REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

ISO 9001:2015 Certified

TANZANIA INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY (TIA)

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL AND COMPLIANCE AUDIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

Controller and Auditor General,
National Audit Office,
Ukaguzi House,
4 Mahakama Road,
P.O. Box 950,
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Dodoma, Tanzania.
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February 2025

AR/NA/TIA/2023/24

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.

NAOT Vision, Mission & Motto

01

Vision

To be a credible and modern Supreme Audit Institution with high-quality audit services for enhancing public confidence.

02

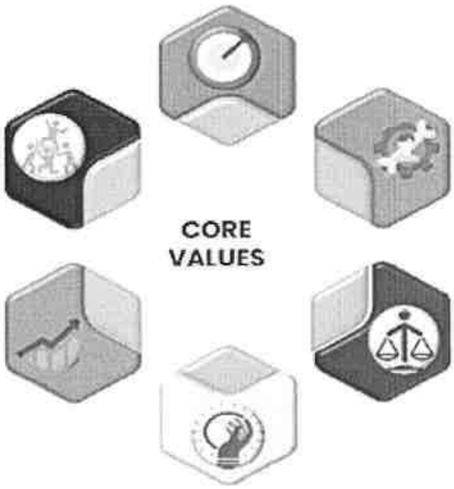
Mission

To provide high-quality audit services through the modernisation of functions that enhance accountability and transparency in the management of public resources.

03

Motto

Modernising External Audit for Stronger Public Confidence



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.

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Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BOT	Bank of Tanzania
CAG	Controller and Auditor General
CAP	Chapter
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CPA	Certified Public Accountant
EAD	Exposure at the time of Default
ECL	Expected Credit Loss
EREL	Estimated Remaining Economic Life
GAMIS	Government Assets Management Information System
HEET	Higher Education for Economic Transformation
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IESBA	International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ISSAI	International Standards for Supreme Audit Institutions
KRA	Key Result Areas
LGD	Loss Given Default
NBAA	National Board of Accountants and Auditors
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NMB	National Microfinance Bank
PD	Probability of Default
PMG	Pay Master General
PPE	Property, Plant and Equipment
PSSSF	Social Security Funds in time like Public Service Social Security Fund
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SMS	Students Management System
TFRS	Tanzania Financial Report Standards
TIA	Tanzania Institute of Accountancy

1.0 INDEPENDENT REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

Chief Executive Officer and Accounting Officer,
Tanzania Institute of Accountancy,
P.O. Box 9522,
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania.

1.1 REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unqualified Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Tanzania Institute of Accountancy, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, 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 Tanzania Institute of Accountancy as at 30 June 2024, 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 Tanzania Institute of Accountancy 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 management responsibility, Declaration by the Head of Finance and commentary on the financial statements 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 scepticism 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 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 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 Tanzania Institute of Accountancy for the financial year 2023/24 as per the Public Procurement laws.

Conclusion
Based on the audit work performed, I state that procurement of goods, works and services of Tanzania Institute of Accountancy is generally in compliance with the requirements of the Public Procurement laws in Tanzania.

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 Tanzania Institute of Accountancy for the financial year 2023/24 as per the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines.

Conclusion

Based on the audit work performed, I state that Budget formulation and execution of Tanzania Institute of Accountancy is generally in compliance with the requirements of the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines.

Charles E. Kichere
Controller and Auditor General,
Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania.
February 2025

2.0 THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

2.1 Introduction

Pursuant to the Tanzania financial reporting standard no.1 on the report by those charged with governance, Tanzania Institute of Accountancy would like to present its financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024. Presentation of the financial statements is in accordance with the provisions of the Public Audit, Cap 418 [R.E 2021], Public Finance Act, Cap 348 [R.E 2020), and IPSAS Accrual. The financial statements disclose the affairs of Tanzania Institute of Accountancy for the year ended 30 June 2024 and implementation of its five-year corporate strategic plan covering the period from 2019/20 to 2023/24.

2.1.1 Tanzania Institute of Accountancy profile

The Tanzania Institute of Accountancy (TIA) is a successor of the Dar es Salaam School of Accountancy (DSA) that was established in January 1973 as a Government Training Centre by a special decree of the Minister for Finance.

TIA was established as a Government Executive Agency under the Ministry of Finance and Planning in accordance with the Executive Agencies Act, Cap. 245. The Institute was officially launched on 24th January 2003 through the Government Notice No. 489 of 1st November 2022, to provide education in Accountancy, Procurement and Logistics Management, Business Administration, Human Resource Management, Public Sector Accounting & Finance, Marketing & Public Relations, Research & Consultancy activities and other business-related disciplines.

The Board was established under the Executive Agencies Act, Cap. 245. The Institute had seven members: Chairman (non-executive), 5 non-executive members and the Chief Executive Officer. The full Board was appointed effective from 26 February 2021.

The Directors present their report as required under Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard (TFRS) No.1 and the Audited Financial Statements for the Year ended 30 June 2024.

2.1.2 Mission

To provide quality education, research and consultancy services in the areas of accountancy, procurement and supply, and other business-related disciplines to both public and private sectors.

2.1.3 Vision

To be the best and most successful Institute in business education in Africa by providing quality education, research and consultancy services in Accountancy, Procurement and Supply and other business-related fields.

2.1.4 Core Values of the Institute

TIA envisages modeling, upholding and promoting the following values:

Excellence:	TIA staff work to achieve the highest standards in everything we do.
Collaboration:	TIA staff work closely with other Academic Institutions as well as partners and donors to positively impact our activities.
Innovation:	TIA staff strives to continually find new ways to improve and overcome emerging challenges.
Professionalism:	TIA staff adheres to and maintain the rule of acceptable ethical behavior and honesty in all our activities.
Transparency:	TIA staff are operating in openness and communicating in such a way that it is easy for others to see what actions are performed.

2.2 Tanzania Institute of Accountancy Key Result Areas (KRA) of the Strategic Plan

The Institute corporate strategic plan has five key results areas (KRAs), seven strategic objectives with 15 targets to be addressed in the five years of the plan. The KRAs to be addressed during the five-year period of the Plan are listed below:

- KRA A: Teaching and Learning
- KRA B: Linkages and Outreach Services
- KRA C: Research, Innovation and Publication
- KRA D: Governance and Administration.
- KRA E: National Agenda

The strategic objectives and number of targets to be addressed during the CSP implementation period are as shown in Table below:

Table 1: Number of planned targets for each strategic objective

S/N	Strategic objectives	Number of targets
1.	Non-Communicable diseases, HIV and AIDS Infections reduced and supportive services improved	2
2.	Implementations of National Corruption strategy enhanced and corruption incidences reduced	2
3.	Quality Education Improved	3
4.	Research and Consultancy services strengthen and improved	3
5.	Revenue generation enhanced to sustain Institute's Operations	2
6.	Staff Performance and Human Resource Management improved	1
7.	Financial Management and Accountability improved	2
	Total Number of Targets	**15**

2.3 Duties/Operational Objectives/Principal functions of the Institute

2.3.1 Duties of the Institute

The Institute provides opportunities for and conducts training, research and consultancy in the areas of Management, Procurement, Accountancy and Finance, Business Management, Information and Communication Technology, and any related areas of specialization that contribute to the national skilled human resource development.

2.3.2 Operational Objectives/Principal Functions

The operational objectives/principal functions of Tanzania Institute of Accountancy include:

(a) To Provide quality of education in the area of Accountancy, Procurement and Logistics, Human Resource, Business Administration, Marketing and Public Relations, Public Sector Accountancy, Public Service Management and Allied Sciences intending to produce best and competent graduates with entrepreneurial skills and self-motivated;

(b) To undertake Research and Consultancy Services in matters relating to Accountancy, Procurement and Logistics, Marketing and Public Relations, Human Resources, Business Administration and Management and related sciences;

(c) To organize and conduct conferences, meetings, seminars and workshop on any matters pertaining incidental to the area of Accountancy, Procurement and Logistics, Marketing and Public Relations, Human Resources, Business Administration and Management;

(d) To collect, store and disseminate information pertaining matters relating to Accountancy, Procurement and Logistics, Marketing and Public Relations Human Resources, Business Administration and Management to all stake holders in the United Republic of Tanzania and beyond;

(e) Endeavour to articulate theory and practice by instituting problem-solving innovations and ideas relating to the day-to-day activities of the people of the United Republic of Tanzania and globally;

(f) To develop, test and promote business approaches/models for conducting business in the United Republic of Tanzania and globally;

(g) To facilitate the bridging of small scale, middle and large entrepreneurs and TIA Alumni by having a common understanding regarding business environment and come with new ideas which are integrated globally;

(h) To collaborate with the Government, Non-governmental and international institutions pertaining to issues related with training, research and consultancy;

(i) To be a think tank and advisor of the Government with regard to social-economic issues; and

(j) To do any other thing in accordance with the provisions of TIA framework document or any other written force in the United Republic of Tanzania in pursuance of the mission of the Institute.

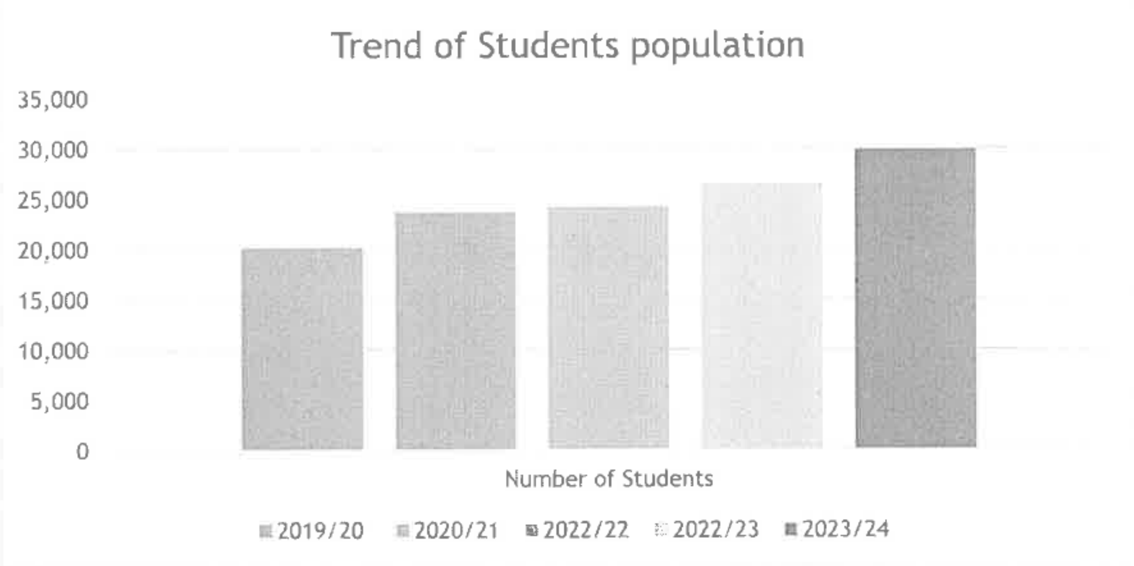
2.4 Principal Activities

According to framework document of TIA as per Executive Agency Act No. 30 of 1997, the principal functions of the TIA have been stipulated as follows: -

i. To provide quality education in the areas of Accountancy, Procurement and Supply, and other business-related fields.
ii. To conduct research and consultancy services in the areas of Accountancy, Procurement and Supply to both Public and Private Sectors.

2.5 Admission and Education Delivery

TIA as an Executive Agency offering education in six areas namely; Accountancy, Procurement and Logistics Management, Human Resource Management, Public Sector Accounting and Finance, Marketing and Public Relations and Business Administration. The trend for student population for the past five consecutive academic year from 2019/20 to 2023/24 is 20,132; 23,621; 24,231; 26,463 and 29,876.



