REPUBLIC OF KENYA



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

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OF

# **THE AUDITOR-GENERAL**

### ON

# SABATIA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2021





# SABATIA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

# **ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2021

Prepared in accordance with the Accrual Basis of Accounting Method under the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)

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### I. KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

### a) Background Information

Sabatia Technical and Vocational College is a public TVET institution registered under the TVET Act of 2013. The College is domiciled in Kenya and currently does not operate any other outside campus. The college operates under ambit of the Ministry of Education, State Department for Vocational and Technical Training. It is one of the 70 group of recently constructed Technical Training Institutions in Kenya. Its mandate and operational legal framework is derived from the TVET Act of 2013. The college's mandate includes provision of technical and vocational education and training leading to awards below the level of a degree. Its construction was completed in 2017 and the first Principal posted in December of the same year. The college had a total on campus enrolment of 776 trainees as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021.

The College currently operates under five main departments namely, Business Studies, Engineering, Computer Studies/ICT, Applied and Medical Sciences and Institutional Management. The college stands on a five (5) acre piece of land. The process of transferring title is ongoing. It's located in Sabatia Constituency, Sabatia Sub-county of Vihiga County. The institution was constructed on land annexed from Lotego Primary School and Lotego Vocational Training Center. The institution is equipped with state-of-the-art training equipment for Electrical and electronics engineering. In addition, the college was also earmarked as a centre of excellence in training of computer studies/ICT courses. The Institution has partnered with the local community to ensure students get meals and are accommodated in decent hostels.

### **b)** Principal Activities

The principal activity/mission of the college is to provide high quality technical, vocational, entrepreneurship training, research and innovation in partnership with the stakeholders in order to produce globally competitive graduates. The college envisions to be the best in the western region and eventually in the country.

#### c) Key Management

Sabatia Technical and Vocational College is managed by the following key organs:

#### Board of Governors

The main role of the Board is to provide policy direction and oversight over management. To effectively discharge its mandate, the Board has formed three committees which are;

- i. Finance, Infrastructure and Development
- ii. HR, Education and Research
- iii. Audit, Risk Management and Compliance

### Accounting Officer/Principal

The Principal is responsible for the day to day management of the college operations. He is assisted by the following senior management staff;

- i. Deputy Principal(s)
- ii. Registrar
- iii. Dean of Students
- iv. Heads of Departments

### d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021;

| No. | Designation                       | Name                  |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.  | Principal                         | CPA Gilbert G Mwavali |
| 2.  | Deputy Principal - Administration | Mark Joseph Maritim   |
| 3.  | Deputy Principal - Academics      | Ms Irene Musumba      |
| 4.  | Registrar (Ag)                    | Philip Jumba          |
| 5.  | Dean of Students (Ag)             | Simon Mulemi          |
| 6.  | Finance Officer (Ag)              | CPA Hesborn Ehaji     |
| 7.  | Assistant Finance officer         | Millford Afandi       |
| 8.  | Procurement Officer               | Joan Aluvisia         |

### e) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

In its oversight responsibilities, the board has constituted three board committees which are charged with the duty of over sighting specific activities. These are as follows:

### i. The Finance, Infrastructure and Development Committee

This committee is charged with the responsibility of over sighting the following key activities;

- > Planning and Budgeting Project planning and budget making processes
- Implementation Implementation of projects and the budget
- Strategic Planning Development, review and implementation of the strategic planning process.
- Financial management General management of finances to ensure their prudent use. In particular, considering and approving financial proposals, Quarterly reports, annual financial statements and other financial reports.
- > Infrastructure and Development Implementation of Infrastructural projects and development

### ii. The Human Resource, Education and Research Committee

This committee is charged with the responsibility of over sighting the following key activities;

- Human Resource Management Development and review of HR policy documents, staff recruitment process, staff welfare, staff training and development, staff discipline and staff performance review
- Education –Development and review of policy documents, implementation of training programmes, implementation of the curricula, evaluation of trainee progress, trainee enrolment, welfare and discipline
- Research –Development and review of the Research Policy, planning and implementation of research activities.

### iii. The Audit, Risk Management and compliance Committee

This committee is charged with the responsibility of over sighting the following key activities;

- Audit function –Development and review of the internal audit policy, internal audit planning and execution, reviewing internal audit reports and action plans and Implementation of internal audit reports and external audit recommendations.
- Risk Management Development and review of Risk Management Policy and plans, implementation of risk management plans.
- Compliance Considering compliance audit reports and plans, ensuring compliance with all relevant laws and regulations, corporate social responsibility programmes

### **KEY ENTITY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

### a) Entity Head Quarters

Sabatia Technical and Vocational College P.O Box, 29-503011 Wodanga, Kenya. Off- Kapsabet/Chavakali Road Sabatia Constituency, Vihiga County,

### b) Entity Contacts

Telephone : (254)0207851474 E-mail : <u>sabatiatvc@gmail.com</u> Website : www.sabatiatvc.ac.ke

#### c) Entity Bankers

- 1. Absa Bank, Kenya, Kakamega Branch
- 2. M-PesaPaybill

### d) Independent Auditors

Auditor General Office of Auditor General Anniversary Towers, Loita Street P.O. Box 30084 GPO 00100 Nairobi, Kenya

### e) Principal Legal Adviser

The Attorney General State Law Office Harambee Avenue P.O. Box 40112 City Square 00200 Nairobi, Kenya

### **II. BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

| 2<br>Princip<br>2<br>Eng. G |  |  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Eng. Go<br>Board            | Gilbert Gilari Mwavali<br>pal/Secretary to The Board | He holds Masters in Business Administration from Moi<br>University, a BCOM {Finance} from KCA University and is<br>currently pursuing a Msc {Finance} at KCA University. He is<br>a Member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of<br>Kenya (ICPAK). He has over 26 years teaching/training<br>experience in various TVET Institutions serving in various<br>administrative positions. He was Posted to Sabatia Technical<br>and Vocational College as Principal in September 2019.  |
| 3                           | Geofrey Katiedzo Aligula,<br>d Chairman              | An Engineer by profession, he holds a Master of Engineering<br>Science in Mechanical Engineering (By Research) and a<br>Bachelor of Engineering (Hons)-Mechanical Engineering<br>from Multimedia University, Melaka, Malaysia. He also<br>brings in a wealth of experience gained as a Product<br>Development Engineer from working in a Research and<br>Development lab based in Melaka, Malaysia. In addition, he<br>holds Executive certificates in Entrepreneurship Development<br>and Communication and Leadership from University Utara<br>Malaysia, Melaka, Malaysia.<br>Mr. Aligula is passionate about innovation and technology and<br>how best to adapt it to address our daily challenges. He is a<br>registered Associate member of IMechE (UK). He is an author<br>of an engineering journal publication, "Driving quality in<br>product development in a Malaysian optoelectronic firm" |
|                             | ebora George Baker<br>Member                         | George brings in over 30 years of medical laboratory medicine<br>and management, with 11 years as a Laboratory Lead And<br>Technical Advisor in AMREF Health Africa<br>HIV/TB/MALARIA/NCDS program, being responsible for<br>providing leadership in strengthening integrated rationale for<br>laboratory networking. He has a master of science –<br>parasitology/epidemiology (DBI/University of<br>Copenhagen –Denmark. He has a publication titled<br>"hypodermic needle incinerator" (HNI) as a best practice tool<br>in preventing occupational infection exposures in resource<br>limited health care setting" to his name.   |

| 4 | Arah Divty Managa Ohinga                    | Arch. Dixty is an architect by profession. He is a holder<br>of architecture (B.Arch.) from the University of Nairobi.<br>He has served as a Public Works officer in the public<br>service for many years with his last posting being as the<br>Director Of Public Works in Busia County. He was<br>transferred to Busia County at the inception of devolution<br>as CWO from Mombasa. He was involved in working on<br>a variety of exciting projects at Alupe University College<br>until he retired.  |
|---|---|--|
|   | Arch. Dixty Manase Obingo.<br>Board Member  |  |
| 5 | Mrs. Florence Nancy Lihanda<br>Board Member | Madam Florence is an educationist and holds a Bachelor<br>of Education (Hons) from University of Nairobi. She is a<br>Holder of CES award –Outstanding Education award-<br>from CES Canada; for inspiring leadership in education.<br>Currently she is the Secretary to the Education<br>Commission of Friends Church in Kenya (FCK). She is<br>also the Administrative Secretary, Kakamega Yearly<br>Meeting (YM) of Friends' Church (Quakers). She has<br>wide experience in teaching, seminar organization,<br>administration and management of educational institutions<br>and organization of social welfare groups programs and<br>their activities.   |
| 6 | Mr. Enos Oyaya         Board Member         | He is an educationist having graduated from University of<br>Nairobi with a B.Ed. Honors Degree in geography and<br>history. He has worked as an Inspector of Schools/Quality<br>Assurance and Standards Officer at district and national<br>level, as an Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chief Inspector<br>of Schools,<br>Director of Quality Assurance and Standards and as Ag.<br>Education Secretary. He has several Honors and awards to<br>his name having been presented with the Order of Grand<br>Warrior (OGW) a state commendation awarded to him by<br>His<br>Excellency, The president, Hon MwaiKibaki for excellent<br>work as Quality Assurance and Standards Officer for 18<br>years by then and as refined author of text books. |

