, furniture and equipment	Well-equipped offices
Number of staff sensitized	Sensitize staff on health and safety and Environmental care space	Staff sensitized		

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		Number Team building activities	Undertake Team building activities	Team building undertaken
	To increase TKNP sources of funding	Number of fundable projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train staff on developing fundable projects • Capacity build the Research Committee • Encourage staff and trainees to come up with fundable proposals 	Increased number of fundable projects
		Number of increased IGA projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop mechanisms for enhanced IGA • Set up and equip IGA office • Capacity build the IGA office • Come up with IGA framework 	Increased IGA projects
		Validated admission register	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on market-oriented courses to introduce • Introduce and support the market-oriented courses • Sensitize community on trainee intakes • Participate in barazas and community activities 	Increased Trainee enrollment
4: Communication, branding, collaboration and linkages	To develop a strong brand identity that reflects the status of the institution	Number of engagements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure frequent updates and engagements on social media • Sensitizing trainees and staff to engage with the social media account Rebranding the Institution Website Benchmarking with other institutions with better Online presence Developing documentaries	Increased social media engagements
		Number of website visits		Increased website visits
		Number of Developed documentaries		Developed documentary
		Percentage of established Public Relations Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the relevant staff member for the position • Appoint the PRO • Set up the office and efficiently equip it. 	Established Public Relations Department
	To enhance collaboration and linkages with industries and other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Signed MOUs with relevant industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing collaborations and linkages with relevant industries Strengthen existing collaboration and linkages	Signed MOUs with relevant industries

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stakeholders	Number of Signed MOUs with relevant International TVET Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing collaborations and linkages with relevant International TVET Institutions <p>Strengthen existing collaboration and linkages</p>	Signed MOUs with relevant International TVET Institutions	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of CSR activities conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying the CSR activities Encouraging staff and trainees to participate in the CSR activities 	Identified CSR activities	
	To develop a strong brand identity that reflects the status of the institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Facelifted infrastructure 	<p>Identify the infrastructure that need face-lifting</p> <p>Creating a budget for face-lifting</p> <p>Install relevant signage within and outside the institution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paint the Institute infrastructure bi-annually Beautify the compound <p>Plant flowers in the institute</p>	Facelifted infrastructure
		Number of built sporting facilities	<p>Identify the playing fields that need landscaping</p> <p>Create a budget for the landscaping of the playing fields</p>	Built sporting facilities
		Number of trained coaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build the sporting facilities Appoint competent coaches Capacity building the coaches <p>Encourage trainees to participate in the sporting activities</p> <p>Recognize and nurture top talents</p> <p>Financially support the sports in the institution</p>	Trained coaches
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Performance contracting trainings 	<p>Continuous capacity building of Performance Contracting members of various committees</p> <p>Creating a budget for the Performance contracting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training all staff on Performance Contracting 	Performance contracting trainings
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Performance contracting weighted score 		Performance contracting performance
		Percentage pass rate	<p>Ensuring class attendance by trainees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing academic trips for trainees <p>Preparing Teaching tools</p> <p>Increase pass rate in examinations</p>	Analyzed results

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5: Equipment and Infrastructure	To provide adequate equipment and infrastructure for quality service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of completion of constructed facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the infrastructure needed in the institution • Developing Physical Infrastructure plan • Create a conclusive budget for the infrastructure • Construct institute infrastructure in order of priority 	Constructed facilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of PWDs friendly facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing framework for improving facilities for PWD's • Carry out periodic audits to identify facilities that need to be PWD friendly and implement • implementing Policy for PWD's • Constitute a committee in charge of implementing the policy 	PWDs friendly facilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of equipped facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the facilities to be equipped in various departments • Creating a budget to equip the various for the various management • Equip the facilities in various departments 	Equipped facilities

8. Corporate Governance Statement

The Kericho National Polytechnic is committed to good corporate governance, which promotes the long-term interests of the Government of Kenya and any other stakeholder, strengthens Council and management accountability and helps build public trust in the Institute.

The Council is appointed by the Government of Kenya through the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Education, state department of Vocational and Technical Training to oversee their interest in the long-term health and the overall success of the business and its financial strength in order to discharge its mandate in training. The Council serves as the ultimate decision-making body of the Institute, except for those matters reserved to or shared with the Government of Kenya. The Governing Council selects and oversees the members of senior management, who are charged by the Council with conducting the business of the Institute in line with the Technical, Vocational, Education & Training Act of 2013 and the constitution of the Republic of Kenya.

The Governing Council held three Full Council meetings, three special council meetings and ten subcommittee meetings in the financial 2023/2024. The current council was appointed on 17th March 2022 and inaugurated on 26th April 2022, for a term of three years ending 16th March 2025. On expiry of the tenure of the current council (16th March 2025) the process of appointment of a new Governing Council is as laid out in the TVET act of 2013 shall be followed

Under the TVET act of 2013. The mention of Governing Council is due to a letter which was issued by the Ministry of Education for Governing Council to act as Governing Council. The functions of Governing Council as set out under section 28 (1) shall include -

- (a) Overseeing the conduct of education and training in the institutions in accordance with the provisions of this Act and any other written law;
- (b) Promoting and maintaining standards, quality and relevance in education and training in the institutions in accordance with this Act and any other written law;
- (c) Administering and managing the property of the institutions;
- (d) Developing and implementing the institutions' strategic plan;
- (e) Preparing annual estimates of revenue and expenditure for the institution and incurring expenditure on behalf of the institutions; (1) receiving, on behalf of the institution, fees, grants, subscriptions, donations, bequests or other moneys and to make disbursement to the institution or other bodies or persons;
- (g) determining the fees payable and prescribing conditions under which fees may be remitted in part or in whole in accordance with the guidelines developed under the provisions of this Act;
- (i) Developing and reviewing programmes for training and to make representations thereon to the Governing Council;

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- (j) Regulating the admission and exclusion of students from the institutions, subject to a qualifications framework and the provisions of this Act;
- (k) Approving collaboration or association with other institutions and industries in and outside Kenya subject to prior approval by the Governing Council;
- (l) Recruiting and appointing trainers from among qualified professionals and practising trades persons in relevant sectors of industry;
- (m) Determining suitable terms and conditions of service for support staff, trainers and instructors and remunerating the staff of the institutions, in consultation with the Authority.
- (n) Making regulations governing organization, conduct and discipline of the staff and students;
- (o) Preparing comprehensive annual reports on all areas of their mandate, including education and training services and submits the same to the Governing Council;
- (p) Providing for the welfare of the students and staff of the institutions;
- (q) Encouraging, nurturing and promoting democratic culture, dialogue and tolerance in the institutions; and
- (r) Discharging all other functions conferred upon it by this Act or any other written law.

The Governing Council in the period it has been in existence has endeavoured to discharge its functions independently with vigour and passion. Their diligence and prudent management of resources has been result oriented and much has been achieved during their term in office. They have been able to interpret government policies and TVET Act as well as other relevant laws in existence making the institution to move forward as we actualize the strategic plan. Moving forward, the Governing Council is aligning its discharging of duties by improving on its operations while surpassing the set targets where possible.

Attendance of Governing Council meetings

During FY 2023/2024, there was 99% eligible attendance at all meetings of the Council and Committees with 3 full Council meetings ,3 special Council meetings and 10 Sub Committee meetings.