For over five years the Institute experienced a sharp increase in the student's population size which contributed by different strategies undertaken by Management. Increase in students' population has triggered an increase in revenue collections which the Institute conveyed the collection in development of human resources and infrastructures in all of it campuses.

The TIA Management is continuing with improvement of infrastructure in order to increase enrollment over the coming five years in which it has started a new campus in Tanga with capacity of 5,000 students, acquired land at Kigamboni Dar Es Salaam for construction of new campus with capacity of 4,000 students, completed construction of new campus at Nyang'omango Misungwi Mwanza which has capacity of 10,000 students and above, continuing with construction of new campus at Kamala Kigoma and Mkaunduchi Zanzibar in which each campus will have a carrying capacity of more than 12,000 students. Management is expecting construction of the new campuses will be completed by the coming academic years 2025/2026 in which the Institute will be in position of enrolling 26,000 students per year and the total population expected to reach up to 45,000 students in all of it campuses.

2.6 Research and Consultancy services

Research and consultancy are among the core functions of the Institute with the aim of contribute to the national social and economic development through offering researches in the areas of Accountancy, Procurement and other social science related fields. During the period under review, twenty-four (24) researches were conducted and 42 papers were published. In addition, fifteen (15) Short courses for MDA's and private sector were conducted. Also, during the period under review, Management established TIA Consultancy Bureau (TIA-CB) was established which a separate and independent organ aiming at providing consultancy services to the Community at large, searching for research works that will increase the productivity of the institution also in to bring funds which will be used by the Institute in implementation of its strategic projects.

2.7 Related Party Transactions

Details of related party transactions as per IPSAS 20 are set out in Note 10 to the financial statements.

2.8 Results for the Year

During the financial year 2023/24, TIA collected total Revenues of TZS 55.7 billion from which Subvention from other Government entities contributed TZS 20.66 billion and TZS 34 billion was revenue from tuition fee. The Institute reported an increase in revenue collection of TZS 12 billion the amount which is equivalent to 28.78% compared to revenue from the previous Financial Year 2022/23. This increase was predominantly resulted from the increase in enrolment of number of students.

Until the year end, 30th June 2024, TIA had incurred total expenses of TZS 45.8 billion which slightly increased by TZS 3.8 billion compared to expenses incurred in the previous financial year 2022/2023.

The increase in expenses incurred was mainly contributed by the increase in Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits by TZS 2.8 billion.

Also, during the Financial Year 2023/24 TIA Management contributed 15% of its revenue to the Government consolidation fund, the percentage contributed is equivalent to TZS 200 million.

2.9 Solvency

The Institute confirms and accepts that International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) have been followed and that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Institute has reasonable expectations and assurance that Tanzania Institute of Accountancy has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

The Institute's liquidity ratios and working capital for the year 2023/24 is as summarized hereunder:

Table 2: Financial Ratios

	2023/24 TZS	**2022/23 TZS**
Liquidity Ratios:		
Current Ratio	2.1: 1	1.8: 1
Acid Test Ratio	1.9: 1	1.5: 1
Working Capital	**TZS 5,605,629,085**	**TZS 4,256,478,469**
Total Asset to liability	16.8:1	13.70: 1

The Institute's total liability as at 30 June 2024 was TZS 5,049,201,590 (2023: TZS 5,508,479,463.00) while total assets were TZS 84,812,402,748 (2023: TZS 75,498,373,241), this result to increase in asset - liability ratio from 13.70:1 to 16.8:1.

The Institute has never sought financing through leverage or at any source, other than those specified in the enabling legislation. The Institute's statement of affairs as at 30 June 2024 is shown in the accompanying statement of financial position. The statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2024 showed a net working capital of **TZS 5,606,379,085.00 (2023 TZS 4,256,478,469)** which indicates that the Institute is liquid and going concern is guaranteed. The Board considers the Institute solvent based on the working capital position.

2.10 Capital Management

Capital includes Fund which stood at TZS 28,711,258,988.89 as Tax Payers Funds. The primary objective of the Institute's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong asset base in order to support its objectives and optimize achievement of stakeholders' expectations. No changes were made in the objectives during the year ended 30 June 2024.

2.11 Membership and Committees of the Board

The members of Ministerial Advisory Board at the date of this report, who held office during the year, are all Tanzanian citizens:

Table 3: Members of the Ministerial Advisory Board

S/N	Name	Tittle & Address	Position	Qualification	Appointment Date and Resignation Date	Terms of Service	Age
1.	Adv. Said Musendo Chiguma	Retired Director, Bank of Tanzania, P.O.Box 10024, ARUSHA	Chairperson	BA (Economics Hons), MA (International Economics Bachelor of Law (LLB) Hons	26th February, 2021 to 26th February, 2024	Second Term	**68**
2.	Mrs. Mystica M. Ngongi	Director of Legal Service, Postal Bank, P.O.BOX 9300, DAR ES SALAAM.	Member	Bachelor of Law (LLB) Hons, MBA (Co-operate Management Associate Member of Institute Chartered Secretaries and Administrator	26th February, 2021 to 26th February, 2024	Second Term	**54**
3.	Mr. Thabiti Omari Dokodoko	Principal Accountant Management Officer, Ministry of Finance, P.O.Box 2802, DODOMA	Member	Master of Science in Economics & Finance for Development (MSc. Economics & Finance), Certified Public Accountant CPA (T), Advanced Diploma in Accountancy (ADA)	26th February, 2021 to 26th February, 2024	Second Term	**42**
4.	Dkt. Leonada Mwagike	Senior Lecturer, Mzumbe University, P.o.Box 6, MZUMBE MOROGORO	Member	PhD, Masters in Purchasing and Logistics Management, Advanced Diploma in Materials Management Certified Supplies Professional (CSP)	26th February, 2021 to 26th February, 2024	Second Term	**52**

S/N	Name	Tittle & Address	Position	Qualification	Appointment Date and Resignation Date	Terms of Service	Age
5.	Dkt. Nicolaus Herman Shombe	Commissioner of Government Development Project, Ministry of Finance and Planning, P.O.BOX 2802, DODOMA	Member	PhD Development Economics in Advance Policy Studies, M.A Development Economics in Advance Policy Studied, M.A Economics in International Development Studies, B.A Economics Upper Class with Honors	26th February, 2021 26th February, 2024	One Term	**48**
6.	Mrs. Emma Pastory Lyimo	Director of Personal and Administration, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs P.O.BOX 2502 DODOMA	Member	MBA (CM) Mzumbe University, Advance Diploma in Local Government Administration (ADLA)-IDM - Mzumbe	26th February, 2021 to 26th February, 2024	One Term	**59**
7.	Prof. William A. Pallangyo	Chief Executive Officer	Secretary	PhD Development Policy and Mgt (University of Manchester, United Kingdom (2006 - 2009) Masters of Governance and Development (University of Antwerp, Belgium (2002 - 2003) Advanced Diploma in Public Administration (ADPA)	April, 2022	One Term	**56**

S/N	Name	Tittle & Address	Position	Qualification	Appointment Date and Resignation Date	Terms of Service	Age
				Institute of Development Management - Mzumbe University - Tanzania (1996 - 1999)			

During the year ended 30th June 2024, the Board held twelve (12) meetings. Out of these, four (4) were ordinary meetings, two (2) extra ordinary meetings and six (6) were special meetings of sub-committees. In these meetings, the Board discussed and deliberated on the following main issues:

i) Quarterly Performance Reports;
ii) Financial Statements and Audited report;
iii) Plan and Budget of the Institute;
iv) Academic issues on examinations results;
v) Recruitment of Management Employees;
vi) Audit plan.

2.12 Board Committees

The following are sub- Committees who served the Institute during the year reporting period:

i) Audit Committee

The roles of Audit committee are defined in the Audit Committee Charter and Board Charter. In executing its delegated powers, the committed perform the following duties and responsibilities:

(a) Discuss and recommend to the Board the institute's policies on risk assessment and risk management, including the risk of fraud, institute's major financial risk exposures, and measure taken by management to monitor and control such exposures.
(b) Execute internal audit oversight and responsibilities including review, discuss, and approval of internal audit plans, scope, progress, result of audits, and annual performance of internal audit functions.
(c) Review the institute compliance, ethical programs, code of conduct, and procedures for the receipt, retention, and treatment of compliances received by the institute.
(d) Meet to review and discuss quarterly and annual management reports and financial statements.
(e) Investigate any matter brought to its attention with full access to all institute's books, record, and personnel.
(f) Oversees the activities of ICT and give recommendations to the Board.

(g) Exercise any other functions which may be delegated by the Board.
The tenure and attendance of the Audit Committee Members in Meetings from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, is as follow:

Table 4: Members of the Audit committee and their attendance

S/N	Name	Tenure	34th	37th	39th
			16.08.2023	15.11.2023	06.12.2023
1.	Mr. Thabit Dokodoko	26/2/2021 to 26/2/2024	P	P	P
2.	Mrs. Mystica M. Ngongi	26/2/2021 to 26/2/2024	P	P	P
3.	Prof. William A. Pallangyo	26/2/2021 to 26/2/2024	P	P	P

KEY: P = Present; A = Absent with apology

The Committee held three (3) meetings during the year ended 30 June 2024.

ii) Academic Affairs Committee

In executing its delegated powers, the Academic Affairs Committee perform the following duties and responsibilities:

(a) Adopt and recommend to the Board action on the existing and proposed curricula, courses, examination policies, and accreditation guidelines and appeal rules.
(b) Adopt and recommend to the Board appropriate state-mandated regulations or policies that affect the curriculum.
(c) Adopt quarterly academic progress and annual reports.
(d) Adopt and recommend on matters -relating to admissions.
(e) Adopt and recommend the names of graduates.
(f) Adopt and recommend to the Board the Institute's examination provisional results.
(g) Oversees the decision of the Academic Board and recommend to the Board for approval.
(h) Oversees the activities of research, consultancy, publication and outreach activities; and
(i) Exercise any other functions which may be delegated by the Board.

The tenure and attendance of the Academic affairs Committees Members in Meetings from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, is as follow:

Table 5: Members of the Academic committee and their attendance

S/N	Name	Tenure	34th	37th	39th
			19.08.2023	**18.11.2023**	**10.12.2023**
1.	Dr. Leonada Mwagike	26/2/2021 to 26/2/2024	P	P	P
2.	Mrs. Emma P. Lymo	26/2/2021 to 26/2/2024	P	P	P
3.	Dr Momole A Kasambala	26/2/2021 to 26/2/2024	P	P	A

KEY: *P = Present; A = Absent with apology*

The Committee held three (3) meetings during the year ended 30 June 2024.

iii) Finance and Administration Committee

In executing its delegated powers, the Finance and Administration Committee shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

(a) Adopt and recommend to the Board quarterly progress and annual performance reports.
(b) Adopt and recommend to the Board policies relating to the finance, human resource and administration.
(c) Adopt and recommend to the Board all reports regarding staff welfare and development of the institute.
(d) Adopt and recommend to the Board in management deliberations and decision in compliance with the Executive agencies (Personnel management) regulations.
(e) Adopt and recommend to the Board trend of financial and other reports including annual and half year accounts.
(f) Adopt and recommend to the Board the financial budget, strategic plan, business plan and annual procurement plan of the institute; and
(g) Exercise any other functions which may be delegated by the Board.

