



**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE**

**SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE**

**REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS AND COMPLIANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

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**March 2023**

**AR/PAD/SUA/2021/22**

## About the National Audit Office

### Mandate

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

### Vision

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

### Mission

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

**Motto:** "Modernising External Audit for Stronger Public Confidence"

### Core values

In providing quality services, NAO is guided by the following Core Values:

- i. Independence and objectivity
- ii. Professional competence
- iii. Integrity
- iv. Creativity and Innovation
- v. Results-Oriented
- vi. Teamwork Spirit

### We do this by:

- ✓ Contributing to better stewardship of public funds by ensuring that our clients are accountable for the resources entrusted to them;
- ✓ Helping to improve the quality of public services by supporting innovation in the use of public resources;
- ✓ Providing technical advice to our clients on operational gaps in their operating systems;
- ✓ Systematically involve our clients in the audit process and audit cycles; and
- ✓ Providing audit staff with adequate working tools and facilities that promote independence.

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

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>AAU</b>	Association of African Universities
<b>CAG</b>	Controller and Auditor General
<b>COSTECH</b>	Commission for Science and Technology
<b>DGAM</b>	Director for Government Assets Management
<b>DVC-ARC</b>	Deputy Vice Chancellor-Academic Research and Consultancy
<b>DVC-PFA</b>	Deputy Vice Chancellor-Planning, Finance, and Administration
<b>EAIDSNET</b>	East African Integrated Disease Surveillance Network
<b>EDMS</b>	Electronic Document Management System
<b>FYDP</b>	Five-Year Development Plan
<b>GePG</b>	Government electronic Payment Gateway
<b>GFS</b>	Government Finance Statistics
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology
<b>INTOSAI</b>	International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
<b>IPSAS</b>	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
<b>ISA</b>	International Standards on Auditing
<b>ISO</b>	International Standards Organisation
<b>ISSAIs</b>	International Standard of Supreme Audit Institutions
<b>IUCEA</b>	Inter-University Council of East Africa
<b>KPI</b>	Key Performance Indicator
<b>LAN</b>	Local Area Network
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MAKSATU</b>	Mashindano ya Kitaifa ya Sayansi, Teknolojia na Ubunifu
<b>MDAs</b>	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
<b>MTEF</b>	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
<b>MUSE</b>	Mfumo wa Ulipaji Serikalini
<b>NBAA</b>	National Board of Accountants and Auditors
<b>NHIF</b>	National Health Insurance Fund
<b>PlanRep</b>	Planning and Reporting System
<b>PPR</b>	Public Procurement Regulations 2013 (as amended 2016)
<b>RAAWU</b>	Researchers, Academicians, and Administrative Staff Workers Union
<b>RBA</b>	Risk-Based Approach
<b>RPDS</b>	Research and Publication Documentation System
<b>SACCOS</b>	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
<b>SACIDS</b>	Southern African Centre for Infectious Diseases Surveillance
<b>SAT</b>	Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania
<b>SNAL</b>	Sokoine National Agricultural Library
<b>SUA</b>	Sokoine University of Agriculture
<b>SUACSP</b>	Sokoine University of Agriculture Corporate Strategic Plan
<b>SUASA</b>	Sokoine University of Agriculture Academic Staff Association
<b>SUASIS</b>	Sokoine University of Agriculture Students' Information System
<b>TaNePS</b>	Tanzania National electronic Procurement System
<b>TBS</b>	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
<b>TDV 2025</b>	Tanzania Development Vision 2025
<b>TFRS</b>	Tanzania Financial Reporting Standards
<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers

<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>UQF</b>	University Qualification Framework
<b>URT</b>	United Republic of Tanzania
<b>USA</b>	United States of America
<b>VC</b>	Vice Chancellor
<b>VFMS</b>	Votebook Financial Management Information System
<b>VPN</b>	Virtual Private Network

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## 1.0 INDEPENDENT REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

To: Chairman of the University Council,  
Sokoine University of Agriculture,  
PO Box 3000,  
MOROGORO.

### 1.1 REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Unqualified Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Sokoine University of Agriculture, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of Sokoine University of Agriculture as at 30 June 2022, 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 Sokoine University of Agriculture 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 Council's Report and the Declaration by the Head of Finance but does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon which I obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.



My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IPSAS and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an audit report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- 
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control;
  - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
  - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
  - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

In addition, Section 10 (2) of the Public Audit Act, Cap 418 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, 2011 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.

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## 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 procurement of works, goods and services in the Sokoine University of Agriculture for the financial year 2021/22 as per the Public Procurement laws.

#### **Conclusion**

Based on the audit work performed, I state that, except for the matters described below, procurement of goods, works and services of Sokoine University of Agriculture is generally in compliance with the requirements of the Public Procurement laws.

#### **Delay in reporting to tender board procurements made through circular resolutions TZS 405,590,283**

Para 11.2 of the Guideline for Tender Board decision through circular resolution, 2020 requires that a summary of all decisions of the tender board made through circular resolution shall be reported in the next ordinary meeting of the tender board.

The University made procurement contract works amounting to TZS 405,590,283.15 . Procured items were approved through circular resolution. However, it was found that such procurement approved through circular resolutions were delayed to reported back to the tender board meeting contrary to Para 11.2 of the Guideline for Tender Board.

Moreover, the University made Micro procurements of goods and services of TZS 14,394,750, but were delayed reported back to the tender board meeting for approval as per the requirement of regulation 166(7) of PPR, 2013 (amended in 2016).

#### **Use of single source instead of competitive procurement method TZS 155,769,940**

According to Regulation 152 of the Public Procurement Regulations, 2013 as amended by Regulation 55 of the Public Procurement (Amendment) Regulations of 2016, procuring entities are required to restrict the issuance of tender documents to a limited number of specified tenderers in case of an unforeseen urgent need for goods, works, or services.

In addition, Regulation 161(1) of PPR 2013 allows a procuring entity to obtain a priced quotation from a single contractor and enter into a direct contract under certain circumstances. These circumstances include: an urgent need for the works, where the procuring entity can reasonably expect only one particular contractor to undertake the works, where there are advantages in using a particular contractor who has undertaken or is undertaking similar works, and where works under execution are to be extended.

However, the audit found that, single source tendering methods of procurement were used for contract worth TZS 155,769,940 without reasonable justification which was contrary to the regulations stated above.

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

#### **Subject matter: Budget formulation and execution**

I performed a compliance audit on budget formulation and execution in the Sokoine University of Agriculture for the financial year 2021/22 as per the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines.

#### **Conclusion**

Based on the audit work performed, I state that, except for the matters described below, Budget formulation and execution of Sokoine University of Agriculture 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  
March 2023



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## **2.0 REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR 2021/22**

### **2.1. ENTITY OPERATING MODEL**

#### **2.1.1. Introduction**

The Council of Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) is pleased to present its report together with the financial statements for the year that ended on 30 June 2022, which discloses the state of affairs of the University. The Governance report has been prepared using the Tanzania Financial Reporting Standards No. 1 (TFRS No. 1) approved and issued by the NBAA Governing Board on its 182<sup>nd</sup> meeting held on 22 June 2020.

The standard aims at assisting the Council in setting out the analysis of the University's operations and financial reviews with a forward-looking orientation. This helps primary users and other stakeholders to assess strategies adopted by SUA and the potential for those strategies to succeed in creating value over the short, medium, and long-term periods.

#### **2.1.2. Establishment**

Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) is a Public University based in Morogoro Tanzania, East Africa. Since establishment, SUA is best known for offering of programs in the fields of Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Forestry, Animal Science, Wildlife Management, Tourism Management, Environmental Science, Food Science, Natural Resources, Nutrition, ICT, Education and Rural Development.

The University was formed out of the former Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science of the University of Dar es Salaam on 1 July 1984 by Act No. 6 of Parliament. This was later repealed by the Universities Act of 2005, which resulted in granting the SUA Charter of 2007.

#### **2.1.3. Vision**

To be a leading University in the provision of quality knowledge and skills in agriculture and allied sciences.

#### **2.1.4. Mission**

To promote development in agriculture, natural resources and allied sectors through training, research and delivery of services. In achieving its vision and fulfilling its mission, the University upholds the principles of academic excellence; integrity and freedom; efficiency; participatory management; social responsibility; equity and justice; professional and ethical standard; and continuous learning.

#### **2.1.5. Core Values**

The University adheres to the following core values: -

- (i) Effectiveness
- (ii) Efficiency
- (iii) Pursuit of excellence
- (iv) Creativity and innovativeness
- (v) Equality and social justice

- (vi) Integrity
- (vii) Transparency
- (viii) Accountability
- (ix) Diligence on duty
- (x) Freedom of thought
- (xi) Corporate responsibility
- (xii) Participatory management
- (xiii) Teamwork
- (xiv) Adaptive and responsive
- (xv) Life-long learning; and
- (xvi) Internationalization.

### 2.1.6. Inputs, Outputs and Outcomes

The Sokoine University of Agriculture is a higher learning institution engaged in training research and outreach whose inputs, operations, outputs and outcomes are as follows: -

#### a. Inputs

In accomplishment of daily activities, the University has both quality academic and administrative members of staff, adequate infrastructure including office spaces, lecture theatres, classrooms, laboratories, health facilities; and communication facilities to cater for quality training, research and outreach needs. Some of the facilities includes the multipurpose laboratory with a capacity of handling more than 2,000 students at once, the agricultural and forestry engineering workshops at SUA Main Campus, field and research facilities such as the Mbinga and Malolo field Stations in Ruvuma and Morogoro regions respectively, Mazumbai Natural Forest in Tanga region, the Olmotonyi Forestry Training Centre in Arusha, Kitulangalo Natural Forest in Morogoro, Vuyisile Mini Furniture Factory in Morogoro (for training), Horticulture unit; Model Farm; and Commercial Farm at Morogoro.

Notwithstanding the quality of inputs, the University is also progressing well in appropriate allocation of resources to ensure equitable inputs with the increase in needs to suit its expansion of operations. Requests have been made to the Government to cover for the inadequacy in the number of staff. Further, at least TZS 1 billion was set aside in Financial Year 2021/22 to financially support junior researchers with novel research ideas submitted through proposals. Other inputs included but not limited to the following: -

- i. The University had 1,287 members of staff;
- ii. The University enrolled 5,192 students which includes 4,911 undergraduate and non degree program students and 281 postgraduate students;
- iii. Improved outreach services where outreach services and workshops which also includes the Sokoine Memorial Day were done;
- iv. Conducted training to 34 young scientist in writing of good and fundable research proposals;
- v. Raised and planted more than 320,000 seedlings for planting in university forests in Arusha and Madaba and also distributing to the surrounding communities as an initiative to increase the University revenue and protection of the environment; and
- vi. Spent a sum of TZS 87.64 billion out of which a sum of TZS 33.64 was used in payment of wages and salaries, TZS 24.93 facilitated research and outreach as per

funds provided by Development Partners and a sum of TZS 29.06 billion facilitated recurrent expenditure.

#### **b. Operating/Business Activities**

The principal activities of Sokoine University of Agriculture as stipulated by SUA Charter, among others are as follows: -

- i. To prepare graduates to work with the Tanzania Community in agriculture, wildlife, livestock, environment and allied sectors for the purpose of development and strengthening of the national economy;
- ii. To provide facilities for the conduct of the University education in the fields of/ or related to agriculture, fisheries, forestry, veterinary, environmental science;
- iii. To conduct examinations for, and to grant degrees, diplomas, certificates and other awards of the University;
- iv. To conduct applied and basic research with or without cooperation with other Institutions; and
- v. Preservation, transmission, dissemination and enhancement of knowledge in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, veterinary, environment issues and allied sciences.

The day-to-day operations of the University are managed through Schools, Colleges, Directorates and Units having different functions as shown in **Table 1** below:

**Table 1: The University's academic and administrative departments as of 30 June 2022**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Functions in accomplishment of principal activities</b>
<b>1.0</b>	The Office of the Vice Chancellor (VC)	The office is headed by the Vice-Chancellor who is the Chief Executive Academic and Administrative Officer of the University and ex-officio Chairman of the Senate and the Governing Board of every constituent college of the University. The VC is responsible to the Council for the implementation of the decisions of the Council. The Office of the VC comprises six (6) units with the functions shown in 1.1 to 1.6 below: -
<b>1.1</b>	Procurement Management Unit (PMU)	The functions of the unit are: - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To serve as the Secretary to the Tender Board</li> <li>2. To prepare and update the Annual procurement Plan for the procurement of goods, works, non - consultancy and consultancy services</li> <li>3. To prepare monthly information used for the implementation of the procurement plan for the Tender Board, management, user department and other stakeholders</li> <li>4. To ensure adherence to the procurement process and procedures as per the Public Procurement Act and its regulations</li> <li>5. To procure, maintain and manage supplies, materials and services to obtain the best value for money in terms of price, quality and delivery</li> <li>6. To ensure proper handling and storage, adequate and timely distribution of office supplies and materials</li> <li>7. To provide technical advice to management, Tender Board user departments, and other stakeholders on matters pertaining to procurement practises pursuant, procurement principles and procedures</li> <li>8. To play as a link between the University and PPRA on matters</li> </ol>



SN	Unit	Functions in accomplishment of principal activities
		<p>related to procurement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. To bid documents for the procurement of goods, works, non - consultant services and disposal of assets as per regulation</li> <li>10. To assist contract management and administration, including coordination of contracts as well as issuing of approved contracts.</li> <li>11. To prepare and maintain the fixed assets register of the University.</li> </ol>
1.2	Internal Audit Unit	<p>The functions of the unit are: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To assist the University Management in evaluating the effectiveness of control systems to safeguard the interests of the University.</li> <li>2. To guide and ensure the University expenditures comply with the laid down financial and audit standards (local and international).</li> <li>3. To prepare and execute Annual Audit Plans.</li> <li>4. To collaborate and assist External Auditors while undertaking their duties in the University.</li> <li>5. To monitor the performance of the annual budgets across the University.</li> <li>6. To evaluate the genuineness of various payments.</li> </ol>
1.3	Legal Unit	<p>The main functions of the Legal Services Unit are: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To provide legal services, guidance, and advice to the University. Such services include and not limited to, interpreting laws, ruling and regulations of the University management and community, drafting reviewing and participating in preparation of all legal documents which concern the operations of university in all units of the University</li> <li>2. To handle issues of property rights and acquisition</li> <li>3. To gather relevant information or evidence</li> <li>4. To draft or write legal opinions</li> <li>5. To be the custodian of and maintain all legal documents such as title deeds, contracts, MoU, statutes such as the Universities Act, University Charter and regulations/bylaws made under the Charter</li> <li>6. To maintain the legal database of the University</li> <li>7. To handle court cases involving the University</li> <li>8. To liaise with the Attorney General Chamber and external legal counsels hired by the University for guidance and legal services</li> <li>9. To handle labour disputes and complaints filed at the Commission for Mediation and Arbitration and Labour Court in collaboration with the Directorate of Human Resources and Administration.</li> </ol>
1.4	Communication and Marketing Unit	<p>The functions of the unit are: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To guide and manage internal and external communication activities and public relations.</li> <li>2. To organize and participate in coordination of the University events, media relations and the University news.</li> <li>3. To handle the preparation and keep records of press cuttings of Radio and TV programmes.</li> <li>4. To Maintaining photographic records of special and major events.</li> <li>5. To receive news assignments, investigate news leads, mobilize and assemble news reports into stable stories.</li> </ol>
1.5	Quality Assurance Unit	<p>The functions of the unit are: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To develop, strategize, promote and oversee the implementation of the Quality Assurance Policy</li> <li>2. To develop and maintain appropriate and relevant general</li> </ol>

SN	Unit	Functions in accomplishment of principal activities
		<p>operational manuals including internal self-evaluation instruments to guide University-level QA operations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. To set performance standards including updating in every five years, operational manuals to guide university-level quality assurance operations as well as instruments for use in internal evaluations</li> <li>4. To evaluate the link between various University policies and quality assurance framework and devise harmonization strategies.</li> <li>5. To formulate and oversee the implementation of various responsive strategies for quality assurance and promotion in accordance with changes and challenges</li> <li>6. To evaluate resource availability for training, research and outreach programmes and advise accordingly</li> <li>7. To coordinate institutional self-evaluation on quality assurance systems</li> <li>8. To carry out analysis of quality assurance reports such as students' course evaluations; External examiners reports, external evaluation/audit reports and identifying issues for short, medium- or long-term implementation and their implementing units</li> <li>9. To coordinate external evaluation or institutional audits.</li> <li>10. To initiate and maintain links with TCU and Quality Bureaus/Directorates/Units in sister universities and colleges and forging partnership with relevant regional QA bodies for mutual benefit</li> <li>11. To monitor, evaluate and ensure quality in teaching, learning, research, outreach and service provision</li> <li>12. To evaluate and ensure that all staff and students implement set institutional quality standards in teaching, learning, research, outreach and service provision</li> <li>13. To conduct periodic training on quality assurance issues</li> <li>14. To keep abreast with topical quality assurance matters in higher education at national, regional and global levels and determine how the University can actively participate in any debates and/or practices arising thereof</li> <li>15. Perform any other duties related to QA as shall be determined by the University</li> <li>16. To ensure continued supply of quality training materials and aids and manage lecture rooms supplies and ensuring their adequacy</li> <li>17. To guide the University Management on compliance to National and International quality management standards</li> <li>18. To prepare and conduct in house training to the University Leaders on various quality assurance and management matters.</li> </ol>
1.6	Internationalization and Convocation Unit	<p>The functions of the unit: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To coordinate SUA students' exchange and related institutional students' link programs</li> <li>2. To initiate, coordinate and manage SUA membership in regional and global forum, consortia and institutions to enhance internationalisation</li> <li>3. To develop strategies to enhance SUA international collaboration and linkages in training, research and outreach for the national and global development</li> <li>4. Solicit and disseminate opportunities for international collaboration in</li> </ol>

SN	Unit	Functions in accomplishment of principal activities
		<p>research, training, exchange programmes and sabbatical/research attachments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. To facilitate and coordinate all contracts, agreement and Memoranda of Understanding for various activities between SUA and collaborating institutions in collaboration with the Legal Unit.</li> <li>6. To provide information on accommodation arrangements including available hostels and other rental facilities</li> <li>7. To coordinate arrival of foreign students and supervisors.</li> <li>8. To coordinate orientation for exchange/international students.</li> <li>9. To process student passes, visas and resident permits</li> <li>10. To facilitate studies for electives course selection through respective departments/ schools/ institutes</li> <li>11. To arrange excursion and cultural exposure activities for undergraduate/postgraduate studies for international students</li> <li>12. Arrange international excursion and cultural exposure activities for undergraduate/postgraduate studies for SUA students</li> <li>13. To provide social support to international students</li> <li>14. To establish and handle correspondences of mutually beneficial relationship between the SUA and her alumni to promote the welfare of the University</li> <li>15. To organize forums to the members of Convocation for the furtherance of the objectives and functions of the University</li> <li>16. To organize meetings and discuss any matter within the sphere of competence of the University and transmit any resolution arising from such discussions to the University Governing Authorities or to appropriate Government Authorities as the case may be</li> <li>17. To foster a strong relationship between the University and the entire Tanzanian society and to maintain a dialogue with the Government on Tanzania's social, economic and other problems for purposes of promoting development in the country</li> <li>18. To build a database of members of the Convocation in order to enhance communication and information dissemination between the University and its former students and staff by collecting and storing the current and up-to-date information about the University Alumni and past SUA teaching staff; and</li> <li>19. To organize and announce, through news media, newsprint, the internet and any other means, all activities, and events to be conducted by the University in order to solicit funds, contributions or advice by members of the Convocation.</li> </ol>
2.0	The Office of the Deputy Vice Chancellor, Academic, Research and Consultancy (DVC-ARC)	The office is headed by the Deputy Vice Chancellor responsible for academic, research and consultancy who is the principal assistant of and responsible to the Vice Chancellor in all matters pertaining to the academic activities of the University and in the absence of the Vice Chancellor, deputize for the Vice Chancellor. This office comprises units with the functions shown in 2.1 to 2.16 below.
2.1	College of Agriculture (CoA)	The College offers Undergraduate and Postgraduate Training Programmes leading to B.Sc., M.Sc., and PhD qualifications. The College is also acquainted with staff competent in performance of research and outreach. The mission of the College of Agriculture (CoA) is reached through

SN	Unit	Functions in accomplishment of principal activities
		<p>departments namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agricultural Extension and Community Development,</li> <li>2. Food Technology, Nutrition and Consumer Studies,</li> <li>3. Crop Science and Horticulture,</li> <li>4. Animal, Aquaculture and Range Sciences; and</li> <li>5. Soil and Geological Sciences.</li> </ol>
2.2	College of Forestry Wildlife and Tourism	<p>Has a mission to provide quality education, research, and outreach and consultancy services in natural resources, tourism, recreation, hospitality and related fields. This is accomplished through highly trained and competent staff in fields of forestry, wildlife and natural resources management in the country and within the sub-Saharan region. The functions are carried through six academic departments which offer three undergraduate degree programs along with three masters and Doctoral degree programs as well as performing research.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Department of Forestry and Environment Economics</li> <li>2. Department of Ecosystem and Conservation</li> <li>3. Department of Forest Engineering and Wood Science</li> <li>4. Department of Wildlife Management</li> <li>5. Department of Tourism and Recreation</li> <li>6. Department of Forest Resource Assessment and Management</li> </ol> <p>Also, the college has three training forests located in Olmotonyi in Arusha, Mazumbai in Tanga and Kitulungalo in Morogoro. Further, the Management has acquired 10,000 acres for development of training forests in Ifinga and Madaba</p>
2.3	College of Natural and Applied Sciences (CoNAS)	<p>Has a task in providing the quality of education and scientific leadership that are necessary to achieve the highest level of academic excellence with the core function in producing science-based teachers. The mission of the college is attained through the following departments: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mathematics, Statistics and Computational Sciences</li> <li>2. Informatics and Information Technology</li> <li>3. Biosciences</li> <li>4. Geography and Environmental Studies; and</li> <li>5. Chemistry and Physics.</li> </ol>
2.4	College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences	<p>Has a threefold Mission, training, research and provision of consultancy, advisory services and patient care to a broad range of clients in public and private sectors. This is achieved through the following departments: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Veterinary Anatomy and Pathology,</li> <li>2. Microbiology, Parasitology and Biotechnology,</li> <li>3. Veterinary Medicine and Public Health,</li> <li>4. Veterinary Surgery and Theriogenology; and</li> <li>5. Physiology, Biochemistry and Pharmacology.</li> </ol>
2.5	College of Economics and Business Studies (CEBS)	<p>Has a vision to be a research-led centre of excellence in producing quality skilled and competent professionals responsive to ever changing business environment. This is achieved through provision of quality training, conducting of research for development, and offering advisory services to a wide range of public and private sector stakeholders. The college has the following departments;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness</li> <li>2. Business Management</li> <li>3. Trade and Investment; and</li> <li>4. Finance and Accounting.</li> </ol>

SN	Unit	Functions in accomplishment of principal activities
2.6	College of Social Sciences and Humanities (CSSH)	Has vision to become a leading College in Social Sciences and Humanities with emphasis in rural socio-economic transformation and sustainable development. This is attained through provision of quality education, research, consultancy, and advisory services on responsible development practices; spearheaded by the following departments and centres; - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Department of Policy Planning and Management,</li> <li>2. Department of Development Studies,</li> <li>3. Department of Language Studies,</li> <li>4. Bureau of Development-Oriented Research,</li> <li>5. Centre for Gender Studies; and</li> <li>6. Language Resource Centre (LRC)</li> </ol>
2.7	School of Education	Has been commissioned to conduct training, research and consultancy in various applied sciences, informatics and computational sciences, mathematics and statistics, biosciences, physics and chemistry, environment and geography disciplines to undergraduate and postgraduate students at all levels. The school has following departments: - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Educational Psychology and Counselling</li> <li>2. Curriculum Studies and Assessment</li> <li>3. Educational Foundations and Management</li> </ol>
2.8	School of Engineering and Technology	Has been commissioned to conduct training, research and consultancy in various engineering disciplines, irrigation and water resources, civil, mechanics, Food and bioprocessing engineering, renewable energy and land survey to undergraduate and postgraduate students and other levels. The school has following departments: - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Department of Agricultural Engineering</li> <li>2. Department of Civil and Water Resources Engineering</li> <li>3. Department of Food Science and Agro-processing</li> </ol>
2.9	Institute of Pest Management	The institute have the following functions: - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To conduct training in areas of pest biology, ecology and management to postgraduate and undergraduate students</li> <li>2. To conduct basic and applied research in infectious diseases in the area of Pest Management</li> <li>3. To support extension services and provision of consultancy in Pest Management control and early warning and responsiveness</li> <li>4. To coordinate research on Pest Management activities at SUA and to foster global collaboration in the area of Pest Management with stakeholders</li> <li>5. To serve as an Institute of excellence in research, training and management of Pest Management</li> <li>6. To develop novel techniques and innovations in Pest Management</li> <li>7. To conduct basic and applied research in the biology and ecology of animal and plant pests</li> <li>8. To support extension services and provision of consultancy in pest management activities; and</li> <li>9. To coordinate research and management in infectious diseases using one health approach at SUA and to foster global collaboration in the area of pest management with stakeholders.</li> </ol>
2.10	Institute of Continuing Education (ICE)	The institute has the following functions: - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To offer and conduct demand driven short courses, seminars and workshops for farmers, extension personnel and other beneficiaries</li> </ol>

SN	Unit	Functions in accomplishment of principal activities
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. To disseminate agricultural innovations and technologies to end users</li> <li>3. To deliver outreach activities and community services through continuing education and various exhibitions</li> <li>4. To promote SUA activities by providing reliable and effective communication media to key stakeholders</li> <li>5. To provide adequate and quality facilities for training programmes, short courses, seminars, workshops, meeting, and conferences; and</li> <li>6. To collaborate with Governmental and Non - Governmental agencies in areas of outreach, consultancy, research, extension, and training.</li> </ol>
2.11	Directorate of Undergraduate Studies (DUS).	<p>The directorate has the following functions: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To conduct overall coordination and monitoring of undergraduate studies</li> <li>2. To serve as a Custodian to all the information and data related to undergraduate training and curricula</li> <li>3. To handle institutional linkages in connection to undergraduate studies</li> <li>4. To oversee undergraduate degree and non-degree admissions, and registration</li> <li>5. To prepare and coordinate undergraduate studies teaching, timetabling and examination activities</li> <li>6. To oversee compliance of regulations, guidelines and policy pertaining to undergraduate studies by staff and students; and</li> <li>7. To ensure policy and regulations are reviewed and updated as per SUA corporate strategic plan.</li> </ol>
2.12	Directorate of Postgraduate Studies, Research, Technology Transfer and Consultancy (DPRTC).	<p>The directorate has the following functions: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To conduct overall coordination and monitoring of postgraduate studies</li> <li>2. To perform overall coordination of research activities as conducted by Postgraduate Students and Members of Academic Staff</li> <li>3. To support and guide protection, management and transfer of technologies and innovations developed by SUA Researchers</li> <li>4. To serve as a custodian of all information and data related to research and postgraduate training</li> <li>5. To handle institutional linkages in connection to research projects and programmes and postgraduate studies</li> <li>6. To facilitate research fund mobilization and project cycle management</li> <li>7. To ensure compliance to research policy, regulations and guidelines among staff and students</li> <li>8. To review and update research, consultancy, intellectual property policies as required and as per SUA corporate strategic plan; and</li> <li>9. To coordinate development of new technologies.</li> </ol>
2.13	The Sokoine National Agricultural Library (SNAL)	<p>SNAL is the Sokoine University of Agriculture library as well as a national library for agriculture and allied subjects in Tanzania. It is the largest and most comprehensive agricultural library in the country and is open to all. As a national library, we strive to serve not only members of the university community but also any other person in need of information in the country and scholars from all over the world.</p>
2.14	Mizengo Pinda Campus	<p>The college is operational with the following programs: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bachelor of Science Bee Resources Management</li> </ol>

SN	Unit	Functions in accomplishment of principal activities
	College, Katavi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Diploma in Crop Production and Management; and</li> <li>3. Certificate in Tour Guide and Hunting Operation</li> </ol>
2.15	SACIDS Foundation for One Health	<p>A One Health Virtual Institute with its headquarters at SUA that links academic and research institutions in Southern and East Africa, which deal with infectious diseases of humans and animals within the African Ecosystem, in an innovative South-South-North smart partnership with world-renowned centres of research and training.</p> <p>The Founding external smart partnership, in 2008, are the University of London Colleges that constitute the London International Development Centre (LIDC) including the Royal Veterinary College (RVC) and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM). Other partnerships include collaboration with the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), other institutions in the USA, UK and Asia.</p>
2.16	National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCCMC)	<p>The Centre was launched in 2016 with the main purpose “to build national capacity to measure, verify and report adequately on carbon emissions at national and international level”. The establishment was done through the funding from the Government of Norway. The Centre works in partnership with NIBIO in Norway, the major technical partner who has also taken part in the development and establishment of the centre. The centre is headquartered at SUA and has a requirement of reporting to the Government through the Vice President’s Office-Environment.</p>
3.0	The Office of the Deputy Vice Chancellor, Planning, Finance and Administration (DVC-PFA)	<p>The office is headed by the Deputy Vice Chancellor responsible for Planning, Finance and Administration is the Principal assistant of, and responsible to the Vice Chancellor in all matters pertaining to the Planning, Finance and Administration of the University, and in the absence of both the Vice Chancellor and the Deputy Vice Chancellor responsible for Academic, Research and Consultancy deputizes for the Vice Chancellor. This office comprises of units with the functions shown in 3.1 to 3.11 below:</p>
3.1	Directorate of Human Resources and Administration.	<p>The Department offers a range of services aimed at supporting Management, Academic and Administrative staff with both operational and academic matters towards attainment of University Strategic Plans.</p>
3.2	Directorate of Planning and Investment (DPI).	<p>DPI is charged to ensure that aspirations, goals and values are reflected in the day-to-day operations of the University. That include but not limited to;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparing and administering the University budget.</li> <li>2. Approving purchases for the University subject to available funds.</li> <li>3. Monitoring expenditures for budget compliance.</li> <li>4. Developing general master plan programs for overall planning operations including updates of land use, zoning, subdivision, transportation and buildings.</li> <li>5. Interpreting the impact of government policies on the institution, reviewing and recommending development proposals for compliance with various developmental regulations; and</li> <li>6. Overseeing the collection, organization and maintenance of social, economic, governmental, and regulatory and census data for use in decision making.</li> </ol>
3.3	Directorate of Finance	<p>Established to assist the University in management of all financial affairs through various sections such as revenue, pre-audit, payroll management, expenditure section, final accounts, and research grants management.</p>

SN	Unit	Functions in accomplishment of principal activities
3.4	Directorate Information and Communication Technology (DICT).	DICT serves as the University's arm for Services, Research, Teaching, and Consultancy in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Matters.
3.5	Directorate of Students' Services	The directorate is responsible for taking care of all forms of students' welfare matters (personal, social and spiritual etc) as part of university resolve to provide a conducive university learning environment in support of institutional vision, missions and objectives. Also is responsible for disciplinary matters pertaining to guiding students' lives in pursuit of their transformation into lifelong learners.
3.6	Directorate of Estates and Works	Responsible for maintenance of all University Infrastructures including building, roads, plumbing and sewerage systems and landscaping.
3.7	Directorate of Hospital and Health Services	Established to offer health services to SUA and the surrounding community. SUA owns hospitals at the Main Campus and the Mazimbu Hospital at Solomon Mahlangu Campus.
3.8	Department of Auxiliary Police	Established to ensure safety and security of staff and properties.
3.9	Department of Sports and Games	Established to coordinate sports and games activities for students and staff.
3.10	SUA Housing and Accommodation Bureau (SUAHAB)	Established to oversee housing and accommodation for students and staff.
3.11	The University farm	Established to enhance practical training and research for researchers, students, and the community.

