



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



ISO 9001:2015 Certified

COLLEGE OF AFRICAN WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT, MWEKA (CAWM)

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE  
FINANCIAL AND COMPLIANCE AUDIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED  
30 JUNE 2023

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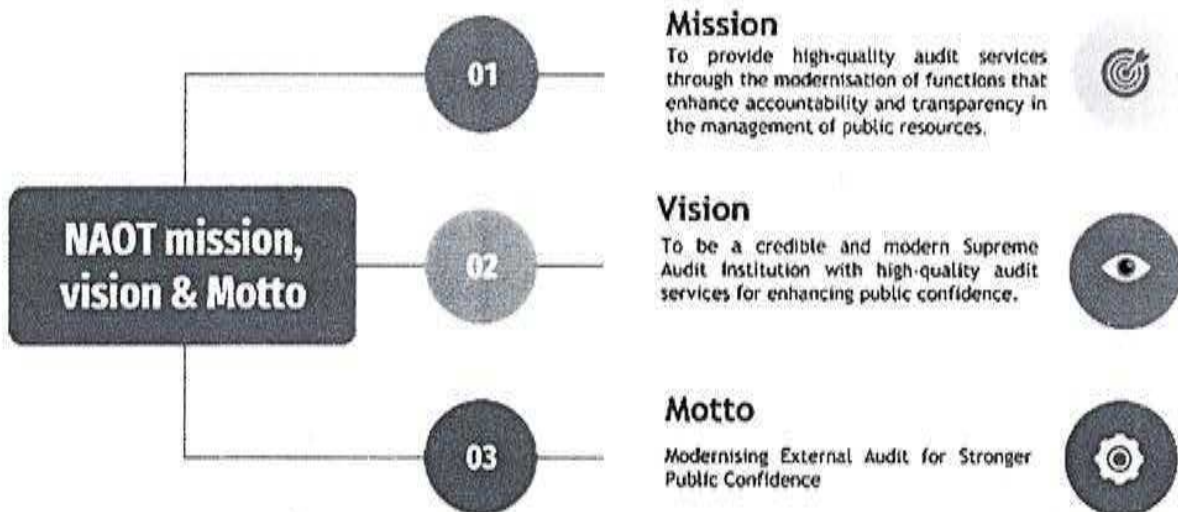
March 2024

AR/PA/CAWM/2022/23

## About the National Audit Office

### Mandate

The statutory mandate and responsibilities of the Controller and Auditor-General are provided for under Article 143 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 and in Section 10 (1) of the Public Audit Act, Cap 418



### Independence and objectivity

We are an impartial public institution, independently offering high-quality audit services to our clients in an unbiased manner.

### Teamwork Spirit

We value and work together with internal and external stakeholders.

### Results-Oriented

We focus on achievements of reliable, timely, accurate, useful, and clear performance targets.



### Professional competence

We deliver high-quality audit services based on appropriate professional knowledge, skills, and best practices.

### Integrity

We observe and maintain high ethical standards and rules of law in the delivery of audit services.

### Creativity and Innovation

We encourage, create, and innovate value-adding ideas for the improvement of audit services.

© This audit report is intended to be used by College of African Wildlife Management and may form part of the annual general report, which once tabled to National Assembly, becomes a public document; hence, its distribution may not be limited.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

CAG	Controller and Auditor General
CAWM	College of African Wildlife Management
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibilities
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ISSAIs	International Standard of Supreme Audit Institutions
KCMC	Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
NACTVET	National Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training
NACTE	National Council for Technical Education
NBAA	National Board of Accountants and Auditors
NeST	National electronic Procurement System of Tanzania
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NBAA	National Board of Accountants and Auditors
PAA	Public Audit Act
PSSSF	Public Service Social Security Fund
RAAWU	Researchers, Academicians and Allied Workers Union
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Co-operative Society
TANePS	Tanzania National e-Procurement System
TCRP	Tanzania Covid-19 Social- Economic Response and Recovery Plan
TFRS	Tanzania Financial Reporting Standards
THTU	Tanzania Higher Learning Institutions Trade Union
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings



## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

### **REGISTERED OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS**

College of African Wildlife Management,  
P.O. Box 3031, Moshi,  
Tel: +255 27297 4128.

### **BANKERS**

Bank of Tanzania, 2 Marimba Street,  
11884 Dar es Salaam,  
P.O. Box 2939,  
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

NMB Bank Plc,  
P.O. Box 1825, Moshi, Tanzania.

CRDB Bank,  
P.O. Box 1302, Moshi, Tanzania.

NBC Ltd,  
P.O. Box 3030, Moshi, Tanzania.

### **AUDITORS**

The Controller and Auditor General,  
National Audit Office,  
4 Audit Road,  
P.O. Box 3043, Dodoma, Tanzania.

### **APPOINTED AUDITORS**

Green Mark International  
Certified Public Accountants and Auditors,  
5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Ngome Holding House, Africasana Road,  
P.O. Box 80787,  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.



## **1.0 INDEPENDENT REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL**

Chairperson,  
College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka,  
P.O. Box 3031,  
Kilimanjaro, Tanzania.

### **1.1 REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### **Unqualified Opinion**

I have audited the financial statements of College of African Wildlife Management, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of College of African Wildlife Management as at 30 June 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Accrual basis of accounting and the manner required by the Public Finance Act, Cap. 348.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section below entitled "Responsibilities of the Controller and Auditor General for the Audit of the Financial Statements". I am independent of College of African Wildlife Management in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) Code of Ethics, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current period. I have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in my report.

## **Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report by those charged with governance, statement of those charged with governance responsibility and Declaration by the Head of Finance but does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon which I obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed on the other information that I obtained prior to the date of this audit report, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IPSAS and for such 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

## **Responsibilities of the Controller and Auditor General for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

My 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 audit report that includes my opinion. 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 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.



As part of an audit in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgment 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.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern 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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my audit 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 entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- 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.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are, therefore, the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my audit report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest of such communication.



In addition, Section 10 (2) of the Public Audit Act, Cap 418 [R.E 2021] requires me to satisfy myself that the accounts have been prepared in accordance with the appropriate accounting standards.

Further, Section 48(3) of the Public Procurement Act, Cap 410 [ R.E 2022] requires me to state in my annual audit report whether or not the audited entity has complied with the procedures prescribed in the Procurement Act and its Regulations.

## **1.2 REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATIONS**

### **1.2.1 Compliance with the Public Procurement laws**

**Subject matter: Compliance audit on procurement of works, goods, and services**

I performed a compliance audit on the procurement of works, goods, and services in the College of African Wildlife Management for the financial year 2022/23 as per the Public Procurement laws.

#### **Conclusion**

Based on the audit work performed, I state that, except for the matter described below, procurement of goods, works and services of College of African Wildlife Management is generally in compliance with the requirements of the Public Procurement laws.

#### **Commencement of project without conducting environmental impact assessment**

Regulation 241(3) of the Public Procurement Regulations (PPR) of 2013 (amended 2016), provides that, a procuring entity shall assess the impact on the environment of any works at the planning stage of the project. Furthermore, Section 81(2) of Environmental Management Act (EMA), 2004 requires the environmental impact assessment study to be carried out before commencement or financing of a project.

I noted that College implemented one project which was construction of academic block without conducting environmental impact assessment which is contrary to the requirements of legislations.

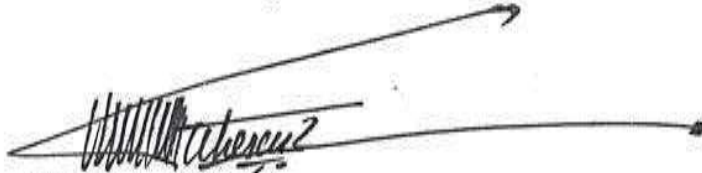
### **1.2.2 Compliance with the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines**

**Subject matter: Budget formulation and execution**

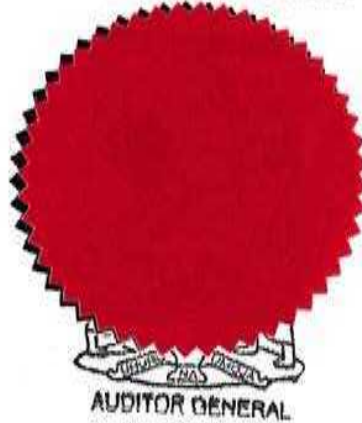
I performed a compliance audit on budget formulation and execution in the College of African Wildlife Management for the financial year 2022/23 as per the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines.

## Conclusion

Based on the audit work performed, I state that Budget formulation and execution of College of African Wildlife Management is generally in compliance with the requirements of the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Charles E. Kichere', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Charles E. Kichere  
Controller and Auditor General,  
Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania.  
March 2024



## **2.0 REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE**

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

In compliance with the Tanzania Financial Reporting Standards (TFRS) No. 1 on "Report by Those Charged with Governance" as issued by the National Board of Accountants and Auditors Tanzania, the Governing body of the College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM) are pleased to submit their report financial statements of the college for the period of twelve Months ended 30 June 2023.

### **2.2 CORPORATE OUTLOOK ESTABLISHMENT AND MANDATE**

The College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka (CAWM) was established in 1963 and is located in Mweka Village Kilimanjaro Region. The main force behind the establishment of the College was the Arusha Manifesto, signed in 1961 by the First Tanzanian President, Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere. The Manifesto, among other conservation commitments, highlighted the need for specialist knowledge and trained manpower to protect and manage Africa's natural heritage. The College draws its mandate of providing training, research and consultancy services from the College of African Wildlife Management Act No. 8 of 1964.