The tenure and attendance of the Finance and Planning Development Committee Members in Meetings from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, is as follow:

Table 6: Members of the Finance and Planning Development Committee

S/N	Name	Tenure	29th	31th	07th
			21.08.2023	**20.11.2023**	**11.12.2023**
1.	Dr. Nicolaus Shombe	26/2/2021 to 26/2/2024	P	P	P
2.	Mr. Thabit O. Dokodoko	26/2/2021 to 26/2/2024	P	P	P
3.	Dr Momole A Kasambala	26/2/2021 to 26/2/2024	P	A	P

KEY: *P = Present; A = Absent with apology*

The Committee held three (3) meetings during the year

2.13 The Tanzania Institute of Accountancy Tender Board

The Institute Tender Board is sponsible for deliberating on the recommendations from the Procurement Management Unit and approving award of contracts; reviewing all applications for variations, addendum or amendments to ongoing contracts; approving tendering and contract documents; approving procurement and disposal by tender procedures; ensuring that the best practice in relation to procurement and disposal by tender are strictly adhered by the Institute; and ensuring compliance with the Public Procurement Act, 2011 (as amended in 2016) and its regulations of 2013 (as amended in 2016). The members of the Tender Board include:

(i) Chairperson, who shall be appointed by the Rector/Chief Executive Officer;
(ii) Six members who shall be appointed by the Rector/Chief Executive Officer
(iii) The Secretary of the Tender Board, who shall be the Head of the Institute Procurement Unit (PMU)

Members of the Institute Tender Board who served during the year under review are shown in Table below.

Table 7: Members of Tender Board, Qualification, and Appointments Date

Name	Position	Academic Qualification	Title	Duration
Dr. Hemed J Msuya	Chairperson	PhD; Msc. Proc & Supplies; BA; CPSP	Lecturer	Sept, 2021 to Sept, 2024
Dr. Aniceth K Mpanju	Member	PhD-Business Administration; MBA (Finance & Banking); advanced diploma in economic planning	Lecturer	August, 2021 to August, 2024
Dr. Bahati G Shagama	Member	PhD-Rural Development; Master Degree in Public Administration; Advanced Diploma in Public Administration	Lecturer & Head of Department for Management studies	Sept, 2021 to Sept, 2024
Ms. Lilian Rugaitika	Member	Bachelor of Commerce; Master of Business Administration	HM&PR/Principal Marketing &Public Relations officer II	August, 2021 to August, 2024
Ms. Witness S Mbura	Member	MSc (Human Resorce Mgt); BPA (Public svc mgt); PHR	Manager, Human Resources and Administrations /Principal Human Resource Officer-II	August, 2021 to August, 2024

Name	Position	Academic Qualification	Title	Duration
Mr. Oyombe E Simba	Member	MA. Economics, B(Education) Economics	Ag. Manager, Planning and Budgeting/ Planning officer I	Feb, 2021 to Feb, 2024
Eng. Masuhuko Nkuba	Member	Bsc in Engineering, Msc. Water Resource mgt, Reg. Prof Eng. Na. 3089	Manager of Estate/Principal Estate Officer II	August, 2021 to August, 2024

The attendance of the tender board members to meetings from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.

Table 8: Attendance of Tender Board's Members

Name	07th Ordinary Meeting	08th Ordinary Meeting	9th Ordinary Meeting	10th Ordinary Meeting	11th Ordinary Meeting
	13/09/2023	11/10/2023	08/11/2023	13/12/2023	11/04/2024
Dr. Hemed J Msuya	P	P	P	P	P
Dr. Aniceth K Mpanju	P	P	P	P	P
Dr. Bahati G Shagama	P	P	P	P	P
Ms. Lilian M Rugaitika	P	P	P	P	A
Ms. Witness S Mbura	P	P	P	P	A
Mr. Oyombe E Simba	P	P	P	P	P
Eng. Masuhuko M Nkuba	P	P	P	A	A

KEY: *P = Present; A = Absent with apology*

During the year, the Board held a total of five (5) meetings; both were ordinary meetings. In these meetings it discussed, deliberated and recommended to the Rector/Chief Executive Officer on the following:

(i) The approvals for invitation, evaluation, negotiation and award on various goods/works for the financial year 2023/24
(ii) The Institute Annual Procurement Plan for the financial year 2023/24; and
(iii) Monthly implementation reports for the financial year 2023/24

2.14 Management of the Institute

The overall Management of TIA is vested in the Board of Directors as the advisory Board under the supervision of the Minister responsible for Planning and Finance. The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for day-to-day operations of the Institute.

The Institute's Management team, which is under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer, has requisite skills and competences. Thus, the team is capable of handling all administrative matters efficiently.

The Management is organized in three-line divisions as follows:
(a) Finance, Planning and Administration Division;
(b) Academic, Research and Consultancy Division;
(c) Campus Division;
Deputy Rectors and Managers head all divisions. The Chief Executive Officer reports to the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Finance and Planning and all divisional Directors and Managers reports to the Chief Executive Officer.

The office of the Chief Executive Officer comprises the following six (6) functions:

i) Internal Audit Unit, under head of Unit;
ii) Legal Services unit, under head of Unit;
iii) Procurement and Supplies Unit, under head of Unit;
iv) Quality assurance unit, under head of unit;
v) Marketing and public relation unit, under head of unit;
vi) Information communication technology and statistics unit, under head of unit;

2.15 Welfare of Employees
The Institute must be well managed in order to attain its objectives of provision of quality education and generation of revenue. One of the fundamental preoccupations during 2023/2024 was to recruit and improve staff welfare for retaining employees, motivate and reduce staff turnover.

There was continued harmonious relationship between the employees of the Institute and the Management during the year under review. There were no unresolved complaints received by the Board from the employees during the year. A healthy relationship continues to exist between Management and RAAWU-TIA Campuses.

2.16 Remuneration
The Institute has developed a remuneration package, which is intended to reduce staff turnover. Apart from normal salaries payable on a monthly basis, employees are paid food and moving expenses, and training policy has been improved. The Institute has also improved working environment by providing modern working tools and furniture.

2.17 Retirement Scheme
As a Government Executive Agency, the Institute is guided by Government policies on retirement packages. However, the Institute has the liability of making sure that all staff retirement records are kept properly and is up to date and that the respective contributions by the employee are disbursed to the respective Social Security Funds in time like Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF).

2.18 Health
All employees are members of National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) from which they get medical services from registered Hospitals or Health Centres.

2.19 Disabled Persons

The Institute treats all people equally. There is no discrimination in respect of their disabilities, religion or colour. The Institute has disabled staff and students.

2.20 HIV/Aids at the Place of Work

In its effort to fight HIV/AIDS, the Institute has:

i. Included in its budget an amount for testing to both employees and students.
ii. Set aside an amount for special food to those infected with HIV/AIDS.
iii. Trained some of its staff on matters related to fight and combat the HIV/AIDS who are deployed to educate others on safety measures.
iv. Through the office of Dean of Students (DOS), conducted sensitization seminars to students on matters related to HIV/AIDS

2.21 Gender Balance

The Institute is trying to improve its gender balance. Currently the Institute has 319 employees out of whom 95 are women. To improve this situation whenever an opportunity to recruit new employees arises, management tries to balance new employees according to gender giving priority to female applicants.

2.22 Environmental Control Program

The Institute monitors carefully its operations to ensure wastes generated by its operational offices are properly managed and do not affect the environment. This is achieved by ensuring that operational offices, halls and classes have proper facilities for waste management.

2.23 Financial Assistance to Staff

Financial Assistance is available to all confirmed employees depending on the set assessment criteria as per the Employee's Salary, Advance/Loan Policy, together with the Institute's Staff Rules and Regulations. Further, Management has already established Employees Loans Revolving Fund Account, which complements TIA Savings and Credit Co- operative Society (SACCOS) Ltd, in provision of staff loans year 2023/24.

2.24 Corporate Social Responsibility

The Institute acknowledges its responsibility to respond to community social needs. TIA's Corporate Social Responsibility interventions included commitment to active participation in environment protection and promotion of socio-economic development of our society through extension of financial support towards implementation of community development projects. During the year 2023/24 the Institute spent TZS 10,000,000.00 (2023: TZS 4,900,000.00) to support a number of social and economic development initiatives implemented throughout the country.

2.25 Auditors

The Controller and Auditor General is the statutory auditor of all public Revenues and Expenditures including the revenues and expenditures of the TIA by virtue of the provisions of Article 143 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania and Section 10 of the Public Audit Act, Cap. 418.

....	20/2/2025
Prof. William A. Pallangyo **CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**	**Date**

3.0 STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY

As required by the Executive Agency Act No. 30 of 1997, the Directors are responsible to ensure that the Institute prepares financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Institute as at the end of the financial year and changes in net assets of the Institute for the year. The auditors' responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on their audit. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Institute.

The Directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with the requirements of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records, which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial and non-financial controls. The Directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Institute and hence for taking reasonable steps for prevention and detection of fraud, errors and other irregularities.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania shall wind up the operations of the Institute, thus not to remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this Statement.

....	20/08/2025
Prof. Haruni Jeremia Mapesa	**Date**
Chairman - Audit Committee	

4.0 STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024

I have prepared the Financial Statements of Tanzania Institute of Accountancy, set as Annexure of this report for the Financial Year ended 30 June 2024. These Financial statements have been prepared by the Management of the Institute in accordance with the provision of Sect 30 (4) of the Public Finance Act. Cap. 348. The Financial Statement as required by the said Act are presented in a manner consistent with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and Generally Accepted Accounting Practices, and such other statements, and in such form as the National Board of Accountants and Auditors may from time to time requires.

The Management of the Tanzania Institute of Accountancy is responsible for the establishing and maintaining a system of effective internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance that, the transactions recorded in the accounts are within the statutory authority and that they contain the receipt and use of all public financial resources.

To the best of my knowledge, the system of internal control has operated adequately throughout the reporting period and that the financial statements and underlying records provide reasonable basis for the preparation of the financial statements for the 2023/24 financial year.

I accept responsibility for the integrity on the financial statements, the information they contain and their compliance with the Public Finance Act, Cap. 348 with all amendments through various Finance Acts; Accounting Circulars and instructions issued by Ministry of Finance and Planning in respect of the year under review.

....	20/02/2025
Prof. William A. Pallangyo	**Date**
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	

5.0 DECLARATION OF HEAD OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

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. 7 of 2021, requires financial statements to be accompanied with a declaration issued by the Head of Finance/Accounting responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the entity.

It is the duty of a Professional Accountant to assist the Governing Body and management to discharge the responsibility of preparing financial statements of an entity showing true and fair view of the entity position and performance in accordance with applicable International Accounting Standards and statutory financial reporting requirements. Full legal responsibility for the preparation of financial statements rests with the Governing Body as under Directors Responsibility statement on the above page.

I ***Burkard P. Haule*** being the Director of Finance and Accounts of Tanzania Institute of Accountancy, hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 30 June, 2024 have been prepared in compliance with applicable accounting standards and statutory requirements.

I thus confirm that the financial statements give a true and fair view position of Tanzania Institute of Accountancy as on that date and they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.

Signed by: CPA. Burkard Paul Haule ....

Position: Director- Finance and Accounts

NBAA Membership No: GA 4160

Date: 20th February 2025

6.0 COMMENTARY TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.1 Introduction

The Financial Statements for the financial year 2023/24 provide a record of the TIA's financial performance and comparative analysis of actual expenditure against budget. The Financial Statements have been prepared and presented based on accrual basis of accounting pursuant to Public Finance Regulation 53, although additional details have been included to promote understanding as required and in compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) for accrual basis of accounting.

6.2 Overview of the Financial Statements

The Financial Statements Consist of:

(a) Statement of Financial Position

This provides information about the accumulated surplus/deficit at the reporting year end date - the difference between TIA's total assets and liabilities. It gives information about the extent to which resources are available to support future operations and the unfunded liabilities.

(b) Statement of Financial Performance

This measures the net surplus or deficit of the reporting year - the difference between revenues and expenses. It provides information about the TIA cost of programs delivery and the amounts and resources of revenue.

(c) Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity

This highlights the sources of changes in the overall financial position.

(d) Cash Flow Statement

This provides information about TIA's liquidity and solvency including how the TIA raised and used cash during the period and the repayment of borrowing. It measures the difference between the actual cash coming in and cash going out.

