

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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REPORT		NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	
DATE:	09 AUG 2023	DAY:	WED
TABLED BY: OF	Hon. Owen Baya, MP Deputy Leader, Majority		
CLERK AT THE TABLE:	Ahmed Kadhi		

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**MARIWA VOCATIONAL TRAINING
CENTRE**

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

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
P. O. Box 30034 - 00100 NAIROBI
KENYA
REGISTRY
29 MAY 2023
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**International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)
Annual Financial Reporting Template for
Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET) Institutions, National Polytechnics and
Teacher Training Colleges**

**MARIWA VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30TH JUNE 2022**

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

MANAGER
MARIWA VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE
TEL: 0791389165
★
★
P.O. BOX 338-40105 MASENO
SIGN:

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I. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

The Mariwa Vocational Training Centre was incorporated/ established under the TVET Act/ xxx Act on 1977 as a community initiative. It is located off Maseno–Kombewa road, next to Atoya Primary School in North Seme Ward, Seme Constituency; North Ratta Sublocation, Otwenya location, Seme Sub County. The institute is under the Ministry of Education.

It is currently registered under the TVET Act, registration number TVETA/PUBLIC/VTC/0039/2016

The institution is under the County Government of Kisumu, Ministry of Education, ICT and Human Resource Development.

(b) Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission/ mandate of the Mariwa vocational Training Centre is to offer vocational skills training to the youth in the following trades

1. Building Technology (Masonry)
2. Fashion Design & Garment Making
3. Food Processing Technology
4. Electrical and Electronics Technology
5. Motor Vehicle Technology
6. Information Communication Technology (Computer)

VISION

To be the leader in empowering the youth with appropriate skills and technology for self-reliance

MISSION

To Impart Appropriate Technical, Entrepreneurial & Life Skills -

MOTTO

Modelling Excellence

CORE VALUES

Our core values are informed by our firm commitments that define who we are as an institution and the qualities and principles that we integrate in all our activities within the institution. These are:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| • Excellence | • Accountability |
| • Respect | • Diversity |
| • Integrity | • Collaboration |
| • Responsibility | • Responsiveness |
| • Transparency | |

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(c) Key Management

The Mariwa Vocational Training Centre day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

- Board of Governors
- County Directorate
- Centre 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:

No.	Designation	Name
1.	CECM	Mr. John Awiti
2.	Chief Officer	Mrs. Peninah Onyango
3	Director	Mrs. Paschalia Ouma
4	Centre Manager	Mr. Jethro Mrasi
5	BOG Chairperson	Mrs. Risper Ochieng

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

- Audit committee activities
- Development partner oversight activities
- County Executive

Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

- (f) **Entity Headquarters**
P.O. Box 338-40105
MASENO
KENYA
- (g) **Entity Contacts**

Telephone: (254) 113 399 466
E-mail: mariwavtc@yahoo.com
- (h) **Entity Bankers**
Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

Kenya Commercial Bank
Kisumu Main Branch
P.O. Box 17-40100
Kisumu

Kenya Commercial Bank
Kisumu West Branch
P.O.Box 17-40100
Kisumu
- (i) **Independent Auditors**

Auditor-General
Office of Auditor General
Anniversary Towers, Institute Way
P.O. Box 30084
GPO 00100
Nairobi, Kenya
- (j) **Principal Legal Adviser**

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

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Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

II. The Council/Board of Governors

No.	Member/ Director	Details
1.	Board of Governors Chairperson -Mrs. Risper Agumba Ochieng	Mrs. Ochieng is a retired medical nurse and public health administrator. ID No. 0636093 Contact: 0722340422
2.	Mr. Sylvester Apudo	Representing Engineering ID No. 595779 Contact: 0717359645
3.	Jecinta Awuor Otieno	Representing Leadership & Management ID No. 20403435 Contact: 0700341565
4.	Ann Emma Owiti	Representing Financial Management ID No. 24795861 Contact: 0726051999
5.	Dennis Ogambi	Representing ICT ID No. 27978348 Contact: 0725489998
6.	James Ong'aro Ouma	Representing Industry ID No. 27978348 Contact: 0710109679
7.	Mrs. Magdaline Wasama	Sub County Admin - Seme
8.	Mrs. Paschalia Ouma	Director, VET
9.	Mr. Jethro Mrasi	Secretary to the Board of Governors ID No. 22733860 Contact: 0720384865

III. Management Team

No.	Member/ Director	Details
1.	Centre Manager	Overall in charge of the centre
2.	Deputy Manager	Deputizing the Centre Manager and overseeing the day to day running of the institution in the Manager's absence
3.	Heads of Departments	In charge of their respective departments

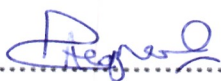
IV. Chairman's Statement

During the last financial year, Mariwa VTC continued to build on the progress made in the recent past especially in the wake of the hard hitting covid-19 pandemic and the subsequent recovery efforts. More follow-up efforts were made with regard to improving the level of preparedness against covid as well as general infrastructural improvements.

As the institution continues towards its march towards centre of excellence status, several strides have been made. Cumulatively, the various improvements on our built infrastructure, as well as acquisition of more tools and equipment enabled the institution to be accredited as a NITA trade testing centre. This is in line with our 2020-25 strategic plan which aims to make Mariwa VTC become a more accessible and diverse institution that provides unequalled skill development opportunities to a broad spectrum of trainees while at the same time meeting the socio-economic needs of the wider community.

Among the notable improvements on our infrastructure done during the financial year in question include: construction of a twin classroom, motor vehicle mechanics service bay, masonry practical shed, fencing and face-lifting of staff toilets.

All this was made possible by the very dedicated county government of Kisumu and particularly TVET department who made sure that the institution is well funded. I take this opportunity to thank the county government and directorate of VET for their consultative and participatory approach and massive support to the institution. I also thank the entire BOG, manager, instructors, our sponsors, area leaders, and members of the community, non-teaching staff and trainees of Mariwa VTC for their invaluable contributions in all ways aimed at making Mariwa Vocational Training Centre a centre of excellence and model VTC.



.....
Mrs. Risper Agumba,
BOG Chairperson

22-05-2023

.....
Date

V. Report of the Principal

The FY 2021/22 was quite eventful and busy for Mariwa VTC as we continued with our quest to transform our institution into one of the best Vocational training centres in Kisumu County. The first half of the calendar year 2021 had seen resumption of physical learning after the long covid 19 disruption. However, the negative impact of the pandemic continued to be felt especially in terms of trainee enrolment. Our trainee population had declined by up to 30% with most of our continuing students failing to report back.

However, the institution held its ground and managed to achieve a number of milestones, among them, the accreditation as a centre for NITA trade test. This came in November 2021 and the first ever NITA trade test exams were conducted at Mariwa VTC in December 2021 and the second in April 2022. This is indeed a great achievement since the institution becomes joins just a handful others in Kisumu County as a NITA centre.

In order to achieve this, we had to meet several minimum requirements stipulated by NITA such as having adequate classrooms, workshops as well as tools and equipment. This informed our expenditure priorities for the reporting period and I can gladly report that the following were achieved during the same period:

- (i) Construction of twin classroom for Food & Beverage and general theory classes
- (ii) Equipping of the Food & Beverage classroom
- (iii) Construction of Motor vehicle mechanic service bay and masonry shed
- (iv) Reinforcing the institution's perimeter fence
- (v) Renovation of staff toilets
- (vi) Equipping departments with tools, equipment and materials for training and NITA trade tests

All this was made possible by the County Government of Kisumu through the Department of Education, ICT and HCD, Directorate of VET which ensured availability of funds and other forms of support.

Other partners were also instrumental in pushing the institution's development agenda. Among them is an organization known as Pamoja for Transformation Trust. It is a non-profit organization founded in 2009 and whose mission is to support communities affected by conflict with resources and tools to move from crisis and poverty to peace and development.

Pamoja for Transformation runs various programs/projects, which include:

- (i) Peace & Governance Program
- (ii) Skills and Enterprise Development Program
- (iii) Skills for Jobs Project

Pamoja's engagement with Mariwa VTC falls under the Skills for Jobs Project and is set to run up to 31st July 2023. Under this partnership, Pamoja for Transformation is set to sponsor trainees

and *jua kali* sector workers acquire relevant certification from NITA as well as link them with industrial attachment and job placement opportunities in the industry.

The trainee/apprentice beneficiary categories are as outlined below:

- (i) 160 already enrolled trainees who were undertaking vocational skills training at Mariwa VTC by the time the project implementation started will receive soft skills/work readiness training and be facilitated to sit NITA Grade III trade test exams for certification. They will also benefit from industrial attachment and job placement support.
- (ii) 40 youth working in the informal (Jua Kali) sector, with practical knowledge and experience will be facilitated to undertake NITA Grade III trade test assessment and certification as well as benefit from soft skills/work readiness training, and business Entrepreneurship development training support.
- (iii) 140 new trainees (beginners) with no prior training or work experience will be supported to acquire vocational skills, soft skills/work readiness, NITA Grade III certification and job placement.

In addition, 5 trainers from Mariwa VTC will benefit from capacity building measures, such as Training of Trainers (TOT) in work readiness and soft skills trainings, digital literacy; Business and Finance management literacy trainings; coaching and mentorship training and practice.

To date:

- (i) Five (5) trainers have undergone TOT training and capacity building.
- (ii) A total of about 253 trainees have been enrolled into the sponsorship program and 198 sat NITA trade test exams. Out of the 198, 80 are on industrial attachment in various parts of the country while the rest are awaiting placement.

