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REPORT


OF

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY

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

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 02 MAY 2023	DAY: Tuesday
TABLED BY: Hon. Kimani Fchungwah (leader of the Majority Party)	
CLERK-AT THE TABLE:	Modo

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BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Table of Contents	Page
1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT.....	ii
2. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS/ COUNCIL.....	vii
3. MANAGEMENT TEAM.....	xvii
4. CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT.....	xxvi
5. REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.....	xxvii
6. STATEMENT OF THE ACADEMY'S PERFORMANCE AGAINST PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES FOR FY 2021/2022.....	xxix
7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT.....	xxxij
8. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	xxxvij
9. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING	xl
10. REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.....	xli
11. STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES	xlii
12. REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY	xliv
13. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 TH JUNE 2022	1
14. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 TH JUNE 2022	2
15. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS.....	3
16. STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 TH JUNE 2022	4
17. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 TH JUNE 2022.....	5
18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.....	7
19. APPENDICES.....	38

1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

(a) Background information

Bandari Maritime Academy (BMA) was established under the Legal Notice No 233 of 28th November 2018. Bandari Maritime Academy is domiciled in Kenya. The Board is in charge of giving strategic direction and the Director/CEO is in charge of the day-to-day affairs of the Academy.

(b) Principal Activities

The Academy is the successor to the Bandari College whose principal activity is a world class centre of excellence for maritime training and skills development. Our mission is, *“To Provide Competent Maritime Human Resource for the Sustainable Blue Economy”*. The Academy generates employable skills in the maritime sector to support the development of the Blue Economy. The Academy in addition thereto fosters partnerships with multiple institutions both at the local and international level to ensure the highest international maritime standards in maritime human resource development are established and maintained. The Academy aspires to be a *‘World Class Centre for Maritime Education and Training’*.

(c) Key Management

The Academy’s Day to day management is under the following key organs:

- Board of Directors
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Management

(d) Fiduciary Management

The Key Management personnel who held office during the Financial Year ended 30th June 2022 and who had direct Fiduciary responsibility were:

i) Board of Directors during the financial year ended 30th June 2022

No.	Name	Designation	Date of appointment	Duration of tenure
1.	Prof. Kinandu Muragu	Chairman	3 rd May 2019 - 2 nd May 2022	3 years
2.	Mrs. Nancy Karigithu	Principal Secretary and Special envoy, State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs	Legal Notice No. 233 of 28 th November 2018	4 years
3.	Mr. Francis Muraya	Director/CEO	1 st July 2021 – 30 th June 2022	2 years
4.	CPA. Judith Nyakawa	Alt. Director to the PS the National Treasury	17 th July 2020	3 years
5.	Mr. Archer Arina	Alt. Director to the PS State Department of Vocational and Technical Training	26 th April 2021	1 ¾ years

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT (Continued)

6.	Capt. Moses Muthama	Alt. Director to the MD Kenya Ports Authority	19 th August 2021	1 ½ years
7.	Capt. Ahmed Ali	Independent Director	3 rd May 2019 - 2 nd May 2022	3 years
8.	CPA. Cathrine Juma	Independent Director	3 rd May 2019 - 2 nd May 2022	3 years
9.	Rtd. Maj Nishit Maru	Independent Director	3 rd May 2019 - 2 nd May 2022	3 years
10.	Mr. Duncan Ndegwa	Independent Director	3 rd May 2019 - 2 nd May 2022	3 years

ii) Management Team

No	Designation	Name	Period
1.	Ag. CEO	Francis Muraya	1 st July 2021 – 30 th June 2022
2.	Ag. Deputy Director Maritime Education Training	Abdalla Boto	1 st July 2021 – 30 th June 2022
3.	Ag. Deputy Director Corporate Services	Joseph Okhako	1 st July 2021 – 30 th June 2022
4.	Ag. Assistant Director Finance and Accounts	Abraham Wachira	1 st July 2021 – 22 nd October 2021
		Rollyn Chebosi	25 th October 2021 - 30 th June 2022
5.	Ag. Assistant Director Supply Chain Management	Samuel Muthama	1 st July 2021 – 30 th June 2022
6.	Ag. Registrar	Christine Muli	1 st July 2021 – 30 th June 2022
7.	Ag. Deputy Director Maritime Transport Operations and Training	Zipporah Otworu	1 st July 2021 – 30 th June 2022
8.	Ag. Corporation Secretary/Head of Legal Services	Katherine M. Kithikii	1 st July 2021 – 30 th June 2022

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT (Continued)

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangement

Board Committees

a) Finance and Human Resource Committee

S/No.	Name Of Director	Position
1.	Mr. Duncan Ndegwa Masai	Chair
2.	CPA Judith A. M. Nyakawa Director Rep. PS, National Treasury	Member
3.	Mrs. Nancy W Karigithu, CBS, PS Shipping and Maritime	Member
4.	Mr. Archer Arina Director Rep. PS, Vocational and Technical Training	Member
5.	Maj. (Rtd.) Nishit D Maru	Member
6.	Mr. Francis M. Muraya Ag. CEO	Member

b) Technical and Operations Committee

S/No.	Name Of Director	Position
1.	Capt. Mohamed A Ali	Chair
2.	Mr. Duncan Ndegwa Masai	Member
3.	CPA Judith A M Nyakawa, Director Rep. PS, National Treasury	Member
4.	Mrs. Nancy W Karigithu, CBS, PS Shipping and Maritime	Member
5.	Mr. Archer Arina Director Rep. PS, Vocational and Technical Training	Member
6.	Maj. (Rtd.) Nishit D Maru	Member
7.	CPA. Cathrine Juma	Member
8.	Capt. Moses Muthama Director Rep. MD, Kenya Ports Authority	Member
9.	Mr. Francis M. Muraya Ag. CEO	Member

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT(Continued)

c) Risk and Audit Committee

S/No.	Name Of Director	Position
1.	CPA Cathrine Juma	Chair
2.	CPA Judith A M Nyakawa Director Rep. PS, National Treasury	Member
3.	Mrs. Nancy W Karigithu, CBS, PS Shipping and Maritime	Member
4.	Mr. Archer Arina Director Rep. PS Vocational and Technical Training	Member
5.	Capt. Moses Muthama Director Rep. MD Kenya Ports Authority	Member
6.	Capt. Mohamed A Ali	Member

(f) BMA Headquarters

Bandari Maritime Academy Complex
P.O. Box 99469-80107
Bishop Makarios Road
Mombasa

(g) BMA Contact

Telephone Contact: +254 111 773 811 / +254 100 404 438
Email: bandarimaritime@gmail.com or info@bma.ac.ke
Website: www.bma.ac.ke

(h) BMA Bankers

Kenya Commercial Bank,
Kilindini Branch,
P O Box 90300,
Mombasa

(i) Independent Auditors

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


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BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1. **KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT(Continued)**


(j) **Principal Legal Adviser,**

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

2. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



<p>1.</p>	 <p>FCPA Prof. Kinandu Muragu PHD</p> <p>Key Profession – Finance Consultant</p> <p>Academic Qualifications</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ph.D. in Finance from the University of Glasgow 2. MBA – Finance & Accounting - University of Nairobi 3. B. Com (Hons)Accounting - University of Nairobi <p>D.O.B - 1957</p>	<p>Chairman of the Board - Independent</p> <p>Prof. Kinandu Muragu, has experience that includes working for the Central Bank of Kenya. He has held the following positions; the Executive Director of the Kenya School of Monetary Studies, Dean of Finance and Administration and Chief Finance Officer at the United States International University (USIU)-Africa, an Associate Professor of Finance at USIU, Senior lecturer in the Department of Accounting and Finance at the University of Nairobi.</p> <p>He has consulted with a variety of International organizations such as the World Bank, World Food Programme and UNICEF. He has carried out consulting assignments in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Swaziland as a Senior Consultant for the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (ESAMI).</p> <p>Prof. Muragu is also a Fellow of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya</p>
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2. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)

<p>2.</p>	 <p>Amb. Nancy W. Karigithu, CBS,</p> <p>Key Profession –Special Envoy to the Blue Economy and PS, State Department for Shipping and Maritime at the Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works.</p> <p>Academic Qualifications</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MBA – Master’s degree in International Maritime law from the IMO International Maritime Law Institute, Malta 2. Bachelor’s degree in law from the University of Nairobi <p>D.O.B - 1959</p>	<p>Director - Executive</p> <p>Amb. Nancy Karigithu is the Principal Secretary, State Department for Shipping and Maritime in the Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works.</p> <p>She previously she held the following posts; Director General (DG) of Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA), State Counsel in the Office of the Attorney General, Senior Legal Officer at the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) where she rose to the post of an acting Assistant Corporation Secretary.</p> <p>Currently sits on the Board of Governors of the World Maritime University (WMU), based in Malmo, Sweden and was recently, feted and honored for honorary fellowship by the World Maritime University on 3rd November, 2019 in Malmo, Sweden as a result of her distinguished service in the maritime sector.</p> <p>She was instrumental in organizing the first ever Heads of Maritime Administrations and Ship Registrars Conference in Africa which was held in Mombasa, Kenya in October 2013, and further organized the first National Maritime Conference in February 2015 which brought together key stakeholders of the Maritime Industry to Kenya.</p> <p>She participated in the launch and is founding member of the Association of Women in the Maritime Sector in Eastern & Southern Africa (WOMESA) where she served for two terms as a Chairperson and now sits on the governing council.</p>
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**BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

2. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)


<p>3</p>	 <p>Mr. Francis M Muraya</p> <p>Key Profession – Ag CEO/Director BMA</p> <p>Academic Qualifications</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Master of Education in Policy & Leadership Moi University; 2. B. ED (Botany & Zoology) Kenyatta University and 3. Higher Diploma Human Resource Management - IHRM <p>D.O.B - 1962</p>	<p>Director - Executive</p> <p>Mr. Francis Mubia Muraya is currently the Ag. Chief Executive Officer, Bandari Maritime Academy.</p> <p>Mr Francis Mubia Muraya was an Alternate in the Board of Directors in Kenya Maritime Authority for the Principal Secretary State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs – Nancy N. Karigithu, CBS.</p> <p>Mr. Muraya has vast experience of over 30 years working in the Public Sector having served in the ministries of Education, Interior and Labour in various senior positions.</p> <p>Before his appointment as the Ag. CEO BMA, Mr. Muraya was the Director and Head of Human Resource Management at the State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs</p>
<p>4</p>	 <p>Dr. Julius Muia</p>	<p>Director - Executive</p> <p>Dr. Julius Muia is the Principal Secretary at the National Treasury.</p> <p>An alumnus of the University of Nairobi’s School of Business, Dr Julius Muia graduated with a First Class Honours Degree in Accounting; Master’s Degree and PhD in Finance from the same University. His professional qualifications include: Certified Public Accountant (CPA-K); Certified Public Secretary (CPS-K), Associate Kenya Institute of Bankers; Associate Chartered Institute of Arbitrators; and Certified Coach.</p> <p>Dr. Muia has over 25 years’ experience in leadership in the private sector in Kenya and UK.</p>

**BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**


2. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)


	 <p>CPA Judith A. M Nyakawa</p> <p>Key Profession – Deputy Director, Pensions Department of the National Treasury and Planning</p> <p>Academic Qualifications</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MA, (Counselling Psychology) Daystar University; 2. USIU- Africa(MBA); 3. B. COM - University of Nairobi <p>D.O.B - 1969</p>	<p>Alternate Director - Executive</p> <p>CPA Judith A M Nyakawa is currently the Senior Deputy Director, Pensions Department of the National Treasury and Planning.</p> <p>She has spent over two decades in Public Financial Management and has managed the Finance Department of various ministries in Government.</p> <p>She is also trained in PPPs by the IP3 Institute in Washington DC and has attended courses for Senior Managers in Government at the Harvard University in Boston Massachusetts in the USA.</p> <p>She is a member of the ICPAK and the ICSK, and sits on various Boards in her private capacity and represents the Principal Secretary, National Treasury and Planning officially.</p>
5	 <p>Dr. Margaret Wawuda Mwakima</p>	<p>Director - Executive</p> <p>Dr. Margret W. Mwakima is the Principal Secretary in the State Department for Vocational and Technical Training.</p> <p>Dr. Mwakima holds PHD, a Master’s Degree in Environmental Science with a major in Sustainable Natural Resources Management and a Bachelor of Education (Science) Degree in Botany and Zoology.</p> <p>She is a member of the Institute of Directors Kenya, Kenya Association for Public Administration and Management (KAPAM) as well as Kenya Association of Women in Tourism (KAWT).</p>

2. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)

	 <p>Mr. Archer Arina</p> <p>Key Profession – Deputy Director, Technical Training at the State Department Vocational and Technical Training under the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>Academic Qualifications</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Master Degree in Technology Economics and Management (Southwest Jiaotong University China); 2. Bachelor’s Degree in Agricultural Education and Extension (Egerton University) <p>D.O.B - 1966</p>	<p>Alternate Director - Executive</p> <p>Mr. Archer Arina is currently serving as the Deputy Director Technical Training at the State Department Vocational and Technical Training under the Ministry of Education.</p> <p>Mr Arina previously served in various capacities as an education officer over the last twenty-eight years in various regions of the Country.</p> <p>He has acquired vast knowledge and skills in leadership and Strategic Development and is a linguist.</p>
<p>6.</p>	 <p>Amb. John Mwangemi</p>	<p>Director - Executive</p> <p>The Acting Managing Director is the immediate former Ambassador of Kenya to Djibouti and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).</p> <p>Amb. Mwangemi previously served as Kenya’s High Commissioner to Rwanda and also held executive leadership positions in the corporate world locally and internationally.</p>

2. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)

 <p>Capt. Moses Muthama Master Class 1 COC (Unlimited)</p> <p>Academic Qualifications:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Higher National Diploma – Nautical Science (South Tyneside Marine College – UK) 2. Certificate – Marine Accident/Incident Investigation. (IMO-International Maritime Academy - Trieste – Italy) 3. Certificate – Port Maritime Development & Innovation 4. Certificate – Environment & Safety Management 5. Certificate – Leadership & Motivation <p>D.O.B - 1968</p>	<p>Alternate Director - Executive</p> <p>Capt. Moses Muthama has 19 years’ experience as a Senior Pilot at Kenya Ports Authority. His career entails safe piloting of ships calling at Port of Mombasa, training of pilot apprentices, draft survey, Ship and cargo damage surveys Salvage and towing operations and deputizing the Chief pilot</p> <p>Captain has HND Nautical Science + Master Class 1 COC from South Tyneside Marine college – UK.</p>
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	 <p>Captain A M Ali</p> <p>Key Profession – Master Mariner & Accredited Marine Surveyor, Society of Accredited Marine Surveyors of U.S.A</p> <p>Academic Qualifications</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Certificate of Competency (Deck Officer) 1ST Class Mariner issued by the Department of Trade under the Maritime Coastguard (MCA) UK; <p>D.O.B – 1953</p>	<p>Director - Independent</p> <p>Capt. Ali has garnered a variety of Certificates over his entire educational study period in different study areas such as Maritime Labour Inspection, Maritime Security, Maritime Auditor, Marine Surveying, Master Mariner and many others.</p> <p>He has over 30 years’ experience in the marine industry with career achievements such as working as a Dock Master and Marine Pilot with Kenya Ports Authority, non-Exclusive Surveyor - Bahamas Maritime Authority Flag State Inspector - Alba Petroleum Limited Operations Manager, Company Director with Condor Maritime Services (K) among other top positions.</p> <p>Some of his professional membership include; member of the International Register of Certified Auditors, member of the International Association of Marine Investigators (USA), member of the International Institute of Marine Surveyors (UK), Nautical Institute (UK) and finally member of the Associate Fellow of the Royal Institute of Navigation (UK).</p>
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2. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)

<p>8</p>	 <p>CPA Cathrine W. Juma Key Profession – Consultant and Trainer in Financial Management</p> <p>Academic Qualifications</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bachelor of Commerce – Panjab University India 2. MBA (Entrepreneurship) from London Metropolitan University <p>D.O.B -1958</p>	<p>Director - Independent</p> <p>Mrs. Cathrine Juma is currently the Managing Consultant and Trainer in Financial Management at Centwise Business Consulting. She is also a certified public accountant (CPAK).</p> <p>She has previously been the Shared Services Centre Manager in Oxfam, Horn East and Central Africa Region (HECA) from May 2014 to March 2017 before taking up the role of a global corporate financial trainer in Oxfam until March 2018.</p> <p>She has held various positions in external and internal audit, accounting in public and private sectors and international NGOs in Kenya and internationally. She is a member of Professional Trainers Association of Kenya (PTAK) and Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK).</p> <p>Cathrine is an experienced finance professional with over 25 years of experience in Financial Management, Audit and Business planning as well as in independent consultancy. She has hands-on experience in designing and running Shared Services Centre (SSC) having pioneered and redesigned the SSC Business Model.</p>
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BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)

<p>9</p>	 <p>Major (Rtd) Nishit Dhanvantrai Maru L.L.M (MALTA), LL. B (PUNE), Dip KSL, ICPSK</p> <p>Key Profession – Advocate of the High Court of Kenya</p> <p>Academic Qualifications</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Master of Laws in International Maritime Law from the IMO-International Maritime Law Institute, Malta 2. Bachelors of Law from University of Pune 3. Diploma from Kenya School of Law. <p>D.O.B - 1973</p>	<p>Director - Independent</p> <p>Maj Maru is an advocate of the High Court of Kenya and currently a partner at CMS Daly Inamdar.</p> <p>Besides practice Major Maru also lecturers at the University of Nairobi (Mombasa Law Campus) where he teaches Public International Law, International Law of the Sea and International Shipping Law</p> <p>He is a Member of the Institute of Certified Company Secretaries of Kenya and a Notary Public.</p>
<p>10</p>	 <p>Mr. Duncan Ndegwa Masai</p> <p>Key profession - Regional Sales Manager at Brookside Dairy Ltd in-charge of the North Eastern Region.</p> <p>Academic Qualifications</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PHD – Strategic management (ongoing UON) 2. Master’s in Business Administration 3. Bachelor of Science Communication and Public Relations – Moi University <p>D.O.B – 1974</p>	<p>Director – Independent</p> <p>Duncan Ndegwa is the Regional Sales Manager at Brookside Dairy Ltd in-charge of the North Eastern Region. He has experience in executive business negotiations and has received recognition in completion of projects in the Coast region, Zanzibar and Pemba.</p> <p>Mr. Ndegwa has a wealth experience well over 22 years in marketing, establishment of business relations, strategy development and implementation among other areas.</p> <p>Duncan Ndegwa is the founding member of Operational Management Society of Kenya.</p>

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
 ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)

<p>11</p>	 <p>Ms. Katherine M Kithikii</p> <p>Key profession- Advocate of the high coat</p> <p>Academic Qualifications</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Master Degree in International Maritime Law, from IMLI, Malta 2. Graduate Certificate in Maritime Studies, from ANCORS, Australia, 3. Bachelor’s Degree in English Law from Kent University, UK <p>D.O.B – 1981</p>	<p>Ag. Corporation Secretary/Head of Legal Services</p> <p>Ms. Katherine Kithikii is an advocate of the High Court of Kenya of more than 10 years of legal practice both in the private and public sector.</p> <p>Ms Kithikii pursued the Legal Practice Course (Solicitors Course) from the Guildford College of Law, UK, Diploma in Law (Advocates Training Programme) from Kenya School of Law and is a Commissioner for Oaths, Notary Public and Certified Public Mediator.</p> <p>Before her deployment as the Ag. Corporation Secretary and Head of Legal Services, BMA, Ms. Kithikii was a Legal Officer at the Kenya Maritime Authority.</p> <p>Ms. Kithikii previously worked at the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, as a Principal Prosecution Counsel.</p>
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BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
 ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

3. MANAGEMENT TEAM

Name Of The Staff/Picture	Responsibility
<div data-bbox="320 394 678 801" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="347 833 651 866" data-label="Caption"> <p>Mr. Francis M Muraya</p> </div> <div data-bbox="177 900 502 934" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Academic Qualifications</p> </div> <div data-bbox="167 969 829 1104" data-label="Text"> <p>Mr. Muraya has a Master of Education in Policy & Leadership Moi University B. ED (Botany & Zoology) Kenyatta University and Higher Diploma Human Resource Management KIM.</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="853 360 1093 394" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Ag. Director/CEO</p> </div> <div data-bbox="853 434 1396 618" data-label="Text"> <p>Mr. Muraya has vast experience of over 30 years working in the Public Sector having served in the Ministries of Education, Interior and Labour in various Senior Positions.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="853 665 1396 1122" data-label="Text"> <p>The Office undertakes the day-to-day management of the Academy through management of funds, property, staff and affairs of the Academy. The office ensures there is proper implementation of the policies, programmes and objectives of the Academy. The office oversees the preparation of the strategic plan, annual plan, budget and audited accounts of the Academy. The office ensures effective implementation of the Board's directives.</p> </div>

3. MANAGEMENT TEAM (continued)



Mr. Abdalla Boto

Academic Qualifications

Mr. Abdalla Boto holds a Bachelor of Education degree from Moi University, with 25 years of working experience in teaching and training. He has worked as a Training Officer in the former Bandari College now Bandari Maritime Academy.

Responsible for Maritime Education and Training Department.

Mr. Boto has performed several functional roles while at Bandari College, from Public Service Integrity Officer and Trainer, Quality Management System (QMS) Departmental Management Representative and QMS Internal Auditor, and Performance Management Trainer.

