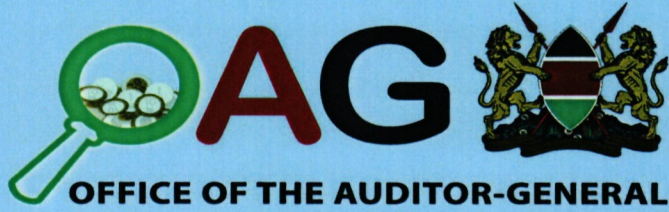


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THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

**KENYA ANIMAL GENETIC
RESOURCES CENTRE**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2020**

KENYA ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES CENTRE
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2020

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
P. O. Box 30034 - 00100, NAIROBI
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KENYA ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES CENTRE

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 2020

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

The Kenya Animal Genetic Resources Centre (KAGRC) formally, CAIS was established in 1946 through a Gazette Notice No. 557 as a semen production and distribution Centre. The Centre has been given full autonomy as a State Corporation, through a Gazette Notice No. L.N. 110 of 5th September 2011. The new mandate of the Centre includes production, preservation, distribution and conservation of animal genetic material as well as rearing of breeding sires for provision of high quality disease free semen to meet National demand and for export. KAGRC is situated 15 km from City Centre (West of the Nairobi City), and has its Headquarters in Lower Kabete in Nairobi and has land capacity of about 358 Acres, 125 bulls in the stud, Two administration Blocks, A Laboratory, Reticulated water system, Electrical installations, and other infrastructure.

The Centre works in close collaboration with other breeding organizations such as Kenya Stud Book, Dairy Recording Services of Kenya and Livestock Recording Centre, Research Organizations, Universities, community Based Organizations (CBOs) and individual farmers. Together, we implement the Contract Mating Program through which breeding sires are recruited to the Centre for semen production and Progeny Testing Program (PTP). The PTP provides a basis against which the estimated breeding value of the bulls at the Centre is calculated. In addition to this, the Centre has entered into a memorandum of understanding with American Holstein Friesian Association to undertake GENOMIC evaluation of our Bull Dams, the Bulls themselves and their heifers for efficient performance of the Centre. Four (4) dairy breed are kept in the Centre, namely Friesian, Ayrshire, Jersey and Guernsey and 1 beef breeds of bovine species namely Boran and Sahiwal, a dual purpose breed

(a) Principal Activities

The Centre's principal activity is the production and distribution of bull semen. The other mandates as stated in the legal notice 110 of September 2011 include the following;

1. Establish a national livestock resources gene bank for conservation of livestock tissues, DNA, semen and embryos of all livestock and emerging livestock species for posterity in Kenya.
2. Conserve for posterity and avail livestock tissues, DNA, semen and embryos of all livestock and emerging livestock species in Kenya for both research and Breeding

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3. Engage in strategic semen production
4. Serve as a reference laboratory for certification, testing of semen, embryos and related livestock productive materials for purpose of import and export
5. Either alone or in collaboration with other institutions, provide information on the suitability and effectiveness of animal breeding products
6. Either alone or in collaboration with other institutions, develop and produce chemicals and laboratory products for use in the production of semen.
7. Provide training in animal resource conservation procedures, semen, in-vitro and in-vivo embryo production and transfer and related technology transfer.

(b) Key Management

The centre's day-to-day management is under the following key organs:

- Board of Directors
- The Managing Director
- Management

(c) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2020 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

Name:	Designation:
Dr. David Kios	- Managing Director
Dr. Paul Egesa	- Director Research & Technical Services
CPA Faith Aciita	- Director, Corporate Services
Dr. Roseline Wambugu	- Director, Extension Services
Dr. Herbert Atsiaya	- Director, Strategy & Planning
Dr. James Mbuchi	- Manager, Germplasm Production and Quality Assurance
Ms. Lucia Koskey	- Manager, Human Resource & Administration
CPA. Michael Oduor	- Head of Internal Audit
Ms. Naomi Jeptoo	- Head of Supply Chain Management
CPA Silas W. Osundwa	- Head of Finance

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(d) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The Board of Directors meets on quarterly basis to monitor the implementation of the Centre's planned strategy, review it in conjunction with its financial and budgetary performance and approve issues of strategic nature. Specific reviews are also undertaken on operational issues and future planning. The Board held various meetings during the period under review, approved the Strategic Plan and revised Human Resource tools.

The Board has constituted committees which meet regularly namely Audit Committee, Human Resource and Finance Committee and the Technical committee. The terms of reference for each committee are well set by the board so as to ensure that the board plays the oversight role.

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has constituted committees which meet regularly namely Audit Committee, Human Resource and Finance Committee and the Technical committee. The terms of reference for each committee are well set by the board.

(a) Audit Committee

The Committee comprises of atleast 3 non-executive members of the Board who are independent of the day-to-day management of the Company's operations. The Head of Internal Audit is the secretary to the committee.

The Committee's responsibilities include:

- a) Considers the appropriateness of the Center's accounting policies and procedures.
- b) Monitors and assess the role and effectiveness of the internal audit function.
- c) Deals with matters relating to appointment, remuneration and resignation or dismissal of head of internal audit.

(b) Human Resource and Finance Committee

The Committee comprises of at least 3 non-executive members of the Board who are independent of the day-to-day management of the Centre's operations.

The main responsibilities of the committee are;

- a) Review and approve the Centre's budget
- b) Reviews and monitors the integrity of the Centre's annual and interim financial statements

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- c) Deals with matters relating to appointment, remuneration and resignation or dismissal of staff.

(c) Technical Committee

The Committee comprises of at least 3 non-executive members of the Board who are independent of the day-to-day management of the Centre's operations.

The main responsibilities of the committee are;

- a) Advising the board on all technical issues affecting the Centre
- b) Providing policy direction of Genomic Advisory Committee, laboratory processes and quality control.
- c) Deals with policy direction of research on emerging technologies and best practices,

(e) Entity

Headquarters
P.O Box 23070
Lower Kabete
Nairobi

(f) Entity Contacts

Telephone: 020-2064018, 4181325/6 DL: 020-2064027, Cell Phone:
0728899767/0737540670
E-mail: info@kagrc.co.ke
Website: [www.kenya animal genetic resources centre](http://www.kenyaanimalgeneticresourcescentre.org)

(g) Entity Bankers

Barclays Bank of
Kenya Westlands
Branch P.O. Box
14403-00800
Nairobi, Kenya

(h) Independent Auditor

Auditor General
Kenya National Audit Office
Anniversary Towers, University
Way P.O. Box 30084
GPO 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

(i) Principal Legal Advisor





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

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II. BOARD MEMBERS

 <p>Dr. Geoffrey K kamau</p>	<p>Dr. Geoffrey Kamau is the chairman of the Kenya Animal Genetic Resources Centre Board having been appointed to the office in April 2015. He oversees the development and promotion of optimum productivity of the national animal population through provision of high quality disease free animal germplasm and related breeding services. Dr. Kamau has wealth of experience in veterinary extension services acquired through working with farmers at various capacities in Kenya. In addition, he has wide experience in leadership, partnerships and mobilization of teams and is also an entrepreneur in hospitality services. He is a graduate of Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine from the university of Nairobi.</p>
 <p>Ms. Charity Bokindo</p>	<p>Mrs. Charity Bokindo is a Representative of the Principal Secretary, State Department of Crops Development & Agricultural Research to the Board. She is a member of the Finance, Human Resource and Administration Committee and the Audit Committee of the Board.</p> <p>Mrs. Bokindo is currently the Director of Administration at State Department of Agriculture Research. She has previously worked as a District Officer, District Commissioner and County Commissioner in various parts of Kenya. She is currently charged with deputizing the Principal Secretary, State Department of Crops Development & Agricultural Research especially in areas which call for administration.</p>
 <p>Mr. John Gethi</p>	<p>John is an independent director of the Board and chairs the Finance, Human Resource and Administration Committee of the Board. John is currently Director - Milk Procurement and Manufacturing - Brookside Africa Ltd. He is an Agricultural Economics graduate of University of London. He has been in farming and the agribusiness industry for almost 30 years and has held several agribusiness responsibilities spanning dairy, seed, horticulture, coffee and tea. John has also been involved in several National dairy task forces set up to tackle key issues within the industry.</p>
 <p>Mr. Martin Ngomat</p>	<p>Mr. Martin Ngomat, an independent Director and Chair of the Board Technical Committee. He is an Agricultural Economist and holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Agriculture and a Master's Degree of Science in Agriculture and Rural Development from Kenya Methodist University.</p>

