

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Enhancing Accountability

PARLIAMENT
OF KENYA
LIBRARY

REPORT

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

DATE: 09 AUG 2023 DAY: WED

TABLED BY: **OF** Hon Owen Baya, MP
Deputy leader, Majority party

CLERK AT THE TABLE: Ahmed Kadhi

THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**NYABERA VOCATIONAL
TRAINING CENTRE**

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

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
P. O. Box 30094 - 00100, NAIROBI
REGISTRY
29 MAY 2023
RECEIVED



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

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

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I. Key Entity Information and Management

(a) Background information

Nyabera Vocational Training Centre was founded in 2018, and is currently under the County Government of Kisumu, Directorate of Vocational Education & Training. The centre is located along Kisumu-Bondo road, approximately 500 metres from Namba- Kapiyo. The centre registered by TVETA under TVET Act, 2013 section 20(1) with registration certificate No TVETA/PUBLIC/VTC/0189/2018 and licensed by TVETA under training license number TVETA/PUBLIC/VTC/0189/2018 A1

(b) Principal Activities

- Skills training
- Skills development

Courses offered

1. Appropriate Carpentry and joinery technology
2. Building technology
3. Fashion Design and Garment Making
4. Hair dressing and beauty therapy
5. Motor vehicle technology

Vision

- *To be the leading vocational training provider in Kenya*

Mission

- *To impact youths with skills, knowledge, and morals for employability*

Objectives

- Production of highly skilled labour for the market.
- Ensure compliance with the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013, and other relevant statutory and safety requirements.

(c) Key Management

The Nyabera 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. Penina Onyango
3	Director	-Mrs. Paschalia Ouma
4	Centre Manager	-Mr. Godfrey Osongo
5	BOG chairman	-Eng. Daniel Okia

(e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

- County Executive
- Audit committee activities
- Development partner oversight

Key Entity Information and Management (Continued)

(f) Entity Headquarters

Nyabera Vocational Training Centre
P.O. Box 10
Paw Akuche
Kenya

(g) Entity Contacts

Telephone: (254) 7253362036
E-mail: nyaberavtc10@gmail.com

(h) Entity Bankers

Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

Other Commercial Banks

Kenya Commercial Bank Limited
P.O.Box 2640-40100
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

II. The Council/Board of Governors

No.	Member/ Director	Details
1.	Board of Governors Chairman- Eng. Daniel Okia	Eng. Daniel Okia was appointed the Chairperson of the Board of Governors in 29 TH July 2022.He holds a masters degree.
2.	Mr.Christopher Oriyo	He is the finance Representative
3.	Mr Dalmas Owino Anyango	Industry Representative
4.	Mr.Richard Oyengo	ICT Representative
5.	Mr. Alex Olawo	Engineering
6.	Mr.Martin Onyango	Technology Representative
7.	Mrs.Jane Achieng Odek	Leadership and Management Representative
8.	Mrs Paschalia Ouma	Director VET
9.	Mrs. Nancy Wasama	Sub-County Administrator
10.	Mr. Godfrey Osongo	secretary to the Board of Governors-

III. Management Team

No.	Member/ Director	Details
1.	Centre Manager	Overall in charge of the centre
2.	Deputy Centre manager	In charge of training
3.	Heads of Department	In charge of respective departments
4.	Centre Manager	Overall in charge of the centre

IV. Chairman's Statement

I feel humbled to present to the Annual Report and Financial Statements of Nyabera vocational training centre for the financial year ended 30th June 2022. This annual re-port helps us to reflect on our performance for the year giving us an opportunity to identify the gaps to enable the institution make improvements.

The year 2021/2022 financial performance was achieved through concerted effort by the board of governors and the entire staff of Nyabera VTC.

Over the past year, Nyabera VTC has continued to build on the progress that the institution has made since its establishment in 2018 despite being a young institution. We are in the process of developing a 5-year strategic plan aimed at providing us with a road map and strategies for further sustainable development in the future.

As a Board and with the consultation of a wide array of stakeholders, we felt the need to put in place a general framework that would guide and direct the institution's development agenda and priority areas over the longer term in order to effectively and swiftly respond to the ever changing technology in education and training.

The five-year plan recognizes the unique role that Nyabera VTC plays in the surrounding locality and the need to steer it further towards becoming a more accessible and diverse institution that provides unequalled skill development opportunities to the youths.

With our vision, mission and objective in mind, we are committed to providing quality and relevant skills to our trainees to align with the president's big four agenda namely;

1. Expansion of manufacturing sector
2. Affordable housing
3. Affordable health care
4. Food security

In order to achieve this, it is important for us to identify strategic areas upon which to direct our efforts and resources to mitigate the negative impact of inconsistent government funding. By taking advantage of our existing strengths and opportunities, we can expand and diversify our entrepreneurial activities and achieve a sustainable solution to our funding challenges.

CHALLENGES

Our most pressing challenges are;

- Inadequate infrastructural development.
- Inadequate staffing.
- Untimely disbursement of funds from the National and County governments, which greatly disrupt our training programs.
- Inadequate modern tools and equipment.


I take this opportunity to hail the consultative and participatory approach embraced by this strategic plan and appreciate the input of all our stakeholders in developing the same. These include

the BOG, manager, instructors, National government and County Government of Kisumu, our sponsors, area leaders, and members of the community, non-teaching staff and trainees of Nyabera VTC among others.