The following table shows the number of meetings held during 2023/2024

FULL AND SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETINGS							
		28.07.2023	08.09.2023	06.10.2023	19.01.2024	06.05.2024	30.06.2024
S/N O	NAME	FULL COUNCIL	SPECIAL FULL COUNCIL	FULL COUNCIL	FULL COUNCIL	SPECIAL FULL COUNCIL	SPECIAL FULL COUNCIL
1)	Dr. Kenneth Chelule	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Present	Present
2)	Dr. Simon Nyakwara	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
3)	Beatrice W. Gathumbi	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
4)	Richard Bett	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
5)	Dorris Tochiu	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
6)	Zachary Ooko	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
7)	Irine Ngeno	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
8)	Jepi Lentoyoni	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
9)	Hillary Mongera	Present	Present	Present	N/A	N/A	N/A
10)	Sammy K Cheruiyot	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present

TRAINING AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE MEETING				
		30.05.2024	11.01.2024	20.07.2023
S/NO	NAME			
1)	Richard Bett	Present	Absent	Absent
2)	Dorris Tochiu	Present	Present	Present
3)	Zachary Ooko	Present	Present	Present
4)	Irine Ngeno	Present	Present	Present
5)	Sammy K Cheruiyot	Absent	Absent	Present
6)	Dr. Simon Nyakwara	Present	Present	Absent
7)	Hillary Mongera	Absent	Absent	Present
8)	Mengeech Rono			

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FINANCE AND OPERATION COMMITTEE MEETING					
DATE					
		14.07. 2023	19.09.2023	10.01.2024	31.05.2024
S/N O.	NAME				
1)	Richard Bett	Present	Present	Present	Present
2)	Dorris Tochiu	Present	Present	Present	Present
3)	Zachary Ooko	Present	Present	Present	Present
4)	Jepi Lentoijoni	Present	Present	Present	Present
5)	Hillary Mongera	Present	Present	Present	Present
6)	Sammy K Cheruiyot	Present	Present	Present	Present
7)	Beatrice Wanjiru				Present

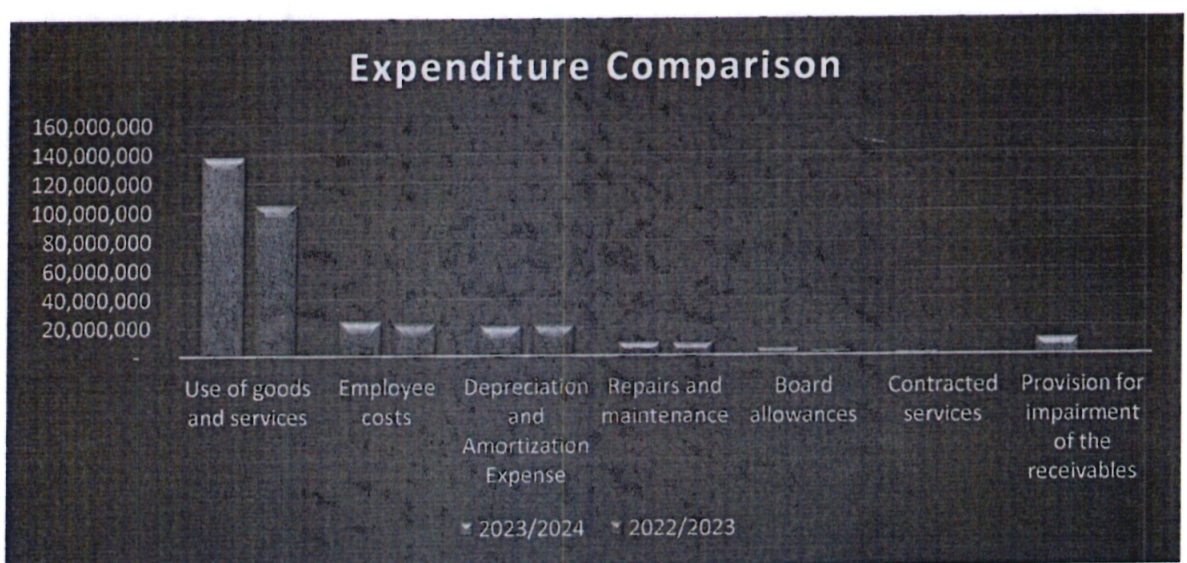
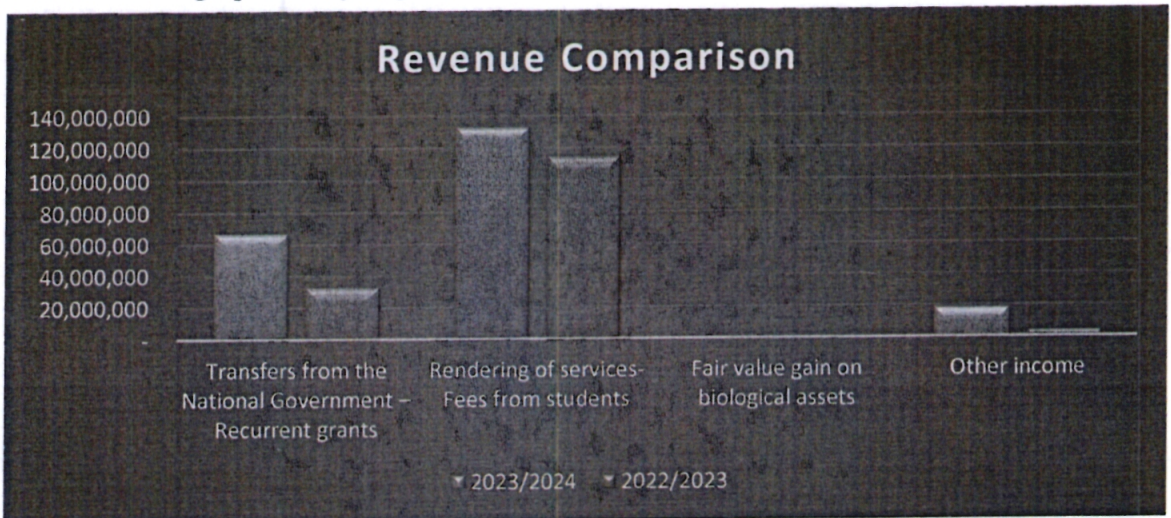
AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE MEETING				
DATE				
		24.06.2024	7.03.2024	25.01.2024
S/No	NAME			
1)	Dr. Simon Nyakwara	Present	Present	Present
2)	Hillary Mongera	N/A	N/A	N/A
3)	Beatrice W. Gathumbi	Present	Present	Present
4)	Irine Ngeno	Present	Present	Present
5)	Jepi Lentoijoni	Present	Present	N/A

9. Management Discussion and Analysis

The Kericho National Polytechnic operational and financial performance

During the year ended June 2024, the Institution had 3,751 trainees compared to 3,200 in year 2022/2023.

Below are the graphs analysing the revenues and expenses of the institution.



The Kericho National Polytechnic compliance with statutory requirements

The Kericho National Polytechnic complies to deduction and remittance of statutory deductions such NHIF, NSSF and PAYE.

Major risks facing the organisation.

The institutes' major risks are mainly related to its core business which is training and human resource development. Some of the identified risks include;

- i. Low student enrolment.
- ii. Student turnover
- iii. Inadequate student accommodation and support facilities
- iv. Delayed disbursement of capitation and HELB grants
- v. Staff turnover due to inability to retain them

10. Corporate Social Responsibility Statement/Sustainability Reporting

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

1. Sustainability strategy and profile –

The triple Bottom Line concepts analysis the sustainability of an organization based on three concepts: Profits, people (social) and Planet (environment).

Profit: The institute has adopted a transformation strategy aimed at ensuring that she remains financially sound in the face of dwindling funding from the central government. The institutions have expanded its capacity for internally generated income like production of sanitizers and masks.

Social: The institute has developed a succession management policy to address the welfare of employees in the future and ensure that the organization is sustainable in the future

Environment: The Governing Council has plans to undertake an environmental sustainability audit and developed an environmental policy to address the issues of environmental sustainability that will be identified during the audit.

2. Employee welfare

At The Kericho National Polytechnic, we value our employees and our many stakeholders, including the wider community where the training of our students has the potential to bring positive social and environmental change. We value the contribution that individuals and external entities make to our Institute through community consultation process.

We integrate the principles of social responsibility into our core mandate internally by exhibiting the behaviors of good corporate governance, ethical decision making, and providing our personnel with opportunities to develop and excel. We integrate the principles of social responsibility into our training activities externally by minimizing our environmental impact and seeking to enhance the amenity of residential communities.

We carried out staff training within the institutions for trainers while for the finance department, the polytechnic facilitated the employees to attend various ICPAK trainings during the year.