Source: SUA Restructuring document 2021

## Revenue Generation

The University annual budget for Financial Year 2021/22 is TZS 95.57 billion. The budget is financed by internally generated funds emanating from tuition fees, sale of goods and services from internal income generating units, Government subvention that mainly supports in payment of salaries and other personnel emoluments; and funds from development partners (both internal and external) in support of research activities. During the year under review, proportion- wise, the Government contributed 40%; Development Partners 24% and internally generated funds 36% of the total budget as shown in **figure 1**



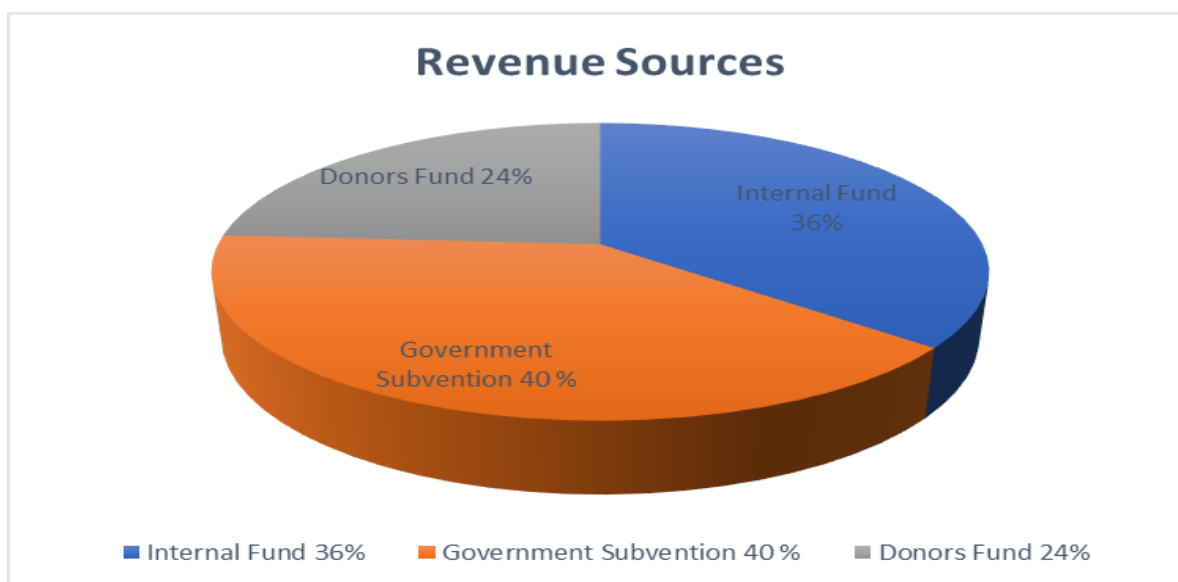


Figure 1: The proportion of contributions of income to the University budget by source in the year 2021/22

### The University's approach to innovation

The University is flexible and adaptive towards changes and based on its vision it encourages for more innovation and sharing of knowledge with both local and international communities. SUA's innovation has earned a remarkable recognition in the world of science and technology. This is vividly seen through disseminated research results such as the use of rat technology in detection of tuberculosis and sniffing of the land mines with a practical example of the activities in Angola and Cambodia. Further, other researches and technologies such as the use of owls in enhancement of food securities are underway in the subsequent year.

### Adapting to change

The University's activities are regulated through both national and international standards issued and revised from time to time by authorities and boards such as the Tanzania Commission for Universities (TCU), the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA), the National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA); and International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

In continuous upholding of best practices, the University is also a member of renowned international bodies such as the Inter-University Council of East Africa (IUCEA). Further, the University has progressed towards final stages in adoption of International Standards as approved and issued by the International Standards Organisation (ISO).

Furthermore, the whole chain of university decision-making committees is made up of internal and external members with vast experience and therefore rigging off the rigidity in adapting to changes. To ensure compliance with Rules, Regulations and Standards; and effecting of proposed changes, the processes are reviewed and audited in annual basis by the internal and external Auditors from Government and Independent bodies.

### c. Outputs

The University has succeeded in producing quality graduates and researched products and results in agriculture and allied sciences. The graduates and knowledge have been

employed in both the Government and private sector spanning from agriculture, fisheries, mining, climate change and oversight bodies. Further, quality research in areas like One Health is another aspect that has been a priority, for instance recently, SUA researchers have been the major pioneers in research related to Covid 19 pandemic. During the year under review, the University had several outputs including but not limited to: -

- i. Introduced and implemented the University Qualifications Framework (UQF) curriculum with a quest of upgrading of the existing degree programs and quality of output.
- ii. Reached a target of 15,013 students as compared 13,827 students from previous year.
- iii. Improved farm activities by application of hands-on training which involved direct involvement of out of 1764 students from 13-degree programs.
- iv. Ranked the 1<sup>st</sup> in terms of citations among Universities in Tanzania where a sum of 119, 254 citations were quoted in Google Scholars as per assessment done by Webometrics in 2022 covering more than 31,000 Higher Education Institutions worldwide. The ranking measures visibility, web contents Impact, top cited researchers, top cited papers and activity of university webpages with special emphasis on scientific output.
- v. Approved examination results for 13,965 students for the year under review.
- vi. Conducted two graduation ceremonies for the year where the University Council approved 4,290 students for graduation in ceremonies conducted in November, 2021 and May 2022.
- vii. Attended and showcased products in both local and international exhibitions for the year. This includes the Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair in July 2021, Nane-Nane Agricultural Fair in August, 2021 and the MAKSATU exhibitions conducted by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training between 16 and 20 May 2022.
- viii. Approved the proposal in establishment of the Centre for “Bio Fuel Production and Cooking Technology Promotion in Tanzania at SUA”.
- ix. Approved the proposal of entering into contract between SUA and TANROADS in construction and infrastructure at Mizengo Pinda Campus, Katavi including staff residential houses, laboratories and office space.
- x. Continued with research on rat detection technology in detection of tuberculosis. This has been implemented in 73 hospitals in Tanzania and also progressed in training of rats to detect poaching of national treasures including pangolin scales and ivory and once done will be applied across the borders, harbours and airports in the subsequent year.
- xi. Entered into MoUs for collaboration with other institutions including APOPO, Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania (SAT) and Swiss Contact. SUA and Swiss Contact conducted entrepreneurial training and built capacity of 200 youths of eight wards in Morogoro Municipality.
- xii. Reviewed and Approved the University Annual Budget for the year 2022/23.
- xiii. Reviewed and Approved the Annual Procurement Plan for financial year 2022/23.
- xiv. Received Unqualified Audit Opinion for the Financial Statements of the year 2020/21.
- xv. Qualified to become the 2<sup>nd</sup> run up for the best presented financial statements awarded by the National Board of Accountants and Auditors.
- xvi. Received an award from the Tanzania Revenue Authority as the the best large tax payer for Morogoro region for the year 2021/22.

- xvii. Submitted and got an approval of the updated organisation structure by the Government on 15 January 2022.
- xviii. Inaugurated and implemented the tree planting week on 26 March 2022 where more than 320,000 tree were distributed and planted in Morogoro, Arusha and Ruvuma.
- xix. Effectively participated in workers Union Day (May Day) for the year.

#### **d. Outcomes**

The University has recognized an outcome of its operations as follows: -

- i. Increased reputation and goodwill nationally and internationally;
- ii. Increased space for staff, students, and research activities;
- iii. Improved quality of graduates because of improved infrastructure;
- iv. Increased employees' morale due to working in a prestigious University with good working environment and reputation;
- v. The University recognition in terms of quality in application of international standards used in operationalization of university activities;
- vi. Increased awareness of the community in environmental protection programs through the annual tree planting campaigns; and
- vii. Improved services and recognition by the surrounding communities due to the extension services done in a year.

## **2.2. CURRENT AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE**

### **2.2.1. Significant features of the development and performance**

The University has a five-year Corporate Strategic Plan covering the period 2021/22 to 2025/26. The CSP is directed towards achieving the core functions which are; teaching, research and public service delivery. It also emphasizes on human, financial and infrastructural capacity building, quality assurance, outreach activities and the realization of the new organizational structures. The University has plans to expand student enrolment from the current 15,014 students to 20,000 students by end of year 2025/26 with emphasis on improving infrastructure and gender balance.

The plan also covers, the emerging issues that have an impact on the delivery of the University mandate, such as the convergence of ICT, changing world of jobs for graduates where more focus is on introduction of demand driven degree programs to suit the needs of individuals and national priorities, requirement of life-long learning and public health emergencies. Further, the University has focused in building and acquiring new infrastructures. To start with, has acquired and established several facilities including but not limited to Mizengo Pinda Campus, Katavi, Tunduru campus, and the Ifinga Training Forest in Madaba, Songea.

Generally, the CSP provides a roadmap for all SUA's operations aiming at achieving its mandate and thereby providing a fundamental framework for planning, implementation and performance of planned activities across the University, which are the basis for efficient and effective resource allocation.

### 2.2.2. The University Future Strategies

The University has the following strategies in attainment of its objectives: -

- i. Increase internally generated income through strengthening of the existing income generating units, and introducing new income avenues; and reduce dependence on donors.
- ii. Increase efforts to solicit funds from different sources including the Government and development partners to enable SUA to construct new and rehabilitate the existing infrastructure.
- iii. Continue to review the existing academic programmes and development of new undergraduate, postgraduate and non-degree programmes as per University Qualifications Framework (UQF) to improve quality and attracts new students/entrants to programs offered at SUA. It is very likely that in the near future, SUA will face stiff competition during admission. This threatens the realization of the strategic objectives and especially the Strategic Objective that
- iv. aims to Increase Students Enrolment and Improve Quality of Graduates and therefore more focus will be put into review of the programs and establishment of proper infrastructure to suit the emerging demand of both internal and external stakeholders in balance with the national priorities; and
- v. Strengthen and promote joint research activities with regional and international partners/organisations/institutions. This also includes Participate actively in activities of the professional and academic organisations in which the University is a member or could forge future affiliation in a quest to establish and foster collaboration with other institutions locally and internationally.

### 2.2.3. Aspects of the Statements of Financial Performance Linked to other Results

During the year under review, SUA had revenue of TZS 82.80 billion (2021: TZS 93.02). Similarly, SUA had an expenditure of TZS 80.80 billion (2021: TZS 94.02 billion). The overall decrease in receipt in actual revenue is a result of delayed receipt/collection of funds, while the underspending is a result of the instituted cost cutting measures including postponement of implementation of some activities. Moreover, the delayed receipt of funding was caused by several factors such as the continued Covid 19 pandemic, restricted international travel and delayed decision making on project funding and subsequent remittance of funds to implementing institutions including SUA.

### 2.2.4. Results for the Year

During the financial year 2021/22, total revenue for the University was TZS 82.80 billion shillings (2021: TZS 93.02 billion). Likewise, the total operating expenses was TZS 80.80 billion (2021: TZS 94.02 billion); thus, recorded a surplus/(deficit) of TZS 1.90 billion (2021: TZS (1.00) billion). The details of revenue and spending for the year are as in the Statement of Financial Performance for the period ended 30 June 2022.

### 2.2.5. Academic Performance

#### a) Undergraduate and None-Degree Programs

In the financial year 2021/22, SUA had 14,123 (8,731 male and 5,392 female students compared to 13,827 students in the previous year. This includes 13,619 undergraduate students, and 504 for none-degree programs (447 diploma students; and 57 Certificate

students) depicted with an upward trend in Figure 2 below. During this financial year under review 2,941 students graduated from various undergraduate academic programs.

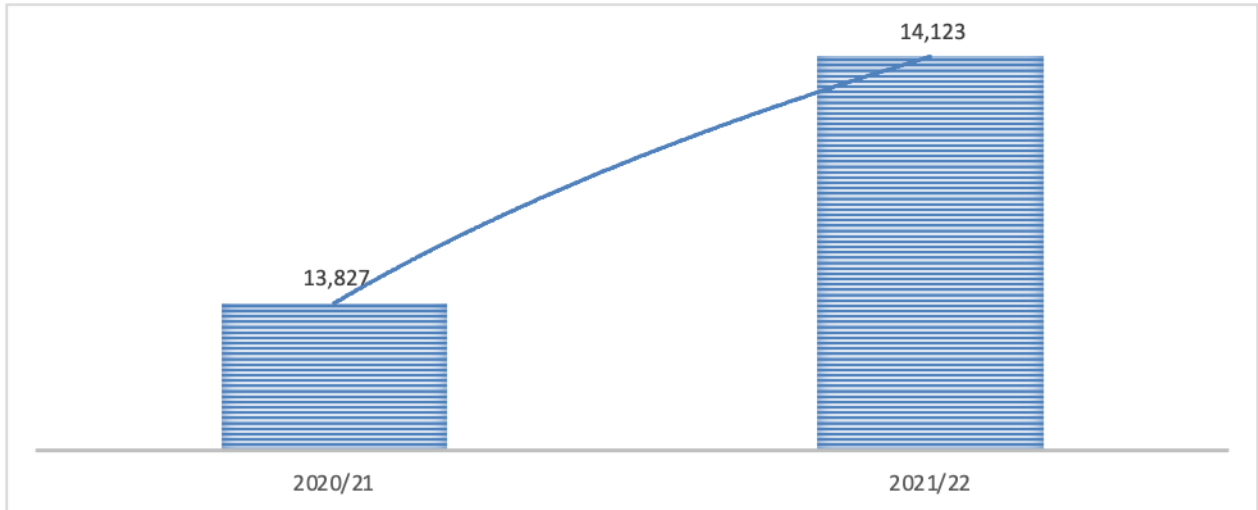
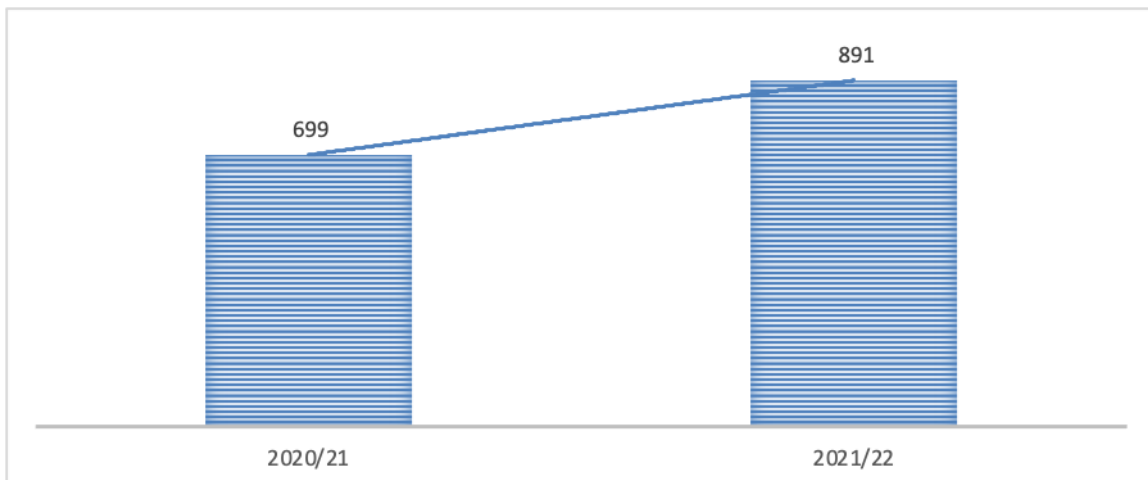


Figure 2: The trend in enrollment of undergraduate and none-degree programs' students in 2021/22

**b) Postgraduate Degree Programs**

During the year 2021/22 a total of 891 (565 male and 326 female) students were enrolled for studies to different postgraduate degree programs in comparison to 699 students enrolled in year 2020/21. Out of these 4 (3 male and 1 female) registered for Postgraduate Diploma in Education, 646 (468 male and 238 female) registered to various master’s degree programs, while a total of 240 students (154 male and 86 female) registered for PhD studies depicted with an upward trend in Figure 3 below.

During the year under review the University managed to offer 12 PhD degree Programs (in comparison to 12 PhD Programs in year 2020/21) and 63 Postgraduate Diploma and master’s degree programs in comparison to 63 programs in the previous year. In the year 2021/22, a total of 142 (78 male and 64 female) students graduated in comparison to 225 students who graduated in the previous year. Among them, 3 (1 male and 2 female) were conferred with Postgraduate diploma (PGD) in education, 113 (55 male and 58 female) conferred with master’s degrees in various fields and 26 (22 male and 4 female) were conferred with Doctor of Philosophy (PhD).



*Figure 3: The trend in enrollment of postgraduate degree programs' students in 2021/22***c) Research Associateship**

SUA invites researchers and other scholars from foreign and local institutions to conduct research in various fields of agriculture, natural resources and allied fields in collaboration with SUA researchers as associate researchers. During the period, SUA registered a total of 18 new research associates (5 male and 13 female) from various Institutions across the world compared to 41 registered in the previous year. The decline in number is a result of continued restrictions of Covid 19 pandemic in research collaborating partners.

**d) Research and Outreach**

During the respective period, the University had 133 (2021: 112) research projects funded by various donors which were carried out across the country, an increase of 11 from 112 research projects in the previous year. Research projects undertaken for the year under review, comprised both basic and applied research. Outreach activities were also carried out in different locations within the Country. Technological inventions were disseminated to stakeholders aiming at improving output in both quantity and quality.

During the year under review, SUA researchers published 294 (2021: 253) research articles in the form of conference papers, book chapters, books and journals.

**e) Institutional Capacity Building****i. Infrastructural Development**

- **The completed constructions and rehabilitations**

The construction of a multipurpose laboratory at SUA Main Campus (Completed by 100%);

- **Work in Progress**

- Rehabilitation of the building for the Directorate of Estates and Works (Completed by 85%);

- Rehabilitation of infrastructure for Mizengo Pinda Campus, Katavi (Completed by 85%);

- Repair and maintenance of staff houses (Completed by 42%);

- Construction of a road diversion towards the Vuyisile Mini Furniture Factory at SMC (Completed by 97%); and

- Construction of the building for the “African Centre of Excellence East and Southern Africa Innovative Rodent Pest Management and Biosensor Technology Development (ACE IRPM & BTM)” at SUA Main Campus (Completed by 23%).

**ii. Staff Development**

During the year under review 191 (2021:127) members of staff were undergoing training as indicated in **Table 2** below:

**Table 2:** The number of staff on training for the year 2021/22

Training Level	Administrative staff		Academic staff	
	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21
PhD	7	9	56	85
Second Degree	7	10	17	23
First Degree	36	-	-	-
Diploma	21	-	-	-
Certificate	12	-	-	-

Training Level	Administrative staff		Academic staff	
	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>108</b>

Source: The SUA Human Resource Department Reports 2021/22

During the year under review, 108 academic staff and 83 administrative staff completed their studies. Also, the University continued to support members of staff in attendance of short courses, seminars and workshops within and outside the country.

**f) Observed challenges during the financial year and their effect on development, performance and future perspectives**

The following were the identified challenges during the year: -

- i. Inadequate financial resources;
- ii. Aged infrastructure which requires rehabilitation or replacement;
- iii. Shortage of manpower to undertake planned activities;
- iv. The annual operating plans were greatly affected by untimely disbursement of funds and emerging issues that were not part of the original plan (e.g., the Russia-Ukraine war);
- v. Convergence of information and communication technologies have a bearing on the future of university business; thus, it will be important to take advantage of these developments; and  
Changing nature of future jobs and opportunities calls for a relook of how the university can play a role in ensuring that graduates have the requisite educational wellbeing, possibly by embracing life-long learning.

**g) The state of key stakeholder relationships and how the organization has responded to key stakeholders' legitimate needs and interests**

The University has been keen on responding to stakeholders' needs including but not limited to students, employees, employers etc. This has been enabled by effective means of feedback starting from internal communication where stakeholders are involved in decision making meetings and their views are channelled to the vital decision-making organs of the University including the Senate and the University Council. Also, the University is progressing towards devising other means including deployment of tracer studies in collection of views from stakeholders with regard to the quality of training and research in relation to production of quality graduates and other products to the society.

To comprehend that, all the University's curricula are now developed under the University Qualifying Framework (UQF) issued by the Tanzania Commission for Universities (TCU). The UQF was designed to ensure that the curricula and programs developed are based on the demands by employers (job markets) and other actors. Further, the University has analysed stakeholders needs so as to ensure that the Strategic Objectives are positioned to meet their expectations as shown in Table 9 .

**h) The main trends and factors which are likely to impact on future prospects**

In implementing the 5<sup>th</sup> SUACSP 2016-21, the University had seven Strategic Objectives including (i) to Improve health services, prevent, treat and control HIV/AIDS, non-communicable diseases and other public health emergencies; (ii) Implement National Anti-Corruption Strategy; (iii) Increase student's enrolment and improve quality of graduates; (iv) Increase the volume and quality of research, publications and innovations; (v) Enhance

outreach, publicity, linkages and partnerships; (vi) Enhance university financial management and sustainability; (vii) Improve teaching, research and learning environment; (viii) Improve management and institutional governance; and (ix) Mainstream gender issues.

Banking on previous experience, the implementation of the 5<sup>th</sup> SUACSP Strategic Objectives, it is estimated that the University will incur an overall expenditure of TZS 568 billion where the Government is expected to contribute about TZS 277 billion to the estimates in form of personal emoluments and development funds. Development partners are expected to contribute about TZS 104 billion for staff training, research, outreach activities and infrastructural development. SUA on the other hand is expected to raise TZS 175 billion from internal sources to contribute to the Plan. The remaining TZS 12 billion will be raised from borrowing and partnerships with the private sector developers through Public-Private-Partnerships arrangement as summarised in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Financing Contribution to the 5th SUACSP 2021/22-2025/26 (TZS 000)**

Sources	Contribution (TZS)	Percentage
Government subvention	277,000	49
Internally generated income	175,000	31
Development Partners	104,000	18
Private Sector and borrowing	12,000	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>568,000</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: SUA CSP 2021-2026

In accomplishment of these milestones, the University has the following underlying assumptions:

- i. Availability of adequate human, financial and infrastructural resources to implement the planned activities for achievement of the Strategic objectives;
- ii. Stakeholders continue to support fully and respond effectively to the needs of 5<sup>th</sup> SUACSP during the implementation. This includes availing of accurate information as per implementation plan;
- iii. Retention of competent and motivated staff for smooth implementation;
- iv. Presence of an effective monitoring and evaluation system that is accompanied by systematic and efficient information sharing mechanisms; and
- v. Prevalence of Peace and tranquillity at the University.

**i) The University's expectations about the external environment likely in short, medium and long term**

The University survives in an environment with numerous stakeholders with different expectations and needs. The Management managed to scan the internal and external environment and managed to establish the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats, aspirations and results necessary in detection and curbing of risks as well as tapping into emerging opportunities for the brighter future in accomplishment of the strategic objectives. The analysis is as shown in Table 4 below: -

**Table 4: SWOC-AR Analysis for Sokoine University of Agriculture**

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities
• Good internal governance and	• Staff turnover	• Increased supply of



Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities
<p>administration system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of qualified and competent staff</li> <li>• Presence of attractive academic programmes</li> <li>• Recognized as one of the key training and research institutions in the country</li> <li>• Availability of adequate arable land</li> <li>• Availability of good research and teaching laboratories</li> <li>• Teamwork among staff across university departments</li> <li>• Partnership with relevant industries and accreditation bodies</li> <li>• Affiliate members of higher learning associations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate teaching space</li> <li>• Inadequate office space</li> <li>• Inadequate use of ICT in teaching and learning</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure for practical learning</li> <li>• Inadequate staffing levels</li> <li>• Limited basic and strategic research</li> <li>• Low levels of community and stakeholder engagement</li> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> <li>• Inadequate competent technical staff</li> <li>• Lack of accredited laboratories</li> <li>• Low publicity and marketability of the University</li> <li>• Underutilized land</li> <li>• Lack of maintenance culture</li> </ul>	<p>potential applicants to SUA programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government willingness to strengthen higher education</li> <li>• Collaborations with other sectors of the economy</li> <li>• Government willingness to strengthen the agricultural, livestock and forests sectors</li> <li>• Collaboration with NGOs, farmer groups, CBOs</li> <li>• General support from the university council</li> <li>• Collaboration with national, regional and global institutions</li> <li>• Potential to attract international students</li> <li>• Potential for expansion</li> </ul>
Challenges/Threats	Aspirations	Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declining government subvention</li> <li>• Competition from other higher learning institutions</li> <li>• Inadequate teaching and learning infrastructures to accommodate increasing number of qualified applicants</li> <li>• Changes in Government policies and regulatory frameworks</li> <li>• Limited source of scholarships for students</li> <li>• Threats of HIV/AIDS, Covid-19 and non-communicable diseases</li> <li>• Gender imbalance</li> <li>• Risks of increasing plagiarism tendencies among students</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly competitive and vibrant in terms of teaching, research and outreach/public service</li> <li>• Establishment of a commercial farm for entrepreneurial incubation and research</li> <li>• Produce quality and competitive graduates</li> <li>• Forge strong strategic partnership with national, regional and global institutions</li> <li>• Generate sustainable income from financially and economically viable enterprises</li> <li>• To be free from</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage increase in enrolment levels</li> <li>• Students graduates in time</li> <li>• Rate of employment (public/private/self)</li> <li>• Increased number of quality publications</li> <li>• Increased level of influence on policy</li> <li>• Increased multi-stakeholder engagement</li> <li>• Ability to attract and retain highly qualified staff</li> <li>• Intensified use of plagiarism software checker (Turnitin)</li> </ul>

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities
due to increased dependence on internet and web resources.	plagiarism	

Source: SUA CSP 2021-2026

From the above analysis, the key strategic issues revolve around the following: -

- i. Improve Health services, fight HIV, non-communicable diseases, and public health emergencies;
- ii. National anti- corruption strategy and action plan effectively implemented;
- iii. Increase students' enrolment and improve quality of graduates;
- iv. Increase the volume and quality of research;
- v. Enhance outreach, publicity, linkages, and partnerships;
- vi. Enhance university financial management and sustainability;
- vii. Improve teaching and learning environment;
- viii. Improve management and institutional governance; and
- ix. Mainstream gender issues across University functions.

Therefore, going forward SUA strategic objectives have been formulated and implemented based on the above mentioned nine strategic issues.

### 2.3. RESOURCES

The University has a vast number of resources that facilitate the University's endeavour in achieving its strategic objectives include human, financial and technological resources including but not limited to human and financial resources analysed below.

#### a. Financial Resources

During the year under review, SUA received revenue of TZS 82.80 billion (2021: TZS 93.02 billion). The major sources of funding for the University are internal generating income projects, Government subvention and funds received from Development Partners as a result of Financing Agreements and MoUs signed between SUA and those partners.

#### b. Intellectual Resources

On the technological side, SUA has made significant efforts to adopt modern technologies and become the think tank in agricultural and allied sciences. Further, SUA has managed to extend its services country wide through training, research and dissemination of research results. This has been possible as a result of having both administrative and academic staff amounting to 1,212 who spearheads the day-to-day activities including training, research and outreach.

As a result of the training and research done, the University has a vast number of intellectual properties such as the researched maize and beans seeds known as "**Mshindi and Pesa**" and has 100 acres farm for massive production of breeder seeds of the respective varieties to make them available for commercial producers that would ultimately be made available to the farming communities. Further, SUA has engaged a consultant from the Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) to assist in the establishment of an intellectual property register.

Also, the University has systems, procedures and protocols on management of all resources ranging from financial to non-financial. This includes the subsequently adopted “Mfumo wa Ulipaji Serikalini (MUSE)”, the Tanzania National electronic Procurement System (TaNePS), the Government electronic Payment Gateway (GePG) for collection of revenue, the Planning and Reporting System (PlanRep), the internally developed Research and Publications Documentation System (RPDS); the SUA Student Management Information System (SUASIS) subsequently replaced by the Students Management and Reporting System (SR2), the Electronic Document Management System (EDMS); and the Votebook Financial Management Information System (VFMS) which has subsequently been replaced by MUSE. To facilitate these, SUA is connected to the National Fibre Optic cable that enhances powerful internet services that runs the established Local Area Network (LAN) across campuses. Also, the financial management information systems are widely connected over the internet through the Virtual Private Network (VPN).

### c. Human Resource

In terms of human capital, SUA has well-qualified academic and supporting staff. Likewise, management adheres to good governance and promotes good labour relations. The University upholds the principles of fairness and equity, gender disparity and ethical values, integrity, and participatory management. The Human capital is managed using standardised procedures issued by the Government of Tanzania.

During the year under review, the University had a total of 1,287 employees (2021: 1,212). This includes 827 males and 460 female staff. The members of staff are responsible for handling the academic and administrative affairs of the University and spearhead the attainment of its vision.

### d. Natural Resources

The University has several natural resources including but not limited to land and forests. This includes the Mazumbai Natural Forest Reserve with 320 hactres with rare and endemic plant and animal species in Usambara mountains, but also provides water catchment proprieties essential to the surrounding human population; and the Kitulanghalo forest plantation in Morogoro with 600 hectares which is solely used for research in forestry studies.

Also, the University continued to own various pieces of land across the country. These properties were used to enhance training, research, and outreach. The details of location and ownership are as shown in Table 5 below.

**Table 5:** The lands owned by the University for the year 2021/22

Type of risk	Cause	Management
<b>Strategic</b>	Arises from the business environment - emergence of new strong competitors such as change of Government Regulations etc.	Increased number of enrolments and Improving quality of graduates.
<b>Commercial</b>	Declining market share	Enhance outreach, publicity, linkages and partnerships

Type of risk	Cause	Management
<b>Operational</b>	Monetary loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events	Improve teaching and learning environment, increase quality of working tools, expand built infrastructure capacity, improve availability and reliability of utilities and services, Improve ICT and telecommunication infrastructure and services, Strengthen Quality Assurance and Promotion Bureau, provide regular training to staff, increase the volume and quality of research, publications and innovations hence increase creativity and work performance.
<b>Financial - currency and credit risk</b>	Depreciation of foreign currency and likelihood of default	Transacting using local currency and credit rating, establishing credit limits, encourage upfront payment
<b>Compliance</b>	Adverse change in regulations guiding operation	Be optimistic and well informed about government legislations and decisions
<b>Liquidity/funding</b>	Receiving less funds to meet organization's obligations	Establishing contingency plans, such as backup lines of credit, grants and new profitable investments
<b>Technical Risk</b>	Risk of managing assets such as machine failure, IT risks such as virus incidences, computer crashes etc.	Adoption of policies and systems that are strong and relevant in curbing of the risk

Source: The University fixed assets register 2021/22

#### **Manufactured/Man Made Resource**

During the year under review, the University had man made resources including but not limited to the following: -

- i. The independent water source that feeds the Edward Moringe Campus and the neighbouring community with clean drinking water;
- ii. The Sisal Plantation with 100 hectares in the Solomon Mahlangu Campus. There is a plan of increasing the farm every year;
- iii. The University owns biological assets ranging from cattle, piggery, goats etc for training and income generation;
- iv. The planted forest in Olmotonyi Training Centre in Arusha with 800 hectares; and 10,000 hectares of land in Ifinga-Madaba where 1,200 hectares have been planted. There is a plan of planting 200 acres per annum. These forests have been established for studies and research and in the course of doing that also generate income for the University.
- v. The crop plantation in University units including the University Farm, SUA Model Farm and the Horticulture unit; and
- vi. The Vuyisile mini-furniture factory, feed mill plant and silos for storage of grain at Solomon Mahlangu Campus.

#### **e. Social and Relationship Resources**

The University has a good social capital because of disseminated research results and offering of other products and services among other things including production of quality graduates. Further, SUA is involved in various community programs where it adheres to principles of corporate social responsibility and has been setting aside funds to offer a helping hand to the surrounding community and the country at large.

SUA on an annual basis has been distributing free seedlings to neighbouring communities as an initiative to establish a conducive environment and reduce deforestation that results in land degradation. Also, the University facilities such as hospitals are widely accessible by the neighbouring communities. In relation to its stakeholders, SUA upholds its core values detailed in part 1.1.5 of this governance report.

#### **f. Other Resources**

The University's modus operandi is vested on Government interests and therefore adhering to Government policies and regulations is the topmost priority. SUA has built credibility to all of its stakeholders ranging from employees, students, the public and private sector. This has enhanced securing a market position to employers, individuals and organisations who seek for various services and products including agricultural extension, research results and consultancy in agriculture and allied sciences. The products such as the degree programmes and extension services are available at affordable prices.

It is at this angle of relationship and need of SUA services where the University sees an avenue on the ability and need to increase the future cash flows in provision of goods and services. SUA is the only University offering sole agricultural and allied sciences services and therefore the 5<sup>th</sup> SUACSP 2021-26 has been directed towards tapping the opportunities of this future demand.

### **2.4. PRINCIPAL RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

#### **2.4.1. Council's Responsibility in Internal Control and Risk Management**

The Council is ultimately responsible for risk management, determining the system of internal controls operated by the University and for monitoring and effectiveness of the control environment. It is the task of the management to ensure that adequate internal financial and operational control are developed, reviewed and maintained on an ongoing basis in order to provide reasonable assurance with regard to: -

- i. The effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
- ii. The safeguarding of the University assets;
- iii. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- iv. The reliability of accounting records;
- v. Business sustainability under normal as well as adverse conditions; and
- vi. Responsible behaviours towards all stakeholders.