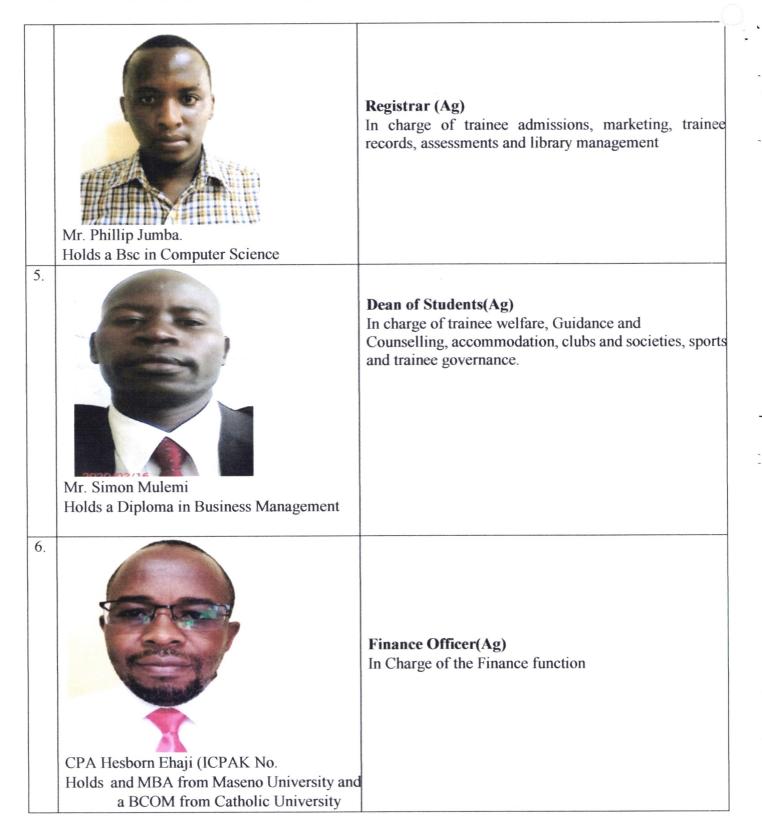
| 7  | Mrs. Zainabu Mohamed<br>Board Member | She is a holder of a BA. Degree in Business Management<br>from Moi University and Master's Degree in Philosophy<br>Entrepreneurship. She has over 20 years work and<br>leadership experience at the Central Bank of Kenya.  |
|----|--------------------------------------|---|
| 8  | Mrs. Rhoda Misoi<br>Board Member     | She is a Holder of Bachelor of Business Administration<br>from the University of East Africa, Baraton. She has<br>worked in several positions including being a manager at<br>Ndanma distributors, business development officer at<br>Kenya Women finance trust limited – Eldoret. She is<br>currently working as an entrepreneur in Eldoret town.  |
| 9  | Mr. Charles Avedi<br>Board Member    | He is a holder BSc in Information Technology from<br>JKUAT and is currently pursuing MSc in Information<br>Technology at JKUAT.<br>He has vast experience in Information Technology<br>acquired in various organizations. He is currently the<br>Director, Vocational Education and Training, Vihiga<br>County Government. He is the representative of the<br>Governor, Vihiga County on the Board. |
| 10 | Doard Member                         | He holds a Masters degree in Education of UoN (Distance<br>Learning)<br>-Bachelor of Education degree of UoN (Business &<br>Geography)<br>-Certificate in Strategic Leadership Development<br>Programme<br>-Teacher Trainer<br>-Technical Trainer<br>-Curriculum Developer<br>-Policy implementer<br>He is the current County Director, TVET (Vihiga and<br>Kakamega Counties)                      |

He is the current County Director, TVET (Vihiga and Kakamega Counties)

County Director of TVET

### III. MANAGEMENT TEAM

| 1. | CPA Gilbert Mwavali<br>Holds an MBA (Finance), BCom (Finance),<br>Dip in Tech. Educ (Bus.<br>Studies/Accounting) Member of ICPAK | The Principal and Secretary to the Board of<br>Governors<br>He is the Accounting Officer. He is in charge of the day<br>to day management of the College  |
|----|--|---|
| 2. | Wr. Joseph Mark Maritim<br>Holds a Msc in Disaster Management and<br>Humanitarian Assistance                                     | <b>Deputy Principal (Administration)</b><br>Deputizes the Principal and is in charge of Administration,<br>staff supervision and stores management        |
|    | Ms.Irene Musumba Mukwana.<br>Holds a Med. In Economics<br>and Management of Education  | <b>Deputy Principal ( Academics )</b><br>Deputizes the Principal. In charge of curriculum<br>implementation, trainee discipline and Library<br>management |



### **IV.CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT**

The Financial year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2021 has been an exciting year but also full of challenges. During the year, there was significant improvement in revenue mobilisation. The year also saw a significant increase in enrolment, from 482 at the beginning of the year to 776 as at 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2021. However, the Covid 19 pandemic slowed down envisioned growth of the college.

The board has been very active in its oversight activities hence effectively giving policy direction to management.

Increasing enrolment came with its challenge of overstretching facilities and the available scarce resources.

The college being relatively new has a major task ahead of ensuring that there is rapid development of infrastructure and acquisition of training equipment and resources in order to match the rapid increase in enrolment and as well as maintain and improve on the quality of training provided.

The board is completely focused on effectively oversighting management and as well as provide the policy direction and support necessary to ensure that the challenges are addressed and growth in all respects realized.

One other key area of focus by the board is to provide the necessary support and guidance to management towards stepping up innovations and research activities possibly resulting in the generation of new ideas that can be developed into income generating units and as well as impact on the economic wellbeing of the community and the society at large. This is especially intended to focus on the full utilisation of the available equipment and resources in line with the pronounced government policy.

Signed:

Eng. Geofrey K. Aligula Chairman, Board of Governors

### V. REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

I reported to the College in September 2019, towards the end of the first quarter of the 2019/2020 financial year. We have realised significant improvement in performance during the 2020/2021 financial year especially in respect to student enrolment and expansion of available training programmes. Trainee population stood at, 776 as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021. This increase was as a result of enhanced marketing of the college, and collaborative partnership with the administration that saw increased awareness of the government TVET policy, especially the government fee payment support through capitation that greatly supports and encourages the youth to join TVET institutions in order to acquire the highly needed technical skills in the national development agenda and year but also full of challenges. During the year, there was significant improvement in revenue mobilisation mainly from fees as a result of increased trainee population.

We have developed a strategic plan and other policy documents that will guide the development of the college as we head into the future. The board has been very active in its oversight activities hence effectively giving policy direction and support to management.

The year also had its share of challenges mainly because it's a relatively new college that is yet to develop most of the necessary basic infrastructure and facilities. Increasing enrolment has led to overstretching of the facilities and the available scarce resources making the inadequacy even more acute. We however believe we are equal to the task and that we will in due course address the issues conclusively and place the college to a definite growth trajectory as envisioned in our strategic vision.

The college being relatively new has a major task ahead of ensuring that there is rapid development of infrastructure and acquisition of training equipment and resources in order to match the rapid increase in enrolment and as well as maintain and improve on the quality of training provided. To achieve this, we intend to collaborate closely with the government and other development partners.

The board is completely focused on effective resource mobilisation and their prudent utilisation in strict compliance with the legal regulations and ministerial directives and guidelines. With effective board oversight and policy direction and support, we believe we will address challenges and will realize the envisioned growth in all respects.

One other key area of focus by the board and management is towards stepping up innovations and research activities that would possibly result in the generation of new ideas that can be developed into income generating units and as well as impact on the economic wellbeing of the community and the society at large. This is especially intended to focus on the full utilisation of the available equipment and resources in line with the pronounced government policy.