**The Kericho National Polytechnic
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024**

Activity	Description
Better training	Optimizing training operations to meet ongoing social and sustainability objectives. Providing opportunities for us to grow as Institute by becoming involved in our local community.
Enhanced community	focusing on good urban design and empowered members for healthy, happy and resilient community.
Supported Staff	promoting initiatives that support staff and their families, beyond the provision of employment. Promoting initiatives that recognize the contribution of the students to the community.

a) Policies guiding hiring process

The following are the The Kericho National Polytechnic Council policies that guide hiring process;

S/no	Title	Review Period	Remarks
1	Career Progression	Regularly	Vacant positions are filled competitively both internally and externally. This largely depends on availability of funds
2	Human Resource Manual	Regularly	Terms and conditions of service governing employees are applied across the council without discrimination
3	Internship Policy and guidelines	Regularly	Intern positions are filled competitively and without discrimination
5	Gender Mainstreaming	Regularly	TKNP observes equal employment opportunities during staff recruitment across all genders
6	Disability Mainstreaming	Regularly	The institute offers equal employment opportunities to officers living with disability. The institute also offers rights and privileges as provided in the PWDs Act and Council employment policies

3. Market place practices-

Responsible Supply Chain and Supplier relations

The institute has maintained good business practice by complying with the government policy and Section 227 of The Constitution of Kenya.

All procurement activities have continuously been carried out where Supply Chain ensured that there are sufficient funds to meet the obligations of the resulting contract and are reflected in the approved budget estimates. Knowledge of available funds acts as a guide in knowing what to procure and when to procure.

The organization has maintained and continuously updated list of registered suppliers, contractors and consultants in various specific categories of goods, works or services according to its procurement needs.

The Kericho National Polytechnic has at all-time ensured responsible treatment of the suppliers in various ways as featured below;

- i) Ensuring proper communication channels e.g. Telephone lines and emails are open so as to make sure information is passed across efficiently and effectively between the procurement department and the suppliers.
- ii) Providing customer support when and where required. This entails listening keenly to suppliers, contractors and consultants and responding appropriately.
- iii) When doing procurement planning the institute has complied with preference and reservation requirements.
- iv) Supply Chain function has ensured timely submission of the suppliers' invoices to facilitate payment process by the finance department after delivery of goods, services or works is completed. This helps in making sure that the payment process is not delayed. Timely payment of suppliers helps in maintaining a good relationship with the supplier and also avoiding of penalties that may arise from delayed payment.
- v) Supply Chain also makes follow ups of invoices issued to finance for payment process to ensure timely payments of suppliers.

4. Community Engagements-

During the year under review, the institute carried out various CSR activities to impact the society as highlighted below;

- (a) Installation of internet and wifi connectivity which is shared with the local schools within reach, specifically Tiriitab Moita Primary school.
- (b) Tree planting activities in collaboration with Equity bank, wings to fly foundation and Eco-green community self-help group
- (c) Lending the Polytechnic's tents to the community for burials at no charge.
- (d) Allowing the Churches to record and shoot their video songs on the Polytechnic ground.

11. Report of the Governing Council

The Governing Council submit their report together with for the year ended June 30, 2024 which show the state of The Kericho National Polytechnic affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the entity are training and development of human resource in various fields

Results

The results of the TKNP for the year ended June 30, 2024 are set out on page 1 to 29

Governing Council

The members of the Governing Council who served during the year are shown on pages' vi and vii.

During the year none of our directors retired ,a Representative from the Principal Secretary` s office was chosen and replaced .

Auditors

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

By Order of the Council



Sammy Cheruiyot
Chief Principal/Governing Council Secretary
Date: 26th May 2025.

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12. Statement of Governing Council's Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and (*section 14 of the State Corporations Act, and section 29 of schedule 2 of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013*) require the Governing Council to prepare financial statements in respect of TKNP, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of TKNP at the end of the financial year and the operating results of TKNP for that year. The Governing Council are also required to ensure TKNP keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of TKNP. The Governing Council are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of TKNP.

The Governing Council are responsible for the preparation and presentation of TKNP financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of TKNP 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 TKNP(v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Governing Council accept responsibility for TKNP 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 of 2013*). The Governing Council are of the opinion that TKNP financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of TKNP transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2024, and of TKNP financial position as at that date. The Governing Council further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for TKNP, which have been relied upon in the preparation of TKNP financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

Approval of the financial statements

The Kericho National Polytechnic's financial statements were approved by the Governing Council on 26th May 2025 and signed on its behalf by:



Chairperson of the Governing Council



Accounting officer/Chief Principal

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability

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NAIROBI

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

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 Kericho National Polytechnic set out on pages 1 to 33, which comprise the statement of financial position as at

Report of the Auditor-General on Kericho National Polytechnic for the year ended 30 June, 2024

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 Kericho National Polytechnic 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 Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Inaccuracy of Revenue from Rendering of Services – Fees from Students

The statement of financial performance reflects revenue from rendering of services – fees from students amounting to Kshs.132,868,651. The amount includes examination fees totalling Kshs.15,587,900 as disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements. However, the examination fees amount differs with the billing and invoicing records' fees amounting to Kshs.18,265,124 resulting in unexplained variance of Kshs.2,677,224.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of revenue from rendering of services- fees from students amounting to Kshs.15,587,900 could not be confirmed.

2. Inaccuracy of Use of Goods and Services

The statement of financial performance reflects use of goods and services amounting to Kshs.138,350,260. The amount includes administrative expense totalling Kshs.26,911,241 as disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements. However, the administrative expense amount differs with the supporting schedules balance of Kshs.27,209,677 resulting in unexplained variance of Kshs.298,436.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of use of goods and services expense of Kshs.29,911,241 included in the statement of financial performance could not be confirmed.

3. Inaccuracy of Employee Costs

The statement of financial performance reflects employee costs amounting to Kshs.24,819,721 as further disclosed in Note 10 to the financial statements. However, the amount differs with the supporting schedules balance of Kshs.24,938,898 resulting in unexplained variance of Kshs.119,177.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of employee costs amounting to Kshs.24,819,721 could not be confirmed.

4. Inaccuracy of Governing Council Allowances

The statement of financial performance reflects governing council allowances amounting to Kshs.4,847,400 as further disclosed in Note 11 to the financial statements. However, the amount differs with the supporting schedules balance amounting to Kshs.4,455,400 resulting in unexplained variance of Kshs.392,000.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the governing council allowances of Kshs.4,847,400 could not be confirmed.

5. Inaccuracy of Cash and Cash Equivalents

The statement of financial position reflects cash and cash equivalents totalling Kshs.36,548,701. The amount includes enterprise and main bank account balances totalling Kshs.837,741 and Kshs.25,561,629, respectively, as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements. A review of the bank reconciliation statements for both bank accounts revealed receipts in bank statements not yet recorded in cash book amounting to Kshs.2,993,079 and dating back to 07 May, 2018. The receipts had not been investigated and cleared.

In the circumstance, the accuracy and completeness of the cash and cash equivalents balance of Kshs.36,548,701 could not be confirmed.

6. Inaccuracy of Receivables from Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial position reflects receivables from exchange transactions totalling Kshs.145,227,956. The balance is net of impairment allowance amounting to Kshs.11,383,303 or seven percent (7%) of gross receivables totalling Kshs.156,611,259 as disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements. However, the impairment policy has not been disclosed in the financial statements.

Further, the ageing analysis for the receivables from exchange transactions was not provided for audit review contrary to Public Sector Accounting Standards Board reporting requirements.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of receivables from exchange transactions totalling Kshs.145,227,956 could not be confirmed.

7. Unsupported Trade and Other Payables from Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other payables from exchange transactions totalling Kshs.34,803,469. The amount includes prepaid fees totalling Kshs.33,136,435 as disclosed in Note 23 to the financial statements. However, the supporting schedule showing the date of receipts, students' particulars, invoiced amounts, actual fees paid, and the prepaid fees were not provided for audit review.

In the circumstance, the accuracy, completeness and existence of trade and other payables from exchange transactions totalling Kshs.33,136,435 could not be confirmed.

10. Inaccuracies in the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts does not reflect total expenditure amounts as per the original budget, final budget and actual expenditure on comparable basis. This is contrary to Public Sector Accounting Standards Board reporting requirements.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts could not be confirmed.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. Except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion 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 reports of the previous year, six (6) issues were raised under the Report on Financial Statements and Emphasis of Matter. However, Management has not resolved the issues or given any explanation for failure to resolve the issues.