(e) Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

This highlights whether resources were used in accordance with the approved budget. It shows differences between the actual expenditure and the approved budget appropriation.

(f) Notes to the Financial Statements

Notes comprise of a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. It provides additional information on the financial statements as required under IPSAS.

6.3 Financial Position

(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year 2023/24 was TZS 6,833,922,108.00 and TZS 6,330,773,140 for 2022/23. The increase was mainly caused by increase in revenue collections and failure to execute year-end payments by the Institute compared to previous year.

Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year 2022/23 was restated to include Provision for ECL on Cash.

(b) Provision for Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on Cash and Cash Equivalents

Provision for Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year 2023/24 was TZS 21,190,093 and TZS 5,795,896 for 2022/23. The increase was mainly caused by increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents during the year compared to previous year.

Provision for Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on Cash at the end of the year 2022/23 was restated to include Provision for ECL on Cash.

(c) Receivables

There were receivables of TZS 2,064,521,537 as at 30 June 2024 of which TZS 1,400,000 related to receivables from exchange transactions, TZS 566,487,250 relating to Staff imprests receivables, and remained TZS 3,318,508,656 are year-end uncollected revenue, while TZS 1,523,090,740 was relating to the financial year 2022/23. The increase in receivables was mainly caused by the delay in payment of fees during the year's end.

Receivables at the end of the year 2022/23 was restated to include Provision for Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on Receivables.

(d) Provision for Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on Receivables

Provision for ECL on Receivables at the end of the year 2023/24 was TZS 1,821,874,370 and TZS 1,141,934,823 for 2022/23. The increase was mainly caused by an increase in long-term receivables during the year compared to the previous year.

(e) Prepayments

As at the year ended 30th June 2024, TIA recorded Prepayments of Motor Vehicles amounted to TZS 544,479,614 relating to GPSA, while in the prior year 2022/23, prepayment was TZS 604,197,026.

(f) Inventories

Inventories constitute of consumables, stationery, Computer Accessories. During the year ended 30 June 2024 TIA held inventory valued TZS 1,211,907,416 while for the year 2022/23, inventories was TZS 1,306,897,027.

(g) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property Plant and Equipment comprises of Land, Buildings, Motor Vehicles, Computer Equipment, Plant & Machinery and Furniture and Fittings. As of 30 June 2024, PPEs closed with carrying value of TZS 51,989,847,106 slightly lower than TZS 53,722,166,594 of prior year this is due to depreciation charge.

(h) Intangible Assets

At the reporting date 30 June 2024, Intangible Assets was TZS 389,402,964 while on 30 June 2023 was TZS 423,060,645. The decrease in value was mainly caused by impairments of Intangible Assets during the year.

(i) Work In Progress

During the year, Work in Progress (WIP) continued to increase from TZS 11,588,188,073 in 2023 to TZS 21,778,322,008 as of 30 June 2024. This increase has been caused by continued construction works to improve academic environments for students, refurbishing quality of education and at Mtwara, Mbeya, Mwanza and Kigoma Campuses.

(j) Payables

The outstanding liabilities as at 30 June, 2024 was TZS 3,430,030,884 (TZS 4,744,992,057; 2023). The decrease was mainly caused by early payments to suppliers during the year.

6.4 Financial Performance

(a) Revenues from Exchange Transactions

During the financial year 2023/24, TIA recorded a Revenues from Exchange Transactions of TZS 34,005,642,000 while in 2022/23 recorded TZS 30,510,649,671. The increase was due to increased number of students enrolled as compared to previous year.

(b) Subvention from other Government entities

During the year 2023/24, Subvention from other Government entities of TZS 20,664,795,009 was received from the following Entities, TZS 11,656,196,200 as Subvention for Personal Emoluments from Ministry of Finance, TZS 6,551,578,033 as Government Grant Development - Local from Ministry of Finance and TZS 2,548,020,776 as Government Grant Development - Foreign from Ministry of Education under HEET project compared to TZS 11,648,277,492 received in 2022/23. The increase attributed to increase in personnel emoluments due to increase in number of personnel, improvement of academic environments for students which aims at improve quality of education at Mtwara, Mbeya, Mwanza and Kigoma Campuses and development project including HEET project.

(c) Other revenue

TIA recorded other revenue of TZS 979,832,718.00 during the year 2023/24, while in the financial year 2022/23 other revenue was TZS 1,054,756,256. The decrease was caused by decreased revenue from Consultancy activities.

(d) Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits

During the year 2023/24 TIA incurred TZS 23,811,766,027 for the Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits, while in 2022/23, TZS 21,040,779,775 was recorded representing an increase of 13.16%.

(e) Use of Goods and Service

During the year 2023/24 TIA incurred expenses of TZS 16,869,752,511 for the Use of Goods and Service, while in the financial year 2022/23 TZS 15,911,419,733 was incurred. This represents 5.68% increase which has been caused by increased number of administrative activities including outsource contracts and change of organization structure.

(f) Maintenance Expenses

In the financial year 2023/24, TIA has incurred Maintenance Expenses of TZS 615,186,819, which more less compared to TZS 592,034,543 of the financial year 2022/23.

(g) Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment has been increased from TZS 1,970,754,439 in 2022/23 to TZS 2,091,252,332 in the financial year 2023/24. This has been attributed by addition of assets.

(h) Amortization of Intangible Assets

In the financial year 2023/24, TIA has recorded Amortization of Intangible Assets of TZS 48,489,967 compared to TZS 47,006,738 of the previous year 2022/23.

(i) Other expenses

During the year ended 30 June 2024, TIA has incurred TZS 1,545,180,950 under other expenses which is slightly increase as compared to TZS 1,148,730,118 of the financial year 2022/2023.

6.5 Cash Flow Statement

(a) Cash from operating activities

A net cash inflow of TZS 11,082,442,229 from operating activities of the TIA has been realised in the year 2023/24 compared to TZS 9,125,541,412 of 2022/23. This was a result of the increase in total receipts relative to the increase in total payments for the operating activities.

(b) Cash from investing activities

A total payment of TZS 10,563,899,065 was used to acquire Non-Current Assets during the year 2023/24, while in 2022/23 a total of TZS 8,058,057,719 was spent to acquire non-current assets.

(c) Cash Transferred

In the financial year 2023/24, TIA contributed a total of TZS 200,000,000 to the consolidated fund compared to TZS 200,000,000.00 of the previous year.

6.6 Related Party Disclosures

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 or operating decisions. Related Party Disclosure refers to salaries and other allowances paid to Board members and Top Management of the Institute Chief Executive Officer, Deputy Rectors, and Heads of Divisions/Units. During the year 2023/24, a total of TZS 784,434,000.00 was paid to Board members and key management employees of which TZS 349,608,500 was board expenses, TZS

26,681,500 was paid as directors fees according to their entitlements, and TZS 408,144,000.00 was remuneration to key management employees as disclosed in Note 8.

6.7 Auditors

The Controller and Auditor General is the statutory auditor of all public Revenues and Expenditures including the revenues and expenditures of the TIA by virtue of the provisions of Article 143 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania and section 10 of the Public Audit Act, Cap. 418.

....	20/02/2025
Prof. William A. Pallangyo	**Date**
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	

7.0 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE, 2024

	Note	2024 TZS	2023 (Restated) TZS
ASSETS			
Current Asset			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	62	6,833,922,108	6,330,773,140
Receivables	67	2,064,521,537	1,523,090,740
Prepayments	69	544,479,614	604,197,026
Inventories	70	1,211,907,416	1,306,897,026
Total Current Asset		**10,654,830,675**	**9,764,957,932**
Non-Current Asset			
Property, Plant, and Equipment	77	51,989,847,101	53,722,166,591
Intangible Assets	78	389,402,964	423,060,645
Work In Progress	82	21,778,322,008	11,588,188,073
Total Non-Current Asset		**74,157,572,073**	**65,733,415,309**
TOTAL ASSETS		**84,812,402,748**	**75,498,373,241**
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables and Accruals	89	3,430,030,884	4,744,992,057
Deferred Income	93	1,015,400,980	261,506,760
Deposits	94	603,769,726	501,980,646
Total Current Liabilities		**5,049,201,590**	**5,508,479,463**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**5,049,201,590**	**5,508,479,463**
Net Assets		**79,763,201,158**	**69,989,893,778**
NET ASSETS/EQUITY			
Capital Contributed by:			
Taxpayers/Share Capital		28,711,258,989	28,711,258,989
Accumulated Surplus		51,051,942,169	41,278,634,789
TOTAL NET ASSETS/EQUITY		**79,763,201,158**	**69,989,893,778**

Prof. William A. Pallangyo
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

CPA, Burkard P. Haule
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024

Classification of Expenses by Nature	Note	2024 TZS	2023 (Restated) TZS
REVENUE			
Fair Value Gains on Assets and Liabilities	24	1,243,629	-
Other Revenue	31	979,832,718	1,054,756,256
Revenue from Exchange Transactions	17	34,005,642,000	30,510,649,671
Subvention from other Government entities	32	20,664,795,009	11,648,277,492
Total Revenue		**55,651,513,356**	**43,213,648,419**
TOTAL REVENUE		**55,651,513,356**	**43,213,648,419**
EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS			
Expenses			
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	34	23,811,766,027	21,040,779,775
Use of Goods and Service	35	16,869,752,511	15,911,419,733
Maintenance Expenses	36	615,186,817	592,034,541
Depreciation of PPEs	37	2,091,252,332	1,970,754,443
Amortization of Intangible Assets	39	48,489,967	47,006,738
Other Expenses	52	1,545,180,950	1,148,730,118
Expected Credit Loss	54	696,577,373	1,147,730,719
Total Expenses		**45,678,205,977**	**41,858,456,067**
Transfer			
Other Transfers	60	200,000,000	200,000,000
Total Transfer		200,000,000	200,000,000
TOTAL EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS		**45,878,205,977**	**42,058,456,067**
Surplus		**9,773,307,380**	**1,155,227,350**

....	....
Prof. William A. Pallangyo	CPA, Burkard P. Haule
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024

	TAX PAYERS' FUNDS TZS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS TZS	TOTAL NET ASSETS TZS
Financial year 2023/24			
Opening balance	**28,711,258,989**	**41,278,634,789**	**69,989,893,778**
Surplus /(Deficit) for the year 2024	-	9,773,307,380	**9,773,307,380**
Closing balance	**28,711,258,989**	**51,051,942,169**	**79,763,201,158**
Financial year 2022/23			
Opening balance	**28,711,258,989**	**40,123,407,438**	**68,834,666,427**
Surplus /(Deficit) for the year 2023	-	1,155,227,350	1,155,227,350
Closing balance	**28,711,258,989**	**41,278,634,789**	**69,989,893,778**

....
Prof. William A. Pallangyo
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

....
CPA, Burkard P. Haule
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

CASHFLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024

	2024 TZS	2023 TZS
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
RECEIPTS		
Subvention from other Government entities	21,418,689,229	11,909,784,252
Revenue from Exchange Transactions	31,624,017,509	32,691,284,970
Other Revenue	979,832,718	1,050,784,890
Increase in Deposit	101,789,079	501,980,647
Total Receipts	**54,124,328,535**	**46,153,834,759**
PAYMENTS		
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	23,811,766,027	21,212,494,885
Use of Goods and Service	16,869,752,511	14,026,343,040
Other Transfers	200,000,000	200,000,000
Other Expenses	1,545,180,950	983,730,118
Maintenance Expenses	615,186,818	592,034,542
Other depositors	-	13,690,762
Total Payments	**43,041,886,306**	**37,028,293,347**
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	11,082,442,229	9,125,541,412
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payment for Work in Progress	(10,190,133,935)	(5,636,138,687)
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPEs)	(358,932,844.00)	(2,382,707,633)
Advance Payment Acquisition of Intangible assets	(14,832,286)	(39,211,400)
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(10,563,899,065)**	**(8,058,057,719)**
Net increase in cashflow	**518,543,164**	**1,067,483,692**
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of period	6,336,569,036	5,269,085,343
Cash and cash equivalent at end of period	**6,855,112,201**	**6,336,569,036**