Signed:

CPA Gilbert G. Mwavali PRINCIPAL/SECRETARY-BOG

### VI. STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE AGAINST PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The college's performance during the year was generally affected by the effects of Covid 19 pandemic. However, we were able to significantly achieve our objectives. Our target enrolment for the year was 800 trainees, we were however able to enroll 776 trainees by the close of the year. Our total revenue fell short of the budgeted revenue by Ksh.13, 446,168 we were however able to control our expenditure to within our collected revenue. The college was able to manage its operations according to the budget objectives.

Sabatia TVC has 9 strategic issues and objectives within current Strategic Plan for the FY 2021- FY 2026. These strategic pillars are as follows:

- Issue 1: Access and Equity
- Issue 2: Quality and Relevance

Issue 3: ICT Integration into Management, Education, Training, Research and Innovation

- Issue 4: Science, Technology and Innovation, Development of capacities
- Issue 5: Financial and Human Resources

Issue 6: Governance and Management

Sabatia TVC develops its annual work plans based on the above 6issues. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. Sabatia TVC achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2020/21 period for its 6 strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below:

| Strategi<br>c Pillar |   | Objective   | Key<br>Performance<br>Indicators   | Activities  | Achievements  |
|----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|
| Issue 1              | Access and<br>Equity  | Increase<br>access and<br>enhance<br>equity in<br>education<br>and training | Increased<br>Enrolment   | Attend public open<br>forums<br>Sensitization visits to<br>secondary schools  | Increased<br>enrolment from   |
| Issue 2              | Quality and<br>Relevance  | Improve<br>quality and<br>relevance of<br>education<br>and training         | Enhanced<br>capacity of<br>trainers<br>Enhanced<br>Collaboration<br>with industry on<br>training       | Facilitate trainees to<br>attend workshops and<br>training that enhances<br>their capacity<br>Strengthen trainee<br>industrial attachment | Enhanced<br>trainers'<br>competency<br>Enhanced quality<br>and relevance of<br>training |
| Issue 3              | ICT Integration<br>into<br>Management,<br>Education,<br>Training,<br>Research and<br>Innovation | Integrate ICT<br>into<br>management,<br>education<br>and training           | Enhance use of<br>ERP in<br>management<br>Enhance<br>Internet access<br>for management<br>and training | Enhance capacity of<br>management staff in the<br>use of ERP<br>Increase internet<br>bandwidth  | ICT in management   |

| I A     | C.:             | Enhance        | Enhanced         | Essilitate trainant to    | Enhanced           |
|---------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Issue 4 | Science,        | Enhance        | Enhanced         | Facilitate trainers to    | Enhanced,          |
|         | Technology      | development    | capacity of      | attend ST&I capacity      | trainers' capacity |
|         | and Innovation, | capacities for | trainers in ST&I | building workshops and    | in ST&I            |
|         | Development     | ST&I           | Framework for    | training                  | Framework for      |
|         | of capacities   |                | ST&I developed   | Develop a Framework for   | ST&I Developed     |
|         |                 |                | _                | ST&I                      |                    |
| Issue 5 | Financial and   | To enhance     | Enhanced         | Lobby the ministry and    | Enhanced           |
|         | Human           | the            | financial        | other funding agencies to | financial          |
|         | Resources       | Institution's  | resources        | increase budgetary        | resources          |
|         |                 | financial and  | Enhanced         | allocations               | Enhanced human     |
|         |                 | human          | human resource   | Broaden AIA framework     | resource           |
|         |                 | resources      | capacities       | Build human resource      | capacities         |
|         |                 |                | 2                | capacities through        |                    |
|         |                 |                |                  | training and development  |                    |
| Issue 6 | Governance      | Strengthen     | Improved         | Develop and implement     | Improved the       |
|         | and             | good           | delivery of      | good governance and       | governance and     |
|         | Management      | governance     | services to      | management policies and   | management of      |
|         |                 | and effective  | clients          | practices                 | the college        |
|         |                 | management     |                  |                           |                    |

### VII. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

### a) Board Meetings, Attendance and Remuneration

During the FY 2020/2021, the board held a total of seven meetings which were all very well attended by members as shown below;

| S/No | Date of    | Nature of Board Meeting      | Attendance | Chairman | Directors | Total   |
|------|------------|------------------------------|------------|----------|-----------|---------|
|      | Meeting    |                              |            | (Ksh)    | (Ksh)     | (Ksh)   |
| 1.   | 22/05/2021 | Special Full Board (virtual) | 5          | 15,000   | 40,000    | 55,000  |
| 2.   | 30/05/2021 | Special Full Board (virtual) | 8          | 15,000   | 70,000    | 85,000  |
| 3.   | 28/07/2020 | Finance, Infrastructure and  | 3          | 0        | 38,000    | 38,000  |
|      |            | Development Committee        |            |          |           |         |
| 4.   | 22/08/2020 | Full Board Committee         | 8          | 16,000   | 77,000    | 93,000  |
| 5.   | 04/12/2020 | Audit, Risk and              | 3          | 0        | 28,000    | 28,000  |
|      |            | Compliance Committee         |            |          |           |         |
| 6.   | 04/12/2020 | HR, Education and            | 2          | 0        | 26,000    | 26,000  |
|      |            | Research Committee           |            |          |           |         |
| 7.   | 15/12/2020 | Finance, Infrastructure and  | 3          | 0        | 35,000    | 35,000  |
|      |            | Development Committee        |            |          |           |         |
| 8.   | 19/12/2020 | Full Board Committee         | 8          | 15,000   | 83,000    | 98,000  |
| 9.   | 29/04/2021 | Full Board Committee         | 6          | 19,000   | 65,000    | 84,000  |
|      | Total      |                              |            | 80,000   | 462,000   | 542,000 |

Note: The Board comprises of a total of 10 members (the Principal inclusive) with 5 forming a quorum.

### b) Board Charter, Succession Plan, Induction and Training

The board chatter is being finalised. Board members have all been inducted Succession is guided by the TVET Act which guides that member to the board should be appointed in a manner that guarantees continuity.

### c) Appointment and removal of board members

The process of appointment and removal of board members is provided for in the TVET Act. **Appointment** – On expiry of the term of office, the secretary to the board in consultation with the County Director, TVET would constitute a Nomination Panel which would recommend at least 3 members for each position to the Cabinet Secretary responsible for TVET who will then appoint one.

**Removal** – Grounds for removal are provided for in the TVET Act of 2013 Note: There were no new appointments or removal of any member during the year 2019/2020

### d) Roles and Functions of the Board

The roles of the Board are as outlined in article 29 of the TVET Act of 2013 and includes among others; to'

- i. Provide policy direction to management
- ii. Develop and implement the strategic plan
- iii. Consider and approve the budget
- iv. Consider and approve the financial statements and reports
- v. Oversee the human resource management
- vi. Oversee staff and student discipline
- vii. Help mobilise resources for the institution

### VIII. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

During the financial year 2020/2021, there was improved operational and financial performance mainly as a result of increasing enrolment of trainees. This increase, from 482 as at the start of the year to 776 as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021 (representing about 61% 1ncrease) was mainly attributed to the government's deliberate policy to revamp and focus on the TVET sector, its capitation policy and also through HELB funding. We also marketed the college through collaboration with the local leadership. This led to improved financial revenue though also with increased expenditure on operations.

Currently, the college did not implement nor did it have any major ongoing development projects or investment decisions being implemented as at the end of the year. It also did not have any investments. The college is fully compliant and up to date with all the relevant statutory and other obligations. This includes, KRA, NSSF and NHIF.

The major risk facing the college is interruption of its operations and projected growth due to the Covid 19 pandemic.

### IX. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT/SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

Sabatia Technical and Vocational College exists to transform lives. This is our purpose; the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, which is founded on 4 pillars: putting the customer/Citizen first, delivering relevant goods and services, and improving operational excellence. Below is a brief highlight of our achievements in each pillar

### 1. Sustainability strategy and profile

As a College, we are focused on sustainable growth in all respects. We have put in place an innovative marketing strategy that is intended to ensure sustainable growth in enrolment. We have also put in place a monitoring and evaluation mechanism that assures of quality training in all our programmes. We are also fully aware of the current overwhelming political support and goodwill towards the TVET sub sector as a key national development pillar.

### 2. Environmental performance

As a college, we are determined to contribute towards achieving the national goal of 10% forest cover by protecting our trees. We are also focused on responsible waste management practices.