My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information set out on page iii to xxxiv which comprise of Key Entity Information and Management, the Governing Council, Key Management Team, Chairman's Statement, Report of the Chief Principal, Statement of Performance Against Predetermined Objectives, Corporate Governance Statement, Management Discussion and Analysis, Corporate Social Responsibility Statement and Sustainability Reporting Statement, Report of the Governing Council and Statement of Governing Council's Responsibilities. The Other Information does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon.

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

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

1. Non-Compliance with the Law on Ethnic Diversity

Review of the staff records indicated that the Polytechnic had a total of one hundred and five (105) employees out of which ninety-six (96) or 91% of the total number were from one ethnic community. This was contrary to Section 7(2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 which states that no public establishment shall have more than one-third (1/3) of its staff being from the same ethnic community.

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

2. Irregular Transfer of Funds to Mentored Institutions

The statement of financial position reflects receivables from mentored institution totalling Kshs.2,201,677 relating to transfers to Kericho Township Technical and Vocational College totalling Kshs.2,446,308 as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements less impairment allowance amounting to Kshs.244,631. This was contrary to Section 43 (1) (a) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which states that an accounting officer shall not authorise the transfer of an amount that is appropriated for transfer to another government entity or person. Further, the Board approvals, acknowledgement letter and transfer agreements between the mentor and mentee institutions were not provided for audit review.

In addition, the receivables have been outstanding for more than three (3) years and no measures had been put in place to ensure full repayment.

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

3. Irregular Long Outstanding Loan Repayment to Belgut Technical and Vocational College

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other payables from exchange transactions totalling Kshs.34,803,469. The amount includes third-party payments to Belgut Technical and Vocational College totalling Kshs.813,100 as disclosed in Note 23 to the financial statements. The Polytechnic obtained a short-term loan from the Mentee Institution in the financial year 2021/2022. However, the approval by Board of Governors, loan agreement with details of when the loan was taken, the principal amount, the interest rate applicable and approval by the Cabinet Secretary were not provided for audit review. This was contrary to Section 51 (2) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which states that a National Government entity shall obtain the approval of the Cabinet Secretary for its intended program of borrowing, refinancing and repayment of loans.

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

4. Irregular Establishment of Satellite Campuses

Records available indicate that the Polytechnic established three satellite campuses within Kericho County. However, the inspection reports, licenses, registration certificates and accreditation approval issued by the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority were not provided for audit confirmation.

Further, due diligence reports done before the decision to establish the three campuses, existing number of students per satellite campus and the respective approved training programmes were not provided for audit review. This was contrary to Sections 7(k) and (r) of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 that mandate the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority to inspect, license, register, accredit training institutions and approve the process of introduction of new training programmes in Technical and Vocational Education and Training Board institutions.

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

5. Irregular Deferred Income

The statement of financial position reflects deferred income totalling Kshs.9,417,800 as further disclosed in Note 24 to the financial statements. Review of records revealed that the amount related to unutilized capital grant received from the State Department of Vocational and Technical Training in the 2016/2017 financial year for the construction of a Tuition Block. The funds had remained unutilized for over eight years and it was not clear why Management had not utilized the funds for the intended purpose. The prolonged

delay in utilization raises concerns about project implementation and the effectiveness of fund management.

In the circumstances, value for money was not achieved.

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

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

Weaknesses in the Implementation of the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System

The Polytechnic had implemented the use of an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system. However, three (3) modules in respect of procurement management, asset management and leave management had not been fully developed nor utilized thereby necessitating manual processes.

Further, there was lack of integration of the modules among various departments, including student admissions, student examination, finance management, inventory and staff modules.

In the circumstances, the effectiveness and efficiency of the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system in place could not be confirmed.

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

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

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

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


FCPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

19 June, 2025

**The Kericho National Polytechnic
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024**

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

	Notes	2023/2024	2022/2023
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from the National Government – Recurrent grants	6	66,871,167	32,670,000
Total Revenue from non-exchange transactions		66,871,167	32,670,000
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- Fees from students	7	132,868,651	114,326,084
Fair value gain on biological assets		-	671,907
Other income	8	18,467,097	3,779,105
Revenue from exchange transactions		151,335,748	118,777,096
Total revenue		218,206,915	151,447,096
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	9	138,350,260	105,378,871
Employee costs	10	24,819,721	22,767,803
Governing Council allowances	11	4,847,400	3,314,760
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	12	21,299,310	21,855,909
Repairs and maintenance	13	9,432,365	9,362,955
Contracted Services	14	2,160,000	-
Provision for impairment of the receivables	15	11,627,934	
Total expenses		212,536,990	162,680,298
Net (deficit)/surplus for the year		5,669,925	(11,233,202)

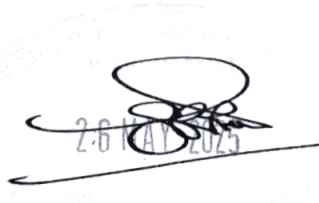
The notes set out on pages 6 to 35 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements.



THE KERICHO NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC
CHAIRMAN, CHAIR
26 MAY 2025
P.O. Box 444, Kericho, Kenya

Chairman of Council

Date: 26th May 2025.



THE KERICHO NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC
26 MAY 2025

Chief Principal

Date: 26th May 2025.



THE KERICHO NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC
FINANCE OFFICER
26 MAY 2025
P.O. Box 444, Kericho, Kenya

Finance Officer

ICPAK No. 28183

Date: 26th May 2025.

The Kericho National Polytechnic
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024

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

	Notes	2023-2024 Kshs	2022-2023 Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	36,548,701	38,878,176
Receivables from exchange transactions	17	145,227,956	118,603,742
Receivable from mentored institution	18	2,201,677	4,870,708
Inventories	19	3,779,329	1,864,848
Total Current Assets		187,757,663	164,217,474
Non-current assets			
Biological assets	20	2,636,000	2,560,369
Intangible assets	21	4,524,000	6,786,000
Property, plant and equipment	22	486,148,539	444,330,800
Total Non-current Assets		493,308,539	453,677,169
Total assets		681,066,202	617,894,643
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	23	34,803,469	4,210,425
Deferred income	24	9,417,800	9,417,800
Total Current Liabilities		44,221,269	13,628,225
Total liabilities		44,221,269	13,628,225
Net Assets (Total assets - Total liabilities)		636,844,933	
Represented By:			
Accumulated surplus		227,062,110	215,026,303
Capital grants	25	326,915,650	306,372,941
Revaluation reserve	26	82,867,174	82,867,174
Net Assets		636,844,933	604,266,418
Total Liabilities and Reserves			617,894,643

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 35 were signed on behalf of the Polytechnic Governing Council by:

DR. Kenneth Chelule
Chairman of Council

Sammy K. Cheruiyot
Chief Principal

Janeth Chepkirui
Finance Officer
ICPAK No. 28183

Date: 26th May 2025.

Date: 26th May 2025.

Date: 26th May 2025.

The Kericho National Polytechnic
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

	Accumulated surpluses	Capital grants	Revaluatio n reserve	Total
Balance as at July 1, 2022	140,728,412	324,904,035	134,867,174	600,499,621
Reclassification prior year amendment	52,000,000	-	(52,000,000)	-
Capital donations issued during the year	-	15,000,000		15,000,000
Transfer of depreciation from accumulated surpluses to capital grants	33,531,094	(33,531,094)	-	-
Surplus for the year	(11,233,202)	-	-	(11,233,202)
Balance c/d as at June 30, 2023	215,026,304	306,372,941	82,867,174	604,266,419
Balance as at July 1, 2023	215,026,304	306,372,941	82,867,174	604,266,419
Transfer of depreciation from accumUlated surpluses to capital grants	8,475,981	(8,475,981)	-	-
Capital grants-WIP of AfDB Hospitality Building Phase III Project		29,018,689		29,018,689
Correction of Total TTI Receivable	(2,110,100)			(2,110,100)
Surplus for the year	5,669,925	-	-	5,669,925
Balance c/d as at June 30, 2024	227,062,110	326,915,650	82,867,174	636,844,933

Notes:

- a. Capital grants refer to the net book value of assets donated to the Polytechnic by the ministry, community, or other development partners.
- b. The transfer of depreciation from accumulated surpluses to capital involves reallocating the depreciation specifically associated with donated assets. This process moves the depreciation initially recorded in the accumulated surplus to the capital grants. This ensures that as the donated fixed assets are depreciated, the corresponding reserve for those assets is also amortized.

