



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



TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD

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

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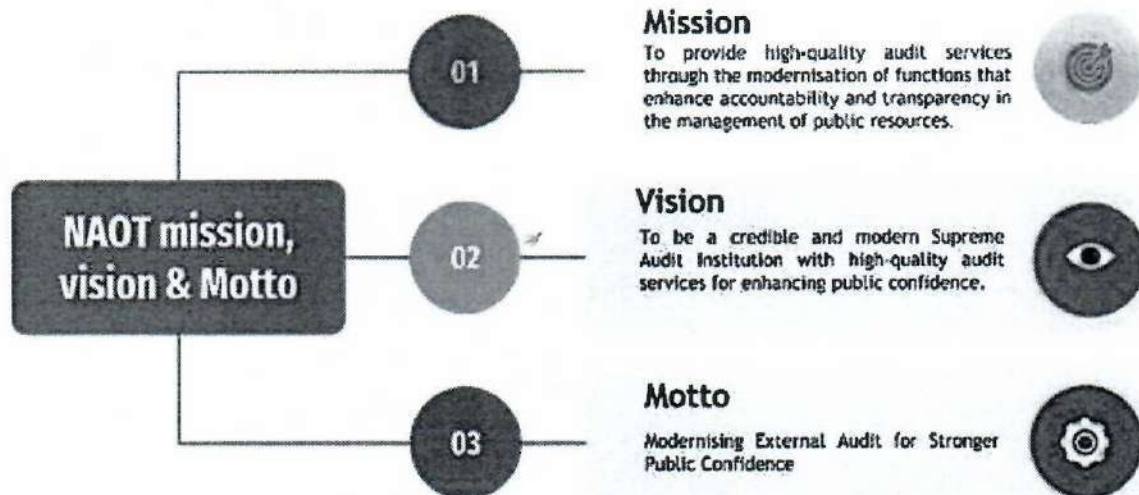
March 2024

AR/PA/TSLB/2022/23

About the National Audit Office

Mandate

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



Independence and objectivity

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

Teamwork Spirit

We value and work together with internal and external stakeholders.

Results-Oriented

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



Professional competence

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

Integrity

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

Creativity and Innovation

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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of tables.....	iii
1.0 INDEPENDENT REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.....	1
2.0 REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE.....	1
3.0 STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE IN RESPECT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	19
4.0 DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE OF TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD.....	20
5.0 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	21

List of tables

Table 1: Strategic objectives.	2
Table 2 : Library operation.....	6
Table 3: Library users.....	7
Table 4 : Staff training.	10
Table 5 : Actual enrolment of student.	10
Table 6 : Composition of the board of directors.	12
Table 7 : Audit committee member.	12
Table 8 : Planning, Financing and admistration committee member.....	13
Table 9 : Academic and professional committee.	13
Table 10 : Expense and transfer	17

Abbreviations

CAG	Controller and Auditor General
CCTV	Closed circuit Television
CPA	Certified Public Accountant
eGA	Electronic Government Authority
EIA	Environmental impact Assessment
GePG	Government electronic payment Getaway
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency
HR	Human Resource
HQ	Head Quarters
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IPSAS	International Public Sectors Accounting Standard
ISSAIs	International Standard of Supreme Audit Institutions
MUSE	Mfumo wa Uhasibu Serikalini
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
NBAA	National Board of Accountants and Auditors
NCD	Non-Communicable diseases
NCL	National Central Library
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NTA	National Training Award
OC	Other charges
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Authority
PATA	Publishers Association of Tanzania
PSSSF	Public Service Social Security Fund
PPP	Private Public Partnership
PLWHIV/AIDS	People living with HIV/AIDS
SLADS	School of Library Archives and Documentation Studies
TLSB	Tanzania Library Services Board
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
TANePS	Tanzania electronic Procurement System
VAT	Value Added Tax

1.0 INDEPENDENT REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

The Chairperson of the Board of Directors,
Tanzania Library Services Board,
Bibi Titi/ Azikiwe Street,
PO Box 9283,
Dar es Salaam.

1.1 REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unqualified Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Tanzania Library Services Board (TLSB), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the report by those charged with governance, statement of responsibility of those charged with governance and declaration by the head of finance but does not include the financial

statements and my audit report thereon which I obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements 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 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, Cap 410 requires me to state in my annual audit report whether or not the audited entity has complied with the procedures prescribed in the Procurement Act and its Regulations.

1.2 REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATIONS

1.2.1 Compliance with the Public Procurement laws

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

I performed a compliance audit on the procurement of works, goods, and services in the Tanzania Library Services Board for the financial year 2022/23 as per the Public Procurement laws.

Conclusion

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

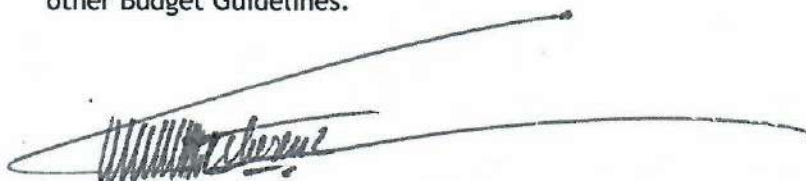
1.2.2 Compliance with the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines

Subject matter: Budget formulation and execution

I performed a compliance audit on budget formulation and execution in the Tanzania Library Services Board for the financial year 2022/23 as per the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines.

Conclusion

Based on the audit work performed, I state that Budget formulation and execution of Tanzania Library Services Board 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 2024



TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTION

Tanzania Library Services Board is a Parastatal organization under the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. It was established by the Tanzania Library Services Board Act No. 6 of 1975. TLSB continues to exist as a corporate body, having perpetual succession and a common seal. It gets operational funds through Government budget support and from its own source collections for the implementation of the annual planned activities.

These Financial Statements have been prepared according to the Public Finance Act and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The report covers the period from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

During the year the Government approved TZS 13,968,387,079 for TLSB as Government Subvention, TZS 5,650,134,000 was for Personnel Emolument (PE) and TZS 8,318,253,079 was for development projects. The budget approved for Own Source revenue was TZS 1,650,000,000. The development project funds included a carryover budget for development fund for the year 2021/2022 of TZS 5,222,253,079, leading to a total approved budget for the year 2022/23 of TZS 15,618,387,079.

By the end of June 2023, TLSB had collected TZS 7,169,228,196 comprising TZS 933,286,250 for OC, TZS 5,101,945,692 for PE and TZS 1,133,996,254 from own source.

Out of the amount received, TLSB spent TZS 11,603,451,755 whereby TZS 5,595,576,953 was spent for wages, salaries and employee benefits, TZS 1,574,765,489 was spent for operational expenses and TZS 4,433,109,313 was for acquisition of assets.

VISION STATEMENT

"To be a leading class public institution that continuously expands the capacity of Tanzanians to learn and access information through a nation-wide network of libraries".

MISSION STATEMENT

"To provide and disseminate quality information resources and services to the Tanzanian public for educational, informational, cultural, and recreational purposes".

MAIN FUNCTIONS

- To promote, establish, equip, manage, maintain and develop libraries in the United Republic;
- To set up, establish, equip, manage, maintain and develop documentation centers and to provide documentation services;

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

- To provide facilities for the study of, and for training in, the principles, procedure, and techniques of librarianship, and such other related subjects as the Board may from time to time decide;
- To conduct examinations and to grant diplomas, certificates and other awards of the Board;
- To sponsor, arrange and provide facilities for conferences and seminars.
- To initiate, sponsor, participate in, finance and assist in campaigns for the eradication of illiteracy;
- To sponsor, promote, assist and engage in the production of books and other literary works;
- To assume responsibility for the revival, production and preservation of indigenous and traditional literary works;
- To advise the Government and parastatal institutions on all matters relating to library and documentation services;
- To provide advisory services and financial and technical assistance necessary for or incidental to the proper and efficient development of enterprises engaged in the production of books and other literary works.

BOARD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

During the year under review, TLSB implemented the following strategic objectives as the strategic plan of 2021/2022 - 2025/2026:

- A) HIV/AIDS supportive services.
- B) Enhancement in the implementation of National anticorruption strategy.
- C) Modernization of Tanzania Library Services
- D) Improvement in Governance and Resource Management.
- E) Strengthening of organizational capacity to deliver its mandate

During the year ended 30 June 2023, the following were achieved as per strategic objectives:

Table 1: Strategic objectives.

Objective	Objective description	Achievement
A	HIV/AIDS and NCD	i) The interventions to fight for HIV/AIDS are in place in all 43 TLSB working stations.
		i) One awareness campaign was conducted during the workers' Council Meeting to encourage staff to undertake voluntarily counselling and testing.