The College is duly registered with the National Council for Technical Education (NACTE) with registration number REG/ANE/006 issued on 25th October 2002 and received full accreditation from this Council in 2006. The College is also recognized as a centre of excellence by the East African Community (EAC) and Southern African Development Community (SADC).

### **2.3 VISION**

"To become centre of excellence for professional and technical training to address challenges of wildlife sustainability in Africa".

### **2.4 MISSION**

"To provide highest standards of technical training by engaging a global community and undertaking relevant research and consultancies in order to meet the needs of wildlife and tourism management in Africa".

### **2.5 CORE VALUES**

The College provides services to its customers and the general public while observing the following core values and principles:

- Commitment to efficient delivery of quality services.
- Commitment to wildlife and biodiversity conservation principles.
- Commitment to sustainable wildlife tourism principles.
- Loyalty to the Government.
- Adherence to professional ethics.
- Client orientation.
- Creativity and innovation.
- Respect for law; and
- Honesty, fairness, accountability, and transparency.



## **2.6 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES**

The principal functions of the College of African Wildlife Management, (CAWM) include:

- To carry out practical oriented training of low- and high-level officers for wildlife management and conservation and Parastatal organizations whose functions directly support wildlife activities.
- To conduct research on wildlife development and training.
- To undertake, individually or jointly with a person or persons corporate or otherwise, within or outside the United Republic of Tanzania research in the modus and techniques of wildlife management and the like.
- To provide advisory and consultancy services to the wildlife sector, the governments, firms, and organizations as well as individuals in matters related to wildlife management and conservation.
- To publish and disseminate materials produced in connection with the work and activities of the College, including teaching manuals and materials, textbooks and results of any research carried out by the College.

## **2.7 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**

The principal activities of the College are training, research and consultancy on issues related to wildlife management and tourism. In order to realize its mission, the College developed the following strategic objectives that are used to measure organizational performance:

- Initiatives to fight HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases strengthened.
- Good governance and national anti-corruption plans promoted.
- Training in Wildlife Management and Tourism improved.
- Research, Short courses, and Consultancy services improved.
- Working environment, human capital development and staff welfare improved.
- Internally generated revenue mobilization strengthened.

## **2.8 RESOURCES**

The College key strength which assists in the performance of its functions to achieve its Objectives are.

### ***Human resources***

The College has Competent and qualified training staff with rich diversity of experiences and expertise in field training, committed and motivated that meet customer expectation. Management adheres to the principle of good governance and promote good working environment and labour relation.

### ***Social and relationship resources***

The College social and relationship resources is composed of ethical and transparent relationships with customers, suppliers, regulatory bodies, government, and public internal and external stakeholders. The College creates shared value relation to social development initiatives. Well-established relationship with communities surrounding College's training areas through CSR activities. The College continued receiving enormous support from key

stakeholders. Among others include the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) and other Regulatory Authorities in the country.

***Manufactured/Infrastructural resources.***

The college owns its area for practical training which leads to reducing the field training cost.

***Natural resources***

This includes national parks, game reserves (wildlife preserve), mountains, caves and forests used to provide training and education to customers (Students). We also recognize that we impact the natural environment directly in our operations and indirectly through the activities of our stakeholders such as customers, suppliers, and staff amongst others. We have rolled out various initiatives to promote environmental sustainability through internal engagements and external partnerships and commitments.

**2.9 PRINCIPAL RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

The College principal risks and uncertainties with their impact and mitigation are summarized under table below.

Risk and their impact	Risks Mitigation
<p><b>Risk:</b> Leakage of examinations to students.</p> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ruined academic reputation for the college.</li> <li>• Poor academic quality of graduates.</li> <li>• Penalty by academic regulatory authorities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct compliance Audit.</li> <li>• Supervised moderation of examinations.</li> <li>• Install security camera systems to monitor examination processes.</li> <li>• Improve space and facilities for examination office.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Risk:</b> Non-submission of articles published by staff.</p> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease in the number of articles published.</li> <li>• Decrease in the status of the college due to few numbers of articles published.</li> <li>• Staff will not get academic promotions based on publications.</li> </ul>	<p>Increasing the publication allowance per publication.</p>

<p><b>Risk:</b> Having unreputable Journal in-Place with no international standards.</p> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The status of the college will be affected.</li> <li>• Number of articles published by member of academic staff will be lower.</li> <li>• Failure of master's students to publish their articles as the requirement for awards.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Journal Development team should be formed to work on developing a newly planned journal.</li> <li>• Collaborating with other stakeholders having journals so as to get inputs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Risk:</b> Failure to comply with finance and budget laws.</p> <p><b>Impact:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Misuse of fund.</li> <li>• College objectives not adequately achieved.</li> <li>• Qualified audit opinion.</li> <li>• Adverse institutional image to public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing training to Budget Committee Members and Budget Officers on the proper use of financial and budget guidelines.</li> <li>• Employing/transfer competent staff in the field of finance and planning.</li> </ul>

Source: CAWM Risk register

## 2.10 STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP

The College believes that the stakeholders are what make its existence. Several measures have been taken to institute a responsible behavior to employees of the College and other stakeholders. These measures include, but are not limited to, holding interactive stack holders' meetings or engagements, staff meeting, seminars and workshops. In this regard, the College has identified five. Governments, employees, suppliers, policy makers and local communities.

Stakeholders	Stakeholders' needs and expectations
<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receive 15% of the gross revenue and 70% of surplus fund at the year ends for remittance to the Government Consolidation Fund.</li> <li>• Training Wildlife Management and Tourism.</li> </ul> <p><b>Value we create.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remittance of 16,000,000 to the Government Consolidated Fund.</li> <li>• Training Wildlife Management and Tourism.</li> </ul>
<b>Employees</b>	<p>Employees wants friendly, safe and conducive working environment, defined career progression, motivation and recognition.</p> <p><b>Value we create.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We focus developing our employees through targeted training programs and skills upgrading to improve their career and our services.</li> <li>• Rewarding employees for value they add.</li> <li>• Timely payment of employees' entitlements.</li> </ul>



<b>Suppliers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transparent and fair procurement process of goods and services.</li> <li>• Timely settlement of supplier's Invoice</li> </ul> <b>Value we create.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective use of online procurement system (TANePS)</li> <li>• Effective use of National electronic Procurement System of Tanzania (NeST)</li> <li>• Settlement of genuine supplier's Invoice timely</li> </ul>
<b>Regulators and Policy makers</b>	<p>The College complies with the directives and guidelines which are issued from by time-to-time NACTE and Government in general.</p> <b>Value we create.</b> Comply with relevant legislation, guidelines and quality of education offered
<b>Local communities</b>	<p>Supporting social development programs organized by the communities for social economic development.</p> <b>Value we create.</b> Supporting social community programs (CSR) and other sources funds

## 2.11 PERFORMANCE REVIEW

### 2.11.1 Academic Performance

During the financial year 2022/23 the College registered 854 students for various courses a 5.04% increase compared to financial year 2021/22 (813 students).

See Table 1 comparing number of students in financial year 2021/22 and 2022/23.

Table 1: Comparison of Number of Students in 2021/22 and 2022/23

Program	Number of students		Variance
	2022/23	2021/22	
Basic Certificates	162	89	73
Technician Certificates	86	92	(6)
Ordinary Diploma	43	91	(48)
Bachelor's degree	548	539	9
Postgraduate Diploma	2	2	0
Master's degree	13	0	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>41</b>

### 2.11.2 Financial Performance

The main sources of Revenue for the College are students' fee, research, consultancy, short courses, subvention from the Government and foreign donors. Such Revenue is used to finance the Colleges' expenses. During the period ended 30 June 2023, total revenue for the College amounted to TZS 10.59 billion.

During the period under review, the College earned a surplus of TZS 719,435,139 million.

Revenue earned, expenses incurred, and net results recorded during the current and previous year are summarized in table 2 below:

Table 2: Revenue, Expenses and Results for Two Financial Years

Details	2022/23	2021/22
Revenue	10,590,533,210	10,137,825,813
Expenses	9,871,098,071	9,300,921,082
Surplus for the year	719,435,139	820,904,731

### 2.11.3 Infrastructure Performance

The Colleges' Assets increased to TZS 16.94 billion in 2023 from TZS 16.34 billion in 2022, an increase of 3.67 % which was due to additional of new assets, completion of student's hostel, classrooms, Store building, block wall fence, internal roads and acquiring of field motor vehicles.

### 2.11.4 Key Performance Indicators

Table 3 below are the College's KPI that those charged with governance use in measuring the achieving of strategic objective set and managing college's operations.