### 3. Employee welfare

As a college we are determined to fully comply with the national policy on gender ratio of not more than two thirds gender majority. We have 15 male and 10 female employees, a ratio of two thirds. We also take any opportunity available to improve skills and competencies of our staff through training and workshops. We have also taken measures to ensure workplace safety in all our workshops tuition rooms and offices

### 4. Market place practices-

- a) Our marketing policy and strategy focuses on creating awareness towards the opportunities available in the TVET sector. We also focus on value options in our college. We are committed to fair competition and respect for our competitors
- b) We are committed to fair business practices in our supply chain processes and to honouring our promises to our business partners.
- c) Our training programmes are strictly organised in accordance to the recommended syllabi. We also hold regular forums with our trainees who are our main customers to address their concerns. We also have other customer engagement mechanism as a way of assuring that their rights are upheld

### 5. Community Engagements-

Currently, our main engagement with the community is creating awareness on the training opportunities available in the TVET sub sector, employment options and the government support available.

### X. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021 which show the state of Sabatia TVC affairs.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activities of the entity are to provide quality technical and vocational training in order to produce competitive graduates for the job market

#### Results

The results of the entity for the year ended June 30 are set out on page 22 to 25

### **BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

The members of the Board who served during the year are shown on page vi to x. During the year 2020/2021 no director retired/ resigned and there were no new appointments

### Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of Sabatia Technical and Vocational College in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015 or XYZ Certified Public Accountants were nominated by the Auditor General to carry out the audit of Sabatia Technical and Vocational College for the year/period ended June 30, 2020 in accordance to section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 which empowers the Auditor General to appoint an auditor to audit on his behalf.

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By Order of the Board

### XI. STATEMENT OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and section 29 of schedule 2 of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 require the board members to prepare financial statements in respect of Sabatia Technical and Vocational College, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the College at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the College for that year/period. The Board members are also required to ensure that the College keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the College. The Board members are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the College.

The board members are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the College's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the College for and as at the end of the quarter (period) ended on June 30, 2021. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the College; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud; (iv) safeguarding the assets of the College; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The board members accept responsibility for the College's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act, 2012 and the TVET Act. The board members are of the opinion that the College's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of College's transactions during the quarter ended June 30, 2021, and of the College's financial position as at that date. The board members further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the College, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the College's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the board members to indicate that the College will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

### Approval of the financial statements

The College's financial statements were approved by the Board on 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

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Chairperson of the Board

Accounting Officer/Principal

### **REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

Telephone: +254-(20) 3214000 E-mail: info@oagkenya.go.ke Website: www.oagkenya.go.ke



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

# REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON SABATIA TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2021

### PREAMBLE

I draw your attention to the contents of my report which is in three parts:

- A. Report on the Financial Statements that considers whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, accounting standards and the relevant laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the financial statements.
- B. Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources which considers compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, gazette notices, circulars, guidelines and manuals and whether public resources are applied in a prudent, efficient, economic, transparent and accountable manner to ensure Government achieves value for money and that such funds are applied for intended purpose.
- C. Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance which considers how the entity has instituted checks and balances to guide internal operations. This responds to the effectiveness of the governance structure, the risk management environment, and the internal controls developed and implemented by those charged with governance for orderly, efficient and effective operations of the entity.

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

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

### **REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **Qualified Opinion**

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sabatia Technical and Vocational College as set out on Pages 1 to 27, which comprise of the statement of

Report of the Auditor-General on Sabatia Technical and Vocational College for the year ended 30 June, 2021

financial position as at 30 June, 2021, and the statement of financial performance, statement of cash flows and the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sabatia Technical and Vocational College as at 30 June, 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Act, 2013 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

### **Basis for Qualified Opinion**

### 1. Property, Plant and Equipment

The statement of financial position reflects property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.60,447,587. However, Note 19 to the financial statements of the same item reflects a balance of Kshs.61,544,837 resulting to an unexplained and unreconciled variance of Kshs.1,097,250. Further, and as previously reported the following anomalies were noted:

- (i) The property, plant and equipment balance was not supported with the detailed assets register and the various assets ledgers.
- (ii) The property, plant and equipment balance includes Kshs.5,328,200 (additions) in respect of various classes assets, which was not supported by a valuation report, title deeds and details of the acquisition cost.
- (iii) In addition, the ownership documents or title deed for a parcel of land measuring five (5) acres on which the College is located were not provided for audit review.
- (iv) The college also received various assets from the parent Ministry for use in electrical training courses. However, these assets were not included in the fixed assets register and therefore, their value could not be confirmed.
- (v) Further, there was no evidence of assets count, valuation, tagging and if the assets had been insured accordingly.

In the circumstances, the ownership, accuracy and completeness of the property, plant and equipment balance of Kshs.60,447,587 could not be confirmed.

### 2. Unsupported Capital Fund

The statement of financial position reflects capital fund balance of Kshs.57,060,507 which had an opening capital fund balance of Kshs.59,208,321. However, and as previously reported, the composition of the opening fund balance or the supporting documentation

were not provided for audit review. Further, the depreciation charge for the year amounting to Kshs.2,147,814 was transferred from the capital fund to revenue reserves even though the amount does not entirely relate to assets transferred from the Government.

In the circumstances, the accuracy and completeness of the capital fund of Kshs.57,060,507 could not be confirmed.

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

### Key Audit Matters

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

### Other Matter

### 1. Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts reflects final receipts budget and actual on a comparable basis of Kshs.33,376,000 and Kshs.20,429,832 respectively resulting to an under-funding of Kshs.12,946,168 or 39% of the budget. Similarly, the College spent a total of Kshs.15,309,023 against an approved budget of Kshs.26,631,990 resulting to an under-expenditure of Kshs.11,322,968 or 43% of the budget.

The underfunding and underperformance affected the planned activities and may have impacted negatively on service delivery to the students.

### 2. Unresolved Prior Year Matters

In the audit report of the previous year, several issues were raised under the Report on Financial Statements, Report on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources, and Report on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance. However, the Management had not resolved the issues and did not give reasons for the delay in resolving the issues.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

### Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that, nothing has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

### **Basis for Conclusion**

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 4000. The standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance, in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

### Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that, nothing has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

### Basis for Conclusion

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal controls, risk management and overall governance were operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

### Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and for maintaining effective internal controls as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the College's ability to continue to sustain its services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the College or to cease operations.

Management is also responsible for the submission of the financial statements to the Auditor-General in accordance with the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities which govern them, and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

Report of the Auditor-General on Sabatia Technical and Vocational College for the year ended 30 June, 2021

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the College's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how Management monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

### Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal controls would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal controls that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal controls may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the College's policies and procedures may deteriorate.

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

Report of the Auditor-General on Sabatia Technical and Vocational College for the year ended 30 June, 2021

- 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 controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the College's ability to continue to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the College to cease to continue to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the College to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

I communicate with the Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that are identified during the audit.

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

ı. CBS AUDITOR-GENER

Nairobi

12 October, 2022

Report of the Auditor-General on Sabatia Technical and Vocational College for the year ended 30 June, 2021

# XIII. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

|   | Notes | 2020/2021     | 2019/2020  |
|---|-------|---------------|------------|
|   |       | Kshs          | Kshs       |
| <b>Revenue from non-exchange transactions</b>                     |       |               |            |
| Transfers from the National Government<br>– grants/ gifts in kind | 6     | 13,272,500    | 3,632,500  |
| Total Revenue from non-exchange transactions                      |       | 13,272,500    | 3,632,500  |
| Revenue from exchange transactions                                |       |               |            |
| Rendering of services- Fees from students                         | 7     | 6,244,811     | 15,676,624 |
| Sale of goods   | 8     | 143,021       |            |
| Other income  | 9     | 769,500       | 60,000     |
| Revenue exchange transactions                                     |       | 7,157,332     | 15,736,624 |
| Total revenue   |       | 20,429,832    | 19,369,124 |
| Expenses  |       |               |            |
| Use of goods and services   | 10    | 6,804,498.99  | 7,165,220  |
| Employee costs  | 11    | 4,891,744     | 5,104,007  |
| Remuneration of directors   | 12    | 542,000       | 462,500    |
| Depreciation and amortization expense                             | 13    | 2,147,814     | 1 712 014  |
| Repairs and maintenance   | 14    | 922,966       | 1,712,914  |
| L   |       |               | 102,710    |
| Total expenses  |       | 15,309,022.95 | 14,313,621 |
| Net Surplus for the year  |       | 5,120,809     | 4,821,773  |

The notes set out on pages 6 to 29 form an integral part of the Annual Financial Statements.