The efficiency of the internal control system is dependent on the strict observance of prescribed measures. There is always a risk of non-compliance of such measures by staff whilst no system can provide absolute assurance against misstatement or loss, the University control system is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives.

### 2.4.2. Key elements of the system of internal control

The management receives reports setting out key performance and risk indicators and considers possible control issues brought to their attention by early warning mechanisms. Key elements of the system of internal control are as follows: -

#### a. Budgets

Detailed annual budgets are prepared by Management and discussed by the Finance, Planning and Development Committee of the Council for review; and deliberated in the Workers' Councils before the approval of the University Council. The budget briefings take place yearly and are attended by Principals of Colleges, Deans of Schools, Heads of Academic and Administrative Departments and stakeholders including Trade Unions, academic and administrative staff associations to discuss key strategic issues within the University. These meetings are chaired by the Vice Chancellor who is the Accounting Officer of the University.

#### b. Competence

Staff skills are maintained by both a formal recruitment process and a performance appraisal system, which identifies training needs. Also, necessary training, both in-house and externally, helps to consolidate existing staff skills and competences.

### 2.4.3. Risk Assessment

The Council understands the specific sources of risk and analysis of their impact on its operations at SUA. In the financial year 2021/22 the Council used risk assessment frameworks to enable the analysis of cost-effective mitigation strategies. Among the types of risks that the Council is aware of and their mitigation strategies are provided in Table 6 below:

**Table 6: Types of Risks and Mitigation Measures**

Type of risk	Cause	Management
<b>Strategic</b>	Arises from the business environment - emergence of new strong competitors such as change of Government Regulations etc.	Increased number of enrolments and Improving quality of graduates.
<b>Commercial</b>	Declining market share	Enhance outreach, publicity, linkages and partnerships
<b>Operational</b>	Monetary loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events	Improve teaching and learning environment, increase quality of working tools, expand built infrastructure capacity, improve availability and reliability of utilities and services, Improve ICT and telecommunication infrastructure and services, Strengthen Quality Assurance and Promotion Bureau, provide regular

Type of risk	Cause	Management
		training to staff, increase the volume and quality of research, publications and innovations hence increase creativity and work performance.
<b>Financial - currency and credit risk</b>	Depreciation of foreign currency and likelihood of default	Transacting using local currency and credit rating, establishing credit limits, encourage upfront payment
<b>Compliance</b>	Adverse change in regulations guiding operation	Be optimistic and well informed about government legislations and decisions
<b>Liquidity/funding</b>	Receiving less funds to meet organization's obligations	Establishing contingency plans, such as backup lines of credit, grants and new profitable investments
<b>Technical Risk</b>	Risk of managing assets such as machine failure, IT risks such as virus incidences, computer crashes etc.	Adoption of policies and systems that are strong and relevant in curbing of the risk

Source: SUA Risk Framework and Register

#### 2.4.4. Function of Internal Audit Unit

The University has a sound internal audit unit which independently and objectively evaluates the organization's operations. The unit reports functionally to the Council's Audit Committee and administratively to the Vice Chancellor. It assesses risks; and reviews controls using the Risk Based Approach (RBA). The unit ensures that recommendations to improve controls are implemented by the Management. Its reports are also submitted in quarterly basis to the Internal Auditor General's Office.

#### 2.4.5. Function of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee's role in this area is confined to a high-level review of the arrangement for internal controls. The University's Internal Auditors monitor the system of internal control, risk management control and governance processes in accordance with an agreed plan and report their findings to management and the Audit Committee. Management is responsible for the implementation of agreed audit recommendations and the Internal Auditors undertake prevailing follow up reviews to ensure that such recommendations have been implemented.

The Audit Committee considers summarized reports together with recommendations for the improvement of the University systems of internal control and management's responses and implementation plans. Whilst senior executives attend meetings of the Audit Committee as necessary, they are not members of the committee. The committee meets the internal and external auditors separately for independent discussions.

#### 2.4.6. Council's Opinion in Assessment of Regular Reports of the Audit Committee

The Council is of a view that there is an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing the University's significant risks, and that it has been in place throughout the year ended 30 June 2022 up to the date of approval of the annual reports and financial statements and is of the opinion that met the accepted criteria.

#### **2.4.7. Accounting Policies**

A summary of key accounting policies is in Note 2 to the Financial Statements and were consistently applied during the year under review.

#### **2.4.8. Financial Reporting and Auditing**

The Council accepts overall responsibility for the preparation of the annual financial statements which are fairly present as at the end of the year under review. The reports include: -

- i. The financial position;
- ii. Statement of Financial Performance;
- iii. Statement of Changes of Net Assets and Equity;
- iv. The Statement of cash flows; and Statement of comparison between Budget and actual.

The responsibility for compiling the annual financial statements is vested in the management and the University complied with all applicable laws of the country of incorporation. The external auditors of the University report on whether the annual financial statements are fairly presented.

The Members of the council are satisfied that during the year under review the following issues were undertaken effectively: -

- (a) Adequate accounting records were maintained;
- (b) An effective system of internal control and risk management, monitored by management, was maintained;
- (c) Appropriate accounting policies, supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, were used consistently;
- (d) The financial statements were compiled in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards and in the manner required by the Tanzanian Public Finance Act No. 6 of 2001 and instructions issued by the Treasury in respect of the year under review; and
- (e) The Councillors are also satisfied that no material event has occurred between the financial year-end and the date of this report which affects the business or has not been reported.

#### **2.5. STAKEHOLDERS' RELATIONSHIP**

The University recognizes the importance of addressing the needs of its key stakeholders in order to add value, satisfy their needs and expectations to fulfil its mission. The stakeholders of SUA are those who have interest in or are directly or indirectly affected by the operations of the University. The major stakeholders identified include: -

Government and policy makers, students, staff, Council Members, Employers, Higher learning and Collaborative Institutions, Regulatory Bodies and Authorities, Development Partners, Professional Boards, Alumni, Agricultural Processors and Industries, Financial Institutions, Parents, Suppliers, neighbouring local communities as provided in **Table 7** below



**Table 7: Stakeholders’ analysis for Sokoine University of Agriculture for the year 2021/22**

No.	Stakeholder	Opportunities	Challenges	Proposed Action	Interest/Expectations
1	Government and policy makers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of policy and legal frameworks</li> <li>• Funding University development projects, personal emoluments, education loans/grants for students</li> <li>• Programmes based on national development frameworks</li> <li>• Staff employment</li> <li>• Political stability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in government policies and frameworks</li> <li>• Declining budgetary allocations</li> <li>• Staff Recruitment lagging well behind efficient and effective levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediate customization to changes in government policies and legal frameworks</li> <li>• Diversification of revenue sources; internally and externally.</li> <li>• Capacity building through training and research.</li> <li>• Investment in infrastructure, technology and human capital.</li> <li>• Dialogues and advocacy</li> <li>• Explore alternatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production and contribution to human resources needs in agriculture sector and other sectors in the country</li> <li>• Technical support and advice</li> <li>• Institutional sustainability</li> <li>• Policy briefs, policy development and formulation</li> <li>• Minimum dropouts</li> <li>• Optimal use of resources</li> <li>• Adherence to policies and procedures</li> <li>• Graduates who are employable or can employ themselves</li> <li>• Smooth learning process</li> <li>• Innovativeness in expansion of intakes and self-financing</li> <li>• Accountability and transparency</li> </ul>
2	Students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feedback on the quality and relevance of the training programmes.</li> <li>• Major source of internal revenue</li> <li>• Ambassadors to the outside world</li> <li>• Relevance of SUA existence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competitiveness amongst training institutions</li> <li>• Limited number of qualified students</li> <li>• Shrinking job market for formal employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop demand driven and regularly review academic programmes.</li> <li>• Improve teaching and learning environment.</li> <li>• Conduct tracer studies</li> <li>• Promote self-employment and entrepreneurship skills</li> <li>• Device mechanisms to impart hand-on and soft</li> </ul>	<p>Education that meets the needs of the changing labour market in terms of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. quality programs</li> <li>ii. appropriate lecturing</li> <li>iii. appropriate assessment</li> <li>iv. fair treatment in learning process</li> <li>v. Conducive learning environment in terms of: -</li> </ol>

No.	Stakeholder	Opportunities	Challenges	Proposed Action	Interest/Expectations
				skills	accommodation facilities; reliable Security, health facilities; and quality customer care.
3	Staff employees <i>cum</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-motivated staff</li> <li>• Trained and experienced staff</li> <li>• Provision of knowledge-based services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance to work ethics</li> <li>• Retention</li> <li>• Funding</li> <li>• Succession plan</li> <li>• Remuneration</li> <li>• Unfavourable workload</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Career development and progression</li> <li>• Improvement of work environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good governance practices and fair treatment</li> <li>• Good leadership</li> <li>• Job security</li> <li>• Good remuneration and timely pay</li> <li>• Staff development</li> <li>• Good performance for SUA Students</li> <li>• Conducive working environment</li> <li>• Transparency and fair staff appraisal system</li> </ul>
4	Employers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment of graduates</li> <li>• Feedback on quality and relevance of academic programmes</li> <li>• Field practical training an internship</li> <li>• Partners in curriculum development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited number of potential employers of SUA graduates</li> <li>• Stiff competition in job market</li> <li>• Brand status in the community and job market.</li> <li>• Some programs do not match industry requirements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Career fares and counselling</li> <li>• Frequent review and developing demand driven academic programmes.</li> <li>• Introduction of entrepreneurial courses in all degree programs where possible.</li> <li>• Tracer studies to generate feedback.</li> <li>• Life-long learning(reskilling)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trust and confident graduates</li> <li>• Competent graduates with requisite skills and attitude</li> <li>• Ethical graduates</li> <li>• Programmes match dynamic the requirements of the industry</li> </ul>
5	Regulatory boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of legal frameworks</li> <li>• Quality assurance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in regulations, guidelines and directives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adherence and compliance to standards and guidelines</li> <li>• Institutional self-assessment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adherence and compliance to standards, procedures and guidelines</li> </ul>

No.	Stakeholder	Opportunities	Challenges	Proposed Action	Interest/Expectations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance knowledge &amp; skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited compliance skills</li> <li>• Inflexibility and lagging behind the real world</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guided flexibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flexibility in programmes that meet industry demand</li> </ul>
6	Higher learning and collaborative institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborative arrangements</li> <li>• Information sharing</li> <li>• Funding part of</li> <li>• Comparative and competitive advantages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding</li> <li>• Competition for students and staff, research funds and consultancy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve quality of programs, research, and consultancy output.</li> <li>• Develop Memorandum of Understanding;</li> <li>• Exchange programs,</li> <li>• Collaborative associate research and fellowships.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positive impact of collaboration</li> <li>• Supporting training, collaborative research and mentoring staff</li> <li>• Harmonious working</li> <li>• Value for money</li> <li>• Behave ethically</li> <li>• Lead in collaboration</li> </ul>
7	Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding</li> <li>• Joint projects in Research and business avenues</li> <li>• Exchange programmes</li> <li>• Scholarships</li> <li>• Capacity building collaborations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unreliability of funding</li> <li>• Political environment</li> <li>• Change in economic status</li> <li>• Changes in development priorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening institutional capacity</li> <li>• Soliciting more development partners</li> <li>• Efficient use of donations and grants</li> <li>• Internationalization policy and strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resources deployed according to set priorities</li> <li>• Transparency and Accountability</li> <li>• Realization of Project Outputs</li> <li>• Program sustainability</li> <li>• Accountability and transparency</li> <li>• Comprehensive dissemination of research results</li> </ul>
8	Professional Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality assurance of academic programmes</li> <li>• Provision of professional ethics and practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in Professional standards and ethics</li> <li>• Competition from similar entities</li> <li>• Multiplicity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adherence to professional standards, ethics and innovative practices</li> <li>• Harmonization</li> <li>• Guided flexibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adherence to professional standards, ethics and innovative practices</li> <li>• Quality/standards upheld</li> </ul>
9	Alumni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feedback on relevance and quality of programmes</li> <li>• Fund raising</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locating, mobilizing, and involving alumni</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Database of alumni regularly updated</li> <li>• Organizing convocation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A good networking and collaboration for SUA development</li> </ul>

No.	Stakeholder	Opportunities	Challenges	Proposed Action	Interest/Expectations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrial linkage</li> <li>• Ambassadorial role</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inviting alumni on career days</li> <li>• Fund raising</li> <li>• Network and collaboration</li> </ul>	
10	Agricultural Processors and Industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment of graduates</li> <li>• Use of SUA technologies and experts</li> <li>• Collaboration in programmes development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linkages with industries/Agro industries</li> <li>• Frequent changes in industry dynamics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote linkages with industries</li> <li>• Develop flexibility(guided)</li> <li>• Life-long learning (reskilling)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trust and confident graduates</li> <li>• Competent graduates with requisite skills and attitude</li> <li>• Ethical graduates</li> <li>• Accurate, transparent, timely and reliable information</li> </ul>
11.	Financial Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds and financial transactions</li> <li>• Employment of graduates</li> <li>• Loan facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High interest and transactions costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen workplace savings and credit</li> <li>• cooperatives</li> <li>• Create awareness on wise use of credits</li> <li>• Engage with financial institutions</li> <li>• Transparency</li> <li>• Clarity on costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A good relationship</li> <li>• A good leadership</li> <li>• Quality graduates</li> <li>• Access opportunity for loan facilities for institutional development intervention</li> <li>• Encouraged bank funds and financial transactions</li> <li>• Funding long term projects</li> </ul>

Source: SUACSP handbook (2021-26)

## **2.6. CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND TREASURY POLICIES**

### **2.6.1. Analysis of the Financial Position of the Entity**

During the year under review, the University had total assets of TZS 123.90 billion as compared to the total liabilities of TZS 53.40 billion. The current assets form 38% of the total assets while the non-current assets form 36% of the total assets. The current assets comprise mostly of the cash and cash equivalent, receivables from customers and unaccounted funds inform of imprest receivables etc. The non-current assets comprise most of assets procured and utilised in production of goods and services.

The University has plans of repair and maintenance, rehabilitation and construction of long-lasting assets necessary in provision of goods and services including quality training, research and consultancy. Most of the infrastructure, especially buildings, are old and require replenishment to accommodate the emerging needs in expansion of services such as enrolment of more students.

### **2.6.2. The Capital Structure of the University**

The University capital structure comprises three sources of funding including the Government; development partners; and internally generated funding in the proportion of 40; 24; and 36% respectively.

### **2.6.3. Treasury Policies and Objectives**

The University finances are managed using the SUA's Financial Regulations. The regulations aim at directing actors on what is to be done to ensure that the resources of SUA are not misused or misappropriated and are safe guarded. Further, there are other guidelines including the Government Standing Orders and Regulations; and the Financing Agreements and/ or MoUs signed between the University and funders. All the transactions are managed using budgetary tools and conditions where the controls are specific to the nature of funding, for instance, donor funding is completely treated as restricted funding. The University did not accrue any interest on deposit of funds to the commercial banks since all monies are kept with the Central Bank of Tanzania (BoT). All the closing balances in the Statement of financial position at the year-end are translated using the BoT spot exchange rate as of 30 June. Other details in handling treasury matters have been detailed in the notes to the financial statements.

## **2.7. CASH FLOWS**

### **2.7.1. The Basis of Cash Flow Projection**

The University prepares its budgets in accordance with the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) which also includes preparation of cash flows for managing the inflows and outflows on a quarterly basis. The cash flow projection includes estimates of inflows and outflows from exchange and non-exchange transactions generated from operating, investing, and financing activities.

During the financial year 2021/22, the University had the Cash inflow of TZS 145.12 billion and the total cash outflow of TZS 141.46 billion leaving the net cash and cash equivalent of TZS 26.56 billion.

## 2.8. LIQUIDITY

The University has a good ratio between the current assets and current liabilities. During the year under review, the following assessment was done: -

- i. The statement of Financial Position had current assets of TZS 47.60 billion against the current liabilities of TZS 39.80 billion indicating the quick asset ratio of approximately 1.2: 1 which is favourable;
- ii. The University upholds budgeting principles of allocating funds to each individual activity in accordance with the approved budget. Transfers and virements are restricted except for approvals provided in the Financial Regulations and the Public Finance Act, 2006; and
- iii. The University treats Development Partners' funds with Financing Agreements signed between SUA and Development Partners as restricted funds. Upon receipt, these funds are recorded as deferred income under conditions of the signed contracts or MoUs.

### 1.8.1. Solvency and Going Concern Evaluation

The University Council confirms that, while preparing these financial statements, International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) have been complied with. The University Council ensures that Sokoine University of Agriculture has adequate funds to meet its objectives namely training, research, outreach and production activities.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has continued to provide grants to the University for meeting operational expenses, especially Personnel Emoluments and development activities. In view of this assessment, the University Council is of the opinion that the University has a sound financial position and will continue to operate for the unforeseeable future.

## 2.9. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)

The University is operated through the 5<sup>th</sup> SUACSP 2021-26 with KPIs embedded within seven Strategic Objectives evaluated in annual basis with the established Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) tools. During the year under review, the University had an overall rating of its KPIs to the tune of 78% against the targeted plan.

The variance of 22% under the target was attributed by several factors including but not limited to the continued wave of Covid 19 pandemic which led to scaling down of activities and collaborations in training, research and outreach. Some of the collaborating partners and stakeholders such as Development Partners and students had a direct limitation towards undertaking of the joint venture activities with the University. For instance, it had been reported that, the University students with Ethiopian and Ugandan nationalities were completely restricted in undertaking of field works in their home countries. Further, the Development Partners pulled out in collaborating with partners from the South-South corridor as a cost cutting measure during Covid 19 pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine war.

SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)

**Table 8:** Measurement of performance as per documented Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) during the year 2021/22

Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
1. Improve health services, prevent, treat and control HIV/AIDS, non-communicable diseases and other public health emergencies	1.1 Prevent and control HIV/AIDS infections in the SUA Community	1.1.1 Two (2) HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns conducted annually by June 2022	Number of awareness campaigns conducted	Two awareness campaign was conducted as follows: - 1. First awareness campaign on HIV/AIDS was conducted to staff and students as a result 435 clients were counseled and tested (screened). 2. Second awareness campaign was conducted to 100 peer educators among staff and students through training to create awareness to other staff and students.	100%
		1.2.2 At least two (2) awareness campaigns for non-communicable diseases conducted annually by June 2022	Number of awareness campaigns conducted	Awareness on COVID 19 precaution were done through advertise on notice board and posters were designed to remind visitors and staff about COVID 19	90%
		1.2.3 Screening services communicable diseases provided to at least 30% of SUA staff and students by June 2022	Percentage of relevant people in the SUA community screened	•SUA Hospital received COVID 19 Vaccinations where On 4 August 2021, Vice Chancellor of University led SUA community members in the COVID 19 vaccination exercise, as part of the implementation of the National vaccination campaign against COVID 19	90%
		1.2.7 At least one Staff and students with mental disorders symptoms screened and assisted annually by June	Number of students and staff screened	•The MPCC Dispensary is regularly conducting medical examination on mental disorders. One male student diagnosed with a mental illness and he attends medical care at Bugando referral Hospital	100%

**SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)**

Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
		2022			
<b>Sub -Total</b>					<b>95%</b>
<b>2. Implement National Anti-Corruption Strategy Action Plan</b>	2.1 Ensure effectiveness, transparency and accountability in service delivery and implementation of anti-corruption strategies	2.1.1 At least two (2) awareness campaigns on integrity and the fight against corruption to staff and students held by June 2022	Number of interventions deployed	Three awareness campaigns were conducted through training, meeting and posters as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ● Integrity Training for new recruits and employees who were transferred to SUA were conducted from 22 to 23 July 2021 at Main Campus.</li> <li>● Meeting with Student Anticorruption club conducted on 17 December 2021</li> <li>● Circulated Anti-corruption posters to Staff and Students WhatsApp groups</li> </ul>	100%
<b>Sub -Total</b>					<b>100%</b>
<b>3. Increase student's enrolment and improve quality of graduates</b>	3.1 Make SUA programmes more marketable and competitive	3.1.1 At least one tracer study conducted for all graduate clusters by June 2022	Number of graduate cluster tracer studies conducted	Not yet done due to delay of HEET project fund	0%
		3.1.3 At least 12.5% of programmes curricula reviewed and harmonized by June 2022	Percentage of programmes curricula reviewed and harmonized	Three postgraduate degree programs (MSc. FRAM, MSc. For, and MSc. Ecom) has been completed at a Departmental level.	33%



SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)

Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
		3.1.4 Course calendars for both degree and non-degree programmes developed annually by June 2022.	Number of course calendars	Two calendars prepared; - Teaching timetable for even and odd semester for academic year 2021/22 was prepared accordingly.	100%
		3.1.5 All three University examinations sessions conducted annually by June 2022	Number of University examination sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Three examination sessions were conducted as planned. Tis include even, odd semesters and probation examinations were conducted as per programs requirements for the academic year 2021/22</li> <li>• Additionally, Undergraduate students for the first year of the academic year 2021/22 took the English language placement examination on 13 and 14 November, 2021 where the number of students who took the exam was 4222.</li> </ul>	100%
		3.1. Seventy-five Competent external examiners engaged annually by June 2022	Number of engaged external examiners	70 Part time lecturers during even and odd semesters for academic year 2020/21 were engaged and remunerated as per requirements	100%
		3.1.7 Students are imparted with practical hands-on skills annually effectives July 2021	FPT/TP reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•All entitled course programs of Undergraduate, Diploma and Certificate students went into practical training in different batches. The first batch went from 07 March 2022 to 04 April 2022. The second batch went from 06 June 2022 to 08 July 2022 and</li> <li>•In addition, 912 undergraduate students remained in university to conduct practical training on the University Model Training Farm.</li> <li>•All entitled course programs of Undergraduate, Diploma and</li> </ul>	100%

SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)

Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
				Certificate students went into practical training in different batches The first batch went from 07 March 2022 to 04 April 2022. The second batch went from 06 June 2022 to 08 July 2022 and	
		3.1.8 Two graduation ceremonies conducted by June 2022	Number of graduations conducted	•A total number of 4,287 students both Graduates and Postgraduates graduated in various courses in November 2021 and May 2022	100%
		3.1.9 Competitive and flexible postgraduate fees structure developed by June 2022	Competitive and flexible postgraduate fee's structure.	Postgraduate fee structure reviewed as per Management directives with a view to attract more students	100%
		3.3.3 One staff capacity need assessment conducted annually by June 2022	Staff capacity needs assessment reports	One Staff capacity Need assessment was done to academic staff and skills mapping reports produced and appropriate recommendations have been forwarded to university management for action.	100%
	3.4 Embrace innovative teaching and learning methodologies	3.2.1 Innovative teaching and learning approaches developed by June 2022	Number of teaching/learning approaches	Various approaches were developed as follows:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• E-Learning Installation, public IP registration ,testing and deployment, YEESI youth registration portal and organization, Website contents design and development</li> <li>• Developing of Learning Materials and courses contents for YEESI 102 and Completing the normal learning matrix and course matrix of the Curriculum,</li> <li>• Developing of Programme expected learning and the</li> </ul>	80%

SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)

Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
				associated teaching/learning activities in the curriculum Proofreading developed curriculum for Machines vision in Agriculture, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing of Learning Materials and Contents for courses titled YEESI 105,Entrepreneurship for Artificial Intelligence .</li> <li>• Completing the Justification of the programme section in the curriculum., Developing of Learning Materials and Contents for courses titled YEESI 103,Machines Learning in Agriculture .</li> <li>• Completing the course descriptions and expected learning outcomes titled YEESI 105,Enterpreneurship for AI.</li> <li>• Developing of Learning materials and course contents titled Machine and Vision in Agriculture.</li> </ul>	
	3.3 Expand existing programmes and establish new demand driven ones	3.3.1 Number of registered undergraduate students increased from 13,827 to at least 14,500 students by June 2022	Number of undergraduate students	Undergraduate students increased from 13,827 to 14,123	43%
		3.3.2 Number of registered postgraduate students increased from 754 in July 2021 to at least 1,200 by June 2022	Number of postgraduate students	Postgraduate students increased from 754 in 2021 to 891 in 2022	44%
		3.3.5 At least two	ISO 21001:2018	Activities for ISO 21001:2018 certification are in progress	0%

**SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)**

Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
		(2) SUA core activities become ISO 21001:2018 certified by June 2022	Certificate(s)		
		3.3.6 At least two (2) SUA laboratories become ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accredited by June 2022	3.3.2 At least two (2) SUA laboratories become ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accredited by June 2026	Three SUA laboratories already identified to be ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accredited. ISO/IEC gap assessment report available	40%
<b>Sub -Total</b>					<b>67%</b>
<b>4. Increase the volume and quality of research, publications and innovations</b>	4.1 Strengthen support systems to enable staff, students and other scholars to effectively undertake research	4.1.1 Research and publication Management improved by June 2022	Reviewed research policy, regulations and guidelines in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A special taskforce for developing guideline for good publication practices and compliance tool was formed</li> <li>• A special taskforce for preparing guideline for detection of predatory journals was formed                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A special taskforce Guideline for of SUA establish Journal was appointed.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 40 Ethical Clearance Reviewers and process was facilitated.</li> <li>• Three (3) Research Projects have been audited and reported to the Audit Committee (AC).</li> <li>• Research Associate were registered and supported</li> <li>• Fixing and maintaining RPDS System</li> <li>• Payment of research associateship was facilitated</li> <li>• Training workshop to equip 34 SUARIS2 awardees and other BSU supported junior researchers with the knowledge and skills on how to write a successful research grant application the training was conducted on 22-25 February 2022.</li> </ul>	80%

SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)

Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
		4.1.2 At least two (2) new research programmes developed and funded annually	Number of newly funded research programmes	25 new research projects were approved for funding from various stakeholders including COSTECH, University of Zurich, Overseas Development Institute, WIOMSA, Tanzania Forest Fund, The government of France, AXA, SWISSCONTACT, TIDES Foundation, IFS, UNESCO -TWAS, The Academy of Medical Science, Pennsylvania State University and Swedish Science Council	100%
		4.1.3 At least eight (8) new research projects developed and funded annually by June 2022	Number of newly funded research projects	25 new research projects were approved for funding from various stakeholders including COSTECH, University of Zurich, Overseas Development Institute, WIOMSA, Tanzania Forest Fund, The government of France, AXA, SWISSCONTACT, TIDES Foundation, IFS, UNESCO -TWAS, The Academy of Medical Science, Pennsylvania State University and Swedish Science Council	312%
		4.1.4 SUA Research and Innovation Hub developed by June 2022	Guidelines for operationalization of Research and Innovations Hub in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The guideline is not yet developed, However, the efforts to develop innovation hub is on progress.</li> <li>• One of the programs in the SUA Innovation Hub is Student Engagement in Solving Real-World Problems through which SUA IT Innovation lab is being established.</li> </ul>	40%
		4.1.6 At least three hundred (300) SUA researchers participate and present at least one hundred (100) papers in scientific conferences annually effective July 2021	Number of researchers participated in scientific conference	19 researchers participated in scientific conferences and 14 papers were presented	11%

SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)

Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
		4.1.6 SUA is ranked among 48 best University in Africa by June 2026	University ranking	SUA was ranked 31 in Africa, However, in the list of top 5,000 world universities by citations which is also released by Webometrics on 26 July 2021, Sokoine University of Agriculture ranked number 1 in Tanzania and 1,215 worldwide with a total number of 98,143 citations as recorded on Google Scholar citation index.	150%
		4.1.7 At least three (3) laboratories are upgraded to ensure quality teaching and research by June 2022	Number of upgraded laboratories	Improvement of Laboratories are in progress to meet the standards	0%
		4.1.8 Research and Training assets procured and properly maintained effective July, 2021	Procured research and training assets in place	Various material and asset for research activities were procured to effectively meet research objectives and targets.	100%
	4.2 Strengthen knowledge transfer pathways	4.2.1 At least ten (10) books involving SUA staff published by June 2022	Number of books published	A total of 122 journal articles, one conference paper and one book chapter were published	10%
		4.2.2 At least four (4) innovative, efficient and effective	Number of innovations, techniques, and best practices	Second year undergraduate students pursuing the Degree of Bee Resources Management were trained to make a variety of products from bee products from 4- 8 March 2022. The products on which they were trained to produce include;	90%

**SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)**

Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
		knowledge transfer approaches developed and operationalized by June 2022	recognized and documented	1. Propolis Infused oil 2.Honey wine 3.Bee wax candle 4. Cough mixture 5.Honey liquid soap 6.Bar soap 7.Beauty cream 8.Bee wax polish 9.Linment	
	4.3 Develop and support indigenous knowledge research	4.3.1 At least two (2) strategic indigenous knowledge research undertaken annually effective July 2023	Number of indigenous research carried	Research activities are in progress	60%
<b>Sub -Total</b>					<b>95%</b>
<b>5. Enhance Outreach, Publicity, Linkages and Partnerships</b>	5.2 Enhance access to outreach services	5.2.1 Outreach services accessed by at least 200,000 beneficiaries by June 2022	Number of Outreach beneficiaries	Outreach services were offered to 9,400 beneficiaries including farmers, researchers, extension officers, private sectors, other Government leaders from different sectors and other beneficiaries from outside countries such as Somalia, Zimbabwe, Kenya, South Sudan, Rwanda, Zambia, Uganda, Tanzania, and Malawi. Furthermore, others benefited from the services included secondary school students applied to join SUA through Nane-nane and TCU exhibitions.	4.70%
	5.3	5.3.1	Guidelines for	Guidelines for documentation of outreach activities at SUA had	100%

SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)

Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
	Strengthen documentation , validation and packaging of technologies emanating from research	Guidelines for documentation, validation and packaging of SUA-based technologies completed and operationalized by June 2023	documentation, validation and packaging of SUA research output in place	been completed and is operational	
	5.4 Enhance marketing and publicity of SUA	5.4.1 Marketing and publicity at national and international level improved by June 2022	Marketing and publicity level improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●SUA FM Radio has continued to broadcast various educational programs for farmers and pastoralists through 101.1FM frequencies where it is currently heard in some parts of Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Dodoma, Manyara, Kilimanjaro and Tanga. SUAMEDIA in collaboration with SUA experts and other stakeholders has continued to produce and broadcast community education programs through SUAFM Radio, including 830 programs on participatory agriculture and science and broadcasting 33 radio programs recorded and one (1) radio program produced outside the studio while of graduation. Similarly, SUAMEDIA has continued to broadcast news through its social networks such as “YouTube; Instagram; Twitter and Facebook”.</li> <li>● Preparation of Newsletter with all the events held from April to July</li> <li>● A total number of 10 live documentaries and 48 premier were broadcasted</li> <li>● 251 News stories were covered through SUA FM Radio 101.1</li> <li>● The station has released news on the blog ( SUA Media Blog) and continue to increase number of followers on news about Agriculture, Animal Keeping and Fisheries</li> <li>● A total of 4 programs with various features were produced live</li> </ul>	100%

Controller and Auditor General

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SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)

Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
				(Marketing)	
		5.4.2 Policy engagement and dialogue participation strengthened effective by July 2021	Number of Policy engagement and dialogues accomplished	Not done because of inadequate of fund	0%
	5.5 Improve SUA corporate social responsibility to the community (Corporate Citizenship)	5.5.1 Social Corporate Responsibility (CSR) and services improved by June 2022	CSR policy and guidelines in place	Task force w formed and the work is on progress	10%
		5.6.2 At least two (2) new international attachments, internships, exchange programmes for SUA students and staff established by June 2022.	Number of attachments, internships, exchange programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 student from Newcastle University is being attached at the Department of Forest</li> <li>• 1 international Scholar was attached at the Department of Forest for 1 month</li> <li>• One MSc student attended internship program at Antwerp University from February 2022</li> <li>• 1 professor from Mexico is attached at the College of Forest for 1 month</li> </ul>	200%
		5.6.3 Alumni informed, mobilized and	Alumni engagement framework	Framework is not yet in place; however, the convocation office has made progress on its daily Daly duties where 250 Alumni registered, clusters have been created to develop alumni	90%

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Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
		engaged in the University strategic developmental activities by June 2022		database, 2 meetings conducted, managed to engage SUA alumni class of 1989 to construct a parking lot at SUA Hospital, conduct 2021 SUA alumni home coming week, Convocation web portal underwent technical changes to make more appealing	
<b>Sub -Total</b>					<b>84%</b>
<b>6. Enhance University financial mobilization, management and sustainability</b>	6.1 Improve financial management system	6.1.1 At least 90% of financial transactions are done electronically by June 2022	Financial Statements	●Financial management systems developed and integrated	100%
	6.2 Develop resource mobilization framework	6.2.1 Financial resource mobilization strategy developed and operationalized by June 2022	Financial resource mobilization strategy developed	Taskforce was formed and the task is on progress	0%
	6.3 Attract more Development Partners' funding	6.3.1 At least five (5) strategic programs	Number of proposals for strategic programmes developed	Research Proposals submitted to various development partners and were approved for funding (TZS. 9,470,449,925.28).	100%
		Proposals developed and submitted to international development		Research Proposals submitted to various development partners and were approved for funding (TZS. 9,470,449,925.28).	

