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REPORT

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
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THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

KENYA VETERINARY BOARD

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2021**



KENYA VETERINARY BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 2021

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

*Kenya Veterinary Board
Annual Reports and Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2021*

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1. KEY BOARD INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

(a) Background information

The Kenya Veterinary Board is a State Corporation, under State Department of Livestock in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. The Board is established under the Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Paraprofessionals Act, CAP 366.

(b) Principal Activities

The mandate and the purpose of the Board is to exercise general supervision and control over training, business, practice and employment of veterinary surgeons and veterinary paraprofessionals in Kenya and advise the government in relation to all aspects thereof.

(c) Key Management

The Board's day-to-day management is under the Chief Executive Officer, who is also the Registrar and Secretary to the Board.

(d) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2021 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

No.	Designation	Name
1	Chief Executive Officer	Dr. Indraph M. Ragwa
2	Finance and Administration Officer	CPA, Simon G. Wainaina

Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

The Board has established standing and Ad hoc committees as it may deem necessary for the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers under the Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Paraprofessionals Act. The Board has established the following committees for the purpose of fiduciary arrangements; -

i. Inquiries and Disciplinary Committee (IDC)

Guiding implementation of the Code of Professional Ethics; implementation in full part VI Section 34-37 of the VSVP Act; handling all disciplinary matters under the jurisdiction of

KVB and giving recommendations to the Board on action to be taken on each case; to propose the amendments or reviews to strengthen the VSVP Act and VSVP Regulations.

ii. Finance and Administration Committee (FAC)

Development and overseeing implementation of the Board Human Resource Policies; development and overseeing implementation of the Board Finance Policies; development and overseeing implementation of the Board Procurement Policies; board Project Management budgeting; overseeing any other administrative function.

iii. Technical Committee on Education and Quality Assurance (TeCEQA)

Develop and Review evaluation tools for all Animal Health training institutions, Develop and review minimum curriculum content for the various cadres of Animal Health courses, develop guidelines for setting up veterinary consultant colleges, recommend for accreditation or otherwise, institutions already training Animal Health courses or those yet to begin training, organize interviews or examinations for foreigners who want temporary permits or Kenyans who trained in Animal Health institutions not recognized by KVB, oversee Continuous Professional Development (CPD) matters, consider any other matter related to training in animal health, generally implement Part II Section 7 and Part IV Section 29 of VSVP Act, any other function relevant to this committee

iv. Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)

Assisting the Board in fulfilling its obligations and oversight responsibilities relating to financial planning financial and governance audit; ensure internal control systems are effective and reliable; oversee risk management functions; oversee implementation of audit recommendations.

v. Communication, Partnership and Resource Mobilization Committee (CPRM)

Resource mobilization for the Kenya Veterinary Board, development of partnership with other players in the sector, develop and oversee the implementation of the Communications Strategy of the Board, support development of communication materials, ensure visibility of the Board, recommend to the Board ways of managing communication to the veterinary professionals and general public as and when the need arises.

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(e) Board Headquarters

P.O Box 513 – 00605, Uthiru, Nairobi
Kenya Veterinary Resource Centre, Kabete

(f) Board Contacts

Address: P.O. Box 513 – 00605, Nairobi
Telephone: 0722305253|0701581718
Email: info@kenyavetboard.or.ke.
Website: www.kenyavetboard.or.ke.

(g) Board Bankers

Co-operative Bank of Kenya
Westland Branch
P.O. Box 66589 - 00800
Nairobi, Kenya
A/c No 01141151721300

Standard Chartered Bank
Westland Branch
P.O Box 14438 - 00800
Nairobi, Kenya
A/c No. 0108033914300

MPESA Pay Accounts
Safaricom Limited
P.O Box 66827, 00800
Nairobi, Kenya
Paybill A/C No. 787888
Paybill A/C No. 696891

***Kenya Veterinary Board
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(h) Independent Auditors

Auditor General

Office of the Auditor General

Anniversary Towers, University Way

P.O. Box 30084 - 00100

Nairobi, Kenya

(i) Principal Legal Adviser

The Attorney General

State Law Office, Harambee Avenue

P.O. Box 40112 - 00200

Nairobi, Kenya

2. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The following is the list of Board Directors who served during the year and their term ended on 20th March 2021. In accordance with Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Paraprofessionals Act, the Directors of the Board hold office for a term of three years, but shall be eligible for re-appointment for another one term.

No.	Name	Designation
1	Dr. Christopher H. Wanga	Board, Chairperson
2	Dr. Jafred M.Kitaa	Board, Deputy Chairperson
3	Mr. Harry Kimtai	Principal Secretary, State Department of Livestock
4	Ms. Elizabeth Nzyoka	PS Representative, The National Treasury
5	Dr. Obadiah Njagi	Director of Veterinary Service
6	Dr. Nicholas O. Muyale	Chairman, Kenya Veterinary Association
7	Dr. Francis Gakuya	Representative, Wildlife Sector
8	Dr. Mary L. Mongony	Representative, Animal Resource Industry
9	Mr. Abdiwahab A. Abdi	Representative, Animal Resource Industry
10	Prof. Ndichu Maingi	Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Nairobi
11	Dr. Esther Wangari Ng'ethe	Principal, Veterinary Paraprofessional Training Institute
12	Dr. Alice Kivinya Mathew	Elected Member, Representing Veterinary Surgeons
13	Mr. Paul Kariuki Ndung'u	Elected Member, Representing Veterinary Para-professional
14	Mr. Benson Ameda	Elected Member, Representing Veterinary Para-professional
15	Mr. Quereenuse O. Pacho	Elected Member, Representing Veterinary Para-professional

3. MANAGEMENT TEAM

The following are the management team who served during the year ending 30th June 2021

No.	Designation	Name
1	Chief Executive Officer	Dr. Indraph M. Ragwa
2	Finance and Administration Officer	CPA, Simon G. Wainaina

4. PRINCIPAL SECRETARY STATEMENT

The Kenya Veterinary Board (KVB) is a Statutory Body established under Section 3 of the Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Paraprofessionals (VSVP) Act 2011 of the laws of Kenya. The object and purpose for which the Board is established is to “exercise general supervision and control over training, business, practice and employment of veterinary surgeons and veterinary paraprofessionals in Kenya and to advise the Government in relation to all aspects thereof”.

The Board has remained instrumental in supporting the National and County Governments through registration and regulation of veterinary practitioners, veterinary practices including animal health training institutions, veterinary laboratories, animal welfare and breeding services as provide as stipulated in the VSVP Act, 2011.

The Board has continued to ensure enhanced compliance with set Veterinary Standards for delivery of quality veterinary services. Consequently, this has resulted to safeguarding animal health and welfare, promotion of human health and protection of economic interests of the public in animal health resource industry, thereby, contributing to improved livelihoods and food safety.