Objective	Key Performance indicator	Target	Actual Performance
Revenue growth rate	Percentage increase in revenue earned during the year.	30%	1.2%
Contribution to capital expenditure	Percentage of total revenue incurred to finance capital related expenditure projects	30%	40%
Employee efficiency ratio	Proportion of employee costs to operating revenue during the year	20%	47.32%
Total Debt to Total Assets	Proportion of total debts to total assets during a year	30%	5.89%
Government guarantees	Existence if the government guarantee and the extent to which the government is committed to its contingent claims	0	0
Financial pay-outs	Remittance to the government /total revenue or collections	0.1%	0.29%
Liquidity/ solvency ratios	Proportion of short-term funds to short-term maturing obligations during the year	2 times	4.4 times
Asset Management	Proportion of items recorded in the assets/inventory register to total assets	100%	100%
Cost recovery ratio	Proportion of operating revenue to operating expenses	52%	96%

Source: Performance contract and quarterly performance reports

The College Governing Body manage the College's operations by monitoring the achievement of KPI set on quarterly basis through the performance reports which are being presented by Management, highlighting the achievement of each KPI, challenges if any regarding internal or external environment and the support required to achieve the set objectives.



## **2.12 APPROPRIATION OF RESERVES/SURPLUS**

CAWM is a Public Institution that is not for profit and for that reason, there is no declaration of dividends. Surplus generated, if any, is used for financing its future activities according to section 29 of the Budget Act of 2015.

## **2.13 CURRENT FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

During the year under review, CAWM recorded a revenue from exchange transaction amounting TZS. 4.72 billion a decrease of 3.67% from TZS. 4.90 billion recorded for the period ended June 2022.

The College Governing Body is responsible for the vision, mission, and strategic objectives of the College and ensures the overall objectives are being supported by business plan, budgets and marketing plan. The governing body is also responsible for the review and approval of operational and financial objectives of the College, amendments of key performance indicators, financial statements before publication and strategic plans. Quarterly the performance of the College is being presented to the governing body by management to monitor the performance and advise management accordingly.

The College is committed to sustain and improve its services through the introduction of more demand-driven courses, conducting applied research and providing high quality consultancy services, focusing on value-added customer services while carefully managing both costs and risks. Among the courses earmarked in the near future are Masters of Science program and short courses.

## **2.14 RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL**

The College has a Risk Management Framework and Risk Register. The Risk Management Framework of the College is coordinated by a Senior Officer, appointed by the Accounting Officer. The Risk Management Coordinator shall report to the Accounting Officer on all matters relating to Risk Management. The Risk Management Framework has also Risk management Champions appointed by the Accounting Officer in every Department and Units. Major risks of the College are Strategic risks, financial risks, Operational risks Reputational risks and Compliance risks.

The Governing Body accepts final responsibility for the risk management and internal control systems of the College. It is the task of Management to ensure that adequate internal financial and operational control systems are developed and maintained on an ongoing basis in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding:

- The effectiveness and efficiency of operations.
- The safeguarding of the College's assets.
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- The reliability of accounting records.
- Business sustainability under normal as well as adverse conditions, and
  - Responsible behaviours towards all stakeholders.



The efficiency of any internal control system is dependent on the strict observance of prescribed measures. There is always a risk of non-compliance of such measures by staff. Whilst no system of internal control can provide absolute assurance against misstatement or losses, the College system is designed to provide the Governing Body with reasonable assurance that the procedures in place are operating effectively.

The Governing Body assessed the internal control systems the period ended 30 June 2023 and is of the opinion that they have met acceptable criteria. The Governing Body carries risk and internal control assessment through Audit Committee.

The internal controls have been assessed as a medium risk. A review of transactions from initiation and authorization, recording and processing indicated that the controls are adequate.

## **2.15 CASHFLOWS**

The College's major source of cash flow was from operating activities, which increase in revenue from exchange transaction and revenue and capital development grant received during the year. The cash generated was used to meets its operational expenses and capital expenditures including construction of hostels.

The College's cash projections indicate that future cash flows will mostly be generated from revenue collections. The College will continue to implement different strategies to mobilise collections and maintain sound liquidity position to meet its cash flow commitments.

## **2.16 SOLVENCY**

The Governing Body confirms that applicable accounting standards have been observed and that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Governing Body has reasonable expectation that the College of African Wildlife Management, (CAWM) has adequate resources to resume its operational existence for the foreseeable future.

## **2.17 EMPLOYEES' WELFARE**

### **Management and Employees Relationship**

There were continued good relation between employees and Management to the period ended 30 June 2023. There were no unresolved complaints received by Management from the employees during the year. A healthy relationship continues to exist between Management and trade unions (RAAWU and THTU).

Management has provided Mweka SACCOS Ltd a free office and electricity as well as supporting women networking through facilitating their attendance to various seminars as well as participating in women's day.

The College is an equal opportunity employer. It provides equal access to employment opportunities and ensures that the best available person is appointed to any given position free

from discrimination of any kind and without regard to factors like gender, marital status, tribes, religion, and disability which does not impair ability to discharge duties.

### **Training Facility**

When presenting its annual budget for the period ended 30 June 2023, the College put aside a sum of TZS 52,357,158 for staff long and short course training in order to improve employee's technical skills and hence effectiveness (previous year TZS 45,115,573). Training programs have been and are continually being developed to ensure employees are adequately trained at all levels. All employees have some form of annual training to upgrade skills and enhance capacity development.

During the year under review eight members of staff were pursuing Doctor of Philosophy, Three Master of Science, Three bachelor's degree in information technology, and bachelor's degree in library and Higher Diploma in Records, Archives and Information Management. Five PhD staff had external sponsorship, Four PhD staff were privately sponsored, two staff taking Master of Science are privately sponsored, and two staff from Registry Office and ICT staff were sponsored by the College. During the year under review, the College supported part of the training cost to the staff who were privately sponsored.

### **Medical Services**

All members of staff, with a maximum number of four dependents for each employee, are availed medical insurance guaranteed by the Governing Body. Currently these services are provided by the College dispensary, Kibosho Catholic Hospital, Mawenzi Regional Hospital and Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMC) Hospital.

### **Health and Safety**

The College has a strong health and safety unit which ensures that a strong culture of safety prevails at all times. A safe working environment is ensured for all employees and contractors by providing adequate and proper personal protective equipment, training and supervision as necessary.

### **Financial Assistance to Staff**

Management has influenced staff to establish and join the College's Savings and Credit Co-operative Society (SACCOS) as a strategy for promoting the welfare of its employees. The College Management has also signed a contract with various Banks offering loans facilities to the College staff.

### **Persons with Disability**

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the College continues, and appropriate

training is arranged. It is the policy of the College that training, career development and promotion of disabled persons is, as far as possible, identical to that of other employees. During the year under review, no job applications from disabled persons was received.

#### **Employees Benefit Plan**

The College pays contributions to a publicly administered pension plans on mandatory basis which qualifies to be a defined contribution plan.

#### **Gender Parity**

The number of employees of the College for the period ended 30 June 2023 were 147, composed of 107 males and 40 females.

### **2.18 POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE DONATIONS**

The College did not contribute to political and charitable donations during the year under review.

### **2.19 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

As part of CAWM efforts to contribute to the social welfare of its stakeholders, CAWM donated and contributed to a number of institutions to support activities of national interest in line with its policy. This strengthened positive image and values to the public. During the year under review, The College contributed TZS 1,000,000 to Mweka Primary school for purchasing of photocopy machine.

### **2.20 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

The Governing Body of the College of African Wildlife Management, CAWM is composed of 9 Directors. Apart from the Rector, no other director holds an executive position in the College. The Body is the highest decision-making organ of the College. It is responsible for governing, controlling and administering the College by making strategic decisions; formulating by-laws and regulations; approving different policies to enhance the academic excellence of the College; ensuring control and administration of the College and ensuring proper management of the College human, financial and physical resources; identifying key risk areas, considering and monitoring investment decisions, considering significant financial matters, and reviewing the performance of management business plans and budgets. The Body is also responsible for ensuring that a comprehensive system of internal control policies and procedures is operative, and for compliance with sound corporate governance principles.

The Governing Body is required to meet at least four times a year. The Governing Body delegates the day-to-day management of the business to the Rector assisted by senior management team. The Senior Management team is invited to attend Governing Body meetings and facilitates the effective control of all the College's operational activities, acting as a medium of communication and coordination between various business departments/units.



### Appointed Members of the Governing Body

The Governing Body was appointed on 14 June 2020 and its tenure ended in May, 2023. The members of the Governing Board are as detailed in **table 4**.

**Table: 4 Governing Body Members**

S/N	Name	Position	Qualification	Nationality	Age	Appointment Date
1	Prof. Faustine K. Bee	Chairperson	PhD. (Development Studies)	Tanzanian	63	14 June 2020
2	Dr. Aman Ngasaru	Member	PhD. (Earth Science)	Tanzanian	58	14 June 2020
3	Dr. Maurus Msuha	Member	PhD. (Biological Anthropology)	Tanzanian	58	14 June 2020
4	Mr. Sam Mwandha	Member	MSc. (Forest Survey)	Ugandan	58	14 June 2020
5.	William S. Mwakilema	Member	MSc. Tourism Development	Tanzanian	58	14 June 2020
6.	Mr. Wilbard Chambulo	Member	Tourism Business Expert	Tanzanian	61	14 June 2020
7.	Dr. Freddy S. Manongi	Member	PhD. (Rural Social Science)	Tanzanian	62	14 June 2020
8.	Dr. Simon R. Mduma	Member	PhD. (Zoology)	Tanzanian	65	14 June 2020
9.	Prof. Jafari R. Kideghesho	Secretary	PhD. (Conservation Biology)	Tanzanian	59	14 June 2020

Source: Governing Body members appointment letter No. CPA.13/47/09/252 dated 1 July 2020 effective 14 June 2020.