STAFF ESTABLISHMENT

During the reporting period, two County-employed members of staff were transferred to other stations within the county, leaving only two other County-employed instructors and five BOG-volunteer instructors, one office assistant one security guard and cook. The accounts clerk is engaged on a needs basis.

Staff Shortage

Currently we have shortage of instructors as follows:

NO.	Course	Deficit
1.	Building Technology	1
2.	Fashion Design & Garment Making	1
3.	Food Processing Technology	1
4.	ICT	1
5.	Electrical Technology	2
6.	Motor Vehicle Technology	2
7.	Hairdressing & Beauty Therapy	1
8.	Metal Processing Technology	2

TRAINEE ENROLMENT

Despite the decline in enrolment occasioned by the covid-19 pandemic in the 2020/21 FY, the numbers began to steadily rise in 2021/22. As at the end of the reporting period, there were a total of 189 trainees spread across various courses, representing an increase of 59% from same period last FY.

EXAMINATIONS

Our trainees take the following exams at the end of their training:

- NITA (National Industrial training Authority) Grade III, II and I
- KNEC – Artisan

Exam Results Summary

Exam/Series	Registered	Pass	Fail
NITA Aug 2021 series	96	92	4
KNEC Artisan Nov/Dec 2021	12	10	Nil (FTR – 2)
NITA Dec 2021 series	60	58	2
NITA April 2022 series	85	80	5

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Available

The institution has the following physical facilities:

1. A single block partitioned into:
 - a. Manager's office
 - b. Central store
 - c. Dressmaking workshop
 - d. General subjects classroom
 - e. ICT room
2. FPT theory/demonstration room (New);

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3. General subjects classroom (new)
4. Proposed HDBT theory & demo room
5. MVM shed/service bay
6. Masonry shed
7. Security house/school canteen
8. Two staff houses/ one of which serves as the girls' hostel
9. Boys dormitory
10. Temporary kitchen
11. Ten pit latrines and three bathrooms for males and two-door latrines and three bathrooms for females

Still Required

The following facilities are urgently needed to ensure quality training:

1. A modern administration block
2. 8 theory rooms
3. Library
4. Modern workshops for:
 - i) Building Technology (Masonry)
 - ii) Fashion Design & Garment Making
 - iii) Electrical & Electronics Technology
 - iv) Metal Processing Technology
5. Modern tools and equipment for all trades
6. Appropriate furniture
7. Ladies' hostel
8. Kitchen & Dining hall

CONCLUSION

Mariwa VTC endeavors to continue providing quality to its trainees. We wish to acknowledge, thank and continue appealing to our other stakeholders to work together in cohesiveness and be part of our mission to continue Modeling Excellence and make Mariwa VTC a Centre of choice for vocational training.


.....
JETHRO MRASI

CENTRE MANAGER

22/05/2023

.....
Date



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VI. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

Mariwa Vocational Training Centre has three strategic pillars and objectives within its Strategic Plan for the FY 2020/2021- 2025/2026. These strategic pillars are as follows:

- Pillar 1: Expansion of capacity and widening equitable access to Mariwa VTC programmes
 Pillar 2: Enhancing the quality of instruction, training and learning to produce competent and relevant graduates
 Pillar 3: Improving governance and management

Mariwa Vocational Training Centre develops its annual work plans based on the above 3 pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The Mariwa Vocational Training Centre achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2021/22 period for its xx strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below:

Strategic Pillar		Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
Pillar 1:	Expansion of capacity and widening equitable access to Mariwa VTC programmes	To double trainee enrolment from the current 119	Increased enrolment	Increase trainee intake through awareness creation, incentives	Increased enrolment from 119 to 189 (59%)
			Number of new demand-driven programmes	Introduce new tailor-made and demand-driven training programmes like Metal Processing Technology	Yet to introduce MTP
		To acquire sufficient and appropriate training and learning materials	sufficient and appropriate training and learning materials	Engage stakeholders for more funding to procure more learning materials	Matter discussed during board meeting and follow up to be made in subsequent meetings
		To enhance staff capacity in both quality and quantity	Increased number of qualified trainers	Engage stakeholders for more funding to employ more qualified trainers	
Pillar 2:	Enhancing the quality of instruction, training and learning to produce competent and relevant graduates	To strengthen infrastructural capacity, both boarding and tuition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of workshops, admin block and theory rooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construct shed for MVT and BT practicals - Construct F&B workshop/classroom - Construct extra classroom for general classes - renovate main building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MVT and BT shed constructed (100%) - Twin classroom construction 100% complete (for F&B and general classes)

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Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance indicators	Activities	Achievements	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FDGM classroom renovated (tiled) and one other general classroom floor repaired. (50% of target) 	
	To increase number of trainees placed for attachment to enhance industrial linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operationalize industrial attachment policy - Increased number of trainees on industrial attachment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement industrial attachment policy - Liaise with industry players and other partners to find attachment places for trainees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrial attachment policy operationalized - Enhanced collaboration with partners and industry players and increased number of attachees to 80. 	
Pillar 3:	Improving governance and management	To adopt information management systems in institution operations	Integrated information management systems	Discuss relevant matters at BOG meeting and hold consultative forums with stakeholders	Three BOG meetings, four committee meetings held among other consultative forums with various stakeholders

Every year, the Management signs a performance contract with each trainer based on agreed performance targets against which performance appraisal is done.

The Centre Manager also signs a performance contract with the county government of Kisumu and is accordingly appraised against the same.

VII. Corporate Governance Statement

Mariwa VTC's operations are guided and controlled by good corporate governance practices. The institution is governed by the BOG whose appointment was done in accordance with the provisions of the TVET Act, 2013 following a nomination panel meeting held at the institution on 14th February 2019. The BOG is a blend of both young and experienced men and women committed to ensuring the institution achieves its mandate.

Functions of the BOG

- a) promote the best interests of the institution and ensure its development;
- b) promote quality education for all trainees in accordance with the standards set under this Act or any other written law;
- c) ensure and assure the provision of proper and adequate physical facilities for the institution;
- d) manage the institution's affairs in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the occupational safety and health;
- e) provide for the welfare and observe the human rights and ensure safety of the trainees, trainees and non-teaching staff at the institution;
- f) encourage a culture of dialogue and participatory democratic governance at the institution;
- g) promote the spirit of cohesion, integration, peace, tolerance, inclusion, elimination of hate speech, and elimination of tribalism at the institution;
- h) allow reasonable use of the facilities of the institution for community, social and other lawful purposes, subject to such reasonable and equitable conditions as it may determine including the charging of a fee;
- i) administer and manage the resources of the institution;
- j) receive, collect and account for any funds accruing to the institution;
- k) Recruit, employ and remunerate such number of trainers and non-teaching staff as may be required by the institution in accordance with the relevant policies and guidelines.

The Board was inaugurated on 13th February 2020 and will expire in 2023 after which a new board shall be nominated and appointed in accordance with the TVET Act, 2013.

The Board is expected to meet at least once every four months and has so far had one meeting held on 11th June 2020 attended by the following members:

VIII. Management Discussion and Analysis

Over the past financial year, Mariwa VTC made a number of leaps in terms of infrastructural development. This has and will work in our favour in achieving one of our key strategic pillars of enhancing the quality of training and in turn increasing enrolment. In addition to the earlier infrastructural improvements done at the institution such as completion of the 36 bed capacity hostel that is currently occupied by male boarders, other notable improvements have been done whose net effect is expected to be felt in the near future. These include:

- (i) Construction of twin classroom for Food & Beverage and general theory classes
- (ii) Equipping of the Food & Beverage classroom
- (iii) Construction of Motor vehicle mechanic service bay and masonry shed
- (iv) Reinforcing the institution's perimeter fence
- (v) Renovation of staff toilets
- (vi) Equipping departments with tools, equipment and materials for training and NITA trade tests

The above projects have not only improved the image of the institution, but also played a major role in attracting more trainees to the centre. These enhancements are part of our deliberate efforts to get Mariwa VTC on the path to becoming a model VTC in the region.

Financially, the county government of Kisumu has stepped up efforts to fund Mariwa and other VTCs in the county and greatly helped to enhance the quality of infrastructure and training. This timely release of funds to institutions helped mitigate against strain on the available resources such as learning materials, stationery and payment of BOG staff stipends as had been the case in previous years.

Of the funds received through the County VTC capitation of Ksh. 15,000 per trainee, during the FY2021/22, 36% went to infrastructure development & improvement, 15% on personnel emoluments, 4.7% on EWC, 7.3% on text books, exercise books and stationery, 11.5% on co-curricular activities (sports) and 7.7% on LT&T and Meetings and 20% on instructional materials, tools and equipment.

IX. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting Statement

Mariwa VTC, as part and parcel of its surrounding community, is always on the forefront of maintaining a healthy environment free from all forms of pollution. The institution has been doing the following to ensure the environment is clean and free from any form of pollution:

- Mariwa VTC holds termly environmental day where we do cleaning of the institution's compound and the surrounding.
- The institution also observes tree planting days every term where we plant trees in the school and also donate trees to be planted by the in the neighbouring homes and market places.

The institution has been doing sensitization to the community on the importance of conserving the environment and the need to live in a clean environment. This is done by one on one talks with the community through the environmental club.