Future expectations

With the new Strategic plan in place, we look forward to improving physical infrastructure of the centre and putting up key facilities for quality training

In conclusion, I take this opportunity to thank my colleagues in the Board for supporting me in providing leadership. I also commend the management and staff for working tirelessly to achieve the objectives of the centre despite the limited resources. I am confident that we will continually spare no effort to attain and surpass the targets set for the new financial year. I also appreciate the County Government of Kisumu, the community at large and all other stakeholders for supporting this newly registered Vocational Training Centre.



Daniel Okia
Chairperson

V. Report of the Principal

I am delighted to see our institution come to the end of its second financial year since its inception.

Staff Establishment

There is 1 County Government-employed instructor, four BOG-employed instructors and a security guard.

Staff Shortage


Currently we have a shortage of instructors as follows:

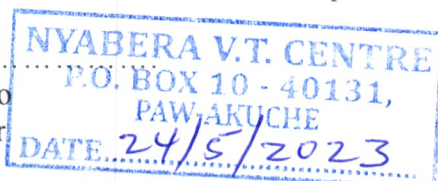
NO.	Course	Deficit
1.	Building Technology(masonry)	1
2.	Fashion Design & Garment Making	1
3.	Hair dressing and beauty therapy	1
4.	Carpentry and joinery	1
5.	Motor vehicle technology	1

Challenges

- Low enrolment has affected the institution's capitation funding since its pegged on every trainee admitted i.e ksh 15,000 per trainee admitted.
- Inadequate infrastructural development.
Lack of theory classrooms and modern workshops for training
- Inadequate staffing.
This has affected the delivery of quality training
- Untimely disbursement of funds from the National and County governments, which greatly disrupt our training programs.
This has affected the timely procurement of goods and services as well as honouring supplier commitments.
- Inadequate modern tools and equipment.
This has compromised the quality and quantity of training.
- Lack of electricity power.
This has hindered the introduction of new courses related to electricity.
 - Lunch program and baby care unit
This has affected learning because most mothers come with their babies to school

I take this opportunity to thank all our stake holders for their unwavering support in helping us to achieve our great mission of skills development.


Godfrey Osongo
Centre Manager



VI. Statement of Performance against Predetermined Objectives

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

Nyabera Vocational Training Centre has 2 strategic pillars /issues/ themes and objectives within current Strategic Plan for the FY 2018/2019 FY 2020/2023. These strategic pillars are as follows:

- Pillar 1: To Increase trainee enrolment
- Pillar 2: To increase the number of trainees graduating from the institution

Nyabera Vocational Training Centre develops its annual work plans based on the above 2 pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The Nyabera 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:	To Increase the number of trainees enrolment from 73 to 77	4 trainees increased.	Community Sensitization	Trainees increased by 5 %
Pillar2:	To increase the number of trainees graduating from the institution from 8 to 15	7 more trainees graduated	external exams	87% more trainees graduated

VII. Corporate Governance Statement

Appointment of Board of Governors members

The current BoG members were appointed in accordance with First Schedule Section 28(1)(a) and the Second Schedule section 1 & 2 of TVET Act No 29 of 2013 on 29TH July 2022

Membership of the Board of Governors is as follows:

- a) a chairperson;
- b) a representative of the minister/CECM in the department responsible for technical and vocational training;
- c) a representative of the county Governor; and

Six other persons appointed on the basis of their knowledge and experience in—

- 1) Leadership and management;
- 2) Financial management;
- 3) Technology;
- 4) Industry;
- 5) Engineering;
- 6) Information communication technology.

Responsibility of the Board of Governors

The board is responsible for;

- 1) The making of mission and vision of the centre;
- 2) Promoting the aims and objectives of the centre
- 3) Setting strategic directions for the Centre;
- 4) Monitoring performance against strategic objectives
- 5) Extending links and communication between the centre and the wider community;
- 6) Fundraising and resource mobilization;

Remuneration of the Board of Governors members

The BoG members are paid a sitting allowance for every meeting attended. The sitting allowance paid to the members is disclosed in the financial statements.

The Board of Governors meetings

The meetings of the full board are held at least three times in a financial year calendar. In order to facilitate the smooth running of its affairs, the BoG establishes such committees with the membership and with such terms of reference as it may deem fit.

VIII. Management Discussion and Analysis

Motor vehicle technology department was established during the financial year with the aim of increasing trainee enrolment. The department will also house a garage that will be open to members of the public for income generation.

In line with the new strategic plan, the financial year 2021/2022 saw renovation of key facilities among them water storage tanks and gate

IX. Environmental And Sustainability Reporting Statement

Nyabera Vocational Training Centre exists to transform lives. This is our purpose; the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, putting the customer/Citizen first, delivering relevant goods and services, and improving operational excellence. Below is a highlight of strategies and activities that promote the organisation's strategic objective.

Employee welfare

(Give account of the policies guiding the hiring process and whether they take into account the gender ratio, whether they take in stakeholder engagements and how often they are improved. Explain efforts made in improving skills and managing careers, appraisal and reward systems. The organisation should also disclose their policy on safety and compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2007, (OSHA).