Though KVB was established in 1953, it was reengineered through enactment of VSVP Act, 2011, that greatly expanded its functions, thus requiring additional basic structures, office space and staffing to enhance regulatory and compliance capacity.

The Governance of the Board which is vested to seventeen (17) Directors who are appointed for a three-year term, as stipulated in the VSVP Act, 2011. The term of the previous Board of Directors came to an end in March 2021.

In the year under review, with the assistance from the National Treasury, through the State Department of Livestock, the board completed construction of Kenya Veterinary Resource Centre and Headquarters offices which addressed inadequate office accommodation. Further, the Board also obtained authority to recruit staff from the Head of Public Service. These milestones will enable delivery of services by the Kenya Veterinary Board in a conducive environment.



**MR. HARRY KIMUTAI, CBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK**

5. REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The functions of Kenya veterinary Board are derived from section 6 of Veterinary Surgeon and Veterinary Paraprofessional (VSVP), Act No. 29 of 2011. The core functions include: - registration and regulation of professional conduct of veterinary practitioners to ascertain adherence to set standards as stipulated to the Act and attendant regulations; inspection of veterinary practices to ascertain compliance and promotion of Continuous Professional Development; approval of Animal Health Training Courses and advice the Government in all aspects thereof. These regulatory activities are geared towards safeguarding animal health and welfare, promoting human health and protecting the economic interests of the stakeholders in the animal resources industry.

KVB plays a vital role as an enabler to the Big 4 Agenda through improving food and nutrition security & safety arising from increased productivity of livestock, fish and other food animals through better health and welfare from veterinary interventions, promoting public health by guaranteeing consumption of animal products free from zoonotic diseases and drug residues among other food contaminants, providing quality assurance for raw materials and finished products of animal origin necessary for manufacturing and industrialization.

In the year under review, the COVID-19 affected board's operations during last two quarters of the years resulting to stoppage of inspection of practices, inspection of animal health training institutions, postponement of continuous professional development programmes and reorganization of staff working schedules affecting performance targets. This contributed to a decline in revenue collection. The Board has embarked on resource mobilization with National Treasury and partners to strengthen Boards regulatory and compliance capacity by recruiting more staff, establishing regional offices, acquisition of inspection vehicles and improve ICT infrastructure.

The Board source of funds includes Government grant and internal collection from registration and licencing of veterinary practices. Section 33 of the VSVP Act requires the Board to keep proper records and accounts relating to the income, expenditure, assets and liabilities and be audited by the Auditor General. The Financial statement for the period ending 30 June 2021 has been submitted in compliance with the stipulated regulations.

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The Board continued in observing all the measure to prevent and control Covid-19 outbreak as directed by the Ministry of Health. The Board continued to build capacity to embrace ICT in its operations. The continuation of the pandemic affected Boards activities and also impacted on collection of internally generated funds.



**DR. INDRAPH RAGWA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

6. STATEMENT OF KENYA VETERINARY BOARD'S PERFORMANCE AGAINST PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES FOR FY 2020/2021

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.

The Kenya Veterinary Board Strategic Plan 2018 – 2022 outlines the priorities that the Board desires to pursue its mandate. The Strategic Plan is also aligned to key policy including Constitution, the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) 2018-2022, Government Agenda on the 'Big Four', the Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Paraprofessionals Act, 2011 and other Government policies and international protocols.

The Kenya Veterinary Board has the following strategic objectives

- a) Inadequate human, financial and institutional resources
- b) Poor infrastructure and inappropriate location
- c) Inadequate enforcement of the VSVP Act 2011 and non-compliance with set standards
- d) Inadequate Visibility of KVB
- e) Poor access to quality veterinary services.
- f) Weak Administration and Governance structures

7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Board and Management are committed to the highest levels of Corporate Governance by adhering to the core values: - Professionalism, Integrity, Transparency and Accountability which are key pillars to Corporate Governance.

The Vision of the Board

A premier agency for regulating and advancing quality veterinary services and practice in Kenya.

The Mission Statement

To protect and promote animal health & welfare and public health through enforcement of the Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Paraprofessionals Act, 2011 to promote access to quality veterinary services for the growth of the animal resource industry.

The Mandate of the Board

The mandate is to exercise general supervision and control over veterinary training, business, practices and employment of veterinary surgeons and veterinary paraprofessionals in Kenya and advise the government in relation to all aspects thereof.

The Role of the Board

Kenya Veterinary Board is a statutory body, mandated to regulate veterinary surgeons, veterinary paraprofessionals, training institutions, veterinary laboratories, veterinary inputs, animal welfare, breeding services and advise the Government in relation to all aspects thereof. The objective of regulation is to ensure delivery of quality veterinary services to the stakeholders and animal welfare services.

Composition of the Board

The Board Governance consist of seventeen directors who are stipulated in Section 4 of the VSVP Act who include, the Principal Secretary, National Treasury, the Principal Secretary, State department of livestock, Director of Veterinary Services, Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of a public university in Kenya, a Principal of a veterinary para-professional training institute, four elected registered veterinary surgeons, three elected veterinary para-professionals, chairperson of the Kenya Veterinary Association, a representative of Veterinary Research institutions, a veterinary practitioner representing Kenya Wildlife Service, two representative of the Animal resource Industry who are neither veterinary surgeons or veterinary para-professionals.

The Board Committees

The Board governance is through established committees which after deliberations on policy issues forward their recommendations to the Board of Directors for consideration and decision making. The decisions made are then implemented by the Management. In the year under review, the Board has established the following committees;

Inquiries and Disciplinary Committee (IDC)

Guiding implementation of the Code of Professional Ethics; implementation in full part VI Section 34-37 of the VSVP Act; handling all disciplinary matters under the jurisdiction of KVB and giving

recommendations to the Board on action to be taken on each case; to propose the amendments or reviews to strengthen the VSVP Act and VSVP Regulations.

Finance and Administration Committee (FAC)

Development and overseeing implementation of the Board Human Resource Policies; development and overseeing implementation of the Board Finance Policies; development and overseeing implementation of the Board Procurement Policies; board Project Management budgeting; overseeing any other administrative function.

Technical Committee on Education and Quality Assurance (TeCEQA)

Develop and Review evaluation tools for all Animal Health training institutions, Develop and review minimum curriculum content for the various cadres of Animal Health courses, develop guidelines for setting up veterinary consultant colleges, recommend for accreditation or otherwise, institutions already training Animal Health courses or those yet to begin training, organize interviews or examinations for foreigners who want temporary permits or Kenyans who trained in Animal Health institutions not recognized by KVB, oversee Continuous Professional Development (CPD) matters, consider any other matter related to training in animal health, generally implement Part II Section 7 and Part IV Section 29 of VSVP Act, any other function relevant to this committee

Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)

Assisting the Board in fulfilling its obligations and oversight responsibilities relating to financial planning financial and governance audit; ensure internal control systems are effective and reliable; oversee risk management functions; oversee implementation of audit recommendations.