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

Objective	Objective description	Achievement
		ii) During the period under review no new staff victims were identified. TLSB continued to provide support to staff in the category of PLWHIV/AIDS monthly.
B	Effective implementation of the national anticorruption strategy	i) The strategy for effective implementation of the national anticorruption policy was in place. Training of 70 staff on matters pertaining to corruption and its impacts towards service delivery, the Boards' reputation as well as disciplinary measures and legal actions against corrupt individuals was carried out.
		ii) The Board also introduced a complaints submission mail, through which customers and staff could hand in their complaints, including those related to corruption or related cases.
		iii) In the period under review there were no reported red flags related to corruption.
C	Modernization of Tanzania Library Services.	Integration of ICT in Library Operations:
		i) TLSB has put in place notable strategic interventions including establishment of digital platforms in eleven regional libraries namely Morogoro, Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeya, Rukwa, Kigoma, Mtwara, Kilimanjaro, Tabora, Kagera and Tanga.
		ii) The development of digital library management system is ongoing under assistance of eGA.
		iii) Installation of eleven clean power (UPS) systems.
		iv) Establishment of twelve server rooms with network cabinets.
		v) Installation of eleven ENVR with 143 CCTV cameras (79 Domes and 64 bullets).
		vi) Installation of 12 optical fibers linked to the National Central Library and
		vii) Installation of 22 communication equipment (IP phones) to 11 regional libraries and NCL.
		Marketing Campaign:

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

Objective	Objective description	Achievement
		<p>vii) We participated in the Sabasaba exhibition, PATA exhibition and Adult Education Week exhibition and at the 2nd National Symposium on Library Services, Book fair and reading festival.</p> <p>viii) A media campaign was done via TV, radio and social media platforms such as WhatsApp, YouTube, and Instagram in order to raise awareness to customers and other stakeholders on how to access and use library resources.</p> <p>Library Usage:</p> <p>ix) During the year 2022/2023 a total of 2,400 books were distributed based on membership as follows:</p> <p>a) 20 primary schools = 800 books</p> <p>b) 15 secondary schools = 670 books and</p> <p>c) 11 colleges = 9,300 books.</p> <p>Publications:</p> <p>TLSB published special articles about the two years management success (201/2022 and 2022/2023) covering the two years of Honorable President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan's leadership. The article was published in the special Uhuru Journal by Uhuru Publications.</p> <p>Promotional materials:</p> <p>TLSB posters, flyers, calendars and diaries were produced and distributed to staff, Board members and outsiders for publicity.</p>
D	Improvement in Governance and Resource Management	<p>Governance:</p> <p>i) Four (4) board meetings and Two (2) extraordinary meetings were held during the year.</p> <p>ii) To enhance job efficiency in execution, twenty (20) management meetings were held for monitoring and evaluation of the performance of each department and unit.</p> <p>Compliance:</p>

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

Objective	Objective description	Achievement
		<p>iii) Four (4) Internal Audit reports were prepared and submitted to the Internal Auditor General relating to how audit and procurement procedures were observed for each service and products procured.</p> <p>iv) TLSB procurement plan was prepared and uploaded into TANEPS.</p>
E	Improvement in Organization Capacity to Deliver its Mandate	<p>Capacity Building:</p> <p>i) Our human resources we continuously develop for it to perform their functions efficiently. 167 staff were facilitated to attend different short courses and 6 staff were facilitated to attend long courses by June 2023</p> <p>Operational Tools:</p> <p>HR tools developed and implemented include:</p> <p>a) Organization structure,</p> <p>b) Staff rules and regulation, c) Scheme of service,</p> <p>d) Board charter and</p> <p>e) TLSB training policy,</p> <p>Staff Welfare:</p> <p>ii) Staff statutory entitlements were provided to TLSB employees and 75 staff were promoted in the year 2022/2023.</p> <p>iii) 15 staff were paid moving expenses post-retirement from the public service;</p> <p>iv) 9 staff were facilitated in their internal transfer among stations within the institution and</p> <p>v) The TLSB workers council meeting for the year 2022/2023 was conducted.</p> <p>Teaching and Learning:</p> <p>vi) Teaching and learning activities to Certificates and Diploma students was conducted for a total of 596 students who enrolled.</p> <p>vii) 572 of the students graduated. vii) The curriculum was reviewed</p> <p>viii) One new course relating to Records Management was introduced and submitted to NACTVET for approval.</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation:</p>

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

Objective	Objective description	Achievement
		ix) The Management conducted 4 M & E meetings for NCL and 11 regional libraries.
		x) Management oversaw the implementation of the strategic plan; annual work plans and budgets and performance contract targets.
		Implementation of Development Projects:
		xi) Renovation work has been done to HQ and SLADS College including the repair of water and sewerage system as well as the electrical and wiring system in Dodoma regional library.
		xii) The renovation of National Central Library in Dar es Salaam and Ruvuma regional library were completed while construction of the Chato Library is ongoing.

TLSB plans to undertake the following activities during the year 2023/2024:

- Proceed with Construction of Chato and Mwanza libraries;
- Renovation of SLADS and Tanga Regional Library;
- Proceeding with the establishment of National Digital Library and Library management information system; Introducing a new curriculum and establishing new programs at the School of Library, Archives and Documentation Studies (SLADS);
- Establishment of community Library services to increase the number of customers/library users;
- Acquisition of library materials for standard V to VII and for form IV to VI from the budget of 200million allocated for the financial year 2023/2024;
- To identify and prioritize projects/activities depending on the financial capability and identify new sources of revenue and involvement of various stakeholders in the implementation of planned activities through Public Private Partnership (PPP);
- Increasing the budget for marketing in 2023/2024 to improve library usage and enrolment of students for SLADS.

LIBRARY SERVICES OPERATIONS

During the year under review a summary of the Library Operations were as follows;

Table 2 : Library operation.

	Target 2022/23	Actual 2022/23	Percentage of the target 2022/23	Actual 2021/22
Library Books				

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

Books received from Donors	30,000	27,175	90.58	53,414
Books received for legal deposit	2,500	1,307	52.28	1,173
Books distributed to stakeholders	10,000	2,625	26.25	8,410
Books distributed to regional and District public libraries	35,000	17,014	48.61	-
Newspapers received for legal deposit.	15,500	6,961	44.91	7,036
Consultation to institutions	150	80	53.33	250
Consultation to Schools	100	65	65	85

Source: TLSB report from Director of Library operations

Library Users

The targeted number of library users for the year 2022/23 was 600,000 while the actual total number of library users who visited TLSB service points was 490,257 representing 81.71 per cent of the overall target as shown below:

Table 3: Library users

Gender	Target 2022/23	Actual 2022/23	Percentage of the target 2022/23	Actual 2021/22
Male	300,000	250,257	83.42	404,323
Female	300,000	240,000	80.00	420,000
Total	600,000	490,257	81.71	824,323

Source: TLSB report from Director of Library operations

NOTE:

The decrease in the number of library users for the year 2022/23 was attributable to the following factors;

- i) Most of the renovated libraries were not reopened until mid-year 2022/2023;
- ii) Inadequate library materials for standard 5 - 7 and Form I to VI;
- iii) Inadequate library facilities and internet services in some regional and district public libraries.

DONORS

The Board did not budget for any grant during the year 2022/23. However, the Board received revenue grants from various donors for 27,175 books worth TZS 1,745,622,923 as follows:

i) Book Aid International

During the year 2022/23 TLSB received aid for 23,373 books worth TZS 1,717,366,551.

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

ii) Tanzania Education Authority (TEA)

During the year 2022/23 TLSB received aid for 1,893 books worth TZS 15,144,000.

iii) Russian Cultural Centre

During the year 2022/23 TLSB received aid for 250 books worth TZS 1,086,372.

iv) The Lions Club

During the year 2022/23 TLSB received aid for 52 books worth TZS 1,690,000.

v) Media Council of Tanzania

During the year 2022/23 TLSB received aid for 300 books worth TZS 3,801,000.

vi) Voice of God Recording Ministry Youth Tanzania

During the year 2022/23 TLSB received aid for 1,307 books worth TZS 6,535,000.

MANAGEMENT

The management of Tanzania Library Services Board is under the Director General. The TLSB has four directorates headed by directors and the School of Library Archives and Documentation Studies by a Principal as listed hereunder:

- Planning,
- Human Resources and Administration,
- Finance,
- Library operations, and
- School of Library Archives and Documentation Studies.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

The Board is striving to ensure that the environment in which it operates is fully protected from the damaging effects of human activity and also to protect all those who will use the premises.