The Body held three ordinary meeting for the period ended 30 June 2023. Attendance matrix for Body meetings held during the financial year under review were as shown on the **Table 5** below:

S/N	Name	Position	Meeting Held On				Total
			10 2022	Aug 1 2022	Nov 26 2022	May 2023	
1	Prof. Faustine K. Bee	Chairperson	/	/	/		3
2	Dr. Aman Ngasaru	Member	/	/	/		3
3	Dr. Maurus Msuha	Member	/	/	/		3
4	Mr. Sam Mwandha	Member	/	/	/		3
5.	William S. Mwakilema	Member	/	/	/		3
6.	Mr. Wilbard Chambulo	Member	/	/	/		3
7.	Dr. Freddy S. Manongi	Member	/	/	/		3
8.	Dr. Simon R. Mduma	Member	/	/	/		3
9.	Prof. Jafari R. Kideghesho	Secretary	/	/	/		3

Source: Minutes of the governing body meetings held for the period 2022/23

#### Key

/ - Present X- Absent

The Governing deliberated the following issues in their meetings held during the period ended.

- The Governing Body approved the annual procurement plan for the year 2022/23
- The Governing Body approved the annual budget for financial year 2022/23
- The Governing Body approved the closure of JRS Bee Pollinators Project Bank accounts and other bank accounts.
- The Governing Body were informed that, the College would mark its 60th years Anniversary in 2023 by holding International scientific conference.
- The Governing Body noted that, the College had started the curriculum review and development exercise.
- The Governing Body approved the Internal Audit Annual Plan for the financial year 2022/23 which had activities to be undertaken.

The College Governing Body is committed to the principles of effective corporate governance. The governing body also recognizes the importance of integrity, transparency and accountability as key pillars in meeting the College mandates. To ensure a high standard of corporate governance, the governing body has four committees performing specific duties that complement each other in making the body realize its functions. The members of each committee were appointed by the governing body at its first meeting held on 18 August 2020.

#### Committees of the Governing Body of the College

**Table 6: Management and Staff Development Committee**

Name	Position	Qualification/Discipline	Nationality
Dr. Freddy S. Manongi	Chairperson	PhD (Rural Social Science)	Tanzanian
Dr. Maurus J. Msuha	Member	PhD (Biological Anthropology)	Tanzanian
Dr. Simoni R. Mduma	Member	PhD (Zoology)	Tanzanian

Source: Committee member's appointment on the 147<sup>th</sup> Governing body meeting held on 18 August 2020

The objectives of the Management and Staff Development Committee is to ensure that the College provides relevant and quality management services, customer satisfaction and engage competent, committed motivated staff.

During the year under review the Management and Staff Development Committee held three (3) meetings and discussed the below issues.

- Training of the College staff on long and short courses
- Recruitment/transfer of Permanent
- Confirmation of the new staff towards completion of probation period
- Discussion on the land disputes between the College and Mweka Sungu Cooperative Society
- Retirement of the College staff from the public service.
- Implementation of various projects at the College, renovation of internal roads and building of classroom at Kwakuchinja study area.

**Table 7: Audit Committee**

Name	Position	Qualification/Discipline	Nationality
Dr. Simon R. Mduma	Chairperson	PhD. (Zoology)	Tanzanian



Dr. Maurus Msuha	Member	PhD (Biological Anthropology)	Tanzanian
Dr. Amani Ngusaru	Member	PhD (Earth Science)	Tanzanian
CPA Daniel L Slawe	Member	MSc Accounting & Finance, CPA (T)	Tanzanian

Source: Committee member's appointment on the 147th Governing body meeting held on 18 August 2020

The objective of the Audit Committee is to provide oversight of the financial reporting process, the audit process, the system of internal controls and compliance with laws and regulations.

During the period ended 30 June 2023 the Audit Committee held three meetings and discussed the below issues.

- Approving minutes of the meetings.
- Reviewed and recommended on the Internal Audit Unit quarterly reports and approved the Internal Audit Annual Plan for the financial year 2022/23.
- Deliberating the Draft Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.

**Table 8: Academic Committee**

Name	Position	Qualification/Discipline	Nationality
Mr. Sam Mwandha	Chairperson	MSc. (Forest Survey)	Ugandan
Dr. Freddy S. Manongi	Member	PhD (Rural Social Science)	Tanzanian
Dr. Simon R. Mduma	Member	PhD. (Zoology)	Tanzanian

Source: Committee member's appointment on the 147th Governing body meeting held on 18 August 2020

The objectives of the above-stated Committee are to ensure that the College provides relevant and quality training, research, and consultancy services.

During the year under review the Academic Committee held three meetings and discussed the below issues.

- Discussion on the challenges limiting the admission of the foreign students.
- Preparation for master's degree Programme in African Wildlife Ecology and Conservation
- Submission of proposals to various funding agencies
- Discussion on Students' Organization Constitution and Rules and Regulations
- Discussion on Curriculum Review and development of various Programmes
- Discussion on the Publications of scientific articles by the faculty members

**Table 9: Finance and Planning Committee**

Name	Position	Qualification/Discipline	Nationality
Dr. Amani Ngusaru	Chairperson	PhD (Earth Science)	Tanzanian
Mr. William S. Mwakilema	Member	MSc. Tourism Development	Tanzanian
Mr. Wilbard Chambulo	Member	Tourism Business Expert	Tanzanian

Source: Committee member's appointment on the 147th Governing body meeting held on 18 August 2020

The objectives of the Finance and Planning Committee are to ensure that the College provides relevant and quality management strategies and ascribes to economy, efficiency and efficacy in mobilization and utilization of college resources.



During the year under review the Finance and Planning Committee held three meetings and discussed the below issues.

- Discussion on the College Provisional Budget for 2022/23 financial year
- Discussion on the College Annual Procurement Plan for 2022/23
- Discussion on the College Financial Performance report for the period commenced from 1 July 2022 to 30 September 2022.
- Discussion on the written off of long outstanding receivables.
- Discussion on the College Financial Performance for the period commenced from 1 July 2022 to 31 September 2022
- Discussion on the College Financial Performance report for the period commenced from 1 July 2022 to 30 September 2022

### **Management Team**

The Management of the College is under the Rector who is assisted by two deputies, Deputy Rector - Academics, Research and Consultancy (DRARC) and Deputy Rector- Planning, Finance and Administration (DRPFA).

The Division of Academic, Research and Consultancy under DRARC have four departments:

- Wildlife Department
- Tourism Department
- Library Department
- Research and Consultancy Department

Planning, Finance and Administration Division under DRPFA has two departments:

- Finance Department
- Human Resources and Administration Department

### **2.21 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES**

All related party transactions and balances, including the Director's emoluments are disclosed in Note 26 of these financial statements.

### **2.22 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

The Governing Body confirms that during the period ended 30 June 2023 the College complied with all applicable laws and regulations of the country.

### **2.23 COLLEGE POLICY DOCUMENTS**

The College has different policies which assist different departments and division in performing the day-to-day activities. Among the policies are Staff regulations policy, Information Computer Technology policy, Staff Training Policy, Library policy, Volunteer Policy, Research policy, Consultancy and short course policy, students' research procedure guideline, Examination

regulations policy, Admission policy, Quality Assurance policy and Accounting and Financial Procedure manual.

## **2.24 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AUDITORS**

Auditors' objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes an opinion. In addition, Sect. 10(2) of PAA no. 11 of 2008 requires auditors to satisfy themselves that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the appropriate accounting standards. Furthermore, Sect. 48(3) of the Public Procurement Act No. 7 OF 2011 (as amended 2016) requires auditors to report whether the audited entity has complied with the provisions of the Law and its Regulations.

## **2.25 PREJUDICIAL ISSUES**

CAWM faced a number of challenges including training facilities, for example field vehicles and insufficient administrative staff. This may lead to its failure to accomplish its objectives however the Governing Body is working with the Government to improve working environment including increasing number of staff and field vehicles.

## **2.26 EVENT AFTER REPORTING PERIOD**

There were no material events, adjusting or non-adjusting, which had occurred between the reporting date and the date when the Financial Statements are authorized for issue.

## **2.27 AUDITORS**

The Controller and Auditor General is the statutory Auditor of College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM) by the virtue of Article 143 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 (revised 2005) and in Section 10 of the Public Audit Act, Cap 418[R.E 2021]. However, in accordance with section 33(1) of the Act, Green Mark International was authorized to carry out the audit of the College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM) on behalf of the Controller and Auditor General for the year ended 30 June 2023.

  
Prof. Yunus Daud Mgaya

  
Prof. Jafari R. Kideghesho  
Rector

### 3.0 STATEMENT OF GOVERNING BODY's RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The College Act No. 8, 1964 requires the Directors to prepare financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the College as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for that year. It also requires the Directors to ensure that the College maintains proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the College. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the College and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud, error and other irregularities.

The Governing Body accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimate in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and in the manner required by applicable laws. The Governing Body is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the CAWM and of its operating results. The Governing Body further accept responsibility for the maintenance of the accounting records, which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial controls.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Governing Body indicating that the CAWM will not remain a going concern for a foreseeable future from the date of this statement.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Prof. Yunus Daud Mgaya

Chairman

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Prof. Jafari R. Kideghesho

Rector



#### 4.0 DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE

The National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA), according to the power conferred under the Auditors and Accountants (Registration) Act. No. 33 of 1972, as amended by Act No. 2 of 1995, requires financial statements to be accompanied with a declaration issued by the Head of Finance responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the entity concerned.