The department coordinates the following Schools: -Nautical Science; Marine Engineering; STCW Safety & Ancillary and Commercial Diving;

The department implements for the following functions:

- a. Ensure adherence to the provisions of the Legal notice 233 of November 2018, Merchant Shipping Act, 2009 (No. 4 of 2009) and any other international Conventions and national legislation relating to training in the maritime sector
- b. Developing training plans and learning strategies in line with maritime education and training goals, objectives, policies
- c. Preparing schemes of work and lesson plans
- d. Preparing training & learning materials in accordance with the set syllabi
- e. Teaching, lecturing and instructing
- f. Demonstrating and conducting practical exercises
- g. Monitoring and evaluation of training programs
- h. Research and consultancy
- i. Undertaking training need assessment
- j. Co-ordinate the implementation of policies relating to training in maritime affairs and promote the integration of such policies into the national development plan
- k. Oversee matters pertaining to the training of seafarers
- l. Plan, monitor and evaluate training programs to ensure conformity with standards laid down in international maritime conventions
- m. Oversee examination and certification processes; and,
- n. Implement training programmes according to the set syllabus

3. MANAGEMENT TEAM (continued)



Ms. Zipporah Otworu

Academic Qualifications

Ms. Zipporah Otworu holds a Masters Degree in Economics with specialization in Regional Planning and Economic growth (RPEG) from Bhopal Barkatullah University.

Responsible for Maritime Transport and Operations Training Department

Ms. Otworu has 27 years of working experience in teaching and training on Container Terminal and Conventional Port Operations Programmes. She has worked as an instructor Cargo handling, as the Assistant Training Officer (Documentation), and a Training Officer (Operations) in the former Bandari College now Bandari Maritime Academy.

Ms. Otworu has performed several functions and roles while at Bandari college in line with implementation of courses on safety in cargo handling operations, transport Logistics, Port worker development programmes supervision of container terminal operations, management of loose, unitized and bulk cargo operations, documentation of import and export cargoes, cargo operations planning and safety among others.

The Department coordinates the following Schools: - Port Operations and Logistics and BMA Driving School.

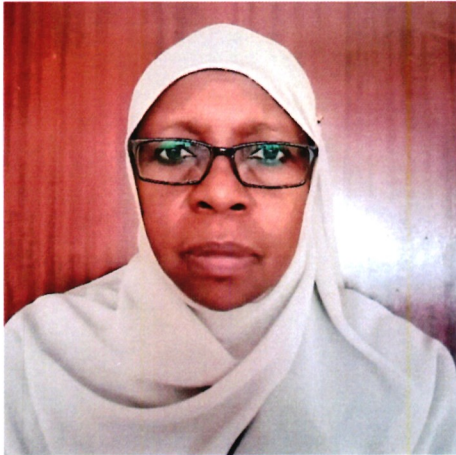
The department implements for the following functions:

- a. Develop and deliver courses that ensure adherence to the provisions of the Legal notice 233 of November 2018, Merchant Shipping Act, 2009 (No. 4 of 2009) and any other international Conventions and national legislation relating to training in the maritime;
- b. Co-ordinate the implementation of policies relating to training in maritime affairs and promote the integration of such policies into the national development plan;
- c. Develop and deliver courses on Overseas matters pertaining to the training of cargo handling equipment operators and port operations and logistics;

3. MANAGEMENT TEAM (continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Plan, monitor and evaluate training programs to ensure conformity with international maritime standards; e. Facilitate issuance of Certificates of Competency and Certificates of Proficiency to graduates; f. Development of quality training standard systems and periodical independent evaluation as to meet International Maritime requirements; g. Implement curricula for maritime transport logistics in collaboration with relevant government agencies and other stakeholders; h. Promote the maritime transport logistics, port operations, and safety training programs; i. Initiating development and review of policies, strategies and plans; j. Preparing, implementing and monitoring of the Department's budget; k. Overseeing staff development function of the Department; l. Handling of the Department's disciplinary matters; m. Undertaking resource mobilization for training and research programmes; n. Supervising, guiding and appraising staff in the Department; o. Overseeing examination and certification processes; and, p. Implementing training programmes according to the set syllabi.
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3. MANAGEMENT TEAM (continued)



Ms. Christine Muli

Ms Christine Muli holds a Bachelor of Education Degree from Kenyatta University and has 24 years of experience in management and administration both at Kenya Ports Authority and Bandari Maritime Academy.

Responsible for the Registrars Department

The Department coordinates the following divisions: - Curriculum Development, Academic Quality Assurance, Research & Development, Library Services and E-Resource, Students Admissions and Examinations, Student's Welfare (Chaplaincy, Nursing, Guidance and Counselling and Sports).

The department implements for the following functions:

- a. Formulate and coordinate admission policies, procedures, strategies and plans for all divisions, sections, and units in the department.
- b. Formulate, coordinate and implement examinations policies, strategies, and plans.
- c. Facilitate institutional and industrial research and publications.
- d. Design, compile and disseminate tailor-made curriculum for implementation.
- e. Observe the provisions of gender mainstreaming policies.
- f. Organize and facilitate academic ceremonies
- g. Initiate the development and implementation of students' rules and regulations in the Academy,
- h. Develop and deliver a strategy for student recruitment at the Academy.
- i. Monitor student experience and progress at the academy.
- j. Develop and implement a policy for quality standard system on training.
- k. Ensure compliance with academic regulatory framework.
- l. Develop proactive relationships with relevant external stakeholders and monitor development of best practice within the maritime sector.
- m. Formulate and disseminate information on courses offered.
- n. Develop and implement procedures for student clearance for issuance of transcripts and certificates
- o. Coordinate the activities of the student's

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

3. MANAGEMENT TEAM (continued)

	<p>welfare and co-curricular activities.</p> <p>p. Coordinate the provision of library services</p> <p>q. Coordinate the establishment of student database.</p> <p>r. Maintain students' database</p>
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3. MANAGEMENT TEAM (continued)



Mr. Joseph Patterson Okhako

Mr. Okhako holds a Master’s Degree in Business Administration (MBA) - Strategic Business Management, a first degree in Human Resource Management, a Diploma in Law and a Postgraduate Certificate in Corruption Studies.

He is a member of the Institute of Human Resource Management – Kenya and Ethics Institute of South Africa and a Certified Ethics Officer and Trainer.

Responsible for Corporate Support Services

Mr. Okhako has over 15 years’ experience in Public Service.

The office provides overall management and coordination of corporate support services of the Academy in finance and accounts, strategy and planning, human resource and administration, information technology, hospitality and maintenance.

The division has six (6) departments;

- a. Department of Planning and Strategy.
- b. Department of Finance and Accounts.
- c. Department of Human Resource and Administration;
- d. Department of Hospitality;
- e. Department of ICT; and,
- f. Department of Maintenance.

3. MANAGEMENT TEAM (continued)



Ms. Katherine M Kithikii

Ag. Corporation Secretary /Head of Legal Services

Ms. Kithikii is a holder of LLB (Kent University), LLM (IMLI), (Graduate Certificate in Maritime Studies (ANCORS), LPC (Guildford College of Law), Dip in Law KSL and Commissioner for Oaths/Notary Public.

Ms. Kithikii has over 10 years of legal work experience in both the public and private sector.

The office provides the following services: -

- a. legal advisory, represent the Academy in any civil or criminal proceedings, draft and/or review contracts, agreements and other legal instruments;
- b. liaise with ministries and government departments on legal matters pertaining MET;
- c. Initiate and/or progress drafting of laws and regulations on matters pertaining MET;
- d. Provide guidance to the Board on their duties and responsibilities and on matters of governance;
- e. Arrange and conduct periodic and special meetings of the Board, preparing agenda and board papers and ensuring all board members receive agenda before scheduled meetings; and
- f. Make administrative arrangement for board meetings among other aspects.

3. MANAGEMENT TEAM (continued)



Mr. Samuel Muthama

Responsible for Supply Chain Management Division

Mr. Muthama holds an MBA, from Maastricht School of Management – ESAMI, a Degree in B’COM from the University of Nairobi, CIPS - UK & H/Diploma Human Resource Management – Institute of HRM – Kenya.

Mr Muthama has more than 15 years’ work experience in Government and State Agencies in Procurement Matters.

The Supply Chain Management Department undertakes the following tasks.

- a. Compilation and preparation of yearly Procurement Plan.
- b. Implementation of the Procurement Plan.
- c. Preparation, advertisement, and evaluation of Tenders.
- d. Advising the Director/CEO on appointment of Ad hoc procurement committees.
- e. Rendering of Procurement professional advice to the Director/CEO.
- f. Overseeing the implementation of awarded contracts; and
- g. Receipt of stores and store management.

4. CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

The Academy was launched with a new mandate as a Centre of excellence by H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta on the 8th of July, 2019 with the objective of developing skills for the growth of the blue economy for Kenya and the Region.

The Institution in the respective financial year has finalised the development of the Strategic Plan which is awaiting launch. This together with a series of other policy documents will play a critical role in enhancing strategic development, growth of the Academy.

The Academy has further progressed the development of its legal framework namely the Bandari Maritime Academy Bill with the involvement of stakeholders. The BMA Bill was reviewed by a wider stakeholder forum and is now in Parliament for finalization.

The Academy has further registered its Logo for legitimacy purposes as a training and educational institution for issuance of certificates and other testimonials. The Academy has engaged various institutions for the development of a collaborative and/or supportive framework with a number of stakeholders both from the public and private sector.


In addition, the Academy is establishing operation framework with various Institutions to ensure effective delivery of training which include: KENET; KNQA; TVETA; CMA CGM; Coast Guard service: Kenya Navy among others. Collaboration with Pioneer University, Technical University of Mombasa, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University among others are at an advanced stage.

The Academy is also gearing for long term development and is in the process of developing a 25-year masterplan which will guide its long term development.

The Academy appreciates the continued support from the State Department for Shipping and Maritime and partner institutions notably Kenya Maritime Authority, Kenya Ports Authority, the Kenya Coast Guard Service, National Treasury among others. The technical and financial support provided is critical in this new field of economic development.

Some of the notable challenges experienced include the operationalization of the Academy which is slow due to various reasons including inadequate staff capacity, inadequate funding, completion of the transition phase. The rapid changes in the Maritime sector has also seen the need to expand the scope of training to address the global maritime sector skills need.

It is hoped that the plan to conduct the recruitment process will provide the Academy with the necessary skills that are vital for training and the Academy long term development agenda.


Prof. Kinandu Muragu
CHAIRMAN

5. REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Academy in the Financial Year conducted several key activities including launch of the Ship in campus and progressed the renovation works for the Amphitheatre and the Hostels. The Academy also enhanced its student population as demand for maritime training increased.

The Academy also registered students for various examinations for the January/February and July/August National Examinations. The current enrolment stands at over 400 students which is increasing due to the KUCCPS selection.

Students in the Academy pursued various technical aspects of training including Industrial attachment and technical visits to various maritime installations to familiarise with the various activities in the sector. There has been the positive development where BMA Alumni have been able to acquire sea time activities.