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Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
		partners for funding by June 2022			
	6.4 Attract funding from financial institutions	6.4.1 At least two (2) bankable projects proposals developed and funded by June 2022	Number of bankable projects funded	Changes of Government Policy	0%
	6.6 Improve and expand internally generated income sources	6.6.1 Contribution of internally generated funds to the University budget increased by thirty percent (30%) by June 2022	Percentage of internally generated funds to SUA annual budget increased	The internal generated fund to SUA budget increased from TZS. 31.5 billion in 2020/2021 budget to TZS 34.7 billion in 2020/21 in 2021/22. Which is 10% increase.	110%
		6.5.2 At least 10 new innovative income generation ideas developed by June 2022	Number of new innovative income generation ideas	still on progress	0%
	6.7 Institute cost cutting measures	6.7.1 Utility bills reducing measures instituted by June 2022	Bills reducing measures in place	Installation of electricity and water meters was adopted as one of reducing measures ton water and electricity bill. This was aimed to separate university bills and staff house bills. To effect this, the following was done:- •Installation of service line and six electrical meters were done, procurement of electrical materials for meter separation at Tabora street SMC is on process	80%

**SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)**

Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installation of water meter at SMC: 15 meters out of 20 meters have already been installed</li> </ul>	
		6.7.2 Transport and office supplies costs reducing measures instituted by June 2022	Number of transport and office supplies costs reducing measures	Introduced log book for fuel management and fuel prepaid system to GIPSA as a measure to reduce fuel consumption	70%
<b>Sub -Total</b>					<b>90%</b>
<b>7. Improve teaching and learning environment</b>	Rehabilitate and undertake regular and periodic maintenance of the landed infrastructure	7.1. Develop, review and operationalize SUA Master Plan	Reviewed and operationalized Master Plan	Land Use Plan for preparation of master plan reviewed and the updated first draft is waiting for approval by the council	90%
		7.2.2 Capacity of laboratories and workshops increased by 1,500 seats by June 2022	Additional space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The university has accomplished construction of multipurpose laboratory building in which among other facilities, it has 8 laboratories with capacity of 100 students each are inclusive in the building</li> <li>The project is under defect liability period.</li> </ul>	100%
		Outdoor students' reading and studying spaces increased by 1,000 by June 2022		On progress	0%
		7.2.9 Sports and Games facilities improved by June 2022	number of Sports and Games facilities improved	Football, netball, volleyball playing grounds have been partially completed, waiting for fund for final completion	95%

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Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
		7.2.10 ICT building constructed and equipped by June 2022	ICT building constructed and equipped	The rehabilitation of ICT building first phase completed in the Financial Year 2021/22 by fixing 32 seats,32 computer sets and installation of 1projector. TZS 70,000,000 is required for the second phase	60%
		7.2.11 At least fifteen (15) staff houses constructed by June 2022	Number of staff houses constructed	No construction of staff house engaged. However, the university made a minor rehabilitation of various staff house	75%
		7.3.1 Twenty-one (21) percent of the existing buildings are serviceable by June 2022	Percentage of serviceable buildings	The university accomplished the rehabilitation of Engineering workshops, rehabilitation of VET buildings, minor rehabilitation of staff houses and rehabilitation of some buildings at Mizengo Pinda Campus and the rehabilitation of Estate building is at final stage	70%
	Rehabilitate and undertake regular and periodic maintenance of the plants and equipment	7.4.1 Plants and equipment rehabilitated and maintained by June 2022	Percentage of maintained plants and equipment	Plants and equipment rehabilitated effectively	70%
	Improve availability and reliability of utilities and services	7.5.1 Power backup facilities installed in at least 15 strategic locations by June 2026	Number of power backups	Inadequate of fund	0%
		7.5.4 Requisite office equipment	Number of new initiatives	Office Equipment and materials procured as per requirements.	98%

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Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
		and materials procured effective July 2021			
	7.6 Improve ICT Infrastructure and services	7.6.1 Administration, teaching research and learning infrastructure are more than 22% ICT enabled by June 2022	Percentage of ICT enabled administration, teaching, research and learning infrastructure	ICT facilities connected to various buildings across the university as planned as highlighted below:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Local Area Network Installation done in Mathematics, Informatics and computational sciences Building</li> <li>●One office telephone maintained</li> <li>● Construction of Damaged Manhole and Splicing of Fiber Cable at School of Engineering and Technology</li> <li>●Acquire 40 IP Phone Receiver (VoIP)</li> <li>● Facilitation of Training Data entry and User support and ICT Capacity Building for Technician Staff</li> <li>● Site Survey and Wireless Feasibility study by traveling to Muhimbili University of Healthy and alied Sciences (MUHAS) and Ardhi Universities (ARU)</li> <li>● Payment of Turnitin (Anti plagiarism checker) License from 01 July 2022 to 01 July 2023</li> </ul>	80%
		7.6.2 Management information systems harmonized and integrated by June 2023	Percentage of management information systems harmonized and integrated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Integration of SUASIS system with SR2 system and customization of Finance Module</li> <li>●Three LCD projectors and two computers are in procurement process</li> </ul>	100%
		7.7.2 Tree planting increased by at least 200% by June 2022	Percentage increase in tree planted	A total of 200380 trees were planted. Of which, 200064 were planted at Madaba Training Forest -Ruvuma and 216 trees of different species were planted around the College of Mizengo Pinda -Katavi	100%
	1.1 Improve	7.8.1 Eighty	Percentage	Library materials well accessible to students at all levels	70%

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Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
	library and information services	percent (80%) of library materials accessible by June 2022.	acquired relevant library materials.		
	7.9 Improve SUA Health Services and wellbeing	7.9.1 Diagnostic and treatment facility -Maternity ward) constructed and equipped by June 2022	Diagnostics and treatment facility	Drawings for maternity ward and estimated budget have been prepared for approval	0%
<b>Sub -Total</b>					<b>85%</b>
<b>8. Improve Management and Institutional Governance</b>	8.1 Complete the University restructuring process and strengthen management	8.1.1 Restructuring of all units completed and operationalized by December 2022	Formalization of documents and operationalization of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Implemented establishment of new Units including Classroom Services Units (CSU) and Academic Information Management Systems (AIMS)</li> <li>●To develop department of Educational Psychology and Counselling, department of Educational Foundations and Management and Teaching Practice Unit</li> </ul>	100%
	8.2 Strengthen Human resources Management	8.2.1 Human Resources Management system strengthened by June 2022	Approved human resource policy	<p>Various initiatives have been done to strengthen human resource management as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Developed and approved Human Resource Management Policy and Succession Plan on 16th December 2021 through 165th University Council</li> <li>● Organized Staff Training program review which is on progress,</li> <li>●NEW HCMIS has started from April, 2021.</li> <li>●Conducted data cleaning exercise which is on progress</li> <li>●Organized training on Scheme of Service and Integrity which was conducted at Mazumbai from 23 to 27 August 2021</li> <li>● Recruited new employees to serve for various units including</li> </ul>	100%

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Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
				APOPO, DFA etc ●Paid personnel emoluments accordingly	
		8.2.2 Capacity building for 150 staff conducted annually by June 2022	Number of staff training conducted	147 staff were trained on various study programmes - long and short courses	98%
		8.2.3 Governance system at all administrative levels strengthened by June 2022	statutory decision-making meeting	All Governance meetings / decision making committees were held according to the University Almanac. This included University Council and its Committees, College boards and other statutory boards in various units	100%
	8.3 Strengthen management and leadership skills	8.3.1 Training to enhance leadership skills at the beginning of tenure conducted by June 2022	Number of trainings conducted	No new tenure hence; no new appointed leaders	0%
		8.3.2 One (1) leadership self-reflection meeting conducted annually by June 2022	Number of leadership self-reflection meetings	On 1 September 2021 University Management organized a leadership training that aimed to build the capacity and understanding on various leadership issues including Ethics of Public Officials and protocols.	100%
	8.4 Strengthen performance management systems and delivery of	8.4.1 All staff assessed using OPRAS effective July 2021	Number of staff assessed	1287 staffs were assessed using OPRAS and the report for 2020/2021 was submitted to PO - PSM&GG	100%
		8.4.2 Management and administrative	SOPs operationalized	● Standard Operating Procedures document approved in 14 <sup>th</sup> AHRMC	100%



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Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
	quality services	services delivery strengthened effective July 2021	Client Service Charter in place	●Client Service Charter preparation is in progress	75%
			administrative services Delivered	Overhead and administrative services met as planned	100%
		8.4.3 Performance-based motivation and incentive packages improved effective July 2021	Number of staff motivated and incentivized	59.Staff with Outstanding performance were recognized during Prize giving event November 2021	100%
		8.4.4 Sports management and administration strengthened by June 2022	Sport committee in place and functional	Sports and games Management has been strengthened by: undertaking several initiatives such as:- ●establishing sport committee which has already conducted meetings quarterly ●facilitating intramural games, purchase sports gears, facilitate two game tutors, ●Facilitate TUSA meeting in Arusha and Tanga and SHIMUTA games in Morogoro ● Maintaining and Cleaning sports grounds at EMC and SMC	100%
	8.5 Strengthen strategic planning and management system	8.5.1 Corporate Strategic Plan operationalized by June 2022	CSP progress reports	● In operationalizing University Strategic Plan (CSP), the Management and its team translated targets from CSP into Medium-term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), Annual Plan and the budget. Therefore, the implementation of university annual budget is restricted to targets and activities derived from Strategic Plan ● The reports on implementation of Strategic Plan were prepared quarterly in cumulative basis	100%
		8.5.2 Monitoring and	● M and E Framework in	● Preparation of M& E Framework is on progress and the team is now finalizing the document for submission to the Management	90%

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Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
		Evaluation (M&E) system strengthened by June 2022	place • CSPICC in place,	• CSPICC is in place and operational	
<b>Sub -Total</b>					<b>96%</b>
	9.1 Strengthen institutional gender coordination capacity	9.1.1 Gender Unit strengthened by June 2022	Gender Unit in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Unit established in College of Social Science and Humanities for academic purpose.</li> <li>• However, Gender Policy Implementation Committee is in place to provide gender services and mainstreaming gender issues across the University.</li> <li>• Additionally, Management formed a taskforce to review gender policy to guide and strengthen gender committee in undertaking its role. The taskforce so far is in the process of data collection from various units</li> </ul>	100%
	9.2 Enhance gender mainstreaming processes in all SUA programmes and activities	9.2.1 Gender issues mainstreamed in At least 3 programmes and activities by June 2022	Number of gender mainstreamed programmes	Conducted sensitization seminar to students on cyber-crime, gender sensitization, dressing code, family planning	40%
	9.3 Promote gender equity in student's enrolment and staff recruitment	9.3.1 Proportion of female students enrolled reach at least 35% by June 2022	Percentage of female enrolled	During this period proportion of female staff students were 35.9%	103%
		9.3.2 Proportion of female staff	Percentage of female recruited	During this period proportion of female staff was 34.7%	99%

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Strategic Objective	Strategies	Targets	Performance Indicators	Implementation Status	% Achievement
		recruited and retained constitute at least 35% of staff by June 2022			
<b>Sub -Total</b>					<b>86%</b>
<b>Overall rating</b>					<b>89%</b>

Source: SUA CSP 2021/22-2025/26

## 2.10. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ISSUES

### 2.10.1. Those Charged with Governance

The University Council is the highest organ of Sokoine University of Agriculture established as per Article 18 of the SUA Charter, 2007. The Council consists of a chairperson and thirteen members, all of them are Tanzania Nationals. Apart from the Secretary to the Council who is the Corporate Counsel; seven members are non-executive Directors and three are ex-officio members holding positions in the University and three are representing the staff and students at the University.

The Council is chaired by a member who has no executive function. The Council includes members from diverse disciplines and skills such as finance, human resource, management, science, economics and education, 64% of which are male and 36% female. The Council is confident that its members have the knowledge, talent, and experience to lead the University. The non-executive members are independent of management and exercise their independent judgment. With their depth of experience, they add value to Council deliberations. The areas of expertise and proportion in gender of the members to the Council is as shown in the **Table 9** below:

**Table 9: The areas of expertise and gender of members to the Council for the year 2021/22**

SN	Discipline	Gender		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Agriculture and Allied Sciences	1	0	1	7
2	Education	2	0	2	14
3	Economics	1	1	2	14
4	Environmental Economics/Technology	1	0	1	7
5	Food Science and Human Nutrition	0	1	1	7
6	Human Resource/Management	1	0	1	7
7	Laboratory Technology	1	0	1	7
8	Law	1	1	2	14
9	Microbiology	0	1	1	7
10	Molecular Biology and Biotechnology	1	1	2	14
<b>Total Members</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Council Members' profiles 2021/22

Ordinary meetings of the University Council are held quarterly in a year in accordance with the University charter and oversee the management activities. In this year 2021/22, four meetings were held whereby various decisions were made including but not limited to approving the budget for the financial year 2022/23, Annual Procurement Plan 2022/23, audited financial statements for the year 2020/21, and promotion and termination of staff.

All matters deliberated in the Council meetings are brought up by the University Management led by the Vice Chancellor. The Vice Chancellor of the University reports to the Council and enjoys all executive powers.

He is assisted by two Deputy Vice Chancellors (One for Academic matters and the other for Administration and Finance); and senior management officers in the day-to-day operations of the University.

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Senior Management staff is invited to attend Council meetings and facilitate the effective control of all the University's operational activities, acting as a medium of communication and coordination between the various business units. The members of the University Council, their attendance is as shown in **Tables 10 & 11** below:

**Table 10:** List of members of the University Council who served the University for the year 2021/22

S/N	Name	Position	Nationality	Age	Appointment & Re-appointment date <sup>1</sup>	Date for expiry of tenure	Period Served in years <sup>2</sup>	Qualification/Discipline	Appointee's Authority
1.	Hon. Justice Mohamed C. Othman	Chairperson	Tanzanian	68	14 May 2017	08 May 2022	5	MA. International Relations	Appointee of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania
2.	Mrs. Dorothy Mwanyika	Vice-Chairperson	Tanzanian	61	13 February 2020	30 June 2022	2	MSc. Agricultural Economics	Appointee of the Chancellor
3.	Prof. Raphael T. Chibunda	Member	Tanzanian	55	24 April 2017	30 June 2022	4	PhD. Environmental Technology	Vice-Chancellor (Ex-Official)
4.	Prof. Maulid W. Mwatawala	Member	Tanzanian	51	2 May 2020	30 June 2022	19 months	PhD. Applied Entomology	Deputy Vice-Chancellor-Academic (Ex-Official)
5.	Prof. Amandus P. Muhairwa	Member	Tanzanian	55	01 July 2020	30 July 2023	19 Months	PhD Veterinary Medicine	Deputy Vice-Chancellor - Administration & Finance (Ex-Official)
6.	Maryam J. Saadallah	Member	Tanzanian	51	01 July 2019	30 June 2022	3	M. Phil in Biotechnology	Appointee of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
7.	Dr. Allan H. Kijazi	Member	Tanzanian	59	September 2021	December 2021	4 months	PhD	Appointees of the Minister responsible for Natural Resources and Tourism
	Dr. Francis K. Michael	Member	Tanzanian		February 2022	30 June 2022	4 months	PhD	Appointees of the Minister responsible for Natural Resources and Tourism
8.	Ms. Bahati S. Mgongolwa	Member	Tanzanian	51	01 May 2021	30 June 2022	13 months	Masters of Development Economics	Appointees of the Minister responsible for Finance
9.	Prof. Amelia K. Kivaisi	Member	Tanzanian	67	01 July 2019	30 June 2022	3	PhD Applied Microbiology	Appointed by Minister of President Office Public Service Management &

<sup>1</sup>The Chairman has a tenure of 4 years while other members of the Council have a tenure of 3 years

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S/N	Name	Position	Nationality	Age	Appointment & Re-appointment date <sup>1</sup>	Date for expiry of tenure	Period Served in years <sup>2</sup>	Qualification/Discipline	Appointee's Authority
									Good Governance
10.	Prof. William A.L. Anangisye	Member	Tanzanian	58	5 December 2018	30 June 2022	3	PhD. Education	Elective of the SUA Senate
11.	Mr. Mwita M. Mroni	Member	Tanzanian	30	September 2021	December 2021	3 months	Student (BSc. Education Informatics & Mathematics)	Elective of SUA Students Organization (SUASO)
	Mr. Emmanuel S. Mambya	Member	Tanzanian	27	December 2021	29 May 2022	6 months	Student (BSc. Education)	Elective of SUA Students Organization (SUASO)
	Mr. Rajabu S. Selemani	Member	Tanzanian	39	29 May 2022	30 June 2022	1month	Student (BSc. Agricultural Economics & Agribusiness)	Elective of SUA Students Organization (SUASO)
12.	Dr. Abubakar S. Hoza	Member	Tanzanian	46	1 July 2019	30 June 2025	5	PhD. Molecular Biology	Elective of SUA Academician Staff association (SUASA)
13.	Mr. Faraja E. Kamendu	Member	Tanzanian	34	29 June 2021	30 June 2022	4 months	Bachelor of Human Resources Management	Elective of the Researchers, Academician & Alliance Workers Union (RAAWU) -SUA
14.	Mrs. Lunyamazdo M. Gillah	Corporate Counsel & Secretary to Council	Tanzanian	51	17 December 2010		12	Master of Laws (LLM)	University Council

*Source: Council Members' profiles 2021/22*

**Table 11: Register of attendance of Council Members in the University Council meetings for the year 2021/22**

S/N	Member's Name	Attendance of Members in meetings				Total Number of Meetings attended
		Date 23/09/2021	Date 16/12/2021	Date 31/03/2022	Date 23/06/2022	
1.	Hon. Justice Mohamed C. Othman	P	P	P	P	4
2.	Mrs. Dorothy Mwanyika	P	AP	P	P	3
3.	Prof. Raphael T. Chibunda	P	P	P	P	4
4.	Prof. Maulid W. Mwatawala	P	AP	P	P	3
5.	Prof Amandus P. Muhairwa	P	P	P	P	4
6.	(i) Dr. Allan H. Kijazi	P	AP		N/A	1
	(ii) Dr. Francis K. Michael			P	N/A	1
7.	Ms. Bahati S. Mgongolwa	P	P	P	p	4
8.	Mrs. Maryam J. Saadalla	P	P	AP	P	3
9.	Dr. Abubakar S. Hoza	P	P	APR	P	3
10.	Prof. Amelia Kivaisi	P	AP	P	P	3

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S/N	Member's Name	Attendance of Members in meetings				Total Number of Meetings attended
		Date 23/09/2021	Date 16/12/2021	Date 31/03/2022	Date 23/06/2022	
11.	(i) Mr. Mwita M. Mroni	P	N/A			1
	(ii) Mr. Emmanuel S. Mambya			P		1
	(iii) Mr. Rajab S. Selemani				p	1
12.	Prof. William A.L. Anangisye	P	P	AP	P	3
13.	Mr. Faraja E. Kamendu	P	P	P	P	4
14.	Lunyamadzo M. Gillah	P	P	P	p	4

*P = Present, AP = Apology, AP-R = Absence with apology-Represented, N/A\* = yet to be appointed/replaced*

### 2.10.2. Secretary to the Council

The secretary to the Council is appointed as per Rule 69 first schedule of the Sokoine University of Agriculture Charter, as amended in 2020 for advising the Council on legal and corporate governance matters and ensuring that there is good information flow between the Council, its Committees and Management. All members of the Council and Management have access to his legal advice and services.

### 2.10.3. Management

The Management of the University is headed by the Vice Chancellor who is assisted by two Deputy Vice Chancellors (One for Academic matters and the other for Administration and Finance). Apart from that there are Principals, Deans, Directors and Heads of units and divisions as shown in **Table 1**.

### 2.10.4. Council Remunerations

The Council expenses which also include statutory payment to key management personnel during the year are as disclosed under Note 24 to the Financial Statements.

### 2.10.5. Fiduciary Responsibility

All non-executive members of the Council are considered by the Council to be independent both in character, judgement and free of relationships or circumstances that could affect their judgement.

### 2.10.6. Code of Corporate Practice and Conduct

Sokoine University of Agriculture is committed to the principles of effective Corporate Governance and the council is of the opinion that the University currently complies with principles of good Corporate Governance. This is attained through an emphasis of highest standards of corporate governance.

### 2.10.7. Flexibility towards Change

The current organizational structure is flexible and accommodates changes from internal as well as external environment. Moreover, the University periodically reviews its rules and regulations with a view to ensuring the best performance of the academy. The University adheres to the global standards and practices of good corporate governance. The Councillors continue to strengthen the good governance system by reviewing various

performance reports and approving policies and guidelines with the aim of enhancing good governance.

#### **2.10.8. Business ethics and organizational integrity**

The University's Code of Conduct commits it to the highest standards of integrity, conduct and ethics in its dealings with all parties concerned, including its Principal, Directors, managers, employees, customers, suppliers, competitors, investors and the public in general. The management and staff are expected to fulfil their ethical obligations in such a way that the business is run strictly according to laid out policies and procedures.

#### **2.10.9. Performance evaluation and reward**

The University ensures that Tanzanian Government Scale related salaries are paid, and related trends are followed in terms of changes in benefits, while at the same time considering the intrinsic value of individual contributions. Details of the remuneration paid to key management staff are disclosed in Note 24 to the financial statements.

#### **2.10.10. Anti-Corruption**

In conducting its activities, SUA maintains transparency and observes the principles of good governance. In this respect, the University has established an Ethics Committee and Code of Ethics dealing with mitigation of unethical issues.

#### **2.10.11. University Council Members' Interests**

The University is a public body under the supervision and control of the University Council. During the year 2021/22, none of the members of the University Council had interest or transactions with the University except those reported under note 25 of these financial statements.

#### **2.10.12. Related Party Transactions**

All related party transactions and balances are disclosed in note 25 of the financial statements.

#### **2.10.13. Addressing Covid-19 Pandemic and Its Impact**

Sokoine University of Agriculture as part of the community was affected by Covid19 pandemic. Most of the activities including training and research were delayed and had to be rescheduled in order that the core objectives could be attained.

Despite the situation after the emergence of Covid-19 pandemic, the University was rated with the performance of 78%. As part of the community and Government institutions, SUA took the following initiatives: -

- i. Contributed to the community by offering expertise and equipment in curbing the Covid19 pandemic. This includes issuing of lab facilities in efficient diagnosis and detection of the disease; as well as the human resource (experts in virology) from the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences who worked together with the National laboratory experts;
- ii. The SUA hospital (Health facility) at Main Campus was identified and successfully used as an isolation centre for Covid19 patients; and



- iii. Managed to implement health and safety directives as issued by the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children.

#### 2.10.14. Environmental Protection Program

SUA implements Government policies and directives on environmental conservation. The University preserves the environment through tree planting, an activity which is carried out throughout the year and includes issuing free seedlings to neighbouring communities. Moreover, the University has a College of Forestry, wildlife and Tourism which deals with preservation, transmission, dissemination and enhancement of knowledge in the field of forestry, environment and natural resources management.

#### 2.10.15. Ownership

Sokoine University of Agriculture is wholly owned by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

#### 2.10.16. Committees Charged with Governance

The University Council has four (4) committees which assist in discharging its functions and responsibilities effectively. Operations of each committee are defined in the Terms of Reference approved by the Council. To adequately interrogate issued presented by the Management, the Council had constituted the following committees:

1. Finance, Planning and Development Committee (FP&DC);
2. The University Senate;
3. Human Resource Committees (Administrative and Academic Staff);
4. Student's Affairs Committee; and
5. Audit Committee.

##### 2.10.16.1. Finance, Planning and Development Committee (FP&DC)

The Finance, Planning and Development Committee monitors the financial performance of the University and its associated legal entities if any. It considers financial policies and issues and makes recommendations to the Council on these matters having regard to the importance of financial sustainability.

It also considers and evaluates quarterly financial progress reports, financial statements and budgets of the University and other related financial issues and makes recommendations to the Council thereon. The Committee is chaired by The Deputy Chairperson of the Council and normally meets four times a year. The list of members and their attendance is as shown in **Table 12 & 13**.

**Table 12:** List of members in attendance of the FP & DC in the FP & DC meetings for the year 2021/22

S/N	Name	Position	Age	Qualification/Discipline	Period Served in years	Appointees Authority
1	Mrs. Dorothy Mwanyika	Chairperson	62	MSc. Agricultural Economics	3	Appointee of Chancellor
2.	Dkt. Allain	Member		PhD	6 Months	Appointee of Minister

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S/N	Name	Position	Age	Qualification/Discipline	Period Served in years	Appointees Authority
	Kijazi					responsible for Tourism
3.	Ms. Bahati Mgongolwa	Member	50	Masters of Development Economics	2	Appointee of Minister responsible for Finance
3.	Prof. Raphael T. Chibunda	Member	56	PhD. Environmental Technology	5	Vice Chancellor (Ex-official)
5.	Mrs. Maryam J. Saadalla	Member	51	M.Phil. in Biotechnology	6	University Council
6.	Mr. A. Mwambene	Member	47		3	University Council
7.	Prof. Amandus P. Muhairwa	Member	56	PhD. Veterinary Medicine	2	Deputy Vice Chancellor (Administration & Finance)
8.	Prof. Maulid W. Mwatawala	Member	53	PhD. Applied Entomology	2	Deputy Vice Chancellor Academic
9.	Mr. Faraja E. Kamendu	Member	34	Bachelor of Human Resources Management	1	Elective of the Researchers & Alliance Workers union (RAAWU) SUA
10.	Dr. Abubakar S. Hoza	Member	47	PhD. Molecular Biology	6	Elective of the SUA Academician Staff Association (SUAS)
11	Prof. Dismas L. Mwaseba	Member	65	PhD. Development studies	4	Ex-official Director-ICE
12	Prof. Esron D. Karimuribo	Member	56	PhD. Agric. Animal Science	8	Director, Directorate of Postgraduate Studies, Research, Technology Transfer & Consultancy
13	Prof. Benard Chove	Member	64	PhD. Food Engineering	2	Ex-official Principal - Agric.
14	Prof. Camilius Sanga	Member	47	PhD Computer Science	2	Ex-Official Director CICT
15	Prof. Suzana Augustino	Member	49	PhD Wood Chemistry	2	Ex-Official Principal - Forestry
16	Prof. Ladislaus Mnyone	Member	46	PhD. Pest Biology & Ecology	6	Ex-Official Director - Pest Management
17	Dr. Geoffrey K. Karugila	Member	56	PhD. Mathematical Physics	2	Principal SM-COSE
18	Dr. Damas Phillip Lukoo	Member	51	PhD.	2	Dean of School of Agribusiness & Business Studies
19	Mr M. M.	Member	27	Student (BSc.	1	SUASO Representative

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S/N	Name	Position	Age	Qualification/Discipline	Period Served in years	Appointees Authority
	Mromi			Education)		
20	Mr. E. Samweli	Member	28	Student	1	SUASO Representative
21	Dr. Nyambilila Amuri	Member	47	PhD Crop Soil and Envir. Science	2	Director DUS
22	Prof. C.J. Phiri	Member	63	PhD. Nutritional Physiology	2	Principal College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences
23	Prof. Samwel J. Kabote	Member	49	PhD. Development Studies	2	Principal College of Social Sciences
24	Mr. Peter W Lubuwah	Secretary to Committee	54	CPA(T) MBA	4	Chief Financial Officer
25	Dr. Ibrahim C. Mjemah	Member	52	PhD. Environmental Engineering	3	Director of Planning and Development
26	Bw. L.J. Kibonde	Member			3	Ag. Chief Internal Auditor
27	Mrs. Lunyamadzo M. Gillah	Member	53	Master of Laws. LLM	12	Corporate Counsel
28	Prof. J.Z. Katani	Member		PhD	1	Principal Mizengo Pinda Campus

P = Present, AP = Apology, AP-R = Absence with apology-Represented, N/A\* = yet to be appointed/replaced

**Table 13:** Register of attendance of the Members of the FP & DC for the year 2021/22

S/N	Member's Name	Attendance of Members in meetings				Total Number of Meetings attended
		10/09/2021	19/11/2021	11/03/2022	10/06/2022	
1	Mrs. Dorothy Mwanyika	P	P	AP	P	3
2	Bibi. M. Saadala	AP	AP	AP	AP	0
3	Dkt. Allain Kijazi	N/A	AP	P	AP	1
4	Bw. A. Mwambene	AP	AP R	P	AP R	1
5	Prof. R.T. Chibunda	P	P	P	P	4
6	Prof. M. Mwatawala	P	P	P	P	4
7	Prof. A.P. Muhairwa	P	AP	P	P	3
8	Bw. F.E. Kamendu	AP R	P	P	P	3
9	Dr. A.S. Hoza	AP R	AP R	P	AP R	1
10	Prof. B. Chove	AP R	P	AP R	P	2

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S/N	Member's Name	Attendance of Members in meetings				Total Number of Meetings attended
		10/09/2021	19/11/2021	11/03/2022	10/06/2022	
11	Dr. Geoffrey K. Karugila	P	P	AP	P	3
12	Dkt. Damas Phillip	P	P	P	P	4
13	Prof C.J. Phiri	P	P	P	P	4
14	Prof. J.S. Kabote	P	P	P	P	4
15	Bw. P.L. Wilson	P	P	P	P	4
16	Bw. Onesmo Kayanda	N/A	N/A	P	P	2
17	Dkt. I.C. Mjemah	P	P	P	P	4
18	Prof. Suzana Agustino	P	P	AP R	P	3
19	Prof. C.A. Sanga	P	P	P	P	4
20	Prof. L. Mnyone	P	AP R	AP	AP	1
21	Prof. E.D. Karimuribo	P	P	P	P	3
22	Dkt. Nyambilila Amuri	P	P	P	P	4
23	Bw. M. M. Mromi	P	P	N/A	N/A	2
24	Bw. E. Samweli	N/A	N/A	N/A	P	1
25	Lunyamadzo M. Gillah	P	P	AP R	P	3
26	Bw. L. J. Kibonde	P	P	P	P	4
27	Prof. J. Z. Katani	AP	AP	P	P	2

*P = Present, AP = Apology, AP-R = Absence with apology-Represented, N/A\* = yet to be appointed/replaced*

### 2.10.16.2. The University Senate

The SUA Charter, 2007 provides that, “there shall be a Senate for the University which shall, subject to the powers of the Council as provided in the Act, the Regulations made thereunder, this Charter and the Rules contained in the First Schedule hereto, be the principal overall decision-making organ in respect of all academic matters of the University and be responsible for the academic work of the University both in teaching, research and consultancy and for the regulation and superintendence of the education of the students of the University”. The members of the senate and the respective attendance of meetings are as shown in **Tables 14 and 15** below:

**Table 14:** The Senate Committee Members who served during the year 2021/22

S/N	Name	Position	Age	Qualification/ Discipline	Period Served in years	Appointee's Authority
1	Prof. Raphael T. Chibunda	Chairperson	55	PhD (Environmental Technology)	5	Vice-Chancellor
2	Prof. Maulid Mwatawala	Member	51	PhD (Crop Science & Production)	2	Deputy Vice Chancellor-Academic)
3	Prof. Amandus Muhairwa	Member	55	PhD (Vet Medicine)	2	Deputy Vice-Chancellor - Administration & Finance