Actions which have been taken so far are as follows;

- i) Installation of fire extinguishers and training on use during the occurrence of fire.
Cleaning and removing garbage in all its library buildings, covering both National Library and regional libraries ensuring that the buildings and the compounds are kept clean and safe for staff and the public who use those buildings.
- ii) Digital transformation of TLSB operations and activities which is geared to improve access to library resources and materials to the public to ensure efficiency in resource sharing and the support remote learning.
- iii) The Board demonstrated commitment to environmental impact assessment (EIA) standards by adhering to 50% of the licenses' requirement, including obtaining building permit EIA from National Environment Management Council (NEMC), integration of energy efficient system and eco-friendly building materials, soil testing; and adherence to Occupation Safety and Health Authority (OSHA) protocols by ensuring the presence of safety equipment at the building sites to prevent and control hazards as well as carrying out safety training.

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

GENDER PARITY

The Board gives equal access to employment opportunities and ensures that the best available person is appointed to any given position free from discrimination of any kind and without regard to factors like gender, marital status, tribe, religion, and disability which does not impair ability to discharge duties. During financial year 2022/23 there were a total of 282 employees (186 women and 96 men).

HIV/AIDS

The issue of HIV/AIDS is given due weight. Seminars and workshops were conducted to sensitize staff on the dangers of the epidemic. The Board also gives financial support of TZS 200,000 per month to each affected staff as a way of taking care of them. The TLSB also has an HIV/AIDS policy to guide staff on how to handle challenges related to HIV/AIDS in the organization.

ANTI CORRUPTION

The Board exercises all possible measures to ensure that corruption is not given room to exist. The TLSB has in place an ethical code of conduct and the Board ensures that management and all staff comply with the ethical conduct by conducting awareness seminars on ethical issues, availability of posters which prohibit corruption and creating awareness on corruption matters.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions or balances that require disclosure in accordance with IPSAS include the personnel emoluments of the key Management. These are disclosed in note 15.

EMPLOYEES WELFARE

The relationship between employees and management continued to be in good harmony and conducive for the effective functions of the entity.

TLSB continued to provide leave fare, extra duty allowances and condolences assistance to the members of deceased staff despite financial constraints that had been experienced by the entity during the reporting period. Employees also continued to participate in the decision-making process through the Workers' Council and staff representation in Management Meetings and are always kept aware of the objectives of the entity and what are the management plans in achieving the targeted objectives.

EMPLOYEES BENEFITS

TLSB, employees are members of the Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF), National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and Workers Compensation fund. Both the employees and the Board contribute to the PSSSF and NHIF Fund. The Board's contribution to the pension fund, gratuity for those employees working under contract. Terminal benefits are directly charged to the income statement. During the year 2022/23 the amount of TZS 796,506,289 was spent by the Board with respect to employee contributions.

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

TLSB provides first aid to staff in emergency cases. However, all employees are covered under the NHIF for substantive medical treatment.

STAFF TRAINING

During the year 2022/23 TLSB facilitated the following training;

Table 4 : Staff training.

S/N	Level of Education	Program pursued	FY 2021/2022 Sponsor		FY 2022/2023 Sponsor		Total
			TLSB/ Donors	Self	TLSB/ Donors	Self	
i)	PHD	PhD. Inf. Studies	1	-	1	-	1
ii)	MASTERS	MPA, MBA, Msc Inf Studies, Msc HR, Msc AF	1	4	-	6	11
iii)	BACHELOR'S DEGREE	Librarianship	1	1	-	2	4
iv)	DIPLOMA	Librarianship	-	2	-	1	3
v)	Continuous Professional Development, long and short courses seminars	Employees participated in various short courses and seminars organized by TLSB and other Institutions.	174	2	148	-	318
Grand total			177	9	149	9	337

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTATION STUDIES (SLADS) ENROLMENT

During the year 2022/23 SLADS targeted to enroll 400 students at NTA Level 4; 300 students at NTA Level 5 and 300 students at NTA Level 6 to make a total 1,000 students. The actual enrolment of students was as follows:

Table 5 : Actual enrolment of student.

Level	Target 2022/23	Actual 2022/23		% 2022/23	Actual 2021/22
NTA LEVEL 4	400	M	57	42	81
		F	113		138
		Total	170		219
NTA LEVEL 5	300	M	63	62	76
		F	124		182
		Total	187		258
NTA LEVEL 6	300	M	71	54	28
		F	91		113
		Total	162		141
Grand total	1,000		596	60	618

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

The decrease in enrolment at SLADS was due to the following reasons;

- i) Shortage in funds for comprehensive marketing of the school
- ii) Offering of only one course
- iii) Poor infrastructure at the school

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND SOLVENCY

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The main components of TLSB Capital is Government subvention, grants, Tuition fees and reserves.

SOLVENCY

The Board of directors has reasonable expectation that TLSB will continue to receive assistance from Government to remain in operational existence for a foreseeable future.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

TLSB is implementing the policy of good governance as advocated by the Government. It has put in place various mechanisms in the form of committees to assist management in the day-to-day running of the organization. The Board and its committees conduct regular meetings as scheduled.

At its meetings, the Board of Directors approved several important decisions such as the TLSB Planning and budget for year 2023/2024, TLSB Financial statements for the year 2021/2022, Staff promotions for the year 2022/2023, Recruitment and appointments of new staff, quarterly and annual report for year 2022/23, the procurement plan for 2022/2023, Audit Reports, Amendment of TLSB Act, New curriculum, Examination Regulations, Quality assurance policy and Board charter.

The Board of Directors delegates the day-to-day management of the business to the Director General assisted by a team of senior management. The Senior Management team is invited to attend Board meetings and facilitates the effective control of all the Board's operational activities.

a) BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ITS COMMITTEES

The Board of Directors is composed of the Chairman who is appointed by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, nine members appointed by the Minister of Education, Science and Technology and the Secretary who is the Chief Executive of the TLSB. The Council Directors were appointed for a term of three years effectively from 2 November 2021.

The composition of the Board of Directors is as follows:

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

Table 6 : Composition of the board of directors.

SN	Name of member	Position	Qualification	Age	Nationality	Appointed
1	Prof. Rwekaza S. Mukandala	Chairperson	PhD. Political Science	70	Tanzanian	02/11/2021
2	Prof. Edda T. Lwoga	Member	PhD. Inf. Studies	45	Tanzanian	02/11/2021
3	Dr. Abeid Francis Gaspar	Member	PhD. Accounting & Governance.	57	Tanzanian	02/11/2021
4	Dr. Esther Ndenje- Sichele	Member	PhD. Inf. Studies	48	Tanzanian	02/11/2021
5	Dr. Innocent J. Karamagi	Member	PhD. Agric. & resource Economics	66	Tanzanian	02/11/2021
6	Mr. Simon Solomon Mahai	Member	M.A Education	81	Tanzanian	02/11/2021
7	Adv. Edwin Igenge	Member	LL.M (Corporate & Commercial Laws)	44	Tanzanian	02/11/2021
8	Bw. Frank Kepher Mbumi	Member	M.A Human Resource Management	54	Tanzanian	02/11/2021
9	Bi. Suzana Saverina Nussu	Member	M.A. Kiswahili	58	Tanzanian	02/11/2021
10	Dr. Mboni Amiri Ruzegwa	Secretary	PhD - Library & Inf. Science.	54	Tanzanian	02/11/2021

a) TLSB BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board during the year 2022/23 in implementing and discharging its mandate of ensuring good governance and social responsibility to comply with different laws and regulations established the following committees:

i) AUDIT COMMITTEE

The members are shown in the table below:

Table 7 : Audit committee member.

S/N	Name of member	Position	Qualification	Nationality
1	Dr. Abeid Francis Gaspar	Chairperson	PhD. Accounting and Governance	Tanzanian
2	Adv. Edwin Igenge	Member	LL.M (Corporate and Commercial Laws)	Tanzanian

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

ii) PLANNING, FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

The members are shown in the table below:

Table 8 : Planning, Financing and admiration committee member.

S/N	Name of member	Position	Qualification	Nationality
1	Dr. Innocent J. Karamagi	Chairperson	PhD. Economics	Tanzanian
2	Mr. Frank Kepher Mbumi	Member	M.A Human Resource Management	Tanzanian
3	Mr. Simon Solomon Mahai	Member	M.A Education	Tanzanian
4	Dr. Mboni Amiri Ruzegea	Secretary	PhD - Library & Inf. Science.	Tanzanian

iii) ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL COMMITTEE

The members are shown in the table below:

Table 9 : Academic and professional committee.