The Academy engaged in the following activities among others;

- i. Developed eighteen (18) curricula in maritime education and training and maritime transport logistics;
- ii. Worked closely with KMA and HELB to institutionalise the Maritime Education and Training Funding Scheme;
- iii. Finalised the preparation for the validation of the strategic plan and planned for the new Financial Year;
- iv. Engaged SRC with a view to finalizing the remuneration structure for the Academy;
- v. Commenced the development of the BMA Masterplan for the Academy long term development;
- vi. Conducted several STCW training programmes and revalidation courses to support employability. The Kenya Fisheries Service and other Government Institutions partnered with the Academy to train their personnel
- vii. Conducted tailor made courses for specialized agencies such as KPA on cargo and equipment handling; and,
- viii. Members of staff in the Academy participated in several discussions on policy development at Ministerial level, Maritime Institutions collaboration, as well as joint activities with other training Institutions.

There has been slow absorption of funds in the Academy due to the lack of personnel to implement programmes and development activities. The recruitment which is expected in the coming Financial year delay in the release of exchequer to the Academy, which is the main source of funding at this nascent stage, which is affecting service delivery and maintenance of the

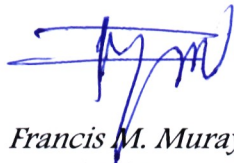
BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

5. REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (Continued)

The Academy appreciates support from various Agencies especially KMA which has already donated the first batch of equipment for maritime training and development. The total cost of the equipment shall be worth Ksh.50 Million for the Academy to support the training of seafarers. KPA has continued to provide attachment opportunities to BMA students as well as sharing equipment for port operations courses.

The Academy is however experiencing a serious challenge of capacity due to inadequate staffing. There is also a gap in the available equipment for training noting that this is a highly specialised training institution.

It is expected that the Academy shall obtain the required staff upon completion of the remuneration structure with relevant Government Agencies which phase I shall be completed in the FY 2021/2022.



Francis M. Muraya

Ag. Chief Executive Officer

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
 ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

6. STATEMENT OF THE ACADEMY'S PERFORMANCE AGAINST PRE-DETERMINED OBJECTIVES FOR FY 2021/2022

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

Bandari Maritime Academy has the five (5) objectives within the current Strategic Plan for the FY 2021/2022. These are:

- Maritime Skills Development
- Internal Capacity Development
- Research, Innovation and Development
- Industry Linkages and Partnerships
- Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

Bandari Maritime Academy develops its annual work plans based on the above objectives. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The Academy achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2021/2022 period for its five (5) Strategic pillars as indicated in the diagram below:

Delivery Unit	Key Outputs	Key Performance Indicators	Target 2021/22	Achievement 2021/22	Target(Baseline) 2022/23	Target 2023/24	Target 2024/25	Target 2025/26
Bandari Maritime Academy	Graduates in Maritime Courses	Number of graduates in Maritime Courses	2000	2047	3000	3000	3000	3000
	Curriculum development	No of Curricula developed	33	6	20	20	27	100
	Bandari Maritime Academy Bill	% completed	100	100	100	-	-	-
	Human Resource Capacity	Technical and non-Technical staff recruited	40	-	78	78	156	196
	Development of the Masterplan	% of completion	50	10	50	100	-	-

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
 ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

**6. STATEMENT OF THE ACADEMY'S PERFORMANCE AGAINST PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES
 FOR FY 2021/2022 (Continued)**

	Digital content for MET Training Developed	% of completion	100	10	100	-	-	-
	Computerized support developed	% of computerization	100	40	100	-	-	-
	Pre-Feasibility and Feasibility for BMA projects	% of completion	-	-	100	-	-	-
	MET/HELB Fund Operationalized	% operationalization of the MET/ HELB fund	100	100	-	-	-	-
	MET/HELB Fund	No. of students benefiting from the fund	200	200	200	400	400	400
	Students Grants	No. of students benefiting from grants	-	-	1600	1600	1600	1600
	Modern Training Equipment for Port Operations	Number of modern training equipment for port operation acquired	2	2	2	4	4	-
	Modern Training Equipment MET	Lots of modern training MET acquired	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Operational Maritime engineering section	% of workshop and equipment rehabilitated	100	100	100	-	-	-
	Operational Nautical science section	% rehabilitated	100	100	100	-	-	-
	Operational Commercial shipping section	% rehabilitated	100	100	100	-	-	-
	New Marine Workshops established	% of completion				100	-	-

**BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

**6. STATEMENT OF THE ACADEMY'S PERFORMANCE AGAINST PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES
FOR FY 2021/2022 (Continued)**

	New Nautical Workshops(seaman's navigational training room) established	% of completion			100	-	-	-
	Two (3) Storey hostel established	% of completion	~	-	-	40	70	100
	Three Storey multipurpose complex established	% of completion	~	-	-	40	70	100
	Survival Training Centre Established	% of completion	~	-	-	50	100	-
	Advanced Firefighting Centre Established	% of completion	~	-	-	50	100	-

7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

In accordance with the Board Charter and Code of best practices, the Academy has adopted high standards and applies strict rules of conduct in the discharge of its functions. As part of this commitment, the Board adheres to good Corporate Governance by embracing the principles of high standards of ethical and moral behaviour, acting in the best interest of the Academy while recognizing that the Academy acts as an exemplary good corporate citizen. The Board of Directors have also undergone training in matters pertaining Corporate Governance on diverse dates.

Role and Function of the Board of Directors

The role and functions of the Board *inter alia* includes, to:

- i. Set and oversee the overall strategy and approve significant policies of the Academy;
- ii. Approve the organizational structure;
- iii. Approve the annual budget of the organization;
- iv. Monitor the Academy's performance and ensure sustainability;
- v. Ensure availability of adequate resources for the achievement of the Academy's objectives

The Board also reviews and approves the Academy's strategic and financial plans respectively.

Performance Evaluation and Governance Audit

The Board conducts an annual self – evaluation process to measure its own performance, to ensure that it is constantly adhering to the objectives and mandate of the Academy. The last Board evaluation was conducted by State Corporation Advisory Committee on 4th October 2021. The Director is an ex officio member of the Board and is accountable to the Board for the management of the Academy as prescribed in the Legal Notice and more specifically in the Board Charter and Code of best practice. The Board monitors the performance of the Academy's senior Management by reviewing the financial performance on a quarterly and annual basis. The Academy in terms of performance embarked on undertaking a performance contract which was undertaken for the FY 2021/22. The Academy also embarked on the progression of the development of its Strategic Plan to ensure that the Academy executes its mandate in accordance with the Legal Notice and the Merchant Shipping Act provisions and appurtenant regulations. The Academy in accordance with the Mwongozo Code scheduled a Legal and Governance Audit for the FY 2021/22 which is ongoing.

7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (Continued)

Conflict of Interest

The Board is under obligation to act in the best interest of the Academy and uphold the fiduciary responsibilities and duty of care. This obligation involves not disclosing confidential information, avoiding real and perceived conflicts of interest, and favouring the interests of the Academy over other interests. Board members are expected to act honestly and in good faith so as to create a culture built on principles of integrity accountability and transparency.

Corruption Prevention

BMA Board of Directors executed the Code of Conduct and Ethics in respect of dealings with the Academy. The Academy has in place a Conflict of Interest Register for purposes of implementation of the Anti- Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, 2003, Public Officer Act, 2003 and the Leadership and Integrity Act, 2012.

Board Structure

The Board presently has a Chairman and four (4) independent Directors appointed in accordance with section 5 (1) (g) of the Bandari Maritime Academy Order, 2018 and representatives of the Government as per section 5 (1) (b-e) of the Bandari Maritime Academy Order, 2018. The members have diverse qualifications suitable for leading the Academy in the execution of its mandate. Directors' terms of appointment to office are governed by the Bandari Maritime Academy Order, 2018, State Corporations Act, 1986 and the *Mwongozo* and the Code of Governance for State Corporations, 2015 among other government circulars and directives.

Appointment and Removal of the members of the Board

The Chairman is appointed by the President whereas the members of the Board are appointed by the Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works for a duration of three years, renewable for a further three-year term renewable upon satisfactory performance of duties. The members of the Board are appointed at different times so that the respective expiry dates of their terms of office fall at different times.

The Bandari Maritime Academy Order, 2018 provides that Board may vacate office through written resignation to the Cabinet Secretary. There are specified circumstances under which

**BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (Continued)

Board may be removed from Office and includes absence from three consecutive meetings of the Board without permission from the Chairperson, where a member is adjudged bankrupt or enters into a composition scheme or arrangement with his creditors, or where a member is convicted of an offence involving dishonesty or fraud is convicted of a criminal offence.

Board Induction

Most of the Board members have undergone the compulsory induction training by the State Corporations Advisory Committee (SCAC). Directors appointed subsequently will undergo an induction training in the FY 2022/23.

Board Remuneration

The Directors are remunerated as per prevailing government circulars and official directives.

Board Meetings

The Board discharges its responsibilities through the Finance and Human Resource Committee, Technical and Operations Committee and the Risk and Audit Committee. In the Financial Year 2021/2022 the Board held the following meetings:

Full Board Meetings

During the period under review a total of five (5) (with one being a continued) meetings were held. The attendance to the meetings during the financial year are as summarised below;

S/No.	Name Of Director	Position	Meetings Held	Attendance	%Age
1.	Prof. Kinandu Muragu	Chairman	5	5	100%
2.	PS Nancy Karigithu	Director	5	4	75%
	Eng. Joseph Atonga	Alt. Director		1	25%
3.	Mr. Archer Arina	Alt. Director	5	5	100%
4.	CPA Judith A M Nyakawa	Alt. Director	5	5	100%
5.	Capt. Moses Muthama	Alt. Director	5	5	100%
6.	CPA Cathrine Juma	Director	5	5	100%
7.	Capt. Mohamed Ali	Director	5	5	100%
8.	Rtd. Maj Nishit Maru	Director	5	4	75%
9.	Mr. Duncan Ndegwa	Director	5	5	100%
10.	Mr. Francis M Muraya	Ag. CEO	5	5	100%

**BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (Continued)

Special Board Meetings

A total of six (7) Special Board meetings (Special Finance and Human Resource Committee (2), Special risk and Audit meeting (2) and Special Board (3)) were held during the period under review and the attendance of the members were as summarised below;

S/No.	Name of Director	Position	Meetings Held	Attendance	%Age
1.	Prof. Kinandu Muragu	Chairman	7	3	43%
2.	Francis M Muraya	Ag. CEO	7	6	86%
3.	CPA Judith A M Nyakawa	Alt. Director	7	7	100%
4.	Mr. Archer Arina	Alt. Director	7	7	100%
5.	Capt. Moses Muthama	Alt. Director	7	4	57%
6.	CPA Cathrine Juma	Director	7	5	71%
7.	Capt Mohamed Ali	Director	7	5	71%
8.	Rtd. Maj Nishit Maru	Director	7	3	43%
9.	Mr. Duncan Ndegwa	Director	7	5	71%
10.	PS Nancy Karigithu	PS	7	5	71%
	Mr. Fredrick Shisia	Alt. Director		1	14.5%
	Mr. Jim Chira	Alt. Director		1	14.5%