Market place practices-

The organisation should outline its efforts to:

- a) Responsible competition practice.
Explain how the organisation ensures responsible competition practices with issues like anti-corruption, responsible political involvement, fair competition and respect for competitors.
- b) Responsible Supply chain and supplier relations- explain how the organisation maintains good business practices, treats its own suppliers responsibly by honouring contracts and respecting payment practices.
- c) Responsible marketing and advertisement-outline efforts to maintain ethical marketing practices.
- d) Product stewardship- outline efforts to safeguard consumer rights and interests.

(The statement may also include how the organisation promotes education, sports, healthcare, labour relations, staff training and development, water and sanitation initiatives)

Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

NYABERA VTC exists to transform lives. This is our purpose; the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, which is founded on 2 pillars: putting the customer/Citizen first, delivering relevant goods and services, and improving operational excellence. Below is a brief highlight of our achievements in each pillar

Employee welfare

The staff are motivated by providing conducive environment

Community Engagements-

NYABERA VTC engages the community members as casual labourers

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 Nyabera Vocational Training Centre's affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Nyabera Vocational Training Centre is training

Results

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

Council/Board of Governors

The members of the Board /Council who served during the year are shown on page v.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Nyabera 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 Nyabera 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
Kisumu
Date: 24/5/2023


NYABERA V.T. CENTRE
P.O. BOX 10 - 40131,
BAWIAKUCHE
DATE.....

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*) require the council members to prepare financial statements in respect of that Nyabera Vocational Training Centre, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Nyabera Vocational Training Centre at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the Nyabera Vocational Training Centre for that year/period. The Council members are also required to ensure that the Nyabera Vocational Training Centre keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Nyabera Vocational Training Centre. The council members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Nyabera Vocational Training Centre.

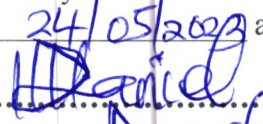
The Council members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Nyabera Vocational Training Centre's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Nyabera Vocational Training Centre for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 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 Nyabera 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 Nyabera 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*) The council members are of the opinion that the *entity's* financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Nyabera Vocational Training Centre's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2022, and of the Nyabera Vocational Training Centre's financial position as at that date. The Council members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Nyabera Vocational Training Centre, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Nyabera Vocational Training Centre's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

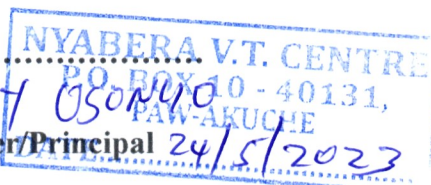
Nothing has come to the attention of the Council members to indicate that the Nyabera Vocational Training Centre will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approval of the financial statements

The Nyabera Vocational Training Centre's financial statements were approved by the Board on 24/05/2023 and signed on its behalf by:

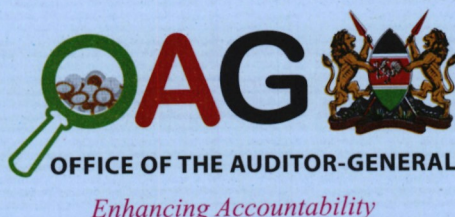

.....
Name Daniel Oka
Chairperson of the Board/Council


.....
Name Godfrey Osonyo
Accounting Officer/Principal 24/5/2023



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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E-mail: info@oagkenya.go.ke
Website: www.oagkenya.go.ke



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON NYABERA 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 the intended purpose.
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, the risk management environment and the internal controls, developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nyabera Vocational Training Centre set out on pages 1 to 29, which comprise of the statement of financial performance, statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2022, statement of changes

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

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Nyabera 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. Inaccuracies of the Financial Statements

Review of financial statements for the year under review revealed inaccuracies and anomalies as follows:

- 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.
- ii. The statement of financial position reflects Nil balances in all the categories of assets, liabilities and net assets except for cash and cash equivalent. However, the training Centre is in possession of assets such as buildings, computers, furniture and land and liabilities in form of creditors.
- iii. The Management prepared its budget based on the calendar years which is not in line with the financial reporting period of July to June each year. Therefore, it was 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.
- iv. The Management did not provide ledgers to support the balances reflected in the financial statements.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the financial statements could not be confirmed.

2. Inaccuracies in Fees from Students Revenue

The statement of performance Nil in respect of fees from students and the fees structure of the Centre required each student to pay an annual fee of Kshs.19,200 with a recorded student population of one hundred and twenty-six (126) resulting to fee collectable of

Kshs.2,419,200. However, the statement of financial position did not disclose arrears accruing during the year under review. Further, the management did not provide registers showing number of students who had paid school fees. Therefore, it was not possible to ascertain the amount of school fees collected during the year.

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

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

Key Audit Matters

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Irregular Remuneration of the Board of Governors

The Board of Governors of the Centre approved sitting allowances for members at a rate of Kshs.1,500 per sitting. However, the allowances were not forwarded to the Cabinet Secretary for approval contrary to Section 17 of the Second Schedule of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013.

In the circumstances, Management of the Training Centre 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.

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, during the year under review, goods and services amounting to Kshs.2,193,270 were procured without issuance of a professional opinion on the tender awards.

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 control, 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 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 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 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 to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and where applicable, related safeguards.


 CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

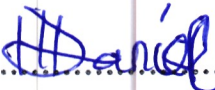
24 July, 2023

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	2,265,000	675,000
Transfers from other levels of government	7	644,000	0
		2,909,000	675,000
Revenue from Exchange transactions			
Rendering of services- fees from students		0	0
Revenue from Exchange transactions		0	0
Total Revenue		2,909,000	675,000
Expenses			
Use of goods and services	8	1,859,838	749,567
Employee costs	9	226,000	40,000
Board /Council Expenses		0	30,000
Repairs and maintenance	10	560,590	82,500
Contracted services	11	12,000	0
Total Expenses		2,658,428	902,067
Other Gains/(Losses)			
Gain on sale of assets		0	0
Unrealized gain on fair value of investments		0	0
Impairment loss		0	0)
Total Other Gains/(Losses)		0	0
Net surplus for the year		250,572	(227,067)
Attributable to:			
Surplus/(deficit) attributable to minority interest		0	0
Surplus attributable to owners of the controlling entity		0	0
		250,572	(227,067)

The notes set out on pages 6 to 28 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements.

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


.....

Chairman of Council/Board


Date 24/05/2023.


.....

Finance Officer

ICPAK No 20139

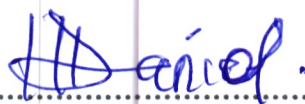
Date 24/05/2023


.....
Principal
NYABERA V.T. CENT.
P.O. BOX 10 - 40131,
PAW-ARUICHE
Date 24/5/2023

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	431,805	181,233
Current portion of receivables from exchange transactions		0	0
		431,805	181,233
Non-Current Assets			
Long term receivables from exchange transactions		0	0
		0	0
Total Assets		431,805	181,233
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions		0	0
		0	0
Non-Current Liabilities			
Finance lease obligation		0	0
Deferred income		0	0
		0	0
Total Liabilities		0	0
Net Assets		431,805	181,233
Reserves		0	0
Accumulated Surplus		431,805	181,233
Capital Fund		0	0
Total Net Assets and Liabilities		431,805	181,233

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



Chairman of Council/Board

Date

24/05/2023



Finance Officer

ICPAK No 20139

Date

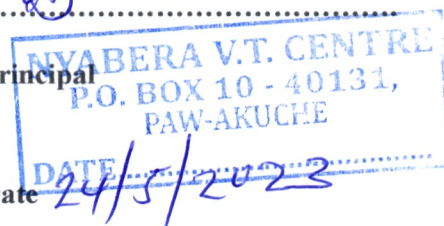
24/05/2023



Principal

Date

24/5/2023



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	408,300	0	408,300
Revaluation gain	0	-	-	-	0
Fair value adjustment on quoted investments	-	0	-	-	0
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(227,067)	-	(227,067)
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	181,233	0	181,233
At July 1, 2021	0	0	181,233	0	181,233
Revaluation gain	0	-	-	-	0
Fair value adjustment on quoted investments	-	0	-	-	0
Total comprehensive income	-	-	250,572	-	250,572
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	431,805	0	431,805


(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).

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 National government entities/govt. Grants	6	2,265,000	675,000
Transfers from other government entities/govt. Grants	7	644,000	0
Total Receipts		2,909,000	675,000
Payments			
Compensation of employees	9	226,000	40,000
Use of goods and services	8	1,859,838	749,567
Repair & Maintenance	10	560,590	82,500
Contracted services	11	12,000	0
Board/Council expenses	12	0	30,000
Total Payments		2,658,428	902,067
Net Cash Flows from operating activities	14	250,572	(227,067)
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
Deposits receipts		0	0
Net cash flows used in financing activities		0	0
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents		250,572	(227,067)
Cash and Cash equivalents at 1 JULY	13	181,233	408,300
Cash and Cash equivalents at 30 JUNE	13	431,805	181,233

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



Chairman of Council/Board

Date

24/05/2023



Finance Officer

ICPAK No 20139

Date

24/05/2023



Principal

Date

24/5/2023

NYABERA V.T. CENTRE
P.O. BOX 10 - 50131,
PAW-ARUCHE

**Nyabera 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 2021-2022	Adjustments 2021-2022	Final budget 2021-2022	Actual on comparable basis 2021-2022	Performance difference 2021-2022	Utilization Difference 2021-2022
Revenue	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	%
Transfers from other national govt entities and govt grants	3,052,179.50	0	3,052,179.50	2,265,000	(787,179.50)	25%
Transfer from other level of government	0	0	0	644,000	0	100%
Total Income	3,052,179.50	0	3,052,179.50	2,909,000	(143,179.50)	
Expenses						
Compensation of employees	455,200	-	455,200	226,000	229,200	50%
Use of goods and services	2,097,579.50	0	2,097,579.50	1,859,838	237,741.50	11%
Repair & Maintenance	427,400	0	427,400	560,590	(133,190)	31%
Contracted Services	27,000	0	27,000	12,000	15,000	55%
Board/Council Expenses	45,000	0	45,000	0	-	100%
Total Expenditure	3,052,179.5	0	3,052,179.5	2,658,428	393,951.50	
Surplus For the Period	0	0	0	250,572	250,572	

(Budget notes)

1. All the exposes apart from repair and maintenance went down more than 10% because the revenue was not received as budgeted.
2. Repair and maintenance went up by 31% as compared to the budget as some needs of repair came up that were not in the budget
3. The revenue went down because of the change in the number of trainees at the budget date and the disbursement of the actual revenue

XVIII. Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Nyabera 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 Nyabera 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 Nyabera 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.