Prof. William A. Pallangyo
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

CPA, Burkard P. Haule
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET Vs ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024

	Budget				
RECEIPTS	Original Budget	Reallocations /Adjustment	Final Budget	Actual Amounts on Cash Basis	Variance Between Budget Vs Actual
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS
Increase in deposits	0	0	0	101,789,079	(101,789,079)
Other Revenue	63,300,000		63,300,000	979,832,718	(916,532,718)
Revenue from Exchange Transactions	35,922,648,171	0	35,922,648,171	31,624,017,509	4,298,630,662
Subvention from other Government entities	29,866,306,397	0	29,866,306,397	21,418,689,229	8,447,617,168
Tax Revenue	8,400,000	0	8,400,000	0	8,400,000
Total Receipts	**65,860,654,568**	**0**	**65,860,654,568**	**54,124,328,535**	**11,736,326,033**
PAYMENTS					
Grant and Transfers	20,000,000	(20,000,000)	0	0	0
Impairments of Loans	40,000,000	(40,000,000)	0	0	0
International Contribution	78,685,000	18,993,711)	97,679,631	0	97,679,631
Maintenance Expenses	729,910,520	669,106,475	1,399,016,995	615,186,818	783,830,177
Other Expenses	3,072,474,284	162,944,047	3,235,418,331	1,545,180,950	1,690,237,381
Other Transfers	150,000,000	50,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	0
Use of Goods and Service	17,321,609,146	(340,238,559)	16,981,370,587	16,869,752,511	111,618,076
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	23,868,414,905	(282,483,350)	23,585,931,555	23,811,766,027	(225,834,472)
Acquisition of Intangibles	189,000,000	(54,900,000)	134,100,000	14,832,286	119,267,714
Acquisition of PPEs	24,489,885,336	(245,772,324)	24,244,113,012	358,932,844	23,885,180,168
Payment for Work in Progress	0	0	0	10,190,133,935	(10,190,133,935)
Total Payment	**69,959,979,191**	**(101,343,711)**	**69,877,630,111**	**53,605,785,371**	**16,271,844,740**
Net Receipts / Payments	**(4,099,324,623)**	**(101,343,711)**	**(4,016,975,543)**	**518,543,164**	**(4,535,518,707)**

Note: Explanation of Variances between Budget and Actual Amounts were disclosed on Note 8 According to Para 14 of IPSAS 24

....
Prof. William A. Pallangyo
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

....
CPA, Burkard P. Haule
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1.0 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

1.1 Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements are presented in Tanzania Shillings (TZS). The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) accrual basis requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Institute's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Financial Statements, are disclosed in note.

1.2 Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements of the Institute have been prepared in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) accrual basis of accounting, its interpretations are adopted by the International Public Sector Accounting Board (IPSAB).The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost; the measurement bases applied is historical cost adjusted for revaluation of assets to ascertain the deemed cost except where otherwise stated in the accounting policies. Further, the Financial Statement has been prepared on a going concern basis and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period. Moreover, the Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with sect 30 (4) of Public Finance Act, CAP 348.

1.3 Going Concern

Going concern is the assumption that an entity will remain in business for the foreseeable future. The Financial Statements of the Tanzania Institute of Accountancy (TIA), have been prepared on a going concern basis, and that entity will remain in business for unforeseeable future and the Government will continue to provide subvention to keep the Institute in operations.

1.4 Reporting entity

The reporting entity of these Financial Statements is the Tanzania Institute of Accountancy (TIA) Sub vote 05 under - Vote 50.

1.5 Future changes in accounting policies

- **Changes in accounting policies**
  The accounting policies adopted by the Institute were consistent with those of the previous financial year.
- **New and Changes to Standards and Interpretation that are Effective**
  There were no new/amended standards and interpretations which affected the Institute during the year. Amendments resulted from IPSAS improvements for the following standard did not have any impact on the accounting policies, financial positions or performance.

- **New and amended standards and interpretation issued and not yet effective and not early adopted**

  The new and amended standards issued but not effective up to the date of issuance of the Institute's financial statements are not expected to have an impact on the financial statements of the Institute and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Institute are set out below. The institute does not plan to adopt these standards early. These will be adopted in the period that they become mandatory unless otherwise indicated.

Table 9: New and amended standards

Standard	Impact	Effective date
IPSAS 42: Social Benefits	The objective of this Standard is to assist users of Financial Statements and general-purpose financial reports assess the nature of social benefits provided by the entity, the features of the operation of the social benefit schemes; and the impact of the social benefits on the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The standard requires an entity to recognize a liability for a social benefit scheme when the entity has a present obligation for an outflow of resources that results from a past event, and the present obligation can be measured in a way that achieves the qualitative characteristics and takes account of constraints in the conceptual framework. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess: a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity; b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.	**1 January 2023**
IPSAS 43 - Leases	IPSASB approved IPSAS 43, Leases with an effective date of January 1, 2025. IPSAS 43 supersedes IPSAS 13, Leases and introduces the right-of-use model for lessees, aligning with IFRS 16, Leases. The IPSASB will continue consideration of public sector specific leasing issues, such as concessionary leases, in its Other Lease-Type Arrangements project. The Institute is currently assessing impact of this standard to the financial statements.	**January 1, 2025**
IPSAS 44 - Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	In May 2022 IPSASB issued IPSAS 44 that specifies the accounting for assets held for sale and the presentation of discontinued operations. It requires assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be: • measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and depreciation on such assets to cease; and • presented separately in the statement of financial position and results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the Statement of financial performance.	**January 1, 2025**

Standard	Impact	Effective date
	The Institute is currently assessing impact of this standard to the financial statements.	
IPSAS 45 - Property, Plant and Equipment	This standard provides guidance on accounting for Property, Plant and Equipment so that users of Financial Statements can discern information about an entity's investment in its PPE and the changes in such investment. The standard applies to PPE used to develop or maintain the biological assets related to agricultural activity other than bearer plants, Mineral rights and mineral reserves such as oil, natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources and the recognition and measurement of exploration and evaluation assets. IPSAS 45 removed IPSAS 17's scope exclusion of Heritage Asset. This standard will be effective on 1 January 2025 with earlier application permitted. The Institute is currently assessing impact of this standard to the financial statements.	**January 1, 2025**
IPSAS 46- Measurement	The objective of this Standard is to define measurement bases that assist in reflecting fairly the cost of services, operational capacity and financial capacity of assets and liabilities. The Standard identifies approaches under those measurement bases to be applied through individual IPSAS to achieve the objectives of financial reporting. An entity that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting shall apply IPSAS 46, Measurement in measuring assets and liabilities. The measurement requirements described in this Standard apply to both initial and subsequent measurement, unless specific guidance is included in the individual IPSAS. IPSAS 46 will be effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. The Institute is currently assessing impact of this standard to the financial statements.	**January 1, 2025.**
IPSAS 47- Revenue	IPSAS 47 is a single source for revenue accounting guidance in the public sector, which presents two accounting models based on the existence of a binding arrangement. This new Standard provides focused guidance to help entities apply the principles to account for public sector revenue transactions. IPSAS 47 is a single source for revenue accounting guidance in the public sector, which presents two accounting models based on the existence of a binding arrangement. This new Standard provides focused guidance to help entities apply the principles to account for public sector revenue transactions. To meet this objective requires an entity to consider the terms of the transaction, and all relevant facts and circumstances, to determine the type of revenue transaction and set out the accounting requirements to account for the revenue transaction. IPSAS 47 will be effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026 The Institute is currently assessing impact of this standard to the financial statements.	**January 1, 2026**

Standard	Impact	Effective date
IPSAS 48- Transfer Expenses	The objective of this standard is to establish the principles that a transfer provider (an entity) shall apply to report useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of expenses and cash flow arising from transfer expense transactions. In order to meet the objective, This Standard requires an entity to consider the terms of the transaction and all relevant facts and circumstances to determine the type of transfer expense transaction and sets out the accounting requirements for the transfer expense transaction. IPSAS 48 will be effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The Institute is currently assessing impact of this standard to the financial statements.	**January 1, 2026**
IPSAS 49- Retirement Benefit Plans	The objective of this standard is to prescribe the accounting and reporting requirements for public sector retirement benefit plans, which primarily provide retirement benefits to public sector employees. This standard deals with accounting and reporting requirements for the plan for all participants as a group. It does not deal with reports to individual participants about their retirement benefit rights. IPSAS 49 will be effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The Institute is currently assessing impact of this standard to the financial statements.	**January 1, 2026**

International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) not used by the institute

The following standards have not been used by the Institute as they are not applicable due to the nature of the activities the Institute is carrying out and none of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Institute.

IPSAS 10: Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies
IPSAS 18: Segment Reporting
IPSAS 27: Agriculture
IPSAS 32: Service Concession Agreements
IPSAS 34: Separate Financial Statements
IPSAS 35: Consolidated Financial Statements
IPSAS 36: Investments in Associates and Joint Entities
IPSAS 37: Joint Arrangements
IPSAS 38: Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities
IPSAS 40: Public Sector Combination

2.0 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- **Functional and presentation currency**

  The Institute has chosen Tanzania Shilling (TZS) as the functional currency reflecting the fact that it is the currency of primary economic environment in which the Institute operates ("the functional currency") and also the fact that substantially all of the capital and transactions are denominated in TZS. Therefore, the Institute considers Tanzania Shillings to be the Institute's functional and presentation currency.

- **Transactions and balances**

  Foreign currency transactions are translated into the Tanzanian Shillings using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date, which are expressed in foreign currencies, are translated in Tanzanian Shillings at the rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the accounting period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance and Statement of Changes in Equity.

  Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

2.1 Revenue and expenditure recognition

a) Revenue

- **Revenue from Exchange Transactions**

  Internal generated sources of revenue of the Institute include Tuition fees, Accommodation fee, Sale of Application forms and Academic Transcript, Renting of TIA buildings, Canteen, Shops and Academic gown, Consultancy and Research fees and miscellaneous receipts. These are accounted for on accrual basis. Revenue is recognized only when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Institute and the revenue can be reliably measured.

- **Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions**

  Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions is governed by IPSAS 23 and mainly comprises taxes and transfers.

  Revenue comprises gross inflows of economic benefits or service potential received and receivable by the institute, which represents an increase in Net asset/equity, other than increases relating to contributions from owners. Moreover, revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Tanzania Institute of Accountancy and the revenue can be reliably measured.

  The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

- **Government Grants**

  Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Institute will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants whose Primary condition is that the Institute should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred income in the Statement of Financial Position and transferred to Statement of Financial Performance on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets. Other government grants are recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Government with no future related costs are recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which they become receivable.

- **Other Transfers**
  For the Tanzania Institute of Accountancy, Other transfers include fines, penalties, licenses, gifts, donation (including goods-in-kind), and transfers from other government entities. These are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably. Services-in-kind are not recognized as revenue, but are disclosed in the Financial Statements. However, during the year under review there was no such transaction.

  Hence the policy was not applied to the Tanzania Institute of Accountancy.

- **Taxes and Levies**
  The Tanzania Institute of Accountancy recognizes taxes and levies when the taxable event occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met.

b) Expenditure
Expenditure/expenses are recognized in the financial statements on accrual basis when service is rendered or goods supplied to the Institute.

2.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any and excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing. Such costs include the cost of replacing part of the property, 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 at intervals, the Institute recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement cost if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to the profit or loss as and when incurred. Depreciation on property and equipment is computed on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

No depreciation of Property, Plant and equipment is charged when the assets are purchased/acquired during the year. In the Financial Year 2021 there were re-assessment of useful life as per GAMIS as stipulated in summary of significant accounting policies 6.5.2.2.3.