Technical and Operations Committee Meetings

During the period under review the TOC held a total of four (4) meetings. The attendance to the meetings during the period when members were appointed are as summarised below;

S/No.	Name of Director	Position	Meetings Held	Attendance	%Age
1.	Capt. Mohamed Ali	Chair	4	4	100%
2.	Mr. Duncan Ndegwa	Member	4	4	100%
3.	PS Nancy Karigithu	Member	4	2	50%
	Eng. Joseph Atonga	Alt. Director		1	25%
	Mr. Enoch Okemwa	Alt. Director		1	25%
4.	CPA Judith A M Nyakawa	Alt. Director	4	4	100%
5.	Mr. Archer Arina	Member	4	4	100%
6.	CPA Cathrine Juma	Member	4	4	100%
7.	Mr. Archer Arina	Member	4	4	100%
8.	Rtd Maj Nishit Maru	Member	4	3	75%
9.	Francis M Muraya	Ag. CEO/Member	4	4	100%

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (Continued)

Finance and Human Resource Committee Meetings

During the period under review the FHRC held a total of six (6) (two sessions were continued) meetings. The attendance to the meetings during the period are as summarised below;

S/No.	Name of Director	Position	Meetings Held	Attendance	%AGE
1.	Mr. Duncan Ndegwa	Chair	6	6	100%
2.	PS Nancy Karigithu	Member	6	2	33%
3.	Mr. Jim Chira	Alt. Director		3	50%
	Mr. Abdalla Hatimy	Alt. Director		1	17%
4.	CPA Judith Nyakawa	Member	6	6	100%
5.	Mr. Archer Arina	Member	6	6	100%
6.	Rtd. Maj Nishit Maru	Member	6	5	83%
7.	Francis M Muraya	Ag. CEO/Member	6	6	100%

Risk and Audit Committee Meetings

During the period under review RAC held a total of two (2) meetings. The attendance to the meetings are as summarised below:

S/No.	Name of Director	Position	Meetings Held	Attendance	%Age
1.	CPA Cathrine Juma	Chair	2	2	100%
2.	PS Nancy Karigithu	Member	2	2	100%
3.	CPA Judith Nyakawa	Member	2	2	100%
4.	Mr. Archer Arina	Member	2	2	100%
5.	Capt. Mohamed Ali	Member	2	2	100%

The Academy during the period under review was not able to hold the scheduled meetings due to the unavailability (work excegencies) of the internal auditor who had been temporarily deployed not being able to continue with the service. The Academy has however engaged the Internal Auditor from the Ministry to assist in discharging the mandate of the Interanl Audit Office at the Academy.

8. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

SECTION A

The Academy Operational and Financial performance

The Management of the Academy is headed by the Executive which directs the entire operations and is headed by the Director who is also the Chief Executive Officer. The Academy has several departments namely; Corporation Secretary and Legal Services, Corporate Services, and Maritime Education and Training, Maritime Transport and Operations Training Department, Office of the Registrar and the Advancement and Placement Department. Other than the latter, all the other Departments have been actualised and institutionalised.

The Maritime Education Training Department, the Maritime Transport and Operations Training Department, the Office of the Registrar and the Advancement and Placement department make the core mandate of the Academy and coordinates all training and development programmes. The Corporation Secretary and Legal Services Department provides legal and policy guidance and advice to the core department while the Corporate Services Department provides support services to the Academy. It facilitates the other departments in the delivery of their mandate by providing finance and administrative support.

SECTION B

Academy Compliance with statutory requirements

The Academy operates under the following key statutes, Legal Notice No 233 of 28th November 2018, State Corporations Act, 1986, Public Finance Management Act, 2012, Income Tax Act, 1996, Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015 among other statutes. Management ensures that the Academy complies with all the relevant sections of these statutes. During the period under review the Academy complied with all the statutes.

SECTION C

Key Projects and investment decision the Academy is planning/Implementing

The Academy did not have projects under the Development vote during the review period. It is however noted that there are critical infrastructural needs that require to be in place for the success of the Academy in achieving the core mandate. It was expected that these were to be partially supported by the Kenya Ports Authority to the tune of kshs 519 million out of the total of **Kshs. 2.38 Billion (Kenya Shillings Two Billion, three hundred eighty Million)**

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

8. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

The list of the projects is as tabulated below;

	STATUS OF PROJECTS COMPLETION					
	Project	Total Project Cost	Project PIMIS Serial No.	Completion % To Date	Budget	Sources
1	Equipment for port operators	200,000,000	1093100501	0%	200,000,000	GOK Funding
2	Advanced Firefighting Training Centre	130,000,000	1093100601	0%	130,000,000	GOK Funding
3	Two, 3 –Storey building hostel	968,000,000	1093100701	0%	968,000,000	GOK Funding
4	Marine Engineering and Nautical workshops	56,000,000	1093100801	0%	56,000,000	GOK Funding
5	Three storey, Multipurpose complex	499,000,000	1093100901	0%	499,000,000	GOK Funding
6	Survival Training Centre	527,000,000	1093101001	0%	527,000,000	GOK Funding
Total Capital Budget		2,380,000,000			2,380,000,000	

The projects have been identified as major infrastructural requirements for the Academy to support seafarers training. The project proposals are undergoing processing by the National Treasury awaiting funding for Implementation.

SECTION D

Major risks facing the Academy.

The Academy faces a major risk of staff stability. The current staff are mostly seconded from State Department of various Ministries, Kenya Ports Authority and Kenya Maritime Authority. The Academy Human Resource Instruments were approved by the State Corporation Advisory Committee Council sometime in September 2020. The Academy has further engaged the Salaries Remuneration Commission on matters relating to the remuneration package for staff of the Academy. This matter will be resolved once the Academy recruits its own staff.

SECTION E

Material arrears in statutory/financial obligation

The Academy has met all its statutory and financial obligations in the reporting period.

8. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

SECTION F

Financial probity and serious governance issues

Governance issues by internal and external parties where and when they arise are appropriately addressed by Management.

The Academy 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 an outline of the organisation's policies and activities that promote sustainability.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

i. Sustainability strategy and profile

The Academy is cognizant of the National and International Trends in economic dynamics. The Academy aspires to align with the National Development priorities to ensure sustainability and adopt international best practices to enhance performance.

ii. Environmental performance

The Academy has endeavoured to comply with the provisions embedded in the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999 and in other Environmental Policies, rules and regulations.

iii. Employee welfare

The Academy on need basis supports employees' welfare.

iv. Market Place Practices

The Academy awards contract fairly to suppliers in compliance to the constitutional requirements of fair competition and diversity.

a) Responsible competition practice

Explain how the organisation ensures responsible competition practices with issues like anti-corruption, responsible political involvement, fair competition and respect for competitors.

b) Responsible Supply Chain and supplier relations

Explain how the organisation maintains good business practices, treats its own suppliers responsibly by honouring contracts and respecting payment practices.

c) Responsible marketing and advertisement

Outline efforts to maintain ethical marketing practices.

d.) Product Stewardship

Outline efforts to safeguard consumer rights and interests.

v. Corporate Social Responsibility/ Community Engagements

The Academy jointly with the community from Mikindani area participated in the planting of two thousand (2000) mangrove trees in a Re-Afforestation programme.

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

10. REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

i. Principal Activities of the Academy

The Academy is a successor to the Bandari College whose principal activity is an institution of excellence in teaching, training, scholarship, innovation and research in maritime skills. The Academy will generate employable skills in the maritime sector to support the development of the Blue Economy. The Academy in addition thereto fosters partnerships with multiple institutions both at the local and international level to ensure the highest international maritime standards in maritime human resource development are established and maintained.

ii. Results for the year ended June 30, 2022

The results of Academy for the year ended June 30, 2022 are set out on page 1– 5.

iii. Director's Paragraph

The members of the Board of Directors who served during the year ended June 30, 2022 year are shown on page vi-xiv.

iv. Surplus Remissions

The Academy did not make any remittances to the Consolidated Fund in the FY 2021/22. The unspent funds constitute tuition fees paid in advance among other aspects.

v. Auditor's

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Academy in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

By Order of the Board

Ms. Katherine M Kithikii
Ag. Corporation Secretary

Signature:



Date: 30th August 2022

11. STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and (section 14 of the State Corporations Act, 1986, require the Directors to prepare financial statements in respect of that entity, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the entity at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the entity for that year/period. The Directors are also required to ensure that the entity keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the entity. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the entity.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the entity's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the entity for and as at the end of the financial year ended on June 30, 2021. This responsibility includes: (i) Maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) Maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the entity; (iii) Designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) Safeguarding the assets of the entity; (v) Selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) Making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Directors accept responsibility for the entity's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the Public Finance and Management Act, 2012, the State Corporations Act, 1986 among others. The Directors are of the opinion that the Academy's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Academy's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2022, and of the Academy's financial position as at that date. The Directors further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the entity, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Academy's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.


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


BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

11. STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES (Continued)

Approval of the Financial Statements

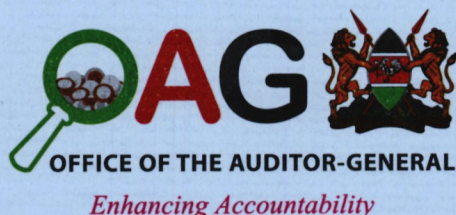
The Academy's Financial Statements were approved by the Board on 30TH AUGUST 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Signature: 
Name: Prof. Kinandu Muragu
Chairperson of the Board

Signature: 
Name: Mr. Francis M Muraya
Ag. CEO

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2022

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bandari Maritime Academy set out on pages 1 to 40, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2022 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 other Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bandari Maritime Academy as at 30 June, 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the Legal Notice No.233 of 28 November, 2018.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Lack of Ownership Documents and Inaccurate Value of Assets Donated by Kenya Ports Authority

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.1,370,330,721 as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements. However, as previously reported, examination of records revealed that assets valued at Kshs.1,526,964,840 were donated by Kenya Ports Authority to the Academy but handing and taking over reports and documentary evidence to confirm the actual assets and how the values were determined were not provided for audit review.

Further, audit review of Kenya Ports Authority's financial statements revealed that the Authority donated assets with a net book value of Kshs.1,670,404,284. The variance of Kshs.143,439,444, between the two sets of records was not explained nor reconciled.

In addition, records provided for audit indicated that ownership documents for the donated assets were not surrendered to the Academy. It was therefore not clear whether the assets which were acquired through a non-exchange transaction were initially measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and ownership of the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.1,370,330,721 as at 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

2. Unsupported Receivables from Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial position as disclosed under Note 14 to the financial statements reflects non-exchange debtors of Kshs.35,963,783. However, out of the student debtors balance of Kshs.35,963,783, an amount of Kshs.30,535,341 was not supported with the detailed analysis of the debtors. Out of the remaining balance of Kshs.5,361,242, an amount of Kshs.3,260,000 was in respect of students sponsored by Kenya National Highways Authority. However, evidence of efforts to recover the debts was not provided for audit verification.