Nyabera 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>
IPSAS 42: Social Benefits	Applicable: 1st January 2023 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: (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity’s financial performance, financial position and cash flows. <i>(State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant)</i>
Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments	Applicable: 1st January 2023: 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. b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued. 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. <i>(State the impact of the standard to the Entity if relevant)</i>
Other improvements to IPSAS	Applicable 1st January 2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</i>

**Nyabera 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> <p>Now deletes the term composite social security benefits as it is no longer defined in IPSAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement 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>

i. Early adoption of standards

Nyaberi Vocational training Centre 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 *19/11/2021*. 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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

i) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Loans and receivables

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

Held-to-maturity

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Inventories (Continued)

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

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

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

k) Provisions

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

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

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

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

l) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

m) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

n) Employee benefits

Retirement benefit plans

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

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

o) Foreign currency transactions

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

p) Borrowing costs

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

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

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).

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

6. Transfers from National Government entities

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Unconditional Grants		
Capitation Grants	2,265,000	675,000
Operational Grant	0	0
	2,265,000	675,000
Conditional Grants		
Other Organizational Grants	0	0
Total Government Grants and Subsidies	2,265,000	675,000

(a) Transfers from other Government entities (Categorized)

Name Of The Entity Sending The Grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Comprehensive Income Kshs	Amount deferred under deferred income Kshs	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	2020-2021
			Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
xx State Department	2,265,000	0	0	2,265,000	675,000
XX Ministry	0	0	0	0	xx
Total	2,265,000	0	0	2,265,000	675,000

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

7. Transfers from Other Levels of Government

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Transfer from County govt of Kisumu	515,000	0
CDF- Bursary	129,000	0
Total Transfers	644,000	0

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

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

8. Use Of Goods And Services

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Teaching and learning materials	1,509,080	638,169
Stationery	30,000	50,000
Electricity & Water	40,000	0
Bank Chargers	4,158	2,598
Skills Competition	208,100	0
Co-Curricular Activities	68,500	17,500
L T & T	0	41,300
Total good and services	1,859,838	749,567

9. Employee Costs

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Salaries and wages	226,000	40,000
Employee Costs	226,000	40,000

10. Repairs and Maintenance

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Property	560,590	82,500
Furniture and fittings	0	0
Computers and accessories	0	0
Total Repairs and Maintenance	560,590	82,500

11. Contracted Services

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Book Keeping & Accounting services	12,000	0
Total contracted services	12,000	0

12. Board/Council Expenses

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Board expenses	0	30,000
Total contracted services	0	30,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

13. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Current Account	431,805	181,233
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	431,805	181,233

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	1233819453	408,917	177,833
Kenya Commercial Bank	1234208342	22,888	3,400
Sub- Total		413,805	181,233
Grand Total		413805	181,233

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

14. Cash generated from operations

	2021-2022	2020-2021
Surplus for the year before tax	Kshs	Kshs
Adjusted for:	250,572	(227,067)
Depreciation	0	0
Non-Cash grants received	0	0
Contributed assets	0	0
Impairment	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	250,572	(227,067)

(The total of this statement should tie to the cash flow section on net cash flows from/ used in operations)

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	181,233	0	0	0
Total	181,233	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	431,805	0	0	0
Total	431,805	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	
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)

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

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

iv) Capital Risk Management

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

Description	2021-2022	2020-2021
	Kshs	Kshs
Revaluation Reserve	0	0
Retained Earnings	431,805	181,233
Capital Reserve	0	0
Total Funds	431,805	181,233
Total Borrowings	0	0
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	(431,805)	(181,233)
Net Debt/(Excess Cash and Cash Equivalents)	431,805	181,233
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;

**Nyabera 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		
a) Grants /Transfers from the Government		
Grants from National Govt	2,265,000	675,000
Grants from County Government	515,000	0
Total	2,780,000	675,000
b) Expenses incurred on behalf of related parties		
Payments of Salaries and Wages for xx Employees	0	0
Payments for Goods and Services for XX	0	0
Total		
c) Key Management Compensation		
Directors' emoluments	0	30,000
Compensation to Key Management	0	0
Total	0	30,000

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).

**Nyabera 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.

.....

.....

Name LYOBREY OSONYO
 Accounting Officer
 (Enter title of Head of entity)
 Date

**Nyabera 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						

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

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	Quarter				Source Of Funds	Implementing Partners
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		

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

Appendix V: Disaster Expenditure Reporting Template

Date							
Entity							
Period to which this report refers (FY)	Year	Quarter					
Name of Reporting Officer							
Contact details of the reporting officer:	Email	Telephone					
Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII	
Programme	Sub-programme	Disaster Type	Category of disaster related Activity that require expenditure reporting (response/recovery/mitigation/preparedness)	Expenditure item	Amount (K.shs.)	Comments	



ACCOUNT STATEMENT

Customer:
Account: 1234208342 NYABERA VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE
Product Name: Local Government
Statement Period: 01 JUL 2021 - 31 JUL 2022