### XIV.STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITIONAS AT 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2021

|   | Notes             | 2020/2021  | 2019/2020  |
|---|-------------------|------------|------------|
|   | The second second | Kshs       | Kshs       |
| Assets  |                   |            |            |
| Current assets                                      |                   |            |            |
| Cash and cash equivalents                           | 15                | 5,588,900  | 5,242,512  |
| Receivables from exchange transactions              | 16                | 10,733,776 | 4,710,291  |
| Receivables from non-exchange transactions          | 17                | 0          | 577,500    |
| Inventories   | 18                | 838,219    | 0          |
| Total Current Assets                                |                   | 17,160,895 | 10,530,303 |
| Non-current assets                                  |                   |            |            |
| Property, plant and equipment                       | 19                | 60,447,587 | 58,364,451 |
| Intangible assets                                   | 20                | 1,097,250  | -          |
| Total Non-current Assets                            |                   | 61,544,837 | 58,364,451 |
| Total assets  |                   | 78,705,732 | 68,894,754 |
| Liabilities   |                   |            |            |
| Current liabilities                                 |                   |            |            |
| Trade and other payables from exchange transactions | 21                | 9,554,829  | 4,864,660  |
| Total Current Liabilities                           |                   | 9,554,829  | 4,864,660  |
| Non-current liabilities                             |                   |            |            |
| Total liabilities                                   |                   | 9,554,829  | 4,864,660  |
| Capital and Reserves                                |                   |            |            |
| Reserves  |                   |            | -          |
| Accumulated surplus                                 |                   | 12,090,396 | 4,821,773  |
| Capital Fund  |                   | 57,060,507 | 59,208,321 |
| <b>Total Capital and Reserves</b>                   |                   | 69,150,903 | 64,030,094 |
| Total Liabilities and Capital & Reserves            |                   | 78,705,732 | 68,894,754 |

The Financial Statements set out on 1to5were signed on behalf of the Board of Governors by:

Geofrey K. Aligula Chairman of Board of Governors

Algoria

Date: 30/08/2021

CPA Hesborn Ehaji Finance Officer ICPAK No. 11369

Date: 30/08/2021

Gilbert G. Mwavali **Principal** 

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Date: 30/08/2021

XV.STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

|  | Revaluation<br>reserve | Fair value<br>adjustmen<br>t reserve | Retained<br>earnings | Capital/<br>Development<br>Grants/Fund | Total      |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--|------------|
| At July 1, 2019  |                        |                                      |                      |  |            |
| Revaluation gain   | 1                      |                                      |                      | 59,208,321                             | 59,208,321 |
| Fair value adjustment on quoted investments                                  | I                      | •                                    |                      | •                                      | •          |
| Total comprehensive income   |                        | •                                    | 4,821,773            |  | 4,821,773  |
| Capital/Development grants received during the year                          | •                      | •                                    |                      |  | I          |
| Transfer of depreciation amortization from capital fund to retained earnings | •                      | I                                    | -                    | •                                      | I          |
| At June 30, 2020   |                        | I                                    | 4,821,773            | 59,208,321                             | 64,030,094 |
|  | •                      | •                                    |                      |  | I          |
| At July 1, 2020  | I                      | •                                    | 4,821,773            | 59,208,321                             | 64,030,094 |
| Revaluation gain   | I                      | I                                    |                      |  |            |
| Fair value adjustment on quoted investments                                  | ı                      | ı                                    |                      | I                                      | 1          |
| Total comprehensive income   | 1                      | I                                    | 5,120,809            | I                                      | 5,120,809  |
| Capital/Development grants received during the year                          | I                      |                                      |                      | I                                      | 1          |
| Transfer of depreciation amortization from capital fund to retained earnings |                        | •                                    | 2,147,814            | (2,147,814)                            | I          |
| At June 30, 2021   | I                      | I                                    | 12,090,396           | 57,060,507                             | 69,150,903 |

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### XVI.STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

|   |      | 2020/2021    | 2019/2020  |
|---|------|--------------|------------|
|   | Note | Kshs,        | Kshs,      |
| Cash flows from operating activities                            |      |              |            |
| Receipts  |      |              |            |
| Transfers from other Government<br>entities/Govt. grants        |      | 13,272,500   | 3,055,000  |
| Rendering of services- Fees from students                       |      | 4,650,776    | 10,966,333 |
| Sale of goods   |      | 143,021      |            |
| Other income, rentals and agency fees                           |      | 769,500      | 60,000     |
| Total Receipts  |      | 18,835,797   | 14,081,333 |
| Payments  |      |              |            |
| Compensation of employees                                       |      | 4,891,744    | 5,104,007  |
| Use of goods and services                                       |      | 6,804,498.99 | 3,200,333  |
| Remuneration of directors                                       |      | 542,000      | 462,500    |
| Repairs and Maintenance   |      | 922,966      | 102,710    |
| Total Payments  |      | 13,161,209   | 8,869,550  |
| Net cash flows from operating activities                        |      | 5,674,588    | 5,211,783  |
| Cash flows from investing activities                            |      |              |            |
| Purchase of property, plant, equipment<br>and intangible assets |      | (5,328,200)  |            |
| Net cash flows used in investing activities                     |      | (5,328,200)  |            |
| Net increase/(decrease)in cash and cash<br>equivalents          |      | 346,388      | 5,211,783  |
| Cash and cash equivalents at1 July 2020                         | 15   | 5,242,512    | 30,729     |
| Cash and cash equivalents at30 June 2021                        |      | 5,588,900    | 5,242,512  |

(IPSAS 2 allows an entity to present the cash flow statement using the direct or indirect method but encourages the direct method. PSASB also recommends the use of direct method of cash flow preparation

XVII.STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

|  | Original<br>budget | Adjustments | Final budget | Actual on<br>comparable basis | Performance<br>difference |
|--|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
|  | 2020-2021          | 2020-2021   | 2020-2021    | 2020-2021                     | 2020-2021                 |
| Revenue  | Kshs               | Kshs        | Kshs         | Kshs                          | Kshs                      |
| Transfers from other Govt entities Govt grants |                    |             |              | 13,272,500                    | 13,272,500                |
| Rendering of services- Fees from students      | 32,350,000         |             | 32,350,000   | 6,244,811                     | (26,105,189)              |
| Sale of goods                                  | 36,000             |             | 36,000       | 143,021                       | 107,021                   |
| Finance Income                                 | 0                  |             | 0            | 0                             |                           |
| Other Income                                   | 990,000            |             | 990,000      | 769,500                       | (220,500)                 |
| Total income                                   | 33,376,000         |             | 33,376,000   | 20,429,832                    | (12,946,168)              |
| Expenses                                       |                    |             |              |                               |                           |
| Compensation of employees                      | 6,734,000          | (2,500,000) | 4,234,000    | 4,891,744                     | (657,744)                 |
| Use of Goods and services                      | 1,600,000          | (400,000)   | 1,200,000    | 6,804,498.99                  | (5,604,498.99)            |
| Remuneration of directors                      | 2,000,000          |             | 2,000,000    | 542,000                       | 1,458,000                 |
| General expenses                               | 12,691,960         | 2,300,000   | 14,991,960   | 0                             | 14,991,960                |
| <b>Depreciation and Amortization Expense</b>   | 0                  |             | 0            | 2,147,813.96                  | (2,147,813.96)            |
| Repair and Maintenance                         | 3,606,030          | 300,000     | 3,906,030    | 922,966                       | 2,983,064                 |
| Total expenditure                              | 26,631,990         |             | 26,631,990   | 15,309,022.95                 | 11,322,968                |
| Surplus for the period                         |                    |             | 6,744,010    | 5,120,809                     | (2,123,201)               |

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### XVIII. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Sabatia TVC is established by and derives its authority and accountability from The TVET Act of 2013. The college is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The principal activities of the college are provide quality technical and vocational training in order to produce competitive graduates for the job market

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the measurement at re-valued amounts of certain items of property, plant and equipment, marketable securities and financial instruments at fair value, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the college's accounting policies. There are no areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the college.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act and the TVET Act and International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). The accounting policies adopted have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

### 3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

### i. Relevant new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2021

| Standard      | Impact   |
|---------------|--|
| IPSAS 40:     | Applicable: 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2019   |
| Public Sector | The standard covers public sector combinations arising from exchange   |
| Combinations  | transactions in which case they are treated similarly with IFRS 3 (applicable to acquisitions only). Business combinations and combinations arising from |
|               | non-exchange transactions are covered purely under Public Sector combinations as amalgamations.  |