It is the duty of a Professional Accountant to assist the Governing Body to discharge their responsibility of preparing Financial Statements of the College showing true and fair view of the College financial position and performance in accordance with applicable International Public-Sector Accounting Standards and statutory financial reporting requirements. Full legal responsibility for the preparation of financial statements rests with the Governing Body as under Governors Responsibility statement on an earlier page.

I, CPA Efrem Emanuel Ndesoma, being the Acting Head of Finance of College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM) hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2023 have been prepared in compliance with applicable accounting standards and statutory requirements.

I thus confirm that the financial statements present a true and fair view of CAWM as on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.

Name..... Efrem Emanuel Ndesoma .....  
Signature: ..... [Signature] .....  
Position ..... Bursar .....  
NBAA Membership No. .... ACPAS211 .....  
Date..... 21-03-2024 .....

## 5.0 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

		2022/23 TZS	2021/22 TZS
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>Notes</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,381,818,744	2,031,995,686
Inventories	7	190,321,514	210,622,625
Prepayments	9	534,557,386	199,268,243
Receivables	8	669,342,446	997,379,700
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>2,776,040,090</b>	<b>3,439,256,254</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Intangible assets	11	8,121,000	12,558,500
Property, plant and equipment	10	14,152,441,902	12,892,717,956
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>14,160,562,902</b>	<b>12,905,276,456</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>16,936,602,992</b>	<b>16,344,542,710</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Deferred Income (Revenue)	12	53,349,370	754,282
Deposits	13	192,856,801	53,534,918
Payables and accruals	14	375,793,740	682,470,083
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>621,999,911</b>	<b>736,759,283</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Deferred income (Capital)	12	375,994,231	388,609,715
		<b>375,994,231</b>	<b>388,609,715</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>997,994,142</b>	<b>1,125,368,998</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>15,938,608,850</b>	<b>15,219,173,712</b>

NET ASSETS

Taxpayers' fund

5,589,688,000

5,589,688,000

Accumulated surplus/(deficit)

10,348,920,850

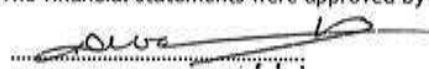
9,629,485,712

Total net assets


15,938,608,850

15,219,173,712

The financial statements were approved by the Governing body on.....2024 and signed on its behalf by:

  
Prof. Yunus Daud Mgaya

Chairman

  
Prof. Jafari R. Kideghesho

Rector



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Notes	TZS	TZS
Revenue		310,207,000	
Revenue Grant	16		
Revenue from exchange transactions	15	4,724,929,948	4,900,022,925
Subvention from other Government entities		5,509,979,751	5,180,234,443
	16		
Fees, Fines, Penalties and forfeits	17	914,334	9,529,090
Other Income	18	27,525,048	44,941,835
Gain on Foreign Currency Translation	19	16,977,129	3,097,520
Total Revenue		10,590,533,210	10,137,825,813
Expenses			
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	20	4,864,546,839	4,410,099,257
Use of Goods and Service	21	2,750,487,012	3,055,777,210
Social Benefits	22	74,016,000	64,020,750
Maintenance Expenses	23	377,583,311	643,527,905
Other Expenses	24	515,821,543	241,000,254
Obsolete Inventories			4,624,078
Amortization of Intangible Assets	11	4,437,500	4,437,500
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	10	941,987,103	877,434,128
Grants, Subsidies and other Transfer Payments	25	342,218,763	16,000,000
Total Expenses		9,871,098,071	9,316,921,082
Surplus for the year		719,435,139	820,904,731

The financial statements were approved by the Governing body on.....2024 and signed on its behalf by:

  
Prof. Yunus Daud Mgaya

Chairman

  
Prof. Jafari R. Kideghesho

Rector

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Taxpayers Fund	Accumulated Surplus	Total
At 01 July 2022	5,589,688,000	9,629,485,712	15,219,173,712
Surplus for the period		719,435,139	719,435,138
At 30 June 2023	5,589,688,000	10,348,920,851	15,938,608,850
At 01 July 2021	5,589,688,000	8,808,580,981	14,398,268,981
Surplus for the year		820,904,731	820,904,731
At 30 June 2022	5,589,688,000	9,629,485,712	15,219,173,712

The financial statements were approved by the Governing body on.....2024 and signed on its behalf by:

  
Prof. Yunus Daud Mgaya

Chairman

  
Prof. Jafari R. Kideghesho

Rector

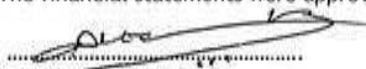
# CASHFLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	NOTES	2022/23 TZS	2021/22 TZS
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
<b>Receipts</b>			
Revenue Grants	29(a)	5,705,062,853	5,569,598,441
Revenue from Exchange Transactions	29(b)	4,985,696,507	5,124,984,163
Other Revenue	29(c)	14,046,060	81,269,557
Fees, fines, penalties and Forfeits	17	914,334	9,529,090
Increase in deposit	12	139,321,883	0
		<u>10,845,041,637</u>	<u>10,785,381,251</u>
<b>Payments</b>			
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	29(d)	4,834,439,850	4,465,439,259
Use of Goods and Service	29(e)	2,846,392,297	2,541,155,071
Social Benefits	22	74,016,000	64,020,750
Other Expenses	29(f)	479,646,524	233,799,118
Maintenance Expenses	23	377,583,311	643,527,905
Grants, Subsidies and other Transfer Payments	26	342,218,763	16,000,000
		<u>8,954,296,745</u>	<u>7,963,942,103</u>
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>		<u>1,890,744,892</u>	<u>2,821,439,148</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of property and equipment	11	(2,046,607,550)	(3,171,346,134)
Prepayment of Motor vehicle -GPSA	8	(524,770,400)	
Proceeds from disposal of PPE	18	13,478,988	1,609,204
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>		<u>(2,557,898,962)</u>	<u>(3,169,736,930)</u>
<b>Cash flows Financing Activities</b>			
Capital injection		-	-
<b>Net Cash from financing Activities</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>



Net increase in cash	(667,154,070)	(348,297,783)
Effect of foreign currency changes	16,977,128	3,097,520
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	2,031,995,686	2,377,195,949
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	<u>1,381,818,744</u>	<u>2,031,995,686</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Governing body on.....2024 and signed on its behalf by:

  
Prof. Yunus Daud Mgaya

Chairman


  
Prof. Jafari R. Kideghesho

Rector

# STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Original Budget {A}	Adjustments {B}	Final {A+B}	Budget	Actual Amount on Comparable Basis {C}	Difference: Budget Vs Actual	Final Notes
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	
Receipts							
Fees, fines, penalties and Forfeits	-	-	-	-	914,334	914,334	31 (a)
Subvention from Government	6,616,574,684	-211,976,275	6,404,598,409	6,404,598,409	5,509,979,751	(894,618,658)	31 (b)
Other Receipts	-	-	-	-	4,724,929,948	(3,450,802,543)	
Revenue from Exchange Transactions	8,175,732,491	-	8,175,732,491	8,175,732,491			31 (c)
Revenue Grants	-	-	-	-	155,103,500	155,103,500	31 (d)
Other revenue	31,000,000	-	31,000,000	31,000,000	27,525,048	(3,474,952)	31 (e)
Total Income	14,823,307,175	-	14,611,330,900	14,611,330,900	10,418,452,581	(4,192,878,319)	
Payments							
Grants, Subsidies and other Transfer Payments	-	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	342,218,763	-326,218,763	31 (f)
Maintenance Expenses	694,234,574	-	694,234,574	694,234,574	377,583,311	316,651,263	31 (g)
Other Expenses	517,249,204	-	517,249,204	517,249,204	515,821,543	1,427,661	31 (h)
Social Benefits	84,800,000	9,200,000	94,000,000	94,000,000	74,016,000	19,984,000	31 (i)
Use of goods and services	3,308,241,291	197,906,275	3,506,147,565	3,506,147,565	2,750,467,012	755,660,553	31 (j)
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	4,429,035,018	750,000,000	5,179,035,018	5,179,035,018	4,864,546,839	314,488,179	31 (k)
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	5,789,747,088	(761,130,000)	5,028,617,088	5,028,617,088	2,571,377,950	2,457,239,138	31 (l)
Total expenditure	14,823,307,175	-	15,035,283,449	15,035,283,449	11,496,051,418	3,539,232,031	
Net Receipts/Payments	-	-	-	-	(1,077,598,837)		

The budget and the financial statements are prepared on a same basis. The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts above is prepared on accrual basis.



.....  
Prof. Yunus Daud Mgaya

Chairman



.....  
Prof. Jafari R. Kideghesho

Rector

The Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amount is to be read in conjunction with the notes to and forming part of the financial statement



## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

The College of African Wildlife Management, (CAWM) was established in 1963. The principal activities of the College are to carry out practical oriented training, research and consultancy for wildlife management and wildlife tourism.

The address of its registered office is:  
College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM),  
P. O. Box 3031,  
Moshi,  
Tanzania.

### **2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION**

The financial statements of the College have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) as issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standard Board (IPSASB). The financial statements are presented in Tanzanian Shillings (TZS).