Sustainability strategy and profile

(The top management especially the accounting officer should make reference to sustainable efforts, broad trends in political and macroeconomic affecting sustainability priorities, reference to international best practices and key achievements and failure).

Environmental performance

As a learning institution, environmental education forms part of our curriculum albeit unofficially. We acknowledge that this is our way to the future. We endeavour to empower individuals to develop and maintain the Earth's natural systems through environmental education. It also supports the wellbeing of future generations by promoting sustainable lifestyles.

Our environmental policy is designed to support effective environmental education programs, provides guidelines on the management of the institution's resources in accordance with ecologically sustainable practice and serves as a starting point for addressing pertinent global environmental issues.

At a personal level, we focus on empowering our trainees to gain a sense of personal responsibility for their own environment. In the long run, this is meant to translate these personal actions at the local level into the global context of environmental sustainability

Employee welfare

MVTC has been doing everything possible to ensure staff wellbeing. This is done to ensure employee retention and to avoid high employee turnover. MVTC has been doing the following:

- Fair remuneration to the employees and timely payment to the workers. The institution always endeavours to pay workers on time, its financial challenges notwithstanding.
- Involving employees in the decisions affecting their working life through open door policy and free discussion with the management on the issues affecting their working conditions
- Giving employees opportunity for personal advancement through education, training and experience. This is done through the human resource policy manual and guidelines that have been developed and are currently under review by the Board of Governors. This ensures the institution has competent staff who can deliver to the expectation of the trainees and other stakeholders.

Market place practices-

In a free market economy, it is essential to have healthy competition. Mariwa Vocational Training Centre is surrounded by other learning institutions offering the same levels of training, and taking trainees from the same community, with the same qualifications. Mariwa VTC does not oppose competition, but accepts and encourage it. The institution encourages trainees to make free choices and even liaises with other institutions to refer prospective trainees there.

The following are the responsibilities of the institution towards our competitors:

- The institution encourages free, open and healthy competition. MVTC does not block competitors from advertising and marketing their institutions in her surroundings. It also does marketing in the other institutions' surroundings freely without being denied entry.
- MVTC is a strong participant in sports competitions and we do so with fair play and mutual respect for our competitors.

- Mariwa VTC staff and trainees do benchmarking tours in other similar institutions and at times our trainees go for common theory and practical lessons in other centres.

Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

Mariwa Vocational Training Centre has been providing both skilled and semi-skilled employment opportunities to the people in the community. The institution has employed both teaching and non-teaching staff to help in the running of the institution. During construction projects, the institution engages people from within the community, this promotes the good relationship between the institution and the community.

X. Report of the Council/Board of Governors

The Council/Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022, which show the state of the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre's affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the entity is to offer vocational training

Results

The results of the entity for the year ended June 30 2022 are set out on page 1 to 28

Council/Board of Governors


The members of the Board /Council who served during the year are shown on page iv. During the year 1 director died. She was, however, not replaced as the term of the board was almost coming to an end.

The board was appointed with effect from 29th July, 2019.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 or XYZ Certified Public Accountants were nominated by the Auditor General to carry out the audit of the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre for the year/period ended June 30, 2022, in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which empowers the Auditor General to appoint an auditor to audit on his behalf.

By Order of the Board


.....
Secretary of the Board/Council
Mariwa Vocational Training Centre
Date:



Mariwa Vocational Training Centre
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XI. Statement of Board of Governors/ Council's Responsibilities

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and (*section 14 of the State Corporations Act, and section 29 of schedule 2 of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 - (entities should quote the applicable legislation under which they are regulated)*) require the council members to prepare financial statements in respect of that Mariwa Vocational Training Centre the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre for that year/period. The Council members are also required to ensure that the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre. The council members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre.

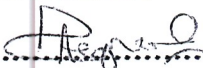
The Council members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June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

The Council members accept responsibility for the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and (*the State Corporations Act, and the TVET Act*) – *entities should quote applicable legislation as indicated under*). The council members are of the opinion that the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Mariwa Vocational Training Centre's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2022, and of the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre's financial position as at that date. The Council members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Council members to indicate that the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

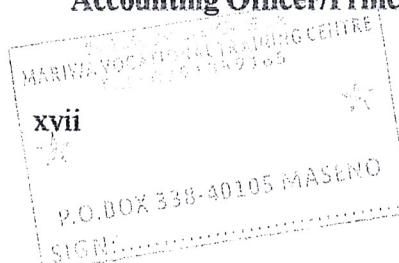
The Mariwa Vocational Training Centre's financial statements were approved by the Board on 22/06/2023 and signed on its behalf by:

.....


Risper A Ochieng (Mrs.)
Chairperson of the Board/Council

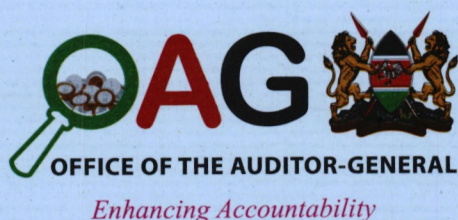
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Jethro Mrasi
Accounting Officer/Principa



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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HEADQUARTERS
Anniversary Towers
Monrovia Street
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NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON MARIWA VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE 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 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 Mariwa Vocational Training Centre set out on page 1 to 30, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2022, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in equity, 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.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre 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 Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Presentation, Accuracy and Disclosure in the Financial Statements

Review of financial statements for the year under review revealed the following anomalies:

- i. The financial statements reflect comparative balances for the prior year 2020/2021. However, financial statements for the prior year and earlier years were not submitted to the Auditor-General for audit as required by the Section 23 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. As a result, the accuracy of opening balances in the financial statements could not be confirmed.
- ii. The statement of financial position reflects Nil balances in all the categories of assets, liabilities and net assets except for cash and cash equivalents. This is despite the Centre having in their possession assets such as buildings, computers, furniture and land and liabilities in form of creditors.
- iii. During the year under review, Management did not maintain accounting records such as ledgers for transactions occurring during the year, a trial balance to support the balances reflected in the financial statements. Management submitted a ledger for review after the audit, and included several adjustments made after the audit period. However, the adjustments were not supported by journal vouchers and other supporting documentation and explanations.
- iv. The Management prepares its budget based on the calendar year which is not in line with the financial reporting year of July to June each year. It was therefore not possible to compare expenditure against the budget. In addition, the budget amounts reflected in the statement of comparison of budgets and actual amounts are not based on an approved budget.
- v. The statement of financial performance reflects employee cost of Kshs.630,625. However, review of the cashbook revealed salaries payments for the year under review amounting to Kshs.628,625 which implies that the employee costs were misstated by Kshs.2,000.

In the circumstances, the accuracy, completeness and basis for amounts and disclosures in the financial statements for the year under review could not be ascertained.

2. Unsupported Expenditure

The statement of financial performance reflects expenditure of Kshs.54,000 in respect of contracted services. However, the amount was not supported with expenditure documents such as payment vouchers, invoices, and local service orders. Additionally, the statement of financial performance reflects an expenditure of Kshs.105,500 in respect of Board/Council expenses. However, expenditure amounting to Kshs.79,400 was not supported by payment vouchers and schedule of payments.

In the circumstances, the accuracy of expenditure on contractual services and Board expenses amounting to Kshs.54,000 and Kshs.2105,500 respectively, could not be confirmed.

3. Failure to Collect Fees from Learners

The fees structure of the Centre required each student should pay an annual fee of Kshs.16,000. With a recorded student population of two hundred and forty-two (242), the total fee collectable translates to Kshs.3,872,000. However, the statement of financial performance reflects Nil in respect of fees from students. In addition, the statement of financial position did not disclose arrears accruing during the year under review. In addition, the Management did not provide registers showing number of students who had paid school fees. It was therefore not possible to ascertain the amount of school fees collected during the year.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the Nil amount in respect of fees from students could not be confirmed.

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 matters 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.

1. Irregular BOG Remuneration

The Board of Governors of the Centre approved their own sitting allowances during a BOG meeting held on 18 February, 2021, at the following rates; (Board Chairperson Kshs.4,000 and Board Members at Kshs.3,000 per sitting). These allowances were not approved by the Cabinet Secretary, contrary to Section 17 of the Second Schedule of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013.

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

2. Irregular Employment of Instructors

During the year under review, the Centre had only two permanent employees. The other seven (7) employees were employed on contract basis. However, there were no defined

recruitment procedures and qualifications requirement for instructors employed under contract terms. Additionally, contracts for the seven (7) employees were not provided for audit review and therefore, the terms of their contracts including salary terms was not ascertained. This is contrary to Section B of the Human Resource Policies and Procedures Manual for the Public Service which sets out appointment procedures to be followed in filling vacancies within the public service.

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

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 4000. The standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements 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

Lack of Capacity in Procurement and Accounts Functions

During the year under review, the Centre did not have an accountant and a procurement professional in its workforce. This hindered the Management capacity to perform both procurement and accounting functions. For instance, goods and services amounting to Kshs.5,770,650 were procured without issuance of a professional opinion on the tenders award.

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 those Charged with Governance

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

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

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and overall governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not

reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.