### 3 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS (Continued)

ii. New and amended standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective in the year ended 30 June 2021

| Standard        | Effective date and impact:  |
|-----------------|---|
| IPSAS 41:       | Applicable: 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2022:   |
| Financial       | The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial  |
| Instruments     | reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and<br>useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the<br>amounts, timing and uncertainty of an entity's future cashflows.<br>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful<br>information than IPSAS 29, by:   |
|                 | • Applying a single classification and measurement model for financial assets that considers the characteristics of the asset's cash flows and the objective for which the asset is held;   |
|                 | • Applying a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that is applicable to all financial instruments subject to impairment testing; and   |
| ·               | <ul> <li>Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens<br/>the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance.<br/>The model develops a strong link between an entity's risk<br/>management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as<br/>part of the risk management strategy.</li> </ul>   |
|                 |   |
| IPSAS 42:       | Applicable: 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2022  |
| Social Benefits | The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess: (a) The nature of such social benefits provided by the entity; (b) The key features of the operation of those social benefit schemes; and |
|                 | (c) The impact of such social benefits provided on the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows.   |
| Standard        | Effective date and impact:  |

| Applicable: 1st January 2022:   |
|---|
| a) Amendments to IPSAS 5, to update the guidance related to the   |
| components of borrowing costs which were inadvertently omitted  |
| when IPSAS 41 was issued.   |
| b) Amendments to IPSAS 30, regarding illustrative examples on   |
| hedging and credit risk which were inadvertently omitted when<br>IPSAS 41 was issued.   |
| <ul> <li>c) Amendments to IPSAS 30, to update the guidance for accounting for<br/>financial guarantee contracts which were inadvertently omitted when<br/>IPSAS 41 was issued.</li> </ul> |
| d) Amendments to IPSAS 33, to update the guidance on classifying  |
| financial instruments on initial adoption of accrual basis IPSAS  |
| which were inadvertently omitted when IPSAS 41 was issued.  |
| Applicable: 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2021:   |
| a) Amendments to IPSAS 13, to include the appropriate references to   |
| IPSAS on impairment, in place of the current references to other international and/or national accounting frameworks  |
| b) IPSAS 13, Leases and IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment.   |
| Amendments to remove transitional provisions which should have<br>been deleted when IPSAS 33, First Time Adoption of Accrual Basis<br>International Public Sector Accounting              |
| Standards (IPSASs) was approved   |
| <ul> <li>c) IPSAS 21, Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets and IPSAS 26, Impairment of Cash Generating Assets.</li> </ul>   |
| Amendments to ensure consistency of impairment guidance to<br>account for revalued assets in the scope of IPSAS 17, Property,<br>Plant, and Equipment and IPSAS 31, Intangible Assets.    |
| d) IPSAS 33, First-time Adoption of Accrual Basis International Public  |
| Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) Amendments to the implementation guidance on deemed cost in IPSAS 33 to make it consistent with the core principles in the Standard.                 |
|   |
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|   |
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|   |

### iii. Early adoption of standards

The college did not early - adopt any new or amended standards in year 2021.

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#### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES 4

### a) Revenue recognition

#### Revenue from non-exchange transactions i)

# Transfers from other government entities

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

# ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

### **Rendering of services**

The entity recognizes revenue from rendering of services by reference to the stage of completion when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours.

Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are recoverable.

### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

### **Interest** income

Interest income is accrued using the effective yield method. The effective yield discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount. The method applies this yield to the principal outstanding to determine interest income each period.

#### Dividends

Dividends or similar distributions must be recognized when the shareholder's or the entity's right to receive payments is established.

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.

### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2020/2021 was approved by the Board on 19/12/2020 There were no subsequent revisions or additional appropriations made to the approved budget.

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

A comparison of budget and actual amounts, prepared on a comparable basis to the approved budget, is then presented in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

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

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under section.<sup>3</sup> of these financial statements.

#### Taxes

c)

### Current income tax

The entity is exempt from paying taxes as per schedule xxxof the xxx Act.

#### Sales tax/ Value Added Tax

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of sales tax, except:

- > When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- > When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### d) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the replacement cost of components of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day maintenance of an investment property.

Investment property acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at its fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured using the cost model and are depreciated over a period of xxx years.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit or service potential is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the surplus or deficit in the period of de-recognition.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use.

### e) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the entity recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the 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.

#### f) Leases

Finance leases are leases that transfer substantially the entire risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Assets held under a finance lease are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. The Entity also recognizes the associated lease liability at the inception of the lease. The liability recognized is measured as the present value of the future minimum lease payments at initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition, lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in surplus or deficit.

### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

An asset held under a finance lease is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Entity will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. Operating leases are leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item to the Entity. Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### g) Intangible assets

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

### h) Research and development costs

The Entity expenses research costs as incurred. Development costs on an individual project are recognized as intangible assets when the Entity can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset
- > How the asset will generate future economic benefits or service potential
- > The availability of resources to complete the asset
- > The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Following initial recognition of an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually with any impairment losses recognized immediately in surplus or deficit.

### i) Financial instruments

### Financial assets

### Initial recognition and measurement

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

### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Loans and receivables

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

### Held-to-maturity

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

### i) Financial instruments (Continued)

### Financial assets (Continued)

### Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

### <sup>•</sup> Impairment of financial assets

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

- > The debtors or an entity of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty
- > Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments
- > The probability that debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- > Observable data indicates a measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows

(e.g. changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults)

### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Financial liabilities

### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IPSAS 29 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through surplus or deficit or loans and borrowings, as appropriate. The Entity determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

### Loans and borrowing

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in surplus or deficit when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

### i) Inventories

Inventory is measured at cost upon initial recognition. To the extent that inventory was received through non-exchange transactions (for no cost or for a nominal cost), the cost of the inventory is its fair value at the date of acquisition.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for, as follows:

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

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

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

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

### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### i) Provisions

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

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

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

### **Contingent liabilities**

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

### Contingent assets

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

### k) Nature and purpose of reserves

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

### 1) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

### m) Employee benefits

### **Retirement benefit plans**

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

### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

### 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) Borrowing costs

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

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

### p) Related parties

The Entity regards a related party as a person or an entity with the ability to exert control individually or jointly, or to exercise significant influence over the Entity, or vice versa. Members of key management are regarded as related parties and comprise the directors, the CEO/principal and senior managers.

### q) Service concession arrangements

The Entity analyses all aspects of service concession arrangements that it enters into in determining the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosure requirements.

In particular, where a private party contributes an asset to the arrangement, the Entity recognizes that asset when, and only when, it controls or regulates the services. The operator must provide together with the asset, to whom it must provide them, and at what price. In the case of assets other than 'whole-of-life' assets, it controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the asset at the end of the arrangement. Any assets so recognized are measured at their fair value. To the extent that an asset has been recognized, the Entity also recognizes a corresponding liability, adjusted by a cash consideration paid or received.

### iii. Cash and cash equivalents

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

### iv. Comparative figures

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

### v. Subsequent events

There have been no events subsequent to the financial year end with a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019.

### 5 SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

### **Estimates and assumptions**

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

However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Entity. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. IPSAS 1.140

### Useful lives and residual values

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

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

Changes in the market in relation to the asset

### Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions is included in Note xxx.