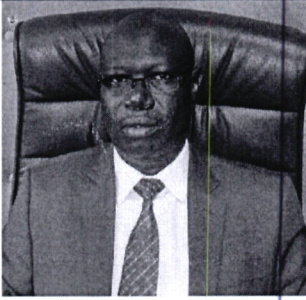
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 <p>Ms. Zena Challa</p>	<p>Ms. Zena Challa is the chair of the Board Audit Committee. She is an Agricultural Economist and holds a BSc in Agricultural Economics (1992) Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness studies Egerton University Kenya. Dissertation – The Role of Women in food production and an MSc in Development Projects: management and implementation (2003) International, Rural Development Department, Reading University in the United Kingdom. (Thesis – Project Evaluation and Utilization of findings: theory and practice.)</p>
 <p>Dr. Joseph Mureithi</p>	<p>Dr. Joseph Gichane Mureithi is currently the Deputy Director General for Livestock Research, Kenya Agricultural Research and Livestock Institute, a position he has held since July 2006. Prior to this, he served as the coordinator of the Legume Research Network Project (LRNP), the Soil Management Project, and Farmer Field School Project funded by the Rockefeller Foundation between 1997 and 2006. Dr. Joseph Mureithi is a forage agronomist who has extensive experience in green manure cover crops (GM/CCs) research and development work. As the coordinator of the LRNP he spearheaded the development of the GM/CCs systems for various agro-ecologies in Kenya and also characterized their potential niches. He is trained in participatory research methods and was involved in the training of five dairy research/extension clusters in Kenya in those methods. Dr Mureithi is a member of the Technical Committee of the Board.</p>
 <p>Mr. Robert W. Gatonga</p>	<p>Mr. Gatonga is a representative of the Principal Secretary of the National Treasury to the board. He is a member of the Finance Human Resource and Administration and the Audit Committee of the Board. Mr. Robert Wanyondu Gatonga is currently a Resource Mobilization Officer at the National Treasury. He has previously worked with the State Department of Statistics and Planning as a District Development Officer. He is currently charged with mobilizing domestic and external resources for financing national and county budgetary requirements and undertake bilateral and multilateral negotiations relating to grants and loans. He has vast experience in formulation of development plans and financial budgets. He is also an ICT expert especially in software and database management systems.</p>
 <p>Dr. Obadiah Njagi</p>	<p>Dr. Njagi is the Director of Veterinary Services and a member of the board representing the Principal Secretary, State Department of Livestock. Dr. Njagi has wide experience in leaderships and collaborations in the field veterinary services. Dr Njagi is a graduate of Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine Degree and Master of Science Degree in Veterinary Clinical Studies from the University of Nairobi. He represents Kenya in the O.I.E</p>

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Dr. David Kios, PhD,
HSC

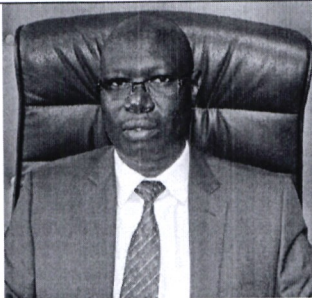
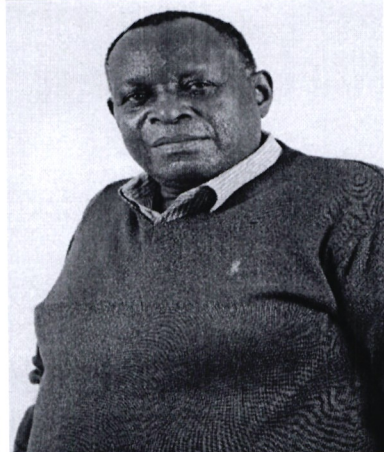

Dr. David K. Kios – Managing Director Kenya Animal Genetic Resources Centre is a holder of Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine from University of Nairobi, a Master of Science in Animal Breeding from the University of Pretoria, Republic of South Africa and a PhD in Theriogenology (Animal Production) from the University of Nairobi. He is in charge of day to day running of the Centre’s activities and is the Secretary to the Board. He also serves as a Director at Action Aid and a member of the Board of Management of Kipture High School. He has extensive knowledge in research and development gained at the University of Eldoret.

Board Committees

Name of the Committee	Members
Finance & Human Resource	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Mr. John Gethi - Chairperson2. Mr. Robert Gatonga3. Mr. Martin Ngomat4. Ms. Charity Bokindo
Technical Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Mr. Martin Ngomat - Chairperson2. Mr. John Gethi3. Dr. Obadiah Njagi4. Dr. Joseph Mureithi
Audit Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ms. Zena Challa. - Chairperson2. Mr. Robert Gatonga3. Ms. Charity Bokindo

III. MANAGEMENT TEAM


(a) Key Management

 <p>Dr. David K. Kios, PhD, HSC BVM (UoN), MSc.(UP), PhD (UoN)</p>	<p>Dr.Kios is the Managing Director. He is responsible for the implementation of Centre’s objectives and strategies for the realization of its goals. He is also responsible for the day to day running of the Centre’s activities and is the Secretary to the Board.</p>
 <p>Dr. Herbert Atsiaya BVM (Uon), MSc</p>	<p>Dr. Herbert Atsiaya is the Director, Strategy & Planning He’s responsible for initiating the development and review of the strategic plan, carrying out internal quality control and managing performance contract within KAGRC.</p>
 <p>Dr. Roseline Wambugu, OGW BVM (UoN), MVB (UoN)</p>	<p>Dr. Wambugu is the Director, Extension Services. She’s responsible for marketing KAGRC products &services, corporate communication & branding and extension services.</p>




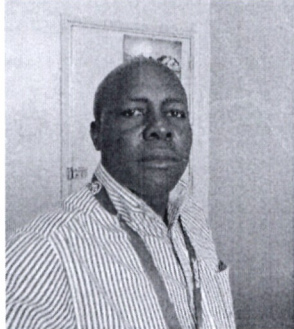
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 <p>Dr. Paul Egesa BVM (UoN)</p>	<p>Dr. Egesa is the Director Research & Technical Services. His duties involve coordinating the design and management of current and upcoming breeding technologies, semen production and quality control</p>
 <p>Ms. Faith K. Aciita CPA(K), BCom (Fin), MBA Strategic Management</p>	<p>Ms. Aciita is the Director, Corporate Services. She's responsible for advising management on policies and strategies that relate to Finance & Accounts, human resource & administration to ensure optimal utilization and management of organisation's resources.</p>
 <p>Dr. James Mbuchu BVM (UoN)</p>	<p>Dr. Mbuchu is the Manager, Germplasm and Quality Assurance. This function entails semen collection, evaluation, processing, packaging and certifying germplasm.</p>

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 <p>CPA Michael Oduor Wanyama B.Com, CPA(K), CISA</p>	<p>Michael is the Manager Internal Audit. He is responsible for reviewing the internal control systems, verifying operations and activities on the utilization of Centre’s resources, preparation of audit reports and follow up on the implementation of audit recommendations.</p>
 <p>Mrs. Lucia Koskey MBA (Human Resource)</p>	<p>Ms. Koskei is the Manager, Human Resource and Administration. She is responsible for effective organization and administration of the human resource management, development of appropriate human resource policies for effective performance and productivity, human resource planning, advising on proper deployment and succession management.</p>
 <p>Ms. Naomi Jeptoo Bachelor of Purchasing & Supply Management, MSc. Procurement & Logistics.</p>	<p>Ms. Naomi Jeptoo is in responsible for implementing efficient and effective systems for the acquisition of goods and services, preparation of annual procurement plans, issuance of goods as well as disposal of assets.</p>
 <p>CPA Silas Osundwa Senior Accountant CPA (K), CS, BCom (Finance)</p>	<p>Silas is the Head of Finance and is in charge of budget and budgetary control, working capital management financial reporting and ensuring sound accounting and financial management systems.</p>

IV CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

During the FY 2019 / 2020, the Board set out to leverage on the 4 strategic objectives as outlined in the KAGRC Strategic plan 2018 / 2022 i.e; increase capacity for germplasm production, strengthen institutional capacity, infrastructure development and legal framework, expand market share of KAGRC products and strengthen financial base and strengthen research innovation and development in animal genetic resources. KAGRC accomplished remarkable progress in the first 3 strategic objectives which are in line with Big Four Agenda.