Balance at Period Start 3,400.00 KES Balance at Period End: 21,571.00 KES

TXN DATE	DESCRIPTION	VALUE DATE	MONEY OUT	MONEY IN	LEDGER BALANCE
01 JUL 2021	BALANCE B/FWD	01 JUL 2021			3,400.00
22 JUL 2021	INHouse CHQ000012 BA NK FT21203665NG	22 JUL 2021		405,000.00	408,400.00
02 AUG 2021	INHouse CHQ000032 AL EX ANAM MATAMA FT2 1214HMX3	02 AUG 2021	-20,000.00		388,400.00
02 AUG 2021	INHouse CHQ000031 JO SHUA ODHIAMBO OWIT I FT2121	02 AUG 2021	-20,000.00		368,400.00
02 AUG 2021	INHouse CHQ000033 DO RCAS ANYANGO OMON DI FT2121	02 AUG 2021	-20,000.00		348,400.00
03 AUG 2021	Inward Cheque D CHQ30 CHQ No. 000030 KES IN WARD	03 AUG 2021	-20,000.00		328,400.00
04 AUG 2021	Transfer KISUMU COUN TY BU KISUMU COUNTY BURSARY	04 AUG 2021		110,000.00	438,400.00
26 AUG 2021	Tax Amount Due CHG21 238Z1PHK CHG21238Z1 PHK	26 AUG 2021	-21		438,379.00
26 AUG 2021	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 21238Z1PHK CHG21238 Z1PHK	26 AUG 2021	-105		438,274.00
08 SEP 2021	Tax Amount Due CHG21 251RPP10 CHG21251RP P10	08 SEP 2021	-21		438,253.00
08 SEP 2021	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 21251RPP10 CHG21251 RPP10	08 SEP 2021	-105		438,148.00
08 SEP 2021	Chq Dep CHQ007606 GO DFREY BANK FT212518 CERS	10 SEP 2021		72,000.00	510,148.00
01 OCT 2021	Tax Amount Due CHG21 2748LW2L CHG212748L W2L	01 OCT 2021	-21		510,127.00
01 OCT 2021	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 212748LW2L CHG21274 8LW2L	01 OCT 2021	-105		510,022.00
05 OCT 2021	INHouse CHQ000034 JO SEPH OGONDA OBIERO FT21278	05 OCT 2021	-12,000.00		498,022.00
05 OCT 2021	INHouse CHQ000038 AL EX ANAM MATAMA FT2 1278Q1Q3	05 OCT 2021	-12,000.00		486,022.00
05 OCT 2021	INHouse CHQ000036 JO SHUA ODHIAMBO OWIT I FT2127	05 OCT 2021	-20,000.00		466,022.00
05 OCT 2021	INHouse CHQ000039 DO RCAS ANYANGO OMON DI FT2127	05 OCT 2021	-12,000.00		454,022.00
06 OCT 2021	Inward Cheque D CHQ37 CHQ No. 000037 KES IN WARD	06 OCT 2021	-12,000.00		442,022.00
06 OCT 2021	Inward Cheque D CHQ40 CHQ No. 000040 KES IN WARD	06 OCT 2021	-305,000.00		137,022.00
06 OCT 2021	Inward Cheque D CHQ35 CHQ No. 000035 KES IN WARD	06 OCT 2021	-12,000.00		125,022.00
24 NOV 2021	Tax Amount Due CHG21 328W70X2 CHG21328W 70X2	24 NOV 2021	-21		125,001.00
24 NOV 2021	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 21328W70X2 CHG21328 W70X2	24 NOV 2021	-105		124,896.00
25 NOV 2021	Inward Cheque D CHQ41 CHQ No. 000041 KES IN WARD	25 NOV 2021	-80,000.00		44,896.00

FOR: KCB BANK KENYA LTD.
Customer Service Consultant
KISUMU



8 September 2022
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15 DEC 2021	Tax Amount Due CHG21 3492MSKV CHG213492 MSKV	15 DEC 2021	-42	44,854.00
15 DEC 2021	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 213492MSKV CHG21349 2MSKV	15 DEC 2021	-210	44,644.00
10 JAN 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 010J817J CHG22010J81 7J	10 JAN 2022	-21	44,623.00
10 JAN 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 22010J817J CHG22010J 817J	10 JAN 2022	-105	44,518.00
12 JAN 2022	INHouse CHQ000047 JO SEPH OGONDA OBIERO FT22012	12 JAN 2022	-6,000.00	38,518.00
12 JAN 2022	INHouse CHQ000042 JO SHUA ODHIAMBO OWIT I FT2201	12 JAN 2022	-12,000.00	26,518.00
12 JAN 2022	INHouse CHQ000043 DO RCAS ANYANGO OMON DI FT2201	12 JAN 2022	-12,000.00	14,518.00
12 JAN 2022	INHouse CHQ000045 AL EX ANAM MATAMA FT2 2012XLTG	12 JAN 2022	-6,000.00	8,518.00
13 JAN 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ46 CHQ No. 000046 KES IN WARD	13 JAN 2022	-6,000.00	2,518.00
18 MAR 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 077P0XVN CHG22077P0 XVN	18 MAR 2022	-21	2,497.00
18 MAR 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 22077P0XVN CHG22077 P0XVN	18 MAR 2022	-105	2,392.00
06 APR 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 0963YC5V CHG220963Y C5V	06 APR 2022	-21	2,371.00
06 APR 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 220963YC5V CHG22096 3YC5V	06 APR 2022	-105	2,266.00
06 APR 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 096C5FMP CHG22096C5 FMP	06 APR 2022	-21	2,245.00
06 APR 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 22096C5FMP CHG22096 C5FMP	06 APR 2022	-105	2,140.00
09 JUN 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 1605ZZDT CHG221605Z ZDT	09 JUN 2022	-21	2,119.00
09 JUN 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 221605ZZDT CHG22160 5ZZDT	09 JUN 2022	-105	2,014.00
13 JUN 2022	Chq Dep CHQ0000761 SE ME NG CDF BANK FT22 164VB91X	15 JUN 2022	57,000.00	59,014.00
20 JUN 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 171TPY60 CHG22171TP Y60	20 JUN 2022	-21	58,993.00
20 JUN 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 22171TPY60 CHG22171 TPY60	20 JUN 2022	-105	58,888.00
27 JUN 2022	INHouse CHQ000048 DO RCAS ANYANGO OMON DI FT2217	27 JUN 2022	-12,000.00	46,888.00
27 JUN 2022	INHouse CHQ000049 AL EX ANAM MATAMA FT2 2178S8GX	27 JUN 2022	-6,000.00	40,888.00
27 JUN 2022	INHouse CHQ000053 FE LIX OMONDI OUMA FT2 2178HBM	27 JUN 2022	-6,000.00	34,888.00
27 JUN 2022	INHouse CHQ000052 JO SEPH OGONDA OBIERO FT22178	27 JUN 2022	-6,000.00	28,888.00
28 JUN 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ51 CHQ No. 000051 KES IN WARD	28 JUN 2022	-6,000.00	22,888.00
13 JUL 2022	Certificate Of Balance Ch arge CERT2219493916	13 JUL 2022	-1,065.00	21,823.00