The Institute has adopted Straight line method for depreciation of Public Assets which is allocated systematically over the useful life of the respective assets as issued in Government Asset Guideline on Revised Edition, 2019 and the accounting policies applicable. The depreciable amount of an asset shall be allocated on a systematic basis over its estimated useful life. The prevailing International Standard for depreciation shall be applied over the useful life of the assets. In the Financial Year 2021 there were re-assessment of useful life as stipulated in summary of significant accounting policies 6.5.2.2.3 causes changes in depreciation charges for the year compared with previous year

- **Estimated Remaining Economic Life (EREL)**

Assets run an economic life peculiar to themselves depending on make, constant handling and operational use. Some assets are continued in use much beyond the EUL due to periodical maintenance and repairs.

In the Financial Year 2021 there were re-assessment of useful life and the annual rates applied for new acquired assets that are not consistent with those of previous years as follows:

Table 10: Estimated Economic Life for each asset classes

Asset Category	Estimated Useful life (in years)
Land	-
Buildings	50
Plant and Machinery (Including: Generators, plant and machinery)	15
Furniture and Fixture	10
Office Equipment	10
Computer (Desktops, Laptops, Tablets, etc.)	8
Servers	10
Network/Telecom equipment	10
Other equipment (with purchase value > or = $50,000)	25
Motor vehicles	
Heavy duty (5 tons and above)	20
Light duty (below 5 tons)	10
Intangible Assets	
Computer Systems and software	10
Copyrights	-
Asset-Master Plan	-

Asset Category	Estimated Useful life (in years)
Right of use of an Asset	Over use term
Patents Use	Over use term

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

During the year 2021, the asset remaining useful life has been re assessed based on the Treasury circular No 2 issued on 15 July 2021.

- **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Authority estimates the assets or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance.

- **Land**

Currently the Institute has all Title Deed for Land at Dar-es-salaam, Singida, Mbeya, Mtwara and Mwanza campuses. Efforts are made by Management to make sure that it owns land in the respective Campuses. Paragraph 7 of IAS 16 sets it clear that, costs of the items of Property, Plant and Equipment shall be recognized as an asset when;

i. It is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
ii. The cost of the item can be measured reliably.

2.3 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets (consisting of Computer software and System developed) acquired are initially measured at cost, subsequently are measured using cost model, the carrying amount is calculated by cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

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

The amortization period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the assets is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

The amortisation expense is recognized in the statement of financial performance. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in surplus/deficit when the assets are derecognized.

2.4 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value/current replacement costs. Cost is determined on a weighted average cost method and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the open market less applicable selling expenses. Specific provision for obsolescence and damaged inventories is made at 100 per cent of the value of specific inventories items identified by management.

The Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, are accounted for as follows;

i. Stationeries and Other consumables - Cost is determined on weighted average basis
ii. Finished Goods and Work in Progress -Cost of direct materials and labour and a manufacturing overhead based on normal capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

2.5 Accounts Receivables

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Receivable are amounts due from customers for services performed or amounts due from employees for car loans and advances issued to them.

Trade receivables are recognized and carried at fair value. A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Authority will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The amount of the provision is recognized in the profit or loss. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables.

2.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash and cash equivalents are stated in the Statement of Financial Position at face value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits held with financial institutions.

2.7 Accounts Payable

Accounts payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 Provisions for Liabilities

Provisions for liabilities are recognized when the Institute has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

2.9 Contingent Assets

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

2.10 Contingent Liability

The Institute does not recognize a contingent liability, rather discloses details of a possible liability whose existence is contingent on the occurrence or non- occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Institute in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent liabilities are assessed continually to ensure that development is properly reflected in the financial statements. If it has become virtually certain that, an outflow of economic benefits or service potential will arise and the liability value can be measured.

2.11 Retained Surplus

Retained Surplus is made up of the donor and government contributed assets to the Institute. The value of properties which appreciates over time such as land is not amortized.

2.12 Grants

Government grants are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that, the Institute will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received. Government grants whose primary condition is that they should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognized as deferred revenue in the statement of financial position and transferred to Statement of Financial Performance on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Other Government grants are recognized as Revenue over the periods necessary to match them with the costs for which they are intended to compensate, on a Systematic basis. Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Institute with no future related costs are recognized in the Statement of Financial performance in the period in which they become receivable.

2.13 Deferred Income Revenue

This relates to revenue grant received in which the related expenses have not been incurred, therefore the amount has been deferred to the next financial period. Grants received in monetary form for recurrent expenditure are recognized as Deferred Income revenue in the statement of Financial Position and are released to the statement of performance when recurrent expenditure is incurred, however, under the current government procedures/policies the unspent balances as at the end of the financial year are transferred to the pay master general account.

2.14 Deferred Income Capital

This relates to capital grant received in which the related expenditure has not been incurred, therefore the amount has been deferred to the next financial period. Grants received in monetary form for capital expenditure are recognized as deferred income-capital in the statement of Financial Position and are released to the statement of performance during the useful life of the respective non-monetary assets, however, under the current government procedures/policies the unspent balances as at the end of the financial year are transferred to the Pay Master General Account.

2.15 Employee Benefits

i. Defined Contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Institute pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Institute has no Legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The Institute has defined contribution plans to cater for pension obligations for the employees by paying on monthly basis agreed contributions to the Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF). The Institute's contributions to the defined contribution scheme are charged to the Financial Position in the year to which they relate.

ii. Gratuity Scheme

Employee on contract terms shall be entitled to gratuity the rates specified in the contract terms although the normal gratuity rate shall be 25% of the total basic salary or as may be amended from time to time; and gratuity shall be paid at the end of contract period given that the employee has rendered satisfactory services where the contract is terminated premature the officer will be paid gratuity proportionate with the total period served.

3.0 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

- **Judgments**

In the process of applying the accounting Institute policies, management has made the following judgment, apart from those involving estimations, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

- **Determination of the useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment**

Management uses Public Asset Management Guideline of 2019 and Treasury Circular No 2 of 2021/22 issued 15 July 2021 in determining the useful life and hence depreciation rates of the items of property, plant and equipment.

- **Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

- **Changes in accounting polices - IPSAS 41**

The accounting policies for presentation of project financial statements have been adopted from the International Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The introduction of IPSAS 41 substantially modifies IPSAS 29 by classifying financial assets and liabilities through a principles-based classification model, a forward-looking expected credit loss model.

- **The Impact of Change in Accounting Policy - IPSAS 41**

The impact of introducing IPSAS 41 is the emergence of Expected credit loss /gain in the Financial Statements by having different Cash and Cash Equivalent figures reported in the Statement of Financial Position and the Statement of Cash flows with Exposure at Default (EAD) (Balance) at the end of the financial year.

The TIA operates with the following Banks with global ratings and Probability of Default (PD) as provided in the table below.

Table 11: Bank global ratings and Probability of Default (PD)

BANK NAME	Rating Agency	Score	Probability of Default (PD)
NMB	Moodys	B1	2.16%
CRDB	Moodys	B2	2.16%
NBC	Moodys	B3	2.16%

- **Impairment of financial assets**

TIA assesses annually whether there are any indicators of impairment for all financial assets at each reporting date. If indicators exist, an impairment test is done and any identified impairment loss is recognized in the financial statements. No impairment loss has been recognized during the report year. The impairment of financial asset is calculated using expected credit losses model.

The Entity recognizes loss allowances {Expected Credit Losses (ECL)} on all financial assets except those that are measured at FVTSD and credit impaired financial assets. The Entity uses the simplified approach in determining the impairment of Receivables. A loss allowance is calculated at each reporting date however, the ECL model is updated on Annually basis to accommodate any event that might cause significant increase in credit risks on financial asset. The term 'expected credit loss' does not imply that losses are anticipated, rather that there is recognition of the potential risk of loss. Determining whether an expected credit loss should be based on 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition. Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

Financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets; Inputs into measurement of ECLs. The key inputs into the measurement of ECLs are the discounted product of: probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). The PD represents the likelihood of a customer defaulting on its financial obligation (as per "Definition of default and credit-impaired" above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation. EAD is based on the amounts the Entity expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD).

LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the receivable. The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment.

These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof. The Lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12month PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the receivable. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band.

4.0 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Institute's activities potentially expose it to a variety of financial risks, including credit risk and the effects of the changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Institute's overall risk management programme takes account of the unpredictability of foreign exchange rate trends and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

Market Risk

i. Foreign exchange risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates and it is managed and monitored at operational level by Finance Department. Losses arising from holding of foreign currency denominated liabilities are controlled and or minimized through timely payment of outstanding liabilities. The Institute does not hold assets or liabilities in foreign currencies.

ii. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Institute does not have long-term deposits or borrowings therefore, statement of profit or loss and operating cash flows are not highly affected by changes in market interest rates.

iii. Risks Management

The Institute is subject to a number of financial and operational risks, hazards and strategic risks and is responsible for ensuring appropriate risk management strategies and policies are in place within any mandate provided by legislation. All types of risk associated with the Institute activities are managed through the Tanzania Institute of Accountancy Risk Management Policy.

iv. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk of loss due to adverse movement in interest rates. In general, Interest rate risk is managed strategically by issuing a mix of fixed and floating rate debt.

v. Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk refers to the risk of loss due to adverse movements in foreign exchange rates. A range of instruments is currently being used to minimize the Institute's exposure to foreign exchange risk which include currency.

vi. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the loss due to the lack of liquidity preventing quick or cost-effective liquidation products, positions or portfolios. Liquidity risk is managed on an individual entity basis, which generally requires entities to hold assets of appropriate quantity and quality to meet all their obligations as they fall due.

vii. Aging for Receivables

The Institute maintains age accounts receivables balance of every year end. As at 30th June, 2024, the outstanding accounts receivable were amounted to TZS 3,318,508,656.00, which includes tuition fees. The aging analysis indicates that TZS 1,671,809,017.00 which is equal to (29.30 percent) were outstanding for the periods up to 12 months while TZS 1,646,699,639.00 (70.70 percent) were outstanding for more than 12 months. The table below shows age analysis of receivables.

Table 12: Age analysis of receivables

Period	Financial year ended 30 June, 2024		Financial year ended 30 June, 2023	
	Amount (TZS)	%	Amount (TZS)	%
Within 12 months	1,671,809,017	50.37	646,975,133	25.21
More than 12 months	1,646,699,639	49.63	2,018,050,431	74.79
Total	**3,318,508,656**	**100.00**	**2,566,068,347**	**100.00**

viii. Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of a loss due to the non-performance by counterparties to discharge an obligation. Financial instruments which subject the Government to credit risk include bank balances and receivables, advances and investments.

The Institute manage exposure to credit risk by:

(a) Maintaining credit exposure only with highly rated institutions, for which the probability of default is low. The credit worthiness of counterparties is continuously monitored.

(b) Ensuring diversification of credit exposure by limiting the exposure to any one financial institution.

(c) In some instances, requiring a form of collateral from counterparties.

ix. Aging for Payables

The Institute maintains age accounts payable balance of every year end. As at 30 June, 2024, the outstanding accounts payables were amounted to TZS. 3,430,030,884.00. The aging analysis indicate that TZS 3,430,030,884.00 which is equal to (100 percent) were outstanding for the periods up to 12 months, and there were no outstanding for more than 12 months. The table below shows age analysis of payables.