Because of its inherent limitations, internal control may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non compliance. 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 constituency 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 Centre's ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Centre to cease to continue to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Centre 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 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

18 July, 2023

**Mariwa Vocational Training Centre
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022**

XIII. Statement of Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2022

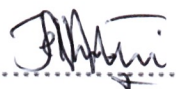
Description	Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from Non-Exchange transactions			
Transfers from other National Government entities	6	4,987,500	2,227,500
Transfers from other levels of government	7	1,530,000	0
		6,517,500	2,227,500
Revenue from Exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- fees from students		0	0
		0	0
Total Revenue		6,517,500	2,227,500
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	8	3,846,049	2,615,082
Employee costs	9	630,625	110,000
Board /Council Expenses	10	105,500	0
Repairs and maintenance	11	1,648,275	740,600
Contracted services	12	54,000	0
Total Expenses		6,284,449	3,465,682
Other Gains/(Losses)			
Gain on sale of assets		0	0
Total Other Gains/(Losses)		0	0
Net surplus for the year		233,051	(1,238,182)
Attributable to:			
Surplus/(deficit) attributable to minority interest		0	0
Surplus attributable to owners of the controlling entity		0	0
		233,051	(1,238,182)

(The notes set out on pages 7 to 29 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements).

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

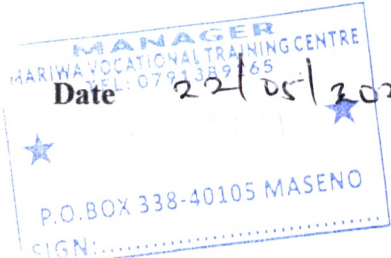

.....
Chairman of Council/Board


.....
Finance Officer


.....
Principal

Date 22-05-2023

ICPAK No 20/29
Date, 22/05/23


MANAGER
MARIWA VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE
TEL: 07991389265
Date 22/05/2023
P.O. BOX 338-40105 MASENO
SIGN:.....

**Mariwa Vocational Training Centre
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022**

XIV. Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2022

Description	Notes	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	248,927	15,876
Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions		0	0
Inventories		0	0
		248,927	15,876
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant, and equipment		0	0
Investment property		0	0
		0	0
		248,927	15,876
Total Assets			
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions		0	0
Refundable deposits from customers		0	0
		0	0
Non-Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation		0	0
		0	0
Total Liabilities		0	0
Net Assets		248,927	15,876
Reserves		0	0
Accumulated Surplus		248,927	0
Capital Fund		0	0
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		248,927	15,876

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

.....
 Chairman of Council/Board Finance Officer Principal

Date 22-05-23

ICPAK No 20139
 Date 22/05/23

Date 22/05/2023



Mariwa Vocational Training Centre
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

XV. Statement of Changes in Net Asset for the year ended 30 June 2022

Description	Revaluation reserve	Fair value adjustment reserve	Retained earnings	Capital/Development Grants/Fund	Total
At July 1, 2020	0	0	1,254,058	0	1,254,058
Revaluation gain	0	-	-	-	0
Fair value adjustment on quoted investments	-	0	-	-	0
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(1,238,182)	-	(1,238,182)
Capital/development grants received during the year	-	-	-	0	0
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings	-	-	0	(0)	-
At June 30, 2021	0	0	15,876	0	15,876
At July 1, 2021	0	0	15,876	0	15,876
Revaluation gain	0	-	-	-	0
Fair value adjustment on quoted investments	-	0	-	-	0
Total comprehensive income	-	-	233,051	-	233,051
Capital/development grants received during the year	-	-	-	0	0
Transfer of depreciation/amortisation from capital fund to Retained earnings	-	-	0	(0)	-
At June 30, 2022	0	0	248,927	0	248,927

(Note:


- For items that are not common in the financial statements, the entity should include a note on what they relate to – either on the face of the statement of changes in equity/net assets or among the notes to the financial statements.
- Prior year adjustments should have an elaborate note describing what the amounts relate to. In such instances a restatement of the opening balances needs to be done).


Mariwa Vocational Training Centre
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

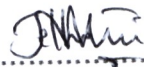
XVI. Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2022

Description	Note	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from other government entities/govt. Grants	6	4,987,500	2,227,500
Transfers from other levels of government	7	1,530,000	0
Total Receipts		6,517,500	2,227,500
Payments			
Compensation of employees	9	630,625	110,000
Use of goods and services	8	3,846,049	2,615,082
Repair maintenance & improvement	11	1,648,275	740,600
Contracted services	12	54,000	
Board/Council expenses	10	105,500	0
Total Payments		6,284,449	3,465,682
Net Cash Flows from operating activities	14	233,051	(1,238,182)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets		0	0
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		0	0
Net cash flows used in investing activities		0	0
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds From Borrowing		0	0
Repayment Of Borrowings		0	0
Net cash flows used in financing activities		0	0
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents		233,051	(1,238,182)
Cash and Cash equivalents at 1 JULY	13	15,876	1,254,058
Cash and Cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	13	248,927	15,876

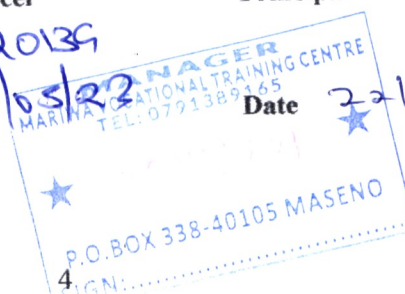
The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 5 were signed by:


 Chairman of Council/Board


 Finance Officer
 ICPAK No 20139


 Principal

Date 22/03/2023 Date 22/03/2023 Date 22/03/2023



Mariwa Vocational Training Centre
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

XVII. Statement of Comparison of Budget & Actual amounts for the year ended 30 June 2022

Description	Original budget	Adjustments	Final budget	Actual on comparable basis	Performance difference	1 DIVISION DIFFERENCE
	2021-2022	2021-2022	2021-2022	2021-2022	2021-2022	2021-2022
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	%
Revenue						
Transfers from national govt grants	667,500	0	667,500	4,987,500	4,320,000.00	86%
Transfers from other govt entities	2,721,400	0	2,721,400	1,530,000	(1,191,400.00)	43%
Rendering of services- fees from students	1,513,625	0	1,513,625	0	(1,513,625.00)	100%
Income generating Activities	65,000	0	65,000	0	(65,000.00)	100%
Donors & development Partners	4,800,000	0	4,800,000	0	(4,800,000.00)	100%
Total Income	9,767,525	0	9,767,525	6,517,500	(3,250,025)	49%
Expenses						
Compensation of employees	540,000	0	540,000	630,625	(90,625.00)	14%
Use of goods and services	3,030,675	0	3,030,675	3,846,049	(815,374.00)	21%
Repair Maintenance & Improvements	1,159,350	0	1,159,350	1,648,275	(488,925.00)	29%
Contracted Services	135,000	0	135,000	54,000	81,000.00	60%
Board/Council Expenses	0	0	0	105,500	(105,500.00)	100%
Income Gen-School canteen purchases	65,000	0	65,000	0	65,000.00	100%
Capital Expenditure (Development)	4,837,500	0	4,837,500	0	4,837,500.00	100%
Total Expenditure	9,767,525	0	9,767,525	6,284,449	3,483,076	50%
Surplus For the Period	0	0	0	233,051	233,051	

(Budget notes)

**Mariwa Vocational Training Centre
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022**

The management prepares its budget on a calendar year ending 31st December. Therefore, in the above budget we have apportioned the budgets of the two calendar years of 2021 and 2022 to come up with the budget for the financial year ending 30th June 2022.

1. Revenue from national government went up by 86% because in the budget we did not expect revenue in the year 2021 but in the end of the financial year we received capitation funds
2. Revenue from other level of government (County) dropped in the actual funding because the trainees' enrolment used in the budget and funding per trainee was different from what was used during actual disbursement of funds.
3. We budgeted to receive funds from trainees, development partners, and other income-generating activities but by the end of the financial year ending 30th June 2022 we did not receive anything from them resulting into 100% variance
4. The expenditure went up above 10% because the management utilised the revenue from national government that was received but not budgeted for.

XVIII. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Mariwa Vocational Training Centre is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Tvet Act. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The entity's principal activity is training.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

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

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Mariwa Vocational Training Centre.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Adoption of New and Revised Standards

i. Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2022.

IPSASB deferred the application date of standards from 1st January 2022 owing to covid 19. This was done to provide entities with time to effectively apply the standards. The deferral was set for 1st January 2023.

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

Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2023:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an Entity's future cash flows.</p> <p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held; • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.

Mariwa Vocational Training Centre
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<i>(State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant)</i>
<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><i>(State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant)</i></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>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> <p><i>(State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant)</i></p>
<p>Other improvements to IPSAS</p>	<p>Applicable 1st January 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i>

**Mariwa Vocational Training Centre
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022**

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<p>Amendments to refer to the latest System of National Accounts (SNA 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 39: Employee Benefits</i> Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS. • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement Standard no longer included in the 2021 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1st January 2023. <p><i>State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 43	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></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.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p> <p><i>State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><i>Applicable 1st January 2025</i></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant</i></p>

iii. Early adoption of standards

(The entity) did not early-adopt any new or amended standards in year 2022.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

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

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

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

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

a) Revenue recognition (Continued)

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

Rental income

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

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2021/2022 was approved by the Council or Board on **03/03/2022**. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The additional appropriations are added to the original budget by the entity upon receiving the respective approvals in order to conclude the final budget. Accordingly, the entity recorded additional appropriations of **xxxx** on the FY 2021/2022 budget following the Council/ Board's approval.

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

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

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

c) Taxes

Current income tax

The entity is exempt from paying taxes as per schedule **xxx** of the **xxx** Act.

Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

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

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

- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

d) Investment property

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

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

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

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

e) Property, plant and equipment

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

f) Leases

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

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

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

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

g) Intangible assets

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

h) Research and development costs

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

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

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

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

i) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Loans and receivables

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

Held-to-maturity

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

i) Financial instruments (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Loans and borrowing

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

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

j) Inventories

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

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

- Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Inventories (Continued)

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

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

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

k) Provisions

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

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

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

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

l) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

m) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

n) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

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

o) Foreign currency transactions

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

p) Borrowing costs

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

q) Related parties

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

r) Service concession arrangements

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

s) Cash and cash equivalents

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

t) Comparative figures

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

u) Subsequent events

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

5. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

Provisions

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

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Transfers from other National Government entities

Description	2021-2022 Kshs	2020-2021 Kshs
Unconditional Grants		
Capitation Grants	4,987,500	2,227,500
Operational Grant	0	xxx
Other Grants	0	xxx
	4,987,500	2,227,500
Conditional Grants		
Other Organizational Grants	0	0
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	4,987,500	2,227,500

(a) Transfers from other Government entities (Categorized)

Name Of The Entity Sending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Comprehensive Income Kshs	Amount deferred under deferred income Kshs	Amount recognised in capital fund. Kshs	Total grant income during the year Kshs	2020-2021 Kshs
xx State Department	4,987,500	0	0	4,987,800	2,227,500
XX Ministry	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,897,500	0	0	4,987,800	2,227,500

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

7. Transfers from Other Levels of Government

Description	2021-2022 Kshs	2020-2021 Kshs
Transfer from County Govt of Kisumu	1,530,000	0
Total Transfers	1,530,000	0

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

8. Use Of Goods And Services

Description	2021-2022 Kshs	2020-2021 Kshs
Teaching and learning materials	2,895,980	1,788,010
Electricity & Electricity	114,200	268,770
Co-Curriculum activities	432,060	223,300
Local, Travel & Transport	120,300	118,800
Bank Charges	6,844	4,552
Skills & Competition	276,665	211,650
Total good and services	3,846,049	2,615,082

9. Employee Costs

Description	2021-2022 Kshs	2020-2021 Kshs
Salaries and wages	630,625	110,000
Employee Costs	630,625	110,000

10. Board/Council Expenses

Description	2021-2022 Kshs	2020-2021 Kshs
Board/Council Expenses	105,500	0
Total	105,500	0

11. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2021-2022 Kshs	2020-2021 Kshs
Property	1,648,275	740,600
Furniture and fittings	0	0
Computers and accessories	0	0
Total Repairs and Maintenance	1,648,275	740,600

12. Contracted Services

Description	2021-2022 Kshs	2020-2021 Kshs
Bookkeeping & accounting services	54,000	0
Total contracted services	54,000	0

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

13. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	248,927	15,876
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	248,927	15,876

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

Financial Institution	Account number	2021-2022	2020-2021
		Kshs	Kshs
a) Current Account			
Kenya Commercial Bank	1233819445	241,523	13,289
Kenya Commercial Bank	111276924	7,404	2,587
Sub- Total		248,927	15,876
Grand Total		248,927	15,876

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

14. Cash generated from operations

	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Surplus for the year before tax		
Adjusted for:	233,051	(1,238,182)
Depreciation	0	0
Non-Cash grants received	0	0
Contributed assets	0	0
Impairment	0	0
Gains and Losses on Disposal of Assets	0	0
Contribution to provisions	0	0
Contribution to impairment allowance	0	0
Finance Income	0	0
Finance Cost	0	0
Working Capital Adjustments		
Increase in Inventory	0	0
Increase in Receivables	0	0
Increase in Deferred Income	0	0
Increase in Payables	0	0
Increase in Payments received in advance	0	0
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	233,051	(1,238,182)

15. Financial Risk Management

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

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

(i) Credit risk

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

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

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Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

Description	Total amount Kshs	Fully performing Kshs	Past due Kshs	Impaired Kshs
At 30 June 2021				
Receivables from exchange transactions	0	0	0	0
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	0	0	0	0
Bank balances	15,876	0	0	0
Total	15876	0	0	0
At 30 June 2022				
Receivables from exchange transactions	0	0	0	0
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	0	0	0	0
Bank balances	248,927	0	0	0
Total	248,927	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)

44. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

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

The entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from xxxx

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

(ii) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Description	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2021				
Trade Payables	0	0	0	0
Current Portion Of Borrowings	0	0	0	0
Provisions	0	0	0	0
Deferred Income	0	0	0	0
Employee Benefit Obligation	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0
At 30 June 2022				
Trade Payables	0	0	0	0
Current Portion Of Borrowings	0	0	0	0
Provisions	0	0	0	0
Deferred Income	0	0	0	0
Employee Benefit Obligation	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

44. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(iii) Market risk

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

44. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(iii) Market risk (Continued)

a) Interest rate risk

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

Management of interest rate risk

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

44 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(iii) Market risk (Continued)

b) Interest rate risk(continued)

Sensitivity analysis

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

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

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Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

iv)Capital Risk Management

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

Description	2021-2022 Kshs	2020-2021 Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	0	0
Retained Earnings	248,927	15,876
Capital Reserve	0	0
Total Funds	0	0
Total Borrowings	0	0
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	(248,927)	(15,876)
Net Debt/(Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents)	248,972	15,876
Gearing	100%	100%

16. Related Party Balances

Nature of related party relationships

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

Government of Kenya

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

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

**Mariwa Vocational Training Centre
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Transactions with Related Parties		
B) Purchases from related parties		
Purchases of electricity from kplc	40,000	0
Purchase of water from govt service providers	0	0
Total	40,000	0
a) Grants /Transfers from the Government		
Grants from National Govt	4,987,500	2,227,500
Grants from County Government	1,530,000	0
Total	6,517,500	2,227,500
b) Expenses incurred on behalf of related parties		
c) Key Management Compensation		
Directors' emoluments	85,500	0
Compensation to Key Management	0	0
Total	85,500	0

17. Events After The Reporting Period

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

18. Ultimate And Holding Entity

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

19. Currency

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

**Mariwa Vocational Training Centre
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022**

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

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

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)

Guidance Notes:

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

.....**J.F. TITIRO**.....**M.P.A.A.**.....

Name
Accounting Officer
(Enter title of Head of entity) **CENTRE MANAGER**
Date **22/05/2023**



**Mariwa Vocational Training Centre
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022**

Appendix II: Projects Implemented by (The Entity)

Projects

Projects implemented by the State Corporation/ SAGA Funded by 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

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

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

**Mariwa Vocational Training Centre
Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2022**

Appendix III- Inter-Entity Confirmation Letter

[Insert your Letterhead]

[Insert name of beneficiary Entity]
[Insert Address]

The [insert SC/SAGA/Fund name here] wishes to confirm the amounts disbursed to you as at 30th June 2022 as indicated in the table below. Please compare the amounts disbursed to you with the amounts you received and populate the column E in the table below Please sign and stamp this request in the space provided and return it to us.

Confirmation of amounts received by [Insert name of beneficiary Entity] as at 30 th June 2022								
Reference Number	Date Disbursed	Amounts Disbursed by [SC/SAGA/Fund] (Kshs) as at 30th June 2022			Inter-Ministerial (C)	Total (D)=(A+B+C)	Amount Received by [beneficiary Entity] (KShs) as at 30 th June 2021 (E)	Differences (KShs) (F)=(D-E)
		Recurrent (A)	Development (B)					
	09/07/2021	1,012,500	0	0	1,012,500	1,215,000	(202,500)	
	07/01/2022	1,987,500	0	0	1,987,500	0	1,987,500	
	28/03/2022	1,987,500	0	0	1,987,500	1,012,500	975,000	
Total		4,987,500	0	0	4,987,500	2,227,500	2,760,000	

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

Head of Accountants department of beneficiary Entity:

Name: J.E.H.A.S. M.P.A.S.S. Sign: [Signature] Date: 22/05/2023

Appendix IV: Reporting of Climate Relevant Expenditures

Name of the Organization
 Telephone Number
 Email Address
 Name of CEO/MD/Head

Name and contact details of contact person (in case of any clarifications)

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





ACCOUNT STATEMENT

Customer: 1112767924 MARIWA VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

Product Name: Public College

Statement Period: 01 JAN 2022 - 30 JUN 2022

Balance at Period Start 19,534.00 KES Balance at Period End: 7,404.00 KES

TXN DATE	DESCRIPTION	VALUE DATE	MONEY OUT	MONEY IN	LEDGER BALANCE
	BALANCE B/FWD	01 JAN 2022			19,534.00
01 JAN 2022					19,513.00
06 JAN 2022	Tax Amount Due AT-DPC CHG2200601B1V CHG2 200601B	06 JAN 2022	-21		19,408.00
06 JAN 2022	Interim Stmt Charge AT-D PC CHG2200601B1V CH G220	06 JAN 2022	-105		12,908.00
15 JAN 2022	INHouse CHQ000404 AT- DPC FT220157LZ37	15 JAN 2022	-6,500.00		7,908.00
21 JAN 2022	INHouse CHQ000405 AT- DPC FT22021MCR5C	21 JAN 2022	-5,000.00		7,887.00
03 FEB 2022	Tax Amount Due AT-DPC CHG220340SB4C CHG2 20340SB	03 FEB 2022	-21		7,782.00
03 FEB 2022	Interim Stmt Charge AT-D PC CHG220340SB4C CH G220	03 FEB 2022	-105		7,740.00
23 FEB 2022	Tax Amount Due AT-DPC CHG22054JBVHZ CHG2 2054JBV	23 FEB 2022	-42		7,530.00
23 FEB 2022	Interim Stmt Charge AT-D PC CHG22054JBVHZ CH G220	23 FEB 2022	-210		7,509.00
02 APR 2022	Tax Amount Due AT-DPC CHG220928RXWS CHG 220928RX	02 APR 2022	-21		7,404.00
02 APR 2022	Interim Stmt Charge AT-D PC CHG220928RXWS C HG220	02 APR 2022	-105		
			=====	=====	=====
			-12,130.00	0.00	7,404.00