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S/N	Name	Position	Age	Qualification/ Discipline	Period Served in years	Appointee's Authority
4	Prof. E.C. Phiri	Member	61	PhD (Vet Medicine)	2	Principal College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences
5	Dr. G.K. Karugila	Member	55	PhD Mathematics Physics	3	Principal Solomon Mahlangu College of Social Science & Education
6	Prof. E. Karimuribo	Member	55	PhD (Agric. Animal Science)	4	Director, Directorate of Postgraduate Studies, Research, Technology Transfer & Consultancy
7	Dr. Gration Rwegasira	Member	49	PhD	2	Coordinator, Quality Assurance & Promotion Bureau
8	Prof. B. Chove	Member	63	PhD Food Engineering	2	Principal, College of Agriculture
9	Prof. C.A. Sanga	Member	46	PhD Computer Science	2	Director, Sokoine National Agriculture Library
10	Dr. N. A. Amuri	Member	45	PhD Crop, Soil Environmental Science)	2	Director, Directorate of Undergraduate Studies
11	Dr. L. Mnyone	Member	46	PhD (Pest Biology & Ecology)	5	Director, SUA Pest Management Centre
12	Prof. D. Mwaseba	Member	64	PhD (Development studies)	4	Director-ICE
13	Dr. D.P. Lukoa	Member	50	PhD)	2	College of Economics and Business Studies
14	Dr. S. A. Nhemati	Member	48	PhD Wood Chemistry	2	Principal, College of Wildlife and Tourism
15	Mr. Pule J. Motshabi	Member	48	MBA (Marketing)	9	Dean of Student
16	Dr. Juma S. Kabote	Member	47	PhD (Development Studies)	3	Principal Prospective College of Social Sciences and Humanities
17	Dr. A. S. Hoza	Member	47	PhD. Molecular Biology	5	SUASA representative
18	Mr. Mwita M. Mroni	Member		Student	1	SUASO Representative
19	Mr. Emmanuel Samwel	Member		Student	1	SUASO Representative
20	Mr. Tryphone R. Bartazal	Member		Student	1	SUASO Representative
21	Ms. Johari M. Nanyaro	Member		Student	1	SUASO Representative
22	Ms. Elizabeth M.	Member		Student	1	SUASO Representative

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S/N	Name	Position	Age	Qualification/ Discipline	Period Served in years	Appointee's Authority
	Maduhu					
23	Dr. Ibrahim Mjemah	Member	50	PhD Environmental Engineering	3	Director of Planning and Development
24	Mrs. Lunyamadzo M. Gillah	Member	51	Master of Laws (LLM)	12	Corporate Counsel
25	Mr. Faraja E. Kamendu	Member			1	Elective of the Researchers & Alliance Workers union (RAAWU) SUA
26	Prof. Rudovick Kazwala	Member	63	PhD Veterinary Public Health	2	President of the SUA Convocation
27	Prof. Ganka Nyamsogoro	Member		PhD	2	External Member
28	Dr. Kenneth M. Hosea	Member		PhD	2	External Member
29	Prof. Amelia K. Kivaisi	Member	67	PhD Applied Microbiology	2	External Member
30	Prof. Eliakimu Zahabu	Member	50	PhD Forestry and Climate Change	2	Ag Director National Carbon Monitoring Centre
31	Prof. Josiah Z. Katani	Member		PhD	2	Principal Mizengo Pinda Campus College
32	Prof. Boniface Mbilinyi	Member		PhD	1	Acting Dean, School of Engineering and Technology
33	Dr. Benedicto Msangya	Member		PhD	1	Acting Dena, School of Education

**Table 15: The Attendance of members of the senate during the year 2021/22**

S/N	Member's Name	Attendance for the meetings during the year				Total Number of Meetings attended
		14/09/21	07/11/21	10/03/22	9/06/22	
1	Prof. Raphael T. Chibunda	p	P	P	AP-R	3
2	Prof. Maulid Mwatawala	p	P	P	p	4
3	Prof. Amandus Muhairwa	p	P	P	P	4
4	Prof. E.C. Phiri	AP-R	P	P	AP-R	2
5	Dr. G.K. Karugila	P	P	P	P	4
6	Prof. E. Karimuribo	p	P	P	AP-R	3
7	Dr. Gratian Rwegasira	AP-R	AP-R	P	AP	1
8	Prof. B. Chove	p	P	p	AP-R	3
9	Prof. C.A. Sanga	p	p	p	P	4
10	Dr. N. A. Amuri	P	p	p	P	4

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S/N	Member's Name	Attendance for the meetings during the year				Total Number of Meetings attended
		14/09/21	07/11/21	10/03/22	9/06/22	
11	Dr. L. Mnyone	p	AP-R	AP-R	AP-R	1
12	Prof. D. Mwaseba	P	AP-R	P	P	3
13	Dr. D.P. Lukoa	P	P	P	P	4
14	Dr. S. A. Nhemati	AP-R	P	AP-R	P	2
15	Mr. Pule J. Motshabi	p	P	P	P	4
16	Dr. Juma S. Kabote	AP-R	P	AP-R	P	2
17	Dr. Abubakar S. Hoza	AP-R	P	AP	P	2
18	Mr. Mwita M. Mroni	P	AP-R	P	AP-R	3
19	Mr. Emmanuel Samwel	P	P	P	AP-R	3
20	Mr. Tryphone R. Bartazal	P	AP-R	P	AP-R	2
21	Ms. Johari M. Nanyaro	p	AP-R	P	AP-R	2
22	Ms. Elizabeth M. Maduhu	p	AP-R	P	AP-R	2
23	Dr. Ibrahim Mjemah	P	P	P	P	4
24	Mrs. LunyamadzoM. Gillah	P	P	P	P	4
25	Mr. Faraja E. Kamendu	AP-R	AP-R	AP-R	AP-R	0
26	Prof. Rudovick Kazwala	P	P	AP	AP-R	2
27	Prof. Ganka Nyamsogoro	P	P	P	AP	3
28	Dr. Kenneth M. Hosea	P	P	AP-R	AP	2
29	Prof. Amelia K. Kivaisi	P	P	P	P	4
30	Prof. Eliakimu Zahabu	AP	AP	P	P	2
31	Prof. Josiah Z. Katani	P	P	P	AP-R	3
32	Prof. Boniface Mbilinyi	P	P	P	AP-R	3
33	Dr. Benedicto Msangya	P	P	P	P	4

*P = Present, AP = Apology, AP-R = Absence with apology-Represented, N/A\* = The post/position was vacant*

**2.10.16.3. Students' Affairs Committee**

The committee is responsible for overseeing students' affairs and it is required to meet four times in a year. During the year under review, the committee met 4 times in deliberation of student matters. The list of members of the committee and their attendance is as shown in **Table 16 & 17** below.

**Table 16:** The Students Affairs Committee Members who served during the year 2021/22

S/No	Name	Position	Qualification/ Discipline	Period Served in years	Appointee's Authority
1.	Prof. Amelia Kivaisi	Chairperson	PhD Applied Microbiology	2	University Council
2.	Prof. A.P. Muhairwa	Member	PhD (Vet Medicine)	15	DVC (PFA)
3.	Prof. C.A. Sanga		PhD Computer Science	2	Ag. Director, SNAL
4.	Dr. Nyambilila A. Amuri	Member	PhD Crop, Soil	2	Director, DUS

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S/No	Name	Position	Qualification/ Discipline	Period Served in years	Appointee's Authority
			Environment		
5.	Mr. P. Shumbi	Member	MBA (Agric.)	-	DPI Representative
6.	Mr. Tryphone L. Bartazali	Member	Student	1	SUASO Representative
7.	Mr. John Marcel S.	Member	Student	1	SUASO Representative
8.	Ms. Dismas Clementina N.	Member	Student	1	SUASO Representative
9.	Mr. Hassan Arafa A.	Member	Student	1	SUASO Representative
10.	Mr. Rodgers H. Magambo	Member	Asst. Insp of Auxiliary Police- SUA	-	Representing- Head, Auxiliary Police-SUA
11.	Ms. Tabia S. Salehe	Member	MA (Ed)	-	Representing- SUAHAB Coordinator
12.	Ms. V.M. Makangila	Secretariat	MA (Psychology)	2	D/DoS
13.	Mr. Steven L. Banzi	Member	Hospital Secretary	-	Representing- RMO
14.	Eng. Juveniles Mushi	Member	BSc. Civil Engineering	-	Representing- Head, Estates & Works
15.	Mr. Pule J. Motshabi	Secretary	MBA (Marketing)	8	Dean of Students
16.	Ms. Matilda C. Mallya	Secretariat	BA Political Science & Public Administration	2	Administrative Officer
17.	Mr. Mroni Mwita	Member	Student	1	SUASO President
18.	Ms. Zainab S. Mgomi	Member	Student	1	SUASO Representative
19.	Ms. Paulina Robert	Member	Student	1	SUASO Representative
20.	Mr. George R. Zambetakis	Member	LLB	2	Legal Officer
21.	Mr. Tryphone M. Rwegasira	Member	Medical Doctor	-	Representative RMO

*Source: Students Affairs Committee Records 2021/22*

**Table 17: The Attendance of members of the Students Affairs Committee during the year 2021/22**

S/No.	MEMBERS' NAME	ATTENDANCE FOR THE MEETINGS DURING THE YEAR 2021/2022				TOTAL NUMBER OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
		1	2	3	4 <sup>2</sup>	
		21/08/2021	18/11/2021	28/03/22	-	
1.	Prof. Amelia Kivaisi	P	P	AP		2
2.	Prof. A.P. Muhairwa	P	AP-R	P		2

<sup>2</sup> The 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Students Affairs Committee was done in the subsequent year. ie. 2022/2023



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S/No.	MEMBERS' NAME	ATTENDANCE FOR THE MEETINGS DURING THE YEAR 2021/2022				TOTAL NUMBER OF MEETINGS ATTENDED
		1	2	3	4 <sup>2</sup>	
		21/08/2021	18/11/2021	28/03/22	-	
3.	Prof. C.A. Sanga	P	AP-R	P		2
4.	Dr. Nyambilila A. Amuri	P	P	P		3
5.	Mr. P. Shumbi	P	P	P		3
6.	Mr. Tryphone L. Bartazali	P	P	NIA*		2
7.	Mr. John Marcel S.	P	AP-R	NIA*		1
8.	Ms. Dismas Clementina N.	P	AP-R	AP-R		1
9.	Mr. Hassan Arafa A.	P	AP-R	AP-R		1
10.	Mr. Rodgers H. Magambo	P	P	P		3
11.	Ms. Tabia S. Salehe	P	AP-R	P		2
12.	Ms. V.M. Makangila	P	P	NIA*		2
13.	Mr. Steven L. Banzi	P	P	NIA*		2
14.	Eng. Juveniles Mushi	P	AP-R	AP-R		1
15.	Mr. Pule J. Motshabi	P	P	P		3
16.	Ms. Matilda C. Mallya	P	P	P		3
17.	Mr. Mroni Mwita	P	P	AP-R		2
18.	Ms. Zainab S. Mgomi	P	NIA*	NIA*		1
19.	Ms. Paulina Robert	P	NIA*	NIA*		1
20.	Mr. George R. Zambetakis	P	P	P		3
21.	Mr. Tryphone M. Rwegasira	P	NIA*	NIA*		1

*P = Present, AP = Apology, AP-R = Absence with apology-Represented, NIA\* = The post/position was vacant*

#### 2.10.16.4. Audit Committee

The Audit Committee provides oversight of the financial reporting process, the audit process, the system of internal controls and compliances with laws and regulations. The Committee is chaired by member of the University Council and normally meets four times in a year. The list of members of the committee and their attendance is as shown in **Table 18 below**.

**Table 18:** Audit Committee Members serve the period 2021/22

S/N	Name	Position	Age	Qualification / Discipline	Period Served in years	Appointee's Authority
1	Mrs. Bahati S. Mgongolwa	Chairperson	51	Master of Development Economics	1	University Council
2	Mr. Paul R. Bilabaye	Member	49	MBA. Corporate Management, CPSP (T), CPA (T)	6	University Council
3	Prof. Amelia K. Kivaisi	Member	67	PhD Applied Microbiology	3	University Council
4	Mr. Abdu-Razaq I. Badru	Member	53	MBA. International Business Management	3	University Council
5	Mrs. Hannah	Member	54	MBA. Finance & IT,	6	University Council

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	Mwakalinga			CPA (T)		
6	Mrs. Lunyamadzo M. Gillah	Secretary to Committee	52	Master of Laws (LLM)	12	University Council

Source: Audit Committee records 2021/22

**Table 19:** Register of attendance for members of the Audit Committee for the Audit Committee Meetings for the year 2021/22

S/N	Member's Name	Attendance of Members in meetings						Total Number of Meetings attended
		10/09/21	29/09/21	16/11/21	10/01/22	16/03/22	14/06/22	
1	Mrs. Bahati S. Mgongolwa	P	P	P	P	P	P	6
2	Mr. Paul R. Bilabaye	P	P	P	P	P	P	6
3	Prof. Amelia K. Kivaisi	P	P	P	P	P	P	6
4	Mr. Abdu-Razaq I. Badru	P	P	AP	P	AP	P	4
5	Mrs. Hannah Mwakalinga	P	P	P	P	P	P	6
6	Mrs. Lunyamadzo M. Gillah	P	P	P	P	P	P	6

P = Present, AP = Apology, AP-R = Absence with apology-Represented, N/A\* = The post/position was vacant

#### 2.10.16.5. Human Resource Committees

The Human Resource Committees provide oversight of all human resource matters including employee's benefits and oversee compliance with laws and regulations and evaluate good governance. The Committees are chaired by the Vice Chancellor and normally meet four times in a year. The list of members of the committee and attendance is as shown in **Table 20 & 21** below.

**Table 20:** Members of Human Resource Committee who served the committee for the year 2021/22

S/N	Name	Position	Nationality	Age	Qualification/Discipline	Period Served in 2021/2022	Appointee's Authority
1	Prof. Raphael T. Chibunda	Chairperson	Tanzanian	56	PhD (Environmental Toxicology)	1year	Chancellor
2	Prof. Maulid W. Mwatawala	Member	Tanzanian	52	PhD (Crop Science and Horticulture)	1year	Chancellor
3	Prof. Amandus P. Muhairwa	Member	Tanzanian	56	PhD (Veterinary Medicine)	1year	Chancellor
4	Prof. William A.L.	Member	Tanzanian	59	PhD (Education)	1year	Appointee of the University

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S/N	Name	Position	Nationality	Age	Qualification/Discipline	Period Served in 2021/2022	Appointee's Authority
	Anangisye						Senate
5	Faraja E. Kamendu	Member	Tanzanian	35	BA. (Human Resource Management)	1year	Elective of the Researchers, Academicians & Allied Workers Union (RAAWU) -SUA
6	Ms. Maryam J. Sadalla	Member	Tanzanian	50	MSc. Phil in Biotechnology	1year	Appointee of the University Council
7	Mr. P.Mwakiluma	Member	Tanzanian	47	MSc (HR Planning & Development)	1year	University Council
8	Mrs. Lunyamadzo M. Gillah	Member	Tanzanian	52	Masters of Law	1year	University Council
9	Dr. Abubakar Hoza	Member	Tanzanian	47	PhD (Microbiology, Parasitology and Biotechnology)	1year	Elective of the SUASA
10	Bw. Ibrahim Mahumi	Member	Tanzanian		MA. Public Administration	1year	Appointee of the Chairman, Human Resource Committee (Administrative and Academic Staff)
11	Bw. Moshi Kabengwe	Member	Tanzanian		MA. Human Resource Management	1year	Appointee of the Chairman, Human Resource Committee (Administrative and Academic Staff)

*Source: The Human Resource Committee records 2021/22*

**Table 21:** Register of Attendance for Members of Human Resource Committee for Committee Meetings for the year 2021/22

S/N	Member's Name	Attendance of Members in meetings				Total Number of Meetings attended
		07/09/2021	04/11/2021	11/03/2022	10/06/2022	
1	Prof. Raphael T. Chibunda	P	P	P	AP-R	3
2	Prof. Maulid W. Mwatawala	P	AP-R	P	P	3

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S/N	Member's Name	Attendance of Members in meetings				Total
3	Prof. Amandus P. Muhairwa	AP-R	P	P	P	3
4	Prof. William A.L. Anangisye	P	AP-R	P	AP-R	2
5	Faraja E. Kamendu	P	P	AP-R	P	3
6	Ms. Maryam J. Sadalla	AP	AP	AP	AP	0
7	Mr. P.Mwakiluma	AP-R	AP-R	AP-R	AP-R	0
8	Mrs. Lunyamadzo M. Gillah	P	P	P	AP-R	3
9	Dr. Abubakar Hoza	AP-R	AP-R	AP-R	P	1
10	Bw. Ibrahim Mahumi	P	AP	P	P	3
11	Bw. Moshi Kabengwe	P	P	P	P	4

*P = Present, AP = Apology, AP-R = Absence with apology-Represented, N/A\* = The post/position was vacant*

### 2.11. POLITICAL AND CHARITABLE DONATIONS

SUA made subscribed and contributed to various organisations which include, the Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA), the Association of African Universities (AAU), and other professional associations and charities. During the year, such contributions and subscriptions amounted to TZS 125.62 million (2021: TZS 85.00 million). There were no donations made to any political parties.

### 2.12. EMPLOYEES WELFARE

#### 2.12.1. Management - employees' relationship

The average number of employees during the year was 1,287 (2021: 1,212). The relationship between the employees and SUA Management was cordial. However, there were some complaints due to delays in payment of staff benefits such as leave passages, house allowances to eligible staff, salary arrears, and payment for promotion and increments and retirement benefits due to inadequate funding from government.

The University employees are fully involved in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the University also including their benefits. All matters deliberated in university meetings pass through the Workers' Council which is the highest in order before the University Council. Its positioning was made purposely to ensure that employees' matters and interests are well presented.

Furthermore, the employees' benefits are overseen by the Researchers, Academicians and Administrative Staff Workers Union (RAAWU) and Sokoine University of Agriculture Academic Staff Association (SUASA).

#### 2.12.2. Employee Contributions to Social Security Funds

All the University employees are subjected to monthly contributions to the PSSSF where the employers contribute 15 percent and staff 5 percent. Also, staff contribute monthly to the National Health Insurance (NHIF) where the employer contributes 3% while staff contributes 2%.

### **2.12.3. HIV/AIDS Policy**

The management of HIV/AIDS is an important challenge for Sokoine University of Agriculture. SUA has determined some risks associated with the impact of HIV/AIDS as operational, legal and health risks. SUA has adopted the following core principles as a basis for HIV/AIDS policy: -

1. Continuously assess the risk posed by HIV/AIDS on the operations of the University;
2. Limit the number of new infections among the employees and students;
3. Ensure employees and students living with HIV/AIDS are aware of their rights, respected and protected;
4. Provide care and support to employees and students living with HIV/AIDS; and
5. Provide continuous mass education on HIV/ AIDS.

### **2.12.4. Human Medical Facilities**

Like other public organizations, all staff of SUA are members of the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) whereby each, the employer and employee contribute 3% of basic salaries. In addition, the University has established the SUA Community Health Fund which is a voluntary scheme covering medical costs over and above what is covered by the NHIF. Also, the University has the SUA hospital at the Edward Moringe Campus (Formerly known as SUA-Main Campus), Mazimbu Hospital located at Solomon Mahlangu Campus and dispensaries in other campuses like Olmotonyi Forestry Training Centre in Arusha; and Mizengo Pinda Campus, Katavi offering medical services to employees, students and the surrounding community.

### **2.12.5. Employees' Financial Support**

The University has several arrangements that offer financial support to employees which includes a Savings and Credit Cooperative Society (SACCOS), which grants loans/credits to its members. The University also covers burial expenses related to employees and their legally recognised family members and provision of partial exemption in payment of tuition fees for sons/daughters/spouses of SUA staff members when admitted as privately or third part at the University. The University has also entered contract as a guarantor with some financial institutions and hire purchase companies where members of staff are granted loans and house appliances on credit.

## **2.13. DISABLED PERSONS AND GENDER BALANCE**

### **2.13.1. People with Physical Disabilities**

The recruitment policy of the University does not discriminate against persons with physical disabilities. There are persons with disabilities among the members of staff as well as among students. Similarly, under the Workman Compensation Act, the University has a worker's compensation fund for employees who become disabled while in service.

### **2.13.2. Gender Parity**

Gender issues are managed through the University gender policy, 2002. The University is an equal opportunity employer always considering gender in staff recruitment where qualified female candidates are encouraged to apply. Further, it has been analysed that

during the year under review, the gender composition of undergraduate students shows an increment in the number of female students by 35% as per benchmark established in 2016. At the end of the year, the University had 1,287 employees (2021: 1,212) with the proportion of 64% male; and 36% female as shown in Table 22 below:

**Table 22: The proportion of SUA employees in consideration of gender for the year 2021/22**

Gender	2022		2021	
	Units	Percentage	Units	Percentage
Male	827	64	778	62
Female	460	36	566	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Human Resource Department records 2021/22*

#### **2.14. PREJUDICIAL ISSUES**

During the year ended 30 June 2022, there were no serious prejudicial matters to report as required by the Tanzania Financial Reporting Standards No. 1-Directors' Report.

#### **2.15. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH TFRS NO. 1**

The Governance Report has been prepared in full compliance with requirements of the Tanzania Financial Reporting Standards No.1-Directors' Report.

#### **2.16. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS**

In performing the activities of the University, various laws and regulations having impact on operations were observed.

#### **2.17. PUBLICATION OF THE GOVERNANCE REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.**

Sokoine University of Agriculture is a public sector entity adheres to the principles of open governance and therefore publishes its Governance report along with audited financial statements within 30 days after the approval of the audited financial statements by those charged with governance as per the requirements of the NBAA Technical Pronouncement No.1 of 2018. The Financial Statements for financial year 2020/21 are found in the University website:<https://sua.ac.tz/sites/default/files/documents/reports/SUA%20Audited%20Financial%20Statement%20For%20the%20Year%20ended%2030th%20June%202021.pdf>.

#### **2.18. APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS**

The Controller and Auditor General is the statutory Auditor of Sokoine University of Agriculture by virtue of Article 143 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 and in Section 10 of the Public Audit Act, Cap 418 [R.E 2021].

#### **2.19. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE**

The University Council is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements that give a true and fair view of Sokoine University of Agriculture (the University), comprising the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2022, and the Statements of Financial Performance, A statement of changes in net assets, Cash Flow Statement, Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual amount for the year then

ended, and the Notes to the Financial Statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, in accordance with Accrual-International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs), Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Standards, National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA), and in the manner required by the SUA Charter, 2007.

The University Council is also responsible for such internal control as members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management.

The University Council has assessed the ability of the University to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe that the University will not be able to operate in the year ahead. The auditors are responsible for reporting on whether the annual Financial Statements give a true and fair view in accordance with Accrual-IPSASs requirements.

**2.20. APPROVAL OF GOVERNANCE REPORT AND ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

The Governance Report and the annual Financial Statements of Sokoine University of Agriculture, as identified in the first paragraph, were approved by the University Council on \_\_\_\_\_ and signed on its behalf by: -

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**CHAIRPERSON**  
Hon. Justice Mohamed Chande Othman

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**COUNCIL MEMBER**  
BAHATI S. MGOTTGOKEA

Date: 16<sup>th</sup> March 2023

Date: 16/3/2023

**3.0 DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE/ACCOUNTING FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

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

It is the duty of a Professional Accountant to assist the University Council /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 Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) Accrual basis-and statutory financial reporting requirements.

Full legal responsibility for the preparation of financial statements rests with the University Council as under University Council Responsibility statement.

I, Peter Wilson being the Head of Finance/Accounting of Sokoine University of Agriculture hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022 have been prepared in compliance with applicable accounting standards and statutory requirements.

I thus confirm that the financial statements comply with applicable accounting standards and statutory requirements as on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.



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Peter Wilson

**Position: Director of Finance**

**NBAA Membership No.: ACPA 2081**

16/03/2023

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_




SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)


**4.0. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022**

	Notes	2021/22 TZS "000"	2020/21 TZS "000"
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Asset</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	15	26,558,136	22,895,156
Inventories	18	262,481	230,377
Prepayments	17	1,835,499	1,909,076
Receivables	16	<u>18,927,917</u>	<u>15,341,060</u>
<b>Total Current Asset</b>		<b><u>47,584,033</u></b>	<b><u>40,375,669</u></b>
<b>Non Current Asset</b>			
Biological Assets	20	25,116,983	22,965,629
Intangible Assets	21	94,689	94,689
Property, Plant and Equipment	19	36,573,492	38,342,911
Work In Progress	19	<u>14,586,250</u>	<u>12,450,829</u>
<b>Total Non Current Asset</b>		<b><u>76,371,414</u></b>	<b><u>73,854,058</u></b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b><u>123,955,447</u></b>	<b><u>114,229,727</u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Deferred Income (Revenue)	24	100,427	-
Deferred income on donor grants	25	18,460,826	20,025,042
Deposits	26	6,476,549	-
Payables and Accruals	22	14,141,485	11,151,202
Provisions	23	<u>703,395</u>	<u>270,396</u>
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b><u>39,882,682</u></b>	<b><u>31,446,640</u></b>
<b>Non Current Liabilities</b>			
Deferred Income (Capital)	19	<u>13,542,348</u>	<u>15,066,028</u>
<b>Total Non Current Liabilities</b>		<b><u>13,542,348</u></b>	<b><u>15,066,028</u></b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b><u>53,425,030</u></b>	<b><u>46,512,667</u></b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b><u>70,530,417</u></b>	<b><u>67,717,060</u></b>
<b>NET ASSETS/EQUITY</b>			
Taxpayers Fund/Share Capital		60,461	60,461
Accumulated Surpluses / (Deficit)		<u>70,469,956</u>	<u>67,656,599</u>
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS/EQUITY</b>		<b><u>70,530,417</u></b>	<b><u>67,717,060</u></b>

The financial statements on pages 82 to 152 were approved for issue by the University Council and signed on its behalf by: -

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**CHAIRPERSON**  
 Hon. Justice M. Chande Othman  
 16<sup>th</sup> March 2023  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**COUNCIL MEMBER**  
 BAHATI S. Mgottgole  
 16/3/2023  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Controller and Auditor General

AR/PA/SUA /2021/22

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	2021/22 TZS "000"	2020/21 TZS "000"
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Government Grant	6	33,791,159	45,314,823
Income from Development Partners	7	15,323,760	17,637,182
Non Monetary Revenue - Current	8	78,307	2,469,969
Revenue from Exchange Transactions	9	29,281,540	26,957,036
Amortization of deferred asset grant	19	2,181,878	638,749
Gain/ (Loss) on Foreign Currency Translation	10	3,633	1,889
Fair value Gain on Biological Asset	20	2,151,354	-
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b><u>82,811,631</u></b>	<b><u>93,019,648</u></b>
<b>EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS</b>			
Expenses			
Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits	11	49,463,949	62,536,080
Use of Goods and Service	12	23,544,810	21,404,382
Maintenance Expenses	13	1,145,929	2,240,043
Interest Expenses		-	593
Other Expenses	14	2,115,254	4,692,667
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	19	4,614,791	2,892,786
Impairment loss		-	256,575
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS</b>		<b><u>80,884,733</u></b>	<b><u>94,023,126</u></b>
Surplus / (Deficit)		<b><u>1,926,898</u></b>	<b><u>(1,003,478)</u></b>

The financial statements on pages 82 to 152 were approved for issue by the University Council and signed on its behalf by: -



CHAIRPERSON

Hon. Justice M. Chande Othman

16<sup>th</sup> March 2023  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_



COUNCIL MEMBER

BAHATI S. MGONGO

16/3/2023  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

	Tax Payer's Fund TZS	Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit) TZS	Total TZS
	"000"	"000"	"000"
Opening Balance as at 01 Jul 2021	60,461	67,656,599	67,717,060
Adjustment**	-	886,459	886,459
Surplus/ Deficit for the Year	-	1,926,898	1,926,898
<b>Closing Balance as at 30 Jun 2022</b>	<b>60,461</b>	<b>70,469,956</b>	<b>70,530,417</b>
Opening Balance as at 01 Jul 2020	60,461	68,660,077	68,720,538
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the Year	-	(1,003,478)	(1,003,478)
<b>Closing Balance as at 30 Jun 2021</b>	<b>60,461</b>	<b>67,656,599</b>	<b>67,717,060</b>

The financial statements on pages 82 to 152 were approved for issue by the University Council and signed on *its behalf* by: -



CHAIRPERSON

Hon. Justice M. Chande Othman

Date: 16<sup>th</sup> March 2023



COUNCIL MEMBER

BAHATI S. MGONGO

Date: 16/3/2023

\*\* The amount of TZS 886.46 million refers to the prior year adjustment done to the accumulated depreciation as a result of several factors which also includes changes made to the expected useful lives of assets as per guidance issued by the Government.

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	2021/22 TZS "000"	2020/21 TZS "000"
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>RECEIPTS</b>			
Revenue from Non Exchange Transactions Govt	27.1	33,891,586	45,645,835
Revenue from Non Exchange Transactions Donor	27.2	25,494,470	15,807,560
Revenue from Exchange Transaction	27.3	26,092,164	26,564,119
Other Receipts	27.4	59,641,853	100,773,837
<b>Total Receipts</b>		<b><u>145,120,073</u></b>	<b><u>188,791,351</u></b>
<b>PAYMENTS</b>			
Wages,Salaries and Employee Benefits	27.5	47,395,065	58,224,652
Use of Goods and Service	27.6	23,483,541	23,795,076
Other Payments	27.7	64,871,899	100,344,304
Other Expenses	27.8	1,412,207	5,156,026
Maintenance Expenses	27.9	1,145,929	1,406,944
<b>Total Payments</b>		<b><u>138,308,641</u></b>	<b><u>188,927,002</u></b>
<b>Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		<b><u>6,811,432</u></b>	<b><u>(135,652)</u></b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Acquisition of Property,Plant and Equipment		<u>(3,148,453)</u>	<u>(6,061,253)</u>
<b>Total Investing Activities</b>		<b><u>(3,148,453)</u></b>	<b><u>(6,061,253)</u></b>
<b>NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b><u>(3,148,453)</u></b>	<b><u>(6,061,253)</u></b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Financing Activities		-	-
<b>Total Financing Activities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Net Increase/(Decrease)		<b>3,662,980</b>	<b>(6,196,905)</b>
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of period		<u>22,895,156</u>	<u>29,092,061</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at end of period</b>	<b>15</b>	<b><u>26,558,136</u></b>	<b><u>22,895,156</u></b>

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

Details	Original Budget TZS	Final Budget TZS	Actual amount on Comparison Basis	Different Final Budget Vs Actual	Percentage
	A	B	C	D=B-C	E=100- (D/B)*100
<b>RECEIPTS</b>	TZS "000"	TZS "000"	TZS "000"	TZS "000"	
Revenue from Non Exchange Transactions (Govt)	37,923,799	37,923,799	33,891,586	4,032,213	89
Revenue from Non Exchange Transactions (Donor)	22,982,967	22,982,967	25,494,470	(2,511,503)	111
Revenue from Exchange Transactions	34,660,461	34,660,461	26,092,164	8,568,297	75
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>95,567,227</b>	<b>95,567,227</b>	<b>85,478,220</b>	<b>10,089,008</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>PAYMENTS</b>					
Maintenance Expenses	2,888,141	2,888,141	1,145,929	1,742,211	40
Other Expenses	12,073,417	12,073,417	1,412,207	10,661,210	12
Social Benefits	102,343	102,343	-	102,343	-
Use of Goods and Service	27,302,271	27,302,271	23,483,541	3,818,730	86
Wages,Salaries and Employee Benefits	43,860,070	43,860,070	47,395,065	(3,534,994)	108
Other Payments	4,368,929	4,368,929	-	4,368,929	-
Acquisition of Biological Assets	121,900	121,900	-	121,900	-
Acquisition of Property,Plant and Equipment	4,850,156	4,850,156	3,148,453	1,701,704	65
<b>Total Payment</b>	<b>95,567,227</b>	<b>95,567,227</b>	<b>76,585,195</b>	<b>18,982,032</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Net Receipts/Payments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,893,025</b>	<b>(8,893,025)</b>	

The University budget is presented in Tanzanian Shillings (TZS) and the figures are rounded off to the nearest two decimal places.

The amounts in the financial statements were recast from the International Public Sector Accounting standards (IPSA's) accrual basis to the cash basis, to be on the same basis as the final university approved budget as the university budget is prepared on a cash basis. The approved budget covers the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. The variances between the final approved and the actual receipt and expenditure are as explained under note **32**.

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**STATEMENT OF RECONCILIATION OF ACTUAL AMOUNT ON A COMPARABLE BASIS AND ACTUAL AMOUNT IN FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**


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DETAILS	ACTUAL AMOUNT ON COMPARABLE BASIS	CASH FLOW	DIFFERENCE
	TZS	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”	“000”
<b>Receipts</b>			
Revenue from Non Exchange Transactions (Govt)	33,891,586	33,891,586	-
Revenue from Non Exchange Transactions (Donor)	25,494,470	25,494,470	-
Revenue from Exchange Transactions	26,092,164	26,092,164	-
Other Receipts	-	59,641,854	59,641,854
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>85,478,220</b>	<b>145,120,073</b>	<b>59,641,854</b>
<b>Payments</b>			
Wages,Salaries and Employee Benefits	47,395,065	47,395,065	-
Use of Goods and Service	23,483,541	23,483,541	-
Other Payments	-	64,871,899	64,871,899
Other Expenses	1,412,207	1,412,207	-
Maintenance Expenses	1,145,929	1,145,929	-
<b>Cash Out Flow From Operating Activities</b>	<b>73,436,742</b>	<b>138,308,641</b>	<b>64,871,899</b>
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>12,041,478</b>	<b>6,811,432</b>	<b>(5,230,045)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	3,148,453	3,148,453	-
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>	<b>3,148,453</b>	<b>3,148,453</b>	<b>-</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**1. Reporting Entity**

The Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) is located in Morogoro, Tanzania. SUA was established out of the former Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science of the University of Dar es Salaam on 1 July 1984 by Act No 6 of Parliament. This Act was later repealed by the Universities Act of 2005, which resulted in granting a SUA Charter of 2007.