In terms of semen production, KAGRC was able to maintain semen production and processing at about 700,000 straws even though this figure could have been exceeded production was not stopped due to the outbreak of COVID 19. The construction of Dairy Goat A.I. Centre is at AHITI Ndomba which is being financed fully through GoK grants was launched by the Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture Hon. Kiunjuri October 2019. This project signifies our commitment to diversity in provision of high quality genetic material for social economic development. The project is 60% complete and it is expected to contribute immensely to the livelihoods of small scale farmers especially youth and women who can easily venture into dairy goat farming.

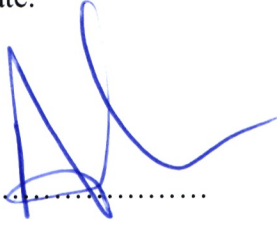
To ensure services are taken nearer to the people, KAGRC has devolved its functions by opening satellite Centres Ndomba, Eldoret and Sotik to function as distribution Centers for KAGRC products and services. In line with this strategy, the Centre hopes to put up a satellite herd in Nyahururu, embryo transfer lab in Meru, and other liquid nitrogen distribution and production Centres in Voi and Kakamega, in the near future. KAGRC entered into partnerships and signed MOUs with several county governments for the supply of semen, liquid nitrogen, artificial insemination equipment and offer refresher training on safe handling of semen and liquid nitrogen. In the year under review, KAGRC recruited five additional agents in potential areas where there were no agents as a way to expand its market share and increase its financial base.

The draft KAGRC bill which is expected to give the Centre legal status is at an advanced stage. Little however, was accomplished in strengthening research innovation and development in animal genetic resources since this will require improving on current staff strength to hire more researchers and attract funding for research and innovation, something the Board has committed to achieving in the near future.

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Despite the achievement highlighted above, the Centre had some challenges during the year that included; inadequate financial resources to carry out all projected activities, low staffing levels and the freeze on employment by the government and lack of land titles for lands currently occupied by KAGRC and whose titles have not been transferred to KAGRC. The Centre is poised for greater achievements despite the challenges above. In line with our strategic plan 2018 – 2022, KAGRC will leverage on its gains to continue increasing market share through spreading to other areas of the country to market its goods and services. The organization will also diversify to offer genetics in other animal species e.g. goats, poultry, pigs, camels etc in line with its mandate. KAGRC will also strengthen research in collaboration with other research institutions to improve on its breeding technologies and extension outreach. Conservation, particularly cryo-conservation is a very important aspect of KAGRC mandate. The organization will seek to engage other stakeholders to start ground work in this critical area with a view to starting off with a few species and later expanding to other animal species.

All the above outlined activities will require huge financing. This may not be available at once, but the organization will continue to engage with the government and other stakeholders to lobby for funding in order to finance its operations and meet its objectives. It is also critical to note that almost all KAGRC's functions are aligned to the President's Big 4 Agenda i.e improved nutrition, health, housing and wealth creation leading to improved affordable housing. The collateral also includes youth employment and in this aspect, KAGRC was involved in the distribution of over 1,000 A.I. kits to enable over 1,000 youths throughout the country to engage in self-employment while offering critical A.I services to farmers at affordable rates. The future outlook for KAGRC is great and it is my hope that all will support the Board to carry out its mandate to realize the organization's mandate.

Signed.....

Dr. Geoffrey Kamau

Chairman Board of Directors

Date.....19/04/2021.....

V. REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Kenya Animal Genetic Resources Centre (KAGRC) set out in its FY 2019 / 2020 plan to consolidate the gains attained in previous years since its inception in 2011 and also transform itself into a more efficient and effective State Corporation as envisioned in its strategic plan. Part of the strategy involved the review of its old strategic plan to get a new plan covering the period 2018 – 2022. The new plan aligned itself to the Big Four agenda, medium Term plan III, Kenya Vision 2030, Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and other government policies. Four strategy objectives were identified on which the FY 2019 / 2020 plan was based, namely;

Increase capacity for germplasm production and preservation,

KAGRC set out to put up modern laboratories, equip them, construct bull housing, recruit breeding bulls, undertake genomic evaluation amongst others. All these activities were to be implemented during the 5 year phase. For the activities planned for FY 2019 / 2020, KAGRC managed to process about 700,000 straws of bull semen against a target of 1.1 Million. The shortfall was due to lack of storage place despite the supplier being paid in advance. New government regulations on imports were blamed for the delay. 9 bulls were genetically evaluated against a target of 5, nine (9) bulls recruited for semen production against a target of twelve (12), genetic diversity was maintained, and a new goat A.I. station was launched in Kirinyaga Ndongba to offer diversity in species germplasm. This was a landmark achievement and KAGRC will leverage on this to increase its capacity to promote farmers with germplasm for other animal species. In addition, KAGRC will lobby for more funding to initiate its capacity in Cryo – preservation of germplasm as per its mandate. At present, the organization has increased its strategic semen reserve from 200,000 straws to 269,000 straws, thus exceeding its target for the year by about 7,000 straws.

To strengthen institution capacity infrastructure development and legal frame work,

KAGRC has devolved its functions to offer products and services at its satellite centres in Ndongba, Eldoret, and Sotik. New vehicles and farm machinery (where necessary) were purchased during the FY 2019 / 2020 to facilitate operations in these areas. Farmers are now able to get products and services more efficiently. In addition, KAGRC maintained collaborations with 23 county governments and 63 agents for the purpose of distribution of its products. 3 new agents were recruited and 44 farmers' field days held to educate farmers against a target of 17 field days. All this was achieved due to improved funding from the exchequer and improvement in sales of KAGRC products and services. I am extremely grateful for the government support. KAGRC was established under a legal notice which has an expiry date. During the financial year 2019 / 2020, a team was put

in place to come up with KAGRC bill which is ready for tabling in Parliament to give KAGRC its reserved Legal status,

Expand market share of KAGRC products and strengthen financial base,

KAGRC was able to expand its market share by selling 660,624 straws of bull semen for use by inseminators compared to 616,000 straws the previous year thus availing more funds to facilitate its operations. In addition, KAGRC lobbied and attracted some funding from the government to a tune of 200,000 million to start the Goat A.I. in Ndomba and purchase farm machinery and equip the labs. This is compared to less than 40M the previous year.

Strengthen Research, Innovation Development in animal Genetic Resources

KAGRC accomplished little during the year as this will require hiring of more staff and funding to carry out Research in collaboration with other institutions as per its mandate. Cryo – preservation is particularly important and efforts are being put in place to explore ways in which to attract donors to help fund this critical aspect of KAGRC mandate.

Low funding and lack of adequate staffing levels in critical areas continue to harbor KAGRC's ability to realize its mandate goals. It is hoped that this area will be given the necessary attention in order to properly align KAGRC operations with its mandate and objectives as outlined in its strategic plan 2018 – 2022.

Some of the areas that need urgent funding include:-

1. Construction and equipping of modern laboratories.
2. Construction of the bull housing.
3. Improvement on infrastructure including fencing as per quarantine requirements stipulated in OIE regulations.
4. Establishment of nuclear herds for embryo transfer technology.
5. Acquisition of semen sexing facilities and staff capacity building on the same.
6. Recruiting of researchers.
7. Staff housing as per OIE regulations.
8. Construction of an embryo transfer laboratory.
9. Increase capacity for Cryo – preservation and train staff in conservation.