BALANCE AT PERIOD END:



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ACCOUNT STATEMENT

Customer: 1112767924 MARIWA VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE
Product Name: Public College
Statement Period: 01 DEC 2021 - 31 JAN 2022

Balance at Period Start 66,160.00 KES Balance at Period End: 7,908.00 KES

TXN DATE	DESCRIPTION	VALUE DATE	MONEY OUT	MONEY IN	LEDGER BALANCE
01 DEC 2021	BALANCE B/FWD	01 DEC 2021			66,160.00
04 DEC 2021	INHouse CHQ000398 AT-DPC FT21338M8Z0S	04 DEC 2021	-5,000.00		61,160.00
06 DEC 2021	INHouse CHQ000401 AT-DPC FT21338FZ2MD	06 DEC 2021	-5,000.00		56,160.00
06 DEC 2021	INHouse CHQ000396 AT-DPC FT213384GH0P	06 DEC 2021	-10,000.00		46,160.00
06 DEC 2021	INHouse CHQ000397 AT-DPC FT213386HG2P	06 DEC 2021	-10,000.00		36,160.00
06 DEC 2021	INHouse CHQ000402 AT-DPC FT21338CQHJ1	06 DEC 2021	-6,500.00		29,660.00
07 DEC 2021	INHouse CHQ000399 AT-DPC FT21340FRSKP	07 DEC 2021	-6,000.00		23,660.00
07 DEC 2021	Inward Cheque Debit CH Q400 AT-DPC FT213417 WHT0	07 DEC 2021	-4,000.00		19,660.00
17 DEC 2021	Tax Amount Due AT-DPC CHG21351BPSDT CHG 21351BPS	17 DEC 2021	-21		19,639.00
17 DEC 2021	Interim Stmt Charge AT-D PC CHG21351BPSDT C HG213	17 DEC 2021	-105		19,534.00
06 JAN 2022	Tax Amount Due AT-DPC CHG2200601B1V CHG2 200601B	06 JAN 2022	-21		19,513.00
06 JAN 2022	Interim Stmt Charge AT-D PC CHG2200601B1V CH G220	06 JAN 2022	-105		19,408.00
15 JAN 2022	INHouse CHQ000404 AT-DPC FT220157LZ37	15 JAN 2022	-6,500.00		12,908.00
21 JAN 2022	INHouse CHQ000405 AT-DPC FT22021MCR5C	21 JAN 2022	-5,000.00		7,908.00
BALANCE AT PERIOD END:			-58,252.00	0.00	7,908.00

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ACCOUNT STATEMENT

Customer: 1112767924 MARIWA VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE
Product Name: Public College
Statement Period: 01 JUL 2021 - 31 OCT 2021
Balance at Period Start 2,587.00 KES Balance at Period End: 266,538.00 KES

TXN DATE	DESCRIPTION	VALUE DATE	MONEY OUT	MONEY IN	LEDGER BALANCE
01 JUL 2021	BALANCE B/FWD	01 JUL 2021			2,587.00
02 JUL 2021	Tax Amount Due AT-DPC CHG21183JS359 CHG2 1183JS3	02 JUL 2021	-21		2,566.00
02 JUL 2021	Interim Stmt Charge AT-D PC CHG21183JS359 CH G211	02 JUL 2021	-105		2,461.00
15 JUL 2021	Tax Amount Due AT-DPC CHG21196QJNXL CHG2 1196QJN	15 JUL 2021	-21		2,440.00
15 JUL 2021	Interim Stmt Charge AT-D PC CHG21196QJNXL CH G211	15 JUL 2021	-105		2,335.00
15 JUL 2021	INHouse CHQ000056 AT- DPC FT21196NRTP	15 JUL 2021		1,530,000.00	1,532,335.00
29 JUL 2021	INHouse CHQ000361 AT- DPC FT21210ZXWGV	29 JUL 2021	-36,000.00		1,496,335.00
29 JUL 2021	INHouse CHQ000365 AT- DPC FT212107632Z	29 JUL 2021	-16,250.00		1,480,085.00
29 JUL 2021	INHouse CHQ000362 AT- DPC FT212107DBNL	29 JUL 2021	-35,125.00		1,444,960.00
29 JUL 2021	INHouse AT-DPC FT2121 0H5DML	29 JUL 2021		35,125.00	1,480,085.00
29 JUL 2021	Unpaid Item charge AT-D PC AC-PL52036 FT2121 0WGW	29 JUL 2021	-170.00		1,479,915.00
29 JUL 2021	Unpaid Item charge AT-D PC FT21210WGW8C	29 JUL 2021	-850.00		1,479,065.00
29 JUL 2021	INHouse CHQ000359 AT- DPC FT21210PK28F	29 JUL 2021	-24,250.00		1,454,815.00
30 JUL 2021	Inward Cheque Debit CH Q364 AT-DPC FT212116 GTJJ	30 JUL 2021	-16,500.00		1,438,315.00
30 JUL 2021	Inward Cheque Debit CH Q367 AT-DPC FT212118 PB83	30 JUL 2021	-10,000.00		1,428,315.00
30 JUL 2021	Inward Cheque Debit CH Q363 AT-DPC FT21211B 0V8W	30 JUL 2021	-29,000.00		1,399,315.00
02 AUG 2021	Inward Cheque Debit CH Q366 AT-DPC FT21214T QS1N	02 AUG 2021	-263,200.00		1,136,115.00
03 AUG 2021	Cash Withdrawal CHQ37 1 JETHRO AYUMBA OK ALO MRASI	03 AUG 2021	-60,300.00		1,075,815.00
03 AUG 2021	INHouse CHQ000370 AT- DPC FT212150YLKW	03 AUG 2021	-35,125.00		1,040,690.00
03 AUG 2021	INHouse CHQ000368 AT- DPC FT21215M31SJ	03 AUG 2021	-12,000.00		1,028,690.00
05 AUG 2021	Inward Cheque Debit CH Q372 AT-DPC FT21217R WBGQ	05 AUG 2021	-138,400.00		890,290.00
30 AUG 2021	Cash Withdrawal CHQ37 3 JETHRO AYUMBA AT- KSM TT21	30 AUG 2021	-43,000.00		847,290.00
02 SEP 2021	INHouse CHQ000375 AT- DPC FT21244VKWSN	02 SEP 2021	-9,000.00		838,290.00
02 SEP 2021	INHouse CHQ000378 AT- DPC FT21244601FP	02 SEP 2021	-7,500.00		830,790.00
02 SEP 2021	INHouse CHQ000376 AT- DPC FT21244YCRQY	02 SEP 2021	-7,500.00		823,290.00
02 SEP 2021	INHouse CHQ000374 AT- DPC FT212445HYDX	02 SEP 2021	-9,750.00		813,540.00
02 SEP 2021	Tax Amount Due AT-DPC CHG21245K10CD CHG2 1245K10	02 SEP 2021	-42		813,498.00
02 SEP 2021	Interim Stmt Charge AT-D PC CHG21245K10CD CH G212	02 SEP 2021	-210		813,288.00

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FOR: KEBANKAN KERTAS LTD.
Customer Dept



2 November 2021
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03 SEP 2021	Inward Cheque Debit CH Q379 AT-DPC FT21246M WR4B	03 SEP 2021	-4,000.00	809,288.00
07 SEP 2021	Inward Cheque Debit CH Q377 AT-DPC FT21250P ZJVN	07 SEP 2021	-9,000.00	800,288.00
13 SEP 2021	Inward Cheque Debit CH Q380 AT-DPC FT21256H PJ3K	13 SEP 2021	-487,500.00	312,788.00
06 OCT 2021	INHouse CHQ000383 AT- DPC FT21279FW5LF	06 OCT 2021	-7,500.00	305,288.00
06 OCT 2021	INHouse CHQ000386 AT- DPC FT21279NQJZV	06 OCT 2021	-7,500.00	297,788.00
06 OCT 2021	INHouse CHQ000381 AT- DPC FT2127983R0K	06 OCT 2021	-13,250.00	284,538.00
06 OCT 2021	INHouse CHQ000382 AT- DPC FT21279J2TFK	06 OCT 2021	-5,000.00	279,538.00
08 OCT 2021	Inward Cheque Debit CH Q384 AT-DPC FT21281H MQBF	08 OCT 2021	-9,000.00	270,538.00
08 OCT 2021	Inward Cheque Debit CH Q385 AT-DPC FT21281G BYOF	08 OCT 2021	-4,000.00	266,538.00
			=====	=====
BALANCE AT PERIOD E ND:			-1,301,174.00	1,565,125.00
				266,538.00