The entity is deemed to carry on the functions of training, research and outreach activities in agriculture and allied sciences; where currently SUA has six campuses: The Edward Moringe Campus (formerly known as SUA-Main Campus) and Solomon Mahlangu Campus (SMC) which are located within Morogoro Municipality, the Mizengo Pinda, Tunduru, Katavi, Olmotonyi in Arusha and the Mazumbai Campus in Lushoto, Tanga region.

SUA is wholly owned by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

**2. Significant Accounting Policies****b. Basis of preparation****a) Statement of compliance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs-Accrual)-IPSAS 1**

The financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Entity's accounting policies.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Tanzania Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Entity. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Public Finance Act, the SUA Charter, 2006 (include any other applicable legislation), and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

**b) Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector-IPSAS 22**

The Financial Statements have also been prepared in accordance with the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Standards adopted from the International Monetary Funds (IMF) whereby the Government issued a mandatory directive that each public institution must adopt the new GFS Chart of Accounts to be used in parallel with IPSAS with the aim of having a uniform reporting and statistics of Government Information in Revenue and Expenditure as well as economic parameters. Also, SUA adopted the Government electronic



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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Payment Gateway which enables intact collection and reporting of Government monies electronically.

**c) Presentation and Approval of Budget Information in Financial Statements-IPSAS 24**

SUA prepares its budget based on the Government's Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) which adheres to the principles of Open Governance.

The budget is prepared as per CSP strategic Objectives cascaded into activities, targets and expenditure codes for each item; considering three sources of funding, including internally generated funding, the Government subvention and Development Partners. It includes the details of comparison of actual amounts with the original and final approved budget (Revenue and Expenditure) and the explanation of material differences between budget and actuals prepared in cash basis.

The budgets are prepared on a cash basis. Furthermore, to bridge the gap between the budget prepared in cash basis and the financial statements prepared in accrual basis, SUA prepares a statement of reconciliation of actual amounts on a budget basis, with actual amounts presented in the financial statements.

SUA is operated based on the fiscal year and so its approved budget covers a period from 1<sup>st</sup> July to 30 June of each fiscal year.

The original budget for Financial Year 2021/22 was approved by the National Assembly on in the month of June 2021. Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were made to the approved budget in accordance with specific approvals from the appropriate authorities. The same budget was subjected to mid reviews and related approvals in December 2021.

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

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented Part Four (Financial statements).

### c) Basis of measurements

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for biological assets; and financial instruments measured at fair value whose changes have been measured through the Statement of Financial Performance.

### d) Functional and presentation currency-IPSAS 4

SUA has multiple functional currencies including Great Britain Sterling Pound, Euro, US Dollar, and Tanzanian Shilling because of having several donors with different sets of Agreements. However, these financial statements are presented in Tanzanian shillings (TZS) which is the University's functional currency.

### e) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards - (IPSASs Accrual) that requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed separately as a note to the Financial Statements and are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

## 1. Adoption of new and revised standards

### a) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2022.

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

### b) New and amended standards and interpretations in issue effective in the year ended 30 June 2022.

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held;</li> <li>• Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and</li> <li>• Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an Entity's risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.</li> </ul> <p>The application of the standard will improve the forward looking perspective in reporting of the current assets and liabilities.</p>
<b>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</b>	<p><b>Applicable: 1 January 2023</b></p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting Entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the Entity.</li> <li>(b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and</li> <li>(c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the Entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.</li> </ul> <p>The standard will refine the financial statements with the comparability aspect in classification of social benefits.</p>
<b>Amendments to Other IPSAS resulting from IPSAS 41, Financial Instruments</b>	<p><b>Applicable: 1 January 2023:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</li> <li>b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</li> <li>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</li> </ul> <p>Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.</p> <p>The Standard will improve the reporting particularly in accounting for guarantee contracts and credit risks.</p>
<b>Other improvements to IPSAS</b>	<p><b>Applicable 1 January 2023</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPSAS 22 Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector.</li> <li>• <b>IPSAS 29: Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement</b></li> </ul> <p>Standard no longer included in the 2021 IPSAS handbook as it is now superseded by IPSAS 41 which is applicable from 1 January 2023.</p> <p>The standard will improve the reporting interms of the financial instruments particularly the timing of cashflows.</p>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Standard	Effective date and impact:
IPSAS 43	<p><b>Applicable 1 January 2025</b></p> <p>The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of leases. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cashflows of an Entity.</p> <p>The new standard requires entities to recognise, measure and present information on right of use assets and lease liabilities.</p> <p>Subsequently the standard will not have effect in SUA Financial Statements as the University does not maintain leased assets.</p>
IPSAS 44: Non- Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	<p><b>Applicable 1 January 2025</b></p> <p>The Standard requires,</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and the depreciation of such assets to cease and:</p> <p>Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale to be presented separately in the statement of financial position and the results of discontinued operations to be presented separately in the statement of financial performance.</p> <p>The University will improve the disclosure in the face of financial statements as the non current assets held for sale and discontinued operations will be separately reported and disclosed.</p>

**c) Early adoption of standards**

The entity early adopted the IPSAS for Covid 19 Pandemic whereby, the effects of Covid 19 pandemic were thoroughly analysis and its impact disclosed starting financial year 2020/21 onwards.

**3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies****3.1. Revenue Recognition**

Sokoine University of Agriculture revenue emanates from both Exchange Transactions (IPSAS 9) and Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (IPSAS 23).

**3.1.1 Revenue from Exchange Transactions-IPSAS 9**

An exchange transaction is one in which the entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services or use of assets) to the other party in exchange after rendering of services.

- **Rendering of services**

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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completion is measured in reference to the standardised rates established and approved by the Council and/or Government.

Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of products and services rendered in the ordinary course of the University activities. Revenue is shown net of rebates and discounts.

The University recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the University and when specific criteria have been met for each of the University activities. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been resolved. The University bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

The University revenue from Exchange Transactions which are recognised in accordance with Accrued IPSASs comprises of:

**a) Tuition fees**

Comprise of fee charged to non-degree programmes, Undergraduate and postgraduate students undertaking various courses run by the University. Tuition fee is recognized in the accounting period in which the academic year relates.

**b) Accommodation fees**

Accommodation is synonymous to rental fee charged specifically to students undertaking various courses run by the University who stays in university available accommodation facilities during the period of study.

**c) Institutional Fees**

The University carries a number of research funded by different donors whereby the University charges 10% institutional fees based on the amount received or spent in accordance to the signed agreement.

To exercise flexibility where there is a difference between the standard rate and the agreed rate, the latter supersede. In some cases, projects which are fully coordinated centrally, institutional fees for those projects are used to meet coordination expenses.

**d) Hospital Revenue**

The University has a SUA hospital at the Main Campus and Mazimbu Hospital at the Solomon Mahlangu Campus serving students, employees and the neighbouring community. The facility charges consultation; patients' admission; and medical fees; and realizes revenue from sales of drugs and laboratory tests.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**e) Rental Revenue**

Rental Revenue is an income from properties other than investment property rented to staff for residential purposes and other members of the community for business during a period of time.

**f) Sales of Forestry Products**

The University has forest plantation at Olmotonyi Arusha Campus where forestry products are harvested; some semi processed and sold to the neighbouring community.

**g) Farm Products**

The University has different types of biological assets producing a variety of products which are sold to the community.

**h) Interest Revenue**

The University recognises interest earned on a time proportional basis considering the effective yield on the respective assets' nets off the withholding tax. Interest earned for the University is mainly for the amount fixed in the banks in the form of Fixed Deposits.

**i) Consultancy Revenue**

The University has a Consultancy Bureau as an apex, linking consultancy unit's faculty-wise. The faculty wise consultancy units and individuals engaged in consultancy work contribute to the University according to the requirements of the consultancy policy.

**4. Revenue from Non-Exchange Transaction-IPSAS 23**

Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions occur when the University receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange. Sokoine University of Agriculture receives revenue mainly from transfer; transfers are inflows of future economic benefit or services potential from Non-Exchange Transactions other than taxes. Transfers, cash or non-cash include grants from Tanzania Government, Development Partners, Debt's forgiveness, fines, bequests, gifts, donations, goods and services, and the off-market portion of concessionary loans received.

Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognized by the entity.

For Grants from Development Partners, normally there are conditions attached to the said grants that would give rise to a liability to repay the unspent amount, deferred income is recognized instead of revenue.

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**


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- **In the event where Fees, fines and penalties are charged**

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

- **In the event of Transfers from other government entities**

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

Frequently, the Revenue from Non-Exchange Transaction comprises of the following:

**a) Subvention from the Government (Transfers from other government entities)**

Subvention, grants and assistance received from the Government are recognised as revenue when received by the University and treated as Revenue from Non-Exchange Transaction.

**b) Revenue/income from Donors**

An inflow of resources from Development Partners are recognised as assets as well as liability when received while revenue and expenditure from the same are recognised to the extent of the amount spent out of that asset in accordance with the conditions attached to the agreement.

**c) Donations and contributions**

Donations and contributions in kind and in cash are recognised as assets as well as revenue in the year received.

**5.0. Taxes**

The University is tax compliant where the following taxes are deducted and remitted to the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) on monthly basis:-

**i. Withholding Taxes in Salaries and Wages**

This refers to withholding tax on taxable incomes of employees deducted inform of Pay As You Earn (PAYE) where the University is required by law to deduct income tax from an employee's taxable salary or wages. The University has both contract and permanent and pensionable staff who qualifies for such deductions and the after deductions are done,

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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remittance is done on monthly basis. These withholding taxes have not been disclosed separately, rather they are part and parcel of expenses the notes for Wages, Salaries and employee benefits.

### ii. Withholding Taxes in Goods and Services

These are withheld from goods and services received by the University. The remittance is normally within 7 days of the next month after deductions. These withholding taxes have not been disclosed separately, rather they are part and parcel of expenses the notes for the Use of Goods and Services.

### iii. Value Added Tax (VAT)

The University is also registered as a VAT compliant institution in selected areas of training including the sales of forestry products at Olmotonyi Forestry Training Centre in Arusha and cafeteria and catering services for students and rental for conference halls. The VAT is normally collected in monthly basis and remitted within 20 days of the following month.

### 5.1. Property, plant and equipment-IPSAS 17.

All categories of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at historical cost. Subsequently, the assets are stated at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value.

Historical costs include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the Property, Plant and Equipment. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the University and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial year in which they occurred.

Motor vehicles and motorcycles available for sale requested by SUA-Staff are transferred from SUA-Main account to SUA-Car Loan Fund for disposal. Gains or losses on disposal other than motor vehicles available for sale requested by SUA-staff are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount and they are charged to profit or loss.

### Depreciation

SUA has adopted a 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 10 December 2012 and updated information on the minute sheet from DGAM with Ref. No. KA.32/370/01/96 dated 16 August 2017 and the accounting policies applicable. The depreciable amount of an asset shall be allocated on a systematic basis over



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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its estimated useful life. The prevailing International Standard for depreciation shall be applied over the useful life of the assets. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows: -

<b>Asset category</b>	<b>Rate p.a.</b>
Land	0.0%
Buildings	2.0%
Computer and Desktop and laptops	25.0%
Server	14.3%
Equipment	20.0%
Video Conference Equipment	25.0%
Document processing equipment (photocopy)	14.3%
Television studio, Camera	14.3%
UPS-heavy duty	14.3%
Furniture	20.0%
Plant and Machinery	6.7%
Tractor	10.0%
Motor vehicle heavy duty (5 and above tones)	10.0%
Motor vehicle light duty (below 5 tones)	20.0%
Motorcycles	14.3%
Water Systems	15.0%
Network/Telecom Equipment	14.3%
Tarmac Roads-Surface dressing	14.3%

Depreciation is charged on assets from the date when available for use and that depreciation of an asset shall cease when the asset is derecognized.

### **Major Renovations**

Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset or to the date of the next major renovation, whichever is sooner.

### **Carrying Amount**

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**Disposal**

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the statement of financial performance.

**Capital work in progress**

Work-in-progress consists of the cost of assets, labour and other costs associated with property, plant and equipment being constructed by the University. Once the asset becomes operational, the related costs are transferred from work-in-progress to the appropriate asset category and start to be depreciated.

**5.2. Intangible assets-IPSAS 31**

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

**Computer software**

The University has several computer software and the costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programs are recognized as expenses as and when incurred. Costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique software products are recognized as intangible assets. Expenditure that enhances the performance of Computer software programs beyond their original specifications is recognized as capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software. Computer accounting software is regarded as having indefinite useful life; therefore, it is not amortized but tested for impairment annually.

**5.3. Biological Assets-IPSAS 27**

Biological assets comprise forestry, fruit trees, seedlings and vegetables and livestock. Livestock is measured at fair value less estimated cost to sale, based on market prices at an auction of animals of similar age, breed and genetic merit with adjustments, where deemed necessary, to reflect the differences.

The fair value of livestock younger than ten weeks cannot be reliably estimated due to the high mortality rates and are carried at cost less impairment. These assets are not depreciable.

Fruit trees (plantation crops) and forestry assets (growing timber) are measured at fair value less costs to sale based on the present value of estimated pre-tax net cash flows.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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Costs to sale include the incremental selling costs, including harvesting, saw milling and handling costs.

**Seedlings and vegetables are measured at cost.**

Any gains or losses arising on initial recognition of biological assets and from subsequent changes in fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs are recognised in the statement of financial performance in the year in which they arise.

All costs of breeding, planting, upkeep and maintenance of biological assets are recognised in the statement of financial performance in the period in which they are incurred. The cost of purchase of livestock plus associated transportation charges are capitalised as part of biological assets.

**Agricultural produce**

Agricultural produce at the point of harvest is measured at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs. Any changes arising on initial recognition of agricultural produce at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs are recognised in the statement of financial performance in the year in which they arise.

**Timber Produce**

The fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs of harvested timber is determined based on the market prices of the final product, considering conversion costs.

**Finished Goods**

The cost of finished goods comprises the fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs of agricultural produce at the point of harvest, the cost of raw materials and direct labour, and other direct costs and related production overheads. It excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

This method of valuation is consistent with that of previous years.

**5.4. Grant recognition**

Grants from the government and donors are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the University will comply with all attached conditions.

**Grant from Government**

Cash received from the government is recognised as revenue from non-exchange transactions in accordance with Accrual IPSAS 23.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**Grants from Donors**

Grants from donors include:

**i. Cash received.**

Recognition of cash received from donors depends on conditions attached to the agreement entered between the University and donors and or between the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Donor.

Depending on the condition attached to the agreement, SUA recognizes cash received from Donor as asset and liability under deferred income. The spending during the year is recognised as revenue from non-exchange transactions as well as expenditure.

**ii. Property, Plant and Equipment-for Donor Fund**

Donor grants relating to property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred donor grants and are credited to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the related assets.

**5.5. Financial Instruments****5.5.1. Financial Assets****i. Initial recognition and measurement**

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

**ii. Loans and receivables**

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

**a) Held-to-maturity**

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit.

**b) Impairment of financial assets**

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

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

**5.5.2. Financial Liabilities****i. Initial recognition and measurement**

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

**ii. Loans and borrowing**

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

**5.6. Inventories**

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

- i) Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, to the extent that a class of inventory is distributed or deployed at no charge or for a nominal charge, that class of inventory is measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution. Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the University.

**5.7. Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Entity expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of financial performance net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are raised and management determines an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure these estimates of provisions is included in Note 23.

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material. This includes; provision for obsolete stock, audit fee and bad debts. The assessment for obsolete stock is normally done during the annual stock taking exercise done at every end of the financial year, provision for bad debts is normally done based on the aging analysis and challenges in collecting of the dues while provision for audit fee is done based on work done charged by the auditors and settled in the following year.

**5.8. Contingent assets and liabilities**

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

**5.9. Nature and purpose of reserves**

The Entity creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements. The University maintains reserves in form of tax payers fund/share capital and accumulated surplus. The tax payers funds means the initial capital/asset injected by the Government to establish the

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

University while the accumulated surplus is the cumulative net difference between income and expenditure across years. The University reserves are as shown in the Statement of Change in Net Assets.

### 5.10. Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

### 5.11. Employee benefits

#### Retirement benefit plans

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

Scheme	Percentage Contributions		
	Employee	Employer	Total
	%	%	%
Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF)	5	15	20

The University's contributions to the defined contribution schemes are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of financial performance when they fall due. The University has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Effective from July 2011, employer's contributions have been remitted to the funds by the Treasury in accordance with Circular No. C/BA54/328/01/15. Employee's specifically retired academic members of staff who are on contractual basis granted by the Governments are paid their gratuity (25% of their salaries) by the Government through PSSSF upon expiry of the contract.

### 5.12. Foreign currency transactions

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

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**5.13. Related parties**

The University 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 University, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the Councillors, the Vice Chancellors and his/her deputies and the Management Team.

**5.14. Cash and cash equivalents**

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

**5.15. Comparative figures**

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

**5.16. Subsequent events**

The subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022 are disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements.

**5.17. Significant Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty**

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

**Estimates and assumptions**

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



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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circumstances arising beyond the control of the Entity. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140.

### Useful lives and residual value

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

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

### d) Financial Risk Management

The University's principal financial instruments comprise of loans, fixed deposits, trade payables and trade receivables. The University has various financial assets such as trade receivables, cash and short-term deposits, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the University's financial instruments are market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk which are summarized below: -

#### (a) Market risk

##### Foreign currency exchange risk

The University has current assets (bank balances) and liabilities which are denominated in US Dollars (USD), Great Britain Pounds (GBP) and Euro. These are subject to exchange rate fluctuations.

However, this exposure does not result in a significant risk as foreign currency assets and liabilities are normally settled within a fairly short time.

On 30 June 2022, if the functional currency had strengthened/weakened by 5% against the USD, GBP and EURO with all other variables held constant, effect on surplus or deficit mainly due to translation of bank balances would have been lower/higher as follows:

Currency	2021/22	2020/21
	TZS	TZS
	"000"	"000"
United States Dollars (USD)	11,696,364	10,512,212
Great Britain Pound (GBP)	1,898,325	95,950
Euro	2,022,974	521,566

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**(b) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk**

The University's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the University to cash flow interest rate risk which is partially offset by cash held at variable rates. When borrowings are at a fixed rate, the University is exposed to fair value interest rate risk. The University's long-term borrowing is at a fixed interest rate; however, the fair value interest rate risk is considered negligible to have any impact on the statement of financial performance.

**(c) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funds for the University's activities may not be available and thus the University may not be able to fulfil its existing and future cash flow obligations. The University's approach when managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the University's reputation.

The table below analyses the University's financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 Year TZS "000"	Between 1 and 3 Years TZS "000"	Between 3 and 5 Years TZS "000"	Total TZS "000"
<b>30 June 2022</b>				
Accounts Payable	3,406,530	3,856,307	7,294,895	14,557,732
<b>30 June 2021</b>				
Accounts Payable	1,917,396	1,108,731	8,395,075	11,421,202
	<b>1,917,396</b>	<b>1,108,731</b>	<b>8,395,075</b>	<b>11,421,202</b>

**Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or fail to pay amounts due causing financial loss to the University.

Potential concentration of credit risk consists principally of bank balances and trade receivables. Credit risk is considered as part of the risk-reward balance of doing business. On entering any business contract, the extent to which the arrangement exposes the University to credit risk is considered.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Trade receivables are presented net of allowance for doubtful debts. Accordingly, the University has no significant concentration of credit risk which has not been insured or adequately provided for with respect to the trade and other receivables that are neither impaired nor past due. There are no indications as of the reporting date that the debtors will not meet their payment obligations.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the University's direct customers (students), including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. For the University, only reputable banks are used as custodians of the University's deposits. The selection of students is mainly based on their academic performance and guided by the Tanzania Commission for Universities (TCU).

The amount that best represents the University's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of its financial assets in the statement of financial position. These are as shown in the table below:

Financial Assets	30.6.2022 TZS "000"	30.6.2021 TZS "000"
Accounts receivables (excluding prepayments)	19,371,650	14,968,176
Cash at bank and bank deposits	26,558,136	22,895,156
	45,929,786	37,863,332

No collateral is held for any of the above assets. Furthermore, the University does not grade the credit quality of receivables.

None of the above assets are past due or impaired except for the student fees receivables which are past due but not impaired. Student fees receivables are due at the start of the academic year in which they are invoiced. As such all the student fees receivables are considered to be past due. The aging of the student fees receivable is as shown in the Table below:

	30.6.2022 TZS "000"	30.6.2021 TZS "000"
Past due but not impaired:		
By up to 1 year	9,256,765	4,538,039
Over 1 year	10,114,885	2,146,459
<b>Total past due but not impaired</b>	<b>19,371,650</b>	<b>6,684,498</b>

30.6.2022	30.6.2021
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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	TZS	TZS
Impaired receivable	795,554	362,507

The above amounts have been fully provided for and net carrying amount is therefore zero.

**(d) Capital risk management**

The University's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the University's ability to continue as a going concern while maximising service delivery to the public and stakeholders through its mandated objectives. The capital structure of the University consists of accumulated surplus not available for distribution and funds received from the government.

	30.6.2022 TZS "000"	30.6.2021 TZS "000"
Principal Sum Plus Interest on Loan		-
Less: Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents (Note 15)	9,231,916	10,281,015
Net cash in excess of borrowings	(9,231,916)	(10,281,015)
Total reserves available	70,530,417	67,717,060
Gearing ratio	13%	15%

**(e) Financial instruments by category-IPSAS 28-30**

The University has two kinds of cash financial instruments which include Accounts Receivables and Accounts Payables. Accounts Receivables represent the amounts that the University owes various individuals as a result of offering of services, for instance, unpaid tuition fees for registered students. The Accounts Payable represents the balances that the University is owing third parties such as the loan in construction of the multipurpose lecture theatre as received from Tanzania Education Authority.

Also, it includes the balance of unspent funds for research (restricted fund) recorded as deferred income. The research funds are attached to conditions stipulated in the agreements entered between SUA and various development partners. The instruments are as shown in the table below: -

	2020/22 TZS "000"	2020/21 TZS "000"
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>		
Accounts receivables (excluding prepayments)	19,371,650	14,968,176
Cash and bank balances	26,558,136	<u>22,895,156</u>
	<b>45,929,786</b>	<b><u>37,863,332</u></b>
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>		
Accounts payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	<u>6,409,949</u>	<u>4,491,120</u>
	<b><u>6,409,949</u></b>	<b><u>4,491,120</u></b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**6. Government Grants**

The University recognized TZS 33.79 billion (2021: TZS 45.31 billion) as income including recurrent and development income. The amount received is the Government subvention in payment of salaries to members of staff as approved by the Government: -

	2021/22	2020/21
	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”
Recurrent Grants	<u>33,791,159</u>	<u>45,314,823</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>33,791,159</u></b>	<b><u>45,314,823</u></b>

**7. Income from Development Partners**

The University recognized TZS 15.32 billion (2021: TZS 17.64 billion) as revenue, equivalent to the expenditure incurred for the research projects.

	2021/22	2020/21
	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”
Grants	<u>15,323,760</u>	<u>17,637,182</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>15,323,760</u></b>	<b><u>17,637,182</u></b>

During the year, the University received income from various donors in accomplishment of research activities. The University as the Public Institution enters into Financing Agreements and/or Memorandums of Understandings (MoUs) with various donors in implementation of research projects and programmes. These projects and programmes are implemented as per approved documents, annual workplans and budgets and other terms and conditions. The projects are restricted in such a way that, only when conditions are met it is where the funds spent or equipment received are equally treated as income and expenditure. Therefore the amount of TZS 15.32 billion is exact amount recognised as income which is equal to expenditure.

The total funding was provided by donors including but not limited to the Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH); funded by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, the USAID, European Union, African Union, Federal Ministry of Education and Research in German (BMBF), World Bank IDA, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), The Royal Veterinary College of London, the American Microbiology Society (ASM), International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), the PASET Regional Scholarship and Innovation Fund (RSIF), European Developing Countries, Korea National Institute of Health, the Tides Centre, the Danish International Development Agency (Danida), Danida Fellowship Centre (DFC), Swiss Aid, Norwegian Government, Norwegian Agency for

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Development Cooperation (Norad), Irish Aid, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the United Kingdom Government.

**8. Non Monetary Revenue-Current**

This refers to donated assets amounting to TZS 78.31 million (2021: TZS 2.47 billion). The donated assets include receipt of equipment and facilities from various stakeholders.

**9. Revenue From Exchange Transactions**

The University recognized TZS 29.28 billion (2021: TZS 26.96 billion) as revenue from exchange transactions derived from charging of tuition fees from undergraduate, postgraduate and non-degree programs and from other services rendered (related to teaching and training) as per breakdown below: -

	2021/22	2020/21
	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”
Admission Fees	-	1,310
Agriculture and Farm produce	393,654	904,300
Appeal Fees	100	400
Application fee	197,104	230,410
Electricity Charges - REA	-	25,124
Examination Appeal Fees	-	2,002
Exemption Fee	125,047	53,995
Extended Accommodation Fees	-	4,478
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures	8,002	61
Graduation Gown hire	-	69
Hire of Transport, Vehicles and Craft	12,017	27,584
Laboratory Charges	44,614	130,999
Meals	67,282	432,764
Medical Examination Fee	48,497	91,650
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,104,539	135,506
Other Subsoil assets	-	2,120
Overloading Fees	332	-
Practicing License fee	-	7,760
Printing and Publications	789	-
Project Consultancy Fees	223,178	3,508
Receipt from Horticulture	4,512	35,054
Receipt from Conference Facilities	1,260,885	684,008
Receipt from Consultancy Fees	42,222	-
Receipt from Entrance Fees	709	-
Receipt from Game viewing Tourism Fees	414	710
Receipt from Institutional Overhead	528,432	408,255

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2021/22	2020/21
	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”
Receipt from Research Fees	1,903	1
Receipt from sales of Livestock	-	3,955
Receipt from Surgical Services	16,249	-
Receipt from Training and Examination Fees	558,581	-
Receipt from Veterinary Charges	-	14,686
Receipts from Certificate of Competence	78,205	100
Receipts from Examination Fees	377,079	-
Receipts from Government Quarters	1,789,319	651,756
Receipts from hire of Heavy Equipment and Plants	285	-
Receipts from Land	4,522	42,012
Receipts from Medical and Dental Charges	154,898	468,859
Receipts from Sale of Seeds	1,733	-
Receipts from Sale of Stores	907	-
Receipts from Tuition Fees	-	3,013,250
Receipts from Water Charges	280	57,437
Receipts from Workshop manufacturers	16,633	-
Registration Fees	134,849	726
Rent	-	6,700
Rent - Other Parastatal houses	240,659	169,301
Sale of Laboratory and Inspection Service Receipts	-	10,711
Student Accommodation Fee	716,933	854,515
Student ID	39,483	1,990
Tender Documents	-	1,050
Transcript Fees	76,151	73,695
Tuition fee	<u>20,010,542</u>	<u>18,404,224</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>29,281,540</u></b>	<b><u>26,957,036</u></b>

**10. Gain/(Loss) on Foreign Currency Translation**

During the year under review, there was a foreign exchange gain of TZS 3.63 million (2021: TZS 1.89 million). The Foreign exchange gains and losses arise from daily transaction in foreign currency and translation differences from foreign currencies to TZS.