The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all years presented. The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, unless stated otherwise.

The cash flow statement is prepared using the direct method while the statement of comparison of Budget and Actual amounts is prepared on a budgetary basis which is cash basis with the actual amounts being presented on comparable basis.

#### **Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis which assumes that the college will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

### **3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied in all years, unless otherwise stated.

#### **a) Revenue from non-exchange transactions**

Revenue is recognized in the accounting period in which services are rendered.

**Subvention from Treasury:** Subvention comprises of funds paid by Treasury to cater for employees' salaries and development projects. These are credited to the Statement of Financial Performance in the period which they are received.

**Stake holders' contributions** are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfers are free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the College and can be measured reliably.

**Grants:** Grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the College will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. When the College receives grants attached with conditions to return the grants when conditions are not fulfilled, the College recognizes a differed revenue and releases the amount as revenue when conditions are met.

When the College receives grants without conditions to return the grants when conditions are not fulfilled, the College recognizes a revenue immediately.

#### **b) Revenue from Exchange transactions**

**Fees from Academic Programs:** Revenue is recognized when the CAWM's right to receive the payment is established.

**Other revenue:** Other revenue is recognized in the period in which it is earned. This includes sale of tender documents, hiring of graduation gowns and NHIF refund and rent.

#### **c) Employee Benefits**

Employee Benefits include salaries, pensions and other related employment costs. The College operates defined contribution plans, where contributions are made to Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF) and Workers Compensation Fund (WCF) where both employer and employee contribute to the funds. Additionally, the College operates an insured (health benefit) plan where contributions are paid to the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF). Both the employee and employer contribute 3% of gross salary to NHIF.

#### **d) Expenses**

Under accrual basis expenditure is recorded in the accounts when it is incurred and not necessarily when it is paid for.

#### **e) Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and bank balances in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and is measured



at amortized cost. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

#### **f) Foreign currency translation**

##### ***Functional and presentation currency***

Items included in the financial statements of the College are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the College operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Tanzanian shillings (TZS), which is the College's functional and presentation currency.

##### ***Transactions and balances***

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Tanzanian shillings using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are in the statement of financial performance.

##### ***Inventories***

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, are accounted for as follows:

- *Stationaries and other consumables* - cost is determined on first in first out basis.
- *Finished goods and work in progress* - cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

After initial recognition, Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge that class of inventory is measured at lower of cost and current replacement cost. Current replacement cost is the cost the entity would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date.

#### **g) Financial assets**

##### ***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial assets within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale financial assets as appropriate. The College determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is



the date that the College commits to purchase the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

The College's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, trade and other receivables, loan and other receivables.

### **Subsequent measurement**

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

#### ***Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss includes financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in surplus or deficit.

#### ***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 loans and receivables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any allowance for 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. Gains and losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of financial performance.

#### ***Held-to-maturity investments.***

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the College has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. After initial measurement held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the investments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

#### ***Fair value***

The fair value of investments that are actively traded in organized financial markets is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the financial year end date. For investments where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Such techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions;

reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

### ***Amortized cost***

Held-to-maturity investments and loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost. This is computed using the effective interest method less any allowance for impairment. The calculation takes into account any premium or discount on acquisition and includes transaction costs and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

### ***Impairment of financial assets***

The College assesses at each financial year end date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group 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 group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include the following indicators:

- The debtors or a group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty or will enter bankruptcy.
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.

### ***Financial assets carried at amortized cost***

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition).

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognised in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in Statement of financial performance.

In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the College will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of



the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are derecognized when they are assessed as uncollectible.

### ***Derecognizing of financial assets***

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- The College has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either (a) the College has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the College has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the College has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the College's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the College could be required to repay.

## **h) Financial liabilities**

### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, or loans and borrowings as appropriate. The College determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The College's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank overdraft, loans and borrowings, financial guarantee contracts.

### **Subsequent measurement**

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

#### ***Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose



of selling in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of financial performance.

### ***Loans and borrowings***

All loans and borrowings are initially recognized at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. 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 profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the amortization process.

### ***Derecognizing of financial liabilities***

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognizing of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of financial performance.

#### **i) Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the College 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 will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the College expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in Statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

### ***Contingent Liabilities***

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

#### **j) Related Party Transactions**

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. They include relationship with subsidiaries, associates, joint Venture and key management

personnel. Key management personnel include the Rector, Deputy rectors and College Governing members. The College's transactions and arrangements are with related parties and the effect of these on the basis determined between the parties is reflected in these financial statements.

**k) Budget Information**

The annual budget is prepared on accrual basis, that is, all planned costs and income are presented in a single statement to determine the needs of the College. As result of the adoption of the accrual basis for budgeting purposes, there are no basis, timing or entity differences that would require reconciliation between the actual comparable amounts presented as separated as a separate additional financial statement in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. Explanatory comments are provided in the notes to the annual financial statements: first, the reasons for overall growth or decline in the budget are stated, followed by details of overspending or under spending in line items. The annual budget figures are those approved by the governing body both at the beginning and during the year following a period of consultation with the public.

**l) Property, plant and equipment**

All Property, Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Also, the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the College recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised 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 recognised in the statement of financial performance as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Depreciation on asset is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. Depreciation is charged at rates calculated to allocate the cost over valuation of the asset less any estimated residual value over its remaining useful life as indicated below:

Description of assets	Estimated useful life (Years)	Rate (%)
Buildings-Residential	50	2
Buildings-Office	50	2
Truck, trailer and semi-trailer	10	10
Motor vehicle (administration)	5	20

Motorcycles	7	14.29
Office Equipment and Furniture	5	20
Library Books	5	20
Other equipment and Installation	5	20
Audio visual Aids	4	25
Hardware and servers (desktops, laptops)	4	25

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of financial performance when the asset is derecognised. The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

#### **m) Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets are not capitalized, and expenditure is reflected in the Statement of financial performance in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be finite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The annual rate of amortization which has been consistently applied is 25%.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets is recognized in the Statement of financial performance. Gains or losses arising from derecognizing of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of financial performance when the asset is derecognized.

#### **n) Impairment of non-financial assets**

The College assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the College makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's



recoverable amount is the higher of an assets or cash generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the Statement of financial performance in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount.

That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of financial performance. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

**o) Non-current assets held for sale.**

Non-current assets and disposal group are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification. Non-current assets (and disposal group) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of the assets' previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

**p) Comparatives**

To ensure consistency with the current period, comparative figures are reclassified where appropriate.

## **FUTURE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the entity's financial statements are listed below. These listings of standards issued are those which the College is reasonably expecting to have an impact on disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date. The College intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

- *IPSAS 41 - Financial Instruments*: This standard is effective for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- *IPSAS 42 - Social Benefits*: This standard is effective for annual financial statements covering periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

## **4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IPSAS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the Directors' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumption are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The most significant use of judgement and estimates are as follows:

### **1. Fair value of financial instruments**

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the Statement of Financial Position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as correlation and volatility for longer dated derivatives and discount rates.

#### **a) Impairment losses on trade receivables**

CAWM reviews its trade receivables at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance. In particular, judgement by the Directors is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of impairment loss required. Such estimates are based on the assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes in the impairment. The details of provision for impairment of trade receivables are in Note 8.

**b) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets**

The CAWM has made accounting estimation of the useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets based on the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits and reviewed its depreciation rates. The useful lives of items of property and equipment have been estimated annually and are in line with the rate at which they are depreciated. The depreciation rates of property, plant and equipment are given in Note 1(m).

	TZS 2023	TZS 2022
<b>6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
BOT Own source Collection Account	70,105,700	348,044,427
Deposit General Cash Account	187,941,126	55,901,459
Development Expenditure Cash Account	84,383,592	347,979,537
Own source Collection Account - CRDB	38,422,500	6,739,060
Own source Collection Account - NMB	268,410	-
Own source Collection Account NBC - USD	3,066,880	9,475,330
Own source Development Expenditure	919,479,324	41,278,563
Own source Recurrent Expenditure GF	61,998,190	109,483,900
Recurrent Expenditure Cash Account	10,077,419	8,785,425
Unapplied Cash Account	4,925,575	524,875
USD BOT Collection Account	0	369,129,965
USD Recurrent Expenditure	1,150,028	734,653,145
	<b>1,381,818,744</b>	<b>2,031,995,686</b>
<b>7. INVENTORIES</b>		
Consumables	104,217,047	117,183,882
Medical Supplies	-	231,086
Spare parts and tyres	86,104,467	99,020,657
Provision for obsolete stock	-	(5,813,000)
	<b>190,321,514</b>	<b>210,622,625</b>
<b>8. RECEIVABLES</b>		
Fees, Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	745,108,328-	990,732,763
Other receivable (HESLB)		15,142,124
Staff Advances and imprest	88,298,273	119,393,949
Provision for Impairment**	(164,064,155)	(127,889,136)
	<b>669,342,446</b>	<b>997,379,700</b>
<b>**Movement of Provision for impairment</b>		
Balance as at 01 July	127,889,136	120,688,000
Increase/Decrease in provision during the Year)	36,175,019	7,201,136
<b>Balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>164,064,155</b>	<b>127,889,136</b>
<b>9. PREPAYMENTS</b>		
Prepayment of Motor vehicle -GPSA	524,770,401	150,452,000