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It is hoped that KAGRC will achieve all the above in line with its revised Strategic plan 2018 – 2020 which is ambitious, achievable and necessary for the development of the Livestock sector in the Country.



Signed.....

Dr. David K. Kios HSC
Managing Director

Date 19/4/2021.....

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VI REVIEW OF KAGRC'S PERFORMANCE FOR FY 2019/2020

Section 81 Subsection 2 (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires the accounting officer to include in the financial statement, a statement of the national government entity's performance against predetermined objectives. KAGRC has four (4) strategic pillars and objectives within its Strategic Plan for the FY 2018/2019- 2022/2023. These strategic pillars are as follows:

Pillar 1: Increase capacity for germplasm production, preservation and conservation;

Pillar 2: Strengthen Institutional Capacity, infrastructure development and legal framework;

Pillar 3: Expand market share of KAGRC products and strengthen financial base; and

Pillar 4: Strengthen research, innovation, collaboration with training institutions and development in animal genetic resources.

The Centre develops its annual work plans based on the above 4 pillars. Assessment of the Board's performance against its annual work plan is done on a quarterly basis. The Centre achieved its performance targets set for the FY 2019/2020 period for its 4 strategic pillars, as indicated in the diagram below:

KAGRC'S PERFORMANCE AGAINST IT'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR
FY 2019/2020

Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
1) To increase capacity for germplasm production, preservation and conservation	i). Enhance germplasm production technology	1 modern laboratory renovated	Renovation of 1 laboratory	1 modern laboratory renovated
		Equipped and functional laboratories	Equipping of the laboratories	1 Laboratory equipped
		No. of bulls recruited and maintained	Recruit breeding bulls population	17 breeding bulls recruited and 115 maintained.
		Genomic Evaluation Report	Undertake genomics evaluation to establish animal breeding values	6 Breeding values of KAGRC bulls established.
		Goat AI centre, pig and poultry multiplication centre constructed	Enhance germplasm diversity to include other species e.g. goat	Goat AI Centre under construction at AHITI Ndomba. Pig and poultry to be constructed in FY 2020/2021 when funds are availed
	ii). Enhance germplasm preservation and conservation capacity	No of plants installed and commissioned	Procure and install 4 liquid nitrogen plants	380,000 litres of liquid nitrogen availed
		6 germplasm storage tanks acquired	Acquire 6 germplasm storage containers	Acquired two large 400,000 straws capacity for germplasm storage
		Facility	Establish a facility for cryo-conservation.	One facility for cryo-conservation put in place

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Strategic Pillar	Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Activities	Achievements
2) Strengthen Institutional Capacity, infrastructure development and legal framework	i). Anchor KAGRC in an Act of Parliament to give it legal status	Title deeds acquired	Apply for title deeds for KAGRC lands	KAGRC lands Title deed being followed up
		KAGRC Act	FastTrack the KAGRC Act	KAGRC Bill in draft form before parliament(anchored in the Livestock Bill)
	ii). Develop internal policies for various departments.	Policies in place	Develop and Present policies to the Board for approval	14 KAGRC policies developed and approved by the BoD
		ISO 9001: 2015 attained	Transit from ISO 9001:2008 to ISO 9001:2015/ ISMS	Transition of QMS ISO 9001:2008 to ISO 9001:2015 on going
		Reviewed strategic plan monitoring reports	Review and monitoring of the strategic plan	KAGRC Strategic Plan 2018-2022 reviewed.
		PC reports and monitoring reports	Development and Monitoring of performance contracting	Monitoring of PC being done. KAGRC is awaiting evaluation by the PSPMMU
		Business continuity plan developed	Establish a business continuity plan	Business continuity plan being developed.
	iii). Improve infrastructure development.	Rehabilitated buildings, internal roads and paddocks	Rehabilitation of internal road network, bull paddocks and buildings	Construction of internal road network and rehabilitation of old buildings ongoing
		Bio-security facilities in place	Construction of bio-security facilities as per OIE standards	Compliance with OIE standards on bio-security
		Water reticulation system in place	Rehabilitate water reticulation system	Water reticulation system has been rehabilitated
		Office and ICT equipment purchased.	Purchase of office, ICT equipment & Software	Office and ICT equipment procured thus Improved work environment and communication
		Various farm machinery purchased	Purchase of vehicles & farm machinery	1 vehicle and 2 liquid nitrogen trucks purchased

VII CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

At a Centre we are committed to the highest level of corporate governance which is critical to our business philosophy and to maintaining stakeholders trust. Our corporate governance policy functions as an inbuilt self-regulating mechanism, which provides the framework to monitor and ensure statutory compliance, foster a culture that values rewards the highest level of ethical standards and

personal integrity. The Centre strives to ensure that the Board, management and staff act with integrity, honesty and professionalism at all times.

The Board is comprised of four independent members and two representatives of the permanent secretary ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries and the Permanent Secretary National Treasury respectively. The board comprises of representatives of various interest groups who contribute expertise and judgement, based on their professional qualifications and business expertise. The Board reflects a diversity of background and experience.

The responsibility on government agencies is to promote high standards of integrity, demonstrate leadership through their own actions and through documented policies and procedures, and identify and address unacceptable practices. This involves actions by both the organisation and individuals. The Centre ensures strict adherence to the code of ethics and other internal policies and procedures without deviation. The Centre has set out an ethical culture and values at the organisation level, and implements those values through policies and codes of practice.

The heads of departments are required to demonstrate those values through leadership, to positively reinforce the values and also to ensure compliance with, and enforcement of, the values. KAGRC staffs are conscious at all times of the need to uphold the highest standards of conduct in their dealings with the public, which includes acting with integrity and avoiding conflicts of interest.

Conduct of Business Operations, Performance

The Centre's operations are carried out within an established framework of processes, procedures, systems and in line with the strategic plan. The Centre practises equal opportunity recruitment of qualified persons but ensures compliance in its hiring practises with policies guided by the constitution of Kenya (2010) in recognising regional and ethnic balance, gender balance and affirmative action to persons with disabilities where possible. The Centre recognises its human capital as strategic to the achievement of its strategic goals and objectives. To ensure that staff wellbeing is taken care of, the centre has undertaken a comprehensive medical scheme for all its staff and dependants.

Risk Management and Internal Controls

The Board has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the centre's risk management frameworks. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse risks and

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set mitigation mechanisms to reduce occurrence. This is achieved through in-house risk review enhanced by internal and external audits.

ISO 9001:2008 Certification

The centre has a functioning and continuously monitored Quality Management System (QMS). The QMS is monitored through quarterly management review meetings, internal and external audits aimed at ensuring that it satisfies all customer requirements.

Compliance

The board is satisfied that the Centre has to the best of its knowledge complied with all the relevant laws and conducted its affairs in accordance with law in particular the State Corporation Act and the Legal Notice No.110. Further disclosures on compliance are set out in the statement of the board of director's responsibilities and notes to the financial statements.

VIII. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Centre's operations are carried out within an established framework of processes, procedures, systems and in line with the strategic plan. Projects and activities are linked to the budgeting cycle and annual performance contracts. The Centre keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the entity. The statements have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates in conformity with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), the Public Financial Management Act and Treasury circulars released from time to time.

This requirement entails compliance with, and enforcement of the Constitution. The Centre has implemented elements of the Constitution that are relevant to KAGRC's mandate. In addition, the Centre has conformed to all laws and regulations and circulars related to KAGRC. This includes Public Procurement and Disposal Act, regulations and rules - this entails development and adherence to the procurement plan, submitting the plan to PPOA by 31st August and quarterly procurement plan implementation reports to the Authority in the format provided. Remittance of Statutory Deductions which include, repayment of Higher Education Loans Board dues by beneficiary employees, Statutory Taxes, NHIF, NSSF, PAYE.