Provisions are measured at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

### 6 (a)TRANSFERS FROM NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES

| Description                           | 2020-2021  | 2019-2020 |
|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
|                                       | KShs       | KShs      |
| Unconditional grants                  |            |           |
| Capitation grants                     | 12,772,500 | -         |
| Operational grant                     | 500,000    | 1,000,000 |
| Other grants                          | -          | 2,055,000 |
| Accrued grants                        | · –        | 577,500   |
| Total government grants and subsidies | 13,272,500 | 3,632,500 |

### (b)TRANSFERS FROM MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

### 7 RENDERING OF SERVICES

| Description                                  | 2020-2021    | 2019-2020  |
|--|--------------|------------|
|  | KShs         | KShs       |
| Tuition fees                                 | 6,062,855    | 12,426,124 |
| Activity fees                                | 1,295,897    | 1,160,450  |
| Industrial attachment fees                   | 0            | 0          |
| Examination fees                             | 674,140      | 439,500    |
| Library fees                                 | 552,771      | 188,000    |
| Facilities and materials                     | 0            | 1,362,050  |
| Registration fees                            | 0            | 100,500    |
| Personal Emoluments                          | 3,474,827    | 0          |
| EWC  | 1,091,753    | 0          |
| LT&T   | 1,524,864    | 0          |
| RMI  | 1,582,655    | 0          |
| Administration costs                         | 642,224      | 0          |
| Student council                              | 218,114      | 0          |
| ICT Levy                                     | 549,314      | 0          |
| Development                                  | 1,347,897    | 0          |
| Total revenue from the rendering of services | 19,017,311   | 15,676,624 |
| Less capitation                              | (12,772,500) |            |
| Total revenue from the rendering of services | 6,244,811    |            |

### 8 SALE OF GOODS

-

| Description                          | 2020-2021 | 2019-2020 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                      | KShs      | KShs      |
| Sale of goods                        | 6,420     |           |
| Cafeteria PAYE                       | 136,601   | XXX       |
| Total revenue from the sale of goods | 143,021   | XXX       |

### 9 OTHER INCOME

| Description                | 2020-2021 | 2019-2020 |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                            | KShs      | KShs      |
| Accommodation fees         | 708,000   | -         |
| Application fees           | 61,500    | -         |
| Services concession income | -         | 60,000    |
| Total other income         | 769,500   | 60,000    |

### **10 USE OF GOODS AND SERVICES**

| Description                             | 2020-2021    | 2019-2020 |
|---|--------------|-----------|
|   | KShs         | KShs      |
| Teaching and learning materials         | 743,853      | 0         |
| Electricity                             | 40,825       | 107,350   |
| Water                                   | 309,660      | 20,000    |
| Advertising                             | 0            | 112,000   |
| Examination fees                        | 497,080      | 0         |
| Catering, Conferences, and delegations  | • 50,945     | 0         |
| Travelling and accommodation            | 123,000      | 0         |
| Insurance                               | 2,933        | 51,500    |
| Licenses and permits                    | 1,200        | 202,500   |
| Postage                                 | 0            | 27,050    |
| Printing and stationery                 | 41,110       | 794,292   |
| Internet and Telecommunication expenses | 380,331      | 173,069   |
| Consumables/ Administrative costs       | 4,354,041.99 | 1,964,735 |
| Activity                                | 259,520      | 3,712,724 |
| Total good and services                 | 6,804,498.99 | 7,165,220 |
|   |              |           |

### **11 EMPLOYEE COSTS**

| Description                                  | _2020-2021 | 2019-2020 |
|--|------------|-----------|
|  | KShs       | KShs      |
| Salaries and wages                           | 3,194,244  | 4,019,848 |
| Travel, motorcar, accommodation, subsistence | e and      |           |
| other allowances                             | 1,697,500  | 1,084,159 |
| Employee costs                               | 4,891,744  | 5,104,007 |

### **3 REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS**

| Description               | 2020-2021 | 2019-2020 |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                           | KShs      | KShs      |
| Chairman's Honoraria      | 80,000    | 90,000    |
| Directors emoluments      | 462,000   | 372,500   |
| Other allowances          | 0         | 0         |
| Total director emoluments | 542,000   | 462,500   |

### **4 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE**

| Description                         | 2020-2021    | 2019-2020 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
|                                     | KShs         | KShs      |
| Property, plant and equipment       | 2,090,063.96 | 1,712,914 |
| Intangible assets                   | 57,750       | 0         |
| Investment property carried at cost | 0            | 0         |
| Total depreciation and amortization | 2,147,813.96 | 1,712,914 |

### **5 REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE**

| Description                   | 2020-2021 | 2019-2020 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                               | KShs      | KShs      |
| Property                      | 716,666   | 0         |
| Furniture and fittings        | 32,700    | 21,080    |
| Computers and accessories     | 23,600    | 67,930    |
| Hand washing facilities       | 150,000   | 0         |
| Other                         | 0         | 13,700    |
| Total repairs and maintenance | 922,966   | 102,710   |

### 6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

| Description                     | 2020-2021    | 2019-2020    |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                 | KShs         | KShs         |
| Current account                 | 5,517,596.15 | 5,212,768.15 |
| Others(Cash in Hand)            | 71,304       | 29,744       |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | 5,588,900.15 | 5,242,512.15 |

|                       |                   | 2020-2021    | 2019-2020    |  |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| Financial institution | Account<br>number | KShs         | KShs         |  |
| a) Current account    |                   |              |              |  |
| Absa                  | 2039624985        | 5,517,596.15 | 5,212,768.15 |  |
| b) Others(specify)    |                   |              |              |  |
| cash in hand          |                   | 71,304       | 29,744       |  |
| Grand total           |                   | 5,588,900.15 | 5,242,512.15 |  |

### 15 (a). DETAILED ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

### 7 RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

| Description             | 2020-2021  | 2019-2020 |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------|
|                         | KShs       | KShs      |
| Current receivables     |            |           |
| Student debtors         | 10,733,776 | 4,710,291 |
| Net current receivables | 10,733,776 | 4,710,291 |

### 8 RECEIVABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

| Description                         | 2020-2021 | 2019-2020 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                     | KShs      | KShs      |
| Current receivables                 |           |           |
| Capitation grants*                  | 0         | 0         |
| Operational grants                  | 0         |           |
| Transfers from other govt. entities | 0         | 577,500   |
| Total current receivables           | 0         | 577,500   |

### **18. INVENTORIES**

| Description                                    | 2020-2021 | 2019-2020 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
|  | KShs      | KShs      |
| Consumable stores                              | 115,000   | 0         |
| Maintenance stores                             | 78,245    | 0         |
| Electrical stores                              | 593,274   | 0         |
| Cleaning materials stores                      | 15,300    | 0         |
| Catering stores                                | 36,400    | 0         |
| Total inventories at the lower of cost and net |           |           |
| realizable value                               | 838,219   | 0         |

# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

## **19. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

|               |         | *<br>20%         | 5%           | 30%       | 20%          |          | 2%            | Depreciation rates<br>(straight-line) |
|---------------|---------|------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
|               | 0       | 531,313.6        | 1,097,250    | 399,140   | 1,595,797    | 0        | 57,921,336.44 | At 30th June 2021 ,                   |
| 61,544,837.04 | 0       | 531,313.6        | 1,097,250    | 399,140   | 1,595,797    | 0        | 57,921,336.44 | Net book values                       |
| 3,860,727.96  |         | 132,828.4        | 57,750       | 504,960   | 806,198      | 0        | 2,358,991.56  | At 30 June 2021                       |
| 2,147,813.96  | 0       | 132,828.4        | 57,750       | 271,230   | . 480,399    | 0        | 1,205,606.56  | Depreciation                          |
| 1,712,914     | 0       | 0                | 00           | 233,730   | 325,799      | 0        | 1,153,385     | At 1 July 2020                        |
|               | ,       |                  |              |           | · .          |          | •             | Depreciation and<br>impairment        |
| 65,403,363    |         | 664,142          | 1,155,000    | 904,100   | 2,401,995    | 0        | 60,280,328    | At 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2021         |
| 0             | 0       | 0                | 0            | 0         | 0            | 0        | 0             | Transfers/adjustments                 |
| )<br>O        | 0       | 0                | 0            | 0         | . 0          | 0        | 0             | Disposals                             |
| 5,328,200     | 0       | 664,142          | 1,155,000    | 125,000   | 773,000      | 0        | 2,611,058     | Additions                             |
| 60,077,365    | 0       | 0                | 0            | 779,100   | 1,628,995    | 0        | 57,669,270    | At 1July 2020                         |
| Shs           | Shs     | Shs              | Shs          | Shs       | Shs          | Shs      | Shs           | Cost                                  |
| Total         | 8       | equipment ·      | (Intangible) | Computers | and fittings | vehicles | Buildings     |                                       |
|               | progres | <b>Plant and</b> | Assets       |           | Furniture    | Motor    | Land and      |                                       |
|               | Work in |                  | Other        |           |              |          |               |                                       |
|               |         |                  |              |           |              |          |               |                                       |

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### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

### 20. INTANGIBLE ASSETS-SOFTWARE

| Description              | 2020-2021 | 2019-2020 |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| , · ·                    | KShs      | KShs      |
| Cost                     |           |           |
| At beginning of the year | 0         | 0         |
| Additions *              | 1,155,000 | 0         |
| Amortization             | 57,750    |           |
| At end of the year       | 1,097,250 | 0         |

### 21. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

| Description                        | 2020-202  | 2019-2020 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                                    | KSh       | s KShs    |
| Trade payables                     | 3,723,125 | 4,864,660 |
| Fees paid in advance               | 5,532,316 | 0         |
| Bursaries (unallocated)            | 140,988   | 0         |
| HELB Control Account (unallocated) | 158,400   | 0         |
| Total trade and other payables     | 9,554,829 | 4,864,660 |

### 22. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

|   | 2020-2021    | 2019-2020 |
|---|--------------|-----------|
|   | KShs         | KShs      |
| Surplus for the year before tax         | 4,620.809.05 | 4,821,773 |
| Adjusted for:                           |              |           |
| Working Capital adjustments             | -            | -         |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | 4,620.809.05 | 4,821,773 |

### 23. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on unpredictability of changes in the business environment and seeks to minimise the potential adverse effect of such risks on its performance by setting acceptable levels of risk. The company does not hedge any risks and has in place policies to ensure that credit is only extended to customers with an established credit history.