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

	Notes	2023/2024 kshs	2022/2023 kshs
Revenue			
Transfers from the National Government – Recurrent grants	6	66,871,167	32,670,000
Total Revenue from non-exchange transactions		66,871,167	32,670,000
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- Fees from students		131,063,432	114,326,084
Salary advances recovered		45,000	
Prior year fee arrears collected during the year		8,320,973	
Other income		6,187,054	3,779,105
Receipt from mentee		314,300	
Less prior year incorrect payables written back to income			(968,530)
Revenue from exchange transactions		145,930,760	117,136,659
Total revenue		212,801,927	149,806,659
payments			
Use of goods and services		139,836,156	105,378,872
Employee costs		25,712,086	22,767,803
Repairs and maintenance		9,940,305	9,362,955
Contracted Services		2,160,000	-
Board allowances		4,847,400	3,314,760
Total expense		182,495,947	140,824,390
Net surplus for the year			8,982,269
Adjusted for:			
Increase in receivables			- 17,650,550
Decrease in payables			68,984
Increase in inventories			94,316
Net cash flow from operating activities	27	30,305,979	(8,504,981)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment		(32,635,455)	(20,304,996)
Purchase of intangible assets		-	
(Purchases)/sale of biological assets		-	(64,000)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		- 32,635,455	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(2,329,476)	(28,873,977)
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		38,878,176	67,752,153
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	16	36,548,700	38,878,176
Cash and cash equivalents as per the Balance Sheet		36,548,700	38,878,176

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

	Original budget	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	Percentage
	2023-2024	2023-2024	2023-2024	2023-2024	
Revenue	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
Transfers from Government	38,301,856	38,301,856	66,871,167	28,569,311	75%
Rendering of services- Fees from students	182,151,222	182,151,222	132,868,651	- 49,282,571	-27%
Other income	5,813,000	5,813,000	18,467,097	12,654,097	218%
Surplus for the previous period	6,708,912				
Total income	232,974,990	232,974,990	218,206,915	- 14,768,075	-6%
Expenses					
Compensation of employees	29,904,633	29,904,633	24,819,721	5,084,912	17%
Use of Goods and services	136,382,271	136,382,271	138,350,260	- 1,967,989	-1%
Board allowances	5,336,000	5,336,000	4,847,400	488,600	9%
Repair and maintenance	4,614,600	4,614,600	9,432,365	(4,817,765)	-104%
Contracted services	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,160,000	(160,000)	-8%
Capital expenditure	54,737,486	54,737,486	31,836,359	22,901,127	42%
Surplus for the period	-	-	6,760,810		

(a)The 75 % increase in Transfers from the Government is due to receipt of Government Scholarship to both continuing trainees and newly admitted trainees while the Budget had an indication that only new trainees will benefit from the scholarship. The Scholarship was also received as a whole amount and not in Quarters as budgeted.

(b)The 27 % increase in Rendering of Services is due to increase in number of trainees during the financial year.

(c)The 218% increase in other income is due to increase in number of Driving school trainees and increase in boarding income.

(g)The 9% underspent in Governing Council Allowances is due to upgrade of Institution to National polytechnic and therefore in the third Quarter Board meetings were not held as the Institution was waiting for official communication from the Ministry of Education for the Governing Council to serve.

(i)The 42% underspent in Capital expenditure is attributed to inadequate funding during the financial year.

19. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

TKNP is established by and derives its authority and accountability TVET Act 2013. The Institute is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The Institute's principal activity is to provide quality technical and vocational training that responds to the needs of the society

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the institute's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 5. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of TKNP. 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.

**The Kericho National Polytechnic
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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	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43: Leases	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> 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. <i>There is no expected impact of the standard to the Entity</i>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The Standard requires, Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and: Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance. <i>There is no expected impact of the standard to the Entity</i>
IPSAS 45: Property Plant and Equipment	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> 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. <i>There is no expected impact of the standard to the Entity</i>
IPSAS 46: Measurement	<i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i> The objective of this standard was to improve measurement guidance across IPSAS by:

**The Kericho National Polytechnic
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024**

	<p>i. Providing further detailed guidance on the implementation of commonly used measurement bases and the circumstances under which they should be used.</p> <p>ii. Clarifying transaction costs guidance to enhance consistency across IPSAS.</p> <p>iii. Amending where appropriate guidance across IPSAS related to measurement at recognition, subsequent measurement and measurement related disclosures.</p> <p>The standard also introduces a public sector specific measurement bases called the current operational value.</p> <p><i>There is no expected impact of the standard to the Entity</i></p>
IPSAS 47: Revenue	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</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> <p><i>There is no expected impact of the standard to the Entity</i></p>
IPSAS 48: Transfer Expenses	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</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> <p><i>There is no expected impact of the standard to the Entity</i></p>
IPSAS 49: Retirement Benefit Plans	<p>Applicable 1st January 2026</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> <p><i>There is no expected impact of the standard to the Entity</i></p>

iii. Early adoption of standards

TKNP did not early adopt any new or amended standards in year 2024

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.

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2023/2024 was approved by the Governing Council on **2nd July 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. The entity's budget is prepared on a different basis to the actual income and expenditure disclosed in the financial statements. The financial

**The Kericho National Polytechnic
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2024**

statements are prepared on accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on cash basis. The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the accrual basis to the cash basis and reclassified by presentation to be on the same basis as the approved budget. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. In addition to the Basis difference, adjustments to amounts in the financial statements are also made for differences in the formats and classification schemes adopted for the presentation of the financial statements and the approved budget. A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented on page 5 of these financial statements.

c) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Assets class	Depreciation rate (%)
Buildings	2
Plant and machinery	12.5
Motor vehicles	12.5
Furniture and fittings	12.5
Computer equipment	25
Semi-permanent buildings	10
Basketball pitch	20
Water pan	10
Fence	12.5

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit/loss. On

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disposal of revalued assets, amounts in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity.

d) Leases

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

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

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

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

e) 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.

f) 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.

g) 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. TKNP does not have any hedge relationships and therefore the new hedge accounting rules have no impact on the Institute's financial statements. A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. At initial recognition, the entity measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through surplus or deficit, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Financial assets

Classification

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Amortized cost

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

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

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measured at fair value through net assets/ equity. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through net assets, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in surplus/deficit. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through surplus or deficit

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

Trade and other receivables

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

Impairment

TKNP 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. TKNP recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. Critical estimates and significant judgments made by management in determining the expected credit loss (ECL) are set out in Note 16.

Financial liabilities

Classification

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

h) Inventories

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

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

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

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution. Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of TKNP.

i) Biological assets

The biological assets have been stated at their fair values less estimated point-of-sale costs. The fair value is determined based on market prices.

j) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when TKNP 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 TKNP 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 assets

TKNP 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 Institute 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.

k) 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 Institution recognises a social benefit as an expense for the social benefit scheme at the same time that it recognises a liability. The liability for the social benefit scheme is measured at the best estimate of the cost (the social benefit payments) that the Institution will incur in fulfilling the present obligations represented by the liability.

l) Nature and purpose of reserves

TKNP creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. These reserves include:

- Accumulated surpluses
- Development funds

m) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

n) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

TKNP provides retirement benefits for its employees. 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.

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

o) Related parties

TKNP 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.

p) Service concession arrangements

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

q) 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.

r) Comparative figures

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

s) 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 TKNP 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. TKNP 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 Institution. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140

Useful lives and residual values

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

- The condition of the asset based on the assessment of experts employed by the TKNP
- 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 17

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.

The provisions applicable to the institution is provision for bad debts and it's provided on specific debtors who are doubtful.