Communication, Partnership and Resource Mobilization Committee (CPRM)

Resource mobilization for the Kenya Veterinary Board, development of partnership with other players in the sector, develop and oversee the implementation of the Communications Strategy of the Board, support development of communication materials, ensure visibility of the Board, recommend to the Board ways of managing communication to the veterinary professionals and general public as and when the need arises.

8. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

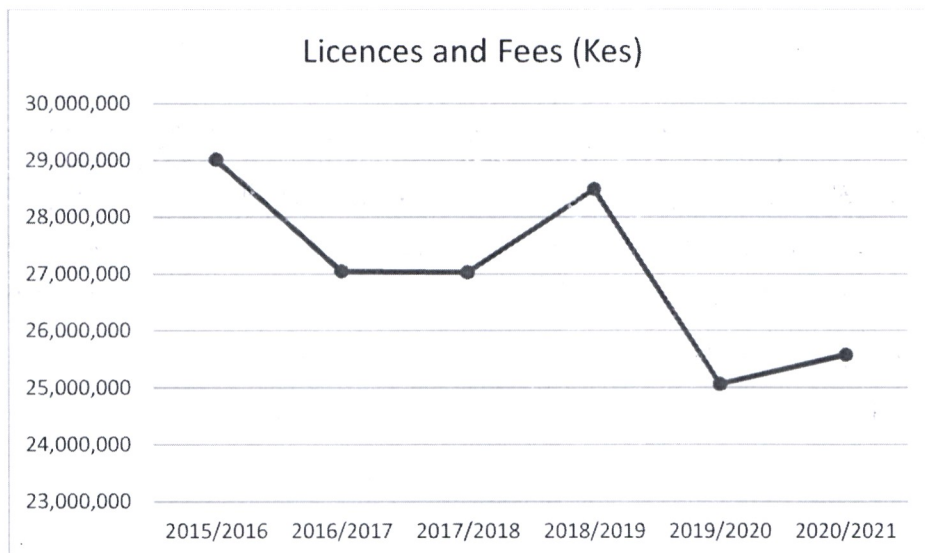
The Board operational and financial performance for the last 5 years is as follows

a) Board Income Analysis

The Board income has shown a downward trend over the years. This decline has been attributed to transfer of inspection for premises to Veterinary Medicines Directorate. Further the Board has a big shortage of staff especially the Inspectorate unit, which if supplemented may result to increased collection of internally generated funds.

The Kenya Veterinary Board income for the last 5 years is as follows.

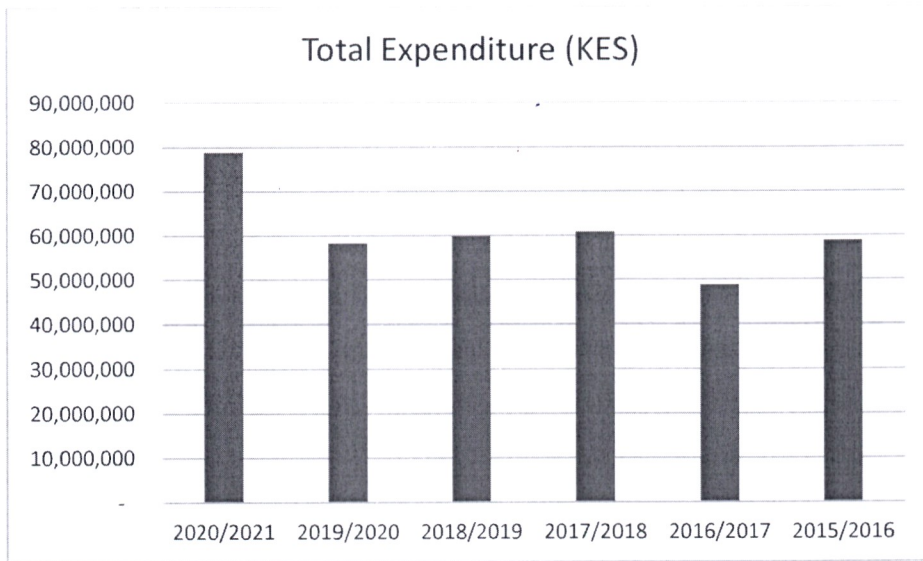
Financial Year	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
Licences and Fees (Kes)	29,013,614	27,047,566	27,029,333	28,492,668	25,063,608	25,573,757



b) Board expenditure

Financial Year	2020/2021	2019/2020	2018/2019	2017/2018	2016/2017	2015/2016
Total Expenditure (KES)	78,826,470	58,379,093	59,925,273	60,870,543	48,769,699	58,850,970

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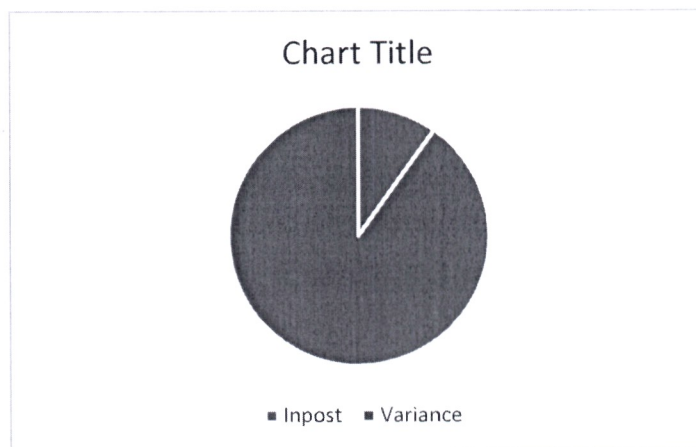


c) Board staffing

The Kenya Veterinary Board suffers from an acute shortage of staff; the Board current has 20 in-post out of an approved establishment of 202 by the Directorate of Public Service Management. The Board has employed 13 staff and has 7 deployed by the line Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives. This shortage of staff greatly impacts service delivery to the members of the public and jeopardizes the regulatory mandate as stipulated in the Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Paraprofessional Act, 2011.