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21 JUL 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 2024C951 CHG222024C 951	21 JUL 2022	-42	21,781.00
21 JUL 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 222024C951 CHG222024 C951	21 JUL 2022	-210	21,571.00
BALANCE AT PERIOD END:			-625,829.00	644,000.00
				21,571.00

FOR: KCB BANK KENYA LTD.
 General Service Department
 KISUMU

Handwritten signature/initials: 10/9/22



ACCOUNT STATEMENT

Customer: 1233819453 NYABERA VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE
Product Name: Local Government
Statement Period: 01 JUL 2021 - 31 JUL 2022
Balance at Period Start: 177,833.00 KES Balance at Period End: 407,600.00 KES

TXN DATE	DESCRIPTION	VALUE DATE	MONEY OUT	MONEY IN	LEDGER BALANCE
01 JUL 2021	BALANCE B/FWD	01 JUL 2021			177,833.00
07 JUL 2021	Inward Cheque D CHQ11 CHQ No. 000011 KES IN WARD	07 JUL 2021	-159,050.00		18,783.00
09 JUL 2021	Inward SWIFT Pa KISUM U COUNTY /REC/013000 0130	09 JUL 2021		405,000.00	423,783.00
09 JUL 2021	Inward SWIFT Pa KISUM U COUNTY /REC/013000 0152	09 JUL 2021		375,000.00	798,783.00
09 JUL 2021	Tax Amount Due CHG21 190RVK1Y CHG21190RV K1Y	09 JUL 2021	-21		798,762.00
09 JUL 2021	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 21190RVK1Y CHG21190 RVK1Y	09 JUL 2021	-105		798,657.00
22 JUL 2021	INHouse CHQ000012 NY ABERA VOCATIONAL T RAINING	22 JUL 2021	-405,000.00		393,657.00
04 AUG 2021	Inward Cheque D CHQ13 CHQ No. 000013 KES IN WARD	04 AUG 2021	-112,500.00		281,157.00
26 AUG 2021	Tax Amount Due CHG21 238VQFW0 CHG21238V QFW0	26 AUG 2021	-21		281,136.00
26 AUG 2021	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 21238VQFW0 CHG21238 VQFW0	26 AUG 2021	-105		281,031.00
08 SEP 2021	Tax Amount Due CHG21 251GTSM4 CHG21251G TSM4	08 SEP 2021	-21		281,010.00
08 SEP 2021	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 21251GTSM4 CHG21251 GTSM4	08 SEP 2021	-105		280,905.00
01 OCT 2021	Tax Amount Due CHG21 274GHJWD CHG21274G HJWD	01 OCT 2021	-21		280,884.00
01 OCT 2021	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 21274GHJWD CHG2127 4GHJWD	01 OCT 2021	-105		280,779.00
13 OCT 2021	INHouse CHQ000016 HA KEN GENERAL SUPPLIE RS FT21	13 OCT 2021	-150,000.00		130,779.00
24 NOV 2021	Tax Amount Due CHG21 328C4FQ6 CHG21328C4 FQ6	24 NOV 2021	-21		130,758.00
24 NOV 2021	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 21328C4FQ6 CHG21328 C4FQ6	24 NOV 2021	-105		130,653.00
15 DEC 2021	Tax Amount Due CHG21 349MCD9Z CHG21349M CD9Z	15 DEC 2021	-42		130,611.00
15 DEC 2021	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 21349MCD9Z CHG21349 MCD9Z	15 DEC 2021	-210		130,401.00
07 JAN 2022	Inward SWIFT Pa KISUM U COUNTY /REC/013000 0175	07 JAN 2022		945,000.00	1,075,401.00
10 JAN 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 010WDCGL CHG22010W DCGL	10 JAN 2022	-21		1,075,380.00
10 JAN 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 22010WDCGL CHG2201 0WDCGL	10 JAN 2022	-105		1,075,275.00
20 JAN 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ17 CHQ No. 000017 KES IN WARD	20 JAN 2022	-122,780.00		952,495.00
25 JAN 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ18 CHQ No. 000018 KES IN WARD	25 JAN 2022	-30,000.00		922,495.00