S/N	Name of member	Position	Qualification	Nationality
1	Prof. Edda T. Lwoga	Chairperson	PhD. Inf. Studies	Tanzanian
2	Dr. Esther Ndenje-Sichalwe	Member	PhD. Inf. Studies	Tanzanian
3	Bi. Suzana Saverina	Member	M.A. - Kiswahili	Tanzanian
4	Dr. Mboni Amiri Ruzegea	Secretary	PhD - Library & Inf. Science.	Tanzanian

TLSB BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

During the financial year 2022/2023; TLSB Board of Directors performed their duties and responsibilities according to the Strategic plan of TLSB. They conducted four ordinary meetings and two extra ordinary meetings. The following are some of the activities and decisions performed by the Board of Directors:

a) Library services improvement

The Board of Directors reviewed and approved TLSB planning and budget, reviewing the proceedings of development projects such as;

- i) Renovation of the office building at HQ.
- ii) Construction of JPM Memorial Library at Chato district in Geita Region.
- iii) Development of the Integrated National Digital Library System by Tanzania Electronics Government Authority (e-GA).
- iv) Procurement of ICT equipment for the National Central Library, regional libraries and SLADS.

b) Improvement in working conditions and staff welfare

In the period under review, the Board of Directors ensured that employees were promoted or re-categorized, hired, confirmed, provided with salaries and remunerations accordingly and

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

were trained and developed to acquire new skills in order to improve performance. 70 employees were promoted, 148 staff were trained through seminars and short courses, 19 staff were supported to attend long courses and all received their salaries and remunerations accordingly.

c) Compliance to Laws, regulations, guidelines, procedures, and standards in the implementation of TLSB activities.

In the period under review the Board of Directors approved the following;

- i) TLSB's performance contract for 2022/2023.
- ii) TLSB's Plans and Budget for 2022/2023.
- iii) TLSB's 1975 Act -proposal for amendment.
- iv) Draft proposal for the National policy on Library and Information Services.

d) Improved internal control systems.

The Board of Directors through their meetings;

- i) Approved TLSB Annual internal audit and risk-based plan to ensure risk areas key control activities were periodically evaluated and tested.
- ii) Reviewed audit findings and internal control measures including post audit action plans, during the Board Meeting e.g. incorporating periodic project audits as part of the TLSB audit schedule.
- iii) Provided a risk management framework and procedures associated for effective management of risks.

e) Good governance for responsible conduct of public affairs and management of public resources

The Board of Directors ensured the presence of rule of law, integrity, responsiveness, accountability, confidentiality, and transparency in the administration of TLSB by providing supervisory advice and reinforcement by approving implementation of anticorruption strategy and disciplinary action commitments by the management.

f) Smooth running of Library operations

In the period under review, the Board of Directors oversaw and monitored the rehabilitation of the National Central Library and Ruvuma regional library and ensured the restoration and provision of friendly library services to the public. The Board directed the management to ensure that consultation for establishing the documentation centres and preservation of library information is done for both public and private libraries.

g) Monitoring and Evaluation

During the year under review, the TLSB Board of Directors conducted three project M & E meetings with project managers regarding the construction of the Chato Library in Geita region and one M & E meeting in regard to rehabilitation of the Ruvuma Library in Ruvuma region. The

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

goal was to assess whether progress was aligned to outcomes and identify areas of improvement.

DIRECTORS INTERESTS

The Board of Directors interests are to effectively deliver on its function to ensure that better Library Services are developed and provided to the public in general and to reach people living in urban areas as well as those from rural areas without a conflict of interest.

COMMENTARY ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

a) INTRODUCTION

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act 2001 (with subsequent amendments), Section 25(2) and are presented on the IPSAS Accrual Basis of Accounting. TLSB implemented its annual budget based on the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Detailed and comparative information is shown to promote transparency to the relevant stakeholders regarding the performance of TLSB during the financial year 2022/23.

b) BUDGET PERFORMANCE

TLSB prepared an annual budget for Own Source Revenue, Recurrent Expenditure and Development Projects which was presented before the Parliament for approval through the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

The Government approved a total of TZS 13,968,387,079 for TLSB as Government Subvention, out of which TZS 5,650,134,000 was for Personnel Emolument (PE) and TZS 8,318,253,079 was for development projects. The development project funds included a carryover budget for development fund for the year 2021/2022 amounting to TZS 5,222,253,079. The approved budget for Own Source revenue was TZS 1,650,000,000. This in turn made the total approved budget for the year 2022/23 to be TZS 15,618,387,079.

i) REVENUE

During the year 2022/23, the Government approved Own Source revenue collection budget of TZS 1,650,000,000 for TLSB. By the end of June 2023, a total of TZS 1,133,996,254 was collected, which is equivalent to 69% of the approved budget for the year under review. The collected amount shows a decrease of TZS 115,787,887 equivalent to 9% compared to TZS 1,249,784,141 collected in the previous year 2021/2022.

During the year of review, the Government approved budget for Government subvention of TZS 13,968,387,079. At the end of the year, TLSB had received a total of TZS 6,035,231,943 and carryover budget approval for development fund for the year 2021/2022 amounting to TZS 5,222,253,079 which is equivalent to 81% of the approved budget. Of the TZS 6,035,231,943 received amount, TZS 933,286,250 was for OC and TZS 5,101,945,692 for PE. The funds received

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

from the Government shows an decrease of TZS 5,338,625,816 (equivalent to 47%) compared to TZS 11,373,857,758 received in the previous year.

There was shrinkage in number of readers due to rehabilitation on some libraries at the National Central Library and Ruvuma Regional. Also, there was a decrease in the number of Tenants, decline in Student enrolment, and Hall charges. Also, insufficient internet access to Regional Libraries, and insufficient reading materials i.e. books and other infrastructures partly contributed to the decline in readers.

Despite these challenges, the management continues to use existing electronic systems such as GePG, MUSE to enhance security and reliability of revenue collection. The rehabilitations that have taken place will attract more tenants and readers.

ii) EXPENDITURE

TLSB's expenditure for the year 2022/2023 was TZS 11,603,451,755 compared to TZS 7,659,453,477 in the financial year 2021/22 which shows an increase of TZS 3,943,998,278 equivalent to 51%. This increase was mainly attributable to increase in capital expenditure during the year.

iii) FINANCIAL POSITION

The Statement of Financial Position is a presentation of TLSB's state of affairs at the closure of the financial year.

iv) TOTAL NET ASSETS

During the year under review, TLSB had total net asset of TZS 30,242,347,310 compared to TZS 27,040,558,504 in the previous year which shows an increase of TZS 3,201,788,806 equivalent to (12%). This increase was due to rehabilitations, construction of Libraries and books received from donors.

v) CURRENT ASSETS

The TLSB current assets reported in year 2022/23 was TZS 1,340,604,117 compared to financial year 2021/22 assets of TZS 5,577,042,705 which shows a decrease of TZS 4,236,438,588 equivalent to 76%. This decrease is attributed to money spent in development projects for Libraries rehabilitations and construction of new Library at Chato District.

vi) NON - CURRENT ASSETS

Non-Current asset as of the year end amounted to TZS 32,476,329,978 compared to TZS 28,420,124,402 in the previous year which is an increase by TZS 4,056,205,576 (14%). This increase is attributed to rehabilitations, construction of Libraries and books received from donors.

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

vii) LIABILITIES

The total outstanding liabilities as of yearend amounted to TZS 3,574,586,785 compared to TZS 6,956,608,603 in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to development fund spent on Libraries rehabilitation and construction of new Library at Chato District projects amounting to TZS 3,382,021,818.

b) FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

i) REVENUE

The total revenue during the year amounted to TZS 13,253,911,038, an increase of TZS 5,556,888,990 equivalent to (72%) from the TZS 7,697,022,048 of revenue in the prior year. This increase is due to consumption of the development fund during the year for Libraries rehabilitation and Chato District Library construction as well as donor grants of books received from various donors worth TZS 1,745,622,923.

ii) EXPENSES AND TRANSFERS

During the year, TLSB incurred total expenses of TZS 10,052,122,232 compared to TZS 9,642,231,133 incurred in 2021/22 an increase of TZS 409,891,099 equivalent to 4%.

In the year 2022/23 TLSB's performance improved to record a surplus of TZS 3,201,788,806 compared to a deficit of TZS (1,945,209,085) in the financial year 2021/22. The reason for this improvement was due to an increase in revenue. The analysis of the movement of the surplus is shown below:

Table 10 : Expense and transfer

Description	Amount (TZS)
Deficit for the year 2021/22	(1,945,209,085)
Increase in total revenue	5,556,888,990
Increase in expenses	(409,891,099)
Surplus for the year 2022/23	3,201,788,806

iii) CHANGES IN NET ASSET/EQUITY

During the year ended 30 June 2023 the Tanzania Library Services Board had net assets of TZS 30,242,347,310 compared to previous year of TZS 27,040,558,504.

AUDITORS

The Controller and Auditor General is the statutory auditor of Tanzania Library Service Board (TLSB) by virtue of Article 143 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania as amplified under sections 32(4) of the Public Audit Act, Cap 418. Using the statutory mandate of Controller and Auditor General (CAG), PKF Associates was authorized to carry out the audit

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

of TLSB financial statements for the financial year ended 30th June, 2023 for and on behalf of the Controller and Auditor General.