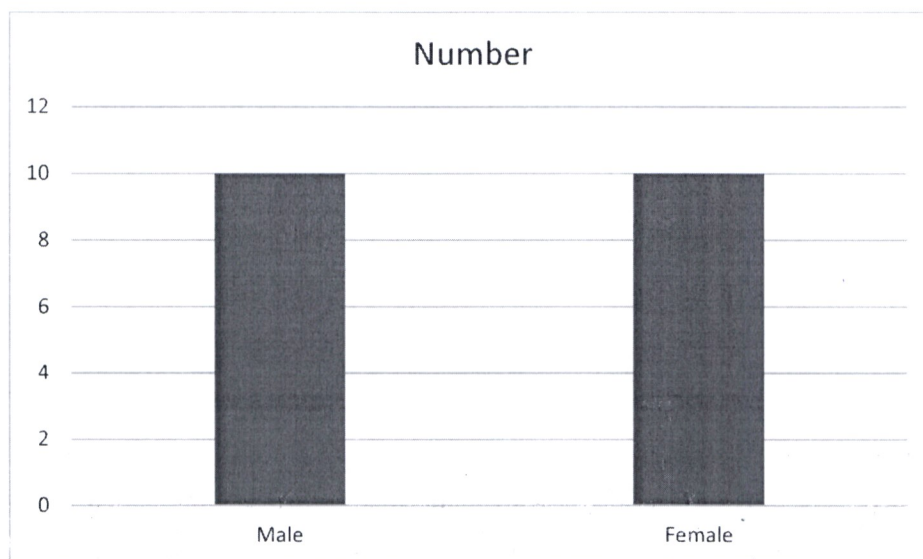
The Board Staffing levels is as follows

	Staff Establishment	In post	Variance
Number	202	20	182
Percentage	100%	10%	90%



Board Staffing on Gender is as follows

Gender	Male	Female	Total
Number	10	10	20



To address the gap the Board initiated development of the Human Resource policies which have been approved by State Corporation Advisory Committee but have not been fully implemented due to financial resource challenges. The Board has embarked on consultation with the ministry to address the staffing challenges.

d) Construction of Headquarter Offices

The Board in the year 2018 commenced construction of Kenya Veterinary Board Headquarters following allocation of development grant by The National Treasury. The Board headquarter office shall assist the Board carry out its regulatory mandate as stipulated in the Veterinary Surgeon and Veterinary Paraprofessional Act, 2011. The Board also plans in future to have 13 regional offices covering the whole country with the assistance of the National Treasury and suitable partners.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

i) Sustainability

The overarching goal of the Kenya veterinary Board (KVB) is to uphold veterinary standards in the country. The Board achieves this by vigorously undertaking its statutory mandate of exercising general supervision and control over the training, business, practice and employment of veterinary surgeons and paraprofessionals in Kenya as well as advising the Government in relation to all aspects thereof.

The end result is that animal health and welfare is guaranteed together with the protection of public health and the environment. When animal health and welfare is guaranteed, productivity in livestock enterprises is enhanced. This ensures that there is increased availability of nutritious food of animal origin, therefore promoting human health and wellbeing.

Enhanced livestock productivity arising from upheld veterinary standards boosts the livelihoods of livestock dependent communities, promotes rural economies and secures the economic wellbeing of these communities and the country and large.

It is also important to note healthy animals have diminished opportunities of passing on zoonotic diseases to people. In addition, upholding veterinary standards ensures that use of medicines (like antibiotics) is done prudently, forestalling emerging threats like Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) which has been identified as the greatest public health threat of our time.

ii) Employee welfare

The Board has approved Human Resource policy documents in place; Human Resource Procedure Manual, Career Guidelines and Organizational Structure.

The Kenya Veterinary Board has also followed the guidelines issued by Public Service Commission, Salaries and Remuneration Commission and State Corporation Advisory Committee among other Government Circulars and Guidelines issued from time to time.

The Board has insured its staff with comprehensive medical cover and Group Accident insurance cover. The Board has a pension contribution scheme for its staff.

iii) Corporate Social Responsibility / Community Engagements

The Board recognizes its obligations to act responsibly, ethically and with integrity in its dealings with staff, customers, neighbours and the environment as a whole.

The Boards' source of funding is the Government of Kenya and internal collection. The Board has ensured that utilization of funds is utilized in an effective and efficient manner, to deliver quality services to citizens.

The Board is dedicated to creating a workplace that is safe, fair and enriching, during the year under review, it conducted a work environment survey. Safety procedures and programs are constantly monitored and improved to help ensure that our employees work safely.

During the financial year, the Board carried out staff training creating awareness on work safety and occupational hazard including provision of protective wares to staff for prevention of COVID-19.

The Board remains firmly committed to strongly participate in corporate social responsibility activities as it continues to deliver on its mandate and functions.

10. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board submit its annual report and financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021 which show the state of the Board's affairs.

i) Principal activities

The principal activities of the Board is to exercise general supervision and control over training, business, practice and employment of veterinary surgeons and veterinary para-professionals in Kenya and advise the government in relation to all aspects thereof.

ii) Results

The results of the Board for the year ended June 30, 2021 are set out on page 22

iii) Board Directors

The Board of Directors who served during the year are set out on page 5.

iv) Auditors

The Auditor General is responsible for the statutory audit of the Board in accordance with Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya, Public Audit Act 2015 and Section 30 of the Veterinary Surgeons and Paraprofessional Act, CAP 366 and section 23 of the Public Audit Act, 2015

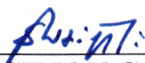
The Auditor General carried out the audit of the Board for the year ended June 30, 2021.



**MR. HARRY KIMUTAI, CBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK**



**DR. INDRAPH RAGWA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
KENYA VETERINARY BOARD**



**CPA, SIMON G. WAINAINA
FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION OFFICER
ICPAK No. 8472**

11. STATEMENT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 81 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Section 30 of the Veterinary Surgeons and Paraprofessional Act, 2011 require the Board of Directors to prepare financial statements in respect of that Board, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Board at the end of the financial year/period and the operating results of the Board for that year/period. The Board of Directors are also required to ensure that the Board keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Board. The Board of Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Board.

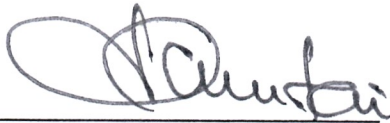
The Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Board's financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Board for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2021. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Board; (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 Board; (v) selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and (vi) making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Board of Directors accept responsibility for the Board'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 Section 30 of the Veterinary Surgeons and Paraprofessional Act, CAP 366. The Board of Directors are of the opinion that the Board's financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Board's transactions during the financial year ended June 30, 2021, and of the Board's financial position as at that date. The Board of Directors further confirm the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Board, which have been relied upon in the preparation of the Board's financial statements as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

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

Approval of the financial statements

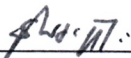
The Board's financial statements were approved and signed on its behalf by:



**MR. HARRY KIMUTAI, CBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK**



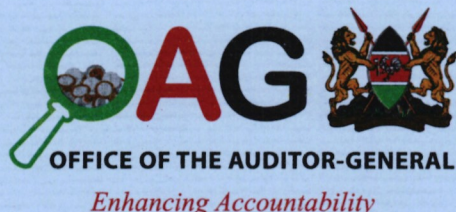
**DR. INDRAPH RAGWA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
KENYA VETERINARY BOARD**



**CPA, SIMON G. WAINAINA
FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION OFFICER
ICPAK No. 8472**

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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



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

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON KENYA VETERINARY BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2021

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Kenya Veterinary Board set out on pages 22 to 47, which comprise of the statement of financial position as at