In the year under review, total revenue dropped by 32.7% from Kshs 221,507,214 to Kshs 148,939,359 mainly attributable to competition and adverse weather conditions. The development

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grant reduced from Kshs 200 million to Ksh 135 million because of a reduction across all sectors in the financial year. Actual recurrent grant increased from Ksh 5,586,000 to Kshs 7 million due to a one off recurrent grant in the previous financial year of Ksh 56 million to cater for staff gratuity and a grant of Kshs 1,612 650 from Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Project (SDCP). The Centre negotiated for an increase in recurrent grant which if actualised will be directed towards meeting the wage bill.

Development grant received from the National Government was directed towards construction of the Dairy Goat AI Centre in Kirinyaga County. We remain optimistic that the national government will complete funding of the Centre and are looking forward to start of operations towards the end of 2020/21 FY. This is our flagship project in the current development plans.

Total recurrent expenditure in the same period dropped from Kshs 323 million to Ksh 296 million mainly due to austerity measures introduced in the Centre in the year under review. We hope to keep the momentum in the year ahead in order to consolidate the gains made so. There was a marginal increase on staff compensation whereas administration, board allowances, repairs & maintenance and depreciation expenses recorded a decline.

In the current financial year, the Centre launched a strategic plan. The Centre had targeted to distribute 750,000 straws of semen and 0.31 million litres of liquid nitrogen for Artificial insemination in the country. These targets were not met due to a number of challenges key among them being influx of cheap imported semen, the disruption by the Covid-19 pandemic in the last quarter of the financial year. We were able to set targets with our agents which helped monitor progress.

We intend to upscale our sales through use of media, establishment of a reward system for our agents, continuous engagement with our stakeholders, and training of AI providers and acquisition of distribution vans.

The Centre is also targeting to save on the cost of procuring hay through expansion of own hay fields in Ngong Ahiti Ndomba and Kabete farms respectively. This is expected to have a spill over effect in the next financial years. The Centre has developed three proposals to mobilize external resources from the Kenya Climate Smart Agricultural Project and the Small Holder Dairy Commercialization Project (SDCP). If successful the project will be implemented in the next financial year once the resources are made available.

IX. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT/SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

The Centre recognises that the institution's social, environmental and ethical conduct has an impact on its reputation. The Centre's relationship with its stakeholders is guided by its commitment to integrity, professionalism and inclusiveness. Accordingly, we are committed to ensuring that each person and entity collaborating with the Centre is treated with dignity and respect, and is given an opportunity to contribute to the Centre's success. We strive to maintain a productive and open dialogue with all parties who may have an interest in our activities. We conduct regular customer satisfaction surveys, monitor suppliers and customers performance and actively encourage feedback from our employees using a variety of methods including employee satisfaction survey.

Diversity in our workforce and supply base helps foster the kind of innovation, sensitivity and vitality that enables us to effectively deliver our services. We embrace diversity across all levels of our collaborations and act on any feedback that improves our service delivery. During the financial year under review, the Centre recognized the responsibility to act responsibly and constructively as a member of the surrounding communities, through donations to the nearby Nairobi Children's Home, and distributed Artificial Insemination Kits to youths to help them start up small and medium enterprises. The Centre created awareness on drug and substance abuse to staff, and undertook HIV/AIDS sensitization, testing and counselling. To conserve the environment and improve food nutrition and security, the Centre started an avocado seedling project with a target of 100,000 seedlings. The Centre also has a comprehensive medical cover that includes health talks to our staff.

To fulfil the government's Access to Government Procurement Opportunities pledge, the Centre has committed in its Performance Contract to ensure Women, Youth and Persons with disabilities get their share of procurement opportunities by committing 30% of all its procurement budget to AGPO group.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020 which show the state of the Centre's affairs.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Centre are contained in page one.

Results

The results of the entity for the year ended June 30th, 2020 are set out on pages 25 to 30

Directors

The members of the Board of Directors who served during the year are shown on page five.

Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Centre in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Audit Act 2015. The Centre's financial statements for year ended 30th June 2020 were audited by the office of the Auditor General.

X. STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and section 14 (3) of the State Corporations Act, require the Directors to prepare financial statements in respect of that entity, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the entity at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the entity for that year/period. The Directors are also required to ensure that the entity keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the entity. The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the entity.

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Centre's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Centre for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2020. 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 entity; (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 Centre; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

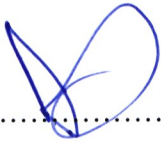
The Directors accept responsibility for the Centre's financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), and in the manner required by the PFM Act 2012, and the State Corporations Act Cap 446. The Directors are of the opinion that the Centre's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Centre's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2018, and of the Centre's financial position as at that date. The Directors further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Centre, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Centre's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

KENYA ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES CENTRE
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For the year ended June 30, 2020

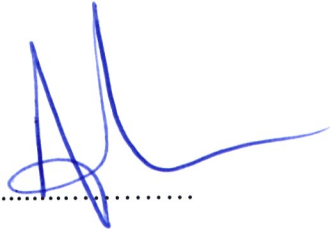
Approval of the financial statements

The Centre's financial statements were approved by the Board on **18th September 2020** and signed on its behalf by:



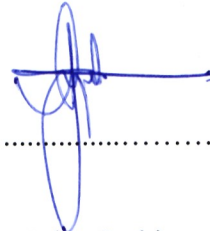
.....
Dr. David Kios, HSC
Managing Director

Date... 19/4/2021



.....
Dr. Geoffrey Kamau
Chairman Board of Directors

Date... 19/04/2021

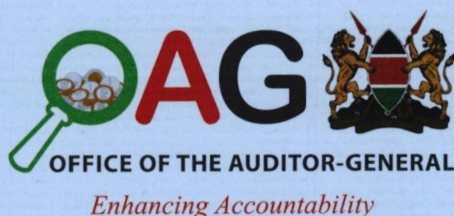


.....
Mr. John Gethi
Chairman, Finance & HR Committee

Date... 19/04/2021

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES CENTRE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2020

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kenya Animal Genetic Resources Centre set out on pages 25 to 46, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2020, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flows and 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 Kenya Animal Genetic Resources Centre as at 30 June, 2020, 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 Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1.0 Property, Plant and Equipment

The statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2020 reflects property, plant and equipment balance totalling Kshs.351,624,233, as further disclosed in Note 20 to the financial statements. However, as similarly reported in previous years, the balance excludes the following seven (7) parcels of land of unknown value measuring 168.082 hectares in total area and for which the Centre did not have ownership documents:

Registration No.	Land Size	Location/User
1. L.R.No.22380/26 Kabete	89.47 Hectares	Veterinary Headquarters
2. L.R.No.23362	47.47 Hectares	Artificial Insemination
3. L.R.No.23375/5	22.65 Hectares	Hayfield
4. L.R.No.23943	0.030 Hectares	Borehole
5. L.R.No.26536	0.198 Hectares	Staff Houses
6. L.R.No.22380	5.000 Hectares	Veterinary Hayfield
7. L.R.No.22387	3.264 Hectares	AHITI Kabete
Total	168.082 Hectares	

As a result, ownership of the lands by the Centre as at 30 June, 2020 could not be confirmed. In addition, with the lands excluded from the financial statements, the property, plant and equipment balance totalling Kshs.351,624,233 as at 30 June, 2020 may not be fairly stated.

2.0 Receivables from Exchange Transactions

The statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2020 reflects receivables from exchange transactions net balance totalling Kshs.57,366,195. Further, receivables from exchange transactions gross balance totalling Kshs.54,676,375 disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements includes debts totalling Kshs.21,340,322.91 that had been outstanding for over 120 days as at 30 June, 2020.

In addition, the debt balance totalling Kshs.54,676,375 was owed by the Centre's agents who were irregularly allowed to exceed their respective credit limits by an aggregate of Kshs.41,976,455 as at 30 June,2020 against their refundable deposits totaling Kshs.12,699,920.

As a result, the extent of recoverability of the receivables from exchange transactions net balance totalling Kshs.57,366,195 could not be confirmed.