Other Prepayments

9,786,984  
534,557,386

48,816,242  
199,268,242

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Office Buildings and structures	Motor vehicles	Truck, trailers, semi-trailers	Motorbikes and bicycles	Office furniture and fittings
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS
Cost						
As at 01 July 2022	945,094,000	7,444,355,000	1,317,839,000	1,576,313,000	5,900,000	1,150,928,300
Additions monetary	-	-	309,785,916	-	-	-
Additions non-monetary	-	-	155,103,500	-	-	181,547,100
Transfer	-	3,044,572,394	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	(2,520,006)	(18,280,000)	-	-
As at 30 June 2023	945,094,000	10,488,927,394	1,780,208,410	1,558,033,000	5,900,000	1,332,475,400
Accumulated Depreciation						
As at 01 July 2022	-	2,048,645,881	819,788,038	493,711,211	3,372,110	860,338,822
Charge for the year	-	156,433,485	283,084,928	155,803,300	843,157	138,698,591
Disposal	-	-	(2,520,006)	(18,280,000)	-	-
As at 30 June 2023	-	2,205,079,366	1,100,352,960	631,234,511	4,215,267	999,037,412
Carrying Value						
Carrying value as at 30 June 2023	945,094,000	8,283,848,026	679,855,450	926,798,489	1,684,685	333,438,034
Carrying value as at 30 June 2022	945,094,000	5,395,709,119	498,050,962	1,082,601,789	2,527,890	290,589,478

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

	Library books	Other equipment and installation	Hardware servers equipment (desktops, laptops)	and Audio equipment	visual	Other building (Work in Progress)	public	TOTAL
	TZS	TZS	TZS		TZS		TZS	TZS
<b>Cost</b>								
As at 01 July 2022	324,706,781	500,932,406	553,897,100	85,950,640	4,247,929,507	18,153,845,734		
Additions	15,116,978	4,800,000	65,505,400	130,117,344	1,339,734,812	2,046,607,550		
Addition non-monetary						155,103,500		
Transfer	-	-	-	-	(3,044,572,394)	-		
Disposal	-	-	(84,975,000)	-	-	(105,775,006)		
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>339,823,759</b>	<b>505,732,406</b>	<b>534,427,500</b>	<b>216,057,984</b>	<b>2,543,091,925</b>	<b>20,249,781,778</b>		
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>								
As at 01 July 2022	291,853,106	316,348,344	376,597,622	50,472,642	-	5,261,127,777		
Charge for the year	12,993,394	62,600,456	95,120,798	36,408,996		941,987,103		
Disposal	-	-	(84,975,000)	-		(105,775,006)		
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>	<b>304,846,500</b>	<b>378,948,800</b>	<b>386,743,420</b>	<b>86,881,638</b>		<b>6,097,339,874</b>		
<b>Carrying Value</b>								
Carrying value as at 30 June 2023	34,977,259	126,783,606	147,684,079	129,186,346	2,543,091,925	14,152,441,902		
Carrying value as at 30 June 2022	32,853,675	184,584,062	177,299,478	35,477,998	4,247,929,507	12,892,717,957		



	TZS 2023	TZS 2022
<b>11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS</b>		
Cost		
At start of year	69,750,000	69,750,000
Add: Additions	-	-
At the end of the year	69,750,000	69,750,000
Amortization		
At start of year	57,191,500	52,754,000
Charge for the year	4,437,500	4,437,500
At the end of the year	61,629,000	57,191,500
Net Book Value as at 30 June	8,121,000	12,558,500
<b>12. DEFERRED INCOME</b>		
Cost		
At the beginning of the year	389,363,998	-
Additions	5,711,420,942	2,431,728,141
At the end of the year	6,100,784,940	2,431,728,141
Accumulated Amortisation		
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Amortisation during the year	5,671,441,339	2,042,364,144
At the end of the year	5,671,441,339	2,042,364,144
Balance at year end	429,343,601	389,363,998
Non-current liabilities	375,994,231	388,609,716
Current liabilities	53,349,370	754,282
	429,343,601	389,363,998
<b>13. DEPOSITS</b>		
Deposit General	187,941,126	53,010,043
Unapplied Deposit Account	4,915,675	524,875
	192,856,801	53,534,918
<b>14. PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS</b>		
Supplies of goods and services	346,354,983	446,232,848
Other Payable	-	234,605,430
Staff Claim	30,106,989	-
Withholding tax	(668,232)	1,631,805
	375,793,740	682,470,083
<b>15. REVENUE FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS</b>		
Application fee	10,490,000	1,180,000
Receipt from Consultancy Fees	83,975,741	109,327,725
Receipts from Examination	10,200,000	-
Receipts from Medical and Dental Charges	3,224,165	1,825,834

	Receipts from Tuition Fees	4,315,105,042	4,572,783,428
	Student Accommodation Fee	301,935,000	204,905,938
		<u>4,724,929,948</u>	<u>4,900,022,925</u>
<b>16.</b>	<b>REVENUE GRANTS</b>		
	Government Grant Development Local	310,207,000	-
	Subvention from other Government		
	Government Grant Other Charges	1,705,447,965	2,042,364,144
	Government Grant Development Foreign	72,923,270	-
	Government Grant Personal Emolument	3,731,608,516	3,137,870,299
		<u>5,509,979,751</u>	<u>5,180,234,443</u>
<b>17.</b>	<b>FEES, FINES, PENALTIES AND FORFEITS</b>		
	Fines	914,334	9,529,090
		<u>914,334</u>	<u>9,529,090</u>
<b>18.</b>	<b>OTHER INCOME</b>		
	Miscellaneous Receipts	14,046,060	44,535,681
	Gain on disposal of PPE item	13,478,988	78,154
	Receipts from identification fees	-	328,000
		<u>27,525,048</u>	<u>44,941,835</u>
<b>19.</b>	<b>GAIN/ (LOSS) ON FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION</b>		
	Foreign exchange differences (Gain)	16,977,129	3,097,520
		<u>16,977,129</u>	<u>3,097,520</u>
<b>20.</b>	<b>WAGES, SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS</b>		
	Casual Labourers	176,994,627	246,844,014
	Civil Servants	3,731,608,515	3,137,811,560
	Councillors Allowance	-	101,202,000
	Electricity	-	7,095,000
	Electricity Allowance	11,975,927	-
	Extra-Duty	151,220,000	104,496,388
	Facilitation Allowance	7,030,000	2,380,000
	Field (Practical Allowance)	13,492,121	52,430,378
	Food and Refreshment	229,093,682	107,337,400
	Furniture	18,000,000	-
	Honoraria	62,805,000	187,166,504
	Housing Allowance	175,500,000	136,300,000
	Leave Travel	13,724,467	21,819,753
	Local Staff Salaries	-	2,666,819
	Moving Expenses	8,000,000	-
	National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF)	-	8,500,980
	Outfit Allowances	1,600,000	2,800,000
	Professional Allowances	20,000	250,000
	PSSSF	-	14,655,192
	Responsibility Allowance	56,000,000	59,097,746

Sitting Allowance	39,855,000	89,750,000
Special Allowance	154,427,500	94,591,061
Statutory Contributions		4,339,518
Subsistence Allowance	-	21,562,854
Telephone Allowance	13,230,000	-
Telephone	-	7,002,090
Workers Compensation Fund	-	-
	<u>4,864,546,839</u>	<u>4,410,099,257</u>

## 21. USE OF GOODS AND SERVICE

Accommodation	3,920,111	-
Advertising and publication	20,626,500	87,060,780
Air Travel Tickets	23,436,980	14,337,331
Arms and Ammunitions	11,347,772	51,991,616
Bed and Mattresses	-	7,300,000
Catering Services	-	34,389,500
Cleaning Supplies	3,356,000	65,949,667
Computer software	3,400,000	-
Computer Supplies and Accessories	18,876,853	-
Contract based training services	40,476,290	88,495,350
Diesel	563,029,849	453,687,985
Drugs and Medicines	3,371,900	11,286,669
Electricity	60,628,312	-
Entertainment	3,935,300	26,315,700
Examination Expenses	131,246,563	119,596,860
Exhibition, Festivals and Celebrations	18,318,500	67,555,402
Field Equipment (Mechanical)	3,785,000	-
Food and Refreshments	19,725,934	161,687,888
Fumigation	4,500,000	-
Gifts and Prizes	17,449,400	717,000
Ground Transport (Bus, Train, Water)	2,191,700	41,464,686
Ground travel (bus, railway taxi, etc)	19,631,822	6,811,210
Hiring of Training Facilities	4,328,000	-
Internet and Email connections	96,787,187	124,319,677
Laboratory small non-durable equipment	5,075,000	2,760,000
Land Rent Expenses	4,844,350	-
Laundry and Cleaning	-	2,000,000
Lubricants	1,092,000	13,585,746
Mobile Charges	7,550,900	17,242,626
Motor oil	17,591,950	-
Newspapers and Magazines	1,143,000	2,820,000
Office Consumables (papers, pencils, pens and stationaries)	94,312,682	166,932,638
Outsourcing costs (Includes cleaning and security services)	75,413,000	-
Per Diem - Domestic	1,036,623,113	766,462,923
Per Diem - Foreign	12,236,969	11,489,701
Petrol	1,950,720	1,817,273