30 June, 2021 and 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, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Kenya Veterinary Board as at 30 June, 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Accrual Basis) and comply with the Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para-professionals Act, 2011 and Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Kenya Veterinary Board 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 opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

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

Basis for Conclusion

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 4000. The standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements, 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, except for the matters described in the Basis for Conclusion on Effectiveness of Internal Controls, Risk Management and Governance section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

1. Failure to have a Fully Constituted Board of Directors

The statement of financial performance reflects an amount of Kshs.12,915,509 in respect of remuneration of Board of Directors. However, the Board of Directors' tenure of office ended on 20 March, 2021 and a new board had not been appointed as at 30 June, 2021. Further, a review of the status as at the time of audit in the Month of December, 2021 revealed that, three (3) instead of four (4) veterinary surgeons and one (1) instead of three (3) veterinary para-professionals had been appointed. This is contrary to Section 4(1) paragraphs (f) and (g) of the Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Paraprofessionals Act, 2011 which provides that the Board shall consist of four (4) registered veterinary surgeons elected by registered veterinary surgeons and appointed by the Cabinet Secretary and three (4) veterinary para-professionals appointed by the Cabinet Secretary after being elected by registered veterinary paraprofessionals.

In the circumstances, the Board may not have effectively executed its mandate.

2. Understaffing of the Kenya Veterinary Board

Examination of the Board's approved staff establishment revealed an optimal staff level of two hundred and two (202) employees. However, only twenty (20) employees were in post resulting in a variance of one hundred eighty-two (182) employees.

In addition, the Board's core function of inspectorate as stipulated in Section 6(2)(m) of the Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Paraprofessionals' Act, 2011 is to create an inspectorate to work in collaboration with law enforcement agencies to locate, inspect and close down premises or ambulatory clinics operated contrary to the practices prescribed under the Act and take legal action against offenders. However, the Board had only two inspectors serving the forty-seven counties.

In the circumstances, the Board lacks enough staff to manage the day-to-day activities as well as the core function of inspectorate as stipulated by law.

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 overall governance were operating

effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and 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 Board's ability to sustain its services disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Board or to cease operations.

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

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

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

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

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

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in

compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal 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 non-compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the 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 Board'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 Board to cease to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Kenya Veterinary Board to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

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

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


CPA Nancy Gathungu CBS
AUDITOR-GENERAL

Nairobi

22 July, 2022

**13. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE
2021**

	Note	Jun-21	Jun-20
Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions		Kshs	Kshs
Government Grant	6	63,500,000	33,500,000
Revenue from Exchange Transactions			
Licences and Fees	7	25,573,757	25,063,608
Total Revenue		<u>89,073,757</u>	<u>58,563,608</u>
Expenses			
Remuneration of Board of Directors	8	12,915,509	11,374,101
Operating Expenses	9	12,875,372	7,489,768
Employee Cost	10	32,361,185	26,563,919
Administrative Expenses	11	21,914,441	11,099,967
Depreciation and Amortization	12	2,891,859	1,851,338
Total Expenses		<u>82,958,366</u>	<u>58,379,092</u>
Surplus/(Loss) before Tax		<u>6,115,391</u>	<u>184,515</u>
Taxation*			-
Surplus/(Loss) after Tax		<u>6,115,391</u>	<u>184,515</u>

*The Board is exempt from taxation

The notes set out on pages 27 to 49 form an integral part of these Financial Statements

*Kenya Veterinary Board
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14. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	Jun-21	Jun-20
		Kshs	Kshs
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	34,814,141	87,513,010
Receivables from exchange transaction	14	860,984	1,025,715
Receivables from Non-exchange transaction	15	33,059,107	16,497,617
Inventory	16	105,487	90,098
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and Equipment	17	199,091,414	83,954,036
Intangible Assets: Software's	18	7,312,250	5,045,471
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>275,243,383</u>	<u>194,125,947</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables from exchange transactions	19	10,522,973	5,695,038
Payables from non-exchange transactions	20	508,209	1,064,211
Staff gratuity provision	21	1,820,568	1,090,455
ACCUMULATED RESERVES			
Revenue Reserves	22	17,391,633	11,276,242
Capital Reserves	23	245,000,000	175,000,000
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		<u>275,243,383</u>	<u>194,125,947</u>

The Financial Statements set out on pages 22 to 26 were signed on behalf of the Board by:


MR. HARRY KIMUTAI, CBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK


DR. INDRAPH RAGWA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
KENYA VETERINARY BOARD


CPA, SIMON G. WAINAINA
FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION OFFICER
ICPAK No. 8472

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

	Accumulated Reserves	Capital Reserves	Total Reserves
	<u>Kshs</u>	<u>KShs</u>	<u>Kshs</u>
AS AT 30TH JUNE 2019	34,224,707	71,867,020	106,091,727
Increase in the period	184,515	80,000,000	80,184,515
Decrease in the period	-	-	-
Transfer of reserves	(23,132,980)	23,132,980	-
AS AT 30TH JUNE 2020	<u>11,276,242</u>	<u>175,000,000</u>	<u>186,276,242</u>
Increase in the period	6,115,391	70,000,000	79,353,308
Decrease in the period	-	-	-
Transfer of reserves	-	-	-
AS AT 30TH JUNE 2021	<u>17,391,633</u>	<u>245,000,000</u>	<u>265,629,550</u>

16. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

		Jun-21	Jun-20
	Note	Kshs	Kshs
Cash generated from operations			
Surplus/(deficit) for the year before tax		6,115,391	184,515
<u>Adjustment for Non-Cash transactions</u>			
Depreciation and Amortisation		2,891,859	1,851,338
Staff Gratuity Provision		730,113	(1,339,689)
Net Cash flows from operating activities before changes in working capital		<u>9,737,363</u>	<u>696,165</u>
<u>Changes in Working Capital</u>			
Decrease/(Increase) in Receivables		(16,396,759)	(14,758,846)
Decrease/(Increase) in inventory		(15,389)	(44,261)
(Decrease)/Increase in payables		4,271,932	3,052,975
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred income		-	(190,978)
Net Change in Working Capital		(12,140,216)	(11,941,110)
Net Cash flows from operating Activities		<u>(2,402,853)</u>	<u>(11,244,945)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchasing of Non-Current Assets	17	-	(317,882)
KVB Resource Centre Works in Progress	17	(116,128,108)	(69,871,729)
Purchase of Intangible assets	18	(4,167,908)	(3,643,231)
Net cash generated from (used in) Investing Activities		<u>(120,296,016)</u>	<u>(73,832,842)</u>
Cash flows from Financing Activities			
Increase (Decrease) in Capital Grant	23	70,000,000	80,000,000
Net cash generated from (used in) Financing Activities		<u>70,000,000</u>	<u>80,000,000</u>
Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents		(52,698,869)	(5,077,787)
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		87,513,010	92,590,797
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	13	<u>34,814,141</u>	<u>87,513,010</u>