Table 13: Age analysis of payables

Period	Financial year ended 30 June, 2024		Financial year ended 30 June, 2023	
	Amount (TZS)	%	Amount (TZS)	%
Within 12 months	**3,430,030,884**	100	4,515,817,000	95
More than 12 months	NIL		229,175,057	5
Total	3,430,030,884	100	**4,744,992,057**	100

x. Risk and Internal Control Assessment

The Institute has developed risk management policy and framework, which approved by the Board. Further, the Institute developed Risk. Management Manual for effective implementation of the Policy and the Risk Based Internal Audit Manual for internal audit functions.

xi. Safeguarding of Institute's Assets

The Deputy Rectors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Institute. Safeguarding assets include the methods of protecting and maintaining the Institute's daily business operations. The Financial Rules and Regulations of the Institute has provided for the methods of safeguarding the Institute's assets.

xii. Other Policies and Regulations

The Institute has in place various policies and regulations documents including but not limited to HIV/AIDS Policy at Workplace, ICT Policy, TIA Employees Salary Advance Policy, TIA Staff Rules and Regulations, Financial Rules and Regulations and Scheme of Service. These policies and regulations documents were developed to strengthen the internal control environment and enhance efficiency within the Institute. During the year under review, there was an incident of motor vehicle accident recorded.

xiii. Compliance with Laws and Regulations

The principal functions and operations of the Institute are governed by the Executive Agency Act, No. 30 of 1997 and NACTE. The Directors confirm that the activities and operations of the Institute were conducted in accordance with the Act and there was no information on non-compliance with other applicable laws and regulations that would have material impact on the Institute.

xiv. Reliability of Accounting Records

The Institute has few numbers of employee but competent staff in the Finance Department and has in place a computerized accounting system (Epicor 10 IFMS). Accordingly, proper books of account have been maintained and the financial statements are prepared and presented in compliance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)

5.0 BUDGET INFORMATION

The annual budget is prepared on the Cash Basis IPSAS while Financial Reporting Framework is under the Accrual Basis of Accounting as issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) and as stipulated by the Public Finance Act, Cap. 348.

The budget is approved on a cash basis by function classification. The approved budget covered the fiscal period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023 and includes all activities within the Institute. Differences between the original and final budgets are attributed to recast of the budget.

(a) The Institute's budget and the accounting bases differ. The financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis using a classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of financial performance, whereas the budget is prepared on cash basis. A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. Reconciliation between the actual amounts on a comparable basis as presented in the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts and the actual amounts in the Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30th June 2023is presented in the Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts.

(b) Timing differences occur when the budget period differs from the reporting period reflected in the financial statements. As a result of the adoption of the cash basis for budgeting purposes, there are no timing differences that would require reconciliation between the actual comparable amounts and the amounts presented as a separate additional financial statement in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

(c) Entity differences occur when the budget omits programs/activities or an entity that is part of the entity for which the financial statements are prepared. There are no entity differences for Tanzania Institute of Accountancy.

(d) The annual budget figures included in the financial statements are for the whole Institute. These budget figures are those approved by the Ministerial Advisory Body (MAB) both at the beginning and during the year following a period of recasting the original budget. The figures included in the financial statements are not made publicly available.

6.0 EXPLANATION OF VARIANCES BETWEEN BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS

According to Para 14 of IPSAS 24, The Institute's actual revenues for the year 2023/2024 were TZS 56,504,553,026.00 below the budget of TZS 65,860,654,568.00 by 14.21 percent. The significant decrease in revenue is attributed by inadequate collection of some revenue sources such as consultancy services, non-release of government subventions as per agreed budget.

The expenditure for the Institute operations were amounted to TZS 55,985,170,554.00, which is below the approved budget of TZS 69,877,630,111.00 by 80.12 percent.

The Institute under spent in all items of payments "operating and investment" due to under release and failure to collect all budgeted revenue, as a result there are budgeted activities were not effectively implemented and ultimately their budgeted expenditure not utilised accordingly.

7.0 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There were no other events after the reporting period which requires adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

8.0 RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

The Institute regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the Institute, or vice versa. Members of key Management are regarded as related parties and comprise the Board Members and Management employees.

Related party transactions are disclosed below transfer of resources and/or obligations between related parties in Tanzania Institute of Accountancy during the year ended 30th June 2024 included the following:

(a) Board Expenses

The Board of Directors is the body of appointed members who jointly oversee the activities of the Institute. Their expenses for are set out below:

	2023/24 TZS	2022/23 TZS
Board Meetings and Relates:		
Expenses	349,608,500	250,940,000
Directors Fees	26,681,500	65,200,000
	376,290,000	**316,140,000**

(b) Remuneration of Key Management Employees

Key management personnel include CEO and other members of Management having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Institute.

Related Parties

Their remunerations are set out below:

	30/06/2024 TZS	30/06/2023 TZS
Short-term employee benefits	408,144,000	406,224,000
Pension employment benefits	-	-

(c) Loans to Key Management Employees

No any loan that has been issued by the Institute to the (Key Management Employees).

9.0 RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO SURPLUS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE, 2024

	JUNE 2024	JUNE 2023
	TZS	TZS
Surplus/ Deficit for the Period	9,773,307,380	1,155,227,350
Add/ (Less) Non-Cash Item		
Amortization of Intangible Assets	48,489,967	47,006,738
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	2,091,252,332	1,970,754,443
Expected Credit Loss Impairment	(756,809,722)	1,147,730,719
Fair value Gains on Assets and Liabilities	(1,243,629)	0
Add/ (Less) Change in Working Capital		
Deferred Income	753,894,220	261,506,760
Deposit	101,789,079	501,980,646
Inventories	(94,989,610)	1,615,379,383
Payables and Accruals	(1,314,961,174)	2,286,628,171
Prepayments	(59,717,412)	(105,099,593)
Receivables	541,430,797	56,935,833
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	**11,082,442,229**	**8,938,050,452**

17 - Revenue from Exchange Transactions	**30/06/2024**	**30/06/2023**
	TZS	**TZS**
Graduation Gown hire	426,775,000	417,435,000
Transcript Fees	561,400,000	513,640,000
Tuition Fees for University/College Students	33,017,467,000	29,579,574,671
	34,005,642,000	**30,510,649,671**

24 - Fair Value Gains on Assets and Liabilities	**30/06/2024**	**30/06/2023**
	TZS	**TZS**
Reversal of Expected Credit Loss on Cash and Cash equivalent	1,243,629	-
	1,243,629	-

Reversal of Expected Credit Loss, is due to decrease in accumulated ECL for cash and cash equivalent for HEET Project from TZS 4,956,590 as at 30 June 2023 to TZS 3,712,961 as at 30 June 2024.

31 - Other Revenue	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
	TZS	TZS
Application fee	132,492,420	198,901,311
Donation-Non cash	0	3,971,366
Hire of service	46,008,00	0
Miscellaneous Revenue	139,094,598	127,218,296
Rent fee	0	65,700,000
Revenue from Consultancy Fees	205,502,700	205,502,700
Student Accommodation Fees	441,425,000	441,425,000
Revenue from Rent of Government Quarters	15,310,000	12,037,583
	979,832,718	**1,054,756,256**

32 - Subvention from other Government entities	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
	TZS	TZS
Subvention for Personal Emolument	11,565,196,200	9,578,668,995
Government Grant Development Local	6,551,578,033	1,765,175,272
Government Grant Development Foreign	2,548,020,776	304,433,225
	20,664,795,009	**11,648,277,492**

34 - Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
	TZS	TZS
Casual Labourers expenses	260,648	0
Casual Labourers	25,437,226	31,332,176
Civil Servants	11,565,196,200	9,597,564,891
Court Attire Allowance	0	1,000,000
Electricity	57,203,372	95,878,964
Extra-Duty	2,189,685,998	1,852,409,114
Facilitation Allowance	274,657,000	17,700,000
Field (Practical Allowance)	199,195,000	246,870,000
Food and Refreshment	1,576,146,973	1,312,272,140
Furniture	98,518,892	76,000,000
Honoraria	2,303,894,400	1,826,000,000
Housing allowance	198,400,000	138,040,000
Invigilators Allowances	912,319,000	804,063,000
Leave Travel	67,456,100	41,092,000
Moving Expenses	1,514,258,722	1,108,000,000

Outfit Allowance	8,700,000	2,100,000
Responsibility Allowance	291,600,000	284,420,800
Sitting Allowance	807,824,429	890,880,000
Special Allowance	1,510,463,068	2,549,870,382
Telephone Allowance	27,600,000	0
Subsistence Allowance	133,259,000	90,300,000
Telephone	49,690,000	74,986,308
	23,811,766,028	**21,040,779,775**

35 - Use of Goods and Service	**30/06/2024**	**30/06/2023**
	TZS	**TZS**
Accommodation hospitality supplies and services	12,900,000	32,523,000
Accommodation Training - Domestic	29,600,000	6,420,676
Advertising and Publication - communication and information	99,328,500	82,000,821
Air Travel Tickets Training - Domestic	11,265,600	23,343,350
Air Travel Tickets Training - Foreign	58,594,000	37,000,000
Air Travel Tickets Travel - In country	71,643,800	165,028,720
Air Travel Tickets Travel - Out of country	0	13,898,400
Books, Reference and Periodicals	10,000,000	1,180,670,616
Catering Services	31,230,250	26,975,000
Classroom Teaching Supplies	0	4,995,000
Cleaning Supplies-use of goods and services	546,549,804	656,997,876
Clothing and Attachment	7,015,000	1,500,000
Computer Supplies and Accessories	775,876,634	650,035,618
Conference Facilities	105,305,800	41,150,000
Contract-based training services	728,988,330	847,403,330
Diesel	740,164,724	672,521,069
Donation	10,000,000	4,900,000
Educational Radio and TV broadcasting programming	0	4,100,000
Electricity-Utilities supplies and services	350,228,280	309,607,005
Entertainment-Hospitality supplies and services	214,437,506	250,679,000
Examination Expenses	89,270,000	245,670,000
Exhibitions, Festivals and Celebrations	103,785,789	144,363,704
Food and Refreshments	601,597,351	402,611,631
Fumigation Expenses	12,943,316	21,471,881
Gifts and Prizes	32,275,000	5,393,000
Ground Transport (Bus, Train, Water)	691,763,765	54,011,991
Ground travel (bus, railway taxi, etc) in country	612,152,518	1,432,398,600
Ground travel (bus, railway taxi, etc) Travel out of country	640,000	0
Health Insurance Training -Foreign	150,000	0
Hiring of Training Facilities	1,650,000	1,250,000

Internet and Email connections	210,267,504	243,194,591
Laundry and cleaning Expenses	86,022,000	0
Lubricants	7,558,027	800,000
Library Books Educational Materials, Services and services supplies	9,750,000	13,344,000
Mobile Charges	5,700,000	3,900,000
Motor Oil	0	888,005
Newspapers and Magazines	13,260,070	3,878,000
Office Consumables (papers, pencils, pens and stationaries)	1,309,636,496	1,282,338,205
Outsourcing Costs (includes cleaning and security services)	595,817,474	532,530,135
Per Diem - Domestic	5,658,464,923	4,067,030,780
Per Diem - Foreign	257,871,761	71,536,376
Posts and Telegraphs	5,516,300	2,081,000
Printing and Photocopy paper	9,622,939	680,000
Printing and Photocopying Costs	283,826,339	293,187,545
Protective Clothing, footwear and gears	1,500,000	0
Publicity	33,517,500	11,300,000
Remuneration of Instructors	20,400,000	15,350,000
Rent - Office Accommodation	665,312,721	584,798,737
Rent of Vehicles and Crafts	3,240,000	86,551,519
Research and Dissertation Training Domestic	161,200,000	5,000,000
Research and Dissertation Training Foreign	0	112,000,000
Sewage Charges-Utility supplies and services	101,487,656	102,449,476
Small engineering tools and equipment	4,630,114	2,500,000
Special Women Clothes	2,160,000	0
Special foods (diet food)	740,000	0
Sporting Supplies	41,490,989	120,778,913
Subscription Fees	10,903,000	48,389,532
Telephone Charges (Land Lines)	283,023	489,225
Training Allowances	435,197,230	403,630,029
Training Materials	27,300,000	39,250,218
Tuition Fees-Training domestic	277,311,843	273,197,595
Tuition Fees-Training foreign	74,246,829	80,178,365
Uniforms and Ceremonial Dresses	431,622,880	74,973,800
Upkeep Allowances	23,712,414	13,855,926
Upkeep of Grounds and Amenities	768,639	3,435,145
Water Charges	147,799,873	95,816,942
Visa application fee	1,758,000	0
Wire, Wireless, Telephone, Telex Services and Facsimile	500,000	3,165,386
	16,869,752,511	**15,911,419,733**