Signature: 

Prof. Rwekaza S. Mukandala
Chairperson

Date: 16/03/2024

Signature: 

Dr. Mboni A. Ruzgea
Director General

Date: 16/03/2024

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

2.0 STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE IN RESPECT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As required under section 25 (3) of the Public Finance Act 2001 with its subsequent amendments, the Directors are responsible to ensure that the entity prepares financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the TLSB as at the end of the financial year and of its income and expenditure and changes in net assets for the year. The auditor's responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on their audit.

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

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

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that TLSB will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this Statement.

This Statement was approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

Signature: 

Prof. Rwekaza S. Mukandala
Chairperson

Date: 16/03/2024

Signature: 

Dr. Mboni A. Ruzgea
Director General

Date: 16/03/2024

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

3.0 DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE OF TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD

The National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) according to the powers 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 Board of Directors/Management to discharge the responsibility of preparing financial statements of an entity showing a true and fair view of the entity's financial position and performance in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards and statutory financial reporting requirements. Full legal responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements rests with the Board of Directors as stated under the Directors Responsibility Statement on the previous page.

I, **CPA. Donald Samaje Lugelela**, being the Director of Finance of Tanzania Library Services Board (TLSB) hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 have been prepared in compliance with applicable accounting standards and statutory requirements.

I thus confirm that these financial statements give a true and fair view position of Tanzania Library Services Board as of that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.

Signature: 

Position: *DIRECTOR OF FINANCE*

NBAA Membership No: *ACPA 4312*

Date: *16/03/2024*

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

4.0 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

Assets	NOTES	2022/23 TZS	2021/22 TZS
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	804,630,311	5,238,853,870
Trade and other receivables	10	522,133,244	322,036,939
Inventories	11	13,840,562	16,151,896
Total current asset		1,340,604,117	5,577,042,705
Non-current assets			
Property, equipment and books	9	32,476,329,978	28,420,124,402
Total assets		33,816,934,095	33,997,167,107
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	2,391,078,785	1,623,845,406
Deferred income	4	1,183,508,000	5,332,763,197
Total liabilities		3,574,586,785	6,956,608,603
Net assets		30,242,347,310	27,040,558,504
Net assets represented by:			
Capital contributed by:			
Taxpayer's capital fund		842,840,899	842,840,899
Accumulated surplus		29,399,506,411	26,197,717,605
Total equity		30,242,347,310	27,040,558,504

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on _____ 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:

Signature: 

Prof. Rwekaza S. Mukandala
Chairperson

Date: 16/03/2024

Signature: 


Dr. Mboni A. Ruzagea
Director General

Date: 16/03/2024

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Notes	2022/23 TZS	2021/22 TZS
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from government - grants	3 (a)	10,184,487,139	6,160,573,978
Transfers from donors - gifts and services-in-kind	3 (a)	1,745,622,923	168,163,100
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Rendering of services - college fees	3 (b)	782,931,169	796,458,909
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	3 (c)	540,869,807	571,826,061
Total revenue		<u>13,253,911,038</u>	<u>7,697,022,048</u>
Expenses			
Employee costs	5	(5,711,360,331)	(5,361,943,931)
Supplies and consumables used	8	(1,575,485,577)	(1,731,679,765)
Maintenance expenses	6	(32,117,216)	(138,972,801)
Depreciation on property equipment and books	9	(1,704,807,051)	(1,828,055,003)
Other expenses	7	(1,028,352,057)	(581,579,633)
Total expenses		<u>(10,052,122,232)</u>	<u>(9,642,231,133)</u>
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		<u><u>3,201,788,806</u></u>	<u><u>(1,945,209,085)</u></u>

Signature: 

Prof. Rwekaza S. Mukandala
Chairperson

Date: 16/03/2024

Signature: 

Dr. Mboni A. Ruzegea
Director General

Date: 16/03/2024

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSET AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Taxpayer's capital fund TZS	Accumulated surplus TZS	Total TZS
Year ended 30 June 2023			
At start of year 1 July 2023	842,840,899	26,197,717,605	27,040,558,504
Surplus the year	-	3,201,788,806	3,201,788,806
At end of year 30 June 2023	<u>842,840,899</u>	<u>29,399,506,411</u>	<u>30,242,347,310</u>
Year ended 30 June 2022			
At start of year 1 July 2021	842,840,899	28,142,926,690	28,985,767,589
Deficit during the year	-	(1,945,209,085)	(1,945,209,085)
At end of year 30 June 2022	<u>842,840,899</u>	<u>26,197,717,605</u>	<u>27,040,558,504</u>

Signature: R. Mboni A. Ruzagea

Prof. Rwekaza S. Mukandala
Chairperson

Date: 16/03/2024

Signature: A. Ruzagea

Dr. Mboni A. Ruzagea
Director General

Date: 16/03/2024

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	NOTES	TZS	TZS
Cash flow from operating activities			
Receipts			
Transfers from government	19	6,035,231,942	11,373,857,758
Revenue from exchange transactions - Rent income	20	1,133,996,254	1,249,784,141
		7,169,228,196	12,623,641,899
Payments			
Employee costs	21	(5,595,576,954)	(5,349,645,764)
Other expenses	24	(1,574,765,489)	(2,288,457,102)
Advance payment for purchase of property and equipment	23	(416,071,014)	-
		(7,586,413,456)	(7,638,102,867)
Net cash flow from operating activities		(417,185,260)	4,985,539,032
Cash flow from investing activities			
Cash payments for the purchase of property and equipment	9	(4,017,038,299)	(21,350,610)
Net cash flow used in investing activities		(4,017,038,299)	(21,350,610)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(4,434,223,559)	4,964,188,421
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of year		5,238,853,870	274,665,449
Cash and cash equivalent at end of year	12	804,630,311	5,238,853,870

Signature:

R. Mukandala

Prof. Rwekaza S. Mukandala
Chairperson

Date:

16/03/2024

Signature:

A. Ruzagea

Dr. Mboni A. Ruzagea
Director General

Date:

16/03/2024

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUALS AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Original budget TZS	Reallocations/ adjustments TZS	Final budget (B) TZS	Actual amount on comparison basis (A) TZS	Difference between final budget and actual (B-A) TZS
Receipts					
Subvention from other government entities	5,916,326,610	(266,192,610)	5,650,134,000	5,101,945,692	548,188,308
Revenue grants	9,735,903,079	(1,417,650,000)	8,318,253,079	933,286,250	7,384,966,829
Revenue from exchange transactions	1,650,000,000	-	1,650,000,000	1,133,996,254	516,003,746
	17,302,229,689	1,683,842,610	15,618,387,079	7,169,228,196	8,449,158,883
Payments					
Wages, salaries, and employee benefits	(5,916,326,610)	266,192,610	(5,650,134,000)	(5,595,576,953)	(54,557,047)
Expenses	(3,067,650,000)	1,417,650,000	(1,650,000,000)	(1,574,765,489)	(75,234,511)
Development expenditure	(8,318,253,079)	-	(8,318,253,079)	(4,433,109,313)	(3,885,143,766)
	(17,302,229,689)	1,683,842,610	(15,618,387,079)	(11,603,451,755)	(4,014,935,324)
Net balance	-	-	-	(4,434,223,559)	(4,434,223,559)

Signature: _____

Prof. Rwekaza S. Mukandala

Chairperson

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Dr. Mboni A. Ruzegwa

Director General

Date: _____

NOTES

1) General information

Tanzania Library Services Board (formerly Tanganyika Library Services Board) is a government owned Parastatal Organization established under the Tanzania Library Services Board Act of 1975. The Tanganyika Libraries Act, 1963 was repealed and replaced by the Tanzania Libraries Act, 1975 (Act No. 6 of 1975). Tanzania Library Services Board as is known today continues to exist as a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal. The headquarters of Tanzania Library Service Board is in Dar es Salaam plot number 1/1 along Bibi Titi Mohammed Street with regional libraries spread all over the country except for four regions namely Geita, Manyara, Simiyu and Coast (Pwani). The main functions of the organization is disclosed on Page 6 of these financial statements.

2) Significant accounting policies

The financial statements of the Organization have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements are presented in Tanzania Shilling, which is the functional and reporting currency of the Organization. The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

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

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparations of the financial statements are in conformity with IPSAS's which requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Board's accounting policies.

Going concern

The financial performance of the Organization is set out in the report of those charged with governance and in the statement of income and expenditure. The financial position of the Organization is set out in the statement of financial position.

Based on the financial performance and position of the Organization and its risk management policies, the directors are of the opinion that the Organization is well placed to continue in operations, existence for the foreseeable future and as a result the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

b) Significant judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Organization'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.