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

	Budget	Adjustments	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Performance Difference	Variance %	
Income							
Government Recurrent Grant	63,500,000	-	63,500,000	63,500,000	-	0%	
Government Development Grant	70,000,000	-	70,000,000	70,000,000	-	0%	
Internally Generated Funds	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	25,573,757	4,426,243	-15%	i
Development Fund B/fwd	47,000,000	-	47,000,000	47,000,000	-	0%	
Total Income	210,500,000	-	210,500,000	206,073,757	4,426,243		
Expenditure							
Employee Cost	38,500,000	-	38,500,000	32,361,185	(6,138,815)	16%	ii
Remuneration of Board of Directors	13,000,000	-	13,000,000	12,915,509	(84,491)	1%	
Operating Expenses	13,000,000	-	13,000,000	12,875,372	(124,628)	1%	
Administrative Expenses	22,000,000	-	22,000,000	21,914,441	(85,559)	0%	
Depreciation and Amortization	2,800,000	-	2,800,000	2,891,859	91,859	-3%	
Construction of KVB Resource Centre (WIP)	117,000,000	-	117,000,000	116,128,108	(872,891)	1%	
Purchase of furniture, vehicles, equipment, Computers and Software's	4,200,000	-	4,200,000	4,167,908	(32,092)	1%	
Total Expenses	210,500,000	-	210,500,000	203,254,382	(7,245,618)		
Difference	-	-	-	2,819,375	(2,819,375)		

Variance analysis

- i) The AIA recorded was low and is attributed to impact of COVID -19 that affected collection of revenue from practitioners.
- ii) The Board planned to employ 26 employees within the financial year. The process was not concluded at the end of the financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

18. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Kenya Veterinary Board was established under the Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Paraprofessionals Act, CAP 366. The Board is wholly owned by the Government of Kenya and is domiciled in Kenya. The Board's principal activity is to exercise general supervision and control over training, business, practice and employment of veterinary surgeons and veterinary para-professionals in Kenya and advise the government in relation to all aspects thereof.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the PFM Act, Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Paraprofessionals Act, CAP 366, 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

There were no new standards and amendments to published standards effective for the year ended 30 June 2021 that required the Board to adopt or affected the Board.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Revenue recognition

i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fees and Licences

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

Transfers from other government entities

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with other government entities are measured at fair value and recognized on obtaining control of the asset (cash, goods, services and property) if the transfer is free from conditions and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential related to the asset will flow to the Board and can be measured reliably.

ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Rendering of services

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

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

Sale of goods

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

Interest income

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

b) Budget information

The annual budget is prepared on the accrual basis, that is, all planned costs and income are presented in a single statement to determine the needs of the Board. As a result of the adoption of the accrual basis for budgeting purposes, there are no basis, timing or Board differences that would require reconciliation between the actual comparable amounts and the amounts presented as a separate additional financial statement in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

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

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

A statement to reconcile the actual amounts on a comparable basis included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and the actuals as per the statement of financial performance has been presented under statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

c) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the area where the Board operates and generates taxable income.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in net assets is recognized in net assets and not in the statement of financial performance. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in controlled entities, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside surplus or deficit is recognized outside surplus or deficit.

Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction in net assets.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable Board and the same taxation Board.

Sales tax

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

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

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

d) 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 Board recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in administrative expenses. Where an asset is acquired in a non-exchange transaction for nil or nominal consideration the asset is initially measured at its fair value.

It is the Board policy to depreciate its assets using reducing balance method as follows;

Asset Category	Depreciation Rate
Motor Vehicles	25.0%
Furniture and Fittings	12.5%
Computers and Printers	30.0%
Office Equipment	12.5%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction is their fair value at the date of the exchange. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The Board policy is to amortize intangible assets using straight line method as follows;

Asset Category	Amortization Rate
Software	33.0%

The useful life of the intangible assets is assessed as either finite or indefinite.

f) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

g) Inventories

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

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

- Raw materials: purchase cost using the weighted average cost method

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

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

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

h) Provisions

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

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

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

i) Contingent liabilities

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

j) Contingent assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

k) Nature and purpose of reserves

The Board does not create or maintain any reserves.

l) Changes in accounting policies and estimates

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

m) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution scheme

The Board contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund (NSSF) whose rates are determined by Kenyan statutes and amount charged in the income statement in the year they relate.

(ii) Gratuity

Entitlements to gratuity are recognized when they accrue to qualifying employees at 31% of the basic pay.

n) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially accounted for at the ruling rate of exchange on the date of the transaction. Trade creditors or debtors denominated in foreign currency are reported at the statement of financial position reporting date by applying the exchange rate on that date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of creditors, or from the reporting of creditors at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise. During the financial year there were no foreign exchange transactions.

o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and cash at bank, short-term deposits on call and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank account balances include amounts held at the Standard Chartered Bank, Co-operative Bank and Safaricom MPESA Accounts at various commercial banks at the end of the financial year.

p) Comparative figures

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

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q) 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, 2021.

5. SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS AND SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the Board'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. There are no significant judgements, estimates and assumptions to be reported in this financial year.

Key going concern assumption

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

Useful lives and residual values

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

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

Provisions

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

6 Government Grant						
			Jun-21			Jun-20
AIE Number	Date		Kshs	AIE Number	Date	Kshs
A943447	11-08-2020		15,875,000	A569630	23-08-2019	5,250,000
A948633	15-10-2020		15,875,000	A948588	26-11-2019	5,250,000
A497724*	13-05-2020		1,750,000	A948703	03-06-2020	5,250,000
A929109*	30-06-2021		<u>30,000,000</u>	A929114	04-06-2020	5,250,000
				A929109	02-09-2020	<u>12,500,000</u>
			<u>63,500,000</u>			<u>33,500,000</u>
*The Government grants include Kshs. 31.75 Million which was not transferred to the Board's Account although A.I.E No. R002104-00000001 - 011201 dated 21st April 2021 for Kshs 1.75 Million R01 -R002104-00000001 011201 dated 30th June 2021 for Kshs 30 Million recognized as receivable in Note 15						

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7	Licence and Fees	Jun-21	Jun-20
		Kshs	Kshs
	Application Fees	95,000	7,000
	Practice Fees	4,227,000	4,441,005
	Inspection fees	4,800,000	4,210,000
	Registration for Inspection	241,000	144,000
	Inspection for Training Institutions	-	1,000,000
	Registration fees	2,414,818	1,207,100
	Internship Registration Fees	154,500	504,530
	Licence Fees	204,000	223,000
	Retention fees	13,158,873	13,430,261
	Continuous Professional Development Fees	269,066	377,712
	Board Examination	-	19,000
	Other Incomes	9,500	-
		25,573,757	25,563,608