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Transfers from other National Government entities

	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Unconditional grants		
Government Scholarship	29,885,667	-
Capitation	36,985,500	32,670,000
Total Government grants and subsidies	66,871,167	32,670,000

7. Rendering of services

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Tuition fees	94,167,393	64,296,725
HELB	-	36,850,200
CDF	-	4,351,514
Activity fees	6,864,513	898,552
Attachment	6,386,810	1,389,885
Registration fees	4,980,734	3,493,700
Examination fees	15,587,900	2,632,664
Internet fee	4,881,301	412,844
Total Rendering of Services	132,868,651	114,326,084

8. Other income

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Insurance	2,434,157	603,168
Student council	742,840	238,173
Student id	976,750	222,100
Graduation fee Income	1,172,000	-
Computer packages	155,700	136,430
Boarding and catering	9,264,566	419,628
Hire of bus	15,000	358,800
Driving school income	2,295,400	683,620
Sale of milk	1,317,054	118,186
Tents hire	18,000	7,000
Grounds hire	-	18,000
Auction income	-	5,470
Payables written back to income	-	968,530
Fair value gain on Biological Assets	75,631	
Total other income	18,467,097	3,779,105

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

9. Use of goods and services

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023	
	KShs	KShs	
Tuition expenses	18,765,368	18,054,865	a)
Boarding expenses	21,921,102	21,306,869	b)
Activities	3,012,319	850,542	c)
Electricity and water	3,825,818	3,448,322	d)
Insurance	2,278,088	2,399,933	e)
Attachment	284,580	226,400	f)
Stationery	4,154,539	252,704	g)
House keeping expenses	821,753	869,338	h)
Student council	2,739,910	2,593,495	i)
Students identity cards	905,458	295,000	j)
Administrative expense	26,911,241	23,534,081	k)
Graduation Expense	6,681,963		l)
Medical expenses	487,792	18,111	m)
Bank charges	-	18,802	n)
Internet expenses	1,977,611	3,037,962	o)
Examination expenses	29,380,418	14,027,196	p)
Marketing expense	1,646,210	720,115	q)
Refund	268,195	15,905	r)
Withholding tax paid	1,296,998	587,937	s)
Farm and Dairy expenses	1,432,005	52,200	t)
Travel, motor car, accommodation, subsistence and other allowances	7,812,842	12,432,429	u)
Performance contracting	656,700	469,100	v)
Computer training expenses	50,600	41,915	w)
Driving school expenses	1,038,750	125,650	x)
Total Use of goods and services	138,350,260	105,378,871	

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Note:

(c)The increase in Activities Expenditure is due to participation of the Polytechnic in Sporting activities i.e. Sports and drama while in the financial year 2022/2023 the institution did not participate.

(g)The increase in Stationery expense is attributed to the upgrade to Polytechnic leading to purchase of Printing and Stationery items.

(k)The increase in administrative costs is primarily attributed to the KES 1,165,000 TVETA Annual Quality Assurance fee paid during the year, whereas no fees were incurred in the 2022/2023 period. Additionally, the costs associated with policy development contributed to the rise, as department heads and staff involved in creating polytechnic policies presented the final documents to the Governing Council in Naivasha in September 2023. Furthermore, the transition to polytechnic status necessitated several changes, which also impacted administrative expenses.

(l)The Graduation was done in the financial year 2023/2024 thus creating an expense for the period.

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(p) The increase in examination costs during the year is due to a rise in the number of students taking exams.

(q) The increase in Marketing is due to increased marketing activities during the financial year for the Polytechnic.

(r) Increased Refund was due to HELB received by the Institution on behalf of other institutions.

(s) Increased Withholding tax paid was due to increased supply of training and examination materials during the year.

(t) The increased Farm and Dairy expense is due to farming activities for plants to produce animal feeds and calving of the cows which necessitated the purchase of more Dairy feeds.

(x) Increased Driving School expense is due to increased number of Driving School Trainees.

10. Employee costs

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Salaries and wages	24,819,721	22,767,803
Total Employee costs	24,819,721	22,767,803

Note:

The increase in salaries and wages is attributed to a review of salaries for various employees to comply with the minimum wage bill as required by the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC). Additionally, the hiring of an HR officer and an internal auditor in the middle of the prior year had a more significant cost impact in the year under review.

11. Governing Council Allowances

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Chairman's Honoraria	-	-
Other allowances	4,847,400	3,314,760
Total director emoluments	4,847,400	3,314,760

12. Depreciation and amortization expense

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant and equipment	19,037,310	19,732,069
Intangible assets	2,262,000	2,123,840
Total depreciation and amortization	21,299,310	21,855,909

13. Repairs And Maintenance

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023	
	KShs	KShs	
Buildings	7,644,854	8,427,822	(a)
Vehicles	1,681,339	728,093	(b)
Computer and printers	92,272	199,990	(c)
Equipment	13,900	7,050	(d)
Total Repairs and Maintenance	9,432,365	9,362,955	

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(a) RMI Buildings expense is primarily due to an expense of KES 2,081,344 for murrum spreading, grading, and roller compaction of the road connecting the graduation square to the Northern wing, as well as upgrading the playing field from a marshy condition to a compacted murrum surface to facilitate parking during graduation events.

(b) The increase in RMI motor vehicles is mainly attributed to an improvement expense of KES 529,076 for improvement of bus amrest, trumpet horn, side mirror, curved glass, charging system and sockets, curtain rails, pantographic boots, wheel ark, lighting system and aluco board branding. The increase is also due to replacement of worn-out tyres.

14. Contracted services

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Security	2,160,000	-
Total contracted services	2,160,000	-

Note: In previous years, security services were provided by the Polytechnic's employees; however, in the year under review, management, with the approval of the Governing Council, contracted these services to an external service provider.

15. Provision for Impairment Allowance on Receivables from Exchange Transactions

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Less Than 1 Year	755,715	
Btw 1-2 Years	1,179,404	
Btw 2-3 Years	2,493,820	
Over 3 Yrs	7,198,995	
Total Provision for Impairment Allowance on Receivables from Exchange Transactions	11,627,934	-

Provision for Impairment Allowance on Receivables from Exchange transactions has been made as per the Debtors and Creditors Policy i.e

Period	Percentage
Less Than 1 Year	2.5
Btw 1-2 Years	5.0
Btw 2-3 Years	7.5
Over 3 Yrs	10.0

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16. Cash And Cash Equivalents

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Kenya Commercial Bank - Operation	99,815	5,642,448
Kenya Commercial Bank - Enterprises account	837,741	952,990
Kenya Commercial Bank - Development	9,871,582	9,872,647
Kenya Commercial Bank - Main	25,561,629	22,244,864
Cash on hand	48,306	15,227
Prepaid card	129,628	150,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	36,548,701	38,878,176

17. Receivables from exchange transactions

17 (a) Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Student debtors	156,476,259	118,423,742
Advances	135,000	180,000
Impairment Allowance	(11,383,303)	
Total current receivables	145,227,956	118,603,742

17(b) Reconciliation for impairment Allowance on Receivables from Exchange Transactions

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
At the beginning of the year		
Provisions during the year	11,627,934	
At the end of the year	11,627,934	

18. Receivables from mentored institutions

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Total TTI	-	2,424,400
Kericho TTI	2,446,308	2,446,308
Impairment Allowance	(244,631)	
Total	2,201,677	4,870,708

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

19. Inventories

Description	2023/2024	2022/2023
	KShs	KShs
Medicines	175,388	223,355
House-keeping inventory	405,580	170,310
Stationeries	1,540,072	1,436,636
Boarding inventories	500,309.00	34,547
Electricals	650,040	-
Repair materials	507,940	-
	3,779,329	1,864,848

20. Biological assets

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Heifers opening balance	2,560,369	1,824,462
Fair valuation	75,631	671,907
Cost of goats purchased during the year	-	64,000
	2,636,000	2,560,369

21. Intangible assets – ERP system

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	11,310,000	12,000,800
Reversal of the impaired system		(690,800)
Additions		-
Cost end of the year	11,310,000	11,310,000
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	4,524,000	2,400,160
Reversal of the depreciation on impaired system		
Amortization	2,262,000	2,262,000
Reversal of amortization charged		(138,160)
Amortization		2,123,840
Amortization at end of the year	6,786,000	4,524,000
NBV	4,524,000	6,786,000