In addition, Management did not provide aging analysis of the receivables nor a provision for bad and doubtful debts policy for audit review.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and recoverability of receivables from exchange transactions of Kshs.35,795,341 as at 30 June, 2022 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Bandari Maritime Academy Management

in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. There were no key audit matters to report in the year under review.

Other Matter

1. Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year ended 30 June, 2022 reflects an approved total expenditure budget of Kshs.490,161,300 against actual expenditure of Kshs.243,672,923, resulting in an under-expenditure of Kshs.246,488,377 (or 50%).

The under expenditure may have affected the planned activities and impacted negatively on service delivery to the stakeholders.

2. Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several matters were raised under the Report on the Financial Statements. However, Management has not provided reasons for the delay in resolving the prior year audit issues. Further, the unresolved prior year issues are not disclosed under the progress on follow up of auditor's recommendations section of the financial statements as required by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board reporting template.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

Lack of a Business Continuity Plan

Audit review of records provided revealed that the Academy has a Draft Business Continuity Plan. However, Management did not provide details of how the Academy intends or would ensure business continuity in case of any interruption as required by Mwongozo Code of Governance that states that the Boards of Directors should ensure that there is appropriate business continuity plan in place for the organization.

In the circumstances, Academy's business and operations risk interruptions in the absence of a business continuity plan.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 4000. The standard requires 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 are in compliance, in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the 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 overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

Internal Control Weaknesses in Student Information Management

Audit review of students' records obtained from Students Registrar's office revealed that the Academy admitted one hundred and eighty-nine (189) students for modular courses and one thousand three hundred and ninety (1,390) for forklift, STCW and revalidation courses during the year under review, all totalling to one thousand five hundred and seventy-nine (1,579) admissions. However, records obtained from the Department of Finance showed admissions of two hundred and fifty-seven (257) during the year, resulting to an unexplained variance of one thousand, three hundred and twenty-two (1,322).

In the circumstances, the Academy runs the risk of making decisions based on inaccurate student information/data.

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

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors

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 control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Academy's ability to sustain its services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Academy or to cease operations.

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of noncompliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of


effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the Academy's policies and procedures may deteriorate.

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

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

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

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


CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

31 March, 2023


BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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

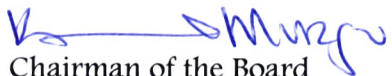
	Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from Ministries, Departments and Agencies	6	220,000,000	170,000,000
Transfers from Ministries, Departments and Agencies-Deferred Income	6	75,889,884	75,889,884
		295,889,884	245,889,884
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Rendering of services	7	125,115,885	86,171,515
Total revenue		421,005,769	332,061,398
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	8	137,952,074	105,474,762
Employee costs	9	49,497,704	15,695,743
Remuneration of directors	10	18,484,129	11,455,074
Depreciation and amortization expense	11	100,802,031	91,502,833
Repairs and maintenance	12	37,739,016	20,957,611
Total expenses		344,474,954	245,086,023
Surplus before tax		76,530,815	86,975,375
Taxation		0	0
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		76,530,815	86,975,375
Remission to National Treasury		0	0
Net Surplus for the year		76,530,815	86,975,375

The notes set out on pages 6 to 36 form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

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


Chief Executive Officer
Name: Francis M. Muraya


Head of Finance
Name: Rollyn Chebosi


Chairman of the Board
Name: Prof. Kinandu Muragu

ICPAK Member Number:18549

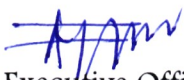
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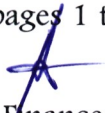
BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

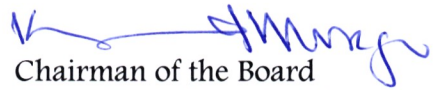
14. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	242,771,057	150,161,331
Trade receivables	14	42,686,733	42,793,682
Inventories	15	4,846,670	5,979,327
		290,304,460	198,934,340
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	16	1,370,330,721	1,421,789,225
Intangible assets	17	26,892,254	25,625,442
Total Non – Current Assets		1,397,222,974	1,447,414,667
Total assets		1,687,527,435	1,646,349,007
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables from exchange transactions	18	23,765,584	3,393,182
Payroll and other Deductions			0
Other Payables	18	30,275,854	6,738,776
Payments received in advance			0
Total Current Liabilities		54,041,438	10,131,958
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities		0	0
Total Non – Current Liabilities		0	0
Total liabilities		54,041,438	10,131,958
Reserves		181,770,111	98,166,719
Accumulated Funds		76,530,815	86,975,375
Capital Grants	19	1,375,185,071	1,451,074,955
Total net assets and liabilities		1,687,527,435	1,646,349,007

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


Chief Executive Officer
Name: Francis M. Muraya


Head of Finance
Name: Rollyn Chebosi
ICPAK Member Number: 18549


Chairman of the Board
Name: Prof. Kinandu Muragu

Date: 30TH AUGUST 2022

Date: 30TH AUGUST 2022

Date: 30TH AUGUST 2022.

15. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Revaluation reserve	Fair value adjustment reserve	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Capital/Development Grants/Fund	Total
At July 1, 2021	0	0	261,031,978	0	1,526,964,839	1,787,996,817
Revaluation gain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer of excess depreciation on revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred tax on excess depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fair value adjustment on quoted investments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus/Deficit for the year	0	0	76,590,643	0	0	76,590,643
Capital/Development grants received during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer of depreciation/amortization from capital fund to retained earnings	0	0	75,889,884	0	(75,889,884)	0
Dividends paid – 2021/22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interim dividends paid – 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proposed final dividends	0	0	0	0	0	0
At June 30, 2022	0	0	413,512,505	0	1,451,074,955	1,864,587,460

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

16. STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other governments – gifts and services in kind	6	220,000,000	170,000,000
Transfers from other governments – Deferred income	6	75,889,884	75,889,884
Rendering of services	7	125,115,885	86,171,515
Total Receipts		421,005,769	332,061,339
Payments			
Use of goods and services	8	137,952,073	105,474,762
Compensation of employees	9	49,497,704	15,695,743
Directors Emoluments	10	18,484,129	11,455,074
Repair & Maintenance	12	37,739,016	20,957,611
Total Payments		243,672,922	153,583,190
Net cash flows from operating activities	20	177,332,847	178,478,209
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	16	(44,975,339)	(19,980,208)
Purchase of Intangible Assets	17	(5,635,000)	(29,140,505)
(Decrease)/Increase in non – current receivables		41,777,101	(40,291,059)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(8,833,238)	(89,411,772)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital Grants		(75,889,884)	(75,889,884)
Net cash flows used in financing activities			0
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		92,609,726	13,176,553
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		150,161,331	136,984,778
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	13	242,771,057	150,161,331

This cash flow statement has been prepared using direct method of cash flow preparation.

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

Chief Executive Officer

Head of Finance

Chairman of the Board

Name: Francis M. Muraya

Name: Rollyn Chebosi
ICPAK Member Number: 18549

Name: Prof. Kinandu Muragu

Date: 30TH AUGUST 2022

Date: 30TH AUGUST 2022

Date: 30TH AUGUST 2022

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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

	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	% of Revenue/ Utilization
	2021-2022 Kshs	2021-2022 Kshs	2021-2022 Kshs	2021-2022 Kshs	2021-2022 Kshs	
Revenue						
Government grants and subsidies	220,000,000		220,000,000	220,000,000	-	100%
Government grants-Deferred Income	0	-	0	0	0	0
Rendering of services	40,000,000	80,000,000	120,000,000	125,115,885	5,115,885	104%
Sale of goods	0	0	0	0	0	
Finance Income	0	0	0	0	0	
Surplus for the FY 2020/2021	0	150,161,300	150,161,300	150,161,300	0	100%
Total income	260,000,000	230,161,300	490,161,300	495,277,185	5,115,885	101%
Expenses						
Compensation of employees	20,000,000	29,660,000	49,660,000	49,497,704	162,296	99.6%
Goods and services	201,950,000	153,092,300	355,042,300	137,952,074	217,090,226	39%
Directors' Emoluments	13,000,000	8,289,000	21,289,000	18,484,129	2,804,871	87%
Repairs and Maintenance	25,050,000	39,120,000	64,170,000	37,739,016	26,430,984	63%
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	0	0	0	0	0	
Grants and subsidies paid	0	0	0	0	0	
Total expenditure	260,000,000	230,161,300	490,161,300	243,672,923	246,488,377	50%
Surplus for the year	0	0	0	251,604,262	251,604,262	

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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

Budget notes

1. The Academy received and utilized all the expected grants with no adjustments
2. The Academy's collection of A-I-A exceeded the budget as more students enrolled compared to the expectation and there were more conferences held in the Academy.
3. The cost of compensation to employees reduced further than expected since the number of fixed term staff and resource persons engaged were less than the expected number. This Financial Year 2021/22 recorded an increase in expenditure on employee compensation because of payment of arrears for special duty allowances for the seconded staff; increased enrolment in both regular and STCW courses attracting more resource persons and fixed term employees hence higher expenditure.
4. The Board costs reduced further compared to the expected since the term of independent directors came to an end a month to closure of the financial year
5. The low absorption of revenue under use of goods and services was because there were inadequate staff to implement programs that could attract expenditure while there were reduced repairs during the year. Recruitment of staff in the forthcoming financial year will enhance performance and absorption.
6. There was no budget for depreciation expense because the assets have not been officially transferred to the Academy for ownership.
7. The total revised revenue under recurrent budget estimates for the financial year 2021/2022 was Ksh. 490,161,300 having been revised from Ksh. 260,000,000.

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Bandari Maritime Academy (BMA) was established through the Legal Notice No 233 of 28th November 2018 and derives its authority therein and accountability from PFM Act 2012 and other Legal Instruments. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity is a successor to the Bandari College whose principal activity is an institution of excellence in teaching, training, scholarship, innovation and research in maritime skills. The Academy will generate employable skills in the maritime sector to support the development of the Blue Economy. The Academy in addition thereto fosters partnerships with multiple institutions both at the local and international level to ensure the highest international maritime standards in maritime human resource development are established and maintained

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) which allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the *entity's* accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in various Notes.

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

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

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an entity's future cash flows.</p> <p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p>

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS (Continued)

<p>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</p>	<p>a. Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held;</p> <p>b. Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and</p> <p>c. Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.</p>
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <p>a. The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity;</p> <p>b. The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and</p> <p>c. The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position, and cash flows.</p>
<p>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>a. Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>b. Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>c. Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>d. Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p>

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS (Continued)

<p>Other Improvements to IPSAS</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector. Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement Standard no longer included in the 2021 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1 st January 2023.</p>
<p>IPSAS 43</p>	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity. The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities</p>

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS (Continued)

IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p>Applicable 1st January 2025</p> 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.
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iii. Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2021/2022

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Fees, taxes and fines

The entity recognizes revenues from fees, taxes and fines when the event occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met. To the extent that there is a related condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the amount, deferred income is recognized instead of revenue. Other non-exchange revenues are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Transfers from other government entities

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

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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.