8	Remuneration of Board of Directors	Jun-21	Jun-20
		Kshs	Kshs
	Board and Committee Sitting allowances	6,136,800	5,348,392
	Board and Committee Transport	684,742	828,550
	Board and Committee Accommodation	3,976,000	4,392,169
	Board Chairman Honoraria and Telephone	630,000	792,000
	GPA Cover - Board Members	26,544	12,989
	Board Election	1,461,423	-
	Total	12,915,509	11,374,101

9	Operating	Jun-21	Jun-20
		Kshs	Kshs
	Conferences & Seminars	3,837,315	1,510,599
	CPD Supervision	704,830	435,099
	Corporate Social Responsibility	196,040	-
	Inspection	3,529,050	4,196,504
	Magazines and periodicals	94,812	14,812
	Publicity & Communication	4,068,608	854,460
	Repairs and Maintenance	332,717	389,744
	Training Institution inspection	112,000	88,550
	Total	12,875,372	7,489,768

10	Employee Cost	Jun-21	Jun-20
		Kshs	Kshs
	GPA/WIBA Cover	156,056	109,936

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	NSSF Pension	155,520	155,520
	Staff Medical	4,167,874	2,014,150
	Wages & Stipend	1,394,040	1,008,220
	Umbrella Pension	1,325,613	-
	Gratuity	1,133,643	2,880,707
	Staff salaries	24,028,440	20,395,387
	Total	32,361,185	26,563,919

11	Administrative Expenses	Jun-21	Jun-20
		Kshs	Kshs
	Auditing	348,000	348,000
	Awards/ Donations	7,424	-
	Consultancy	2,722,400	-
	Bank Charges	322,636	380,501
	Office Welfare	749,213	552,419
	Postage	17,990	216,392
	Printing & Stationeries	1,952,252	756,217
	Subsistence Allowance	10,258,107	3,301,166
	Telephone expenses	773,894	209,173
	Training and Education	490,800	417,680
	Transport	241,640	189,604
	Website, E-mail and Networking	310,135	430,047
	Security	600,690	519,750
	Electricity	-	143,934
	Software Licences and Maintenance	976,239	921,239
	Subscriptions	20,000	-
	Vehicle Fuel	1,080,440	1,475,342
	Vehicle Fuel - Other	-	13,664
	Vehicle Insurance	242,569	272,719
	Vehicle Maintenance	800,012	867,150
	Fuel - Other	-	84,970
	Total	21,914,441	11,099,967

12	Depreciation and Amortization	Jun-21	Jun-20
		Kshs	Kshs
	Computers	348,420	393,154
	Furniture and Fittings	58,980	67,406
	Motor Vehicles	479,245	638,993
	Office Equipment	104,085	107,208
	Software's	1,901,129	644,577
	Total	2,891,859	1,851,338

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Jun-21	Jun-20
		Kshs	Kshs
	Standard Chartered Bank	30,212,243	83,583,404
	Co-operative Bank	3,972,176	3,772,122
	M-PESA Paybill - 787888	521,310	5,430
	Disbursement Paybill - 696891	99,769	99,769
	Cash in Hand	8,643	52,284
	Total	34,814,141	87,513,010

14	Receivables from Exchange Transactions	Jun-21	Jun-20
		Kshs	Kshs
	Membership Receivables	288,424	131,105
	Institutional Receivables	309,360	320,660
	CPD Provider Receivables	263,200	573,950
	Total	860,984	1,025,715

15	Receivables from Non- Exchange Transactions	Jun-21	Jun-20
		Kshs	Kshs
	Postage Stamps	14,555	3,395
	Staff Receivables	829,189	31,250
	Fuel Cards	291,271	174,997
	GoK Unfunded AIE	31,750,000	12,500,000
	Insurance Prepayments	174,092	3,787,975
	Total	33,059,107	16,497,617

16	Inventory	Jun-21	Jun-20
		Kshs	Kshs
	Stationery inventory	69,183	85,774
	Consumable Inventory	36,304	4,324
	Total	105,487	90,098

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

17	Non-Current Assets: Property & Equipment						
	COST(Kshs)	Furniture and Fittings	Office Equipment	Computers	Motor Vehicle	Building (W-I-P)	Total
01July2019(b/fwd.)		1,401,918	1,295,060	5,531,463	14,006,918	8,132,980	30,368,339
Additions		-	83,810	234,072	-	71,438,157	71,756,039
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-
30thJune2020c/fwd.)		1,401,918	1,378,870	5,765,535	14,006,918	79,571,137	102,124,378
01July2020(b/fwd.)		1,401,918	1,378,870	5,765,535	14,006,918	79,571,137	102,124,378
Additions		-	-	-	-	116,128,108	116,128,108
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-
30thJune2021(c/fwd.)		1,401,918	1,378,870	5,765,535	14,006,918	195,699,245	218,252,486
DEPRECIATION							
01July2019(b/fwd.)		862,673	438,981	4,210,981	11,450,946	-	16,963,581
Depreciation		67,406	107,208	393,154	638,993	-	1,206,761
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-
30thJune2020(c/fwd.)		930,078	546,189	4,604,136	12,089,939	-	18,170,342
01July2020(b/fwd)		930,078	546,189	4,604,136	12,089,939	-	18,170,342
Depreciation		58,980	104,085	348,420	479,245	-	990,729
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment		-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer/Adjustments		-	-	-	-	-	-
30thJune2021-c/fwd.		989,058	650,274	4,952,556	12,569,184	=	19,161,072
NETBOOKVALUES							
30June2020-c/fwd.		471,840	832,681	1,161,399	1,916,979	79,571,137	83,954,036
30June2021-c/fwd.		412,860	728,596	812,980	1,437,734	195,699,245	199,091,414

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

18	Intangible Assets: Software's		
		Software's	Total
	COST (Kshs)		
	01 July 2019 (b/fwd.)	5,834,555	5,834,555
	Additions	3,643,231	3,643,231
	Disposals	-	-
	Transfer/Adjustments	-	-
	30th June 2020 c/fwd.)	9,477,787	9,477,787
	01 July 2020 (b/fwd.)	9,477,787	9,477,787
	Additions	4,167,908	4,167,908
	Disposals	-	-
	Transfer/Adjustments	-	-
	30th June 2021 (c/fwd.)	13,645,695	13,645,695
	DEPRECIATION		
	01 July 2019 (b/fwd.)	3,787,739	3,787,739
	Depreciation	644,577	644,577
	Disposals	-	-
	Impairment	-	-
	Transfer/Adjustments	-	-
	30th June 2020 (c/fwd.)	4,432,316	4,432,316
	01 July 2020 (b/fwd.)	4,432,316	4,432,316
	Depreciation	1,901,129	1,901,129
	Disposals	-	-
	Impairment	-	-
	Transfer/Adjustments	-	-
	30th June 2021 - c/fwd.	6,333,445	6,176,856
	NET BOOK VALUES		
	30 June 2020- c/fwd.	5,045,471	5,045,471
	30 June 2021 - c/fwd.	7,312,250	7,312,250