3.0 Payables

The statement of financial position reflects trade and other payables from exchange transactions totalling Kshs.79,769,566. As disclosed in Note 22 to the financial statements, the balance includes Kshs.27,032,412 denoted as trade payables. Included in the balance is Kshs.3,469,313 that had been outstanding for over 120 days as at 30 June, 2020. Management did not explain why the Centre had not settled the long outstanding liability.

4.0 Biological Assets

The statement of financial position as at 30 June, 2020 reflects biological assets valued at Kshs.11,088,451. However, the balance does not include assets valued at Kshs.1,058,000 identified in the assets register as biological assets related to trees.

Management did not provide a satisfactory explanation for not disclosing the assets in the financial statements.

Further, the Centre had 262 bulls - 255 for semen production and seven (7) for curling through sale. Their carrying values had remained unchanged from the time of their acquisition. Further, the Centre had not developed and documented its biological assets valuation policy and therefore the fair values of such assets may not have been set or carried in an objective manner.

In view of these issues, the accuracy and validity of the biological assets balance totalling Kshs.11,088,451 reflected in the financial statements may not be fairly stated.

5.0 Total Expenses

The statement of financial performance for the year ended 30 June, 2020 reflects expenses totalling Kshs.302,636,357. However, the items included in the balance amount

to Kshs.302,543,391 resulting in an explained variance of Kshs.92,966. No reconciliation was provided for the variance and as a result, fair statement of the expenses totalling Kshs.302,636,357 could not be confirmed.

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kenya Animal Genetic Resources Centre 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 judgement, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. Except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, I have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in my report.

Other Matter

1.0 Budgetary Control and Performance

The statement of comparison of budgeted and actual amounts reflects budgeted and actual revenues totalling Kshs.407,000,000 and Kshs.302,930,158 respectively resulting in a revenue shortfall of Kshs.104,069,842.

Management attributed the shortfall to drop in sales due to increasing competition, ecological changes, continued use of natural insemination by farmers, and unexpected reduction in development grants received in the year under review. The Management Discussion and Analysis Report appended to the financial statements has highlighted several measures Management intends to implement to ease these challenges.

The statement further reflects budgeted and actual expenditures totalling Kshs.457,000,000 and Kshs.302,636,357 respectively resulting in over-expenditure of Kshs.65,211,997. Management explained the over-expenditure as having resulted from salary adjustments and additional activities implemented during the year under review

2.0 Prior Year Issues

The audit report for the year ended 30 June, 2019 highlighted several issues relating to balances reflected in the financial statements, effectiveness of internal control, risk management and governance. Progress made by Management in resolving the issues be confirmed after they are discussed by the National Assembly.

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, except for the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and

Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else 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

Unauthorized Operation of Bank Accounts

Examination of bank records indicated that the Centre operates three (3) accounts in a private commercial bank. However, the accounts were opened without the authority of the National Treasury contrary to Section 28(1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Management has therefore contravened the law on Management of public funds.

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 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 processes and systems of internal control, risk management and 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 Board of Directors

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 control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control, risk management and governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the ability of Kenya Animal Genetic Resources Centre to sustain 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 dissolve the Centre 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 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.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the Centre 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 control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control 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 control may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of noncompliance. 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 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:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- 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 Centre's ability 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 Centre to cease sustaining 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 Centre to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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

I also provide Management with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and

other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.


CPA Nancy Gathungu, CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

11 February, 2022

KENYA ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES CENTRE
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2020

XI. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Note	2019-2020	2018-2019
		Kshs	Kshs
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfers from other governments – government grants	6	142,000,000	263,198,650
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Sale of goods and services	7	148,245,744	208,728,589
Other income	8	11,829,864	12,778,625
Rental income	9	854,550	
Total Revenue from exchange transactions		160,930,158	221,507,214
Total revenue		302,930,159	484,705,864
Expenses:			
Employee costs	10	146,762,550	131,350,706
Remuneration of directors	11	9,238,246	13,153,493
Depreciation and amortization expense	12	41,437,659	47,807,643
Repairs and maintenance	13	14,653,787	16,255,598
General expenses	14	84,638,58	114,058,050
Contracted services	15	5,812,563	
Total expenses		302,636,357	322,625,491
Other gains/(losses)			
Surplus/(deficit) for the period		386,769	162,080,373


The notes set out on pages 31 to 48 form an integral part of these Financial Statements

KENYA ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES CENTRE
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2020

XII. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

		2019-2020	2018-2019
		Kshs	Kshs
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	16	8,019,923	136,228,020
Receivables from exchange transactions	18	57,366,195	44,621,229
Inventories	19	260,390,000	284,367,900
Work in progress	24	109,993,868	
		435,769,986	465,217,149
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	20	351,624,233	383,714,932
Biological Assets	21	11,088,451	10,493,501
		362,712,684	394,208,433
Total assets		798,482,669	859,425,582
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables from exchange transactions	22	79,769,566	142,099,248
Refundable deposits from customers	23	12,699,920	11,699,920
		92,469,486	153,799,168
Non-current liabilities			
Total liabilities		92,469,486	153,799,168
Net assets			
Capital Reserves		185,872,025	185,872,025
Revenue Reserves		501,232,658	500,845,888
Donations		18,908,500	18,908,500
		706,013,183	705,626,414
Total net assets and liabilities		798,482,669	859,425,581

The Financial Statements set out on pages 1 to 21 were signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:



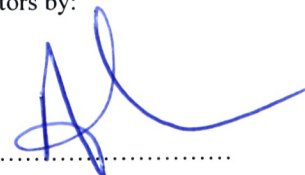
Managing Director
 Dr. David K. Kios HSC

Date: 19/04/2021



Senior Accountant
 Silas W. Osundwa
 ICPAK Member Number: 9601

Date: 19/04/2021



Chairman of the Board
 Dr. Geoffrey Kamau

Date: 19/04/2021

KENYA ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES CENTRE
Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2020

XIII. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Attributable to the owners of the controlling entity			
	Reserves			Total Kshs
	Capital Reserve	Revenue Reserve	EAAPP Donations	
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
Balance as at 1 July 2018	185,872,025	338,765,515	18,908,500	543,663,550
Surplus for the period	-	162,080,373	-	162,080,373
Transfers to/from accumulated surplus	-	-	-	-
Transfer of excess depreciation on revaluation	-	-	-	-
Grants received during the year				-
Revaluation gain			-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2019	185,872,025	500,845,889	18,908,500	705,626,413
Balance as at 1 July 2019	185,872,025	500,845,889	18,908,500	705,626,413
Surplus for the period	-	386,769	-	386,769
Transfers to/from accumulated surplus	-	-	-	-
Transfer of excess depreciation on revaluation	-	-	-	-
Grants received during the year	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gain	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30 June 2020	185,872,025	501,232,658	18,908,500	706,013,183

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XIV. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

		30 th June 2020	30 th June 2020
		Kshs	Kshs
Cash flows from operating activities		386,769	162,080,373
Adjustments:			
Annual Depreciation	20	41,437,659	47,807,643
Surplus Before working capital changes		41,824,428	209,888,016
			-
Changes in working capital			
(Increase)/Decrease in inventory/stocks	19	23,977,900	(21,629,700)
(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables	18	(12,744,966)	(5,008,382)
(Increase)/Decrease in Work In Progress	24	(109,993,868)	
Increase/ (Decrease) in Payables	22	(61,329,682)	(10,212,161)
Net Cash flows from Operating activities		(119,935,779)	173,037,774
Cash flows from Investing activities			
Acquisition of Property Plant and Equipment	20	(9,346,961)	(39,765,126)
Net Acquisition of biological asset	21	(594,950)	(708,150)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(9,941,911)	(40,473,276)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(128,208,099)	132,564,499
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(128,208,099)	(113,771)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July		136,228,020	3,663,522
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	16	8,019,921	136,228,021