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

22. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land	Buildings and Structures	Cable networks	Motor vehicles	Fence	Equipment, Furniture and fixtures	Computers and Accessories	Plant and Machinery	Water pan	Basket ball pitch	Capital Work in progress	Total
Cost	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs
		2%	10%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%	25%	12.5%	10%	20%	0%	
At 30th June 2022 Reinstated	115,000,000	147,521,000		10,165,400	4,461,669	8,298,388	13,999,140	65,608,320		0	98,797,678	463,851,595
Additions	-	1,210,000	1,746,332	2,545,310	-	8,394,037	2,548,598	639,186	2,686,605	420,810	-	20,190,878
Transfer from WIP								1,897,678			(1,897,678)	-
Capital donations							15,000,000					15,000,000
At 30th June 2023	115,000,000	148,731,000	1,746,332	12,710,710	4,461,669	16,692,425	31,547,738	66,247,506	4,698,401	420,810	96,900,000	499,042,473
Additions		615,785	4,900,722	-		5,873,155	3,574,453	1,146,244	0		44,744,689	60,855,048
As at 30th June 2024	115,000,000	149,346,785	6,647,054	12,710,710	4,461,669	22,565,580	35,122,191	67,393,750	4,698,401	420,810	141,644,689	560,011,639
Depreciation and impairment												-
At 30th June 2021	-	3,990,420		1,750,000	892,334	813,225	2,067,252	8,201,040	-		-	17,714,271
Depreciation		2,870,612		2,103,850	713,867	935,645	3,579,566	7,175,910	-			17,379,450
At 30th June 2022	-	6,861,032	-	3,853,850	1,606,201	1,748,870	5,646,818	15,376,950	-		-	35,093,721
Depreciation	-	2,837,399	174,633	1,107,108	356,934	1,867,944	6,475,230	6,358,820	469,840	84,162	-	19,732,069
At 30th June 2023	-	9,698,431	174,633	4,960,958	1,963,135	3,616,815	12,122,048	21,735,770	469,840	84,162	-	54,825,791
Depreciation		2,792,967	647,242	968,719	312,317	2,368,596	5,750,036	5,707,248	422,856	67,330		19,037,310
At 30th June 2024	-	12,491,398	821,875	5,929,677	2,275,451	5,985,410	17,872,084	27,443,017	892,696	151,492	-	73,863,100
Net book values												-
At 30th June 2024	115,000,000	136,855,387	5,825,179	6,781,033	2,186,218	16,580,170	17,250,107	39,950,733	3,805,705	269,318	141,644,689	486,148,539
At 30th June 2023	115,000,000	139,032,569	1,571,699	7,749,753	2,498,535	13,075,610	19,425,690	44,511,737	4,228,561	336,648	96,900,000	444,330,800

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

23. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Trade payables	853,934	3,397,325
Prepaid fees	33,136,435	-
Third-party payments - Payable to Belgut Tvc	813,100	813,100
Total trade and other payables	34,803,469	4,210,425

Ageing analysis:	Current FY	% of the Total	Comparative FY	% of the Total
Under one year	33,795,369	97.08%	3,397,325	94%
1-2 years	195,000	0.56%	-	0%
2-3 years	813,100	2.35%	813,100	6%
Total	34,803,469	100%	4,210,425	100%

24. Deferred income

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Balance brought forward	9,417,800	9,417,800
Closing balance	9,417,800	9,417,800

The deferred income movement is as follows:

Description	National government	Total
	Kshs	Kshs
Balance brought forward	9,417,800	9,417,800
Additions during the year	-	-
Transfers to capital fund	-	-
Transfers to income statement	-	-
Balance carried forward	9,417,800	9,417,800

25. Capital grants

Description	2023-2024	2022-2023
	KShs	KShs
Tuition and Administrative block donated by the government	47,000,000	47,000,000
Land donated by the community	225,000,000	225,000,000
Less impairment loss on the land	(88,900,000)	(88,900,000)
Equipment and machinery donated by the government	65,460,320	65,460,320
WIP -	77,300,000	77,300,000
Donated computers	15,000,000	15,000,000
Transfer of depreciation from accumulated surpluses to capital grants	(42,963,359)	(34,487,379)
Capital grants -Hospitality block from Africa Development Bank(AfDB)	29,018,689	
Total capital grants	326,915,650	306,372,941

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

26. Revaluation reserve

Description	Cost b/F as at 1st July 2020		Total cost	Less items not revalued	Total cost subjected to valuation	Market Value	Revaluation loss/gain on cost	Reversal of Depreciation B/F on revaluation	Revaluation reserve
	KShs	KShs							
Land	225,000,000	-	225,000,000	-	225,000,000	136,100,000	(88,900,000)	-	
Buildings	50,651,244	25,237,671	87,770,045	-	87,770,045	199,521,000	111,750,955	3,793,286	115,544,241
Less revaluation reserve on third parties buildings									(52,000,000)
WIP - buildings (library, classrooms and masonry workshops)	20,276,485	4,052,360	86,110,796	-	86,110,796	96,900,000	10,789,204	-	10,789,205
Computers	2,475,000	3,201,400	5,676,400	(3,201,400)	2,475,000	3,689,440	1,214,440	1,470,100	2,684,540
Furniture and fittings	1,941,552	615,000	2,556,552	(615,000)	1,941,552	5,890,800	3,949,248	480,534	4,429,782
Motor Vehicle	7,489,630		7,489,630	-	7,489,630	7,000,000	(489,630)	1,872,408	1,382,777
Plant and machinery	148,000		65,608,320	-	65,608,320	65,608,320	-	36,630	36,630
Fence	-	824,750	4,461,669	(4,461,669)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	307,981,911	33,931,181	484,673,412	(8,278,069)	476,395,343	514,709,560	383,142,17	7,652,957	82,867,174

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)

27. Cash generated from operations

	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus/(deficit) for the year before tax	5,669,925	(11,233,202)
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	21,299,310	21,855,909
Fair value gain	(75,631)	(671,907)
Payables written back to income		(968,530)
Prior year Adjustment of Total Receivable	(2,110,100)	
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase in Inventory	(1,914,481)	(735,907)
Increase in Receivables	(23,955,184)	(11,961,916)
Increase in Payables for recurrent expenses	31,392,140	(3,969,195)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	30,305,979	(7,684,748)

28. Financial risk management

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

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

(i) Credit risk

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

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

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

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Financial Risk Management (Continued)

	Total amount	Fully performing
	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2024		
Receivables from exchange transactions	145,227,956	118,603,742
Receivable from mentored institution	2,201,677	4,870,708
Bank balances	36,548,701	38,878,176
Total	183,978,334	162,352,626
At 30 June 2023		
Receivables from exchange transactions	118,603,742	118,603,742
Receivable from mentored institution	4,870,708	4,870,708
Bank balances	38,878,176	38,878,176
Total	162,352,626	162,352,626

(i) Credit risk (continued)

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

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

(ii) Liquidity risk management

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

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

	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2024				
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions		853,934	-	823,572
Fees paid in advance		1,518,555	31,617,880	32,905,375
Deferred income		-	9,417,800	9,417,800
Payable to Belgut Tvc	-	-	813,100	813,100
Total	-	2,372,489	41,848,780	43,959,847
At 30 June 2023				
Trade and other payables		3,397,325	-	3,397,325
Deferred income		-	9,417,800	9,417,800
Payable to Belgut Tvc	813,100	-	-	813,100
Total	813,100	3,366,963	9,417,800	13,597,863

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(iii) Market risk

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

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

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

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

29. Related party balances

Nature of related party relationships

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

Government of Kenya

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

- i) The National Government;
- ii) The Parent Ministry;
- iii) Key management;
- iv) Governing Council;
- v) Kenya Power Lighting Company Limited

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

	2023-2024	2022-2023
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with related parties		
a) Grants /Transfers from the Government		
Grants from National Government	66,871,167	32,670,000
Total	66,871,167	32,670,000
b) Key Management Compensation		
Directors' emoluments	4,455,400	3,314,760
Compensation to Key Management	3,290,868	2,139,290
Total	7,746,268	5,454,050
c) Purchases from related parties		
Purchases of electricity from KPLC	3,825,818	3,869,700

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30. Ultimate and holding entity