Posts and Telegraphs	2,408,118	2,997,622
Printing and Photocopy paper	-	4,586,700
Printing and Photocopying Costs	4,701,950	11,442,000
Printing Materials	29,565,160	-
Protective Clothing, footwear and gears	581,000	4,017,500
Remuneration of Instructors	150,162,856	197,893,430
Research and consultancies	-	192,823,573
Research and Dissertation	34,215,000	79,702,808
Satellite access services	1,800,000	-
Schools Laboratory Supplies	972,000	1,650,000
Software License Fees	17,950,000	-
Special Uniforms and Clothing	66,014,290	3,585,290
Sporting Supplies	18,170,000	6,931,000
Subscription Fees	27,147,362	28,086,700
Textbooks	5,137,934	-
Tuition Fees	27,712,344	52,357,158
Uniforms	-	121,625,201
Uniforms and Ceremonial Dresses	3,277,000	-
Visa Application Fees	708,531	-
Water Charges	27,759,810	-
	<u>2,750,487,012</u>	<u>3,055,777,210</u>

## 22. SOCIAL BENEFITS

Retirement benefits	74,016,000	64,020,750
	<u>74,016,000</u>	<u>64,020,750</u>

## 23. MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Cement, Bricks and Building Materials	62,369,226	143,840,647
Cement, Bricks and Construction Materials	18,647,000	-
Computers, Printers, scanners, and other computer related equipment	2,435,500	-
Direct labour (contracted or casual hire)	19,905,000	-
Outsource	2,853,767	202,021,270
Outsource maintenance contract services	92,832,051	100,664,040
Panel and body shop repair materials and services	1,110,000	73,050,467
Spare parts	28,078,660	-
Tyres and Batteries	149,352,107	123,951,481
	<u>377,583,311</u>	<u>643,527,905</u>

## 24. OTHER EXPENSES

Audit fees	92,000,000	70,000,000
Bad and Doubtful expenses	36,175,019	7,201,136
Bank Charges and Commissions	1,317,674	4,344,266
Burial Expenses	12,200,000	-
Consultancy fees	16,763,160	23,958,260
Director's fee	53,250,000	-
Field Trials Expenses	3,681,206	-
Firearms and ammunitions	170,000	-
Corporate Social Responsibilities	23,155,000	27,790,000

Insurance Expenses	122,765,484	103,192,695
Legal fees	750,000	2,516,200
Registration fees	7,680,000	-
Security Services	145,914,000	-
Tax levied by another level of Government	-	1,997,697
	<u>515,821,543</u>	<u>241,000,254</u>

**25. OTHER TRANSFER PAYMENTS**

Contribution to CF (15%)	16,000,000	16,000,000
Revenue Transfer	326,218,763	-
	<u>342,218,763</u>	<u>16,000,000</u>

**26. OBSOLETE INVENTORY**

- 4,624,078

**27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

CAWM is wholly owned by Government of United Republic of Tanzania. CAWM related party include ministries, public entities and local municipalities. Other related parties are members of the College Governing body, Rector, Deputy Rectors and Heads of Department who have significant influence over the College affairs.

**Key Personal Emoluments Compensations**

Governing body expenses	52,465,000	59,497,000
Directors' fees	71,000,000	71,000,000
Workers' council	24,000,000	36,520,000
Key Personnel Emoluments	764,716,000	764,716,000
	<u>912,181,000</u>	<u>931,733,000</u>

**28. CONTINGENT LIABILITY**

There were not contingent liabilities during the year under review.

**29. CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION**

**a) Revenue grant**

Government Grant Development Local (Note 16)	310,207,000	2,042,364,144
less non cash grant (Note 10)	(155,103,500)	-
Government Grant Development Foreign (Note 16)	72,923,270	-
Government grant Personal Emolument (Note 20)	3,731,608,515	3,137,870,299
Government grant Other Charges (Note 16)	1,705,447,965	-
	<u>5,665,083,250</u>	<u>5,180,234,443</u>

**Change in deferred Income**

Development Deferred Income	(12,615,485)	388,609,716
Recurrent Deferred Income	52,595,088	754,282
<b>Total Change in Deferred grants (Note 29 (f))</b>	<b>39,979,603</b>	<b>389,363,998</b>
<b>Total</b>	<u><b>5,705,062,853</b></u>	<u><b>5,569,598,441</b></u>

**b) Revenue from exchange transactions**

Application fee (Note 15)	10,490,000	11,180,000
Receipt from Consultancy fee (Note 15)	83,975,741	109,327,725
Receipt from examination (Note 15)	10,200,000	-

Receipt from medical (Note 15)	3,224,165	1,825,835
Receipt from tuition fee (Note 15)	4,315,105,042	4,572,783,428
Receipt from accommodation (Note 15)	301,935,000	204,905,938
(Increase) /Decrease in fines, fees (Note 8)	260,766,559	224,961,237
<b>Total revenue from exchange transaction</b>	<b>4,985,696,507</b>	<b>5,124,984,163</b>

**c) Other revenues**

Miscellaneous Receipt (Note 18)	14,046,060	44,535,681
Receipt from identification fees	-	328,000
Receipt from sale of property (Note 18)	-	-
Change in other receivables	-	36,405,876
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,046,060</b>	<b>81,269,557</b>

**d) Wages Salaries and Employees benefits**

Wages Salaries and Employees benefits (Note 20)	4,864,546,839	4,410,099,258
less staff claim (Note 14)	(30,106,989)	55,340,000
	<b>4,834,439,850</b>	<b>4,465,439,258</b>

**e) Use of goods and services**

Use of goods and Services (Note 21)	2,750,487,012	3,055,777,210
Change in inventory (Note 7)	(20,300,763)	(48,131,375)
Obsolete stock (Note 26)	-	4,624,078
staff advances and imprest (Note 8)	(31,095,676)	76,551,949
Prepayments (Note 9)	(189,481,258)	(150,863,758)
Other payables (Note 14)	234,605,430	(35,972,430)
Supplies of goods and services (Note 14)	99,877,865	(338,317,881)
Withhold tax (Note 14)	2,300,037	(1,631,805)
Change in Deposit	-	(20,880,918)
	<b>2,846,392,647</b>	<b>2,541,155,070</b>

**f) Other Expenses**

Other Expenses (Note 24)	515,821,543
Less: Increase in Provision for Doubtful Debts (Note 8)	(36,175,019)
<b>Total</b>	<b>479,646,524</b>

**g) Reconciliation of cash flow-Cash flow generated from Operations**

Surplus /Deficit for the year	719,435,139	820,904,731
<b>Adjustments: -</b>		
Depreciation	941,987,103	877,434,127
Amortization	4,437,500	4,437,500
Bad debts	-	7,201,136
Additional -Non-Monetary (Grant)	(155,103,500)	-
Gain on disposal	(13,478,988)	(78,154)
Gain on foreign currencies	(16,977,128)	(3,097,520)
Capital Changes	1,480,300,126	1,706,801,820
<b>Changes on working capital: -</b>		
Inventory	20,301,111	48,131,375



Increase in staff claim		-
Receivables	328,037,254	335,678,922
Prepayment expenses	189,481,258	-
Supplies and other payables	(306,676,343)	341,463,033
Deposit	139,321,883	
Deferred grants (Revenue)	52,595,088	389,363,998
Deferred grants (Capital)	(12,615,484)	
Net changes in working capital	410,444,767	1,114,637,328
<b>Net cash generated from operations</b>	<b>1,890,744,893</b>	<b>2,821,439,148</b>

**30. RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR BALANCES**

There was no restatement of prior year balances

**31. EXPLANATION OF VARIANCES OF FINAL BUDGET VS ACTUAL AMOUNTS**

- a) Fines were not budgeted.
- b) Fund from the Government was not released as planned due to late promotion of existing eligible employees also other charges fund was not released as budgeted. The budget was TZS 2,680,102,876 fund released was TZS 1,764,401,141.63
- c) Revenue from exchange transaction collected less than budgeted due to smaller number of students admitted than expected
- d) Revenue grants were not budgeted.
- e) Research and Consultancies were not materialise as expected
- f) Grants, Subsidies and other Transfer Payments were over spent due unbudgeted expenditure for long and short courses
- g) Maintenance expenses spent less due to minimum collection as per budget
- h) Other expenses spent less due to less collection
- i) Social Benefits spent less due to less collection
- j) Use of goods and services spent less because collection was not received as planned
- k) Wages and salaries were spent less than budgeted due to late release of new recruitment and promotion permits.
- l) Development expenditures were spent less due to fund not released as budgeted and other projects were still in progress waiting for Engineer Certificate

During the year ended 30 June 2023, the College had the following fully depreciated assets still in use.

Asset Details	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	NBV reported in the FAR
Library Books	110,507	110,507	-
Hardware servers and equipment (desktops, laptops)	24,076,667	24,076,667	-
Intangible Assets	52,000,000	52,000,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,187,174</b>	<b>76,187,174</b>	

### 33. Intra Entities Transactions and Balances

As at 30 June 2023 the College had payables to the below government entities

#### LIST OF TRANSACTION/BALANCES WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

S/N	Goods/ Services Provided	Name of entity provided goods/services	Amount Paid	Payable
1	Electricity	Tanzania Electric Supply Company	60,628,311.87	9,483,210.06
2	Water Charges	Moshi Urban Water Supply	27,759,809.66	1,082,029.60
3	Internet and Email Communication	Tanzania Telecommunication Corporation	96,787,186.89	3,759,599.90