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 Organization is based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Organization. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

Impairment of non-financial assets - cash generating assets

The Organization reviews and tests the carrying value of non-cash generating assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that there may be a reduction in the future service potential that can reasonably be expected to be derived from the asset. Where indicators of possible impairment are present, the Organization undertakes impairment tests, which require the determination of the fair value of the asset and its recoverable service amount. The estimation of these inputs into the calculation relies on the use of estimates and assumptions. Any subsequent changes to the factors supporting these estimates and assumptions may have an impact on the reported carrying amount of the related asset.

Loans and receivables

The Organization assesses its loans and receivables (including trade receivables) at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in surplus

or deficit, the Organization evaluates the indicators present in the market to determine if those indicators are indicative of impairment in its loans and receivables.

Where specific impairments have not been identified, the impairment for trade receivables and loans and receivables is calculated on a portfolio basis, based on historical loss ratios, adjusted for national and industry-specific economic conditions and other indicators present at the reporting date that correlate with defaults on the portfolio. These annual loss ratios are applied to loan balances in the portfolio and scaled to the estimated loss emergence period.

c) Revenue

Revenue is recognized when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Organization and measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

The following specific recognition criteria in relation to the Organization's revenue streams must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Non-exchange transactions are those where the Organization receives an inflow of resources ((i.e. cash and other tangible or intangible items) but provides no (or nominal) direct consideration in return.

Except for services-in-kind, inflows of resources from non-exchange transactions are only recognized as assets where both:

- It is probable that the associated future economic benefit or service potential will flow to the entity, and
- Fair value is reliably measurable.

Inflows of resources from non-exchange transactions that are recognized as assets are recognized as non-exchange revenue, to the extent that a liability is not recognized in respect to the same inflow.

Liabilities are recognized in relation to inflows of resources from non-exchange transactions when there is a resulting present obligation as a result of the non-exchange transactions, where both

- It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying future economic benefit or service potential will be required to settle the obligation, and
- The amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Grants

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

The recognition of non-exchange revenue from grants depends on the nature of any stipulations attached to the inflow of resources received, and whether this creates a liability (i.e., present obligation) rather than the recognition of revenue.

Stipulations that are 'conditions' specifically require the Organization to return the inflow of resources received if they are not utilized in the way stipulated, resulting in the recognition of a non-exchange liability that is subsequently recognized as non-exchange revenue as and when the 'conditions' are satisfied.

Stipulations that are 'restrictions' do not specifically require the Organization to return the inflow of resources received if they are not utilized in the way stipulated, and therefore do not result in the recognition of a non-exchange liability, which results in the immediate recognition of non-exchange revenue.

Rental income

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

d) Property, equipment and books

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

Depreciation on assets is charged on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset. Depreciation is charged at rates calculated to allocate the cost or valuation of the asset less any estimated residual value over its remaining useful life:

Leasehold land	Over the lease term
Buildings	2%
Furniture and equipment	20%
Motor vehicle	20%
Electronic equipment	20%
Electronic books	33%
Reference books	10%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount, or recoverable service amount, if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount or recoverable service amount.

The Organization derecognizes items of property, equipment and books and/or any significant part of an asset upon disposal or when no future economic benefits or service potential is expected from its continuing use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognized.

e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment of non-cash generating assets

The Organization assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-cash generating asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Organization estimates the asset's recoverable service amount. An asset's recoverable service amount is the higher of the non-cash generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable service amount.

In assessing value in use, the Organization has adopted the depreciation replacement cost approach as it has determined this to be appropriate due to the nature of the assets. Under this approach, the present value of the remaining service potential of an asset is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset. The depreciated replacement cost is measured as the reproduction or replacement cost of the asset, whichever is lower, less accumulated depreciation calculated based on such cost, to reflect the already consumed or expired service potential of the asset.

In determining fair value less costs to sell, the price of the assets in a binding arrangement in an arm's length transaction, adjusted for incremental costs that would be directly attributed to the disposal of the asset is used. If there is no binding agreement, but the asset is traded on an active market, fair value less cost to sell is the asset's market price less cost of disposal. If there is no binding sale agreement or active market for an asset, the Organization determines fair value less cost to sell based on the best available information.

For each asset, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Organization estimates the asset's recoverable service amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable service amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable service amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would

have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in surplus or deficit.

f) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Organization commits to purchase or sell the asset.

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

Subsequent measurement:

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification.

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through surplus and deficit. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in surplus or deficit.

Loans and receivables

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

Held-to-maturity

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held to maturity when the Organization 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 considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in surplus or deficit.

Derecognition

The Organization derecognizes a financial asset or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or is waived.
- The Organization has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party; and either:
 - the Organization has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - the Organization has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the Organization assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Organization determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets

with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in surplus or deficit. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery, and all collateral has been realized or transferred to the Organization. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to other income in surplus or deficit.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Organization 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.

The Organization's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through surplus or deficit.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered by the

Group, that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IPSAS 29.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in surplus or deficit.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in surplus or deficit.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, 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. For the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

h) Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through nonexchange 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 condition 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.

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

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 Group.

i) Leases

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

j) Provisions

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

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

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

reliably, the asset and the related revenue are recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change occurs.

k) Related parties

The Organization 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 Organization, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise heads of departments and the board of directors.

l) Budget information

The annual budget is prepared on the accrual basis; that is, all planned costs and income are presented in a single statement to determine the needs of the Organization. As a result of the adoption of the accrual basis for budgeting purposes, there are no basis or timing differences that would require reconciliation between the actual comparable amounts, and the amounts presented as a separate additional financial statement in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts. Explanatory comments are provided in the notes to the annual financial statements; first, the reasons for overall growth or decline in the budget are stated, followed by details of overspending or underspending online items.

The annual budget figures included in the financial statements are for the Organization. These budget figures are those approved by the governing body both at the beginning of and during the year following a period of consultation with the public.

m) Restricted fund balance

Restricted fund comprises of funds that must be used only in accordance with the specific restrictions imposed by donors or donations which have been raised from individuals by way of a public appeal where the fundraising appeal made it clear that the funds were raised only for a specific purpose.

Any unused funds or funds used in excess of the restricted income recognized in the books of accounts are accumulated and transferred to the statement of financial position as restricted fund balance.

n) 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.

o) Deferred capital grants

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

Deferred capital grant represents funds received specifically for purchase of property, equipment and books and inventories or the value of such property and equipment that is granted to the Organization.

The initial capital grant amount is credited to deferred capital grant. The grant balance is amortized to income annually at an amount equal to the assets purchased with the grants.

p) Employee benefit obligations

The Organization and its employees contribute by paying on monthly basis agreed contributions to the Public Services Social Security Fund (PSSSF). The Organization's contributions to the defined contribution scheme are charged to statement of income and expenditure in the year to which they relate.

q) Taxation

The entity is a public interest entity not subject to corporate tax.

The Organization deals in activities which are not for profit and therefore the management is of the view that the Organization would not be subject to tax. Therefore, no provision for current or deferred tax is recognized in these financial statements.

r) Comparatives

There were no changes in presentation in the current year.

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2022/23 TZS	2021/22 TZS
3(a) Revenue from non-exchange transaction		
i) Transfers from government		
Conditional grants		
As at start of year	5,332,763,197	113,810,118
Capital grants received during the year	-	5,218,953,079
As at end of year	(1,173,013,406)	(5,332,763,197)
Amortization for the year (Note 4 (a))	4,159,749,791	-
Unconditional grants		
As at start of year	-	5,669,300
Recurrent grants received during the year	933,286,250	1,405,656,950
As at end of year	(10,494,594)	-
Amortization for the year (Note 4 (a))	922,791,656	1,411,326,250
ii) Transfers from donors - gifts and services-in-kind		
Unconditional grant		
Books received from external donors	1,745,622,923	168,163,100
3(b) Revenue from exchange transactions		
i) Rendering of services - School of Library, Archives and Documentation Studies		
Hostel accommodation service charge	64,500,000	57,600,000
Academic transcript fees	152,999	-
Application fees	2,370,100	2,541,600
Miscellaneous income	96,085,945	79,808,833
Identification fees	91,000	-
Tuition Fees	527,296,078	551,925,600
	690,496,122	691,876,033
ii) Other income		
Clearing and forwarding	15,890,000	19,221,026
Registration fees	71,706,247	82,178,350
Parking fees	4,794,000	3,099,500
Tender documents	-	50,000
Fines	44,800	34,000