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XV. STATEMENT OF COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACTUAL AMOUNTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Original budget		Adjustments		Final budget		Actual on comparable basis		Performance difference	
	2019-2020	Kshs	2019-2020	Kshs	2019-2020	Kshs	2019-2020	Kshs	2019-2020	Kshs
Revenue										
Government grants and subsidies	187,000,000		-		187,000,000		142,000,000		(45,000,000)	
Sale of Goods and services	211,000,000		-		211,000,000		148,245,744		(62,754,256)	
Other Incomes	8,150,000		-		8,150,000		11,829,864		3,679,864	
Rental Income	850,000		-		850,000		854,550		4,550	
Total income	407,000,000		-		407,000,000		302,930,158		(104,069,842)	
Expenses										
Compensation to Employees	135,088,000		-		135,088,000		146,762,550		(11,674,550)	
Remuneration of Directors	9,960,000		-		9,960,000		9,238,245		721,754.45	
Repairs and Maintenance	11,000,000		-		11,000,000		14,653,786		(3,653,786)	
Depreciation and Amortization	50,001,000		-		50,001,000		41,437,658		8,563,341	
Contracted Services	6,800,000		-		6,800,000		5,812,563		987,437	
General Expenses										
Travelling and Subsistence	10,500,000		-		10,500,000		12,899,739		(2,399,738)	
Telephone and Postage	2,000,000		-		2,000,000		2,486,062		(486,062)	
Electricity and Water	25,500,000		-		25,500,000		19,952,641		(5,547,359)	
Printing Stationery and Computer Expenses	4,940,000		-		4,940,000		4,113,142		826,858	
Training and ISO	1,500,000		-		1,500,000		1,712,725		(212,725)	
Uniforms and Protective clothing	1,500,000		-		1,500,000		1,252,982		247,018	
Bank Charges	800,000		-		800,000		434,307		366,693	
Provision of Doubtful Debts	-		-		-		555,104		(555,104)	

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subscriptions	200,000	-	200,000	69,780	130,220
Catering Services	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	1,517,868	(17,868)
Motor Vehicle Insurance	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	1,908,286	(408,286)
Transport Operating Expenses	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	5,144,433	(144,433)
Bull Recruitment and Maintenance	8,000,000	-	8,000,000	11,294,812	(3,294,812)
Marketing and Advertisement	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	7,518,544	2,481,456
Rehabilitation of Motor Vehicles	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	2,338,681	161,319
Miscellaneous and other Charges	5,016,000	-	5,016,000	10,952,677	(5,936,677)
Audit fees	580,000	-	580,000	580,000	
Sub total	277,000,000	-	277,000,000		
Capital Expenditure	180,000,000	-	180,000,000	135,000,000	
Total Expenditure	457,000,000	-	457,000,000	302,636,357	(65,211,997)
Surplus for the Period	(50,000,000)	-	(50,000,000)	293,802	(124,281,839)

Budget notes

- i) Development grant was reduced by Ksh 45 million
- ii) The drop in sales is due to increasing competition, ecological changes and continued use bulls by farmers
- iii) Compensation to employees is because of salary adjustments in the financial year.
- iv) Miscellaneous expenses includes expenses for Liquid Nitrogen Containers and A.I equipment.
- v) Repairs & Maintenance includes: a contract of Kshs. 6 million for maintenance of liquid nitrogen plants and fencing of Ngong Farm
- vi) Postage increased in the 3rd quarter due to Covid containment measures
- vii) Bull recruitment costs include imported semen of Ksh 3,344,000

XII. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

KAGRC is established by and derives its authority and accountability from Gazette Notice No.110 of 5th Sept 2011. The entity is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The Centre's principal activity is the production and sale of bull semen.

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, impaired assets at their estimated recoverable amounts and actuarially determined liabilities at their present value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) allows the use of estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the KAGRC's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 5. The financial statements have been prepared and presented in Kenya Shillings, which is the functional and reporting currency of the KAGRC.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, the State Corporations Act treasury circulars 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 2020

Standard	Impact
IPSAS 40: Public Sector Combinations	Applicable: 1st January 2020 The standard covers public sector combinations arising from exchange 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. The entity did not adopt this standard

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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 2020

Standard	Effective date and impact:
<p>IPSAS 41: Financial Instruments</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2022:</p> <p>The objective of IPSAS 41 is to establish principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and liabilities that will present relevant and useful information to users of financial statements for their assessment of the amounts, timing and uncertainty of an entity’s future cash flows.</p> <p>IPSAS 41 provides users of financial statements with more useful information than IPSAS 29, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Applying an improved hedge accounting model that broadens the hedging arrangements in scope of the guidance. The model develops a strong link between an entity’s risk management strategies and the accounting treatment for instruments held as part of the risk management strategy.
<p>IPSAS 42: Social Benefits</p>	<p>Applicable: 1st January 2022</p> <p>The objective of this Standard is to improve the relevance, faithful representativeness and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about social benefits. The information provided should help users of the financial statements and general-purpose financial reports assess:</p>

Standard	Effective date and impact:
	(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.

iii. Early adoption of standards

The entity did not early – adopt any new or amended standards in year 2019.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a). Revenue recognition

i). Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Transfers from other government entities

The Centre receives both recurrent and development grants every year finance various activities and operations. 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.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

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. The Centre revenues mainly come from sale of deep-frozen semen and Liquid Nitrogen which is used to preserve the semen.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

b) Budget information

The original budget for FY 2019-2020 was approved by the board in July 2019. No Subsequent revisions or additional appropriations were 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.

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 six (6) of these financial statements.

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.

The Centre makes estimates in determining depreciation rates of property plant and equipment. The rates used are set out in the accounting policy for depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on reducing balance with a full year's charge on acquisition and none on disposal. The annual depreciation rates used are:

Buildings	2%
Farm Machinery	12.5%
Computers	33%
Plant and Equipment	12.5%
Motor Vehicles	25%
Loose Tools	33%
Furniture and Fittings	12.5%

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

f) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Entity creates and maintains reserves in terms of specific requirements.

g) 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.

h) 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.

i) 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 and senior managers.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank. For the purposes of these financial statements, cash and cash equivalents also include short term cash imprests and advances to authorised staff which were not surrendered or accounted for at the end of the financial year.

k) Comparative figures

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

l) Reserves

The Centre creates and maintains reserves in terms of capital reserves, revenue reserves and donations received from development partners in form of asset donations.

m) Biological Assets

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated on the basis of historical experience and other factors including future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The carrying value of biological assets disclosed in the financial statements is at cost.

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

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, 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6. a) Transfers from other governments

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Unconditional grants		
Operational grant	142,000,000	261,586,000
Other-SDCP		1,612,650
		263,198,650
Conditional grants		
Total government grants and subsidies	142,000,000	263,198,650

6b) Transfers from Ministries, Departments and Agencies

Name of the Entity sending the grant	Amount recognized to Statement of Comprehensive Income KShs	Amount deferred under deferred income KShs	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant income during the year	2018-2019
			KShs	KShs	KShs
Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries	142,000,000	-	142,000,000	142,000,000	263,198,650
Total	142,000,000	-	142,000,000	142,000,000	263,198,650

7. Sale of goods

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Sale of goods		
Sale of Deep-Frozen Semen	128,625,290	139,867,400
Sale of Liquid Nitrogen	54,802,155	61,270,910
Other- Production Income	(35,181,701)	7,590,279
Total revenue from the sale of goods	148,245,744	208,728,589

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8. Other income

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Liquid Nitrogen Containers	7,258,500	4,224,600
Artificial Insemination Equipment	2,964,045	2,513,749
Miscellaneous Income eg disposal of bulls, fees	1,607,319	5,221,126
Rental Income	-	819,150
Total other income	11,829,864	12,778,625

9. Rental Income

Rental Income	Kshs	Kshs
House Rent	854,550	819,150
Total	854,550	819,150

10. Employee costs

	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Salaries and wages	117,513,632	103,905,330
Employee related costs – contributions to medical aids	15,215,556	13,441,867
Employee related costs – contributions to pensions and gratuity	14,033,362	9,641,918
Work Injury Benefit		4,361,591
Employee costs	146,762,550	131,350,706