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The entity's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below

### (i) Credit risk

The entity has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, and deposits with banks, as well as trade and other receivables and available-for-sale financial investments.

Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external assessment in accordance with limits set by the directors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

The customers under the fully performing category are paying their debts as they continue trading. The credit risk associated with these receivables is minimal and the allowance for uncollectible amounts that the company has recognised in the financial statements is considered adequate to cover any potentially irrecoverable amounts.

The entity has significant concentration of credit risk on amounts due from xxxx

The board of directors sets the company's credit policies and objectives and lays down parameters within which the various aspects of credit risk management are operated.

### (i) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the entity's directors, who have built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the entity's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The entity manages liquidity risk through continuous monitoring of forecasts and actual cash flows.

### (iii) Market risk

The board has put in place an internal audit function to assist it in assessing the risk faced by the entity on an ongoing basis, evaluate and test the design and effectiveness of its internal accounting and operational controls.

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices and foreign exchange rates which will affect the entity's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Overall responsibility for managing market risk rests with the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

The company's Finance Department is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies (subject to review and approval by Audit and Risk Management Committee) and for the day to day implementation of those policies.

There has been no change to the entity's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

### a)Foreign currency risk

The entity has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises through purchases of goods and services that are done in currencies other than the local currency. Invoices denominated in foreign currencies are paid after 30 days from the date of the invoice and conversion at the time of payment is done using the prevailing exchange rate.

### Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates the effect on the company's statement of comprehensive income on applying the sensitivity for a reasonable possible change in the exchange rate of the three main transaction currencies, with all other variables held constant. The reverse would also occur if the Kenya Shilling appreciated with all other variables held constant.

### a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the entity's financial condition may be adversely affected as a tesult of changes in interest rate levels. The company's interest rate risk arises from bank deposits. This exposes the company to cash flow interest rate risk.

The interest rate risk exposure arises mainly from interest rate movements on the company's deposits.

### Management of interest rate risk

To manage the interest rate risk, management has endeavoured to bank with institutions that offer favourable interest rates.

### Sensitivity analysis

The entity analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis by conducting a sensitivity analysis. This involves determining the impact on profit or loss of defined rate shifts. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis as the prior year.

### (iii) Capital Risk Management

The objective of the entity's capital risk management is to safeguard the Board's ability to continue as a going concern.

### 24. RELATED PARTY BALANCES

### Nature of related party relationships

Entities and other parties related to the entity include those parties who have ability to exercise control or exercise significant influence over its operating and financial decisions. Related parties include management personnel, their associates and close family members.

### **Government of Kenya**

The Government of Kenya is the principal shareholder of the College holding 100% of the college's equity interest. The Government of Kenya has provided full guarantees to all long-term lenders of the entity, both domestic and external. Other related parties include:

- The National G i.
- The Ministry of ii.
- Education;
- Key management; iii.
- Board of directors; iv.

### 25. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no material adjusting and non- adjusting events after the reporting period.

### 26. ULTIMATE AND HOLDING ENTITY

Sabatia TVC is a Technical and Vocational training institution operating under the Ministry of Education. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

### 27. Currency

The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Kshs).

### **XIX. APPENDICES**

### **APPENDIX 1: PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following is the summary of issues raised by the external auditor, and management comments that were provided to the auditor. We have nominated focal persons to resolve the various issues as shown below with the associated time frame within which we expect the issues to be resolved.

| Reference<br>No. on the<br>external<br>audit<br>Report | Issue /<br>Observations<br>from Auditor | Management<br>comments | Focal Point<br>person to<br>resolve the<br>issue (Name<br>and<br>designation) | Status:<br>(Resolved /<br>Not<br>Resolved) | Timeframe:<br>(Put a date<br>when you<br>expect the<br>issue to be<br>resolved) |
|--|---|------------------------|---|--|---|
|  |   |                        |   |  |   |
| 999-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-               |   |                        |   |  |   |
|  |   |                        |   |  |   |
|  |   |                        |   |  |   |
|  |   |                        |   |  |   |
| ,  |   |                        |   |  |   |

### Guidance Notes:

- (i) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report;
- (ii) Obtain the "Issue/Observation" and "management comments", required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management;
- (iii) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed Focal Point persons within your entity responsible for implementation of each issue;
- (iv) Indicate the status of "Resolved" or "Not Resolved" by the date of submitting this report to National Treasury.

Principal Date.....

### APPENDIX II: INTER-ENTITY TRANSFERS

|    | ENTITY NAME:                  | SABATIA TECH        | NICAL AND VOC | ATIONAL COLLEGE              |
|----|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
|    | Break down of Tra<br>Training |                     |               | f Vocational and Technical   |
|    | FY 2020/2021                  |                     |               |                              |
| a. | Recurrent Grants              | D. 1. Statement     | Amount (KShs) | Indicate the FY to which the |
|    |                               | Bank Statement Date | Amount (Kons) | amounts relate               |
|    |                               | 09/03/2021          | 2,782,500     | 2020/2021                    |
|    |                               | 31/03/2021          | 2,782,500     | 2020/2021                    |
|    |                               | 21/04/2021          | 3,052,500     | 2020/2021                    |
|    |                               | 25/06/2021          | 500,000       | 2020/2021                    |
|    |                               | 30/06/2021          | 4,155,000     | 2020/2021                    |
|    | Total                         |                     | 13,272,500    |                              |

The above amounts have been communicated to and reconciled with the parent Ministry

Finance Manager Sabatia TVC Sign

Head of Accounting Unit Ministry of Education

Sign-----

APPENDIX III: RECORDING OF TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

|              | Date       |   | •          |                            | Where   | e                   |                             |            |              |
|--------------|------------|---|------------|----------------------------|---------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Name of the  | received   | •   |            |                            | Recoi   | Recorded/recognized | nized                       |            |              |
| MDA/Donor    |            |   |            |                            | -       |                     |                             |            | Total        |
| Transferring | as per     |   | Total      | Statement of               |         |                     | •                           | Others -   | Transfers    |
| the funds    | bank       | bank Nature:                                      | Amount     | Financial Capital Deferred | Capital | Deferred            | <sup>6</sup> .              | must be    | during the   |
|              | statement  | Recurrent/Development/Others                      | - KES      | Performance                | Fund    | Income              | Income Receivables specific | specific   | Year         |
| Ministry of  |            |   | 2,782,500  |                            |         |                     | 30<br>2                     |            | 2,782,500    |
| Education    | 09/03/2021 | 09/03/2021 Recurrent (Capitation- Q1-2020/2021)   | •          | 2020/2021                  | 1       | 1                   |                             | I          |              |
|              |            |   | 2,782,500  | 2020/2021                  |         |                     |                             |            | 2,782,500    |
|              | 31/03/2021 | 31/03/2021 Recurrent (Capitation- Q2-2020/2021)   | 1          |                            | 1       | 1                   |                             | 1          |              |
|              | 21/04/2021 | 21/04/2021 Recurrent (Capitation- Q3-2020/2021)   | 3,052,500  | 2020/2021                  | 1       | 1                   | •                           | 1          | 3,052,500    |
|              | 30/06/2021 | 30/06/2021 Recurrent (Operational - Q4-2020/2021) | 500,000    | 2020/2021                  | t       | •                   | I                           | I          | 500,000      |
|              | 30/06/2021 | 30/06/2021 Recurrent (Capitation- Q4-2020/2021)   | 4,155,000  | 2020/2021                  |         | -                   |                             | 1          | 4,155,000    |
| Total        |            |   | 13,272,500 |                            | 1       | 1                   | •                           | <b>1</b> . | - 13,272,500 |
|              |            |   |            |                            |         |                     |                             |            |              |

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