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

		92,435,047	104,582,876
		782,931,169	796,458,909
		2022/23	2021/22
		TZS	TZS
3(c)	Rental revenue from facilities and equipment		
	Rent	461,354,667	447,196,322
	Hall fees	69,430,000	114,982,650
	Service charges	10,085,140	9,647,089
		540,869,807	571,826,061
4(a)	Deferred capital grants (Conditional grants)		
	As at start of year	5,332,763,197	113,810,118
	Capital grants received during the year	-	5,218,953,079
	Amortization for the year (Note 3 (a))	(4,159,749,791)	-
	As at end of year	1,173,013,406	5,332,763,197
4(b)	Deferred recurrent grants (Unconditional grants)		
	As at start of year	-	5,669,300
	Recurrent grants received during the year	933,286,250	1,405,656,950
	Amortization for the year (Note 3 (a))	(922,791,656)	(1,411,326,250)
	As at end of year	10,494,594	-
	Total deferred grant income	1,183,508,000	5,332,763,197
		2022/23	2021/22
		TZS	TZS
5	WAGES, SALARIES AND EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		
	Civil servants	4,305,439,403	4,009,271,500
	Public servant social security fund	645,815,910	599,980,725
	National health insurance fund	129,163,182	119,996,145
	Workers' Compensation Fund	21,527,197	19,999,358
	Electricity	23,398,403	12,624,369
	Extra-duty	177,419,576	296,176,800
	Food and refreshment	32,773,300	8,594,000
	Furniture	16,000,000	18,000,000
	Honoraria	99,815,000	92,000,001
	Housing allowance	57,000,000	74,800,000
	Leave travel	38,467,415	45,811,750

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

Moving expenses	59,003,521	28,116,800
Sitting allowance	71,447,424	26,914,789
Special allowance	10,800,000	1,900,000
Telephone	23,290,000	7,757,694

<u>5,711,360,331</u>	<u>5,361,943,931</u>
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6 MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

Air conditioners	-	2,350,000
Cement, bricks and building materials	230,000	52,225,100
Computers, printers, scanners, and other computer equipment	275,000	2,670,700
Direct labour (contracted or casual hire)	11,695,000	1,942,800
Electrical and telephone cable installations	-	1,534,000
Motor vehicles and watercraft	4,166,860	34,928,201
Outsourced maintenance contract services	14,750,356	5,000,000
Small tools and implements	-	172,000
Telephones and office PABX systems	1,000,000	-
Tyres and batteries	-	38,150,000

<u>32,117,216</u>	<u>138,972,801</u>
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7 OTHER EXPENSES

	2022/23 TZS	2021/22 TZS
Contribution expenses	3,000,000	3,000,000
Audit fees	47,377,000	38,400,000
Bad and doubtful debt expenses	390,189,293	160,582,754
Burial expenses	13,500,000	11,820,000
Director's fee	82,400,000	119,903,482
Freight forwarding and clearing charges	5,000,000	-
Legal fees	705,950	-
Quality assurance fees	23,761,000	-
Sundry expenses	54,659,061	202,793,765
Taxes levied by another level of government	407,759,753	45,079,632

<u>1,028,352,057</u>	<u>581,579,633</u>
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8 SUPPLIES AND CONSUMABLES USED

Advertising and publication	-	33,733,407
Air travel tickets	5,462,423	16,215,530
Cleaning supplies	317,100	8,500,500
Computer supplies and accessories	127,879,540	11,580,521
Conference facilities	89,415,000	600,000

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

Diesel	89,329,907	37,874,352
Drugs and medicines	2,390,000	4,428,000
Educational radio and tv broadcasting programming	1,900,000	2,500,000
Electricity	47,347,014	81,925,147
Entertainment	8,720,000	-
Examination expenses	3,252,500	-
Exhibition, festivals and celebrations	-	123,599,600
Food and refreshments	123,044,586	113,054,329
Gifts and prizes	959,406	30,667,583
Ground transport (bus, train, water)	6,093,700	8,975,875
Ground travel (bus, railway taxi, etc)	104,366,227	115,055,321
Internet and email connection	60,527,341	48,172,635
Laundry and cleaning	998,800	1,825,500
Mobile charges	1,280,000	685,000
Newspapers and magazines	6,310,400	29,731,765
Office consumables (papers, pencils, pens and stationaries)	112,403,654	146,081,454
Outsourcing costs (includes cleaning and security services)	247,463,661	304,463,188
Per diem - domestic	300,169,389	386,914,189
Per diem - foreign	560,000	-
Postages and telegraphs	1,483,550	5,389,660
Printing and photocopying costs	28,407,563	26,555,193
Protective clothing, footwear and gears	1,123,418	18,960,000
Publicity	1,408,000	-
Remuneration of instructors	3,260,000	500,000
Rent - office accommodation	97,045,775	12,397,500
Rent of private vehicles	13,500,000	9,798,000
Small engineering tools and equipment	-	3,310,290
Software license fees	5,266,001	5,390,001
Special foods (diet food)	11,000,000	16,572,362
Special uniforms and clothing	-	5,000,000
Subscription fees	8,580,000	3,932,604
Telephone charges (land lines)	193,129	8,450,000
Training allowances	1,736,918	2,850,000
Training materials	-	4,716,000
Tuition fees	34,479,384	55,982,121
Uniforms and ceremonial dresses	1,150,000	13,435,000
Water charges	26,661,192	31,857,138
	<u>1,575,485,578</u>	<u>1,731,679,765</u>

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

9) Property, equipment and books

Year ended 30 June 2023

	Leasehold Land TZS	Buildings TZS	Furniture & Fittings TZS	Computer Equipment TZS	Motor Vehicles TZS	Reference & electronic books TZS	Lending books TZS	Work in progress TZS	Total TZS
Cost									
At start of year 2023	19,169,900,000	14,967,435,129	1,482,980,393	1,550,349,301	344,000,000	2,979,010,100	14,608,289,300	-	55,101,964,223
Additions	-	1,706,957,001	-	1,270,988,453	-	-	-	1,039,092,845	4,017,038,299
Disposals	-	-	(4,550,000)	-	-	1,745,622,923	-	-	1,745,622,923
At end of year 2023	19,169,900,000	16,674,392,130	1,478,430,393	2,821,337,754	344,000,000	4,724,633,023	14,608,289,300	1,039,092,845	60,860,075,445
Accumulated Depreciation									
At start of year 2023	-	8,548,695,592	576,522,477	1,090,825,883	343,999,998	1,655,238,020	14,466,557,851	-	26,681,839,821
Charge during the year 2022	-	311,634,691	335,690,978	461,302,405	2	467,647,465	128,531,510	-	1,704,807,051
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(2,901,405)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,901,405)
At end of year 2023	-	8,860,330,283	909,312,050	1,552,128,288	344,000,000	2,122,885,485	14,595,089,361	-	28,383,745,467
Net carrying amount	19,169,900,000	7,814,061,847	569,118,343	1,269,209,466	-	2,601,747,538	13,199,939	1,039,092,845	32,476,329,978

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

9) Property, equipment and books

Year ended 30 June 2022

	Leasehold Land TZS	Buildings TZS	Furniture & Fittings TZS	Computer Equipment TZS	Motor Vehicles TZS	Reference & electronic books TZS	Lending books TZS	Work in progress TZS	Total TZS
Cost									
At start of year 2022	19,169,900,000	14,967,435,129	1,482,980,393	1,528,998,691	344,000,000	2,979,010,100	14,440,126,200	-	54,912,450,513
Additions	-	-	-	21,350,610	-	-	-	-	21,350,610
Additions in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,163,100	-	168,163,100
At end of year	19,169,900,000	14,967,435,129	1,482,980,393	1,550,349,301	344,000,000	2,979,010,100	14,608,289,300	-	55,101,964,223
Accumulated Depreciation									
At start of year 2022	-	7,949,998,187	415,383,150	833,504,292	300,749,998	1,359,327,210	13,994,821,981	-	24,853,784,818
Charge during the year 2022	-	598,697,405	161,139,327	257,321,591	43,250,000	295,910,810	471,735,870	-	1,828,055,003
At end of year 2022	-	8,548,695,592	576,522,477	1,090,825,883	343,999,998	1,655,238,020	14,466,557,851	-	26,681,839,821
Net carrying amount	19,169,900,000	6,418,739,537	906,457,916	459,523,418	2	1,323,772,080	141,731,449	-	28,420,124,402

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

	2022/23 TZS	2021/22 TZS
10 Trade and other receivables		
Advance to suppliers	416,841,014	18,749,375
Staff advances and imprest	43,222,744	90,408,014
Receivable from exchange transactions	802,442,695	563,063,465
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(740,373,209)	(350,183,915)
	<u>522,133,244</u>	<u>322,036,939</u>
11 Inventories		
Building materials	12,326,162	-
Consumables	1,514,400	16,151,896
	<u>13,840,562</u>	<u>16,151,896</u>
12 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>804,630,311</u>	<u>5,238,853,870</u>
For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the year-end cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:		
Cash and bank balances	48,452,590	16,600,791
Cash and bank balances for development expenditure.	<u>756,177,721</u>	<u>5,222,253,079</u>
	<u>804,630,311</u>	<u>5,238,853,870</u>
Restricted cash and bank balances comprises of cash and bank accounts whose use is restricted to activities of the specific donor or project.		
13 Trade and other payables		
Trade payables	1,322,202,802	836,694,167
Retention fees	36,991,892	-
Net trade payables	1,359,194,694	836,694,167
Accruals and other payables	170,422,992	91,048,025
Employee related obligations	664,553,344	548,770,066
Deposits	196,907,755	147,333,148
	<u>2,391,078,785</u>	<u>1,623,845,406</u>