11. Remuneration of directors

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Chairman's Honoraria	960,000	960,000
Directors emoluments	8,278,246	12,193,493
Total director emoluments	9,238,246	13,153,493

12. Depreciation and amortization expense

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Property, plant and equipment	41,437,659	47,807,643
Total depreciation and amortization	41,437,659	47,807,643

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13. Repairs and maintenance

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Equipment and machinery	14,653,787	16,255,598
Total repairs and maintenance	14,653,787	16,255,589

14. General expenses

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Travelling and Subsistence	12,899,739	19,970,504
Telephone and Postage	2,486,062	2,332,263
Electricity and Water	19,952,641	30,555,871
Printing, Stationery and Computer Expenses	4,113,142	4,485,993
Training and ISO	1,712,725	3,063,732
Uniforms and Protective Clothing	1,252,982	551,936
Bank Charges	434,077	732,473
Provision for Bad Debts	555,104	1,210,958
Subscriptions	69,780	118,260
Catering Services	1,517,868	2,383,140
Motor Vehicle Insurance	1,908,286	871,127
Transport Operating Expense	5,051,466	6,510,479
Motor Vehicle Servicing	2,338,681	2,658,669
Miscellaneous Charges	10,952,677	15,767,767
Audit Fees	580,000	580,000
Bull Recruitment and Maintenance	11,294,812	13,229,432
Marketing and Advertisement	7,518,544	9,035,446
Total general expenses	84,638,586	114,058,050

15. Contracted Services

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Contracted Services	5,812,563	
Total Contracted Services	5,812,563	

16. Cash and cash equivalents

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Current account	7,496,694	136,196,110
Cash in Hand	523,228	31,910
Total cash and cash equivalents	8,019,920	136,228,020

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17. Detailed analysis of the cash and cash equivalents

		2019-2020	2018-2019
Financial institution	Account number	Kshs.	Kshs.
a) Current account			
Barclays Bank of Kenya	0731056080	4,994,384	57,053,159
Barclays Bank of Kenya	0731082901	2,250,052	1,653,595
Barclays Bank of Kenya	0731082928	252,258	77,489,357
Sub- total		7,496,694	136,196,110
b) Others (specify)			
Cash in hand		523,226	31,910
Sub- total		523,226	31,910
Grand total		8,019,920	136,228,020

18. Receivables from exchange transactions

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Current receivables		
KAGRC Agents	54,676,375	49,125,336
Provision for doubtful debts@10%	5,467,638	4,912,534
Net Debts	49,208,738	44,212,802
Staff Debtors	176,927	408,427
Other exchange debtors-medical cover	7,980,531	-
Total current receivables	57,366,195	44,621,229
Non-current receivables		
Total non-current receivables		
Total receivables	57,366,195	44,621,229

19. Inventories

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Semen Stocks	260,390,000	284,367,900
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value	260,390,000	284,367,900

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

20. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost	Land and Buildings		Motor vehicles		Farm Machinery		Computers		Loose Tools		Plant and equipment		Total	
	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs	Shs
At 1 July 2018	128,071,633	46,584,227	4,808,153	1,217,770	40,153,875	458,387,512	679,223,170							
Additions	-	20,205,200	8,080,200	23,646	2,228,689	9,227,391	39,765,126							
Disposals														
Transfers/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2019	128,071,633	66,789,427	12,888,353	1,241,416	42,382,564	467,614,903	718,988,296							
Additions	4,545,209	-	-	403,200	1,015,104	3,383,448	9,346,961							
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30th June 2020	132,616,842	66,789,427	12,888,353	1,644,616	43,397,668	470,998,351	728,335,257							
Depreciation and impairment														
At 1 July 2018	11,714,606	37,342,469	3,322,892	882,583	34,514,424	199,688,748	287,465,722							
Depreciation	2,327,141	7,361,740	1,913,092	118,415	2,596,486	33,490,769	47,807,643							
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June 2019	14,041,747	44,704,209	5,235,984	1,000,988	37,110,910	233,179,517	335,273,365							
Depreciation	2,371,502	5,521,305	1,530,474	212,394	2,074,630	29,727,354	41,437,659							
Disposals														
Impairment														
Transfer/adjustment														
At 30th June 2020	16,413,249	50,225,514	6,766,458	1,213,392	39,185,540	262,906,871	376,711,024							
Net book values														
At 30th June 2020	116,203,593	16,563,914	6,121,895	431,224	4,212,128	208,091,480	351,624,233							
At 30th June 2019	114,029,886	22,085,219	7,652,369	240,418	5,271,654	234,435,385	383,714,932							

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

21. Investment In Biological Assets

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
At beginning of the year	10,493,501	9,785,351
Additions	754,950	958,150
Disposal	(160,000)	(250,000)
At end of the year	11,088,451	10,493,501

22. Trade and other payables from exchange transactions

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Trade payables	27,032,412	37,573,707
Payments received in advance	47,954,146	47,134,604
Employee Gratuity	3,623,008	56,230,937
Third-party payments	1,160,000	1,160,000
Total trade and other payables	79,769,566	142,099,248

23. Refundable deposits from customers

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Customer deposits balance brought forward	11,699,920	11,099,920
Recruitment during the year	1,000,000	600,000
Total deposits	12,699,920	11,699,920

24. Work In Progress

Description	2019-2020	2018-2019
	KShs	KShs
Work in progress	109,993,868	-
Total Work In Progress	109,993,868	-

25. Related Party Balances

a) 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.

The entity is related to

- i) The National Government;
- ii) Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries
- iii) The National Treasury;

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- iv) The general public;
- v) Livestock Producers;
- vi) Key management;
- vii) Board of directors;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Related Party Balances (continued)

c) Key management remuneration

	2019/2020	2018/2019
Directors	9,238,246	13,073,493
Key management compensation	<u>41,889,765</u>	<u>35,204,159</u>
	51,128,011	48,277,652
	=====	=====

26. 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.

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, as well as trade and other receivables. Management assesses the credit quality of each customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of general provisions for doubtful receivables, estimated by the company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

(ii) 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. For the case of the centre, the exposure is minimal since the purchases are very few.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the entity's financial condition may be adversely affected as a result of changes in interest rate levels. The centre does not have such risk at the moment since it does not hold any deposits in fixed deposit accounts.

27. Currency

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

XIII. 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 No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)

Guidance Notes:

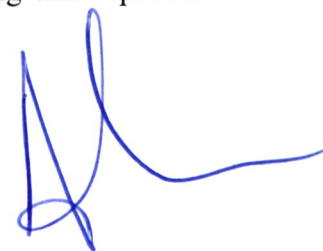
- (i) Use the same reference numbers as contained in the external audit report;
- (ii) Obtain the “Issue/Observation” and “management comments”, required above, from final external audit report that is signed by Management;
- (iii) Before approving the report, discuss the timeframe with the appointed 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.

Dr. David K. Kios, HSC
 Managing Director



Date.....19/4/2021.....

Dr. Geoffrey Kamau
 Chairman of the Board



Date.....19/04/2021.....

Kenya Animal Genetic Resources Centre
 Reports and Financial Statements
 for the year ended June 30, 2020

Appendix 2: INTER-ENTITY TRANSFERS

ENTITY NAME:		Kenya Animal Genetic Resources Centre		
Break down of Transfers from the State Department of Agricultural Research				
FY 19/20				
1. Recurrent Grants				
	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>	
	07.08.2019	1,750,000	2019/2020	
	18.10.2019	1,750,000	2019/2020	
	12.02.2020	1,750,000	2019/2020	
	27.05.2020	1,166,667	2019/2020	
	30.06.2020	583,333	2019/2020	
	Total	7,000,000		
2. Development Grants				
	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Indicate the FY to which the amounts relate</u>	
	05.11.2019	45,000,000	2019/2020	
	03.12.2019	45,000,000	2019/2020	
	28.02.2020	45,000,000	2019/2020	
	Total	135,000,000		

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

Senior Accountant
KAGRC

Sign

Handwritten signature and date: 25/9/20

Head of Accounting Unit
Ministry

Sign

Handwritten signature and official stamp of the Ministry