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ACCOUNT STATEMENT

Customer:
Account: 1233819445 MARIWA VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE
Product Name: Local Government
Statement Period: 01 JUL 2021 - 30 JUN 2022
Balance at Period Start 23,289.00 KES Balance at Period End: 271,523.00 KES

TXN DATE	DESCRIPTION	VALUE DATE	MONEY OUT	MONEY IN	LEDGER BALANCE
01 JUL 2021	BALANCE B/FWD	01 JUL 2021			23,289.00
02 JUL 2021	Cash Withdrawal CHQ55 JETHRO AYUMBA OKAL O MRASI	02 JUL 2021	-10,000.00		13,289.00
02 JUL 2021	Tax Amount Due CHG21 183K4MG7 CHG21183K4 MG7	02 JUL 2021	-21		13,268.00
02 JUL 2021	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 21183K4MG7 CHG21183 K4MG7	02 JUL 2021	-105		13,163.00
09 JUL 2021	Inward SWIFT Pa KISUM U COUNTY /REC/013000 0114	09 JUL 2021		1,530,000.00	1,543,163.00
09 JUL 2021	Inward SWIFT Pa KISUM U COUNTY /REC/013000 0136	09 JUL 2021		1,012,500.00	2,555,663.00
15 JUL 2021	Tax Amount Due CHG21 196SB9VC CHG21196SB 9VC	15 JUL 2021	-21		2,555,642.00
15 JUL 2021	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 21196SB9VC CHG21196 SB9VC	15 JUL 2021	-105		2,555,537.00
15 JUL 2021	INHouse CHQ000056 MA RIWA VOCATIONAL TRA INING C	15 JUL 2021	-1,530,000.00		1,025,537.00
16 JUL 2021	Inward Cheque D CHQ57 CHQ No. 000057 KES IN WARD	16 JUL 2021	-129,600.00		895,937.00
03 AUG 2021	Inward Cheque D CHQ58 CHQ No. 000058 KES IN WARD	03 AUG 2021	-10,000.00		885,937.00
02 SEP 2021	Tax Amount Due CHG21 245852MW CHG2124585 2MW	02 SEP 2021	-63		885,874.00
02 SEP 2021	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 21245852MW CHG21245 852MW	02 SEP 2021	-315		885,559.00
06 OCT 2021	INHouse CHQ000060 JA MARI GLASSMART & HA RDWARE	06 OCT 2021	-180,500.00		705,059.00
07 OCT 2021	Inward Cheque D CHQ61 CHQ No. 000061 KES IN WARD	07 OCT 2021	-178,170.00		526,889.00
21 OCT 2021	INHouse CHQ000063 JA MARI GLASSMART & HA RDWARE	21 OCT 2021	-64,200.00		462,689.00
21 OCT 2021	INHouse CHQ000064 JA HJAS ENTERPRISES LI MITED F	21 OCT 2021	-28,700.00		433,989.00
22 OCT 2021	Inward Cheque D CHQ65 CHQ No. 000065 KES IN WARD	22 OCT 2021	-16,000.00		417,989.00
22 OCT 2021	Inward Cheque D CHQ62 CHQ No. 000062 KES IN WARD	22 OCT 2021	-183,200.00		234,789.00
25 OCT 2021	Inward Cheque D CHQ59 CHQ No. 000059 KES IN WARD	25 OCT 2021	-10,000.00		224,789.00
02 NOV 2021	Tax Amount Due CHG21 306RK0XD CHG21306R K0XD	02 NOV 2021	-84		224,705.00
02 NOV 2021	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 21306RK0XD CHG21306 RK0XD	02 NOV 2021	-420		224,285.00
05 NOV 2021	INHouse CHQ000067 JA MARI GLASSMART & HA RDWARE	05 NOV 2021	-72,700.00		151,585.00
08 NOV 2021	Inward Cheque D CHQ66 CHQ No. 000066 KES IN WARD	08 NOV 2021	-62,165.00		89,420.00

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TRUST BANK LTD
MARIWA VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE
MARIWA



23 NOV 2021	Inward Cheque D CHQ68 CHQ No. 000068 KES IN WARD	23 NOV 2021	-79,200.00	10,220.00
27 NOV 2021	MPESA PKR19HUEUL 2 54726319546 ESNA / FT 21331J1Z	27 NOV 2021	1,000.00	11,220.00
27 NOV 2021	Tax Amount Due JETHR O AYUMBA OKALO MRA SI AT-MBAL	27 NOV 2021	-40.00	11,180.00
27 NOV 2021	Cash Withdrawal JETHR O AYUMBA OKALO MRA SI AT-MBA	27 NOV 2021	-200.00	10,980.00
27 NOV 2021	Cash Withdrawal CHQ69 JETHRO AYUMBA OKAL O MRASI	27 NOV 2021	-10,000.00	980.00
17 DEC 2021	Tax Amount Due CHG21 351V46VY CHG21351V4 6VY	17 DEC 2021	-21	959.00
17 DEC 2021	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 21351V46VY CHG21351 V46VY	17 DEC 2021	-105	854.00
06 JAN 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 00666T7P CHG2200666T 7P	06 JAN 2022	-21	833.00
06 JAN 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 2200666T7P CHG220066 6T7P	06 JAN 2022	-105	728.00
07 JAN 2022	Inward SWIFT Pa KISUM U COUNTY /REC/013000 0183	07 JAN 2022	1,987,500.00	1,988,228.00
12 JAN 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 012446FR CHG22012446 FR	12 JAN 2022	-21	1,988,207.00
12 JAN 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 22012446FR CHG220124 46FR	12 JAN 2022	-105	1,988,102.00
15 JAN 2022	INHouse CHQ000070 GR APHIA EMPORIUM FT22 015P70R	15 JAN 2022	-79,500.00	1,908,602.00
21 JAN 2022	Tax Amount Due JETHR O MRASI AT-KSM TT220 217VRDW	21 JAN 2022	-40.00	1,908,562.00
21 JAN 2022	Cash Withdrawal Charge JETHRO MRASI AT-KSM TT220	21 JAN 2022	-200.00	1,908,362.00
21 JAN 2022	Cash Withdrawal CHQ78 JETHRO MRASI AT-KSM TT2202	21 JAN 2022	-20,000.00	1,888,362.00
22 JAN 2022	Cheque CHQ79 TRANSF ER JAHJAS ENTERPRIS ES LIMITE	22 JAN 2022	-67,200.00	1,821,162.00
22 JAN 2022	INHouse CHQ000071 JA MES ETSIMILE ODHIAM BO FT22	22 JAN 2022	-10,000.00	1,811,162.00
22 JAN 2022	INHouse CHQ000075 EV ERLINE JUMA OGOL FT 22021R0	22 JAN 2022	-5,000.00	1,806,162.00
22 JAN 2022	INHouse CHQ000072 ISA IAH JIMBA PANDE FT22 02123	22 JAN 2022	-5,000.00	1,801,162.00
24 JAN 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ73 CHQ No. 000073 KES IN WARD	24 JAN 2022	-6,000.00	1,795,162.00
24 JAN 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ77 CHQ No. 000077 KES IN WARD	24 JAN 2022	-8,000.00	1,787,162.00
25 JAN 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ76 CHQ No. 000076 KES IN WARD	25 JAN 2022	-10,000.00	1,777,162.00
25 JAN 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ74 CHQ No. 000074 KES IN WARD	25 JAN 2022	-4,000.00	1,773,162.00
29 JAN 2022	INHouse CHQ000080 JA MARI GLASSMART & HA RDWARE	29 JAN 2022	-79,510.00	1,693,652.00
31 JAN 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ82 CHQ No. 000082 KES IN WARD	31 JAN 2022	-189,650.00	1,504,002.00