Dividends

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

Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2021-2022 was approved by the National Assembly. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

the final budget. The Academy has not recorded additional appropriations on the 2020-2021 budget following the governing body's approval.

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

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

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under note 17 of these financial statements.

c.) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the area where the Entity operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in net assets is recognized in net assets and not in the statement of financial performance. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside surplus or deficit is recognized outside surplus or deficit. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction in net assets.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Sales tax

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

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

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

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

d.) Investment property

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

Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over a 30-year period.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

e.) Property, plant and equipment

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

f.) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially all of the 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.

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

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

g.) Intangible assets

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

The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite.

h.) Research and development costs

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

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

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

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

i) Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Loans and receivables

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

Held-to-maturity

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans and borrowing

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

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

j) Inventories

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

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

- Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method; and
- 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.

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

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

k) Provisions

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

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

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

l) Contingent liabilities

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

m.) Contingent assets

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

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

n) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Academy does not maintain any reserves

o) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

p) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

The academy currently does not have retirement benefit scheme for its employees. The employees serving in the academy are seconded to the entity from various MDAS where their retirement benefits are catered for.

q.) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Trade creditors or debtors denominated in foreign currency are reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise. **The academy did not engage on any foreign currency transaction in the Financial Year 2020/2021.**

r.) Borrowing costs

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

Such borrowing costs are capitalized over the period during which the asset is being acquired or constructed and borrowings have been incurred. Capitalization ceases when construction of the asset is complete. Further borrowing costs are charged to the statement of financial performance. **The borrowing costs did not apply in the Financial Year 2021/22.**

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

s.) Related parties

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

t.) Service concession arrangements

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

u.) 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.

v.) Comparative figures

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

w.) Subsequent events

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

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note 20.

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.

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6. TRANSFERS FROM MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Name of the Entity sending the grant	Amount recognized to of Statement Comprehensive Income	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognized in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs		KShs
State Department of Shipping and Maritime	220,000,000	0.0	0.0	220,000,000	220,000,000	170,000,000
Total	220,000,000	0.0	0.0	220,000,000	220,000,000	170,000,000

Name of the Entity sending the grant	Amount recognized to of Statement Comprehensive Income	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognized in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs	KShs	KShs		KShs
Kenya Ports Authority	0	75,889,884	0.0	0.0	75,889,884	75,889,884
Total	0.00	75,889,884	0.0		75,889,884	75,889,884

The funds were received quarterly (Appendix III)

7. RENDERING OF SERVICES

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	KShs	KShs
Service fees (Tuition Fees)	104,252,865	74,498,305
Hire of conference Facilities (Amphitheatre), Swimming charges and sale of tenders	20,863,020	11,673,210
Total revenue from the rendering of services	125,115,885	86,171,515

Tuition fees is fee charged to students who attend the various courses offered at Bandari Maritime Academy.

NB:

All income is classified as far as possible in the relevant classes. Other income has been used to recognise income not elsewhere classified.

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8. USE OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Legal Affairs	7,780,500	7,174,887
Curriculum development & Review	4,947,600	11,779,537
Conducting KNEC & NITA exams	2,178,220	4,846,040
Certificates Design and Development	998,760	0
Accreditation of Courses	42,000	560,000
Strategic plan	0	1,393,000
Uniform and Protective Clothing	0	1,413,600
BMA Master Plan	0	1,720,800
PC Crosscutting Issues	2,986,300	2,741,570
Non-Deductible Penalties	38,992	224,990
Fumigation	1,966,139	1,932,690
Food Provision	10,975,695	9,265,819
ICT Expenses	1,888,071	10,000
Other Insurances	504,145	1,169,842
Water	2,575,910	3,154,045
Previous year expense	784,030	0
Advertising Expenses	1,902,494	2,224,550
Audit fees	941,000	700,000
Conferences and delegations	7,944,400	5,513,334
Bank Charges	380,644	250,833
General Office Expenses	2,516,826	2,173,998
Hospitality	2,487,017	1,899,338
Fuel Oil	5,712,056	2,811,200
Motor Vehicle Insurance	633,398	590,701
Motor Vehicle expense	17,580	0
Printing and Stationery	5,896,482	544,711
Aquarium	69,000	0
Laundry	951,880	0
Telecommunication Expenses	1,488,438	1,374,827
Membership Fees	108,269	284,000
Training Expenses	6,657,834	5,575,600
Training Aids	8,665,765	4,999,745
General office insurance	0	0
Staff daily subsistence allowance (Domestic)	17,903,715	16,336,610
Air travel local - staff	5,577,000	1,768,053
Air travel Foreign- staff	628,819	0
Sundry (Taxies)	309,774	93,754
Partnerships, Publicity and Awareness	7,911,120	3,742,900
Covid – 19 Response	9,198,825	7,203,788
Kitchen Utensils	998,500	0
Hostel Mattresses & Linen	2,985,990	0
Tradeshows And Exhibitions	417,200	0
Iso Certification	3,436,457	0
International Maritime Activities	2,228,143	0
Library Subscriptions	2,317,086	0
Total Use of Goods and Services	137,952,073	105,474,762

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

9. EMPLOYEE COSTS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages – Resource person	25,394,319	12,734,490
Fixed term contractual employees' Salaries	8,650,582	2,623,857
Acting Allowance	15,240,017	
Nssf Employer's Contribution	131,286	0
Employee related costs – Medical costs	29,500	247,500
Casual Wages	52,000	89,896
Total	49,497,704	15,695,743

10. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Chairman's Honoraria	800,000	960,000
Insurance Expenses	875,475	1,073,298
Board Trainings	857,800	984,600
Taxi Expenses	87,780	0
Trainings	54,600	84,140
Non- Air travel (Bus, Railways etc.)	0	70,095
Directors Sitting Allowance	9,034,439	4,840,081
Daily subsistence allowance (Domestic)	4,515,400	2,486,400
Air travel local	1,913,335	632,860
Telephone Allowance	150,000	190,000
Mileage	195,300	133,600
Total Remuneration of Directors	18,484,129	11,455,074

11. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs
Buildings	15,182,902	15,615,050
Motor vehicles	6,394,349	4,741,350
Furniture and Fittings	5,993,320	5,279,665
Office equipment and Computers	6,113,932	4,660,458
Kitchen Equipment	2,586,391	2,586,393
Property, Plant and Machinery	14,055,299	11,573,568
Motorboats	3,997,884	3,734,608
Communication Equipment	3,093,354	631,520
Household Equipment	37,126	37,125
Intangible assets	4,368,189	3,663,813
Ship-Simulators	38,979,285	38,979,283
Total Depreciation and Amortization	100,802,031	91,502,833

Depreciation and amortization has been calculated on all assets acquired through purchase by Bandari Maritime Academy and donations by Kenya Ports Authority

12. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSE

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Property, Plant and Machinery	2,787,650	1,935,750
Buildings	23,687,684	757,787
Swimming Pool	1,900,000	198,000
Workshop Equipment	6,889,980	7,450,213
Motor Vehicle	617,149	131,624
Hostels	680,957	2,300
Photocopier	580,000	34,800
Boats	97,546	30,000
Others	498,050	10,417,137
Total Repairs and Maintenance	37,739,016	20,957,611

13. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	242,771,057	150,161,331
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	242,771,057	150,161,331

13 (a) DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Description		2021-2022	2020-2021
	Account Number	Kshs	Kshs
Bandari Maritime Academy			
a) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1264378726	242,771,057	150,161,331
Grand Total		242,771,057	150,161,331

14. RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Current receivables		
Other exchange debtors	6,722,950	12,258,341
Non-Exchange Debtors	35,963,783	30,535,341
Grand Total	42,686,733	42,793,682

NB: The debtors from non-exchange transactions of Ksh.35,963,783 consist of Ksh.67,200 unsurrendered imprest warrants and Ksh 30,535,341 student debtors.

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

15. INVENTORIES

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Stores and Inventory	4,846,670	5,979,328
Total Inventories at the lower of costs and net realizable value	4,846,670	5,979,328

**BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16. EQUIPMENT, PROPERTY AND PLANT

- i. The assets have been depreciated using the straight-line method.
- ii. The assets in possession by BMA were donated by KPA and are yet to be handed over to BMA officially.

Cost	Land		Buildings 2.5%		Motor Vehicles 25%		Furniture & Fittings 12.5%		Office Equipment & Computers 33.33%		Boats 25%		Plant & Machinery 12.5%		Household Equipment 12.5%		Communicati on Equipment 33.33%		Ship Simulators 12.5%		Kitchen Equipment 12.5%		Total				
	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs		
As at 1 July 2020	453,900,000	0.00	607,316,082	18,965,398	42,237,316	11,288,465	14,938,434	92,588,542	297,000	1,894,700	311,834,263	20,691,141	1,575,951,341														
Additions			17,285,898	0.00	0.00	2,694,310	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Disposals			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transfer/adju stments			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
As at 30 th June 2021	453,900,000		624,601,980	18,965,398	42,237,316	13,982,775	14,938,434	92,588,542	297,000	1,894,700	311,834,263	20,691,141	1,595,931,556														
Additions	0.00		0.00	6,612,000	5,709,250	4,360,850	1,053,100	19,853,850	0.00	7,386,289	0.00	0.00	0.00	44,975,336													
Disposals	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transfer/adju stments	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
As at 30 th June 2022	453,900,000		624,601,980	25,577,398	47,946,566	18,343,625	15,991,534	112,442,392	297,000	9,280,989	311,834,263	20,691,141	1,640,906,886														
Depreciation and impairment																											

**BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16. EQUIPMENT, PROPERTY AND PLANT (Continued)

As at 1 July 2020	0.00	15,182,902	4,741,350	5,279,665	3,804,408	3,734,608	11,573,568	37,125	631,504	38,731,783	2,586,393	86,303,304
Depreciation	0.00	15,615,050	4,741,350	5,279,665	4,660,459	3,734,608	11,573,568	37,125	631,520	38,979,283	2,586,393	87,839,021
Disposals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Impairment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transfer/Adjustment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
As at 30 th June 2021	0.00	30,797,952	9,482,700	10,559,330	8,464,867	7,469,216	23,147,136	74,250	1,263,024	77,711,066	5,172,786	174,142,327
Depreciation	0.00	15,182,902	6,394,349	5,993,320	6,113,932	3,997,884	14,055,299	37,126	309,354	38,979,285	2,586,391	96,433,843
Disposals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transfer/Adjustment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
As at 30 th June 2022	0.00	45,980,854	15,877,049	16,552,650	14,578,799	11,467,100	37,202,435	111,376	4,356,378	116,690,351	7,759,177	270,576,168
Net book values												
At 30 th June 2022	453,900,000	578,621,126	9,700,349	31,393,917	3,764,827	4,524,434	75,239,958	185,624	4,924,611	195,143,911	12,931,964	1,370,330,721
At 30 th June 2021	453,900,000	593,804,029	9,482,700	31,677,986	5,517,908	7,469,217	69,441,406	222,750	631,676	234,123,197	15,518,357	1,421,789,226
At 30 th June 2020	453,900,000	592,133,180	14,224,049	36,957,652	7,484,057	11,203,825	81,014,974	259,875	1,263,196	273,102,480	18,104,749	1,489,648,037