**11. Wages, Salaries and Employee Benefits**

The University managed to pay a sum of TZS 49.46 billion (2020: TZS 62.54 billion) as salaries and wages of employees for the year. The number of salaries paid directly to employees by the Government were recorded as per data sheets provided by the Ministry of Finance and Planning reconciled with the Lawson system maintained by the President's Office Public Service Management and Good Governance, also maintained by SUA. On the other hand, the

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

payments includes salaries and benefits paid by various research projects as per Memorandum of Understanding (s), Financing Agreements and approved Workplans and budgets for the year under review. The breakdown of payments is as shown below: -

	2021/22	2020/21
	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”
Casual Labour	295,940	-
Casual Labourers	502,895	1,309,416
Civil Servants	35,273,091	34,177,254
Civil Servants Contracts	827,063	11,519,487
Community Health Fund	-	23,319
Dizel Allowances	2,500	-
Donations and Contributions	-	73,939
Electricity	17,150	914,996
Extra-Duty	2,560,494	2,463,023
Facilitation Allowance	2,259,868	-
Field (Practical Allowance)	923,843	439,381
Food and Refreshment	280,648	358,973
Furniture	1,222	42,020
Gratuities	-	50
Heavy Teaching Load Allowance	192,716	-
Honoraria	2,440,676	2,878,774
Housing allowance	-	10,245
Internship Allowance	-	1,200
Leave Travel	182,604	32,037
Local Staff Salaries	675,697	847,146
Moving Expenses	-	120,149
National Health Insurance Schemes(NHIF)	-	1,004,511
National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	-	717
On Call Allowance	4,880	15,016
Outfit Allowance	-	1,000
Passages Allowances	-	3,516
Professional Allowances	-	101,361
Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	7,920	4,168,538
Responsibility Allowance	389,269	678,599
Sitting Allowance	933,325	226,983
Special Allowance	1,606,895	885,440
Statutory Contributions	-	3,006
Subsistence Allowance	38,956	183,237
Telephone	20,847	41,680



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2021/22	2020/21
	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”
Transport Allowance	25,450	-
Tribunal Members	-	9,435
Uniform Allowance	-	592
Water and Waste Disposal	-	1,040
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>49,463,949</u></b>	<b><u>62,536,080</u></b>

## 12. Use of Goods and Services

During the year under review, the University paid a sum of TZS 23.54 billion (2021: TZS 21.40 billion) as operating expenses in delivery of training, research and outreach services other than salaries and wages and routine repair and maintenance for the funds received from internal generating activities, Government funding and receipt of funds from development partner located in and outside the country. The detailed expenses are as shown below: -

	2021/22	2020/21
	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”
Accommodation	-	434,676
Advertising and publication	81,984	52,365
Agricultural Chemicals	21,748	48
Agricultural Implements	84,275	78,641
Air Travel Tickets	67,840	113,028
Animal Feeds	87,750	160,424
Arms and Ammunitions	4,762	1,260
Bed and Mattresses	1,000	708
Bed Sheets and Linen	-	34,300
Books, Reference and Periodicals	-	3,831
Bottled Gas	-	320
Catering Services	232,297	206,576
Classroom Teaching Supplies	293,379	23,592
Cleaning Supplies	107,602	94,067
Clearing costs	35,650	5,417
Communication Network Services	531,755	334,243
Computer Software	2,800	7,085
Computer Supplies and Accessories	40,820	238,765
Conference Facilities	174,766	139,019
Consumable Medical Supplies	102,159	286,126
Contract based training services	15,000	3,178
Courier Services	-	13,475

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2021/22 TZS “000”	2020/21 TZS “000”
Dental Supplies	227	4,800
Diesel	787,884	454,789
Drugs and Medicines	83,507	297,008
Educational Radio and TV broadcasting programming	14,117	1,757
Electricity	902,804	31,028
Entertainment	77,769	48,057
Examination Expenses	1,445,977	366,289
Exhibition, Festivals and Celebrations	526,413	226,957
Fertilizers	4,000	45,203
Food and Refreshments	318,793	335,823
Fumigation	2,040	-
Furniture and Appliances	-	1,873
Gifts and Prizes	84,175	287,444
Ground Transport (Bus, Train, Water)	26,827	237,856
Ground travel (bus, railway taxi, etc)	72,393	334,799
Health Insurance	-	838
Heavy Equipment	-	142
Hiring of Training Facilities	19,527	14,026
Hospital Supplies	1,717	123,409
Internet and Email connections	179	309,844
Laboratory small non-durable equipment	185,774	11,286
Laboratory Supplies	154,850	1,835,114
Laundry and Cleaning	-	25,658
Library Books	-	90
Lodging/Accommodation	222,009	20,910
Lubricants	-	4,140
Mapping Surveys	-	7,620
Materials Testing Services	-	1,015
Medical Gases and Chemicals	12,503	-
Mobile Charges	1,494	36,040
Motor Oil	-	698
News Services Fees	-	1,635
Newspapers and Magazines	875	11,807
Non-Agriculture Chemicals Supplies and Services	6,795	11,770
Office Consumables (papers, pencils, pens and stationaries)	1,171,269	863,130

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2021/22 TZS “000”	2020/21 TZS “000”
Other Gas	-	1,306
Outsourcing Costs (includes cleaning and security services)	1,043,298	838,460
Per Diem - Domestic	3,537,261	3,496,111
Per Diem - Foreign	233,800	73,048
Pesticides, Herbicides and Insecticides	11,990	-
Petrol	-	91,511
Posts and Telegraphs	441	14,983
Printing accessories	-	410
Printing and Photocopy paper	70,992	48,440
Printing and Photocopying Costs	95,447	211,972
Printing Material	9,808	8,459
Programs Transmission Fees	-	39,332
Protective Clothing, footwear and gears	518	791
Publicity	-	114
Remuneration of Instructors	602,463	71,258
Rent - Housing	-	480
Rent - Office Accommodation	7,508	11,763
Rent of Vehicles and Crafts	66,369	22,495
Research and consultancies	-	2,196,230
Research and Dissertation	5,473,684	1,510,718
Sample analysis	3,408	-
Schools Laboratory Supplies	135,632	39,798
Seeds	105,884	30,749
Sewage Charges	19,600	4,030
Small engineering tools and equipment	101,525	1,900
Software License Fees	3,103	1,869
Special Needs material and supplies	-	14,803
Special Uniforms and Clothing	-	5,638
Specialised Medical Supplies	-	39,256
Sporting Supplies	34,473	53,232
Subscription Fees	65,009	312,896
Tapes, Films, and Materials (split)	3,640	8,768
Technical Materials	28,313	37,430
Technical Service Fees	325	28,155
Telephone Charges (Land Lines)	15,444	11,702
Tents and Camp Equipment	11,918	50,942

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2021/22 TZS “000”	2020/21 TZS “000”
Testing Facilities	29	87,205
Textbooks	-	28,719
Towels and Other Related supplies	-	1,844
Training Aids	50,379	72,377
Training Allowances	1,595,183	304,493
Training Materials	147,052	154,210
Transportation, relocation and handling of food reserve	-	850
Tuition fees	864,983	694,466
Uniforms	11,220	7,748
Upkeep Allowances	84,770	398,501
Upkeep of Grounds and Amenities	4,265	-
Upkeep/ Stipend Allowance	-	1,198,474
Vaccines	4,686	23,805
Veterinary Drugs and Medicine	19,924	8,639
Visa Application Fees	5,375	8,179
Water Charges	1,065,586	933,448
Water Transport	-	430
Wire, Wireless, Telephone, Telex Services and Facsimile	-	17,945
	<u>23,544,810</u>	<u>21,404,382</u>

## 13. Maintenance Expenses

During the year under review, the University paid a sum of TZS 1.15 billion (2021: TZS 2.24 billion) as operating expenses in delivery of training, research and outreach services other through routine maintenance for the funds received from internal generating activities, Government funding and receipt of funds from development partner located in and outside the country. The detailed expenses are as shown below: -

	2021/22 TZS “000”	2020/21 TZS “000”
Aggregates and Road Surfacing Materials	3,000	19,020
Air conditioners	210	13,630
Cement, Bricks and Building Materials	374,400	834,013
Cement, bricks and construction materials	-	17,547
Computers, printers, scanners, and other computer related equipment	25,218	126,059

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2021/22	2020/21
	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”
Direct labour (contracted or casual hire)	81,736	191,723
Electrical and Other Cabling Materials	34,608	229,790
Electrical and Telephone Cable Installations	-	40
Electrical cabling and equipment (traffic lights)	-	26,229
Fax machines and other small office equipment	70	3,238
Fire Protection Equipment	1,200	120
Mechanical, electrical, and electronic spare parts	32,398	2,186
Medical and Laboratory equipment	13,376	40,521
Metal Fence and Posts	5,573	4,948
Motor Vehicles and Water Craft	75,603	165,128
Oil and Grease	-	29,333
Outsource maintenance contract services	1,123	60,810
Outsource maintenance contract services	24,326	-
Outsource maintenance contract services	77,581	-
Outsource maintenance contract services	1,425	-
Outsource maintenance contract services	10,758	-
Paint and Weather Protection Coatings	-	30,930
Panel and body shop repair materials and services	46,217	4,727
Photocopiers	-	3,184
Photographic and survey equipment	-	11,002
Pipes and Fittings	-	2,704
Plumbing Supplies and Fixtures	61,232	103,603
Repair and Maintenance of Furniture	-	717
Repair and Maintenance of Sewerage System	47,274	-
Roofing Materials	7,348	28,202
Small Car Mechanics Tools	-	1,590
Small tools and equipment	67,560	28,250
Small Tools and Implements	86,375	105,846
Spare Parts	-	74,044
Telephone Equipment (ground line)	1,500	312
TV sets and Radios	-	2,524
Tyres and Batteries	57,130	63,656
Ultra-Sound Equipment	-	978
Water Pumps	8,000	1,062
Wood and Timber Supplies	688	6,919
X-Ray Equipment	-	5,458
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>1,145,929</u></b>	<b><u>2,240,043</u></b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2021/22 TZS “000”	2020/21 TZS “000”
<b>14. Other Expenses</b>		
During the year under review, the University paid a sum of TZS 2.12 billion (2021: TZS 4.69 billion) as operating expenses in delivery of training, research and outreach services other through routine maintenance for the funds received from internal generating activities, Government funding and receipt of funds from development partner located in and outside the country. The detailed expenses are as shown below: -		
	2021/22 TZS “000”	2020/21 TZS “000”
Agency fees	-	35,533
Audit Fees	270,000	270,000
Audit Supervision expenses	153,473	295,427
Bad and Doubtful Debts	433,047	-
Bank Charges and Commissions	224,926	154,280
Burial Expenses	104,565	141,990
Business licences Expenses	-	45,770
consultancy fees	108,880	76,360
Contingencies Item	1,766	904
Directors fee	144,985	-
education supervision expenses	275,971	40,255
Freight Forwarding and Clearing Charges	4,446	101,578
Honorariums (expert opinion)	144,753	1,102,505
Insurance Expenses	170,692	171,429
legal fees	3,216	1,349
LGAs Revenue Generation	-	839,315
Management Fee	-	91,800
Negotiated Compensation	64,533	626,544
Property tax Expenses	-	81,226
Registration, Accreditation, Admission and Articulation	-	92,801
Shipping Administration Charges	-	346
Special Operation Services	-	6,352
Specialized Equipment and Supplies	-	3,110
Stamp duty	-	357,359
Sundry Expenses	-	70,061
Surveys	10,000	13,275

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2021/22	2020/21
	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”
Transportation Cost by Air	-	73,098
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>2,115,254</u></b>	<b><u>4,692,667</u></b>

**15 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

During the year under review, the University had cash and cash equivalent of TZS 26.56 billion (2021: TZS 22.90 billion). The Cash at banks does not earn interest. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the University, and does not earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. At 30 June 2022, the University had no undrawn committed borrowing facilities (2021: TZS NIL ).

	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”
BoT Ownsource Collection Account	5,192,724	9,194,780
Deposit Account USD	1,040,119	731,384
Deposit General Cash Account	1,536,099	2,123,349
EUR Deposit Cash Account	390,350	193,544
GBP Deposit Cash Account	255,991	22,982
GBP Development Expenditure	3,150	3,046
HESLB Funds Account	297,814	130,157
Ownsource Collection Account - CRDB	53,483	273,403
Ownsource Collection Account - NBC	550	59
Ownsource Collection Account - NMB	186,314	11,076
Ownsource Development Expenditure	229,828	-
Ownsource Recurrent Expenditure GF	56,667	997,829
Recurrent Expenditure Cash Account	88,669	-
Ownsource Collection Account - CRDB FX	5,217,289	8,367,829
Unapplied Cash Account	2,476,342	-
USD BOT Collection Account	9,532,713	-
USD Commercial Collection Account	35	3,062
USD Recurrent Expenditure	-	842,656
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>26,558,136</u></b>	<b><u>22,895,156</u></b>

**16 Receivables**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days terms. As at 30 June 2022, trade receivables of TZS 443.73 million (2021: TZS 443.73 million) were provided for bad and doubtful debts.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2021/22 TZS "000"	2020/21 TZS "000"
Imprest Receivable	3,148,042	2,750,561
Other receivables	4,586,618	3,900,733
Receivable from exchange transactions	9,187,989	6,684,498
<b>Trade Receivables</b>	<u>2,449,001</u>	<u>2,449,001</u>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,371,650</b>	<b>15,784,793</b>
Less: Provision for Bad and Doubtful debts	<u>443,733</u>	<u>443,733</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>18,927,917</u></b>	<b><u>15,341,060</u></b>
<b>17</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2020/21</b>
<b>Prepayments</b>	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>
	<b>"000"</b>	<b>"000"</b>
Prepayment	430,545	-
Prepayment - Asset	1,271,206	1,909,076
Prepayment-Asset	<u>133,748</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>1,835,499</u></b>	<b><u>1,909,076</u></b>
<b>18</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2020/21</b>
<b>Inventories</b>	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>
	<b>"000"</b>	<b>"000"</b>
Building material and equipment	200	441
Cleaning supplies	117	356
Consumables	66,070	2,632
Finished goods	180,121	125,704
Fuel	15,545	12,277
Medical Supplies	-	57,376
Spare Parts	<u>428</u>	<u>31,591</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>262,481</u></b>	<b><u>230,377</u></b>



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**18.1. The accounting policies adopted in measuring inventories also including the cost formula**

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition to the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

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

After initial recognition, inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange, or distribution. Inventories are recognized as an expense when deployed for utilization or consumption in the ordinary course of operations of the University.

**18.2. The total carrying amount of inventories and the carrying amount in classifications appropriate to the entity;**

During the year, the inventories had a total carrying value of TZS 262.48 million (2021: TZS 230.38 million).

**18.3. The carrying amount of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell;**

According to stock taking done on 30 June 2022, there was no significant change in prices of inventory and other stock as compared to purchase prices throughout the year and therefore the fair value of inventories less cost to sale was estimated at TZS 262.48 million (2021: TZS 230.38 million).

**18.4. The amount of inventories recognized as an expense during the period;**

During the year under review, the amount of inventories recognised as an expense was TZS 88.78 million.

**18.5. The amount of any writedown of inventories recognized as an expense in the period;**

The Management maintains a register for expired drugs whereby over time drugs worth 20 million were declared to be expired and removed out of the total stock.. Further, the

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

University is seeking for a permit to destroy the expired drugs which are currently held kept in a separate store under the guidance of the Pharmacist.

**18.6. The amount of any reversal of any writedown that is recognized in the statement of financial performance in the period;**

During the year under review, there was no reversal of inventories.

**18.7. The carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for liabilities.**

During the year under review, there was no inventories pledged as security for liabilities.

**19. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Category	At 01- July-2021 <sup>3</sup>	Addition Monetary <sup>4</sup>	Addition Non- Monetary <sup>5</sup>	At 30- June-2022	At 01-July- 2021	Prior year adjustment <sup>6</sup>	charge during the year	At 30- June-2022 <sup>7</sup>	Carrying amount <sup>8</sup>
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS
	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"
Office Furniture	4,330,445		101,578	4,432,023	2,676,618	6,564	358,980	3,042,161	1,389,862
Acquisition of land	387,366	-	-	387,366	-	-	-	-	387,366
Air Conditioner	129,237	32,272	6,726	168,235	11,065		76,488	87,552	80,683
Buses, minibuses and vans	813,211	-	-	813,211	282,173	57,966	73,189	413,327	399,884
Computers and Photocopiers	134,205	15,420	-	149,625	25,220		72,598	97,819	51,807
Hardware: servers and equipment (incl. desktops, laptops etc.)	4,207,254	28,824	27,385	4,263,463	3,739,090	(256,304)	466,206	3,948,992	314,471
Motor vehicles,	8,580,764	-	338,532	8,919,296	5,569,819	(548,863)	1,333,631	6,354,587	2,564,709
Motorbikes and bicycles	19,384	-	50,840	70,224	4,539		16,668	21,207	49,016
Office buildings and structures	45,442,167	35,006	-	45,477,173	18,843,106	18,399	807,877	19,669,382	25,807,791
Other equipment and installations	10,416,788	554,976	496,341	10,971,764	8,120,951		1,023,121	9,144,072	1,827,692
Plant and Machinery	1,211,790	47,467	-	1,259,257	808,137	(164,221)	94,777	738,6923	520,564
Printers and Scanners	453,613	62,204	15,278	531,095	187,137		68,864	256,001	275,094
Roads	1,152,463	119,281	-	1,271,744	180,243		148,322	328,565	943,179
Telecommunications infrastructure,	1,551,151	26,783	-	1,577,934	410,575		56,067	466,642	1,111,292

<sup>3</sup> During the year under review, the University had assets with historical cost of TZS 92.18 billion.

<sup>4</sup> Addition monetary of TZS 3.01 billion refers to the acquisition of assets done during the financial year.

<sup>5</sup> Addition non monetary refers to the additional value of assets which do not involve cash transfer amounting to TZS 1.08 billion part of which also includes donated assets amounting to TZS 109.11 million explained further under Note 19.14 (d).

<sup>6</sup> The amount of TZS 886.46 million refers to the prior year adjustment done to the accumulated depreciation as a result of several factors which also includes changes made to the expected useful lives of assets as per guidance issued by the Government.

<sup>7</sup> During the year, the University had total accumulated depreciation of TZS 45.12 billion.

<sup>8</sup> During the year, the University had assets with carrying amount of TZS 51.16 billion.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Category	At 01- July-2021 <sup>3</sup>	Addition Monetary <sup>4</sup>	Addition Non- Monetary <sup>5</sup>	At 30- June-2022	At 01-July- 2021	Prior year adjustment <sup>6</sup>	charge during the year	At 30- June-2022 <sup>7</sup>	Carrying amount <sup>8</sup>
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS
	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"
networks and equipment									
Water System, Wells, Ponds and Water Schemes	900,317	-	-	900,317	528,572		18,003	546,575	353,742
Work in Progress	12,450,829	2,092,452	42,969	14,586,250				0	14,586,250
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92,180,984</b>	<b>3,014,685</b>	<b>1,079,649</b>	<b>96,275,318</b>	<b>41,387,245</b>	<b>(886,459)</b>	<b>4,614,791</b>	<b>45,115,577</b>	<b>51,159,741</b>

### 19.1. Details of the PPE Schedule

#### i. Nature and classes of the Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

The University maintains the following classes of the PPE

##### a. Land

During the year, the University had acquired land worth **TZS 387 millions** as shown in the PPE table above. However, the Management wishes to report that it is in progress of processing of the Title Deeds for the majority of the acquired lands such as the Ifinga Forest Plantation, the Solomon Mahlangu Campus where after acquisition of the titles, the value of land is expected to increase.

These lands are located in various places across the country and they are used for purposes of training, research and outreach activities. In nutshell, SUA has centres with lands such as the Edward Moringe Campus, Solomon Mahlangu Campus in Mazimbu; and various research centres in Morogoro, the Olmotonyi Training Forest Centre in Arusha, the Ifinga Forest Plantations in Madaba, Ruvuma region, the Mizengo Pinda Campus, Katavi and Mazumbai Training Forest in Lushoto. The details of all lands and related sizes is as provided under **Part 1.3(d) (Table 5) and 1.3 (e)** of the report for those charged with governance.

##### b. Buildings

During the year, the University had building and related structures with historical cost of **TZS 45.50 billion** as shown in the PPE table above. These buildings are located in various University campuses, premises and research centres across the country. The buildings includes office spaces, laboratories, hostels, classrooms and lecture theatres, hospitals and animal and human clinics, libraries, cafeteria and residential houses.

These buildings are associated with structures explained under **Part 1.1.6 (b)-Table 1** of the report of those charged with governance.

##### c. Motovehicles and other related vehicles

During the year, the University had Motorvehicles, motorcycles and bikes, buses and minibuses with historical cost of **TZS 9.80 billion** as shown in the PPE table above. Further, motorcycles alone had a total cost of **TZS 8.9 billion**, motorcycles and bikes had **TZS 70.20**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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million, and bus minibuses and vans had a cost of **TZS 813.20** million. These vehicles are located in various University campuses, premises and research centres across the country. Some of these vehicles are specialised, for instance ambulances used in hospitals and clinics and the mobile laboratory used in research and outreach for Covid 19 pandemic operated by the Southern African Centre for Infectious Diseases Surveillance (SACIDS) which is among of the units at SUA.

**d. Plants and Machineries**

During the year, the University had plants and machineries with historical cost of **TZS 1.26 billion** as shown in the PPE table above. These plants and machineries are located in various University campuses, premises and research centres across the country. These includes but not limited to electrical generators, tractors, sawmills and carpentry facilities, steam boilers, milling machines and silos. Further, the Management has rehabilitated the Vuyisile mini furniture factory in Solomon Mahlangu Campus where a range of wood processing machines were installed. Subsequently, the management has procured the equipment to enhance the fine and performing arts unit, This includes the designing and sewing machines.

**e. Telecommunication infrastructure, networks/Local Area Networks (LAN) and equipment**

During the year, the University had telecommunication infrastructure, networks/Local Area Networks (LAN) and equipment and related structures with historical cost of **TZS 1.58 billion** as shown in the PPE table above. The infrastructure includes, the Fibre Optic Cable installed at the Edward Moringe Campus in Morogoro and LANs installed across the campuses.

**f. Water System, wells, ponds and water schemes**

During the year, the University had water System, wells, ponds and water schemes and related structures with historical cost of **TZS 900 million** as shown in the PPE table above. This refers to the independent water source wholly developed and owned by the University; that feeds the Edward Moringe Campus and the neighbouring community with clean drinking water. Plans are underway to construct a similar project at the Mizengo Pinda Campus, Katavi.

**g. Road networks**

During the year, the University had road networks with historical cost of **TZS 1.27 billions** as shown in the PPE table above. SUA has more than 30 kms of road network which comprises of both tarmac and gravel where tarmac roads have a length of 11 kilometres.

**h. Furniture**

During the year, the University had furniture with historical cost of **TZS 4.43 billion** as shown in the PPE table above. The furniture are located in various University campuses,

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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premises and research centres across the country. It includes but not limited to wooden and steel office tables and chairs, laboratory stools, book shelves, students desks, study chairs, study desks, wardrobes, file cabinets, coach sets, executive chairs and tables and visitors chairs.

These furnitures are associated with structures explained under **Part 1.1.6 (b)-Table 1** of the report of those charged with governance.

**i. Computer and Accessories**

During the year, the University had computer and accessories with historical cost of **TZS 4.26 billion** as shown in the PPE table above. The computer and accessories are located in various University campuses, premises and research centres across the country. It includes but not limited to computer servers, desktop and laptops computers.

These computers are associated with structures explained under **Part 1.1.6 (b)-Table 1** of the report of those charged with governance.

**j. Photocopiers and related equipment**

During the year, the University had photocopiers and related equipment with historical cost of **TZS 149.63 million** as shown in the PPE table above. This comprises of both light and heavy duty photocopiers located in various University campuses, premises and research centres across the country. It includes but not limited to photocopiers.

These photocopiers are associated with structures explained under **Part 1.1.6 (b)-Table 1** of the report of those charged with governance.

**k. Printers and scanners**

During the year, the University had printers and scanners with historical cost of **TZS 531.09 million** as shown in the PPE table above. These comprises of both light and heavy duty printers and scanners located in various University campuses, premises and research centres across the country. It includes but not limited to photocopiers.

These printers and scanners are associated with structures explained under **Part 1.1.6 (b)-Table 1** of the report of those charged with governance.

**l. Work in Progress (WIP)**

During the year, the University had WIP with historical cost of **TZS 14.59 billion** as shown in the PPE table above. This includes the WIP for Multipurposes Laboratory whose completion certificate is in progress, the rehabilitation of the workshops at the Agricultural Engineering and Vuyisile nini furniture factory, construction of irrigation dam at Mafiga areas whose certificate is being finalized, the uncompleted borehole for the University farm located at SMC, construction of PhD building at the College of Agriculture Economics and Business Studies, fixing of boiler plant at the Department of Food Science and Technology,

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

construction of genome science lab, rehabilitation of buildings at the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences; and start up of the project in establishment of the independent water source at SMC. However, the Management is subsequently assessing the usability of the uncompleted borehole for the University farm located at SMC where there was an indication that its water is not fit for human and animal consumption. Once the report is finalised the borehole will be treated as a discontinued operation as required by IPSAS 44 and thereon provided for impairment.

### m. Other equipment and installations

During the year, the University had other equipment and installations with historical cost of **TZS 11.47 billion** as shown in the PPE table above. These comprises of air conditioners, x-ray machines, hospital beds and related items specialised for such a purpose, welding machines, water pumps, weighing scales, water heaters, water distillers, water boiler, washing machines, video conference facilities, ultrasound machines, lathe machine, tissue processor machine, other scientific/laboratory machines and any other equipments and installations not falling on the earlier mentioned categories. Further, the Management procured and installed the lathe machines at the Agricultural engineering labs for cutting, sanding, knurling, drilling, deformation, facing and turning for the purpose of creating desired objects. These machines are part and parcel of this category.

#### 19.2. The measurement bases used for determining the gross carrying amount

All categories of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at historical cost. There after, the assets are stated at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation. Historical costs include expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the Property, Plant and Equipment. Under this scenario no future cashflow or outflow and losses are considered.

#### 19.3. Depreciation method used

The University has adopted a 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 10 December 2012 and updated information on the minute sheet from DGAM with Ref. No. KA.32/370/01/96 dated 16 August 2017 and the accounting policies applicable. The depreciable amount of an asset shall be allocated on a systematic basis over its estimated useful life.

#### 19.4. The useful lives

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Asset category	Estimated Useful Life of Asset
Land	Infinity
Buildings	50

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Asset category	Estimated Useful Life of Asset
Computer and Desktop and laptops	4
Server	6.9
Equipment	5
Video Conference Equipment	4
Document processing equipment (photocopy)	6.9
Television studio, Camera	6.9
UPS-heavy duty	6.9
Furniture	5
Plant and Machinery	14.9
Tractor	10
Motor vehicle heavy duty (5 and above tones)	10
Motor vehicle light duty (below 5 tones)	5
Motorcycles	6.9
Water Systems	6.7
Network/Telecom Equipment	6.9
Tarmac Roads-Surface dressing	6.9

**19.5. The gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period**

During the year under review, the University had a gross carrying amount of TZS 51.16 billion after netting off the accumulated depreciation of TZS 45.12 billion out of the historical cost of TZS 96.28 billion. There was neither impairment loss nor reinstated impairment gain during the particular year.

**19.6. The existence and amounts of restrictions on title, and property, plant and equipment pledged as securities for liabilities**

The University had no restricted amount as there was no asset pledged as security for liabilities.

**19.7. The amount of expenditures recognized in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment in the course of its construction**

During the year, the University had no amount of expenditures recognised in the carrying amount of an item of PPE in the course of its construction except for the Prepayments made in procurement of assets and termed as prepayment assets worth 1.4 billion also shown under Note 17. The respective assets have been recorded in the subsequent year.

**19.8. The amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment**

During the year under review, the University had commitment to accomplish the development projects to the tune of TZS 4.42 billion as shown in the table below.

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S/N	Project	Source of Fund	Contract sum TZS '000'	Paid TZS '000	Commitment TZS '000'	Status
1.	Rehabilitation of the building for the Directorate of Estates and Works	Internal	233,840	216,678	17,162	Completed by 85%
2.	Rehabilitation of Infrastructure for Mizengo Pinda Campus, Katavi	Internal	2,054,195	1,228,558	825,637	Completed by 85%
3.	Repair and maintenance of staff houses	Internal	120,382	50,999	69,383	Completed by 42%
4.	Construction of the building for ACE IRPM & BTM Project	World Bank	2,007,804	501,951	1,505,853	Completed by 23%
	<b>Total</b>		<b>4,416,221</b>	<b>1,998,186</b>	<b>2,418,035</b>	

**19.9. The amount of compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up that is included in surplus or deficit.**  
The University did not accrue any compensation from third parties for items of PPE that were impaired, lost or given up.

**19.10. Methods adopted and the estimated useful lives and depreciation rates**

The University applies the straight line method of depreciation and in line with it applies the the depreciation rates shown below in the table below.

Asset category	Rate p.a.
Land	0.0%
Buildings	2.0%
Computer and Desktop and laptops	25.0%
Server	14.3%
Equipment	20.0%
Video Conference Equipment	25.0%
Document processing equipment (photocopy)	14.3%
Television studio, Camera	14.3%
UPS-heavy duty	14.3%
Furniture	20.0%
Plant and Machinery	6.7%
Tractor	10.0%
Motor vehicle heavy duty (5 and above tones)	10.0%
Motor vehicle light duty (below 5 tones)	20.0%
Motorcycles	14.3%



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Asset category	Rate p.a.
Water Systems	15.0%
Network/Telecom Equipment	14.3%
Tarmac Roads-Surface dressing	14.3%

Based on the application of the stipulated rates, the University recorded the following:

**a) Depreciation**

During the year under review, the University recorded depreciation to the tune of TZS 4.61 billion.

**b) Accumulated depreciation**

During the year under review, the University recorded accumulated depreciation to the tune of TZS 45.12 billion.

**19.11. The nature and effect of a change in an accounting estimate that has an effect in the current period**

During the year under review, the University received directives from the Government with regard to review of Economic Useful Lives (EUL) of assets whose EULs have ended. The Treasury Circular No.2 of Financial year 2021/2022 directed all Public institutions to assess and review the useful life of all zero valued Public assets and assign more Economic Useful Life as per following tabulated rates per category.

Hali ya mali (Condition)	Muda wa Uhai wa Mali kulingana na PAMG												
	4	5	7	10	15	20	25	35	40	50	60	75	100
	Muda wa uhai wa mali uliobaki (Estimated remaining economic life)												
Mpya (New)	4	5	7	10	15	20	25	35	40	50	60	75	100
Nzuri sana (Very Good)	4	5	7	10	15	19	24	34	38	48	57	72	95
Nzuri (Good)	3	4	6	9	13	17	22	30	34	43	51	64	85
Wastani (Fair)	3	3	5	6	9	12	15	21	24	30	36	45	60
Mbaya (Poor)	2	2	3	4	6	8	10	14	16	20	24	30	40
Mbaya sana (Very Poor)	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	6	6	8	9	12	15

During the year, SUA reviewed the Economic Useful Life of assets for the assets which had zero value. The change in estimate had an effect on the Total carrying amount where the change contributed to the total carrying amount of TZS 2.15 billion which is 4% of the total carrying amount. Also, the same had effect on the total depreciation charge for the year for TZS 1.11 billion which is 24% of the total depreciation. Further, had effect on the total accumulated

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

depreciation to the tune of TZS 13.14 billion which is 29% of the total accumulated depreciation. The effect on each category is as shown in the Table below.

Asset Category	Depreciation Charges	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Amount
	TZS	TZS	TZS
	"000"	"000"	"000"
Computer	249,393	2,808,345	324,770
Equipment	531,138	6,221,667	1,028,410
Furniture	128,583	1,914,814	131,646
Plant And Machinery	21,722	426,119	146,050
Motor Vehicle	174,497	1,770,086	523,492
Total for Extended EUL	1,105,332	13,141,032	2,154,368
Total for All Assets	4,614,791	45,115,576	51,159,742
Proportion (%)	24	29	4

#### 19.12. Property, plant and equipment stated at revalued amounts

No PPE was stated at revalued amounts.

#### 19.13. Impaired property, plant and equipment in addition

During the year, there was neither an impaired PPE nor reinstated amounts of impairment for the impaired assets declared and dealt with in the previous financial year. The test for impairment was done during the exercise for review of the Useful Lives of Assets as per Accounting Circular No.1 of 2021 issued by the Government.

#### 19.14. Other details for users of financial statements

During the year under review, the University had the following matters of importance

##### a) The carrying amount of temporarily idle PPE

The University had uncompleted borehole (WIP) with the carrying amount of TZS 19.00 million that was idle due to technical reasons where the Management is subsequently assessing the usability of the uncompleted borehole for the University farm located at SMC where there was an indication that its water is not fit for human and animal consumption. Once the report is finalised the borehole will be treated as a discontinued operation as required by IPSAS 44 and thereon provided for impairment. Therefore what is sought before provision for impairment is clarity of information whether the water is fit for other uses or not.

##### b) Unrecorded library books

The Management has subsequently been engaged in stock taking of library books for recording in the Fixed Assets Register. So far classification is being done in identification of

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

books, journals and periodicals so as to ensure the proper recording and valuation of the PPE.

**c) Recognition of Heritage Assets**

The University has heritage assets including the Mazumbai Natural Forest Reserve in Lushoto, Tanga region; and the Botanical garden located at the Edward Moringe Campus, Morogoro.

The Mazumbai Forest Reserve is a 320 ha of montane evergreen rainforest stretching from 1300 to 1900 meters above sea level located in Lushoto District in the West Usambara Mountains. The forest reserve is one of the best examples of pristine rainforest of this type remaining in East Africa. The forest not only serves as a sanctuary for rare and endemic plant and animal species in Usambara mountains, but also provides water catchment proprieties essential to the surrounding human population. The forest is owned and managed by Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). The forest is potential for training and research. Further has a future prospect in being used for tourism activities.

**d) Recognition of Donation Received**

The University received equipment worth TZS 109.11 million from other parties. This includes bajaj, tables and audiometer from the Government for disabled students. Also, SUA received computer, hospital and laboratory equipment from donors detailed in the Table below.

SN	Asset Category	Amount	Donor
		TZS "000"	
1	Bajaji, Tables and Audiometer	27,000	Ministry of Education Science and Technology
2	Hospital Equipments	10,200	Najral Ltd
3	Lab Equipment	44,233	Seedling Labs
4	Computer	27,681	Seedling Labs
	<b>Total</b>	<b>109,114</b>	

**19.15. Recognition of PPE recorded as capital grant**

The University has more than 150 donor funded projects with Financing Agreements and MoUs signed between SUA/Government and donors. These projects are implemented as per approved project/programme documents, workplans and budgets attached to conditions. The funds for the projects and programs are treated as deferred income with restrictions as per signed terms and conditions. Out of the earlier reported PPE, a sum of TZS 28.91 billion represents the historical cost of assets for donor funded projects, TZS 13.84 billion part and parcel of the accumulated depreciation, depreciation charge for the year is TZS 2.18 billion; and a sum of TZS 13.54 billion is the total carrying amount for the capital grant as shown in the Table below:

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Category	Cost as at 30-June - 2021	Accumulated depreciation as at 30-June-2021	Capital grant as at 01-07-2021	Additional Asset during the year 2021/22	Charge during the year 2021/22	Capital grant as at 30-06-2022
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”	“000”	“000”	“000”	“000”
Office Furniture	920,884	601,611	319,272	27,384,640	101,757	244,900
Hardware: servers and equipment (incl. desktops, laptops etc.)	2,180,456	1,997,308	183,148	22,004,282	193,067	12,085
Motor vehicles,	4,993,323	4,045,099	948,224	121,809,800	864,356	205,679
Motorbikes and bicycles	80,463	3,606	76,857	-	13,713	63,143
Office buildings and structures	11,597,392	2,378,719	9,218,673	-	297,989	8,920,684
Other equipment and installations	6,909,585	4,285,003	2,624,582	444,031,565	595,417	2,473,197
Plant and Machinery	143,331	34,447	108,883	-	9,864	99,020
Roads	387,529	99,750	287,779	-	49,875	237,904
Telecommunications infrastructure, networks and equipment	1,544,866	397,649	1,147,218	-	55,841	1,091,376
Work in progress	151,391	-	151,391	42,968,520	-	194,360
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28,909,219</b>	<b>13,843,191</b>	<b>15,066,028</b>	<b>658,198,808</b>	<b>2,181,878</b>	<b>13,542,348</b>

Further, the depreciation charge for the year is normally amortised and added back to income in the Statement of Financial Performance.

#### 19.16. A reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period

As at 1 July 2021, the University had PPE with carrying amount of TZS 50.79 billion. Later on during the year, the University had acquired monetary assets of TZS 3.01 billion, and additional non monetary assets of TZS 1.08 billion, charged the depreciation of 4.61 billion. Further, there was a prior year adjustment on the PPE to the tune of TZS 886.46 million leading into a reconciled carrying amount of TZS 51.16 billion at the year end of 30 June 2022.

The reconciled carrying amount at the beginning and the end of the year as shown in the table below.