19	Payables from Exchange Transactions	Jun-21	Jun-20
		Kshs	Kshs
	Accounts Payable	10,522,973	5,695,038
	Total	10,522,973	5,695,038

20	Payables from Non-Exchange Transactions	Jun-21	Jun-20
		Kshs	Kshs
	Donor Funded Projects	-	350,000
	PAYE	508,209	714,211
	Total	508,209	1,064,211

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21	Staff Gratuity Provision	Jun-21	Jun-20
		Kshs	Kshs
	Balance (B/fwd.)	1,090,455	2,430,144
	Provision for the Year	1,133,643	2,880,707
	Payment during the Year	(403,530)	(4,220,396)
	Balance (C/fwd.)	1,820,568	1,090,455

22	Revenue Reserve	June 21	Jun-20
		Kshs	Kshs
	Balance (B/fwd.)	11,276,242	34,224,707
	Surplus/(Deficit)	6,115,391	184,515
	Transfer to Capital Reserves	-	(23,132,980)
	Balance (C/fwd.)	17,391,633	11,276,242

23	Capital Reserves	Jun-21	Jun-20
		Kshs	Kshs
	Balance (B/fwd.)	175,000,000	71,867,020
	Government Capital Grant	70,000,000	80,000,000
	Transfer from Revenue Reserves	-	23,132,980
	Balance (C/fwd.)	245,000,000	175,000,000

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

24 TRANSFERS FROM MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Kenya Veterinary Board	Amount recognized to Statement of Comprehensive Income	Amount deferred under deferred income	Amount recognised in capital fund.	Total grant 2020/2021	Total grant 2019/2020
Development	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives	63,500,000	-	-	63,500,000	33,500,000
Recurrent				-	
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives	-	-	70,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000
Total	63,500,000	-	70,000,000	133,500,000	113,500,000

The table is an extract of Appendix III

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

25 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including credit and liquidity risks and effects of changes in foreign currency. The Board'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 Board 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 Board's financial risk management objectives and policies are detailed below:

(i) Credit risk

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

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

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements representing the Board's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral obtained is made up as follows:

	Total amount	Fully performing	Past due	Impaired
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2021				
Receivables from exchange transactions	860,984	860,984	-	-
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	33,059,107	33,059,107	-	-
Bank balances	34,814,141	34,814,141	-	-
Total	68,734,232	68,734,232	-	-
At 30 June 2020				
Receivables from exchange transactions	1,025,715	1,025,715	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Receivables from nonexchange transactions	16,497,617	16,497,617	-	-
Bank balances	87,513,010	87,513,010	=	=
Total	105,036,342	105,036,342	=	=

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

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

(ii) Liquidity risk management

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

The table below represents cash flows payable by the Board under non-derivative financial liabilities by their remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Less than 1 month	Between 1-3 months	Over 5 months	Total
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
At 30 June 2021				
Trade payables	11,031,182	-	-	11,031,182
Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	11,031,182	=	-	11,031,182
At 30 June 2020				-
Trade payables	6,759,249	-	-	6,759,249

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Current portion of borrowings	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-
Deferred income	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit obligation	-	-	-	-
Total	6,759,249	=	-	6,759,249

(iii) Market risk

The Board has no market risk exposure

26 RELATED PARTY BALANCES

Nature of related party relationships

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

Government of Kenya

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

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

The transactions with related party is as follows:-

Transactions with related parties	2020-2021	2019-2020
	Kshs	Kshs
Sales to related parties		
Sales of goods to National Government*	-	-
Sales of services Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	-	-
Total	-	-
Grants from the Government		
Grants from National Govt	63,500,000	33,500,000
Donations in kind	-	-
Total	63,500,000	33,500,000

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Expenses incurred on behalf of related party		
Payments of salaries and wages for employees	32,361,185	26,563,919
Payments for goods and services	31,138,815	6,936,081
Total	63,500,000	33,500,000
Key management compensation		
Director's Emoluments	12,915,509	11,374,101
Total	12,915,509	11,374,101

*The Government grants include Ksh. 31.75 Million which was not transferred to the Board's Account although A.I.E No. R002104-00000001 - 011201 dated 21st April 2021 for Kshs 1.75 Million R01 -R002104-00000001 011201 dated 30th June 2021 for Kshs 30 Million recognized as receivable Note 14

27 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

28 ULTIMATE AND HOLDING BOARD

The Board is a State Corporation/ or a Semi- Autonomous Government Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, State Department of Livestock. Its ultimate parent is the Government of Kenya.

29 Currency

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

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Reference 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)
1	Budgetary Control and Performance resulting to under expenditure	The under expenditure was due to committed funds on the Construction of Kenya Veterinary Board Resource Centre	Chief Executive Officer	Resolved	
2	Lack of Enterprise Risk Management Policy	The Board engaged a consultant who documented the enterprise risk and issued a report	Chief Executive Officer	Partially resolved (Awaiting Board to adopt the resolved	June 2021

**DR. INDRAPH RAGWA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
KENYA VETERINARY BOARD**

Kenya Veterinary Board
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APPENDIX II: INTER-BOARD TRANSFERS

	ENTITY NAME:	Kenya Veterinary Board		
	Break down of Transfers from the State Department of Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries: FY 2020/2021			
a.	Recurrent Grants			
	<u>AIE number</u>	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Financial Year</u>
	A943447	31-08-2020	15,875,000	2020/2021
	A948633	03-12-2020	15,875,000	2020/2021
	A497724	Note*07-07-2021	1,750,000	2020/2021
	A929022	Note*06-07-2021	30,000,000	2020/2021
		Total	63,500,000	
b.	Development Grants			
	<u>AIE number</u>	<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Financial Year</u>
	A948630	20-11-2020	35,000,000	2020/2021
	A943441	27-11-2020	35,000,000	2020/2021
		Total	70,000,000	
c.	Direct Payments			
		<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Financial Year</u>
			N/A	
		Total	N/A	
Id.	Donor Receipts			
		<u>Bank Statement Date</u>	<u>Amount (KShs)</u>	<u>Financial Year</u>
			N/A	
		Total	N/A	

NOTE* The Government grants include Ksh. 31.75 Million which was not transferred to the Board's Account although A.I.E No. R002104-00000001 - 011201 dated 21st April 2021 for Kshs 1.75 Million R01 -R002104-00000001 011201 dated 30th June 2021 for Kshs 30 Million recognized as receivable Note 14

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

Signature.....

DR. INDRAPH RAGWA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
KENYA VETERINARY BOARD

Signature.....

MR. JOSEPH NYAMORA
HEAD OF ACCOUNTING UNIT
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK,
FISHERIES AND COOPERATIVES