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1,504,002.00



03 FEB 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 03468R8T CHG2203468 R8T	03 FEB 2022	-21	1,503,981.00
03 FEB 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 2203468R8T CHG220346 8R8T	03 FEB 2022	-105	1,503,876.00
03 FEB 2022	INHouse CHQ000084 ES THER AYUMA OTWOMA FT22034T	03 FEB 2022	-30,000.00	1,473,876.00
03 FEB 2022	INHouse CHQ000083 JA MARI GLASSMART & HA RDWARE	03 FEB 2022	-78,500.00	1,395,376.00
07 FEB 2022	INHouse CHQ000090 EV ERLINE JUMA OGOL FT 220363X	07 FEB 2022	-5,000.00	1,390,376.00
07 FEB 2022	INHouse CHQ000091 EU NICE AKOTH OCHIENG FT22036	07 FEB 2022	-6,500.00	1,383,876.00
07 FEB 2022	INHouse CHQ000088 DA VID OUMA ADIYO FT220 366NPJ	07 FEB 2022	-6,000.00	1,377,876.00
07 FEB 2022	INHouse CHQ000086 JO HN GABRIEL GURAH FT 22036CC	07 FEB 2022	-5,000.00	1,372,876.00
07 FEB 2022	INHouse CHQ000087 ISA IAH JIMBA PANDE FT22 036W9	07 FEB 2022	-5,000.00	1,367,876.00
07 FEB 2022	INHouse CHQ000085 JA MES ETSIMILE ODHIAM BO FT22	07 FEB 2022	-10,000.00	1,357,876.00
07 FEB 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ92 CHQ No. 000092 KES IN WARD	07 FEB 2022	-292,500.00	1,065,376.00
08 FEB 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ89 CHQ No. 000089 KES IN WARD	08 FEB 2022	-5,000.00	1,060,376.00
16 FEB 2022	INHouse CHQ000093 JA MARI GLASSMART & HA RDWARE	16 FEB 2022	-108,475.00	951,901.00
23 FEB 2022	Tax Amount Due JETHR O AYUMBA OKALO MRA SI AT-MBAL	23 FEB 2022	-40.00	951,861.00
23 FEB 2022	Cash Withdrawal JETHR O AYUMBA OKALO MRA SI AT-MBA	23 FEB 2022	-200.00	951,661.00
23 FEB 2022	Cash Withdrawal CHQ96 JETHRO AYUMBA OKAL O MRASI	23 FEB 2022	-42,500.00	909,161.00
23 FEB 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 054GSRNRN CHG22054G SNRN	23 FEB 2022	-42	909,119.00
23 FEB 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 22054GSRNRN CHG2205 4GSRNRN	23 FEB 2022	-210	908,909.00
23 FEB 2022	INHouse CHQ000095 KIS UMU COUNTY VTC FT2 2054FV4	23 FEB 2022	-132,500.00	776,409.00
24 FEB 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ94 CHQ No. 000094 KES IN WARD	24 FEB 2022	-207,200.00	569,209.00
01 MAR 2022	INHouse CHQ000103 OK OTH DONNEX OTIENO FT22060C	01 MAR 2022	-4,000.00	565,209.00
01 MAR 2022	INHouse CHQ000102 EV ERLINE JUMA OGOL FT 22060RX	01 MAR 2022	-5,000.00	560,209.00
01 MAR 2022	INHouse CHQ000099 ISA IAH JIMBA PANDE FT22 060GY	01 MAR 2022	-5,000.00	555,209.00
01 MAR 2022	INHouse CHQ000100 DA VID OUMA ADIYO FT220 60MG3G	01 MAR 2022	-6,000.00	549,209.00
01 MAR 2022	INHouse CHQ000098 JA MES ETSIMILE ODHIAM BO FT22	01 MAR 2022	-10,000.00	539,209.00
01 MAR 2022	INHouse CHQ000097 JO HN GABRIEL GURAH FT 22060NJ	01 MAR 2022	-5,000.00	534,209.00

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07 MAR 2022	INHouse CHQ000105 VE NUS VEIL VENTURES F T22066L	07 MAR 2022	-78,800.00	455,409.00
07 MAR 2022	INHouse CHQ000104 EU NICE AKOTH OCHIENG FT22066	07 MAR 2022	-6,500.00	448,909.00
10 MAR 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ10 1 CHQ No. 000101 KES I NWAR	10 MAR 2022	-5,000.00	443,909.00
17 MAR 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ10 7 CHQ No. 000107 KES I NWAR	17 MAR 2022	-228,750.00	215,159.00
28 MAR 2022	Inward SWIFT Pa KISUM U COUNTY /REC/013000 0185	28 MAR 2022	1,987,500.00	2,202,659.00
02 APR 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 0923755H CHG22092375 5H	02 APR 2022	-21	2,202,638.00
02 APR 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 220923755H CHG220923 755H	02 APR 2022	-105	2,202,533.00
04 APR 2022	INHouse CHQ000109 VE NUS VEIL VENTURES F T22092J	04 APR 2022	-89,750.00	2,112,783.00
05 APR 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ10 8 CHQ No. 000108 KES I NWAR	05 APR 2022	-166,125.00	1,946,658.00
08 APR 2022	INHouse CHQ000120 VE NUS VEIL VENTURES F T22098C	08 APR 2022	-137,500.00	1,809,158.00
08 APR 2022	INHouse CHQ000112 ISA IAH JIMBA PANDE FT22 098D4	08 APR 2022	-5,000.00	1,804,158.00
08 APR 2022	INHouse CHQ000116 EU NICE AKOTH OCHIENG FT22098	08 APR 2022	-6,500.00	1,797,658.00
09 APR 2022	INHouse CHQ000110 JA MES ETSIMILE ODHIAM BO FT22	09 APR 2022	-10,000.00	1,787,658.00
09 APR 2022	INHouse CHQ000113 DA VID OUMA ADIYO FT220 98H81N	09 APR 2022	-6,000.00	1,781,658.00
09 APR 2022	INHouse CHQ000115 EV ERLINE JUMA OGOL FT 220988J	09 APR 2022	-5,000.00	1,776,658.00
09 APR 2022	INHouse CHQ000111 JO HN GABRIEL GURAH FT 220981B	09 APR 2022	-5,000.00	1,771,658.00
11 APR 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ11 9 CHQ No. 000119 KES I NWAR	11 APR 2022	-220,800.00	1,550,858.00
11 APR 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ11 7 CHQ No. 000117 KES I NWAR	11 APR 2022	-178,125.00	1,372,733.00
11 APR 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ12 1 CHQ No. 000121 KES I NWAR	11 APR 2022	-112,500.00	1,260,233.00
12 APR 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ10 6 CHQ No. 000106 KES I NWAR	12 APR 2022	-10,000.00	1,250,233.00
12 APR 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ11 8 CHQ No. 000118 KES I NWAR	12 APR 2022	-120,000.00	1,130,233.00
14 APR 2022	INHouse CHQ000123 ISA IAH JIMBA PANDE FT22 104ZL	14 APR 2022	-40,000.00	1,090,233.00
14 APR 2022	INHouse CHQ000124 VE NUS VEIL VENTURES F T22104V	14 APR 2022	-136,400.00	953,833.00
16 APR 2022	INHouse CHQ000122 DA VID OUMA ADIYO FT221 06BNNW	16 APR 2022	-24,000.00	929,833.00
19 APR 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ11 4 CHQ No. 000114 KES I NWAR	19 APR 2022	-5,000.00	924,833.00
20 APR 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ12 5 CHQ No. 000125 KES I NWAR	20 APR 2022	-78,300.00	846,533.00

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23 APR 2022	INHouse CHQ000128 VE NUS VEIL VENTURES F T221134	23 APR 2022	-67,500.00	779,033.00
25 APR 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ12 7 CHQ No. 000127 KES I NWAR	25 APR 2022	-89,760.00	689,273.00
09 MAY 2022	INHouse CHQ000135 EU NICE AKOTH OCHIENG FT22127	09 MAY 2022	-6,500.00	682,773.00
09 MAY 2022	INHouse CHQ000130 ISA IAH JIMBA PANDE FT22 127KW	09 MAY 2022	-5,000.00	677,773.00
09 MAY 2022	INHouse CHQ000131 JA MES ETSIMILE ODHAM BO FT22	09 MAY 2022	-10,000.00	667,773.00
09 MAY 2022	INHouse CHQ000132 DA VID OUMA ADIYO FT221 27SLTX	09 MAY 2022	-6,000.00	661,773.00
09 MAY 2022	INHouse CHQ000136 CA ROLINE ACHIENG ABW AO FT221	09 MAY 2022	-13,500.00	648,273.00
09 MAY 2022	INHouse CHQ000129 JO HN GABRIEL GURAH FT 221298D	09 MAY 2022	-5,000.00	643,273.00
10 MAY 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ13 7 CHQ No. 000137 KES I NWAR	10 MAY 2022	-182,500.00	460,773.00
24 MAY 2022	INHouse CHQ000140 VE NUS VEIL VENTURES F T221446	24 MAY 2022	-72,300.00	388,473.00
02 JUN 2022	Tax Amount Due JETHR O AYUMBA OKALO MRA SI AT-KSWS	02 JUN 2022	-40.00	388,433.00
02 JUN 2022	Cash Withdrawal JETHR O AYUMBA OKALO MRA SI AT-KSW	02 JUN 2022	-200.00	388,233.00
02 JUN 2022	Cash Withdrawal CHQ14 1 JETHRO AYUMBA OK ALO MRASI	02 JUN 2022	-40,000.00	348,233.00
02 JUN 2022	INHouse CHQ000138 KIS UMU COUNTY VOTCA F T22153H	02 JUN 2022	-28,000.00	320,233.00
02 JUN 2022	INHouse CHQ000144 JO HN GABRIEL GURAH FT 221536Q	02 JUN 2022	-5,000.00	315,233.00
02 JUN 2022	INHouse CHQ000145 ISA IAH JIMBA PANDE FT22 153NN	02 JUN 2022	-5,000.00	310,233.00
02 JUN 2022	INHouse CHQ000148 EU NICE AKOTH OCHIENG FT22153	02 JUN 2022	-6,500.00	303,733.00
02 JUN 2022	INHouse CHQ000143 EV ERLINE JUMA OGOL FT 22153SK	02 JUN 2022	-10,000.00	293,733.00
02 JUN 2022	INHouse CHQ000146 JA MES ETSIMILE ODHAM BO FT22	02 JUN 2022	-10,000.00	283,733.00
02 JUN 2022	INHouse CHQ000147 DA VID OUMA ADIYO FT221 53NY6W	02 JUN 2022	-6,000.00	277,733.00
03 JUN 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ14 2 CHQ No. 000142 KES I NWAR	03 JUN 2022	-5,000.00	272,733.00
16 JUN 2022	Tax Amount Due CHQ.12 33819445.0000003	16 JUN 2022	-160	272,573.00
16 JUN 2022	Stamp Duty CHQ.123381 9445.0000003	16 JUN 2022	-250	272,323.00
16 JUN 2022	Cost of Cheque Book CH Q.1233819445.0000003	16 JUN 2022	-800	271,523.00
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	BALANCE AT PERIOD E ND:		-6,270,266.00	6,518,500.00
				271,523.00

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