SOKOINE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE (SUA)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Details	Office Furniture	Acquisition of land	Air Conditioner	Buses, minibuses and vans	Computers and Photocopiers	Hardware: servers and equipment (incl. desktops, laptops etc.)	Motor vehicles,	Motorbikes and bicycles	Office buildings and structures	Other equipment and installations	Plant and Machinery	Printers and Scanners	Roads	Telecommunications infrastructure, networks and equipment	Water System, Wells, Ponds and Water Schemes	Work in Progress	TOTAL
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS
	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"
Carrying amount at 01-July-2021	1,653,827	387,366	118,172	531,038	108,985	468,164	3,010,945	14,844	26,599,061	2,295,837	403,653	266,476	972,220	1,140,576	371,745	12,450,830	50,793,741
Addition Monetary	-	-	32,272	-	15,420	28,824	-	-	35,006	554,976	47,467	62,204	119,281	26,783	-	2,092,452	3,014,685
Addition Non-Monetary	101,578	-	6,726	-	-	27,385	338,532	50,840	-	496,341	-	15,278	-	-	-	42,969	1,079,649
Prior year adjustment	(6,564)	-	-	(57,966)	-	256,304	548,863	-	(18,399)	-	164,221	-	-	-	-	-	886,459
	(358,980)	-	(76,488)	(73,189)	(72,598)	(466,206)	(1,333,631)	(16,668)	(807,877)	(1,023,121)	(94,777)	(68,864)	(148,322)	(56,067)	(18,003)	-	(4,614,791)
Carrying amount at 01-June-2022	1,389,862	387,366	80,683	399,884	51,807	314,471	2,564,709	49,016	25,807,791	2,324,033	520,564	275,094	943,179	1,111,292	353,742	14,586,251	51,159,742

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**20. Biological Assets**

	2021/22	2020/21
	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”
Dairy cattle	435,510	435,510
Diary Cattle	13,490	-
Forestry	23,965,316	22,067,465
Goat	16,190	19,660
Pigs	4,889	12,950
Seedlings	179,550	74,026
Sheep	8,900	10,530
Trees in Plantation	147,650	-
Trees in Plantations	345,488	345,488
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>25,116,983</u></b>	<b><u>22,965,629</u></b>

**20.1. Aggregate gain or loss arising during the current period on initial recognition of biological assets and agricultural produce and from the change in fair value**

During the year under review, there was a fair value gain on biological assets to the tune of TZS 2.15 billion (2021: TZS 0). The gain is a result of net increase in value of biological assets including plants and animals. The movement of value is shown further under Note 20.

**20.2. Description of biological assets that distinguishes between consumable and bearer biological assets and between biological assets held for sale and those held for distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge**

The University maintains bearer biological assets of all kinds ie. This includes plants and animals located at different sections including the University Farm, SUA Model Farm and the Animal Research Unit (ARU) explained as follows:

**a) Farm animals**

This includes the dairy cattle, sheeps, goats and pigs where during the year under review, the University had a total of 775 bearer animals comprising of 434 dairy cattles, 239 dairy goats, 78 sheeps and 24 pigs as shown in the Table below.

Category	Units as at 1.7.2021	Birth/Increase in category	Death/Decrease in category	Trans-In	Research	Units as at 30th June, 2022
Dairy Cattle	398	66	(31)	1	-	434
Dairy Goats	195	75	(6)	-	(25)	239
Sheep	67	29	(2)	-	(16)	78
Pigs	17	7	-	-	0	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>(39)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(41)</b>	<b>775</b>

These are bearer biological assets.

**b) Crop Plantation**

The University maintains crop plantations at different sections and departments including the University Farm and the Model Farm. The sole purpose in establishment of plantations is research and training. The crop plantation includes but not limited to the items shown in the table below.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Type of Crop	Life span (Years)
Avocado	40
Banana	6
Citrus tree	40
Guava tree	40
Mango tree	50
Papaya tree	4
Passion fruit	1.5
Pineapple	4

These are bearer plants. Further, the University do maintain other crop plantation which are not maintained in large quantity but they do offer a great hand in research activities and are not included in computation of value presented in financial statements. These trees and ornaments are as shown in the table below:

Type of Crop	Life span
Lychee	100
Star fruits	25
Flacourtia	30
Loquat	100
Coconut	60
Cocoa	30
Macadamia	100
Oil palm	25
Breadfruit	200
Breadnut	200
Pomegranate	200
Annona	30
White sapota	50
Persimmon	60
Cashew nut	60

**c) Standing timber**

The University maintains forest plantations at Olmotonyi Forest Training Centre in Arusha and has established a new forest at Ifinga, Madaba, Ruvuma region. These forest plantations has both soft and hardwood tree species. The soft wood tree species are normally harvested after 25 years while the hardwood takes 40 years to harvest. Further, these Forests are guided by Training guidelines which may from time to time

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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violate business mentality. The sole purpose of these forest plantations is training and research. The business aspect comes in where the products have matured and there is demand to harvest.

### d) Consumable biological assets

The University maintains consumable biological assets particularly plants. This includes vegetables and field crops comprising of sorghum, maize, millet and sunflower. The vegetables are normally used for research and the remaining portion is sold to staff. The sorghum, maize, millet and sunflowers are normally produced to supplement the animal feeds during dry season.

### 20.3. Non-financial measures or estimates of the physical quantities

The University maintains the biological assets according to expertise. The animals are maintained under the University Farm, Model Farm and the Animal Research Unit at the College of Veterinary Medicine Biological Sciences while crops are maintained at the University Farm and Model Farm. Majority of the crop plantations are found at the Horticultural Unit.

### a) Maintenance of each group of the entity's biological assets at the end of the period

At the year end, all biological assets are subjected to the annual stock taking done at every year end. The exercise is normally done by University staff and data verified by both the Internal and external Auditors.

- Counting of animals is done per category and species; where the animals are recorded in the stock sheets and related summaries which are signed by the stock taking team members, leaders and Auditors. These records are normally reconciled against animal register with data recorded on daily basis to indicate the opening balances, births, deaths, sales and any other movements. Further, the data are reconciled, stock certificates prepared and posted in the Accounting System for further processing.
- Counting of crop plantations is done per category and species located per block or a defined farm; where the crop plantations are recorded in the stock sheets and related summaries which are signed by the stock taking team members, leaders and Auditors. These records are normally reconciled against crop plantation registers with data recorded on daily basis to indicate the opening balances, new plants, year of plantation, deaths/destruction, and any other movements. Further, the data are reconciled and processed in the stock valuation model and later on stock certificates prepared and posted in the Accounting System for further processing.
- Counting of standing timber is done per category and species located per block/compartments or a defined farm. The Management of these plantations is done using the Forest Management Plan. The stock taking in the forest



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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plantation is normally done after every two years where, the forest officers undertakes measurement of volume per specie in each compartment to determine volume. The volumes are then processed using the valuation model which considers both the forest plantation parameters as detailed in the Forest Management Plan and later on discounting of cashflows using the Net Present Value approach.

- The stock taking of the output of agricultural produce such as the timber, seedlings and others of related nature during the period are counted as per procedures listed above and their values recorded in the stores ledgers and bin cards which are correlated to the stock taking sheets and related summaries. Thereafter, they are summarised in the stock certificates which are thereby posted and processed in the Accounting System.

### **20.4. Methods and significant assumptions applied in determining the fair value of each group of agricultural produce at the point of harvest and each group of biological assets**

#### **a) The fair value of livestock**

The fair value of livestock is determined based on the market prices of similar age, breed, and genetic merit. Seedlings/vegetables are measured at cost and plantation crops are measured at fair value using discounted cash flow valuation models.

#### **b) Valuation of Growing Timber**

Valuation of standing timber requires critical assumptions and estimates. The single most used valuation method for determination of fair-value of standing timber is a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model, though in rare cases a mixed method of historical cost and DCF were used. Historical cost was used to determine the value of young plants (saplings) where their volumes could not be determined.

The model took into account the following assumptions and estimates:-

- The presence of the Forest Management Plan, land preparation costs, plants (seedlings) costs, planting, Silvicultural (pruning and thinning) costs, harvesting (clear felling/ logging and transportation) costs, forest access road maintenance costs, production costs of lumber (sawmilling), Management, Financing and Insurance costs, storage costs, timber species, class sites, growth rate (annual volume increment), forest produce prices, production recovery rate, discount rate and historical costs.
- The 10.8% Discount rate was used to discount future cash flows anticipated to flow to the University for sale of standing timber or/and related products. The discount rate is the result of the Treasury Bills rate of 4.9% and the commercial lending rate of 16.7%.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- The dynamics and sensitivity inherent in the DCF were carried out to determine how the Present Value (PV) model responded with varying discount rate, cost and revenue. Therefore, fair-value is stated net of point-of-sale costs.

**c) Valuation of Crop Plantation**

Valuation of crop plantation requires critical assumptions and estimates. The single most used valuation method for determination of fair-value of crop plantation is a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model and the Government Valuation rates for plants. Further, the recording of consumable crops is attached to cost of production.

The model took into account the following assumptions and estimates:-

The presence of the crop plantation registers which are reconciled to stock sheets, land preparation costs, plants (seedlings) costs, planting, pruning costs, harvesting costs, maintenance costs, crops species, life span and yield of the plant, prices, plantation year and maturity date to production, yield per plant (fruits), value of a single stem as per Government valuation rate and discount rate.

The 10.8% Discount rate was used to discount future cash flows anticipated to flow to the University for sale of standing timber or/and related products. The discount rate is the result of the Treasury Bills rate of 4.9% and the commercial lending rate of 16.7%.

The dynamics and sensitivity inherent in the DCF were carried out to determine how the Present Value (PV) model responded with varying discount rate, cost and revenue. Therefore, fair-value is stated net of point-of-sale costs.

**20.5. The existence and carrying amounts of biological assets whose title is restricted, and the carrying amounts of biological assets pledged as security for liabilities**

During the year under review, non of the biological assets were pledged as security and therefore there was no retriCTION whatsoever.

**20.6. The nature and extent of restrictions on the entity's use or capacity to sell biological assets**

The University has no restriction in selling of its biological assets. However, SUA's mandate is training and research and therefore the biological assets have been pledged to research and training rather than business.

**20.7. The amount of commitments for the development or acquisition of biological assets**

SUA is among of the Public Universities which has received funds to rehabilitate and construct its training and research infrastructure as well as buying of advanced breed of biological assets. These rehabilitation, constructions and acuisitions are done under the HEET programme. A sum of USD 350,000 has been set aside to revamp the operations.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**20.8. Financial risk management strategies related to agricultural activity**

The University has been experiencing a declining support in improvement of the agricultural activities. However, internal mechanisms have been undertaken to set aside funds from internal sources in construction and rehabilitation of the infrastructure.

**20.9. The reconciliation of changes in the carrying amount of biological assets between the beginning and the end of the current period. The reconciliation shall include:-**

The reconciliation between the beginning and the end balance of biological assets is as shown below:-

	Livestock	Seedlings and Vegetables	Crops&Fruit trees	Growing timber	Total
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”	“000”	“000”	“000”
<b>Year ended 30 June 2022</b>					
At 1 July 2021	478,650	74,026	345,488	22,067,465	22,965,629
Acquisition of Sheep			-	-	0
Gain/(loss) arising from changes in fair value less estimated selling costs	328.50	105,524.00	147,650.28	1,897,850.96	2,151,354
<b>At 30 June 2022</b>	<b>478,979</b>	<b>179,550</b>	<b>493,138</b>	<b>23,965,316</b>	<b>25,116,983</b>
<b>Year ended 30 June 2021</b>					
At 1 July 2020	398,360	45,188	536,097	22,825,299	23,804,944
Acquisition of Sheep		-	-	-	0
Gain/(loss) arising from changes in fair value less estimated selling costs	80,290	28,838	(190,609)	(757,833)	-839,315
<b>At 30 June 2021</b>	<b>478,650</b>	<b>74,026</b>	<b>345,488</b>	<b>22,067,465</b>	<b>22,965,629</b>

**20.10. Physical and price changes is useful in appraising current period performance and future prospects, particularly when there is a production cycle of more than one year**

Prices of biological assets are normally reviewed and updated considering the surrounding market. The review includes check of prices of both bearer biological assets and the related agricultural produce and stock.

**20.11. Consideration of biological transformation results in a number of types of physical change**

The University considers changes caused by biological transformation as it has a direct effect on the value of that particular biological asset. Animals are categorised and recorded according to age, for instance cattle are categorised as calves (male and female), weaners (male and

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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female), yearling, cow, milking cow and herd, bulls and steers. Calves are young and therefore their growth automatically brings them to another age group and that is yearling. This applied to all categories of animals where there are young and adult animals with different ages and values and that is why they are daily counted and recorded separate.

Some of the bearer plants change form as soon as the harvest is done, for instance banana tree. Once a banana tree is cut down then you have banana as a consumable product.

### **20.12. Exposure to climatic, disease and other natural risks**

The University is aware of the risks involved with biological assets. SUA is the agricultural University with a variety of expertise in handling such cases. Further in the event of losses, there is a provision in the Financial Regulations on how to record, report and present to the Council for further actions which may also include writing off in the books of accounts.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 21. Intangible Assets

At 01 July	Cost/Revaluation							Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment						Carrying Value	
	Additions (monetary)	Additions (non-monetary)	Capitalized Borrowing Costs	Transfers	Revaluation adjustments	Disposal	At 30 June	At 01 July	Charge during the year - Depreciation	Charge during the year - Impairment	Revaluation adjustments	Disposal	At 30 June	At 01 July	
	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS	TZS
	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"	"000"
<b>30-Jun-21</b>															
Accounting Software	36,010	-	-	-	-	-	36,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,010
Students Records Software	45,665	-	-	-	-	-	45,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,665
Plagiarism Software	13,014	-	-	-	-	-	13,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,014
	94,689	-	-	-	-	-	94,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,689

The intangible assets are considered to have indefinite useful life because they are in-house developed to suit University's needs. Impairment review was performed during the year indicating that no provision is required.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22 Payables and Accruals	2021/22	2020/21
	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”
Other Payables	5,611,587	5,072,304
Staff payables	8,147,782	6,078,897
Supplies of goods and services	715,474	-
Withholding tax	<u>82,888</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>14,557,731</b>	<b>11,151,202</b>
Less: Suppliers Debts**	<u>416,247</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>14,141,485</u></b>	<b><u>11,151,202</u></b>

\*\*The amount of TZS 416.25 million refers to the amount payable to TRA due but not paid in the year 2020/21. The same has been settled during the year under review. The amount is hereby presented as the settled opening balance matched with the current/updated chart of accounts.

Furthermore, payables and accruals are non-interest bearing. Payables are normally settled on 60-day terms and accruals have an average term of three to six months settlement.

23 Provisions	2021/22	2020/21
	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”
Obsolete stock	348	396
Bad and Doubtful Debts	433,047	-
Audit fees	<u>270,000</u>	<u>270,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>703,395</u></b>	<b><u>270,396</u></b>

### 23.1. The carrying amount of provisions at the beginning and end of the period;

The carrying amount of provision for inventories at the beginning of the period was TZS 270.40 million while the carrying amount at the end was TZS 703.40 million.

### 23.2. Additional provisions made in the period, including increases to existing provisions;

During the year under review, the University had additional provisions of TZS 433 million which includes the provision for bad and doubtful debts of TZS 81 million for deceased staff as well as expelled staff as a result of possessing fake academic certificates and the remaining sum of TZS 352 as a reconciled provision for bad and doubtful debts for students fees.

### 23.3. Amounts used (that is, incurred and charged against the provision) during the period;

During the year under review, the amount of TZS 48 thousand was incurred and charged against the provision for obsolete stock and hence leading into the decline of provision for obsolete stock from TZS 396 thousand to TZS 348 thousand.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### **23.4. Unused amounts reversed during the period; and**

During the period, there was no unused amounts reversed.

### **23.5. The increase during the period in the discounted amount arising from the passage of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate.**

During the period, the University did not record any provisional increase as a result discounted amounts arising from the passage of time and the effect of change in the discount rate.

### **23.6. A brief description of the nature of the obligation and the expected timing of any resulting outflows of economic benefits or service potential;**

During the period, the University had provisions categorized in three forms including the provision for obsolete stock amounting to TZS 349 thousand, the provision for bad and doubtful debts of TZS 433 million and the provision for audit fees of TZS 270 million explained as follows:-

- i. The provision for obsolete stock relates to the amount of stock assessed at the year end and verified to be obsolete before they are written off. The decision to write off depends on the assessment of the annual Board of Survey conducted in annual basis and in turn is to be appointed in the subsequent financial year. This has no financial implication other than the cost of disposal as and when decided by relevant authorities.
- ii. The provision for bad and doubtful debts relates to the amount of long outstanding debts of staff and students assessed to be uncollectible due to reasons beyond the Management's control including but not limited to demise of staff. However, there is a likelihood of collecting some of these outstanding debts due to recent Government initiatives and proclamations, for instance, the Government is in the process of ensuring that staff expelled as a result of fake academic certificates are refunded as per terms prescribed in that advertisement. Further, the best practices allow for reinstatement in case of recoveries.
- iii. Further, the provision of TZS 270 million for audit fees refers to the amount of annual audit fees payable to the Controller and Auditor General as reimbursement of audit costs incurred while in field work. The stated amount is due for settlement in the subsequent financial year.

### **23.7. An indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows. Where necessary to provide adequate information, an entity shall disclose the major assumptions made concerning future events**

The major risk posed with the obsolete stock and bad and doubtful debts is liquidity risk where the failure to collect and maintaining unused stock may deplete funds for other operations. However, there is no risk for the amount provided as audit fee that is payable in the subsequent financial year.

### **23.8. The amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognized for that expected reimbursement.**

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As earlier stated, the University expects at least a partial reimbursement for the amount of TZS 81 million provided for staff some of which includes deceased and the remaining who were expelled as a result of fake academic certificates. Further, reconciliation of students debts is being done so as to ascertain the actual collectible balances.

**23.9. Provision for contingent assets and liabilities**

During the year under review, the University had neither provision for contingent assets nor liabilities also shown under Note 29.

**24. Deffered Income (Revenue)**

This refers to deductions of TZS 100.43 million done by the employer (Government) and remitted to SUA at the year end for settlement to respective individuals but remained unpaid. The respective amount has been paid in the subsequent year.

**25. Deffered Income on Donor Grants**

This refers to the sum of TZS 18.46 billion (2021: TZS 20.03 billion) as research grants balances at the year end after receipt and payment of various activities for the approved workplans and budgets of the financial year. These grants are tied to specific conditions as per Financing Agreements signed between SUA and/or Government and Development Partners.

	2021/22 TZS "000"	2020/21 TZS "000"
Balance at the beginning of the year	20,025,042	21,351,246
Grants received during the year (External Assistance)	15,961,757	15,807,560
BoT and other interproject Transfer	<u>-</u>	<u>925,227</u>
	<b>35,986,799</b>	<b>38,084,034</b>
Amount Transfer to Capital Grant (For Capital Expenditure)	(2,202,213)	(421,809)
Amount transfer to income statement (For recurrent expenditure)	<u>(15,323,760)</u>	<u>(17,637,182)</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>18,460,826</u></b>	<b><u>20,025,042</u></b>

**Conditions attached to Donor Grants**

The University as the Public Institution enters into Financing Agreements and/or Memorandums of Understandings (MoUs) with various donors in implementation of research projects. These projects are implemented as per approved documents, annual workplans and budgets and other terms and conditions. The projects are restricted in such a way that, only when conditions are met it is where the funds spent or equipment received are equally treated as income and



## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

expenditure. The remaining sum at the year end and any unfulfilled obligations such as outstanding activities paid for excluding payables are considered to be part and parcel of the donor fund.

Therefore the amount of TZS 18.46 billion is the exact remaining fund after spending as per terms and conditions of the Financing Agreements. This fund is tied to the condition as accounts payable to donors. Unless the project (s) have come to an end, these funds are carried over to the next financial year. In case where, the project has ended and there is a need to proceed in usage of the funds, the University seeks for the Addendum to No Cost Extension and upon approval spends the same in the preceding period.

<b>26 Deposits</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2020/21</b>
	<b>TZS</b>	<b>TZS</b>
	<b>“000”</b>	<b>“000”</b>
Deposit General	3,790,054	
Meals, Accomodation and Stationaries	70,328	-
Special Facult	2,635	-
Students Undergraduate	12,179	-
Tuition fee	63,948	-
Unapplied Deposit Account	<u>2,537,404</u>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>6,476,548</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>

The amount of TZS 6.5 billion represents the inter bank account transfers and deposit payables in fulfilment of obligations across bank accounts. The amount in question have been transferred and reconciled in the subsequent financial year.

## 27. Notes to the Statement of Cashflows

In preparation of notes to the cashflows, either of the following two approaches should be considered:

1. Obtain actual cash receipts or payments through; accounting records or
2. Adjusting operating revenues, operating expenses and other items in the Statement of Financial Performance for
  - a) Changes during the period in inventory and operating receivables and payables (through opening and closing balances)
  - b) Other non-cash items and
  - c) Other items for cash effects are investing or financing cash flows

During the year under review, the University used approach number 1 that is Obtain actual cash receipts or payments through; accounting records and further reconciled the statement of cash flows and the statement of financial performance.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2021/22 TZS "000"
<b>27.1 Revenue from Non Exchange Transactions (Govt)</b>	
As presented in the Financial Performance	33,791,159
Add: Recurrent Deferred Income	<u>100,427</u>
<b>Total Revenue from Non Exchange Transactions as presented in cash flow statements</b>	<b><u>33,891,586</u></b>
<b>27.2 Revenue from Non Exchange Transactions (Donor)</b>	
Grants received during the year (External Assistance)	<u>25,494,470</u>
	<b><u>25,494,470</u></b>
<b>27.3 Revenue from Exchange Transactions</b>	
As presented in the Financial Performance	29,281,540
Add: Receivable from Exchange Transaction at beginning	6,684,498
Add: Trade receivable at the beginning	<u>6,349,734</u>
	<b>42,315,772</b>
Less: Receivable from Exchange Transaction at the End	9,187,989
Less: Trade receivable at the End	7,035,619
	<b><u>16,223,608</u></b>
<b>Revenue from Exchange Transactions as presented in cash flow statements</b>	<b><u>26,092,164</u></b>
<b>27.4 Other Receipts</b>	
Unapplied Deposit	5,725,344
Deposit General	23,924,888
Research Project Fund	15,944,134
Tuition Fees	8,250,360
Meals, Accomodation & Stationery	5,779,209
Special Faculty	<u>17,917</u>
<b>Other Receipts as presented in cash flow statements</b>	<b><u>59,641,853</u></b>
<b>27.5 Wages,Salaries and Employee Benefits</b>	
Wages and salaries (As Presented in the Financial Performance)	49,463,949
Add: Opening payable relating to staff	<u>6,078,897</u>
	<b>55,542,847</b>
Less: Closing payable relating to Staff	<u>8,147,782</u>
<b>Wages and salaries actual payments presented in cash flow statements</b>	<b><u>47,395,065</u></b>
<b>27.6 Use of Goods and Service</b>	
Use of goods and Services (Presented in Statement of Financial Performance)	23,544,810
Add: Closing inventories	262,481

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Add: Closing prepayments relating to supplies and consumables	430,545
Add: Closing Imprest relating to supplies and consumables	3,148,042
Add; Opening payables relating to supplies and consumables	<u>5,516,038</u>
	<b>32,901,915</b>
Less: Opening inventories	230,377
Less: Opening prepayments relating to supplies and consumables	-
Less: Opening Imprest relating to supplies and consumables	2,750,561
Less: Closing payables relating to supplies and consumables	<u>6,437,436</u>
<b>Use of Goods and Service actual payments presented in cash flow statements</b>	<b><u>23,483,541</u></b>
<b>27.7 Other Payments</b>	
Unapplied Deposit	3,187,940
Deposit General	20,094,324
Research Project Fund	27,679,060
Tuition Fees	8,186,413
Meals, Accomodation & Stationery	5,708,881
Special Faculty	<u>15,282</u>
	<b><u>64,871,899</u></b>
<b>27.8 Other Expenses</b>	
Expenses	2,115,254
Less: Provision for audit Fees	<u>(703,047)</u>
	<b><u>1,412,207</u></b>
<b>27.9 Maintenance Expenses</b>	
Maintenance Expenses (Presented in Statement of Financial Performance)	<u>1,145,929</u>
	<b><u>1,145,929</u></b>
<b>28. Related Party Transactions</b>	
<b>i. Entities that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by SUA</b>	

During the period under review, SUA had both operating and/or financial relationship with several Government entities including the Treasury and the Higher Education Students Loans Board (HESLB) who sponsors undergraduate students. SUA also worked with other Government institutions including, the Tanzania Commission for Universities (TCU) responsible in ensuring of Quality Control, the Government Procurement Services Agency (GPSA), Tanzania Electrical, Mechanical and Electronics Services Agency (TEMESA), and Tanzania Building Agency (TBA) involved in construction of the multipurpose laboratory at SUA Main Campus.

During the Period under review, SUA had the following receivables and payables with some of the mentioned Government Institutions: -

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Table 23:** Related party transactions with the Government entities for the year 2021/22

	2021/22	2020/21
	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”
<b>Treasury: Government grant received during the year</b>		
-Personnel emoluments	33,891,586	45,645,835
-Development		-
<b>Total Government grant received</b>	<b>33,891,586</b>	<b>45,645,835</b>
<b>Higher Education Students’ Loans Board (HESLB)</b>		
-Students’ fees	15,029,556	10,053,647
-Stipend and other allowances paid to students	14,055,229	10,696,673
<b>Total amount received from HESLB</b>	<b>29,084,785</b>	<b>20,750,320</b>
<b>Payables:</b>		
Payable sum to TRA <sup>9</sup>	-	409,527
	-	<b>409,527</b>
<b>Receivables:</b>		
<b>Government grant receivable<sup>10</sup></b>	-	<b>372,884</b>

ii. **Investment in Joint Venture (Associates)**

During the year under review, SUA had already signed the MoU for a joint venture in Development of designated Municipal Commuter Bus Station at Mafiga in Morogoro and Lorry Parking Yard in Chamwino vicinity in Morogoro and other allied facilities under joint venture arrangement within the mentioned locations. The MoU was signed on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2018. To that effect, the Morogoro Municipal Council had set aside funds in construction of the facility while SUA as the registered owner of the land located in Mafiga and Chamwino, Morogoro Municipality as part of Farm No.5 was willing to required to contribute 90 acres (35 acres at Mafiga for the Commuter Bus Station and 55 acres at Chamwino for the Lorry Parking Yard). It is further stated that, the MMC and SUA would enter into a joint venture in a proportion of 60 to 40 percent as benefit respectively.

In furtherance of the joint venture project, the Commuter Bus Station at Mafiga was constructed and operationalised by the Municipal Council as the discussions on joint handling of the project was in progress. Thereafter, there arose a challenge where the users had a complaint with the location; indicating that the station was far off their reach. This had a negative impact on the use of the same and negatively affected its operations. Additionally, the second lot of the project in construction of the Lorry Parking Yard in Chamwino was put on hold as the first lot of it is yet to be done.

Subsequently, SUA is in discussions with the MMC on how best to implement the MoU considering the challenges in day to day running of the same and experienced negative cashflows. Once the MoU is reviewed and effected, the joint venture’s shares will

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

thoroughly be disclosed and the annual transactions form part of the future University Financial Statements.

**iii. Individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest with SUA that gives them significant influence over SUA**

SUA is a public institution wholly owned by the Government and therefore there is no individual owning the institution either directly or indirectly. The Government has commissioned the affairs of SUA to the University Council which manages the daily activities through the Key Management personnel including, the Vice Chancellor, the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic, Research and Consultancy); and the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Planning, Finance and Administration).

**iv. Key management personnel, and close members of the family of key management personnel**

SUA encourages employment of key management personnel on merit and shun away from favouritism or nepotism.

The key management personnel include the Members of the Council, the Vice-Chancellor, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic, Research and Consultancy); and the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Planning, Finance and Administration). During the year under review, the remuneration of the key management personnel amounted to TZS 7.10 billion (2021: TZS 6.01 billion). The key management personnel had no loans with either SUA or commercial banks. The remuneration with the personnel is as shown in the table below: -

**Table 24:** Remuneration of the key management personnel for the year 2021/22

	2021/22	2020/21
	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”
Salaries and allowances	6,254,000	5,346,307
Pension	752,600	648,900
Council Members fees	<u>97,900</u>	<u>91,800</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>7,104,500</u></b>	<b><u>6,087,007</u></b>

**i. Entities in which a substantial ownership interest is held, directly or indirectly, by any person associated with SUA.**

No disclosed ownership with other entities had been identified with the key management personnel.

**28. Events after the Reporting Date-IPSAS 14**

There were no material adjusting events which occurred between the reporting date and the date when financial statements are authorised for issue except for the non-adjusting events including;

- i. Approval of the Production Guidelines for Olmotonyi Forestry Training Centre;
- ii. Approval of the Forest Management Plan for Olmotonyi Forestry Training Centre;
- iii. Approval of the Forest Management Plan for the Ifinga Training Forest in Songea, Ruvuma region;
- iv. In the subsequent year, the University started operationalizing the new Students Management Information System (SR2).

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**29. Contingent Assets and Liabilities**

During the year under review, the University did not record any contingent asset or liability. The University has done an assessment of the likelihood of contingent assets and liabilities as a result of the documented court cases and have realized that there is no court case which is probable to involve settlement in the near future.

**30. Reconciliation of net cash flows from Operating Activities to Net Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities**

The University reports its cash flows from operating activities using the direct method and therefore prepares a reconciliation of surplus/(deficit) from ordinary activities with the net cash flows from operating activities. A reconciliation is provided below:-

	2021/22	2020/21
	TZS	TZS
	“000”	“000”
Surplus/ Deficit for the Period	1,926,898	(1,003,478)
Add/ (Less) Non Cash Item		-
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	4,614,791	2,892,786
Provision for audit fees	270,000	-
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	433,047	-
Fair value Gain on Biological Asset	(2,151,354)	-
Gain/ (Loss) on Foreign Currency Translation	(3,633)	-
Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	256,575
Non Monetary Revenue	(2,260,185)	(2,469,969)
Social Benefits		-
Add/ (Less) Change in Working Capital		-
Deferred Income (Capital)	-	15,066,028
Deferred Income (Revenue)	100,427	-
Inventories	(32,104)	(230,377)
Other Payments	(80,195,659)	(100,344,304)
Other Receipts	85,136,324	(0)
Payables and Accruals	2,990,283	(9,327,667)
Prepayments	(430,545)	-
Receivables	(3,586,857)	95,024,755
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	6,811,432	(135,652)

**31. Accounting Implication of Covid-19 Pandemic in Financial Statements for year 2021/22****i. Going Concern**

The emergency of Covid-19 has not affected the going concern of SUA. The University plans were re-adjusted to cope with the situation, for instance all formal meetings were squeezed and done on time and students had the opportunity to conduct their field works within the prescribed timeframe(s). Negotiations were done with Development Partners so that the delayed activities of research projects could be done in the granted No Cost Extension period (s).

**ii. Valuation of Inventories and other stock**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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According to stock taking done on 30 June 2022, there was no significant change in prices of inventory and other stock as compared to purchase prices throughout the year and therefore, no significant impact recorded as a result of Covid-19.

iii. **Change in Programs for Development and Research Activities**  
SUA experienced both positive and negative impact as follows;

**Positive Impact**

SUA received funds for Covid 19 research in the prior year and therefore continued with research and outreach activities henceforth.

**Negative Impact/Change**

**Delayed implementation of activities**

The activities such as training were delayed for some time but Addendums to No Cost Extension were signed to ensure that the targeted objectives are reached.

**32. Explanation for Variances between Final Approved Budget and Actual Amounts**

During the year under review, SUA operated as per approved budget. The variance between the final approved budget and actual receipt and expenditure are as shown as follows:-

**32.1. Revenue**

- a. The under collection of 11 percent for the Non-Exchange Transaction is a result of retardation in collection due to continued Covid 19 pandemic in both the prior year and the year under review. The under collection is also attributable to decrease of Government funding in personnel emolument after retirement of staff especially academic staff whose contracts were not renewed after expiration.
- b. The over collection of 11 percent for the Non-Exchange Transaction-Donor is a result of receipt of funds for HEET Programme received at the year end and was not earlier included in the approved budget: and
- c. The under collection of 24 percent for the Exchange Transaction-Internal is a result of retardation in collection due to continued Covid 19 pandemic in both the prior year and the year under review.

**32.2. Expenditure**

The overall underspending of 20 percent is a result of instituted cost cutting measures which led into reduction in expenses and delayed receipt of funds or collections to finance the training, research, outreach, capital and administrative activities.

**33. Ultimate Controlling Party**

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is the ultimate controlling party of the University.