For: KCB BANK KENYA LTD.
 Customer Service Consultant
 KISUMU



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07 FEB 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 038K4HST CHG22038K4 HST	07 FEB 2022	-21	922,474.00
07 FEB 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 22038K4HST CHG22038 K4HST	07 FEB 2022	-105	922,369.00
08 FEB 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ22 CHQ No. 000022 KES IN WARD	08 FEB 2022	-249,190.00	673,179.00
24 FEB 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ25 CHQ No. 000025 KES IN WARD	24 FEB 2022	-207,900.00	465,279.00
25 FEB 2022	INHouse CHQ000023 KIS UMU COUNTY VTC FT2 20567PZ	25 FEB 2022	-63,000.00	402,279.00
18 MAR 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 0770G3CL CHG220770G 3CL	18 MAR 2022	-21	402,258.00
18 MAR 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 220770G3CL CHG22077 0G3CL	18 MAR 2022	-105	402,153.00
18 MAR 2022	INHouse CHQ000026 SC HEMAR GENERAL SUP PLIERS FT	18 MAR 2022	-131,150.00	271,003.00
28 MAR 2022	Inward SWIFT Pa KISUM U COUNTY /REC/013000 0201	28 MAR 2022	945,000.00	1,216,003.00
06 APR 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 096G0Y4F CHG22096G0 Y4F	06 APR 2022	-21	1,215,982.00
06 APR 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 22096G0Y4F CHG22096 G0Y4F	06 APR 2022	-105	1,215,877.00
06 APR 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 096RQSKC CHG22096R QSKC	06 APR 2022	-21	1,215,856.00
06 APR 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 22096RQSKC CHG22096 RQSKC	06 APR 2022	-105	1,215,751.00
06 APR 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 0963YSJ8 CHG220963Y SJ8	06 APR 2022	-21	1,215,730.00
06 APR 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 220963YSJ8 CHG220963 YSJ8	06 APR 2022	-105	1,215,625.00
06 APR 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 096GDK1J CHG22096G DK1J	06 APR 2022	-21	1,215,604.00
06 APR 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 22096GDK1J CHG22096 GDK1J	06 APR 2022	-105	1,215,499.00
13 APR 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 1034NNPY CHG221034N NPY	13 APR 2022	-21	1,215,478.00
13 APR 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 221034NNPY CHG22103 4NNPY	13 APR 2022	-105	1,215,373.00
13 APR 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 103FL5G1 CHG22103FL 5G1	13 APR 2022	-21	1,215,352.00
13 APR 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 22103FL5G1 CHG22103 FL5G1	13 APR 2022	-105	1,215,247.00
13 APR 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 1036K0BY CHG221036K 0BY	13 APR 2022	-21	1,215,226.00
13 APR 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 221036K0BY CHG22103 6K0BY	13 APR 2022	-105	1,215,121.00
13 APR 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 103HWQ6F CHG22103H WQ6F	13 APR 2022	-21	1,215,100.00
13 APR 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 22103HWQ6F CHG2210 3HWQ6F	13 APR 2022	-105	1,214,995.00
06 MAY 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ27 CHQ No. 000027 KES IN WARD	06 MAY 2022	-250,000.00	964,995.00

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31 MAY 2022	INHouse CHQ000028 KIS UMU COUNTY VOTCA F T221514	31 MAY 2022	-63,000.00		901,995.00
02 JUN 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ29 CHQ No. 000029 KES IN WARD	02 JUN 2022	-160,000.00		741,995.00
09 JUN 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 160V9ZC5 CHG22160V9 ZC5	09 JUN 2022	-21		741,974.00
09 JUN 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 22160V9ZC5 CHG22160 V9ZC5	09 JUN 2022	-105		741,869.00
14 JUN 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ30 CHQ No. 000030 KES IN WARD	14 JUN 2022	-182,700.00		559,169.00
20 JUN 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 171YNCX1 CHG22171Y NCX1	20 JUN 2022	-42		559,127.00
20 JUN 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 22171YNCX1 CHG22171 YNCX1	20 JUN 2022	-210		558,917.00
28 JUN 2022	Inward Cheque D CHQ31 CHQ No. 000031 KES IN WARD	28 JUN 2022	-150,000.00		408,917.00
13 JUL 2022	Certificate Of Balance Ch arge CERT2219494021	13 JUL 2022	-1,065.00		407,852.00
21 JUL 2022	Tax Amount Due CHG22 202HYL3L CHG22202HY L3L	21 JUL 2022	-42		407,810.00
21 JUL 2022	Interim Stmt Charge CHG 22202HYL3L CHG22202 HYL3L	21 JUL 2022	-210		407,600.00
BALANCE AT PERIOD END			-2,440,233.00	2,670,000.00	407,600.00

FOR: KCB BANK KENYA LTD.
Customer Service Consultant
KISUMU

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