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

	2022/23 TZS	2021/22 TZS
14 Reconciliation of net cash from operating activities		
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	3,201,788,806	(1,945,209,085)
- Loss on disposal of asset	1,648,595	-
- Depreciation expense (Note 9)	1,704,807,051	1,828,055,003
- Non-monetary Revenue - Current (Note 3(a))	(1,745,622,923)	(168,163,100)
Change in Working Capital;		
- Trade and other receivables	(200,096,305)	147,531,071
- Inventories	2,311,334	32,521,476
- Trade and other payables	(3,382,021,818)	5,090,803,666
	(417,185,260)	4,985,539,031

15 Related party transactions and balances

Tanzania Library Service Board is related to other organizations through its affiliation to the United Republic of Tanzania. Tanzania Library Service Board Affiliates operate as independent entities but report to the United Republic of Tanzania. The United Republic of Tanzania is responsible for appointment of the local boards.

	2022/23 TZS	2021/22 TZS
(i) Transfers from government - gifts and services-in-kind		
Other charges (OC)	933,286,250	1,405,656,951
Personnel emoluments (PE)	5,101,945,692	4,749,247,728
Development grants	-	5,218,953,079
Total grant received for the year	6,035,231,942	11,373,857,758
(ii) Key management personnel compensation		
Senior management salary and allowances	428,760,000	69,600,000
Director's fees (Note 7)	82,400,000	119,903,482
	511,160,000	189,503,482

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

16 Capital commitments

Contractual commitments for the acquisition of assets

The following is the list of planned projects for implementation during the year 2023/24 as confirmed from handlers:

Details of the project	TZS
National Central Library (NCL) - Phase II	900,000,000
SLADS	700,000,000
Tanga	500,000,000
Mwanza	3,000,000,000
Chato Phase II	400,000,000
	<u>5,500,000,000</u>

17 Contingent liabilities

The organization is a defendant in various legal actions. In the opinion of the board of directors and after taking appropriate legal advice, the organization is confident that it has meritorious defense against the claims. No provision has been made in the financial statements in this regard.

18 Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Tanzania Shillings (TZS).

NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2022/23 TZS	2021/22 TZS
19. Cash receipts from government		
Other charges (OC)	933,286,250	1,405,656,951
Personnel emoluments (PE)	5,101,945,692	4,749,247,728
Development grants	-	5,218,953,079
	6,035,231,942	11,373,857,758
20. Cash receipts from exchange transactions		
Receipts from exchange transactions	-	-
Rendering of services - college	782,931,169	796,458,909
Rental revenue from facilities and equipment	540,869,807	571,826,061
Add/Less (Change in Working Capital)		

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

Revenue from exchange transactions	(239,379,230)	28,082,385
Deposits	49,574,508	(146,583,214)
	1,133,996,254	1,249,784,141
	2022/23	2021/22
	TZS	TZS
21 Cash payments wages, salaries, and employee benefits		
Civil servants	4,305,439,403	4,009,271,500
Public servant social security fund	645,815,910	599,980,725
National health insurance fund	129,163,182	119,996,145
Workers' Compensation Fund	21,527,197	19,999,358
Electricity	23,398,403	12,624,369
Extra-duty	177,419,576	296,176,800
Food and refreshment	32,773,300	8,594,000
Furniture	16,000,000	18,000,000
Honoraria	99,815,000	92,000,001
Housing allowance	57,000,000	74,800,000
Leave travel	38,467,415	45,811,750
Moving expenses	59,003,521	28,116,800
Sitting allowance	71,447,424	26,914,789
Special allowance	10,800,000	1,900,000
Telephone	23,290,000	7,757,694
Add/Less (Change in Working Capital)		
Staff Claim Addition	(115,783,378)	(12,298,166)
	5,595,576,954	5,349,645,764
22. Net cash payment for purchases of property, equipment and books		
Computer equipment	(1,270,988,453)	(21,350,610)
Buildings	(1,706,957,001)	-
Work in Progress	(1,039,092,845)	-
	(4,017,038,299)	(21,350,610)
23. Advance payment for purchases of property, equipment and books		
Opening balance	-	-
Closing balance	(416,071,014)	-
	(416,071,014)	-

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

24. Cash payment - Expenses

Use of goods and services		
Advertising and publication	-	33,733,407
Air travel tickets	5,462,423	16,215,530
Cleaning supplies	317,100	8,500,500
Computer supplies and accessories	127,879,540	11,580,521
Conference facilities	89,415,000	600,000
Diesel	89,329,907	37,874,352
Drugs and medicines	2,390,000	4,428,000
Educational radio and tv broadcasting programming	1,900,000	2,500,000
Electricity	47,347,014	81,925,147
Entertainment	8,720,000	-
Examination expenses	3,252,500	-
Exhibition, festivals and celebrations	-	123,599,600
Food and refreshments	123,044,586	113,054,329
Gifts and prizes	959,406	30,667,583
Ground transport (bus, train, water)	6,093,700	8,975,875
Ground travel (bus, railway taxi, e.t.c)	104,366,227	115,055,321
Internet and email connection	60,527,341	48,172,635
Laundry and cleaning	998,800	1,825,500
Mobile charges	1,280,000	685,000
Newspapers and magazines	6,310,400	29,731,765
Per diem - domestic	300,169,389	386,914,189
Per diem - foreign	560,000	-
Office consumables (papers, pencils, pens, and stationaries)	112,403,654	146,081,454
Outsourcing costs (includes cleaning and security services)	247,463,661	304,463,188
Postages and telegraphs	1,483,550	5,389,660
Printing and photocopying costs	28,407,563	26,555,193
Protective clothing, footwear, and gears	1,123,418	18,960,000
Publicity	1,408,000	-
Remuneration of instructors	3,260,000	500,000
Rent - office accommodation	97,045,775	12,397,500
Rent of private vehicles	13,500,000	9,798,000
Small engineering tools and equipment	-	3,310,290
Software license fees	5,266,001	5,390,001
Special foods (diet food)	11,000,000	16,572,362
Special uniforms and clothing	-	5,000,000
Subscription fees	8,580,000	3,932,604
Telephone charges (land lines)	193,129	8,450,000
Training allowances	1,736,918	2,850,000
Training materials	-	4,716,000
Tuition fees	34,479,384	55,982,121
Uniforms and ceremonial dresses	1,150,000	13,435,000

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

Water charges	26,661,192	31,857,138
	<u>1,575,485,578</u>	<u>1,731,679,765</u>

Maintenance expenses

Air conditioners	-	2,350,000
Cement, bricks and building materials	230,000	52,225,100
Computers, printers, scanners, and other computer equipment	275,000	2,670,700
Direct labour (contracted or casual hire)	11,695,000	1,942,800
Electrical and telephone cable installations	-	1,534,000
Motor vehicles and watercraft	4,166,860	34,928,201
Outsourced maintenance contract services	14,750,356	5,000,000
Small tools and implements	-	172,000
Telephones and office PABX systems	1,000,000	-
Tyres and batteries	-	38,150,000
	<u>32,117,216</u>	<u>138,972,801</u>

	2022/23 TZS	2021/22 TZS
(Continuation)		
24. Cash payment - Expenses		
Other expenses		
Contribution expenses	3,000,000	3,000,000
Audit fees	47,377,000	38,400,000
Bad and doubtful debt expenses	390,189,293	160,582,754
Burial expenses	13,500,000	11,820,000
Director's fee	82,400,000	119,903,482
Freight forwarding and clearing charges	5,000,000	-
Legal fees	705,950	-
Quality assurance fees	23,761,000	-
Sundry expenses	54,659,061	202,793,765
Loss on disposal of asset	(1,648,595)	-
Taxes levied by another level of government	407,759,753	45,079,632
	1,026,703,462	581,579,633
Add/Less (Change in Working Capital)		
Inventory	(2,311,334)	(32,521,476)
Imprest Receivable - Staff	(47,185,271)	24,694,693
Prepayment Consumables	(17,979,375)	16,439,375
Provision for bad and doubtful debt (Impairment of receivable) Opening	(390,189,293)	(160,582,754)
Retention Payable Addition	(36,991,892)	0
Supplies of goods and services Addition	(485,508,635)	35,052,308

TANZANIA LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD (TLSB)

Withholding Tax Payable Addition	(79,374,967)	(46,857,243)
Net cash payment - Expenses	1,574,765,489	2,288,457,102