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS-SOFTWARE

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Cost		
At beginning of the year	29,310,505	170,000
Additions	5,635,000	29,140,505
At end of year	34,945,505	29,310,505
Additions–internal development	0.00	0.00
At end of year	34,945,505	29,310,505
Amortization and impairment		
At beginning of the year	3,685,063	21,250
Amortization	4,368,188	3,663,813
At end of the year	8,053,251	3,685,063
Impairment loss	0.0	0.0
At end of year	8,053,251	3,685,063
NBV	26,892,254	25,625,442

18 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Trade payables	23,765,584	3,393,182
Other payables	30,275,854	6,738,776
Total trade and other payables	54,041,438	10,131,958

The increase of balances for trade payables in FY2021/22 compared to FY2021/22 is because there were several pending invoices as at 30th June 2022 that were delivered after but recognition of expenses was done during FY2021/22 and payments were to be made in FY2022/23

The increase of balances for trade payables in FY2021/22 compared to FY2021/22 is because during this financial year, Kenya Marine Fisheries deposited Ksh.42.5M for training of fishermen but as the year ended there was unutilized balance of Ksh. 25M which is recognized as a liability

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

19. CAPITAL GRANTS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs.
Balance b/d (1.07.2021)	1,451,074,955	1,526,964,839
Additional Donated Assets		0.0
Transfer of depreciation/amortization from capital fund to retained earnings	(75,889,884)	(75,889,884)
Donated Assets from K.P.A		0
Total Capital Grants	1,375,185,071	1,451,074,955

20. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus for the Year Before Tax	76,530,815	54,997,085
Adjusted for:		
Depreciation	100,802,031	91,502,833
Prepaid income	0	0
Trade Receivables	0	0
Sundry debtors	0	0
Increase in Inventory	0	0
Decrease in Payables	0	0
Cash Generated From Operations	177,332,846	146,499,918

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(i) Credit risk

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

	Total amount	Fully performing	Past due	Impaired
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2021				
Receivables from exchange transactions	0	0	0	0
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	0	0	0	0
Bank balances	0	0	0	0

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Total	0	0	0	0
At 30 June 2020				
Receivables from exchange transactions	0	0	0	0
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	0	0	0	0
Bank balances	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

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

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 entity has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts. The entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from debtors.

The board of directors sets the entity'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 entity 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.

(iii) Market risk

The board 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

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

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.

a) Foreign currency risk

The entity has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate.

The carrying amount of the entity's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	Ksh	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2022			
Financial assets	0	0	0
Investments	0	0	0
Cash	0	0	0
Debtors	0	0	0
Total financial assets	0	0	0
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	0	0	0
Borrowings	0	0	0
Total financial liabilities	0	0	0
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	0	0	0

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

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

	Ksh	Other currencies	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2022			
Financial assets	0	0	0
Investments	0	0	0
Cash	0	0	0
Debtors	0	0	0
Total financial assets	0	0	0
Financial Liabilities	0	0	0
Trade and other payables	0	0	0
Borrowings	0	0	0
Total financial liabilities	0	0	0
Net foreign currency asset/(liability)	0	0	0

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

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

	Change in	Effect on Profit	Effect on
	currency rate	before tax	equity
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
2022			
Euro	10%	0	0
USD	10%	0	0
2021			
Euro	10%	0	0
USD	10%	0	0

b) Interest rate risk

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

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Management of interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

The entity analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis by conducting a sensitivity analysis. This involves determining the impact on profit or loss of defined rate shifts. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign

exchange rates, remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis as the prior year.

Using the end of the year figures, the sensitivity analysis indicates the impact on the statement of comprehensive income if current floating interest rates increase/decrease by one percentage point as a decrease/increase.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

a) Financial instruments measured at fair value

Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy

IPSAS 30 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the *entity's* market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges.
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The *entity* considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

21. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The following table shows an analysis of financial and non- financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1 Kshs	Level 2 Kshs	Level 3 Kshs	Total Kshs
At 30 June 2022				
Financial Assets				
Quoted equity investments	0	0	0	0
Non- financial Assets				
Investment property	0	0	0	0
Land and buildings	0	0	0	0
At 30 June 2022				
Financial Assets				
Quoted equity investments	0	0	0	0
Non- financial Assets				
Investment property	0	0	0	0
Land and buildings	0	0	0	0

There were no transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year. Disclosures of fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value have not been made because the carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

iv) Capital Risk Management

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

	2021-2022 Kshs	2020-2021 Kshs
Revaluation reserve	0	0
Retained earnings	0	0
Capital reserve	0	0
	0	0
Total funds		
Total borrowings	0	0
Less: cash and bank balances	0	0
Net debt/ (excess cash and cash equivalents)	0	0
Gearing		

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

22. 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 *Bandari Maritime Academy*, holding 100% of the *Bandari Maritime Academy* 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 Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development and Public Works- State Department for Shipping and Maritime;
- iii. Kenya Ports Authority;
- iv. Key management; and
- v. Board of directors.

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with related parties		
a) Sales to related parties		
Sales of goods	0.00	0.00
Sales of services	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00
b) Grants from the Government		
Grants from National Government	220,000,000	170,000,000
Grants from County Government		0.00
Donations in kind		0.00
Total	220,000,000	170,000,000
c) Expenses incurred on behalf of related party		

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. RELATED PARTY BALANCES (Continued)

Payments of salaries and wages for employees		0
Payments for goods and services		0
		0
Total		
d) Key management compensation		
Directors' emoluments	18,484,129	11,455,074
Compensation to the CEO		0
Compensation to key management		0
Total	18,484,129	11,455,074

NB

The support the Academy receives from The State Department of Shipping and Maritime in terms of salary for six (6) employees annually is **Kshs. 7,008,640**. The other agencies i.e KPA, KMA and KNSL have not given feedback in terms of support to the Academy.

19. APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1: IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Since inception of the Academy no report has been tabled to any oversight committee. No recommendation for implementation has been given by the committee. However, included in the column for management comments is what the institution has been able to do.

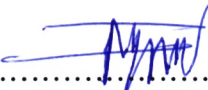
Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	<u>FY 2020/2021</u>				
1.Unsupported Expenditure on Staff Daily Subsistence	Ksh. 641600 relating to staff daily subsistence allowance was not supported by evidence of travel, evidence of invitation.	This is in progress and appropriate documents have been sought.	C.E.O	Resolved	
2.Property plant and equipment	There were no ownership documents for donated Assets by Kenya Ports Authority, and it could not be ascertained how the assets were measured.	A joint transition technical committee drawing membership from KPA and BMA constituted to officially harmonize and process the transfer of assets.	C.E.O	Not resolved	
3.Inaccuracy in the statement of comparison of budget	On the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects an amount of KSH.125,000,000 in respect of surplus for FY 2019/2020 with a nil actual amount however the previous audited financial statement shows a surplus of	Ksh.125,000 was part of the balance in hand from FY 2019/2020 which was brought forward to FY 2020/2021. National	Ag. Director Finance and Accounts	Resolved	

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

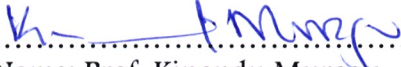
Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
	Ksh.98,166,719 and no explanation was provided for the anomaly.	treasury gave a go ahead to consume sh.98,166,719 and was brought as reserves in FY 2020/2021			
Risk Management policy and framework	Lack of Risk Management policy and framework	Academy has developed Draft Risk Management Policy awaiting Board approval for Implementation.	CEO	Resolved	By end of FY 2022/2023
Business continuity plan	Lack of Business continuity plan	Academy has developed Draft Business Continuity Policy awaiting Board approval for Implementation	CEO	Resolved	By end of FY 2022/2023
Budgetary control and performance	Under expenditure	The Academy is in the process of recruiting staff who are expected to enhance implementation of programmes and address	C.E.O	Resolved	

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
 ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
		the under expenditure			


 Name: Francis M. Muraya
 Ag. Chief Executive Officer

Date: 30TH AUGUST 2022


 Name: Prof. Kinandu Muragu
 Chairman of the Board

Date: 30TH AUGUST 2022 .

19. APPENDIX (Continued)

APPENDIX II: PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY

Projects

There were no Projects implemented by Bandari Maritime Academy Funded by the development partners.

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

Status of Projects completion

Bandari Maritime Academy had no ongoing projects in the Financial Year 2021/2022.

APPENDIX III: INTER-ENTITY TRANSFERS

ENTITY NAME:				
Break down of Transfers from the State Department of Shipping and Maritime				
	FY 2021/2022			
a.	Recurrent Grants			
		<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
		10 th September 2021	52,500,000.00	FY 2021/2022
		7 th December 2021	57,500,000.00	FY 2021/2022
		28 th March 2022	50,000,000.00	FY 2021/2022
		3 rd June 2022	60,000,000.00	FY 2021/2022
		Total	220,000,000.00	
b.	Development Grants			
		<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>

BANDARI MARITIME ACADEMY
 ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

		Total	0.00	
c.	Direct Payments			
		<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
		Total		
d.	Donor Receipts			
		<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>
		Total	0	

The above amounts have been communicated to and reconciled with the parent Ministry

Rollyn Chebosi
 Assistant Director Finance and Accounts
 Bandari Maritime Academy
 ICPAK Member Number: 18549

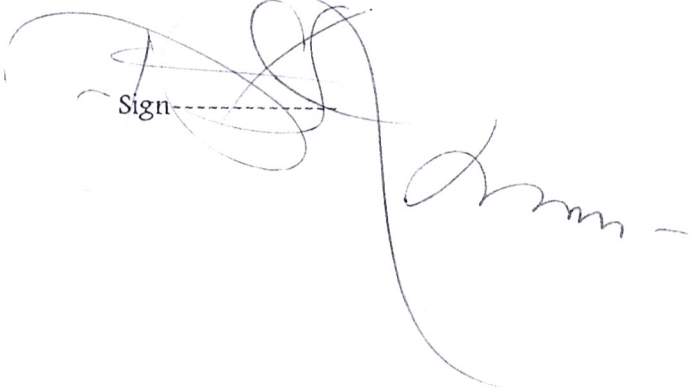
CPA Jim Maina Chira
 Senior Chief Finance Officer
 State Department for Shipping and
 Maritime

ICPAK Member Number: 2937

Sign



Sign



19. APPENDICES (Continued)

APPENDIX IV: RECORDING OF TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

Name of the IDA/Donor transferring the funds	Date received	Nature: Recurrent/ Development/ Others	Total Amount - KES	Where Recorded/recognized				Total Transfers during the Year
	as per bank statement			Statement of Financial Performance	Capital Fund	Receivables	Others - must be specific	
Ministry of xx	0.00	Recurrent	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Ministry fxxx	0.00	Development	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Donor (e.g. USAID)	0.00	Donor Fund	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Kenya Maritime Authority	0.00	Support	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Total			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