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

31. Currency

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

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Appendix 1: Progress on Follow Up of Auditor 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)	Time frame: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
1.	Inaccuracies of the Financial Statements. Review of the financial statements for the year under review revealed variances between comparative balances and audited balances for the year ended 30 June, 2021	Financial statements were restated to indicate correct and approved opening balances	Resolved	
2.	Unsupported Receivables from Exchange Transactions. The statement of financial position and as disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements reflects receivables from exchange transactions balance of Kshs.101,253,192. However, debtors' ageing analysis was not provided to identify long outstanding debtors and to review their collectability. In addition, the Institute did not have an approved policy on debtors' management.	Currently the debtors' ageing analysis report can be generated from the Software. Debtors' policy has also been approved.	Resolved	
3.	Budgetary Control and Performance. The Institute statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects Kshs.362,107,199 in respect to approved revenue budget and actual revenue of Kshs.169,365,448 resulting to underfunding of Kshs.192,741,751 or 53%. Further, the statement also reflects approved expenditure budget Kshs.194,404,032 and actual expenditure of Kshs.112,997,811 resulting to a budget under-expenditure of Kshs.81,406,221 or 42%. In the circumstances, the underfunding and under absorption of funds affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the public.	The current Financial Year Budget is achievable to avoid under-funding and under-expenditure.	Resolved	
4.	Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness In Use of Public Resources. Irregular procurement of Management Information system. Review of financial records revealed that the Institute entered into a contract with a Computer Systems firm	This was to address the issue of incompatibility and to less the duration it will take to implementation.	Resolved	

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	<p>on 25 June, 2021 for supply, installation training and implementation of an integrated enterprise resource planning system with four modules namely admissions, registry, financial, procurement and examination management at a cost of Kshs.2,900,000. The method of procurement used was request for quotations. However, the firm was not prequalified as required by Section 93(1) of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 and therefore request for quotation should not have been applied in this case. Further scrutiny of the documents revealed that the institute had negotiated with the supplier for additional modules namely human resource and payroll, institute portal, timetable, assets, library and bank integration at an additional cost of Kshs.7,192,000 via minutes dated 23 September, 2021. However, no evidence was provided to indicate that the additional modules procured were done in accordance with the provisions of the disposal act 2015 and its regulations in respect to direct procurement. In addition, as at the time of audit the vendor had been paid a total of Kshs.11,115,000 resulting to an overpayment of Kshs.1,023,000 in respect to total contract amount of Kshs.10,092,000. In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the law.</p>	<p>We believe that it is best industry practice to procure and implement all the necessary modules from one vendor to avoid issues of compatibility and user training as per PPADA 2015 Sec 103 (d) for reasons of standardization. Furthermore, consultation with the vendor came to the conclusion that the ERP system was best effectively implemented by including the modules as human resource and payroll, institute portal, timetable, assets, library and bank integration.</p> <p>-The Local Service Orders raised had a total of Ksh.11,310,000. L.S.O dated 13th July 2021 for admissions\registry , finance, procurement and examination management at a cost of Kshs.2,900,000. L.S.O dated 1st October 2021 for modules namely human resource and payroll, institute portal, timetable, assets, library and bank integration at a cost of Kshs. 7,192,000 and L.S.O dated 1st</p>		
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		December 2021 for Student ID Printing, Student attendance Management and Student Leaving Certificate at a cost of Kshs.1,218,000 Management shall ensure adherence to the law on procurement of goods and services.		
5.	Non-Compliance with the Minimum wages. Guidelines Review of the payroll revealed that fifteen (15) employees' salaries were below the minimum wage which was in contravention with the Regulation of Wages (General) (Amendment) Order, 2018. In the circumstances, Management was in breach of the regulations. (Amendment) order, 2018. In the circumstances, management was in breach of the regulation	During the year under review, the Governing Council reviewed the salaries of all the employees.	Resolved	
6.	Irregular Increase of Board Allowances. Review of the board remuneration ledger and board minutes REF: BTTI/BOG/2022-2025IVOL/01 agenda MIN/BTTI/BOG/5/26/04/2022 on Board allowances, revealed that the board members agreed to raise their allowances to Kshs.20,000 exclusive of a transport allowance of Kshs.6,000. The Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013, Second Schedule, Section 17 states that an approval of the Cabinet Secretary is required with respect of board member services such as remuneration or allowances. The Institute was unable to provide an approval to the same effect. In the circumstances, the regularity of the expenditure on Board allowances could not be confirmed	The Governing Council sent a letter to the Cabinet Secretary for the approval of increase in allowances dated 4 th April 2023.	Resolved	
7.	Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance Failure to prepare Human Resource plans Review of records revealed that the Institute did not maintain a scheme of service for its employees showing clearly the points of entry into employment, academic or technical requirements, career progression, promotion requirements, establishment requirements per cadres and others. Further during the year	The Governing Council has approved Staff establishment and career progression.	Resolved	

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	<p>under review, the institute did not have an approved staff establishment and thus it was not clear how positions were filled. Therefore, it was not possible to determine whether the Institute had optimum staff or not. This was contrary to the Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual for the Public Service, 2016 Section B2(1) states that every Ministry/State Department shall prepare Human Resource Plans to support the achievement of goals and objectives in their Strategic plans. The plans shall be based on comprehensive job analysis and shall be reviewed every year to address emerging issues and needs. In the circumstances, the Institute did not have human resource plans to support</p>			
<p>8.</p>	<p>Lack of Risk Management and ICT Policy The Institute Management had not put in place risk management policy, strategies, and risk register to mitigate against risk. Therefore, it was not clear how the Management manages risk exposures. This is in contravention of Regulation 165 (1)(a) and(b)of the Public Finance Management (National Government) Regulations, 2015 which requires the Accounting Officer to ensure that the national government entity develops risk management strategies, which include fraud prevention mechanism and the county government entity develops a system of risk management and internal control that builds robust business operations. Further, the Institution did not have an ICT Policy and Business Continuity Plan that stipulates how ICT related risk are identified, managed and how to utilize ICT in monitoring the performance of the Institute. In the circumstances, the Institute's IT assets may not be efficiently utilized and the Institute may be exposed to ICT security threats</p>	<p>The Governing Council have approved Risk and ICT Policy and have been implemented.</p>	<p>Resolved</p>	

Accounting Officer/Chief Principal

Name: Sammy K. Cheruiyot.

Signature:

Date: 26th May 2025

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Appendix II: Projects Implemented by The Kericho National Polytechnic

Status of Projects completion

	Project	Total project Cost	Total expended to date	Completion % to date	Budget	Actual	Source of funds
1	Cabro paving Project -Phase one	4,900,722	4,655,686.00	100%	8,500,000.00	4,900,722.00	Institutional Funding
2	Completion of 10mm thick heavy-duty gauge Ceiling at the New Administration block	2,188,560.00	2,079,132	100%	2,500,000	2,188,560.00	Institutional Funding
3	Purchase of 67-Seater Bus	16,051,000	16,051,000	100%	14,000,000	16,051,000.00	Institutional Funding
4	Purchase of Driving School Truck	5,726,000	5,726,000	100%	5,500,000	5,726,000.00	Institutional Funding
5	Upgrading of playing field from marshy condition to the murram compacted ground and to effectively aid in parking during graduation	1,959,076.00	1,959,076.00	100%	2,000,000.00	1,959,076.00	Institutional Funding

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Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

The Kericho National Polytechnic
P.O. Box 444, 20406
Sotik

The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, State Department for Technical, Vocational, Education and Training wishes to confirm the amounts disbursed to you as at 30th June 2024 as indicated in the table below.

Confirmation of amounts received by The Kericho National Polytechnic as at 30 th June 2024 (2023/2024)					
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Capitation(A)	Scholarship (B)	Total (C)=(A+B)	Remarks
FT2371ZYHVI	28-Sep-2023	12,138,000.00			
FT24018X6DQF	18-Jan-2024	11,595,500.00			
FT24031JYG8P	31-Jan-2024	13,252,000.00			
FT24040QFS5N	9-Feb-2024		26,526,217.20		
			3,359,450.00		
		36,985,500	29,885,667.20	66,871,167.20	

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 ...Janeth Chepkirui Sign Date... 26/06/2024