36 - Maintenance Expenses	**30/06/2024 TZS**	**30/06/2023 TZS**
Air conditioners	1,475,000	6,841,389
Computers, printers, scanners, and other computer related equipment	4,302,116	62,351,100
Direct labour (contracted or casual hire)-Building	145,690,607	133,874,504
Direct labour (contracted or casual hire)-Roads and Bridges	5,239,750	13,515,630
Direct labour (contracted or casual hire)-Vehicles and transport	0	4,785,820
Electrical and Other Cabling Materials-buildings	45,675,982	31,282,834
Electrical and Telephone Cable Installations-water and electricity	32,668,211	50,174,647
Fax machines and other small office equipment	500,000	500,000
Fire Protection Equipment	2,155,840	16,155,639
Motor Vehicles and Water Craft	134,130,998	135,865,734
Oil, grease, and other chemical materials	400,000	1,459,522
Outsource maintenance contract services-building	43,112,328	31,001,235
Outsource maintenance contract services-Machinery, Equipment	22,456,513	25,127,791
Photocopiers	3,048,000	9,411,762
Outsource maintenance contract services-Office equipment	97,430,431	11,781,117
Outsource maintenance contract services-vehicle	40,831,281	25,030,442
Outsource maintenance contract services-Water and electricity	1,020,200	2,104,715
Plumbing Supplies and Fixtures	9,648,900	16,455,000
Telephone Equipment (mobile)	1,000,000	2,000,000
Tyres and Batteries	24,400,660	12,315,660
	615,186,817	**592,034,541**

37 - Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	**30/06/2024 TZS**	**30/06/2023 TZS**
Office equipment's depreciation	24,577,536	99,374,587
Depreciation Motor Vehicles (Administrative)	311,791,449	329,015,096
Depreciation Computers and Photocopiers	633,103,503	631,335,083
Depreciation Office buildings and structures	283,148,574	283,148,574
Depreciation Office Furniture and fittings	803,750,984	578,754,399
Plant and Machinery	34,880,286	49,126,703
	2,091,252,332	**1,970,754,443**

39 - Amortization of Intangible Assets	**30/06/2024 TZS**	**30/06/2023 TZS**
Other Intangible Assets	48,489,967	47,006,738
	48,489,967	**47,006,738**

52 - Other Expenses	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
	TZS	TZS
Audit fees	231,000,000	300,000,000
Burial Expenses	48,000,000	25,505,000
consultancy fees	381,914,587	19,000,000
Director's Fee	26,681,500	316,140,000
Honorariums (expert opinion)	72,100.000	295,700,000
Legal fees Expenses	0	27,017,536
Sundry Expenses	477,618,940	149,076,282
Surveys	232,700,000	0
Upkeep of Grounds and amenities expenses	25,000,000	0
Taxes Levied by another Level of Government	50,165,923	16,291,300
	1,545,180,950	**1,148,730,118**

54 - Expected Credit Loss	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
	TZS	TZS
Expected Credit Loss	696,577,373	1,147,730,719
	696,577,373	**1,147,730,719**

In Expected Credit Loss, there is ECL related to cash and Trade Receivables which was not recognised in the previous year June 2023, but now recognized and restated

60 - Other Transfers	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
	TZS	TZS
Contribution to CF (15%)	200,000,000	200,000,000
	200,000,000	200,000,000

62 - Cash and Cash Equivalents	30/06/2024	30/06/2023
	TZS	TZS
BoT Own source Collection Account	2,726,823,610	3,116,255,308
Cash in hand	0	235,846,760
Development Expenditure Cash Account	179,396,354	210,680,130
Deposit cash Account	52,877,778	0
Imprest cash account	0	2,476,738
Own source Collection Account - CRDB	0	46,356,750
Own source Collection Account - NMB	800,600	20,000
Own source Development Expenditure	43,639,597	782,173,390
Owns source Recurrent Expenditure GF	3,300,682,316	1,439,439,114

Recurrent Expenditure Cash Account	0	1,340,200
Provision for ECL	(21,190,093)	(5,795,896)
Unapplied Cash Account	550,891,947	501,980,646
	6,833,922,108	**6,330,773,140**

In Cash and Cash Equivalents, there is Provision for ECL related to Cash which was not recognized in the previous year June 2023, but is now recognised and restated. To record cash flows in the Statement of Cash Flow, the Provision for Expected Credit Losses on cash and cash equivalents has been added back as it is not a cash flow.

67 - Receivables	**30/06/2024 TZS**	**30/06/2023 TZS**
Imprest Receivable-Staff	566,487,250	98,957,217
Trade Receivables	3,318,508,657	2,566,068,346
Receivables from exchange Transactions	1,400,000	0
Provision for ECL	(1,821,874,370)	(1,141,934,823)
	2,064,521,537	**1,523,090,740**

In Receivable, there is Provision for ECL related to Trade Receivables which was not recognized in previous year June 2023, but now recognized and restated.

69 - Prepayments	**30/06/2024 TZS**	**30/06/2023 TZS**
Prepayments - Consumables	38,301,803	134,445,682
Prepayment Assets monetary	506,177,811	469,751,344
	544,479,614	**604,197,026**

70 - Inventories	**30/06/2024 TZS**	**30/06/2023 TZS**
Consumables	501,104,613	561,769,862
Building Materials - Inventory	710,802,803	745,127,164
	1,211,907,416	**1,306,897,026**

77 - Property plant and equipment	**30/06/2024 TZS**	**30/06/2023 TZS**
Acquisition of land monetary	26,119,745,594	26,107,887,854
Hardware: servers and equipment (desktop, laptops etc.) Monetary	4,837,469,690	4,750,318,438
Computers and Photocopiers Accumulated Depreciation	(3,216,556,373)	(2,583,452,870)
Motor vehicles, monetary	2,908,422,850	2,908,422,850
Motor vehicles, Accumulated Depreciation	(2,068,842,174)	(1,757,050,725)
Office Buildings and Structures Monetary	25,107,646,637	25,107,646,637

Office Buildings and Structures Accumulated Depreciation	(5,030,764,964)	(4,747,616,389)
Office equipment Monetary	1,747,095,841	1,718,885,741
Accumulate Depreciation Office Equipment	(1,380,850,969)	(1,356,273,434)
Office Furniture and Fittings Monetary	7,623,758,261	7,392,044,511
Office furniture and fittings Accumulated Depreciation	(5,048,819,405)	(4,245,068,421)
Plant and Machinery	776,616,021	776,616,021
Plant and Machinery Accumulated Depreciation	(385,073,908)	(350,193,622)
Total	**51,989,847,101**	**53,722,166,591**

77 - Property plant and equipment movement schedule

	Cost/Revaluaton					Accumulated Depreciaton and Impairment					Carrying Value
	At 01-July-2023	Additon Monetary	Transfers	Disposal	30-Jun-2024	01-Jul-2023	Charge during the year - Depreciaton	Transfer	Disposal	30-Jun-2024	TZS
Acquisiton of land	26,107,887,854	11,857,740	0	0	26,119,745,594	0	0	0	0	0	26,119,745,594
Hardware: servers and equipment(incl. desktop,slaptops etc.)	4,750,318,438	87,151,252	0	0	4,837,469,690	2,583,452,870	633,103,503	0	0	3,216,556,373	1,620,913,317
Motor vehicles	2,908,422,850	0	0	0	2,908,422,850	1,757,050,725	311,791,449	0	0	2,068,842,174	839,580,676
Office buildings and structures	25,107,646,637	0	0	0	25,107,646,637	4,747,616,390	283,148,574	0	0	5,030,764,964	20,076,881,673
Office equipment	1,718,885,741	28,210,100	0	0	1,747,095,841	1,356,273,433	24,577,536	0	0	1,380,850,969	366,244,872
Office Furniture and fittings	7,392,044,511	231,713,750	0	0	7,623,758,261	4,245,068,421	803,750,984	0	0	5,048,819,405	2,574,938,856
Plant and Machinery	776,616,021	0	0	0	776,616,021	350,193,622	34,880,286	0	0	385,073,908	391,542,113
TOTAL	**68,761,822,052.00**	**358,932,842**	**0**	0	69,120,754,894	**15,039,655,461**	**2,091,252,332**	-	-	17,130,907,793	**51,989,847,101**

	At 01-July-2022	Additon Monetary	Transfers	Disposal	30-Jun-2023	01-Jul-2022	Charge during the year - Depreciaton	Transfer	Disposal	30-Jun-2023	TZS
Acquisiton of land	24,562,158,600	1,545,729,254	0	0	26,107,887,854	0	0	0	0	0	26,107,887,854
Hardware: servers and equipment(incl. desktop,slaptops etc.)	4,824,115,681	29,433,149	(103,230,392)	0	4,750,318,438	2,028,401,776	631,335,083	(76,283,988)	0	2,583,452,871	2,166,865,567
Motor vehicles	2,477,831,671	430,591,179	0	0	2,908,422,850	1,428,035,629	329,015,096	0	0	1,757,050,725	1,151,372,125
Office buildings and structures	25,107,646,637	0	0	0	25,107,646,637	4,464,467,815	283,148,574	0	0	4,747,616,389	20,360,030,248
Office equipment	1,716,393,727	8,141,000	(5,648,986)	0	1,718,885,741	1,259,844,863	99,374,587	(2,946,017)	0	1,356,273,433	362,612,308
Office Furniture and fittings	7,702,471,861	87,365,150	(397,792,500)	0	7,392,044,511	3,865,578,835	578,754,399	(199,264,813)	0	4,245,068,421	3,146,976,090
Plant and Machinery	548,673,356	227,942,665	0	0	776,616,021	301,066,919	49,126,703	0	0	350,193,622	426,422,399
TOTAL	**66,939,291,533**	**2,329,202,397**	**(506,671,878)**	0	**68,761,822,052**	**13,347,395,837**	**1,970,754,442**	**(278,494,818)**	-	**15,039,655,461**	**53,722,166,591**

78 - Intangible Assets	30/06/2024 TZS	30/06/2023 TZS
Asset cost		
Opening balance	470,067,383	430,855,983
Addition	14,832,286	39,211,400
Closing balance	**484,899,669**	**470,067,383**
Accumulated amortisation		
Opening balance	47,006,738	-
Charge for the year	48,489,967	47,006,738
Closing balance	**95,496,705**	**47,006,738**
Net book value	**389,402,964**	**423,060,645**

Note 82 - Work in Progress	30/06/2024 TZS	30/06/2023 TZS
Building Other than dwellings-WIP Monetary	21,778,322,008	11,588,188,073
	21,778,322,008	**11,588,188,073**

89 - Payables and Accruals	30/06/2024 TZS	30/06/2023 TZS
Other payables	3,430,030,884	4,744,992,057
	3,430,030,884	**4,744,992,057**

93 - Deferred Income	30/06/2024 TZS	30/06/2023 TZS
Deferred Subvention Capital	1,015,400,980	261,506,760
	1,015,400,980	**261,506,760**

94 - Deposits	30/06/2024 TZS	30/06/2023 TZS
Deposits General	52,877,778	-
Unapplied Deposit Account	550,891,947	501,980,646
	603,769,725	**501,980,646**